

YUR'YEVA, N.A.

Effect of additional stimuli on respiratory reaction following administration of drugs stimulating respiration. Vop. fiziol. no. 7:136-141 '54. (MIRA 8:1)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut.

(ANALEPTICS, effects,

on resp., role of irritability of resp. center in response)

(RESPIRATION, effect of drugs on,

analeptics, role of irritability of resp. center in response)

ALPAT'YEV, A.V.; YUR'YEVA, N.A., aspirant

Experiments in exposing the seeds to ultraviolet rays before sowing.
Politetsk. zhuch. no. 4:55-57 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Correspondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina (for Alpat'yev). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ovoshchnogo khozyaystva (for Yur'yeva).

(Seeds)

ALPAT'YEV, A.V.; YUR'YEVA, N.A.

Effect of growing conditions on variability and heredity in the dry matter content of tomatoes. *Agrobiologiya* no.6:832-838 H-D '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Gribovskaya ovoshchnaya selektsionnaya opyt'naya stantsiya, Moskovskaya oblast'. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina (for Alpat'yev).
(Tomato breeding)

YUR'YEVA, N.A.

Effect of the electrization of soils on the seed progeny of
tomatoes. Agrobiologia no.5:702-706 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Gribovskaya ovoshchnaya selektsionnaya opytnaya stantsiya,
Moskovskaya oblast'.

(Tomatoes)

(Plants, Effect of electricity on)

ALPAT'YEV, A.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; YUR'YEVA, N.A.,
kand. biol. nauk

Effective methods for producing seeds from intravarietal
and intervarietal crossing of tomatoes, peppers, and egg-
plants. Agrobiologiya no.3:450-452 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gribovskaya ovoshchnaya selektsionnaya opyt'naya stantsiya.
2. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyayst-
vennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Alpat'yev).

SUSLIKOV, G.F.; KUROCHKIN, M.G.; YUR'YEVA, N.A.

Experimental treatment of the Satka deposit magnesites
in heavy suspensions. Ogneupory 31 no.1:26-30 '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Krasnoyarskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod "Sibelektrostal'."

YUR'YEVA, N.A., inzh.

Public office of design in operation. Opyt rab. po tekhn. inform.
i prop. no.1:52-53 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

YUR'YEVA O.P.

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Anticonvulsants.

V-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, 66257

Author : Yur'yeva, O.P.

Inst : -

Title : The Treatment of Epilepsy with Hexamidine. (Preliminary Data).

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vopr. psikhiatrii. Vyp. 2. M., 1957, 164-165.

Abstract : NO abstract.

Card 1/1

- 11 -

YUR'YEVA. O.P.

Clinical pathophysiological data on the acute stage of cerebrocranial injuries in children [with summary in French]. Zhur, nevr. i psikh. 57 no.7:904-908 '57. (HLRA 10:9)

1. Institut psikhatrii (dir. - prof. D.D. Fedotov) Ministerstve zdorovokhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.
(BRAIN, wounds and injuries,
in child., acute stage of cerebrocranial trauma (Rus))

YUR'YEVA, O. P., Candidate Med Sci (diss) -- "The clinical aspects and certain pathophysiological data on the acute period of concealed craniocerebral traumas in children (dynamically, based on catamneses)". Moscow, 1958. 17 pp (Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Pediatrics of the Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 153)

ZHARIKOV, N.M., otv. red.; DEGLIN, V.Ya., red.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, V.P.,
red.; LEBEDINSKIY, M.S., red.; SUKHAREVA, G.Ye., red.;
YUR'YEVA, O.P., red.; KOLOBKOVA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Problems in child psychiatry]Voprosy psikhiiatrii detskogo
vozrasta. Moskva, 1962, 289 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut psi-
khiatrii.

(CHILD PSYCHIATRY)

KONONOVA, Mariya Figasiyevna; YUR'YEVA, O.P., red.; EUKOVSKAYA,
N.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the psychological study of mentally ill children;
from the experience of a psychologist in a pediatric
psychiatric hospital] Rukovodstvo po psikhologicheskomu issle-
dovaniyu psikhicheski bol'nykh detei shkol'nogo vozrasta; iz
opyta raboty psikhologa v detskom psikhiatricheskom statsio-
nare. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 174 p. (MIRA 17:3)

*

YUR'YEVA, O.P.

Materials on the clinical aspects of slow course schizophrenia in children. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.7:1048-1055 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Klinika detskikh psikhozov (zav. - prof. G.K.Ushakov) Instituta psikhiatrii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ROTMISTROV, M.M.; ZAKSON, M.L.; YUR'YEVA, O.S. [IUr'ieva, O.S.]

New synthetic antibiotic-type medicinal preparations in
stomatological practice. Visnyk Kyiv. un. Ser. biol.
no.1:101-102 '58. (MIRA 15:6)
(ANTIBIOTICS) (STOMATOLOGY)

YUR'YEVA, S.I.

Miniature shock-proof d.c.meters. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.
no.2:38-39 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric meters)

ROZENBAUM, I.I.; YUR'YEVA, S.I.

Using braces in instruments resistant to vibrations and impact
shaking. Izv.tekh. no.2:48-51 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Electric instruments)

BORESKOV, G.K.; DZIS'KO, V.A.; PSIKUNOVA, Ye.M.; YUR'YEVA, T.M.

Silicon-boron-tungsten catalyst for the hydration of ethylene. *Khim.*
prom. no. 2:97-101 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Ethylene) (Hydration) (Catalysts)

YUR'YEVA, T.M., assistant; ARKHIPOV, N.N., dotsent

Automatic stop mechanisms of semiautomatic sewing machines. Nauch.
trudy ~~MIIP~~ no.29:198-208 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra teorii mekhanizmov mashin i apparatov Moskovskogo
tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

YUR'YEVA, T.M.; POPOVSKIY, V.V.; BORESKOV, G.K.

Catalytic properties of oxides of period 4 metals of the periodic system with respect to oxidation reactions. Part 2: Decomposition of nitrogen oxide. Kin. i kat. 6 no. 6:1041-1045 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeloniya AN SSSR. Submitted September 11, 1964.

S/727/61/000/000/007/009
I031/I242

AUTHORS: Arkhangel'skiy, B.A., Yur'yeva, T.N.

TITLE: Cement-latex compounds for ship construction

SOURCE: Sintez lateksov i ikh primeneniye. Ed. by A.V. Lebedev, A.B. Poyzner, and H.A. Fermor. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1961, 277-284

TEXT: Cement compounds find vast application in the construction of ships and other maritime facilities. Introduction of dispersed latex into cement improves its elastic deformation and adhesion to metal, glass, ceramics, and other materials. Compositions containing butadiene-styrene, nitrile, and chloroprene latexes were investigated. Butadiene - vinylidene - chloride ДБХЕ-70 (ДВКХБ-70) latex, with 25% solids content was found to be the most suitable component. The latex has good stability, high strength, and resistance to oxidation. The cementing material may be either air- or water-hardening. In order to improve the insulating properties of

7

Card 1/2

S/727/61/000/000/007/009
I031/I242

Cement-latex compounds...

the compound, organic substances such as sawdust or ground cork are added. This also improves the elasticity and relaxation behaviour of the compound. There is 1 figure and 3 tables.

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Card 2/2

ALESHIN, V.M.; YUR'YEVA, T.N.

Upper Pliocene sediments in some regions of the northern
Caspian Lowland. Trudy VNIING no.1:130-140 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

VERETA, L.A.; YUR'YEVA, T.P.

Detection of complement-fixing antigen in hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome. Vop. virus. 10 no.3:275-280 My-Ke '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Khabarovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

YUR'YEVA, V.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Morphology of healing in infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis.
Pat., klin. i terap. tub. no. 8:106-112 '58. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz patomorfologicheskoy laboratorii (rukovoditel' - starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik V.F. Yur'yeva) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza im. akad. F.G. Yanovskogo.
(TUBERCULOSIS)

BAL', V. V.; YUR'YEVA, V. I.

Effect of the pH on the electrophoretic mobility of the muscle proteins of fish. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no. 2:38-39 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Astrakhanskiy tekhnicheskiy institut rybnoy promyshlennosti i khozyaystva, kafedra tekhnologii rybnykh produktov.

NUR'YAKHMETOVA, A.N.; PSHENNIKOVA, L.F.; YUR'YEVA, V.L.

Sanitary and hygienic evaluation of the water supply of the city of
Pechora in Pskov Province. Trudy LSGMI no.68:173-177 '61.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra kommunal'noy gigiyeny Leningradskogo sanitarno-
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof.
A.I.Shtreys).

(PECHORA—WATER SUPPLY)

27285

S/181/61/003/008/015/034
B102/B202

15-2450

AUTHORS:

Rozhdestvenskaya, M. V., Romanovskaya, O. S., and
Yur'yeva, Ye. K.

TITLE:

Synthesis and some properties of Mg-Al ferrite single
crystals

PERIODICAL:

Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 8, 1961, 2342-2345

TEXT: The authors studied the conditions of synthesis of Mg-Al ferrite single crystals by the Verneuil method and the method of crystallization from a solvent melt. The behavior and the physical properties of the ferrites of the system $MgO - Al_2O_3 - Fe_2O_3$ in the shfrange are of great interest. Their synthesis conditions are, however, still insufficiently investigated. The composition of the single crystals produced is given in Table 1. The specimens 1 and 5 were produced by the crystallization method, the samples 2-4 by the Verneuil method. With the latter method crystals of the dimensions $d \approx 4-5$, $l \approx 20-30$ mm were obtained, with the former the author obtained $MgFe_2O_4$ single crystals of octahedral form with linear

Card 1/6

27285

S/181/61/003/008/015/034
B102/B202

Synthesis and some properties of ...

dimensions of 2-4 mm. The reproducibility of a given composition by means of the Verneuil method was examined in samples 2 and 4, the results are shown in Table 2. This method is characterized by the high Fe²⁺ content which occurs at high synthesis temperatures as the result of Fe₂O₃ dissociation in the crystal. The following values were obtained when analysing sample 4 from this point of view:

	FeO, wt%	lattice constant, Å	synthesis temperature, °C
mass	0.56	8.285	1,350
crystal	7.2	8.305	1,850

X

Such crystals have low resistivity and wide ferromagnetic resonance absorption lines. In order to reduce the Fe²⁺ content the samples were heated in the oxygen current at 1,350°C for 10 hours. This treatment led to a considerable reduction of the Fe²⁺ content, resistivity increased by three orders of magnitude, the line width decreased (data of sample 4):

Card 2/6

27285 S/181/61/003/OC8/015/034
B102/B202

Synthesis and some properties of ...

	a, Å	FeO, wt%	ρ, ohm·cm	ΔH [100], oe	ΔH [111], oe
before annealing	8.305	7.2	3.0	150	132
after annealing	8.289	1.2	3.7·10 ⁴	54	25

When synthesizing MgFe₂O₄ single crystals by crystallization from the melt PbO was used as solvent (ferrite: PbO = 1:4). Upon suggestion of A. G. Titova also experiments with B₂O₃ addition were made. With this compound solvent MgFe₂O₄ single crystals and Mg-Al ferrite of the composition 5 were obtained in the form of octahedra. Numerical data on the conditions of synthesis are given in Table 5. A study of the resonance absorption lines showed that the MgFe₂O₄ crystals in the [111] direction have minimum width (ΔH = 18.6 oe). The ferromagnetic resonance parameters were measured by B. L. Lapovok. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. S. Belson, C. J. Kriesmann. J. Appl. Phys., IV, 1959.

Card 3/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4011762

S/0181/64/006/001/0247/0253

AUTHORS: Yur'yeva, Ye. K.; Trubitsyna, O. N.

TITLE: The influence of defects in crystals of magnesium aluminate ferrites on ferromagnetic resonance

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 247-253

TOPIC TAGS: defect, magnesium aluminate, ferrite, magnesium aluminate ferrite, ferromagnetic resonance, magnesium aluminate crystal, dislocation, resonance curve, resonance magnetic field, Verneuil method, spinel structure, molten solvent

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the distribution of defects (dislocations, inclusions of α - Fe_2O_3) in ferrite crystals with spinel structure. The ferromagnetic resonance was measured in the 3-cm range of ultra-high frequency on crystals in the system $\text{Mg}(\text{Al},\text{Fe})_2\text{O}_4$ grown by the Verneuil method or crystallized from a molten solvent, $\text{PbO}+\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$. The α - Fe_2O_3 phase occurs in crystals with spinel structure on the (111) planes in long thin plates oriented along the $[110]$ direc-

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: APL4011762

tion. Inclusions of α -Fe₂O₃ have been observed in ferrite crystals grown by the Verneuil method and then subjected to oxidation. Crystals of molten solvent grow in octahedrons. In these crystals, accumulations of dislocations are chiefly in the octahedral (111) plane. Inclusions of α -Fe₂O₃ in a crystal sharply expand the resonance curve ($2\Delta H$ increases up to hundreds of oersteds). When dislocations are present in the crystal, the value of $2\Delta H$ increases by a few oersteds. Imperfections in crystal structure may affect the anisotropy of resonance-curve width ($2\Delta H$) and of the resonance magnetic field (H_p). In case of regular imperfections, the curves of angular dependence of these two functions are fully systematic. In crystals with concentrations of defects (dislocations, inclusions of α -Fe₂O₃) one may observe "anomalous" signs of $2\Delta H$ anisotropy in the (111) planes, contrary to the phenomenological computations of G. V. Skrotskiy and L. V. Kurbatov (ZhEFF, 35, 216, 1958). Thus, the value of $2\Delta H$ anisotropy, along with ions of rare-earth impurities and of Fe²⁺ having a large spin-lattice relaxation frequency, is affected by the distribution of defects in the body of the crystal. The authors express their thanks to G. A. Smolenskiy for his guidance in the work, to A. G. Furevich and A. A. Shvarts for valuable suggestions, and to S. Sh. Gondelev and E.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4011762

D. Gutorova for help in making the structural studies of the crystals." Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Jan62

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENGL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

GENDELEV, S.Sh.; YUR'YEVA, Ye.K.

Oxidation of spinel-structured ferrite crystals in the process
of growing by Verneuil's method. Rost krist. 4:129-137 '64.
(MIRA 17z8)

L 04670-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AF6024457

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/007/2011/2014

AUTHOR: Mukhin, V. P.; Yur'yeva, Ye. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of magnetic disorder in single-crystal ferrites on the relaxation processes

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 7, 1966, 2011-2014

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, spin resonance, spin wave, relaxation process.

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that earlier investigations were devoted essentially to long-wave spin oscillations, the authors consider the influence of disordered distribution of magnetic ions over the sites of a crystal lattice on the attenuation of the uniform precession and spin waves in a wide range of wave numbers (from $k = 0$ to $k \sim 3 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). The earlier studies were limited to wave-number regions $k \sim 0$ or $k \sim 10^2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. The tests were made on single crystal $\text{Mg}_y\text{Mn}_{1.3}\text{Fe}_{1.7}0_4$ ($y = 0, 0.44, 0.56, 0.66, \text{ and } 0.7$) ferrites grown by the Verneuil method. All investigations were made in the 3 cm band. The relaxation parameters (the width of the resonance curve ΔH_0 and the spin-wave width ΔH_k) were measured by the methods of ferromagnetic resonance and parallel "pumping" in the 3 cm band. The resonance-curve widths ΔH_0 for the directions of easy and light magnetization [100] and [111] ranged from 10 to 5.5 Oe for the [100] direction and from 12.5 to 7.5 Oe for the [111] direction with increasing order of the structure. The influence of inhomogeneities (magnetic disorder)

Card 1/2

L 04670-67

ACC NR: AF6024457

5

on the short spin waves turns out to be stronger than the influence on the homogeneous precession, since the parameter ΔH_k changes by a factor 3 - 4 times, whereas ΔH_0 changes by 1.5 - 2 times. The results are found to be in qualitative agreement with the general theory of diffraction and scattering of waves by inhomogeneities in a medium. Some secondary effects observed in the investigation are discussed briefly. The authors thank A. I. Obraztsov, B. M. Lebed', A. G. Gurevich, and S. S. Starobinets for numerous discussions and V. G. Andrushchenko for help with the experiment. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21oct65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 008

kh

Card 2/2

YUR'YEVA, Ye.M.; LEYTAN, V.I.; BALANCHUK, V.K.

Biochemical and histochemical research on placental proteins in
late pregnancy toxemias. Akush. i gin. 40 no.5:57-61 S-0 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. M.Ya.Subbotin)
Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

YUR'YEVA Ye. M.

YUR'YEVA, Ye.M.

New method of treating the umbilical cord. Akush. i gin. no.3:47-50
(MLRA 8:10)
My-Je '55.

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav.-prof. B.S.Poyzner)
Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni V.M. Molotova.
(UMBILICAL CORD
treatment in newborn, method)

YUR'YEVA, Ye. M.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "On methods of treating the navel
of newborn children". Tomsk, 1958. 15 pp (Tomsk State Med Inst), 200 copies
(KL, No 4, 1959, 132)

YUR'YEVA, YU.K.

10

Isomerization of bicyclohexyl by the action of aluminum chloride. R. Ya. Levina, Yu. K. Yur'eva, and A. I. Lavchenkov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 7, 341 (1937); *C. A.* 31, 2173. Previous study of the action of AlCl₃ on bicyclohexyl (I) is continued at lower temps. I (200 g.) with 500 g. AlCl₃ stirred at 0°C. for 20 hrs. formed 78% of a satd. compd. Calcd. for C₁₂H₂₀, d₄²⁰ 0.8473, n_D²⁰ 1.4633. From the const. and dehydrogenation tests, it is identified as *trans-trans*-I. The reaction at 15-20° for 200 hrs. resulted in little of *cis-trans*-I with the greater part of I unchanged. Aromatic compds. and olefins are not formed. About 25 references.

Chas. Blaw

DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YUR'YEVA, YU.K.

USSR/Optics - Spectroscopy.

K-6

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7854

Author : Akishin, P.A., Rambidi, N.G., Korobitsyna, I.K.
Kondrat'yeva, G.Ya., Yur'yeva, Yu.K.

Title : Raman Spectra of Heterocyclic Compounds. II.

Orig Pub : Vestn. Mosk. un-ta, 1955, No 12, 103-108

Abstract : Raman spectra were obtained with a photometric estimate of the intensity of the lines of the following compounds: furan Δ 3-dihydrofuran, tetrahydrofuran, 2,2,5,5-tetramethylfuranide, Δ ²-dihydropyrane, tetrahydropyrane, and 1,4-dioxane. Comparison of the spectra and of the literature data made it possible to establish the characteristic frequencies of fully symmetrical oscillations of these cycles. The integral intensities and the widths of the lines were measured for these frequencies. It was established that the intensity of the band reduces regularly upon transition from the softer to the harder cycle:

Card 1/2

- 79 -

USSR/Optics - Spectroscopy.

K-6

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7854

the cyclohexane 801 (250 units), tetrahydropyrene 816 (242) dioxane 835 (223), and the value of the frequency, in accordance with the theory, increases. For six-term cycles the width of the lines remains within the experimental accuracy constant, and for five-term lines it diminishes with the hardness of the cycle. The intensity of the $C=C$ frequencies in the spectra of the investigated compounds is close to the values obtained for the isolated $C=C$ bonds of the alkanes and cyclanes.

Card 2/2

- 80 -

MEKHEDKO, F.V., otv. red.; KUZNETSOV, B.V., red.; MOSEYEV, I.V.,
red.; POLZIK, P.V., red.; SOLITERMAN, L.V., red.; TELESH,
B.M., red.; TSENTSIFER, M.S., red.; YUR'YEVICH, G.S., red.

[Exchange of experience in production and technological
techniques in power engineering] Obmen proizvodstvenno-
tekhnicheskim opytom po promyshlennoi energetike. Minsk,
1965. 105 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo energeticheskoy pro-
myshlennosti. Belcrusskoye otdeleniye.

YUR'YEVICH, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; LEONT'YEV, A.G., red.

[Electromagnetic automatic control devices] Elektromag-
nitnye ustroistva avtomatiki. Moskva, Energiia, 1964.
414 p. (MIRA 17:11)

YUR'YEVSKAYA, N. P.
YUR'EVSKAYA, H. P.

USSR/Coal
Coke

Dec 1946

"An investigation of the Process of Structural Formation of Coke," B. A. Onusaytis,
H. P. Yur'evskaya, 13 pp.

"Iz Ak Nauk, Otd Tekh Nauk" No 11

The dynamics of plastic deformation of coal in the process of coking characterizes the degree of viscosity of the formed plastic mass and its homogeneity. The change in the electrical conductivity of coke produced in its structural formation process gives the possibility of determining the moment when the formation process is completed.

PA 27T6

Investigation of the process of coke structure formation

I. B. A. Onusalitis and N. P. Yur'yevskaya. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Chem. sci. Ser. 1946, 2537-3788* (in Russian). Change in elec. cond. of a coal sample during coking in a metal cylinder placed in an elec. furnace was measured simultaneously with the automatic recording of its plastic deformation under load between 380° and 520°; the coal was comminuted to a grain size of 0.28 mm. and mixed with sand. The period of plastic deformation τ = time in min. from the start of the expt. to solidification of the sample depended on the sort of coal at 400° but became very nearly identical (about 5 min.) for 4 different kinds at 500°. These coals had resp. contents in C, H, and volatile matter: (I) 83.33, 5.00, 39.0; (II) 83.95, 4.63, 30.5; (III) 84.04, 5.12, 26.6; (IV) 83.54, 4.95, 18.7. IV had the longest τ and the highest viscosity, decreasing with temp.; with I and III viscosity reached a steady min. at 460 and 480°, resp. In the plastic condition, none of the coals showed an elec. cond. α which set in only some time after solidification and increased with time both at const. and at rising temp.: at a given temp., the time lag for first appearance of α increased from I (35 and 5 min. at 460 and 500°, resp.) to IV (45 min., at 500°); it fell very rapidly with rising temp., down to about 3-4 min. for all 4 coals at 520°. With time, α for a given coal tends to a const. value; thus, when the resistance of the coke had fallen to below 300 ohms, it did not change on cooling to 100° and regained the same value on repeated heating and cooling. This indicates that this drop of elec. resistance corresponds to definite formation of a new structure. The decrease of $1/\alpha$ with time at const. temp. (480, 500, 520°)

follows hyperbolic curves, drawing closer to each other for different kinds of coal in both shape and position, the higher the temp. The resp. rates of temp. and of time in the coke structure formation were detd. on identical samples of coal I between an initial and final temp. of 380 and 620° with equal rates of heating and of cooling. With a sample kept for 205 min. more at 620° after completed coking, α proved to be reproducible on twice repeated cooling and heating; samples not kept at the final temp. for a sufficient length of time failed to show a reproducible α . The temp. dependence of the stabilized reproducible α of coke is expressed by $\alpha = f^b/a$, where f = abs. temp.; for the particular kind, $a = 3.631 \times 10^{10}$, $b = 4.83$. It follows that the elec. cond. of coke is neither metallic nor ionic but shows the temp. dependence characteristic of an electronic semiconductor; it cannot be ascribed to the C lattice alone but must be detd. by the mineral admixts. inserted in the crystal.

N. Thon

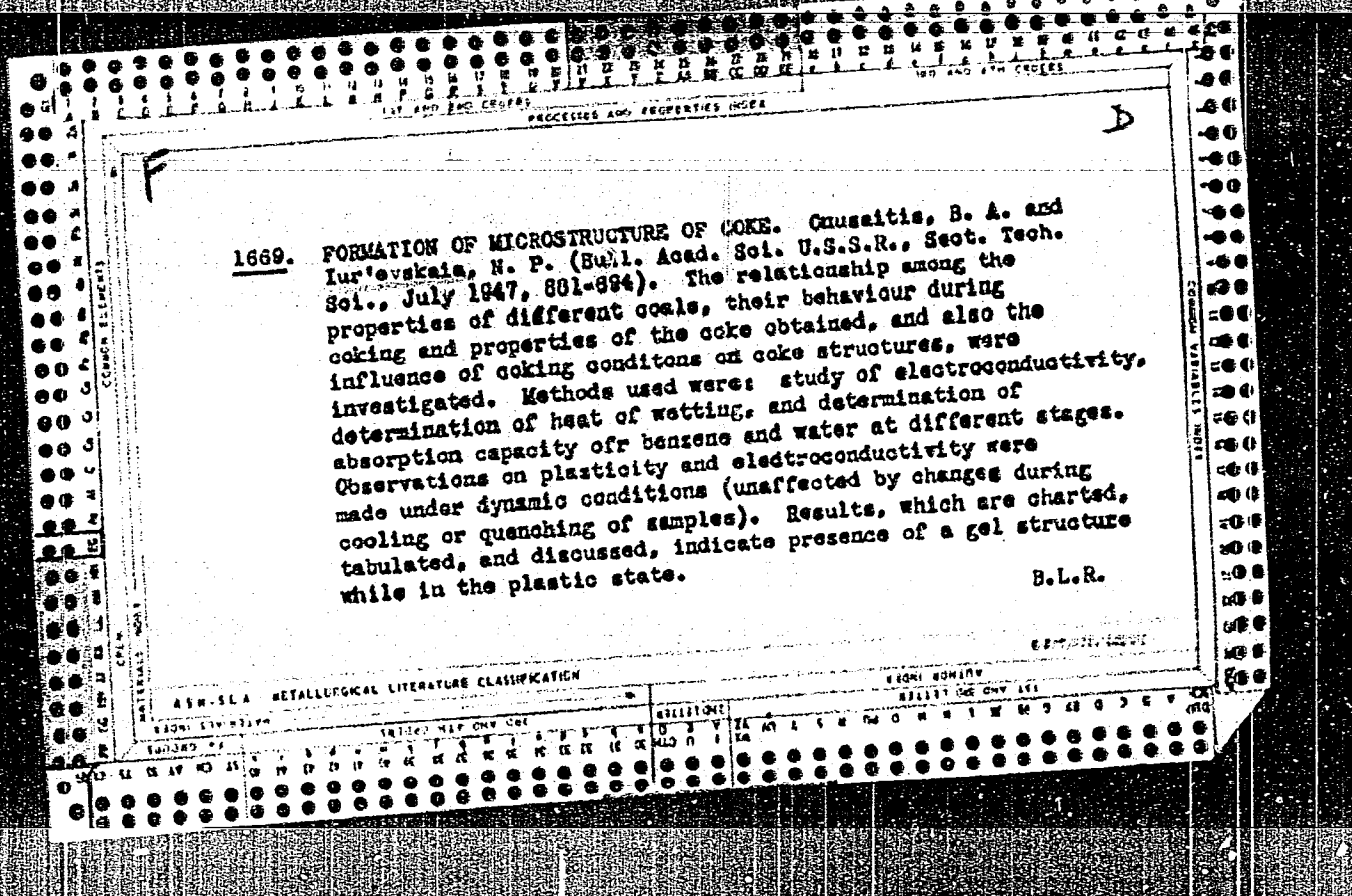
ASA-31-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS
OPEN
METALLURGY

1320-13741384-1384000

tem. The much more pronounced drop in Δ for H_2O as compared with CaH_2 indicates that as a result of rising temp., the very finest micropores, only available for sorption of H_2O but inaccessible to CaH_2 , anyway, are closed first, probably through growth of graphitic crystals and plugging by fused ash matter.

(2) Heats of wetting Q with $MeOH$ were detd. calorimetrically on 2 granularly different grades of coke, 0.104-0.208 and 0.045-0.081 mm. grain size, for 800 and 850° cokes from 3 genetically related Kuznetsk Basin coal sorts with the volatile matter contents of 30.0, 30.5, 29.6, 18.7, 15% (designations and analyses of the first four, see *et al.*). Irrespective of coal sort and grain size, higher coking temp. always results in lower Q ; this indicates lower porosity, the difference being most marked in coals from coals II and IV. The effect of grain size (Q increases what higher for the finer-grained coke, except with coal IV) is relatively slight: comminution to 0.045-0.081 mm. evidently does not to any considerable extent open up new pores which were closed in the coarse-grained coke. Plotting Q against the volatile matter content of the original coal (coal II), example, 850° cokes 1 to IV, coarse-grained and fine-grained cokes, $Q = 2.29, 1.04, 1.39, 3.41$ and $2.70, 1.70, 1.86, 2.02$ cal./g.; the min. cobcoites with that previously found for adsorption of water vapor on coals (C.A. 38, 4404). (3) Distinctly different Q values are found with coals made from 3 portions of a given coal and half-dull, of petrographic types, glossy, half-glossy and half-dull, of the moisture, ash, C, H, contents 1.36, 2.82, 81.18, 4.32; 0.50, 0.59, 87.05, 3.97; 0.50, 33.79, 81.94, 3.84 (total coal 0.53, 5.34, 87.32, 4.3) and relative coking abilities 15.1, 9.0, 3.0 (total coal 12.0). With grain size 0.104-0.208 mm., for the above 3 coals, $Q = 0.52, 1.02, 1.85$ cal./g. coke from total coal $Q = 0.85$ cal./g. Reproducibility of Q is best for coke from the glossy type. In terms of coking temp., Q decreases in all cases with temp., the difference between the petrographic types tending to vanish for 1200° where $Q = 0.24-0.28$ cal./g.; with increasing fineness of grain, Q increases somewhat for the 800° cokes from total, glossy, and half-glossy coal, decreases in the case of the half-dull sort; differences become unpredictable for 1000° the fact that, on comminuting, the high- Q dull and half-dull constituents are divided more easily and more of it passes through the finer screen. The glossy-coal coke is most dense and has the smallest internal surface area as evidenced by its 2.5-fold increase on comminution (Q increases from 0.23 to 0.50 cal./g. at 1000°) which can be attributed entirely to splitting of cubic particles. If Q is directly indicative of the surface area a , it follows that a is increased by 15, 48, 106% for total, glossy, half-dull cokes, 800°, but falls throughout below that of the original coal for 1000° and particularly 1200° where it is uniformly about 40%. (4) Sorption expts. were made at 20° with vapor is adsorbed at all pressures up to that of satd. vapor with the exception of 1200° glossy-coal coke where no sorption occurs at any pressure; sorption of CaH_2 is very slight and ends at 4-5 min. that is before capillary condensation sets in whereas H_2O is sorbed both through capillary and capillary condensation. Max. sorption values A for the coarse-grain total coal cokes, 800, 1000, 1200° are H_2O 41.5, 13.1, 3.84 mg./g.; CaH_2 0.0, 0.0, 2.07 mg./g.; for glossy-coal coke, 800, 1000, 1200°: 2.48, 1.23, 2.65; half-glossy, H_2O 20.5, 0.2, 0; 4.03, 10.3, 4.4 mg./g.; the glossy and half-glossy 1000° cokes thus show an anomaly for CaH_2 sorption. Fiber grain size has but little effect in all cases. The decrease of A with rising coking temp. exceeds to 800° (A = 1), is seen to be much faster with the coarse-grained cokes than with fine-grained powder, the micropores present in the former collapsing rapidly with rising temp.



CA

Changes in the structure of coke at high temperatures.
B. A. Onusaltis and N. P. Yur'evskaya. *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk*, 1960, 510-31. During the roasting of samples of coke at 900-1200° in an inert or oxidizing atm., no shrinkage occurs for it is completed below 900° (cf. C.A. 43, 4834d). In the amt. of N, further changes in the fine structure which has reached its final rigidity take place as a result of thermal recrystall. into coarser crystallites. The micropores gradually disappear and are plugged, substantially reducing sorptive properties toward vapors of H₂O or CCl₄. Roasting in a stream of CO₂ causes an enlargement in pore vol., predominantly of the larger pores, and increases the absorptive capacity of the coke owing to its loosened structure. These changes are characteristic of the final stage of the coking process.
Heino C. Metzger

5347. **FLUORESCENT METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF CRACKING OF COKE.**
Onusaitis, B. A. and Iurevskaya, N. P. (Zavodskaya Lab. (Factory Lab.), Aug. 1949, vol. 15, 955-956). The study of the internal cracks of coke by the ultra-violet fluorescent method is described. The dried sample of coke was treated with a concentrated solution of anthracene in benzene, dried for several hours, and treated with chalk. The coke was then broken and the pieces were observed by ultra-violet light. The normal fluorescence was exhibited by those portions which had formed the surfaces of internal cracks, the original surfaces fluoresced with a dark red colour because of the chalk treatment and the portions which consisted of surfaces newly formed during the breaking process remained dark.

I. S. I.

62

AUTHOR: Yur'yev, Yu.M.

TITLE: Experience in Operating shaft Couplings
(Opyt ekspluatatsii soyedinitel'nykh muft)

PERIODICAL: Stanki I Instrument, 1957, No. 1, p.41. (U.S.S.R.).

ABSTRACT: Couplings with elastic connecting elements
have a longer life than pin couplings.

ASSOCIATION:

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

LAVROV, N.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; YUR'YEVSKAYA, N.P.

Gasochemical calculation of the process of gas formation in
an underground gas producer. Podzem.gaz.ugl. no.4:15-17 '57.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh im. G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo
AN SSSR.

(Coal gasification, Underground)

YUR'YEVSKAYA, N.P.
KRUKOVSKIY, V.K.; YUR'YEVSKAYA, N.P.

"Selected works" by A.B. Chernyshev. Reviewed by V.K. Krukovskii,
N.P. IUr'evskaia. Podzem.gaz.ugl. no.4:73 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Coal gasification, Underground)
(Chernyshev, A.B.)

YUR'YEVSKAYA, N.P.

FABBEROV, I.L.; AYDONINA, Ye.S.; YUR'YEVSKAYA, N.P.

Effect of preheating on the heat conductivity of Moscow Basin blocks
of coal and oil shale. Trudy IGI 7:94-98 '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Moscow Basin--Coal gasification, Underground) (Heat--Conduction)

YUR'YEVSKAYA, N.P.

FARBEROV, I.L.: YUR'YEVSKAYA, N.P.

Changes in the effective heat conductivity of Moscow Basin blocks
of coal and oil shales during heating. Trudy IGI 7:99-102 '57.
(Moscow Basin--Coal--Testing) (Heat--Conduction) (MIRA 10:6)

RODIONOVA, Ye.K.; FARBEROV, I.L.; YUR'YEVSKAYA, N.P.

Application of the linear heat source method to the determination of
the thermal conduction coefficient of solid fuels. Trudy IGI 13:48-
51 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Fuel--Thermal properties) (Heat--Conduction)

YUR'YEVA, O.P.

Clinical characteristics of the initial forms of epilepsy in children.
(MIRA 15:2)
Vop. psikh. no.4:59-65 '60. (EPILEPSY)

LJEBOTSKAYA-ROSSEL'S, Yelizaveta Mikhaylovna; YUR'YEVA, O.P., red.;
PRONINA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Prevention of neuropsychic deviations in schoolchildren]
Profilaktika nervno-psikhicheskikh otklonenii u uchashchikh-
sia. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 169 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(HANDICAPPED CHILDREN) (NEUROPSYCHIATRY)

YUR'YEVSKAYA, O.V.

GILYAREVSKIY, S.A.; YUR'YEVSKAYA, O.V.

Effect of balanced physical stress on some physical properties
of the blood in hypertension. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz.
kul't. no.3:34-37 J1-S '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz gosital'noy i propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki
sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta (dir. kliniki—deystvital'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. Ye. M. Tareyev)

(HYPERTENSION, blood in
phys. properties, eff. of dosed phys. effort.)

(BLOOD, in various diseases
hypertension, eff. of dosed phys. effort on phys.
properties)

(EXERCISE THERAPY, in various diseases
hypertension, eff. of various doses on phys. properties
on blood)

ACCESSION NR: AT4040559

S/2564/64/004/000/0129/0137

AUTHOR: Gendelev, S. Sh.; Yur'yeva, Ye. K.

TITLE: Oxidation of ferrite crystals with a spinel structure during their growth by the Verneuil method

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut kristallografi. Rost kristallov, v. 4, 1964, 129-137

TOPIC TAGS: hematite, ferrite, spinel, Verneuil method, crystal growth, ferrite oxidation, crystallography, magnesium ferrite, magnesium aluminate, crystal structure

ABSTRACT: In a study of hematite formation, 30-35 mm long, 4-5 mm in diameter, cylindrical and conical magnesium ferrite-aluminate crystals, grown in a Verneuil apparatus at a rate of 2 mm/hr., were examined in reflected light with a metallographic MIM-8M microscope. Longitudinal crystal cross sections showed that hematite concentrates in octahedral planes of the vertical belt, and in each plane the hematite plates are predominantly parallel to the edge adjacent to the octahedron face in which α -Fe₂O₃ is most developed. Prolonged etching with 1:5 HCl gradually dissolved the hematite, without revealing the grain boundaries. Observations in polarized light also confirmed the monocrystalline structure of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4040559

hematite formations and demonstrated their oriented growth into ferrite crystals. Oxidation of the ferrite crystals and their solid solutions was found to entail a gradual change in the lattice parameter of the crystal. "The authors thank E. D. Gutorova and N. G. Sichevsk for assistance in the work." Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 02Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

YUE'YEVSKIY, S.G.

Significance of the focus of primary infectious irritation and
development of septic process. Akush. gin. no. 1156-61 Jan-Feb 1953.
(GIML 24:2)

1. Of the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Director -- L. G.
Stepanov), Ministry of Public Health USSR.

YUR'YEVSKIY, Sergey Grigor'yevich.

Sci Res Inst of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Min of Health USSR.
Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on his defense,
7 March 1955, in the Council of the 2nd Moscow State Med Inst imeni
Stalin, of his dissertation entitled: "Significance of Anaerobic
Microflora in Post-Natal Infections."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 14, 11 June 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR,
No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

YUF'YEVSKIY, S.G., doktor meditsinskikh nauk.

Puerperal septicemia with anaerobic flora. Akush. i gin. no.6:
17-23 N-D '55 (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i
ginekologii Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR (dir. L.G. Stepanov)
(PUERPERIUM, compl.
septicemia with anaerobic flora)
(SEPTICEMIA AND BACTEREMIA, etiol. and pathogen.
puerperium, with anaerobic flora)

Yur'yevskiy, S.G.
YUR'YEVSKIY, S.G.; DUDAREVA, M.V.; ZHARDETSKAYA, Ye.V.; LEBEDEVA, M.A.

Trichomonal invasion of the upper female genital organs during puerperium. Akush. i gin.32 no.5:30-34 S-O '56. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. L.G.Stepanov) Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR.

(PUERPERIUM, compl.
trichomoniasis of upper genitalia)
(TRICHOMONIASIS
genitalia, female, in puerperium)
(GENITALIA, FEMALE, dis.
trichomoniasis in puerperium)

YUR'YEVSKIY, S.G.

Some clinical and laboratory reactions in puerperal septic diseases with an anaerobic microflora. Sov.med. 21 Supplement:16-17 '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii.

(PUERPERAL SEPTICEMIA) (BACTERIA, ANAEROBIC)

YUR' YEVSKIY, S.O., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Complications of the puerperium and anaerobic microflora. Vop. okh.
mat. i det. 2 no.1:48-52 Ja-F '57. (MLBA 10:2)

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. L.G. Stepanov)
(BACTERIA, ANAEROBIC) (PUERPERIUM)

YUR'YEVSKIY, S.G., prof., VASILOV, S.I., dots. TABATOROVICH, A.K., assistant.
HEMIROVSKAYA, S.A., assistant.

Florescence analysis in obstetrical practice [with summary in English]
Akush. i gin. 34 no.5:80-85 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Chitinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dots. Yu.D. Ryzhkov).
(PREGNANCY, urine in
luminescent analysis (Rus))

YUR'YEVSKIY, YE.

Irrigation

Effect of the great construction projects on agriculture. Na rub. no. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. November 1952. Unclassified .

YURYGIN, D. N.

"Separation of racemic scopolamine into optical antipodes"., M. N. Shchukina, S. S. Okun',
D. N. Yurygin, and N. A. Preobrazhenskiy (p. 803)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1940, Volume X, no. 9.

YURYGIN, D.N.
SHCHUKINA, M. N., OKUN' S.S.
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"Splitting of the Racemic Scopolamine Into
Optical Antipodes". Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 10
No. 9, 1940, Lab. of Alkaloids, Inst. of
Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR.
and State Alkaloid Plant. Received 27, Oct.
1939.

Report U-1627, 11 Jan. 52

YURYGIN, N. P., (Major of the Medical Service)

"Rheumatic Fever in Young Persons"

Voyenno-Meditsinskiv Zhurnal, No. 12, December 1961, pp 62-73

YURYGINA, V. V.

28542

Zashchita Stlantsyev T Nizkikh Tyempyeratur. Sad I Ogorod, 1949, No. 9, p. 23
Zh Lysovodstvo

SO: LETOPIS NO. 38

BYKOV, N.I.; YURYGINA, V.V.

Microclimatic characteristics of the southern part of the
suburban zone of Kuybyshev; based on the example of the
Chernovskii State Farm. Sbor. rab. Kuib. gidromet. obser.
no.1:88-107 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

YURYGINA, YE. V.

Formaldehyde condensation according to G. Blanc. Intermediate stage in the formation of bakelite. N. N. Vozovskov and E. N. Yurygina. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim., Khim. Ser. I*, 40-64(1931).—The condensation of C_6H_6 with $HCHO$ (I) in the presence of $ZnCl_2$ and HCl (Blanc, *C. A.* 17, 2103) may result in formation of $PhCH_2Cl$ (II) or a mixt. of II and Ph_2CH_2 (III). Here it is intended to investigate the conditions of the formation of II, the chem. changes of $HCHO$ in the course of this reaction, and to compare the results of analogous condensation of substituted C_6H_5 and heterocyclic compds. with I. The chem. change of $HCHO$ corresponding to its transformation to $-CH_2Cl$ in II is not clear. According to Blanc the interaction of HCl and trioxymethylene (IV) produces $ClCH_2OH$ (V), which, however, cannot be formed in eq. 1 as it is decompd. by water. Litterscheid and Thimmo (*Ann.* 334, 1(1904)), by acting with HCl on 40% I, obtained a product contg. mainly $MeOCH_2Cl$ (VI), some $(CH_2)_2O$ (VII) and $ClCH_2OCH_2OCH_2Cl$ (VIII), but no V. The formation of VI is explained by the presence of $MeOH$ in com. eq. 1 ($CH_2O + MeOH + HCl = VI + H_2O$), for I free from $MeOH$ gives under these conditions VII and VIII and no VI. Tshchenko (*J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 19, 470(1887)) and Moreschi (*C. A.* 11, 3319, 14, 1672) both conceive the reaction between I and hydrogen halides as occurring in 2 stages: $CH_2O + HCl \rightarrow V$; $2 V \rightarrow VII$. Thus, the reaction between HCl and eq. 1 most probably takes place with formation of VII, and, in the presence of $MeOH$ in I, of VI. The formation of II by the interaction of C_6H_6 with VI and VII in the presence of $ZnCl_2$ is here formulated as follows: $VII + 2 C_6H_6 = 2 II + H_2O$, $VI + H_2O = MeOH + V$; $2 V = VII + H_2O$. Blanc observed that when working with eq. 1 there is formed besides II a considerable amt. of III. In the present investigation HCl was made to act at low temp. on eq. 1, powd. $ZnCl_2$ and C_6H_6 were added and the temp. raised to 60°. The reaction resulted in the formation of 45% of II and β -xylylene dichloride, $C_6H_4(C_6H_4)Cl_2$ (IX) (21 g. from 82 g. of I), probably some $ClCH_2C_6H_4CH_2C_6H_4CH_2Cl$ (X) and $ClCH_2C_6H_4CH_2Ph$ (XI), while no III could be isolated though its presence could be suspected from the b. p. and odor. The fractionation of the reaction mixt. is accompanied by decoumpn., as indicated by profuse

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGION SYMBOLS

RECORD NUMBER

REVISIONS

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10

10

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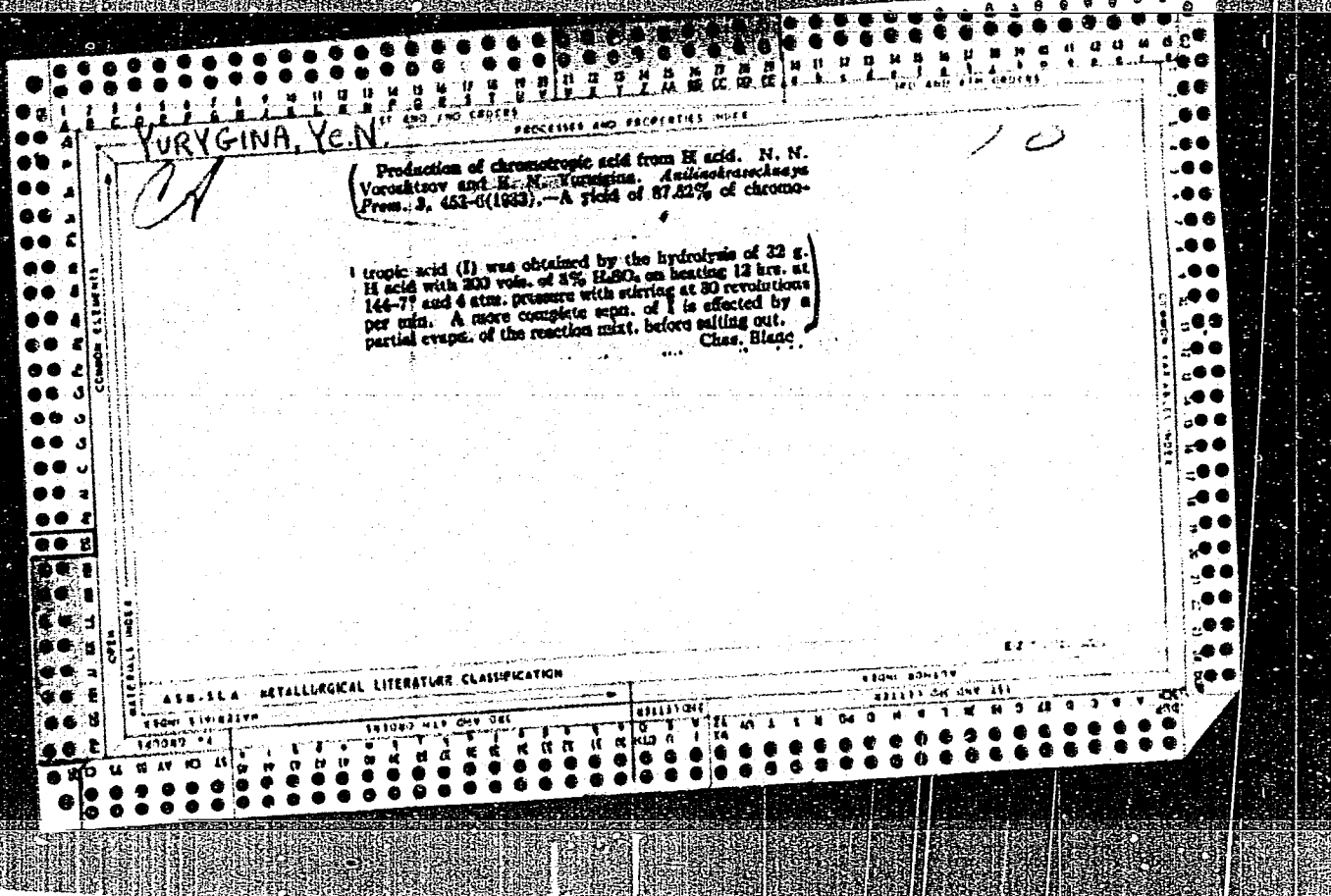
the mass poured on ice, filtered, washed with Na_2CO_3 soln. and H_2O , crystd. from MeOH , m. $203-4^\circ$. Formulas IX or X may be ascribed to the compd. obtained in 1.1-g. yield by treating 1.7 g. of the lactone of VII with 10 g. of PhMgBr in 20 cc. abs. Et_2O , filtering off the solid, warming up in 100% AcOH , cooling, filtering off, washing with aq. NH_4 and H_2O , and drying, m. $189-91^\circ$. XI obtained in 1.6 g. yield by treating a warm soln. of 2 g. of IX (or X?) with 37% HBr in 100% AcOH , the solidified mass filtered off, washed with AcOH , dried and recrystd. from AcOH or AcOEt , m. $171-2^\circ$, sol. in C_6H_6 , Et_2O , CHCl_3 , CCl_4 , sparingly sol. in ligroin, AcOEt and AcOH . The same results were obtained by substituting HCl (in AcOH) or AcCl for HBr . XII obtained in 0.5-g. yield by heating 6 hrs. 0.8 g. of the Me ester of VIII with 10 g. of PhMgBr in Et_2O , then treating with dil. AcOH , the ether layer washed with H_2O , dried with Na_2SO_4 , the Et_2O evapd., filtered, recrystd. from C_6H_6 , m. 256° , sol. in C_6H_6 , CHCl_3 and CCl_4 , sparingly sol. in alc., AcOEt , acetone and AcOH . Identical results were obtained by treating 4 g. of XI with an excess of PhMgBr ; yield 3.2 g. Ph_2C , C_6H_5 , $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OBrPh}$ obtained in 1.2-g. yield by treating 1 g. of XII dissolved in 10 cc. of CCl_4 with an equal vol. of a satd. soln. of HBr in 100% AcOH , the ppt. was filtered off, washed with 100% AcOH , dried, and recrystd. from C_6H_6 , m. $246-7^\circ$ (decompn.). V, obtained in 1.9 g. yield on heating 2 g. of XII with 20 cc. 40% soln. of HI in 100% AcOH , pptd. with 50 cc. aq. H_2S , filtered off, dried, and recrystd. from a mixt. of alc. and PhNMe_2 , m. $219-20^\circ$, needles, sol. in C_6H_6 and acetone, sparingly

Page 2

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

H_2CO_2Ph (X), described before (*loc. cit.*), which is transformed under the action of acid reagents to 5-benzoyl-9,9-diphenylfluorene, $Ph_2C.C_6H_4.C_6H_4.CO_2H$ (XI); this and VIII give by the action of $PhMgBr$ the same fluorene-carbinol, $Ph_2C.C_6H_4.C_6H_4.C(OH)Ph$ (XII). *Exptl. part.* VII, obtained in 9.0 g. yield by heating 3-4 hrs. on a water bath 10 g. of VI with 18 g. of $PhMgBr$ in 100 cc. Et_2O , then treating with aq. $AcOH$, sepd. 2 layers, shaking the ether layer with 30% KOH , and pptg. with HCl , amorphous powder, m. 90-5°, readily sol. in alc., Et_2O , C_6H_6 , KOH , K_2CO_3 , aq. NH_3 ; the ether layer sepd. from the KOH soln. was dried with Na_2SO_4 , the Et_2O expelled, the residue dissolved in hot $CHCl_3$ and pptd. with alc., giving 1 g. of X. The lactone of VII is formed on heating VII above its m. p.; recrystd. from alc., it m. 100°. III, prepd. in 1.5 g. yield when 3 g. of VII, or its lactone, are refluxed 5 hrs. with a mixt. of 0.8 g. of I, 0.5 g. of red P, 15 cc. 100% $AcOH$ and 0.1 g. of H_2O , filtered cold, dild. with aq. H_2S , filtered again, the ppt. dissolved in weak KOH , pptd. with HCl , filtered and washed with H_2O , is sol. in all org. solvents, m. 154-5°, crystallizes with 1 mol. of H_2O ; dried and repeatedly recrystd., it m. 170-80°. *See ester of III*, obtained in 8-g. yield by heating 0.5 hr. in a water bath 8 g. of anhyd. III with 4.8 g. of PCl_5 in 25 cc. dry C_6H_6 , then C_6H_6 is expelled, boiled 0.5 hr. with addn. of 35 cc. $MeOH$, the latter expelled, dild. with acetone and pptd. with dil. $MeOH$, rhombic plates, m. 115-6°, sol. in acetone, Et_2O , sparingly sol. in $MeOH$ and alc. VIII was prepd. (1) on gentle heating of 0.5 g. of the Me ester of VII with 10 cc. 37% HBr in 100% $AcOH$, after 12 hrs. standing, needles, m. 255-6°; (2) to 2 g. of the lactone of VII in 20 cc. 100% $AcOH$ is added 10 cc. of HBr in $AcOH$, the solidified mass is filtered off, washed with 100% $AcOH$ and then with Et_2O and dried. *Master of VIII* obtained in 6-g. yield by refluxing 6 hrs. 5 g. of VIII in abs. $MeOH$ with 0.5 g. of H_2SO_4 , the $MeOH$ expelled.

sol. in AcOH, almost insol. in alc. and MeOH. II, obtained in 1.55 g. yield on heating 2 hrs. a mixt. of 11.6 g. of PbMgBr , 30 cc. Et_2O and 2 g. of the Me ester of III, decompd. with dil. AcOH, H_2O added to dissolve any ppt. formed, the ether layer washed with H_2O , then alkali, and H_2O again, sepd., filtered, the Et_2O partially evapd., the ppt. filtered off, recrystd. from a mixt. of CCl_4 and alc., m. $242-3^\circ$, sol. in CHCl_3 and CCl_4 , sparingly sol. in alc., MeOH and acetone. V obtained in 100% yield by interaction of II with HBr in 100% AcOH, or with a mixt. of a little AcOH and AcCl, crystd. from a mixt. of PhNMe_2 with CHCl_3 , or with alc., m. $218-9^\circ$. On heating at 60° 0.1 g. of IV with 0.1 g. of Br and 4 cc. CCl_4 in a sealed tube exposed to sunlight, there are formed crystals, m. $193-4^\circ$, giving with aq. alc. XII, and analyzing for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{Br}_2$ with the probable formulas $\text{Ph}_2\text{CBrC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{CBrPh}_2$ or $\text{Ph}_2\text{C}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CPb}_2\text{Br} \dots \text{HBr}$.
CHAS. BLANC



USSR/Organic Chemistry. Theoretical and General
Questions of Organic Chemistry.

E-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26613.
Author : Kololev, A.; Shatenshteyn, A.; Yurygina,
Ye.; Kalinachenko, V.; Alikhanov, P.
Inst :
Title : Isomerization of Monodeuteronaphthalenes.
Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No. 6, 1666 -
1672.

Abstract : The question of the possibility of transposi-
tion of α -H and β -H in the naphthalene
molecule was investigated by the method of
deuterium interchange. It is shown that if
vapors of α -deuteronaphthalene, as well of
 β -deuteronaphthalene (I and II) in a flow of
nitrogen are passing above silica gel at 420°,

Card 1/3

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Theoretical and General
Questions of Organic Chemistry.

E-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26613.

transposition of D and the formation of a
mixture consisting of approximately equal
amounts of the two isomers will be observed.
Dueterium was not transposed in the naphthalene
molecule at a heating of I and II at 400° for
52 hours in absence of silica gel. The method
of investigation is based on the difference in
speeds of hydrogen interchange between I or II
with liquid HBr. The speed constants C were
determined basing on experiments of interchange
of I and II with HBr at 250°. C in sec⁻¹ is
2 to 3 x 10⁻³ for I and 5 x 10⁻⁵ for II. It
is shown at the same time, that α -methylnaph-
thalene, as well as β -methylnaphthalene (III
and IV) are converting mutually one into the

KOROLEV, A.I.; YURYGINA, Ye.N.

Mechanism of isomerization in the series of naphthalene derivatives.

Org. poluprod. i kras. no.1:83-86 '59. (MIRA 14:11)

(Isomerization)

(Naphthalene)

5 (2,3)

SOV/79-29-3-21/61

AUTHORS:

Shatenshteyn, A. I., Kalinachenko, V. R., Yurygina, Ye., N.,
Basmanova, V. M.

TITLE:

Deuteron Exchange Between Liquid DBr and Phenylated Alkanes
(Deyteroobmen mezhdru zhidkim DBr i fenilirovannymi alkanami)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3, pp 849-855 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The reaction rate of the electrophilic substitution of hydrogen in alkyl benzenes [(of the chlorination (Refs 1,2), bromination (Ref 3), nitration (Ref 4) and alkylation according to Friedel-Crafts (Ref 5)] decreases in the following order:
 $C_6H_5CH_3 > C_6H_5C_2H_5 > C_6H_5CH(CH_3)_2 > C_6H_5C(CH_3)_3$. This is explained (Refs 6,7) by the effect of "superconjugation" (σ -conjugation). It may be assumed in an analogous way that the rate of the corresponding reactions, under participation of the polyphenylated alkanes, also depends on the ratio of the number of the α -CH-bonds to the number of the aromatic rings. If it is, however, taken into account that the bromination rate of the alkyl benzenes depends on the ramification of the carbon chain not only on the α -, but also on the β -carbon atom of the alkyl

Card 1/3

SOV/79-29-3-21/61

Deuteron Exchange Between Liquid DBr and Phenylated Alkanes

group (Ref 3) it is not impossible that in the reactions of the electrophilic substitution of hydrogen in other phenylated alkanes the ratio between the number of rings and the number of the more remote CH-bonds is of importance. In order to prove the correctness of these assumptions the authors investigated the deuteron exchange between the polyphenylated alkanes and liquid DBr (Refs 8,9). Its mechanism is closely related with the mechanism of the chemical reactions of the electrophilic substitution of hydrogen (Ref 10). Some results were already earlier published (Ref 11). Experiments of this kind were carried out with the following hydrocarbons: diphenyl, triphenyl, tetraphenyl methane, fluorene, dibenzyl, sym.-tetraphenyl ethane, 1,1,1-triphenyl ethane, 1,3-diphenyl propane, 1,4-diphenyl butane and 1,5-diphenyl pentane. Thus it was demonstrated that the phenyl rings separated by the carbon atom (in tetraphenyl methane) are of mutual influence as regards the reactivity. It is compared with the influence exerted by the effect of the π - and σ, π -conjugation upon the reactivity of the aromatic ring. There are 2 tables and 36 references, 16 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/79-29-3-21/61

Deuteron Exchange Between Liquid DBr and Phenylated Alkanes

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova i Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut poluproduktov i krasiteley
(Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov and Scientific
Research Institute of Semiproducts and Dyes)

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1958

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Yurygina, Ye. N., Alimhanov, P. P., S/076/60/034/03/015/038
Izrailevich, Ye. A., Manochkina, P. N., B115/B016
Shatenshteyn, A. I. (Moscow)

TITLE: The Kinetics of Deuterium Exchange of the Isomers of Monodeutero-
toluene, Monodeutero-diphenyl, and Monodeutero-naphthalene With
Liquid Hydrogen Bromide and a Solution of Potassium Amide in
Liquid Ammonia

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, Nr 3, PP 587 - 593
(USSR)

TEXT: The aim of the investigation under review was the determination of the factors of the partial rate f in the hydrogen isotopic exchange of the substances mentioned in the title with the reagents likewise mentioned in the title. The synthesis of monodeuterated hydrocarbons, the deuterium concentration in water on combustion of the hydrocarbons, and the carrying out of experiments are described. The rate constant of the deuterium exchange is calculated by an equation and, when using ammoniacal solutions, by a simplified form of this equation. The results of the measurements made with liquid HBr are given in table 1, those of the experiments with ammoniacal solutions in table 2, and the mean values of the constants of the deuterium exchange rate

Card 1/3

The Kinetics of Deuterium Exchange of the Isomers of Monodeutero-toluene, Monodeutero-diphenyl, and Monodeutero-naphthalene With Liquid Hydrogen Bromide and a Solution of Potassium Amide in Liquid Ammonia

8/076/60/034/03/015/038
B115/B016

in table 3. The activation energy of deuterium exchange is also given. Table 4 presents the factors of the partial rate f of the deuterium exchange of isomeric monodeuterated hydrocarbons with a KNH_2 solution in NH_3 , and with HBr .

The order of the partial rate factors in the isotopic exchange between non-equivalent deuterium atoms in the toluene and diphenyl molecule differs in reactions with acids and with lyes, which is due to the different mechanism of these reactions in which the conjugative and the inductive effect considerably manifest themselves in the mutual action of the atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule. The rules in the deuterium exchange in toluene and diphenyl indicate that the inductive effect of the methyl group has the reverse sign compared to that of the phenyl group. Finally, it can be said that the acid and the base react in the deuterium exchange with the carbon atoms of the CH -bonds and the base with the hydrogen atoms of the CH -bonds, and protonize these atoms. A method is described for obtaining isomeric monodeutero-diphenyls. It is described exactly how the authors divided this work among themselves. There are 4 tables and 19 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Kinetics of Deuterium Exchange of the Isomers of Monodeutero-toluene, Monodeutero-diphenyl, and Monodeutero-naphthalene With Liquid Hydrogen Bromide and a Solution of Potassium Amide in Liquid Ammonia

8/076/60/034/03/015/038
1115/B016

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1958

Card 3/3

YURYSHEV, A.N., inshener.

The Stavropol'-Moscow gas pipeline is under construction.
Stroi.pred.neft.prom. 1 no.10;1-3 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

14(9,10)

NOV 91-55-4-2/12

AUTHOR: Iurychev, A.F., Engineer

TITLE: Starting Preparatory Work for the Construction of the Pipeline Gazli - Ural (Razvnut' podgotovitel'nyye raboty po stroitel'stvu gazoprovoda Gazli - Ural)

PERIODICAL: Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, 1955, ⁴ Nr 4, pp. 261 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The proposed pipeline Gazli - Ural passing through the desert of Central Asia, the sands of Kyzyl Kum and Karakum, the arid plateau of Ustyurt and the steppes of Kazakhstan, constitutes a project which in the way of problems and obstacles ranks among the most difficult in the world's history. A special commission of 32 persons was appointed to study the conditions under which the construction was to take place. A caravan was formed which followed the first route, the so-called Central Variant, a more or less direct line between Gazli and Sverdlovsk. About 600 km of this route constitute stretches of sand with sandbanks and depressions, dried out river beds, salines etc. which even in dry weather can be passed with difficulties, but which are impassable in wet weather. The second route, the so-called Western Variant follows the Amu-Darya river and the RR line Chardzhou - Kuangrad, crosses the Ustyurt plateau and continues over Chelyabinsk to Sverdlovsk. This variant has

Card 1/3

SO. 95-59-4-2/12

Starting Preparatory Work for the Construction of the Pipeline Gazli-Ural

many advantages over the Central Variant. To ensure transportation the Central Variant would need 1,300 km to be covered by automobiles, whereas the Western Variant approaches waterways and RR lines and will therefore require much less road construction; it also passes near places which are inhabited and therefore apt to supply local labor. Water supply being also easier obtainable on the Western Variant, the commission has decided in favor of this route, which, though longer, would work out cheaper and take less time. Nevertheless, it comprises several difficult sections such as the 160 km stretch across the Kyzyl Kum desert, or the Ustyurt plateau. The necessity arises of establishing bases at intervals of 40 km, service stations and supply centers with canteens and living accommodations. For transportation Zil-157 and 214-G automobiles equipped with special balloon tyres and air conditioned cabins are most suitable, for trench digging excavator E-505 and a multi-bucket excavator of a special design can be used. For the pipelines in

Card 2/3

SOV/95-59-4-2/12

Starting Preparatory Work for the Construction of the Pipeline Gazli-Ural

Central Asia new salt resisting insulation material must be developed to withstand the aggressiveness of saline deposits. There are 3 photos.

Card 3/3

YURYSHEV, A. N.

THESE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5078

Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut elektrosvaryvannya
 Vnedrennye novykh sposobov svarki v promyshlennosti; sbornik statei.
 YEP. 3. (Introduction of New Welding Methods in Industry; Col-
 lection of Articles. v. 3) Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry
 UkrSSR, 1960. 207 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut
 elektrosvarki imeni akademika Ye. O. Patona Akademii nauk
 Ukrainской SSR.

Ed.: N. Pisarenko; Tech. Ed.: S. Matusevich.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for personnel in
 the welding industry.

COVERAGE: The articles deal with the combined experiences of the
 Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye. O. Patona (Electric Welding
 Institute imeni Ye. O. Paton) and several industrial enterprises
 in solving scientific and engineering problems in welding
 technology.

Problems in the application of new methods of me-
 chanical welding and electroslag welding in industry are discussed.
 This is the third collection of articles published under the same
 title. The record was written by Ye. Paton, Academician of
 the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR and Lenin prize winner.
 There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Yakub, A. S. (Engineer), Yu. A. Strebosen (Candidate of Technical Sciences), V. P. Zhuravina (Engineer, Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye. O. Paton), D. P. Adamatskiy (Engineer, Zhdanovskiy zavod imeni Il'icha (Zhdanovskiy zavod imeni Il'ich), V. K. Babynovich (Engineer, Barnaul'skiy zavod '77 zavod (Barnaul Boiler Plant)), and V. Y. Chernykh (Engineer, Nov Kraunorsk Machinery Plant). Electroslag Welding of Steel-Plate Structures	17
Zakra, A. S. (Engineer), A. M. Kuzina (Candidate of Technical Sciences), and Ye. V. Svirikov (Senior Engineer, Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye. O. Paton). Electroslag Welding of Structures for Chemical Equipment Made from Medium-Alloy Steel Forged Sections	32
Kedyn, B. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences), Ye. M. Antonilov (Engineer, Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye. O. Paton), and A. N. Gerasimenko (Head of Welding Department, Podoi'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni S. G. Greshonikidze (Podoi'sk Machinery Plant imeni S. G. Greshonikidze)). Electroslag Welding of Large Flanges Made of High-Strength Austenitic Steel	51
Gurevich, S. M. (Candidate of Technical Sciences), V. P. Zhuravina (Engineer), S. P. Zharzhuk (Engineer, Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye. O. Paton), P. S. Sinarskiy (Head of Welding Engineering Department), and V. P. Sharyev (Welding Shop Process Engineer). Automatic Arc and Electroslag Welding of Medium and Large-Thickness Titanium Products	64
Corbuney, G. V. (Engineer, Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye. O. Paton), P. A. Vukobratov (Head of Welding Laboratory, WILST), and A. N. Vukobratov (Chief of the Bureau for Gas-Line Construction of Ukraine) (Main Administration of the Gas Industry USSR). Mechanized Methods of Welding Main Gas Pipelines	74

YURYSHEV, A. N., TURKIN, V. S.

"Technique of gas line and compressor station construction in the USSR."

report to be submitted for the International Gas Union, 8th Intl. Gas Conf.,
Stockholm, Sweden, 27-30 June 1961.

Member of the All-Union Research Institute of Hard Alloys.

SHOR, Leonid Davidovich, starshiy inzh.; YURY SHEV, A.N., inzh., red.;
KHRYASTOV, Yu.P., red.; DEMIDOV, Ya.F., tekhn. red.

[Construction of the Dashava-Minsk gas pipeline] Iz opyta
stroitel'stva gazoprovoda Dashava-Minsk. Moskva, VNIIST
Glavgaza SSSR, Redaktsionno-izdatel'skii otdel, 1961. 47 p.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Otdel proizvodstvennoy informatsii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta po stroitel'stvu magistral'nykh
truboprovodov (for Shor).

(Ukraine--Gas, Natural--Pipelines)
(White Russia--Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

TURKIN, V.S.; YURYSHEV, A.N.

Techniques of building gas pipelines and their aboveground installations in the U.S.S.R. Gaz. prom. 6 no.6:24-28 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

YURYSHEV, A.N.

Steadily raise the quality of the construction of pipelines.
Stroi.truboprov. 7 no.9:1-2 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Chlen kollegii Glavnogo upravleniya gazovoy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Pipelines)

L 27955-66

ACC NR. AP6017739

SOURCE CODE: UR/0095/66/000/001/0016/0019

AUTHOR: Yuryanov, A. N.; Vasil'yev, N. P.; Kozlovskiy, Ya. Z.; Kortunov, V. A.;

Topic: Pipeline, concrete

ABSTRACT: The first operations on the introduction of threaded anchors in place of concrete ballast in swampy or flooded regions in the USSR are going on in the construction of the Baku-Leningrad gas pipeline. Experiments were conducted to determine the advantages of threaded anchors over concrete ballast. The results of the experiments show that the use of threaded anchors in swampy or flooded regions has a number of advantages over the use of concrete ballast. The first of these is the possibility of installing threaded anchors in a wide section of the pipeline. The second is the possibility of installing threaded anchors in a wide section of the pipeline. The third is the possibility of installing threaded anchors in a wide section of the pipeline. The fourth is the possibility of installing threaded anchors in a wide section of the pipeline. The fifth is the possibility of installing threaded anchors in a wide section of the pipeline. The sixth is the possibility of installing threaded anchors in a wide section of the pipeline. The seventh is the possibility of installing threaded anchors in a wide section of the pipeline. The eighth is the possibility of installing threaded anchors in a wide section of the pipeline. The ninth is the possibility of installing threaded anchors in a wide section of the pipeline. The tenth is the possibility of installing threaded anchors in a wide section of the pipeline.