EYGENBROT, V.M.

[Multichannel control of technological processes as a means for decreasing expenditures and increasing the reliability of automatic control systems] Mnogokanal'-noe regulirovanie tekhnologicheskikh protsessov kak sredstvo sokrashcheniia zatrat i povysheniia nadezh-nosti sistem avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniia. Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi in-t pishchevoi promyshl., 1963. 20 p. (MIRA 17:5)

EYGENEROT, V.M.

[Means of optimalizing control] Sredstva ekstremal'nogo regulirovaniia. Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi in-t pishchevoi promyshl., 1963. 21 p. (MIRA 17:7)

LUK'YANOV, Nikolay Georgiyevich; EYGENBROT, Viktor Moiseyevich; SOLGANIK, G.Ye., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Pneumatic remote control] Pnevmaticheskaia telemekhanika. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 76 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ROZENTSVIT, TSitsiliya Il'inichna; EYGENBROT, Viktor Moiseyevich; SHIPETIN, L.I., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Master systems of programming and tracking controllers of industrial processes] Zadaiushchie ustroistva programmnykh i sledíashchikh reguliatorov tekhnologicheskikh protsessov. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 108 p. (Biblioteka po avtomatike, no.71) (MIRA 16:7)
(Electric controllers)

SMIRNOV, Sergey Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; GRIVIN, Vladislav Vol'demarovich; YELIN, Al'bert Vasil'yevich; KOCHEROV, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich. Prinimali uchastiye: TSAREVA, T.I.; EYGENBROT, V.M.; YEROFEYEV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk dots., retsenzent; SAKHAROV, Ye.V., st. prepod., retsenzent; MINAYEVA, T.M., red.; PYATNITSKIY, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory work on the course "Principles of automatic control and the automation of production processes."] Laboratornyi praktikum po kursu "Osnovy avtomatiki i avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov." [By] S.M.Smirnov i dr. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 322p. (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042446 S/0000/64/000/000/0132/0136

AUTHOR: Luk'yanov, N. G.; Miller, Yu. Ya.; Eygenbrot, V. M.

TITLE: The development and test results of pneumatic telemetry systems

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po pnevmo-gidravlicheskoy avtomatike. 5th, Leningrad, 1962. Pnevmo- i gidroavtomatika (Pneumatic and hydraulic control); materialy* soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 132-136

TOPIC TAGS: automation, control system, feedback, telemetry, pneumatic control system, pneumatic telemetry system, pneumomechanical transducer

ABSTRACT: The telemetry systems considered in this paper are intended to transmit information from distant objects to a central dispatching point. Detailed descriptions are given of a nozzle-damper coding device, a relief-probing coding device and a pneumomechanical transducer. The purpose of the tests, which were carried out at the Novoufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (Novoufimsk Petroleum Refinery), was to determine the operational capacity of the pneumatic measurement systems, the errors in the transmission of the meter readings, and the amount of time taken by the signal to pass from the instant the call is made to the appearance of the reading on the secondary instrument. From the results of the tests it is concluded that the use of pneumatic telemetry systems has practical impor-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042446

tance. Such systems are distinguished by their highly accurate transmission of the meter readings, by being completely fire- and explosion-proof, and by their reliability and immunity to noise. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

EYGENBROT, Viktor Moiseyevich; TEMNIKOV, F.Ye., retsenzent; SHIFETIN, L.I., red.

[Use of electron-beam tubes in multiple-point control] Primenenie elektronno-luchevykh trubok dlia mnogotochechnogo kontrolia. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 94 p. (Biblioteka po avtomatike, no.135 p. (MIRA 18:5)

L 20331-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014003 UR/0119/65/000/005/0017/0018
681.142.353.1

AUTHOR: Eygenbrot, V. M. (Engineer)

B

TITLE: Automatic function estimator

SOURCE: Priborostoyeniye, no. 5, 1965, 17-18

TOPIC TAGS: function estimator, automatic function estimator

ABSTRACT: A mechanical device is described which is intended for continuous estimation of the $f(t)-f(t-\tau)$ function; it is based on a visible function record (e.g., in ink) and a follower photo-head shifted with respect to the recording organ in the direction of (paper strip) motion. The device whose principal design features are shown can be used as a first-derivative generator in automatic-control systems. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP, EC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AT4043272 S/2744/64/000/007/0015/0019

AUTHOR: Ivchenko, Ye. G., Eygenson, A. B., Sevast'yanova, G. V., Garipova, L. Z.

TITLE: Quality of commercial Romashkin petroleum

SOURCE: Ufa. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti. Trudy*, no. 7, 1964. Sernisty*ye nefti i produkty* ikh pererabotki (Sour crude oil and products of refining), 15-19

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum, Romashkin petroleum, sulfur content, octane rating, petroleum residue, petroleum refining

ABSTRACT: It was found experimentally that the sulfur content of Romashkin petroleum had increased from 1.6% (in 1956) to 1.8-2.0% (1962) due to a change in the proportion of crude oils from different sites within the Romashkin area. Since an increase in sulfur content markedly affects the quality of petroleum products, the 1962 petroleum sample was further investigated for sulfur content in the various fractions. Results are tabulated and the distribution of sulfur in narrow fractions is plotted against temperature (see the

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4043272

Enclosure). The total content of fractions obtained at 200 and 300C remained almost unchanged, as did the octane characteristics of the benzene distillates obtained from the 1962 sample. Fractions above 270C had a higher sulfur content than in 1956. The sulfur content of the benzene fractions was low, while that of the distillates of diesel fuel and residues was increased. An increase in the sulfur content of commercial petroleum by 0.26% causes theyield of white products to decrease by 1.5%. Investigation of the sulfur content in the petroleum residues showed that fractions taken below 350C had a lower sulfur content than specified by the standards, but higher by 0.5% than in the analogous residue from a 1956 sample. When processed in a cracking plant, this residue gave a low-standard fuel. The sorting of petroleum according to the sulfur content is absolutely essential for planning the adequate technological conditions to obtain high-grade products. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti, Ufa (Bashkir Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Refining)

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4043272

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4043272 ENCLOSURE: 01

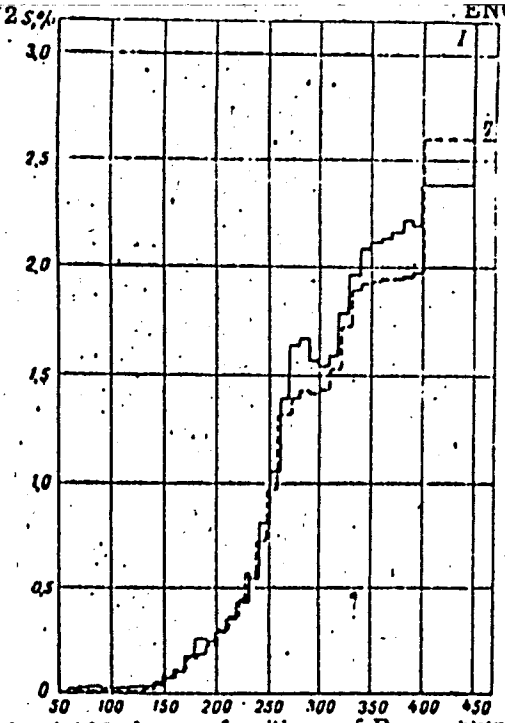
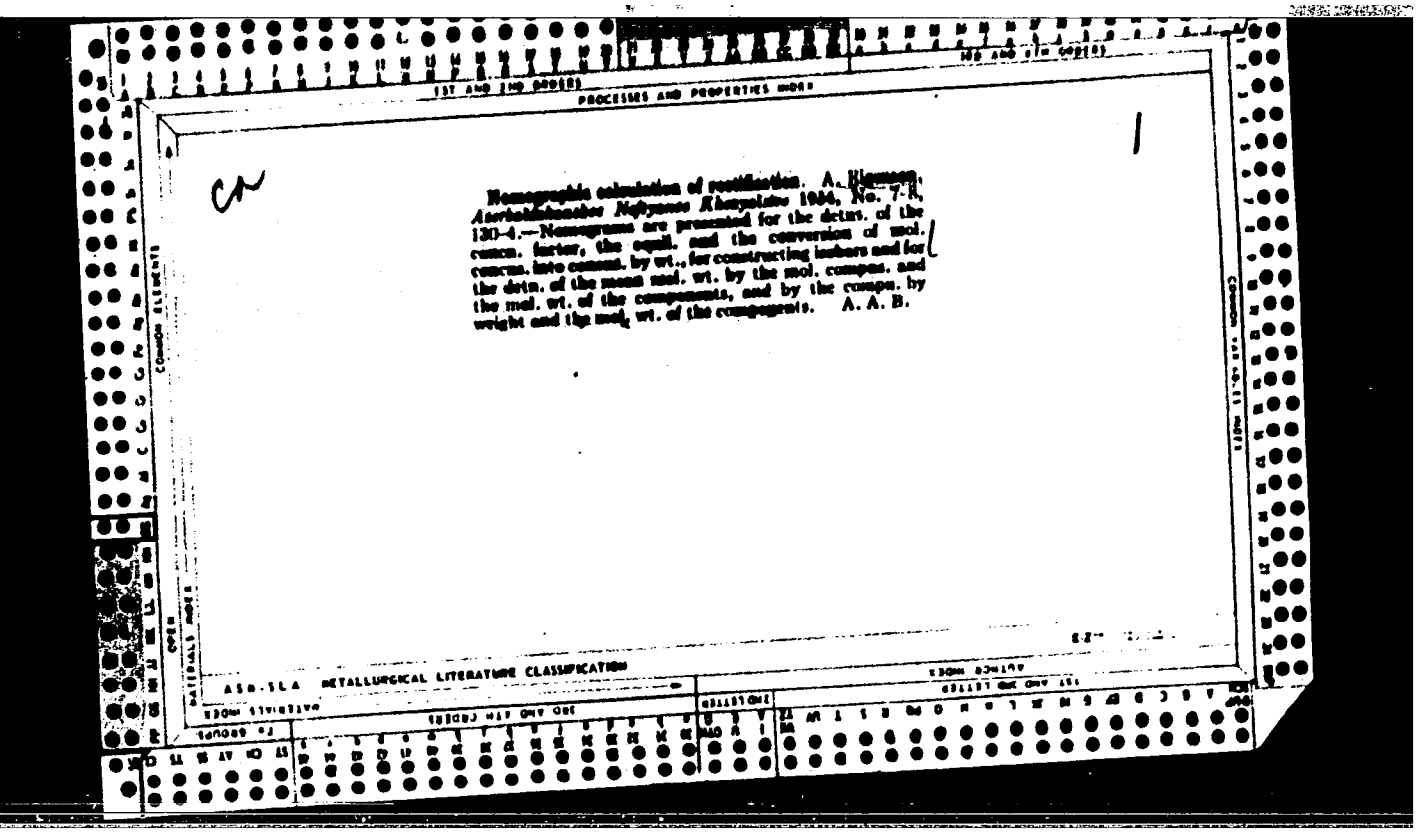


Fig. 1. Distribution of sulfur in 10-degree fractions of Romashkin petroleum: I - 1962; II = 1956. Abscissa = temperature in °C.

Card 4/4

EYGENSON, A.G.

Urgent problems in drilling small-diameter wells. Neft.khoz. 35 no.2: 6-10 F '57. (MIRA 10:3)
(Oil well drilling)



Nomographic calculation of rectification. A. Klimenov. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1934, No. 7-8, 130-4.—Nomograms are presented for the detn. of the concn. factor, the equil. and the conversion of mol. concns. into concns. by wt., for constructing isobars and for the detn. of the mean mol. wt. by the mol. compns. and the mol. wt. of the components, and by the compns. by weight and the mol. wt. of the components. A. A. B.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

22

Nomographical calculation of rectification. III. A. Kigruson. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1934, No. 9, 80 7; cf. *C. A.* 29, 6110[4]. A nomogram for the detn. of the latent heat of mixts. from the temp. and the compn. is presented, in addn. to a math. treatment of rectification in a bubble tower. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

21

Calculating the rectification of complex mixtures. IV. A. Kiesgaum. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khoz.* 1936, No. 6, 67-75; cf. *C. A.* 29, 6031[9].—Calcns. and nomograms for petroleum mixts. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

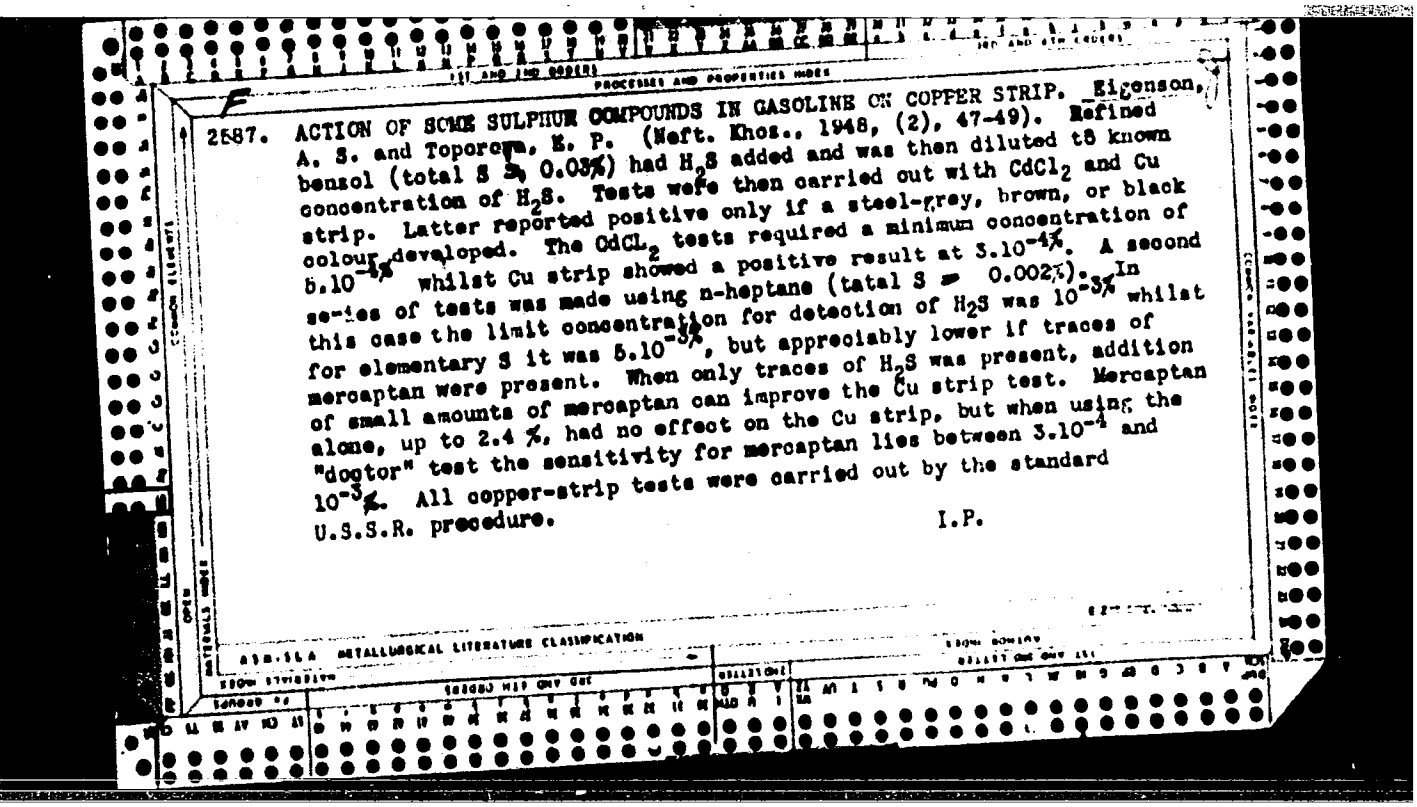
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

22

The problem in connection with the calculations used in the Podbielniak-type centrifugal tower. A. Ingemun. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khoz.* 1937, No. 2, 77-8; *C. A.* 29, 4040[?]. Crit. review. A. A. Bochtlingk

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



2587. ACTION OF SOME SULPHUR COMPOUNDS IN GASOLINE ON COPPER STRIP. Eigenson, A. S. and Toporova, E. P. (Neft. Khoz., 1948, (2), 47-49). Refined benzol (total S $\leq$ 0.03%) had H_2S added and was then diluted to known concentration of H_2S. Tests were then carried out with $CdCl_2$ and Cu strip. Latter reported positive only if a steel-grey, brown, or black colour developed. The $CdCl_2$ tests required a minimum concentration of 5.10^{-4}% whilst Cu strip showed a positive result at 3.10^{-4}%. A second series of tests was made using n-heptane (total S = 0.002%). In this case the limit concentration for detection of H_2S was 10^{-3}% whilst for elementary S it was 5.10^{-3}%, but appreciably lower if traces of mercaptan were present. When only traces of H_2S was present, addition of small amounts of mercaptan can improve the Cu strip test. Mercaptan alone, up to 2.4 %, had no effect on the Cu strip, but when using the "doctor" test the sensitivity for mercaptan lies between 3.10^{-4} and 10^{-3}%. All copper-strip tests were carried out by the standard U.S.S.R. procedure. I.P.

Eygenson, A. S. Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "On the theory of Refining Sulfurous Benjues with Solutions of Alkali Reagents."

24 June 49

Central Sci Res Inst of Aviation Fuels and Oils.

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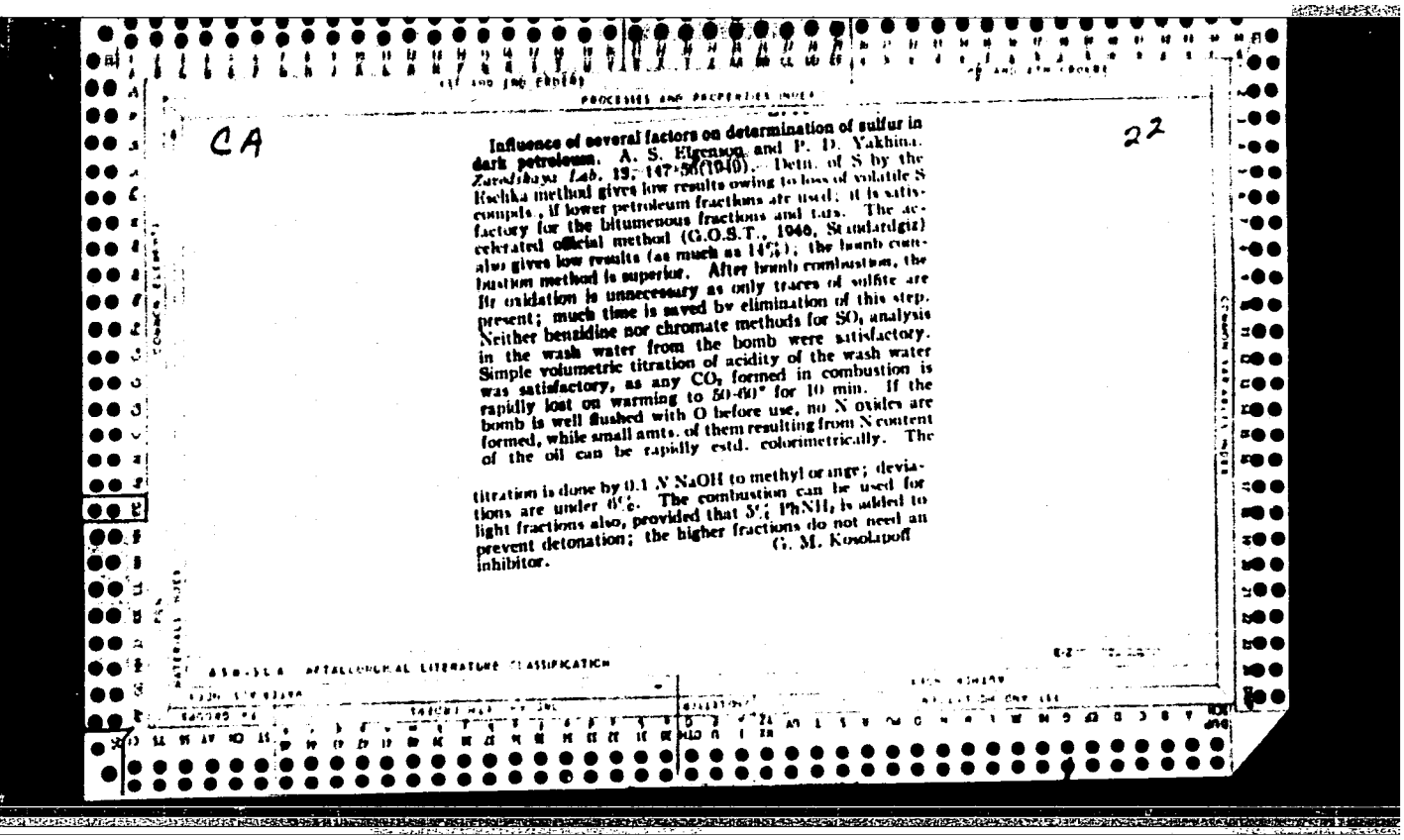

CA

22

Influence of several factors on determination of sulfur in dark petroleum. A. S. Ekgenson and P. D. Yakhina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 19, 147-50(1940). Detn. of S by the Eschka method gives low results owing to loss of volatile S compds., if lower petroleum fractions are used; it is satisfactory for the bituminous fractions and tars. The accelerated official method (G.O.S.T., 1940, Standardgiz) also gives low results (as much as 14%); the bomb combustion method is superior. After bomb combustion, the air oxidation is unnecessary as only traces of sulfite are present; much time is saved by elimination of this step. Neither benzidine nor chromate methods for SO_4 analysis in the wash water from the bomb were satisfactory. Simple volumetric titration of acidity of the wash water was satisfactory, as any CO_2 formed in combustion is rapidly lost on warming to 50-60° for 10 min. If the bomb is well flushed with O before use, no N oxides are formed, while small amts. of them resulting from N content of the oil can be rapidly estd. colorimetrically. The titration is done by 0.1 *N* NaOH to methyl orange; deviations are under 0%. The combustion can be used for light fractions also, provided that 5% $PhNH_2$ is added to prevent detonation; the higher fractions do not need an inhibitor.

G. M. Kosolapoff

EYGENSON, A. S.

AID - P-194

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card : 1/1

Authors : Adel'son, S. V., Semenyuk, L. F. and Eygenson, A. S.

Title : Low Distillation of Mazut from High Tar Crude Oil

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #2, 46-52, F 1954

Abstract : Three methods of low distillation of mazut are discussed and the advantage of the use of low vacuum method is recognized in comparison with the use of a superheated steam or deluting agent (Kerosene). Two charts, 2 tables and 3 Russian references.

Institution : Ufa Scientific Research Institute, (UfNII)

Submitted : No date

MIKHAYLOV, V.R.; BABALYAN, N.A.; HYGENSON, A.

Base construction of drill casing. Neft.khoz.33 [i.e.34] no.9:15-17 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

IVCHENKO, Ye.G.; KANTOR, I.I.; KOSAREVA, L.A.; SEVAST'YANOVA, G.V.; EYGENSON, A.S.

Grading crude oils of Bashkiria and Tataria. Trudy BashNII NP no.1:5-19 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Petroleum--Analysis)

SOV/81-59-16-58505

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 410 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Isayeva, M.I., Kalnina, R.V., Stankevich, B.Ye., Eygenson, A.S.

TITLE: The Alkalinization of Gasoline Distillates by Trisodiumphosphate

PERIODICAL: Tr. Bashkirsk. n.-i. in-t po pererabotke nefti, 1959, Nr 1, pp 100-109

ABSTRACT: The results of the work of a pilot installation at the Ufa Oil Refinery are presented (a diagram is given). The gasoline distillate of thermal cracking at 44 - 200°C with a H_2S content in the amount of 0.017 - 0.026 weight % after alkalinization with trisodiumphosphate (I) stands a test with a copper plate. The recommended concentration of an aqueous I solution is 5 - 5.5 weight %, the sulfur content 7.5 g/l. The regeneration of the solution is carried out by boiling for 1 hour under vacuum at 120 - 130 mm Hg. On introducing alkalinization by I in oil refineries the consumption of NaOH and the quantity of sulfurous-alkaline industrial sewage will decrease sharply. The purification of gasoline by I should be cheaper than the purification by NaOH.

S. Rozenoyer.

Card 1/1

EYGENSON, A.S.; ADEL'SON, S.V.; MASAGUTOV, R.M.; ZAITOVA, A.Ya.

Admissible residual coke content during catalytic cracking.
Trudy BashNII NP no.1:145-155 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Cracking process) (Catalysts) (Coke)

SOV/65-59-4-2/14

AUTHORS: Eygenson, A.S., Ivchenko, Ye.G. and Kantor, I.I.

TITLE: Selection of Processing Methods of High Sulphur-Content Petroleums from the Bashkirskaya ASSR (K vyboru skhem pererabotki vysokosernistykh neftey Bashkirskoy ASSR)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 4, pp 7-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The extraction of petroleums with a high sulphur content is to be increased during 1959 to 1965 and will, in 1965, be 6 to 7 times greater than in 1958. It is foreseen that the content of diesel fuels in the petroleum (containing up to 1% sulphur) will fall from 19% in 1958 to 8% in 1965. The sulphur content of the fractions boiling at different temperatures, and of goudron, is given and also listed in Table 1. Thus, the sulphur content in gasoline and kerosene-gas-oil fractions exceeds the permissible limits as specified by GOST. The vacuum gas-oil can either be subjected to cracking and subsequent hydro-desulphurisation of the gasoline and light gas-oil, or preliminary hydro-desulphurisation of the crude can be carried out which makes it possible to

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Selection of Processing Methods of High Sulphur-Content Petroleums from the Bashkirsk

obtain low sulphur-content products. Relevant experiments were carried out by VNII NP and results published by A.V.Agafonov et al in the article "Catalytic Cracking of Crudes and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil obtained from Arlansk Petroleum" (pp 25-31 of this same issue). Hydro-purification reduced considerably the sulphur- and nitrogen-content as well as the viscosity and specific weight of the gas-oil. Results obtained during catalytic cracking processes indicate that the yield of light fractions during the processing of the hydro-purified crudes increases by 7 to 8%; the amount of coke formation decreases to a considerable extent. The quality of the desulphurised crudes is considerably improved. The heavy gas-oil contains about 0.4% sulphur and can be used as a component for low sulphur content fuels. Very satisfactory results were obtained during the coking of high sulphur-content goudron; these experiments were carried out by A.F.Krasyukov and make it possible to

Selection of Processing Methods of High Sulphur-Content Petroleums from the Bashkirsk

obtain high yields of light fractions. The gasoline and gas-oil distillates contain 1.13% and 2.7% sulphur respectively. The hydro-desulphurised gasoline contains up to 0.015% sulphur, has an octane number of 44 and an iodine number of less than 1; it can be used alone or in mixtures with fractions obtained during direct distillation as raw materials for catalytic reforming processes. The hydro-purified light gas-oil fraction (between 200 and 350°C) contains up to 0.2% sulphur, has an iodine number of 4 to 6 and its cetane number is 42 to 44. The heavy gas-oil can be used as solvent for goudron and as a fuel component. Comparative costs of gasolines obtained by these processes and by fractional distillation are given in Table 2. High-quality petroleum products can be obtained by processing petroleums with a high content of sulphur and tars. Three different methods of processing high sulphur-content petroleums were investigated: 1) low degree of conversion (35% yield of light fractions); 2) medium degree of

Selection of Processing Methods of High Sulphur-Content Petroleums from the Bashkirsk

conversion (57% yield of light fractions) and 3) high degree of conversion (66% of light fractions). By using the last method fractions boiling at 85, 85 to 120, 120 to 180, 180 to 240, 240 to 350 and 350 to 450°C have been obtained. The gasoline fractions boiling at 85 to 120°C and 120 to 180°C are catalytically reformed. The 180 to 240°C fraction is subjected to hydro-purification, and the purified component of kerosine mixed with the unpurified 120 to 180°C fraction, for obtaining industrial kerosine. Comparative data of these three basic methods are given in Table 3. In each case the octane number of the gasoline was >72 and the sulphur content of the diesel fuel 1%. The most satisfactory results for high quality motor fuels and raw materials for the petrochemical industry are obtained when using method Nr 3. There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

SOV/65-59-4-4/14

AUTHORS: Agafonov, A.V., Abayeva, B.T., Andreyeva, A.S., Eygenson, A.S., Kahtor, I.I. and Ivchenko, Ye.G.

TITLE: Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan Petroleum (Kataliticheskiy kreking iskhodnogo i gidroochishchennogo vakuumnogo gazoylya arlanskoy nefti)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 4, pp 18-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Vacuum gas-oil from Arlan petroleum contains 3.2% sulphur compounds, 0.11% nitrogen compounds and 24% tarry substances; these quantities are larger than the corresponding quantities in heavy gas-oil from Tatariya and Bashkiriya petroleums. These components block the active surface of the catalyst during cracking, prevent the access of hydro-carbon molecules and therefore decrease the degree of conversion of the crude material. Considerable amounts of coke are deposited on the catalyst which inhibits secondary reactions and leads to decreased yields and inferior quality end-products. Hydro-purification was carried out on a continuous apparatus in the VNII NP by

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SOV/65-59-4-4/14

Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan Petroleum

N.A.Chepurov and R.N.Yudinson; a stationary aluminium-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst was used at 380°C, a pressure of 50 atm and space velocity of the supplied crude material of 0.7 hour^{-1}. The properties of the starting material and of the hydro-purified vacuum gas-oil are tabulated (table 1). The octane number of the end product was appreciably higher than when using fractional distillation (58.5 as compared to 41.0) and contained considerably less sulphur (0.013 as against 0.17%). The properties of the gas-oil fractions are listed in table 2. Cracking experiments of both the crude and hydro-purified vacuum gas-oil were carried out on a pilot plant with a synthetic bead catalyst at temperatures within the limits of 430 to 520°C, atmospheric pressure and a space velocity of 0.65 to 1.5, calculated on the volume of the catalyst per hour. The ratio of the catalyst to the crude material was constant in all experiments and equalled 5:1 (table 3). Optimum

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Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan Petroleum

yields of petrol were obtained at temperatures between 450 and 475°C when the optimum space velocity of the supplied raw material was within the limits of 1.0 to 0.65 hours^{-1}. The hydro-purified vacuum gas-oil could more easily be processed; an optimum yield of light components at the same space velocities was achieved at 50°C. The authors concluded that the presence of a considerable quantity of light fractions boiling up to 350°C (37.6 as against 19.4%) influences the yield of the light components. The optimum yield at this temperature reached 66 to 67% by weight as against 58 to 59%. Results of the cracking experiments indicate (Fig 1) that the hydro-purification of the crude (by separating the tarry substances, metals, sulphur and nitrogen) improves the process conditions and also the yields and properties of the cracking products (compare table 4). The gasoline obtained by this process is less unsaturated, contains more aromatic compounds and has higher octane numbers (80 to 81.5 as compared to

Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan Petroleum

77.7 to 80.7) (Fig 2). A lower content of unsaturated compounds renders the gasoline more stable. Its induction period exceeds 600 minutes. The light catalytic gas-oils, obtained during the cracking of hydro-purified crudes, show improved properties. Their cetane number is 34 to 38 (as against 30 to 33) and they contain 0.21 to 0.38% sulphur (as against 2.6 to 3.3%) (Fig 3). These light gas-oils can be used directly as components of diesel fuels. The heavy catalytic gas-oils (fractions boiling above 350°C) can be used for the production of lubricating oils or re-used as recycles. In both cases 2 to 3% of the tarry (tail) fractions have to be separated. The gaseous hydrocarbons produced by this process are of interest as starting materials for petro-chemical syntheses. The influence of the temperature on the ratio of unsaturated and saturated hydrocarbons in gaseous reaction products, and on the

Catalytic Cracking of Crude and Hydro-Purified Vacuum Gas-Oil from Arlan. Petroleum

content of unsaturated hydrocarbons in the gas, is shown in a graph (Fig 4). There are 4 figures, 4 tables and 2 English references.

EYGENSON, A.S.; IVCHENKO, Ye.G.; KANTOR, I.L.; KOSAREVA, L.A.; SEYAST'YANOVA, G.V.

New refining methods for high sulfur-bearing crudes of Bashkiria.
Trudy Bash NII NP no.3:3-18 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Bashkiria--Petroleum--Refining)

EYGENSON, A.S.; MASAGUTOV, R.M.; ZAITOVA, A. Ya.; VOLKOVA, L.I.; BERG, G.A.; YEFIMOVA, A.K.

Effect of some physicochemical properties of raw stock on catalytic cracking indices. Trudy. Bash NII NP no.3:19-32 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Cracking process)

EYGENSON, A.S.; KOLESNIKOVA, T.A.

Trends in the use of petroleum feed gases for chemical industries.
Trudy Bash NII NP no.3:33-41 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Petroleum chemicals)

S/081/61/000/013/011/028
B110/B205

AUTHORS: Masagutov, R. M., Berg, G. A., Eygenson, A. S.

TITLE: Purification of the raw material of catalytic cracking by means of sulfuric acid

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1961, 516, abstract 13M205 (Tr. Bashkirsk. n.-i. in-t po pererabotke nefti, 1960, vyp. 4, 15-30)

TEXT: For the purpose of developing a simple and inexpensive method of preparing the raw material of catalytic cracking, attempts have been made to purify vacuum gas oils with sulfuric acid with subsequent catalytic cracking of the purified raw material. It was shown that an abrupt change in the equilibrium of catalytic cracking occurs if the raw material is purified with a $\geq$ 80 % acid. Purifying the raw material with 2 % by volume of a 95 % acid increases the yield of gasoline and gas oil in catalytic cracking by 7-9 and 3-4 % by weight, respectively, for raw material from Tuymazy, and by 13-24 and 11-12 % by weight for raw material from Arlan. The yield of coke is lowered correspondingly. Intensified purification of the raw material

Card 1/2

S/081/61/000/013/011/028
B110/B205

Purification of the raw material...

increases the content of aromatics in catalytically cracked gasolines, and lowers the content of sulfurous and unsaturated compounds. An analysis of the material equilibrium makes it possible to recommend the purification of vacuum gas oils of sulfurous petroleum with sulfuric acid as a suitable method for preparing the raw material for catalytic cracking. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ALEKSEYEVA, R.V.; EYGENSON, A.S.

Which column refluxing system is the most suitable? Khim.i tekh. topl.i masel 5 no.4:53-57 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Distillation apparatus)

34786
S/081/62/000/003/064/099
B149/B101

11.0100 (5419, 3019)

AUTHORS: Evgenov, A. S., Ivchenko, Ye. G., [illegible], I. L., Sevast'yanova, G. V.

TITLE: Petroleum of new deposits in the Bashkirskaya ASSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 482, abstract 3L131 (Sb. "Khimiya seraorgan. soyedineniy, soderzhashchikh kisl. v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh. v. 4". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 100-102)

TEXT: The result of analyses of petroleum of high sulfur content from different deposits of the Bashkirskaya ASSR show that this petroleum can be divided into three groups according to the distribution of S among the fractions: (a) Petroleum with a small content of S in the gasoline fractions (≤1%) and a gradually and uniformly increasing content in the kerosene fractions and in the diesel fuel oils. (b) Petroleum with low content of S in the gasoline fractions and with an infrequent increase of its content in the kerosene and diesel oil fractions. (c) Petroleum with considerable S content in the gasoline fractions (≥0.5%) and with corresponding

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S/081/62/000/003/061/099
B149/B101

Petroleum of new ...

increase in the kerosene and diesel oil fractions. It is possible to manufacture fuels which comply with the [illegible] (GOST) from the first group of petroleum without any refining. Gasoline fractions of the second group are the only ones not requiring any further refining. Fuels manufactured from the third group all require special refining. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KOLESNIKOVA, T.A.; LYGENSON, A.S.; VOROB'YEVA, S.V.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Separating isocompounds from pentane-amylene fractions of petroleum refining. Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:189-200 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

L 12299-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS Pr-4 RM/WW 59

S/081/63/000/005/056/075

AUTHOR: Kolesnikova, T., Eygenson, A. S., Vorob'yeva, S. V. and Sokolova, V. I.

TITLE: Separation of iso compounds from pentane-amylene fractions of oil refining

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 504, abstract 5P192 (Tr. Bashkirsk. n.-i. in-t. po pererabotke nefti, 1962, no. 5, 189 - 200)

TEXT: A method for extracting isoamylenes and isopentane from oil refining products is developed. Iso- compounds are separated from C_5 fractions by polymerization in the presence of phosphoric acid on diatomaceous earth, with subsequent depolymerization on lead alumo-silicate catalyst. The raw material for polymerization was the fraction produced at 20-40.5° C. The optimum conditions for polymerization from the viwpoint of yield were: temp. 120-130° C, pressure 30 atm., speed 0.8. The polymers forming mainly due to iso- and n-amylenes, undergo depolymerization. For this 120-175° C fraction of polymer is taken. From the obtained depolymerized product the desired 20-40° C fraction is separated by fractionation (isopentane-iso-amylene), intended as the raw material for special cracking plant (SK). In the technological scheme of this process

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L 12299-63
Separation of sio compounds from S/081/63/000/005/056/075

the pentane-amylene fraction, isolated at petroleum processing plants by means of deep stabilization of gasolines with subsequent fractionation of the light stabilization head at gas fractionating plants or by means of supplementary stabilization of destructively processed gasolines on secondary distillation plants are passed on to the polymerization plants with phosphoric acid. The 20-40° C fraction is directed from accurate fractionation to extract isopentane, while the 120-175° C fraction is directed for catalytic cracking (with an alumosilicate catalyst). From the depolymerized product the desired isopentane-isoamylene fraction (20-40° C) is separated, intended for SK plant, the fraction 120-175° C is recirculated for depolymerization. The intermediate fractions 40-120° C may be used as components of automobile gasoline. The overall yield of the iso-compounds in relation to the raw material is 73%. The article contains a 32 item bibliography. I. Berlin.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

IVCHENKO, Ye.G.; EYGENSON, A.S.; SEVAST'YANOVA, G.V.; GARIPOVA, L.Z.

Quality of commercial Romashkino oil. Trudy BashNII NP no.7:15-19 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

EYGENSON, A.S.; NEYAGLOV, A.V.; MOLOCHNIKOV, L.M.; TERENT'YEV, G.A.

Ensure a supply of hydrocarbon raw materials to petrochemical industries. Khim. prom. 41 no.3:166-170 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 44771-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6025683 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0149/0149

INVENTOR: Tushnyakov, M. D.; Stepanov, A. I.; Mukhin, Yu. V.; Eygenson, B. M.; Zhilenko, R. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Rubberized-track assembly for lift truck and similar vehicles. Class 63, No. 183614 [announced by the Central Design Bureau of the Main Administration for the Mechanization of Construction Work, Main Administration for Assembling and Specialized Construction, USSR (Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Glavnoye upravleniye po mekhanizatsii stroitel'nykh rabot Glavnoye montazhnoye spetsial'noye stroitel'stvo SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 149

TOPIC TAGS: industrial truck, vehicle component, tracked vehicle

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a rubberized link of a track-assembly for lift trucks and similar vehicles, consisting of a track with a shoe fastened to it; this is made of a rubber cushion and a rubber plate (see Fig. 1). To increase the life-span of the track chain, the shoe plate is made with rims

Card 1/2 UDC: 629.11.012.658.57

L 44771-66

ACC NR: AP6025683

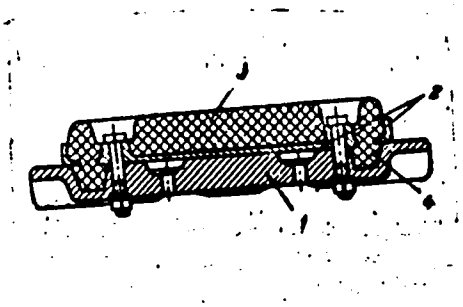

Fig. 1. Track-assembly link

1 - Track; 2 - plate; 3 - rubber cushion; 4 - plug.

enveloping the rubber cushion and is equipped on its internal supporting surface with plugs which enter the appropriate slots in the plate and the track. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WH]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 25Nov64

Card 2/2 ULR

EYGENSON, M.A.

Some comments on galaxies. TSir.Astron.obser.L'viv.un. no. 26:24-28 '54. (MIRA 13:11)

(Galaxies)

ZVEREVO I, M. I.

Zverevo, M. S. - "On the nature of contemporary high-level solar activity", Byulleten' Komissii po issledovaniyu Solntsa (Akad. nauk SSSR), No. 1, 1949, p. 9-11, - Bibliog: 8 items.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

EYGENSON, M. L.

351[illegible]- Ekstremumy Tekushchego 11-letnego tsikla solnechnoy Aktivnosti. Byulleten' Komissii Po Issledovaniyu Solntsa (Akad. Nauk SSSR), No. 2, 1949 S. 8

SO: LETOPIS' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 48, Moskva, 1949

L 23569-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/FCC/EEC-4/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pq-4 GW

AM4029018 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Eygenson, Moris Semenovich

Sun, weather and climate (Solntse, pogoda i klimat). Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963. 273 p. illus., biblio. 2550 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: climatology, meteorology, solar radiation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The author discusses the effect of solar activity on processes in the troposphere and hydrosphere, and the effect of solar activity and other cosmic elements on the electromagnetic and hydrodynamic phenomena in the atmosphere. The effect of solar activity on the physics of the upper atmosphere is discussed only briefly, however, and solar activity per se is discussed only in relation to terrestrial climatology and hydrometeorology. The book is of interest to specialists working in the fields of climatology, dynamic and general meteorology, aerology, weather forecasting, actinometry, hydrology, oceanography, glaciology, and the physics of the free atmosphere. The text includes a table which shows the cycles of the principal phenomena

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in the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere and their relationship to solar activity. The book contains 58 diagrams. There are 393 references, 236 of which are Soviet.

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AM4029018

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AM4029018

References -- 260

Appendix -- 269

SUB CODE: AS SUBMITTED: 21Aug63 NO REF SOV: 233

OTHER: 161

Card 4/4

EIGENSON, M. S. DECEASED 1963

GEOPHYSICS (1963)

KOZLOV, V.G.; EYGENSON, V.Ye.; MITROFANOV, G.G.; SHEKHTER, L.N.

Modern anesthesia in neurosurgery. Trudy Inst. klin. i eksp. khir. AN Kazakh. SSR 9:139-142 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

EYGES, N.R. (Moskva)

Speech development in children. Med.sestra 17 no.3:33-36 Mr '58.
(CHILDREN--LANGUAGE) (MIRA 11:4)

EYGES, N.R. (Moskva)

Basic problems in bringing up infants in the family environment.
Med. sestra 18 no.3:22-30 Mar '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

BERKOVITS, Rozaliya Naumovna, kand.med.nauk; EYGES, Nadezhda Romanovna; NOGINA, Ol'ga Pavlovna, kand.med.nauk; AKSARINA, N.M., kand.med. nauk, red.; KARMANOVA, Ye.G., red.; ZATVAN, B.A., tekhn.red.

[Mother's diary] Dnevnik materi. Red.-sost.O.P.Nogina. Red. N.M.Aksarina i E.G.Karmanova. Moskva, In-t sanitarnogo prosv. M-va zdravookhraneniia SSSR, 1960. 178 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

EYGES, Nadezhda Romanovna; VOLKOVA, Ye.I., red.; MARKOVA, T.A., red.; MIKHAYLOVA, L.V., red.; PANFILOVA, T.S., red.; SLAVINA, L.S., red.; ZAGIK, L.V., red.; NOVOSELOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Prevention of nervousness in children] Opreduprezhdenii detskoi nervnosti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedag. nauk RSFSR, 1962. 15 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE)

ASKARINA, N.M.; KISTYAKOVSKAYA, M.Yu.; LADYGINA, N.F.; EYGES, N.R.; SHCHELOVANOV, N.M., prof., red.; ZAGIK, L.V., red.

[Development and upbringing of the child from birth to three years of age] Razvitie i vospitanie rebenka ot rozhdeniia do trekh let. Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1965. 182 p. (MIRA 18:11)

EYGES, N.S.

4

33313
S/560/61/000/010/011/016
D298/D302

27 17.2.0

AUTHORS: Glembotskiy, Ya. L., Prokof'eva-Bel'govskaya, A. A., Shamina, Z. B., Gol'dat, S. Yu., Khvostova, V. V., Valeva, S. A., Eyges, N. S., and Nevzgodina, L. V.

TITLE: Effect of cosmic flight factors on the heredity and development of actinomycetes and higher plants

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli. no. 10. Moscow, 1961, 72-81

X

TEXT: The second cosmic space-ship was utilized to study the combined genetic effect of cosmic flight on organisms. This article deals with the study of the following cultures: actinomyces erythreus, stems 2577 and 8594, and actinomyces streptomycini Kras., stem ЛС-3 (LS-3). After the cosmic flight, the

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Effect of cosmic...

standards and experimental cultures were investigated according to: (1) vitality and (2) a microscopic characteristic of growth and development. The 2577 and 8594 stems differ by the sizes of their nuclear element in the spore and by their sensitivity to ultra-violet rays (UV). It is also assumed that they differ in their reaction to ionizing radiation. All the 4 tested stems were found to be sensitive to conditions of cosmic flight. The vitality (i.e., the number of spores which survived and developed colonies) of the radio-resistant act. erythreus 2577, as compared to the standards, increased 6 times; the no. 8594 decreased 12 times; the act. aureofaciens AC6-2201 (LSB-2201) dropped in vitality by about 75% on the average. In the roots of all 5 types of experimental seeds, the percentage of chromosome changes was somewhat increased. However, only in the case of 2 types was this increase statistically valid. In 3 types of plants, in increase of mitosis was noted. In the case where the percentage of anaphases with chromosome changes was found

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to be high (about 5%), the tempo of mitosis fell. The conditions of cosmic flight stimulated the growth intensity compared to the standards. The following microscopic morphology features of the experimental cultures confirm this fact: (a) development of a more basiphyllic and powerful gif, (b) growth of a thicker intertwining of mycelia, (c) lengthy growth of well-developed gifs. Data on the survival of the 8594 and 2577 stems are not completely valid since the concentrations of the spore suspensions of the control and experimental cultures were determined visually from the suspension turbidity. The morphology changes in the colonies were investigated on the act. erythreus 8594 and act. aureofaciens LSB-2201. Obtained data show that the morphology changes in the actinomyces, both in the experiment (cosmic flight) and control, lie within the same limits. The cytology analysis of agricultural plant seeds affected by cosmic flight was conducted by studying the chromosome impairment in the ana- and telophases of the first mitosis. Obtained results

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Effect of cosmic...

showed that in all the investigated plants there is a certain increase of cells with chromosome changes, and in only 2--winter wheat and Spartanet's peas--is this increase statistically valid. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: S. B. Pipkin, W. N. Sullivan, Aerospace Med., 30, 585, 1959.

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1961

Card 4/4

EYGES, N.S.; VALEVA, S.A.

Comparative study of the mutagenic effect of gamma rays and ethylenimine. Radiobiologiia 1 no.2:304-307 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON)
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF ETHYLENIMINE ON)
(BOTANY—VARIATION)

GLEMBOTSKIY, Ya.L.; PROKOF'YEVA-BEL'GOVSKAYA, A.A.; SHAMINA, Z.B.; KHVOSTOVA, V.V.; VALEVA, S.A.; EYGES, N.S.; NEVZDOGINA, L.V.

Effect of space flight factors on the heredity and development in actinomycetes and higher plants. Probl.kosm.biol. 1:236-247 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(SPACE FLIGHT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

EYGES, N. S., KHVOSTOVA, V. V., and MOZHAYEVA, V. S.,

"Effectiveness and Specificity of Ionizing Radiations and Some Chemical Substances in Inducing Mutations in Winter Wheat."

report submitted for 11th Intl. Congress of Genetics, the Hague, Netherlands, 2-19 Sep 63

ACCESSION NR: AP4015103 S/0205/64/004/001/0170/0179

AUTHOR: Eyges, N. S.

TITLE: Mutagenic effect of ethylenimine and gamma ray action on air dried winter wheat seeds

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 170-179

TOPIC TAGS: wheat seed mutation, ethylenimine mutagenic effect, gamma radiation mutagenic effect, ethylenimine induced mutant, gamma radiation induced mutant, disease resistant wheat, higher yeild wheat, erectoid wheat, squarehead wheat

ABSTRACT: The mutagenic effects of ethylenimine on air dried winter wheat seeds (hybrid 186) investigated from 1961 to 1962 are compared with the mutagenic effects of gamma radiation described in two earlier studies. The spectrum of mutations produced by ethylenimine (0.01 to 0.04% concentration) is found to differ from the spectrum of mutations produced by gamma radiation (10, 15, and 20 kr doses). The mutagenic effect of ethylenimine is found to be 4 to 6 times more effective. Agriculturally the most interesting ethylenimine induced mutants are large spiked types with tall and thick stems, large spiked disease

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ACCESSION NR: AP4015103

resistant types, and certain highly productive glaucous types. The third generation inherits 76.8% of the second generation changes. Increased productivity and disease resistance are not inherited in all cases. The mutation spectrum produced by ethylenimine is characterized by more new types and by the absence of the erectoids and squareheads characteristic of gamma radiation. Erectoids and squareheads appear more frequently when chromosomes are rearranged. The fact that there are more gene mutations and less chromosome breaks may be attributed to the softer action of ethylenimine compared to gamma radiation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Biological Physics AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Dec62 DATE ACQ: 12Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NR REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

EYGES, Ye. G.

YEYGES, Ye.G.

A polarized light study of the maturity and strength of cellulose fibers. Khim. i Fiz.-Khim. Vysokomolekul. Soedineniy, Doklady ?-oy Konf. Vysokomolekul. Soedineniyam '52, 246-9. (MLRA 5:7)
(CA 47 no.18:9609 '53)

EYGES, Ye.G.

VELEN'KIY, L.I.; DULITSKAYA, R.A.; EYGES, Ye.G.

Correlation between tensile strength and the angle of inclination of the macromolecular chains in cotton fibers. Khim. i Fiz.-Khim. Vysokomolekul. Soedineniy, Doklady 7-oy Konf. Vysokomolekul. Soedineniyam '52, 250-4. (MLRA 5:7)
(CA 47 no.18:9609 '53)

EYGES, Ye. G.

USSR

Change of technological properties of cotton fibre [illegible] (their development. E. Eiges (*Khlopkovodstvo*, 1954 14 No. 7 45 52) — Examination of the fibres from early- and late-ripening cotton varieties showed that all qual. properties (length, coefficient, etc.) of the fibre undergo changes during the development process. In early-ripening varieties, the growth of the fibres in length ceases sooner and the formation of the secondary cellulose wall starts earlier (thickening of the fibre) than in late-ripening species. It is therefore necessary to activate the process of cellulose biosynthesis in early-ripening cotton varieties having a short lasting growth cycle. Acceleration of this process appears to be possible by application, during budding and flowering, of a suitable complex so as to prevent premature cessation of fibre formation and to increase its qual. characteristics without changing the early ripening property of the cotton variety. [illegible] TEXT TEST (R B C)

EYGES, E.G.

Effect of chemical treatment of the fabric on the structure and properties of the fiber. E. G. Elges. *Tekstil Prom.* 15, No. 7, 22-4(1955).—Classical bleaching with NaClO (0.7 g. active Cl/l.) decreases the 0.5% cuprammonium viscosity of the fabric by almost 70% and markedly decreases the elastic elongation of the fiber, the tenacity and elongation of the fiber and fabric, and the abrasion and laundering resistance of the fabric. Treating the unbleached fabric with 2% stearic acid increases the tenacity and slightly increases the elastic elongation. Treatment of bleached fabric with a 6% soln. of melamine-HCHO resin restores, to a large extent, the elastic elongation of the fiber, the tenacity and elongation being decreased. The physicomech. properties of the fabric may be improved by more permanent intermol. bonding, for which purpose monochlorourea treatment and peroxide cook are recommended. Treatment of viscose staple with urea-HCHO resin improves the over-all performance of the fabric (cf. Kling and Mahl, *C.A.* 44, 6080*d*; 45, 4931*a*). Elisabeth Barabash

2 May

Jar

EYGES, YE. G.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Synthetic fibers, I-24

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6348

Author: Eyges, Ye. G.

Institution: None

Title: Improvement of Spinning and Service Characteristics of Viscose Staple Fiber

Original Publication: Tekstil'naya prom-st', 1956, No 3, 27-28

Abstract: Investigation of the effect of shrinkage on structure changes and properties of viscose staple fibers, under different temperature conditions. If after shrinkage in hot water drying is carried out at 45-65° the physico-mechanical properties of the fiber are improved. Strength is increased by 3.5-6.7%, break length by 2-5% and total elongation of the fiber by 4-7%. On shrinkage and drying under different temperature conditions strength of the fiber is lowered. Strength, reversible elongation and wear-resistance of the fiber are increased after a treatment of the fabric with 6% urea-formaldehyde resin (preparation AMD-1).

Card 1/1

Eyges, Ye. G.

EYGES, Ye.G., kand. biol. nauk.

[redacted] factors affecting the quality of cotton fibers. Tekst. prom. 18 no.1:11-13 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Cotton)

EYGES, Ye.G.; YEGOROVA, I.D.

Resistance of yarn made from synthetic fibers and mixed fibers, to repeated stretch elongation. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNIIKHBI '60 [publ. '62]:216-232. (MIRA 18:2)

USSR

IVANOV, Sergey Savel'yevich, kand. tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEVA, Nina Nikolayevna, NILOVA, Varvara Ivanovna; TSISHEVSKIY, Ivan Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: EYGES, Ye.G.; FLEKSER, L.A.; SOLOV'YEV, A.N., dokt.tekhn.nauk, prof., retsenzent; ABRAMCHUK, N.N., inzh., retsenzent; CHUGREYEVA, V.N., red.; TRISHINA, L.A., tekhn. red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Methods of determining the properties of cotton fibers] Metody opredeleniia svoistv khlopka-volokna. Pod red. S.S.Ivanova. Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1962. 234 p. (Cotton--Testing) (MIRA 16:2)

KYGES, Ye.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FILATOVA, O.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Consultation. Tekst.prom. no.2:93-94 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (TSNIKhBI). (Spinning)

EYGES, Ye.G.; DURKINA, S.I.

Method for determining the weather resistance of textile fabrics.
Standartizatsiia 27 no.4:48-53 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Textile fabrics—Testing)

SOLOV'YEV, A.N.; EYGES, Ye.G.; YAROSLAVTSEV, K.V.; PILATOVA, O.A.

Determination of the thickness of fibers and threads by the "tex" system. Standartizatsiia 27 no.12:50-52 D '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

FYGES, Ye.G.; DANILOVA, L.I.; SHAGINA, M.A.

Determining the thickness of fabrics. Standartizatsiia 28 no.3:48-52 Mr'64. (MIRA 17:5)

DEVITSYN, Ye.D., inzh.; IVANOV, P.A., inzh.; KRUTOGOLOV, V.D., inzh.; EYGINGORIN, M.Ya., inzh.

Equipment for automatic reception of the fundamental information on production. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 17 no.9:42-44 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

AZAROVA, Ye. A., dotsent; [illegible]ANKO, I. V., dotsent; EYGINSON, V. Ye., vrach, dotsent (Alma-Ata)

Clinical aspects and surgical treatment of late spinal complications (cholesteatomas) following tuberculous meningitis. Vop. neirokhirurgii no.3:34-36 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra khirurgii fakul'teta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany materinstva i detstva i neyrokhirurgicheskoye otdeleniye 2-y Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS)
(SPINAL CORD--TUMORS)

AZAROVA, Ye.A.; VOVNYANKO, I.V.; EYGINSON, V.Ye.

Clinical aspects and surgical treatment of late spinal complications (cholesteatomas) following tuberculosis meningitis treated by the endolumbar administration of streptomycin. Zdrav. kazakh. 22 no.1: 15-17 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii fakul'teta usoveshenstvovaniya vrachey Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Kazakhskogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva.
(SPINAL CORD--TUMORS) (STREPTOMYCIN)
(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS)

EYGINSON, Ye., otv.red.

[Catalog of regionally adapted farm-crop varieties for the Kazakh S.S.R. for 1959] Katalog raionirovannykh sortov sel'skokhoziaistvennykh kul'tur po Kazakhskoi SSR na 1959 god. Alma-Ata, 1959. 105 p. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kazakh S.S.R. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Kazakhstan--Field crops--Varieties)

VARFOLOMEYEV, F.G.; GEL'FENBOYM, M.Sh.; KOTOVICH, Yu.V.; OSTANOVSKIY, T.S.; SEMENETS, V.M.; SHIROKOVA, Ye.A.; EYGINSON, Ye.N.; VVEDENSKIY, S.F., red.; SINEL'NIKOVA, TS.B., red.; TSESARKIN, L.D., red.

[Study of goods serving cultural needs] Tovarovedenie kul'ttovarov. [By] F.G.Varfolomeev i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Ekonomika, 1964. 471 p. (MIRA 17:5)

VORONITSYN, I.S.; EYGIRD, R.P.

Hydrogen absorption by electrolytic chromium deposits obtained from a self-controlled electrolyte using the current of changing polarity. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.12: 1468-1470 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted December 26, 1964.

EYKELIS, A.B.

EYKELIS, A.B.

True and false cysts of the nose. Vrach.delo supplement '57:56
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Klinika bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav.-dots. D.A.Bytchenko) Chernovitskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(NOSE--TUMORS) (CYSTS)

EYKELIS, A.B.

Result of treating vasomotor rhinitis by endonasal injections of novocaine with 5% alcoholic solution. Vest. otorin. 21 no.2:35-38 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz Chernovitskoy 2-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy.
(HAY FEVER, ther.
procaine in ethyl alcohol solution, endenasal admin. (Rus))
(PROCAINE, ther. use,
hay fever, endonasal admin. in ethyl alcohol solution (Rus))
(ALCOHOL, ETHYL, ther. use,
hay fever, endonasal admin. with procaine (Rus))

EYKELIS, A.B.

Use of citral in conjunction with retrotonsillary injections of novocaine with a 5% alcohol admixture in the treatment of chronic tonsillitis. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 23 no.4:66-67 Jl-Ag'63. (MIRA 16:10)

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