YARMOLENKO, V.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk (Gomel'); GRUNTOV, P.S., inzh. (Gomel'); SHUL'ZHENKO, P.A., kand.tekhn.nauk (Gomel')

New conditions of the work of section stations and improvement of their techniques. Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.12:41-44 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Railroads--Stations)

YARMOLIK, I.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Role of open wells in rural areas in the epidemiology of Salmonella infections. Gig. i san. 26 no.9:35-40 S '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Saratovskogo instituta sel'skoy gigiyeny.
(WATER SUPPLY, RURAL--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(SALMONELLA)

YARMOLIK, I.F.

Comparative characteristics of some methods of studying water for the presence of microbes of the paratyphoid group. Lab. delo 8 no.4:42-45 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Otdel obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - prof. L.I.Los') Saratovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skoy gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(WATER--MICROBIOLOGY) (SALMONELLA)

YARMOLINSKIY, M.; YARMOLINSKIY, A.

Our reply to professor I.F. Zelikman. Sakh. prom. 32 no.4:71-72 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Sugar industry)

YAPASKURT, V.V.; YEPISHIN, A.S.; SHAKIN, A.N.; SILIN, P.M.; ZHIDKOV, A.A.; KHELEMSKIY, M.Z.; SHEMYAKIN, P.N.; NOVIKOV, V.A.; POPOV, V.D.; BENIN, G.S.; NAYDENOV, A.K.; KURBATOVA, V.S.; KARTASHOV, A.K.; YARMOLINSKIY, A.K.; ZIBOROV, D.K.; VAYSMAN, M.L.; ZAMIROVSKIY, V.A.; SVYATENKO, M.M.

IUlii Markovich Zhvirblianskii; obituary. Sakh.prom.29 no.6:48 '55. (Zhvirblianskii, IUlii Markovich, 1894-1955) (MIRA 9:1)

SEMENOV, Andrey Petrovich; YARMOLINSKIY, A.S., nauchnyy red.; GOLOVANIVSKAYA, E.N., red.; BARANOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization and automation of woodworking] Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia derevoobrabotki; metodicheskoe posobie. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1963. 54 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Woodworking machinery) (Automatic control)

KALASHNIKOV, Petr Leont'yevich; BAKHTIYAROV, V.D., inzh., retsenzent; YARMOLINSKIY, A.S., inzh., retsenzent; AKINDINOV, M.V., red.; KIMMEL', L.S., red.izd-va; AKOPOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Commercial study of wood and forest products] Drevesinovedenie i lesnoe tovarovedenie. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 253 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Forest products)

YARMOLINSKIY, I.B.; DROZDOV, G.M.

Over-all mechanization of the production of shoe parts and cardboard for shoes. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.7:14-17 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(Shoe manufacture)

BERENSHTEYN, S.A.; VAYSLEYB, V.P.; VARENIK, I.F.; DOBRYNCHENKO, M.V.; YEGOROV, B.P.; KLISENKO, Yu.F.; MOGILEVSKIY, I.I.[deceased]; PEREYASLAVTSEV, N.A.; PILIPENKO, V.I.; SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V., inzh.; SHEPELEV, V.M.; SIMULEVICH, M.L.; YARMOLINSKIY, I.M.; SHAGALOV, Ye.S., red.; KORIKOVSKIY, I.K., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Construction of the V.I.Lenin State Regional Electric Power Plant in Simferopol] Opyt stroitel'stva Simferopol'skoi GRES im. V.I.Lenina [By] S.A.Berenshtein i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 151 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Simferopol--Electric power plants)

YARMOLINSKIY, I.M., inzh.; LERNER, A.Ye.

Experience in the installation of BKZ-120-100-GM boilers in a semienclosed type boiler system. Energ.stroi. no.30:12-20 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Odesskiy ob"yedinennyy montazhnyy uchastok tresta "Yuzhteploenergomontazh."

(Boilers)

YARMOLINSKIY, I.S.

Malignant tumors of the carotid gland. Vrach. delo no.12:126-127 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Gospital'naya khirurgicheskaya klinika Pervogo moskovogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CAROTID BODY---CANCER)

YARMOLINSKIY, I.S.

Immediate and late results of therapy for perforated gastric ulcer from data of hospitals of the Don area Tula Province for the past 10 years. Khirurgiia 36 no.4:39-43 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(PEPTIC ULCER)

KRYLOV, V.S.; YARMOLINSKIY, I.S.

Device for the introduction of vascular prostheses in surgical formation of a permanent collateral shunt from the femoral into the popliteal artery. Eksper. khir. i anest. 7 no.5:49-50 S-O '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

YARMOLINSKIY, I.S. (Moskva, Novo-Ostapovskaya ul., d.6, kv.114)

Significance of oscillography in atherosclerotic occlusions of the femoral and popliteal arteries. Vest. khir. 89 no.10:25-29 O '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova (zav. - prof. B.V. Petrovskiy).

YARMOLINSKIY, I.S.

Clinical aspects, diagnosis, and surgical treatment in atherosclerotic occlusions of the femoral and popliteal arteries. Med. sestra 22, no.1:31.-33 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova, Moskva.
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (ARTERIES—SURGERY)

YARMOLINSKIY, I.S.

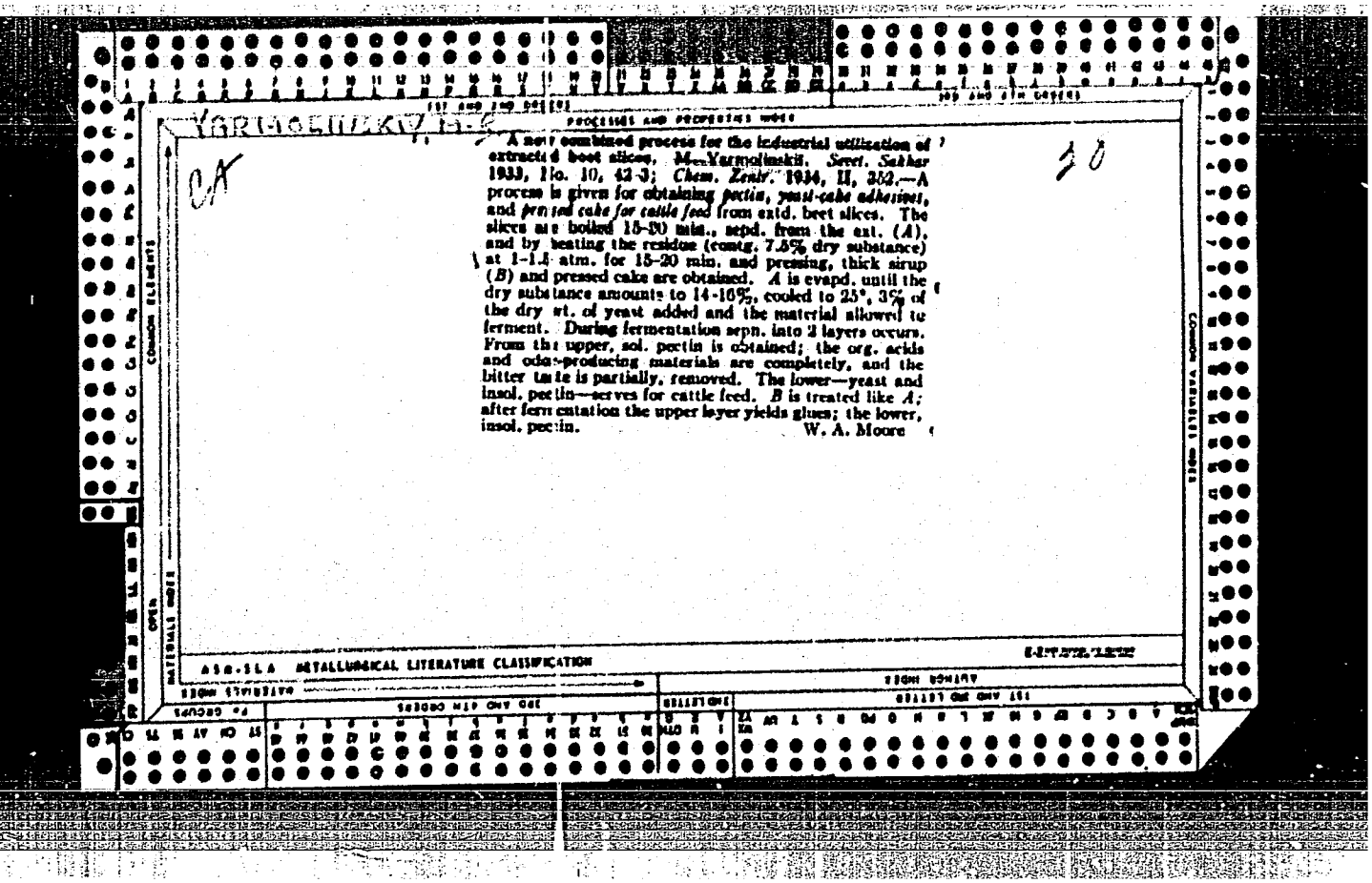
Operation of permanent shunting with vascular prostheses in arteriosclerotic occlusions of the femoral and popliteal arteries. Sovet. med. 27 no.6:9-13 Ja'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.V.Petrovskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

YARMOLINSKIY, M.

Quality of white sugar. Sakh.prom. 38 no.1:69-70 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.



YARMOLINSKY, M.

A new combined process for the industrial utilization of extracted beet slices. M. Yarmolinskii. *Sovet. Sakhar* 1933, No. 10, 42-3; *Chem. Zentr.* 1934, II, 252.—A process is given for obtaining *pectin*, *yeast-cake adhesives*, and *pressed cake for cattle feed* from extd. beet slices. The slices are boiled 15-20 min., sepd. from the ext. (*A*), and by heating the residue (contg. 7.5% dry substance) at 1-1.5 atm. for 15-20 min. and pressing, thick sirup (*B*) and pressed cake are obtained. *A* is evapd. until the dry substance amounts to 14-16%, cooled to 25°, 3% of the dry wt. of yeast added and the material allowed to ferment. During fermentation sepn. into 2 layers occurs. From the upper, sol. pectin is obtained; the org. acids and odor-producing materials are completely, and the bitter taste is partially, removed. The lower—yeast and insol. pectin—serves for cattle feed. *B* is treated like *A*; after fermentation the upper layer yields glues; the lower, insol. pectin.

W. A. Moore

OK

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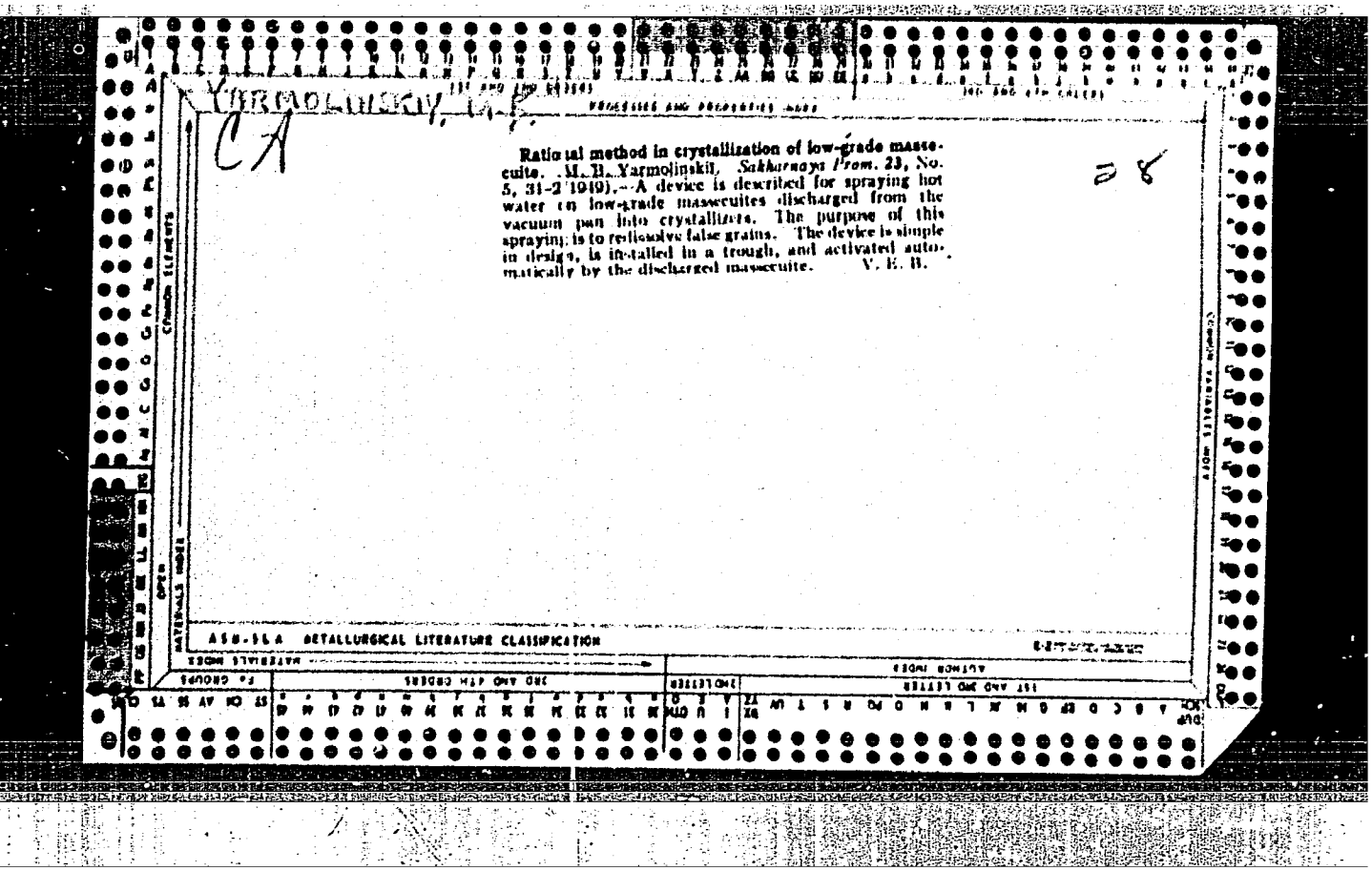
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



YARMOLINSKII, I. B.

CA

Rational method in crystallization of low-grade massecuite. I. B. Yarmolinskii. *Sakharnaya Prom.* 23, No. 5, 31-2 (1949).—A device is described for spraying hot water on low-grade massecuites discharged from the vacuum pan into crystallizers. The purpose of this spraying is to redissolve false grains. The device is simple in design, is installed in a trough, and activated automatically by the discharged massecuite. V. E. B.

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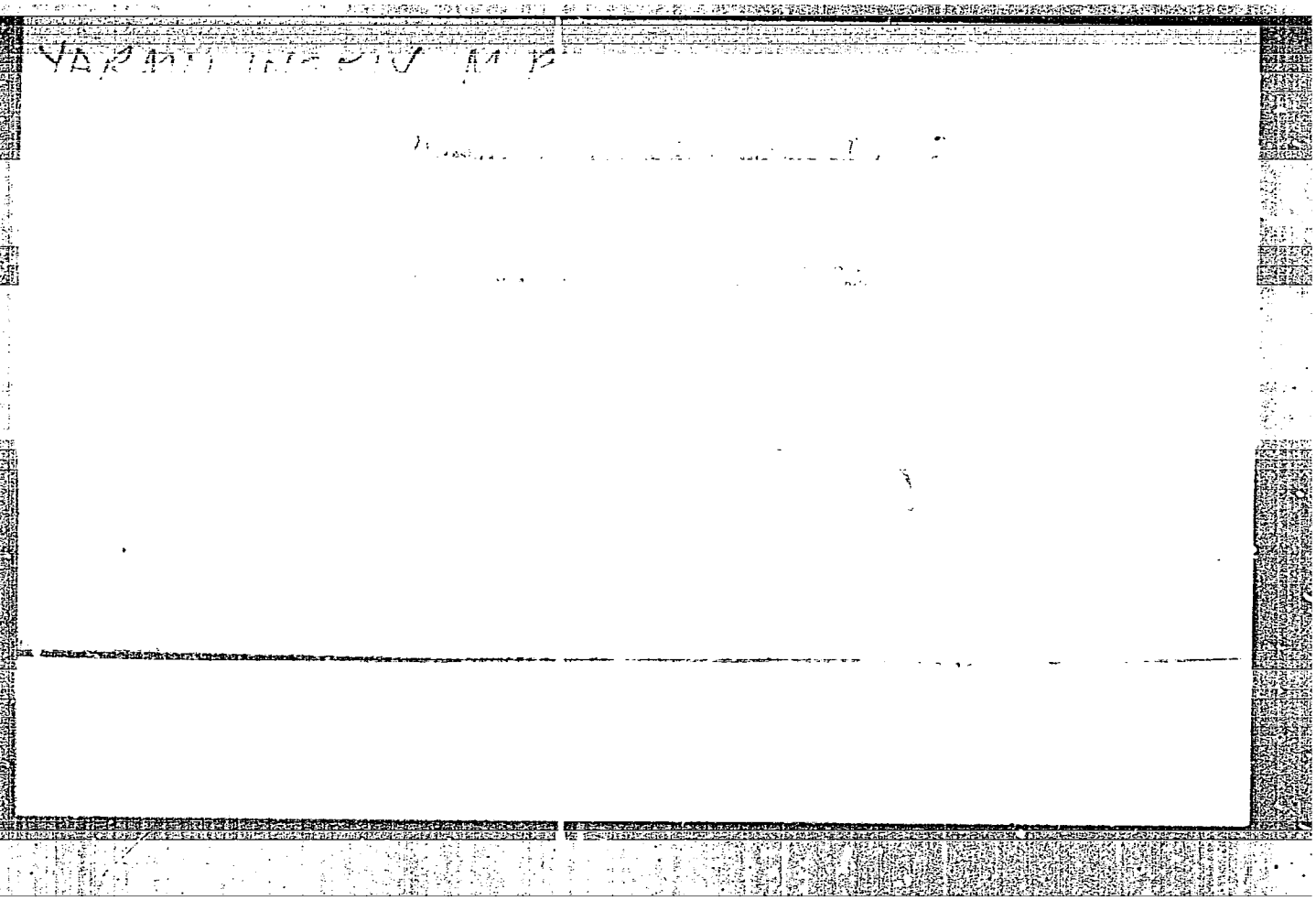
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YARMOLINSKII, I. D.

Crystallization of sugar from its aqueous solutions. II. I. D. Yarmolinskii. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Sakhar. Prom.* 1953, No. 2, 104–15; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, No. 5387.—The rate of crystal formation of sugar from its aq. solns. and the amt. of crystals increase with the supersatn coeff. In supersatd. sugar solns. there is a metastable zone outside of which spontaneous crystn. occurs. Stirring of a supersatd. sugar soln. promotes the formation of seed crystals. M. Hasche



[illegible], M. B.

"Investigation of the Formation of Sugar Crystals." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Technological Inst of the Food Industry, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 14, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

YAROMOLINSKIY, M.B.; TERESHIN, B.N.

Nomogram for determining sugar crystals in massecuite. Sakh.prom. 30 no.3:64 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar--Analysis and tesing)

YARMOLINSKIY, M.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZDANOVICH, I.L., ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti starshego nauchnogo sotrudnika; OZOL, M.Ya., khimik-analitik.

Use of corrugated cardboard boxes for packing pressed sugar and its trarsportation by sea. Trudy TSINS no.4:148-162 '56.
(MLRA 10:5)

1.Rafinadnaya laboratoriya.
(Boxes) (Sugar--Transportation)

YARMOLINSKIY, M.

Sugar packing machine. Sakh.prom.30 no.5:64-65 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Packaging machinery)

YARMOLINSKIY, M.B.

Packaging granulated sugar in multiwall paper bags with side spout.
Sakh. prom. 32 no.2:34 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar) (Paper bags)

YARMOLINSKIY, M.; YARMOLINSKIY, A.

Our reply to professor I.F. Zelikman. Sakh. prom. 32 no.4:71-72 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Sugar industry)

YARMOLINSKIY, M.B.

Recovery of lime from filter-press cake. Sakh. prom. 32 no.11:40-41 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

(Lime)

TARASOV, M.N.; YARMOLINSKIY, M.B.

Packing refined sugar into large bags. Sakh. prom. 32 no.12:48-49 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Krasnopresnenskiy rafinadnyy zavod (for Tarasov). 2.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti (for Yarmolinskiy)
(Sugar--Transportation)

YARMOLINSKIY, M.B.

Progressive technology of the production of refined sugar. Sakh. prom. 33 no.3:8-10 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy svekly.

(Sugar manufacture)

YARMOLINSKIY, M.B.; ZDANOVICH, I.L.; BRENMAN, M.A.; ALEKSEYENKO, F.P.

Use of granulated coal in the sugar refining industry. Sakh. prom. 35 no.12:21-26 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

(Sugar manufacture)

(Coal)

YARMOLINSKIY, M.B.

Results of the work of sugar refining factories in the Ukrainian S.S.R. during 1962. Sakh.prom. 37 no.6:5-8 Je '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

(Ukraine--Sugar factories)

YARMOLINSKIY, M.B.

Problems of equipment and technology in sugar refineries. Sakh. prom. 37 no.11:8-10 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

TERESHCHENKO, I.P.; MOSKVIN, O.I.; DARAGAN, M.V.[Darahan, M.V.]; ANISIMOV, V.P.; YARMOLINSKIY, M.R.[Armolyns'kyi, M.R.]; BULGAKOV, P.S.[Bulhakov, P.S.]; KUTS, V.K.; KASHPUR, A.V.; VASILENKO, G.K.[Vasylenko, H.K.]; KUKOLEV, V.D.[Kukoliev, V.D.]; SIGOV, S.G.[Sihov, S.H.,deceased]; NAGIRNYAK, P.A. [Nahirniak, P.A.]; VETCHINOV, I.A.[Vietchynov, I.A.]; ZADOROZHNYY, V.K.; DROSOVSKAYA, L.I.[Drosovs'ka, L.I.]; SHKITINA, M.I.; PROSHCHAKOV, O.M.; MOKIYENKO, B.F. [Mokiienko, B.F.]; GOLOVACH, A.V.[Holovach, A.V.]; IVANITSKIY, I.V.[Ivanyts'kyi, I.V.]; KOZAK, V.Ye.; BORYAKIN, V.M., red.izd-va; NESTERENKO, O.O., glav. red.; DAKHNO, Yu.B., tekhn. red.

[National income of the Ukrainian S.S.R. during the period of the large-scale building of communism] Natsional'nyi dokhod Ukrains'koi RSR v period rozhornutoho budivnytstva kommunizmu. Red.kol.: O.O.Nesterenko ta inshi. Kyiv, Vyd-vo AN URSR, 1963. 333 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut ekonomiky.
(Ukraine--Income)

SLINCHENKO, Ye.V.; YARMOLINSKIY, N.P.; KUDOYAROV, M.S.; AMAN'YEV, P.V.

Blast furnace operation with evaporation cooling. Metallurg 7 no.7:9-11 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Blast furnaces--Cooling)

TEL'PUKHOVSKIY, N.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: MOROZ, A.M.; YARMOLINSKIY, S.Kh.; MALOMYZHEV, L.M.; BURKOV, V.I.

Electronic circuit of an apparatus for the emission of exact time signals. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.58:108-119 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Sotrudniki Irkutskoy laboratorii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (for Moroz, Yarmolinskiy, Malomyzhev, Burkov).

(Time signals)

MARKOVSKIY, A.V., inzh.; YARMOLINSKIY, V.D.

Sectional kitchen stove with infrared burners. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 34 no.4:36-37 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Infrared rays--Industrial applications)
(Stoves)

RATTS, Emmanuil Genrikhovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; TSEYTLIN, Semen Yudovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MILOVIDOV, Konstantin Ivanovich, inzh.; YARMOLINSKIY, Vladimir Moiseyevich, inzh.; ANTONOVA, N.N., inzh., red.

[12 m reinforced concrete crane beams with rod reinforcement stressed by the electrothermal method; practices of the All-Union Research Institute for Reinforced Concrete and Plant No.18 for Reinforced Concrete Products of the Main Administration for Building Materials of the City of Moscow] Zhelezobetonnye podkranovye balki dlinoi 12 M so sterzhnevoi armaturoi, napriagaemoi elektrotermicheskim metodom; opyt raboty VNIIzhelezobetona zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdelii no.18 Glavmospromstroimaterialov. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 31 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zavodskoy tekhnologii sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy i izdeliy(for Ratts). 2. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom inzhenernoy konstruktsii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zavodskoy tekhnologii sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy i izdeliy (for TSeytlin). 3. Glavnyy konstruktor sektora inzhenernykh konstruktsiy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zavodskoy tekhnologii sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy i izdeliy(for Milovidov).

USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 100008

Author : Yarmolinskiy, Ye.A., Golovin, V.V.

Inst : Academy of Sciences TadzhSSR

Title : Depth of the Constant Yearly Temperature in the Sub-soil of Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN TadzhSSR, 1956, No 19, 17-20

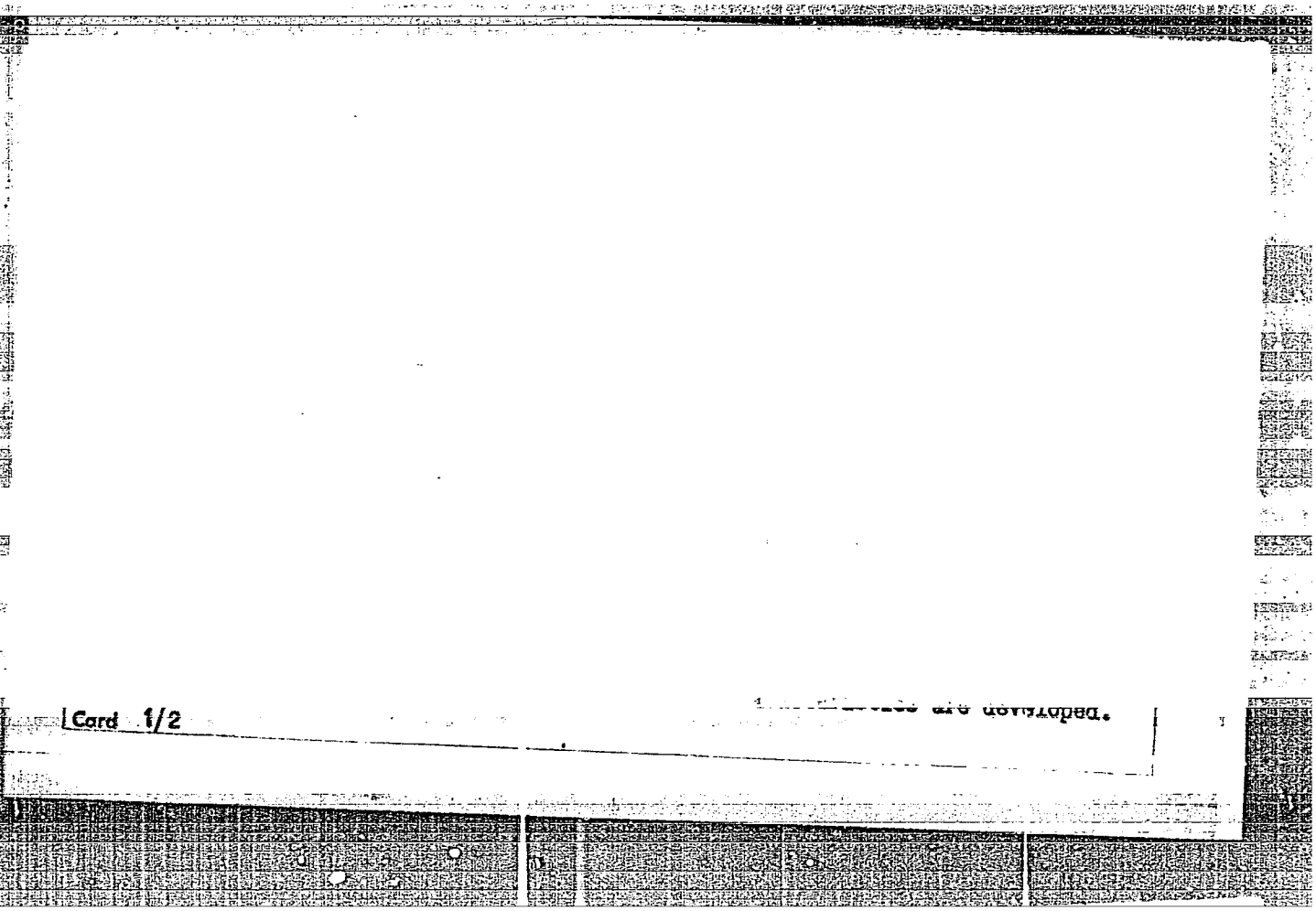
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

GOLOVIN, V.V.; YARMOLINSKIY, Ye.A.

Temperature conditions of Tajikistan rivers. Izv. Otd. est. nauk AN Tadzh.SSR no.19:57-66 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra melioratsii Tadzhikskogo sel'khozinstituta.
(Tajikistan--Rivers--Temperature)



Card 1/2

L 59561-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013849

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differential equations were solved on an electronic simulator;

NO REF SOV: 004

GRIGOR'YEV, V.Ye.; CHURKIN, V.M.; YARMOLOVICH, E.S.

Calculation of the static characteristics of an electrohydraulic amplifier with pulse-width control. Avtom. i telem. 26 no.5: 918-923 My '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted November 10, 1963.

L 1686-66 EPA/EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/FA/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/T-2/ETC(m). WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5014818 UR/0209/65/000/006/0067/0072

AUTHOR: Yarmolovich, G. (Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel) 40B

TITLE: Operational [and maintenance] characteristics of the L-29 aircraft engine

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 6, 1965, 67-72

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft fuel system, fuel pump, fuel filters, aircraft engine/M701 engine

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the operational and maintenance characteristics of the M701 VS-150 and M701 S-250 engines, which are used on the L-29 aircraft. Emphasis is placed on the fuel system, including fuel supply, pumps, filters, and fuel atomizer. The different effects of the barostatic-control factor on M701 engines are compared to those of other aircraft engines, and safety and reliability factors are pointed out. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 1686-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014818

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AC, PR

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

YARMOLOVICH, G., inzh.-podpolkovnik

Characteristics of the operation of the L-29 airplane engine.
Av. i kosm. 47 no.6:67-72 Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

L 38417-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) HW/JD

ACC NR: AP6018274 SOURCE CODE: PO/0038/65/010/004/0323/0336

AUTHOR: Yarmolovich, G.--Jarmolowicz, H.

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, Warsaw (Instytut Chemii Fizycznej PAN)

TITLE: Some magnetic properties and the structure of nickel electrodeposits obtained from chloride and sulfate solutions

SOURCE: Archiwum hutnictwa, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 323-336

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic property, electrodeposition, chloride, ~~solution~~, sulfate, ~~solution~~, electrolysis, magnetic coercive force, magnetic saturation, annealing

ABSTRACT: In this paper the author presents the results of investigations of the effects of electrolysis conditions (pH, current density) on some magnetic properties (coercive force, residual magnetism, magnetic saturation) and on the structure of nickel electrodeposits obtained from chloride and sulfate baths. The sulfate bath contained $CdCl_2$ as a brightening agent. The deposits examined were received at pH 3.0—5.7 and at current densities 3—30 mA/cm^2. It was stated that the coercive force of the deposits increases with increasing current density and pH value. The effect of annealing the deposits at 400 and 600C on their magnetic properties was

Card 1/2

L 38417-66
ACC NR: AP6018247

also the subject of studies. X-ray and electronographic analysis as well as electron micrographs of the deposits surfaces revealed distinct differences in the type of texture and in surface structures of the deposits received in different conditions of electrolysis. A relationship between the structure of the nickel deposits and their magnetic properties was stated. The author expresses his gratitude to Professor K. M. Gubrunova and senior scientific associate Yu. M. Polukanova for their attention and valuable advice during the study. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables. [Author's abstract.]

[KS]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 01Dec64/ ORIG REF: 001/ SOV REF: 007/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

YARMOLOVICH, I.P., dotsent

Estimate of errors in the joining of converging working faces and errors of orientation through two shafts. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.10:27-32 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy marksheyderskogo dela i geodezii.

YARMOLOVICH, I.P., dotsent

Analysis of mine surveying errors in traversing with the help of matrices. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.:gor.zhur. 7 no. 1:68-75 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy marksheyderskogo dela i geodezii.

SVYATSKIY, Pavel Stanislavovich, inzh.; YARMOLOVICH, Konstantin Yulianovich, inzh.; SMIRNOV, N.A., prof., red.; FOMICHEV, A.G., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Methods of overall mechanization of the basic types of finishing work] Puti kompleksnoi mekhanizatsii osnovnykh vidov otdelochnykh rabot. Pod obshchei red. N.A.Smirnova. Leningrad, Leningr. dom nauchno-tekhn. propagandy, 1961. 20 p. (Bibliotechka stroitelia po mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii stroitel'stva, no.14) (MIRA 15:7)
(Building—Details)

GALKIN, B.I.; BIRYUKOV, V.I.; KREYTER, V.M.; KULICHIKHIN, S.N.; ORLOVA, Ye.V.; POMERANTSEV, V.V.; RUSETSKAYA, G.G.; YARMOLOVICH, N.V.; MAKEYEV, V.I., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Prospecting for stockwork deposits of nonferrous and rare metal ores] Razvedka shtokverkovykh mestorozhdenii tsvetnykh i redkikh metallov. [By] B.I.Galkin i dr. Moskva, Gosgeoltekh-izdat, 1962. 233 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

(Prospecting)

SHEVCHENKO, N.F., red.; AMELIN, F.S., red.; GRECHKO, V.Ye., red.; ISAYEV, V.I., red.; KUZUBOV, V.I., red.; LIBERMAN, Ye.G., prof., doktor ekonom.nauk, red.; MAKARENKO, V.P., red.; SHCHERBININ, I.F., red.; YARMOLOVICH, O.M., red.; KARDASH, G.I., red.; DONSKOY, Ya.Ye., red.; LIMANOVA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[First and foremost; ways to further increase labor productivity in machinery manufacturing enterprises of Kharkov] Samoe vazhnoe, samoe glavnoe; o putiakh dal'neishego povysheniia proizvoditel'nosti truda na mashinostroitel'nykh predpriiatiiakh Khar'kova. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 205 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Ukraine. Khar'kovskiy gorodskoy ekonomicheskiy administrativnyy rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva. 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Khar'kovskogo sovnarkhoza (for Kuzubov). 3. Khar'kovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut (for Liberman).
(Kharkov--Machinery industry--Labor productivity)

YARMOLYUK, V.A.

YARMOLYUK, V.A.

The Tugur-Nemilen mesopotamia. Vop.geog.Dal'.Vost.no.3:92-101 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Tugur Valley) (Nemilen Valley)

AUTHOR: Yarmolyuk, V., Mining Engineer SOV/29-58-7-12/23

TITLE: Automatization in Coal Mines (V shakhte khozyaynichayut avtomaty)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 19-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Industrial development is making ever increasing demands on science and technical engineering. This article deals with a new kind of coal mine projected by the "Ukrgiproshakht" Institute for the L'vov-Volyn' basin. A factory operating without human labor is nothing new, but a coal mine without any miners working on its bottom seems to be a mere creation of fancy. Engineers of various branches participated in the task of working out a project for a fully automatized shaft of a mine. They abandoned the traditional manner of building and adopted the latest technical methods developed both in the USSR and in other countries. In order to reach the bed of coal in the pit, two vertical holes having a diameter of 6 m are bored by means of a special equipment; they are secured by means of re-inforced concrete stays. Adjoining these bore-holes under the ground there are additional auxiliary caverns and main tunnels, through which the coal is transported. The machines

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existing at present are very complicated and large, and they take up much room on the floors of pits. They do not, however, in all cases warrant normal working of solid layers. In spite of the experience gathered in the course of many years no success has as yet been attained with respect to the production of mechanized apparatus for long walls. The history of the development of the coal industry in the USSR shows that, as a rule, the endeavor was made to increase the length of the long wall. This method was abandoned in the case of the new shaft, and it was decided to shorten the long wall by half its length, i.e. from 100 to 50 m. Shortening of the long wall made it easier to have the conveyor band moving along the entire length of the floor without having to take sections apart in the L'vov-Volyn' basin. Also the construction, assembly, and dismantling of the hydraulic support as well as its operation were rendered considerably more simple. What is most important is, however, that coal will be conveyed from the long wall without the aid of human labor. In this way danger and diseases will be avoided. The entire machinery, which consists of 6 different parts, will work in 3 shifts of 6 hours each, and will dig 3000 t of coal out of the mine within 24 hours. Much attention

was paid in the course of projecting also to the problem of transportation.
All these measures made it possible to treble production figures, to reduce the prime costs of a ton of coal by half its amount, and to reduce the number of workers to one third of its previous amount. There is 1 figure.

1. Coal mines--USSR 2. Coal--Applications

Card 3/3

YARMOLYUK, Viktor Andreyevich; SIMKHO, Kh.S., red.; KAYDALOVA, M.D., tekhn.red.

[Put mineral resources of Khabarovsk Territory at the service of the seven-year plan] Poleznye iskopaemye kraia - na sluzhbu semiletki. Khabarovsk, Khabarovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 39 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Khabarovsk Territory--Mines and mineral resources)

NUZHNOV, S.V.; YARMOLYUK, V.A.

Later Pre-Cambrian in the southeastern border of the Russian Platform. Sov.geol. 2 no.7:21-31 Jl '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Dal'ne-Vostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SOV/20-127-1-42/65

3(5)
AUTHORS: Vlasov, G. M., Yarmolyuk, V. A.

TITLE: The Structural-tectonic Regions of the Kamchatka Peninsula (Strukturno-tektonicheskiye rayony Kamchatki)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 1, pp 156-158 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In recent years, important details helping to define the geological structure of Kamchatka have been detected by the geologists of the Dal'nevostochnoye (Far East) and Pyatoye (Fifth) geologicheskoye upravleniye (Geological Administrations). This has become evident with the composition of the new geological survey map (1957) (Fig 1). Kamchatka is a young folding area, chiefly consisting of cenozoic and closely connected Cretaceous formations. A middle massif of metamorphic rocks and of such risen from the depth by eruption lies in the south of the Sredinnyy chain. Two directions become evident in the chief structures of the peninsula: (a) a southern one corresponding to the prolongation of the middle massif, and (b) a northeastern one connected with the range of two parallel fold arcs. One of the arcs (Vostochnyy Kamchatskiy chain) is the outer,

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The Structural-tectonic Regions of the Kamchatka Peninsula

and the other (the central and northern part of the Sredinnyy chain) is the inner and roughly follows the axis of the peninsula. The arcs are the most important structural-facial and -metallogenic zones. The outer arc consists of an anticlinal elevation from the Upper Cretaceous sediments and volcanic rocks, also ultrabasic ones among them. Pyrite-ore occurrences with copper, nickel, cobalt, occasionally with molybdenum are found here. Exclusively cenozoic volcanic rocks are developed in the inner range of the arc. There are ore occurrences of: mercury, antimony, gold, copper, and molybdenum, which have formed near the surface and rest in the midst of secondary quartzites and propylites. The arcs bend eastwards at the hitherto little investigated transversal south-eastern dislocation zone which crosses the peninsula near Petropavlovsk. The inner arc is continued as Bol'shaya Kuril'skaya insular chain (Great Kuriles), while the outer arc apparently follows a subaqueous projection eastwards, reaching the Malyye Kuril'skiye (Little Kuriles) islands. Both arcs are continued in the north-east as Koryakskoye nagor'ye (Koryak mountains). The outer arc unites with the structures of Alaska. The Sredinnyy massif is prolonged northwards by young anticlinal folds. This

The Structural-tectonic Regions of the Kamchatka Peninsula

massif and both the mentioned arcs form the chief anticlinoria of Kamchatka and the orographically marked mountain chains. A 4th smaller anticlinorium consisting of Paleogene and Miocene volcanic rocks and of flysch stretches along the eastern peninsulas. Synclinoria lie between the anticlinoria: Western Kamchatskiy, Palanskiy, Parapol'skiy, and Penzhinskiy with Neogene coal- and petroleum bearing sediments. They represent a r e a r - d o w n w a r p i n g (tylovoy progib) which is divided into two parts by the central elevation. The Tsentral'-naya Kamchatskaya depression forms an i n n e r (vnutren-nyaya) downwarping between the fold arcs. Oceanic m a r g i n a l (peredovyye) depressions are near the east coast and south of the Aleutians. Along with the two young fold arcs there are fractures in depth, along which powerful tertiary and Upper Cretaceous volcanic masses are spread. Three quaternary volcanic zones lie all over the mentioned structural elements. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Dal'nevostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye g. Khabarovsk (Far Eastern Geological Administration, City of Khabarovsk)

YARMOLYUK, V.A., geolog

Mineral resources in the middle and lower Amur Basin within the Soviet Union. Amur sbor. no.2:218-240 '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR.
(Amur Province--Mines and mineral resources)
(Khabarovsk Territory--Mines and mineral resources)

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S/026/60/000/011/004/009
A166/A026

3.9000 (1041, 1109, 1327)

AUTHOR: Yarmolyuk, V.A. (Khabarovsk)

TITLE: The Dzhugdzhura Meteorite

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1960, No. 11, pp. 100 - 101

TEXT: On December 22, 1959, at 10:30 h Moscow Time (or 17:30 h Local Time) a meteorite fell in the Dzhugdzhura Mountains somewhere near the upper reaches of the Northern Uy, Ul'ya, Etandzha and Ulkan Rivers. The article reproduces reports from eyewitnesses: I. Yuzefov, a teacher; F.V. Kostyuchek; I.Ye. Shemukova; P.A. Bredelov, Director of the Aldoma-7-Year School; Ye.V. Golub and O.I. Kozlov; G.Ya. Sorokin; L.F. Shokhirev; N.S. Yashkin, an engineer-economist at the Aldomskiy rybozavod (Aldoma Fish Plant); Bondarenko, Chairman of the Aldomskiy sel'sovet (Aldoma Village Soviet); Mudariyeva; Volkova, Head of the Ayan Hydrometeorological Service; Tyutyunnikov; Fedyayev, Chief of Totta Radio Station; Amosov. The reports place the bolid's fall in an area of more than 200,000 m^2. The consensus of opinion describes the phenomenon as a fiery-white ball with a tail the same color, proceeding from the direction of Northern Sakhalin (an azimuth of 345° from Aldoma). The meteorite exploded with a deafening roar which echoed for some 4 - 5 min. There is 1 map.

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YARMOLYUK, V.A.

Walled up "treasure trove.". Priroda 50 no.1:24 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Dal'nevostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye, Khabarovsk.
(Trees)

ABDULLAYEV, Kh.M.; ALYAVDIN, V.F.; AMIRASLANOV, A.A.; ANIKEYEV, N.P.; ARAPOV, Yu.A.; BARSANOV, G.P.; BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A.; BOKIY, G.P.; BORODAYEVSKAYA, M.B.; GOVOROV, I.N.; GODLEVSKIY, M.N.; SHCHEGLOV, A.D.; SHAKHOV, F.N.; SHILO, N.A.; YARMOLYUK, V.A.; DRABKIN, I.Ye.; YEROFEYEV, B.N.; YERSHOV, A.D.; IVANKIN, P.F.; ITSIKSON, M.I.; KARPOVA, Ye.D.; KASHIN, S.A.; KASHKAY, M.A.; KORZHINSKIY, D.S.; KOSOV, B.M.; KOTLYAR, V.N., KREYTER, V.M.; KUZNETSOV, V.A.; LUGOV, S.F.; MAGAK'YAN, I.G.; MATERIKOV, M.P.; ODINTSOV, M.M.; PAVLOV, Ye.S.; SATPAYEV, K.I.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; SOBOLEV, V.S.; SOKOLOV, G.A.; STRAKHOV, N.M.; TATARINOV, I.M.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A.; TSAREGRADSKIY, V.A.; CHUKHROV, F.V.

In memory of Oleg Dmitrievich Levitskii; obiturary. Sov.geol. 4 no.5:156-158 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Levitskii, Oleg Dmitrievich, 1909-1961)

YARMOLYUK, V.A.

Achievements of the Far Eastern geological survey during the 40 years of Soviet power. Razved. i okhr. nedr 28 no.10:1-6 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Dal'nevostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Soviet Far East—Geology, Economic)

VLASOV, G.M.; YARMOLYUK, V.A.; ZHEGALOV, Yu.V.

Some basis tectonic problems of Kamchatka. Sov. geol 6 no.6: 32-50 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Dal'nevostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Kamchatka—Geology, Structural)

BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A., red.; ALI-ZADE, A.A., red.; ALIYEV, M.M., red.; BAKIROV, A.A., red.; BELOUSOV, V.V., red.; BEUS, A.A., red.; BOGDANOV, A.A., red.; BORISOV, A.A., red.; BRENNER, M.M., red.; DYUKOV, A.I., red.; YERSHOV, A.D., red.; ZARIDZE, G.M., red.; KALUGIN,A.S., red.; KOSOV, B.M., red.; KOPTEV-DVORNIKOV, V.S., red.; KOTLYAR, V.N., red.; LUGOV, S.F., red.; MAGAK'YAN, I.G., red.; MARINOV, N.A., red.; MARKOVSKIY, A.P., red.; MALINOVSKIY, F.M., red.; PUSTOVALOV, L.V., red.; SATPAYEV, K.I., red.; SEMENENKO, N.P., red.; TYZHNOV, A.V., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; SHCHEGOLEV, D.I., red.; YARMOLYUK, V.A., red.

[Materials on regional tectonics of the U.S.S.R.] Materialy po regional'noi tektonike SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 193 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet.

YARMOLYUK, V.A.; VARNAVSKIY, V.G.

Prospects for finding oil and gas in the Ayan-Maya region of the Khabarovsk Territory. Sov. geol. 7 no.6:23-31 Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Dal'nevostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

KRYZHANOVSKAYA, T.A.; CHERNYY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; YARMOLYUK, V.T.

Lining mine shafts in conditions of the Belozerka iron ore deposit. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2:49-51 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

YARMOLYUK, V.T.

Wide and narrow face working under conditions of the Volyn' coal deposit. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.12:11-12 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. UkrNIIproyekt.
(Lvov-Volyn' Basin--Coal mines and mining)

PESHIY, V.G., gornyy inzh.; YAREMOLYUK, V.T., gornyy inzh.

Shaft bottom with a high traffic capacity. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.8:24-26 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Lwov-Volyn Basin--Mine haulage)

YARMOLYUK, V.T., gornyy inzh.

Effect of seam thickness on the costs of coal mining. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.4:44-45 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. UkrNIIProyekt.
(Coal mines and mining--Costs)

SKOLOZDRA, R.V.; YARMOLYUK, Ya.P.; GLADYSHEVSKIY, Ye.I.

Compounds of the R-phase type in the systems Mo - Fe (Co, Ni) - Si (Ge). Zhur. struk. khim. 6 no.3:473-474 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Iv. Franko.

GLADYSHEVSKIY, Ye.I.; KRIPYAKEVICH, P.I.; YARMOLYUK, Ya.P.

Crystalline structure of Mn_6Si. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.7: 1086-1089 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.Franko.

L 46769-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP6031724 SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/005/0148/0151

AUTHOR: Skolozdra, R. V. (L'vov); Gladyshevskiy, Ye. I. (L'vov); Yarmolyuk, Ya. P. (L'vov)

ORG: none

TITLE: Ternary Mo-Co-Si system

47
B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 5, 1966, 148-151

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum cobalt silicon system, molybdenum cobalt silicon alloy, alloy phase diagram, alloy phase composition, alloy structure, intermetallic compound, COBALT CONTAINING ALLOY, SILICON CONTAINING ALLOY, TERNARY ALLOY, MOLYBDENUM CONTAINING ALLOY

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of 120 alloys of the molybdenum-cobalt-silicon system. Alloys were melted from 99.9%-pure molybdenum, 99.98%-pure cobalt, and 99.99%-pure silicon. A phase equilibrium diagram of the system at 800C (see Fig. 1) was plotted on the basis of data obtained by physicochemical analysis. The existence of MoCoSi compound, with a homogeneity region extending from 15 to 30 at% silicon, was confirmed. Two previously unknown compounds, $Mo_5Co_3Si_2$ ($a = 11.06$Å, $c = 19.89$Å) and Mo_3CoSi ($a = 12.70$Å, $c = 4.85$Å), were found. The solubility of cobalt in MoSi was about 3 at%

UDC: 669.285'25'782

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ACC NR: AP6031724

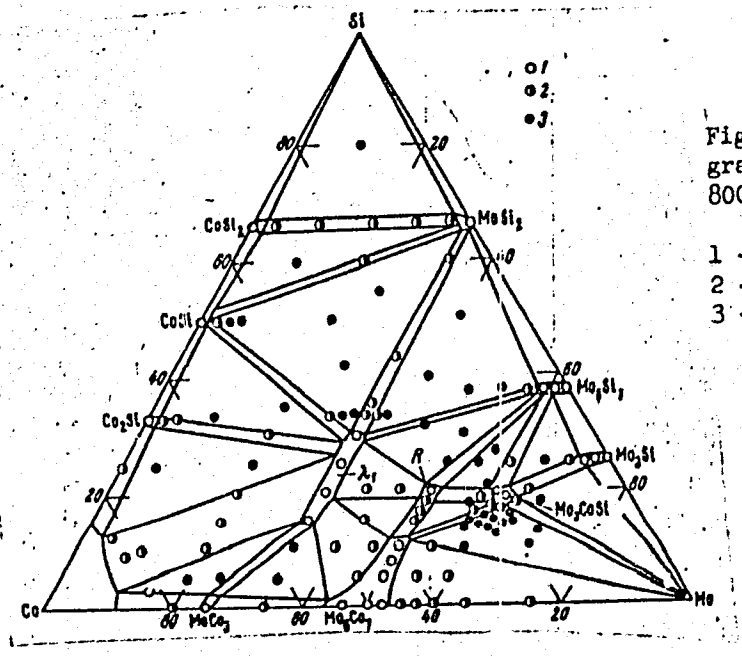

Fig. 1. Phase equilibrium diagram of the Mo-Co-Si system at 800C

1 - Single-phase alloys;
2 - two-phase alloys;
3 - three-phase alloys.

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L 46769-66

ACC NR: AP6031724

and in Mo_5Si_3 and Mo_3Si, about 5 at%. The solubility of silicon in Mo_6Co_7 was 12 at% and in $MoCo_3$, less than 5 at%. The solubility of molybdenum in silicides was found to be insignificant. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 21Dec64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 5090

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YARMONENKO, S.P.

KRASNYKH, I.G.; YARMONENKO, S.P.

Concerning the article by B.M. Graevskaia and R.IA. Keilina "Decrease in the sensitivity of animals to fatal doses of X rays following irradiation with nonfatal doses." Biofizika 2 no.6:764-765 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(GRAEVSKAIA, B.M.) (KEILINA, R.IA.)

SOV/20-127-5-53/58

17(10).
AUTHORS: Yarmonenko, S. P., Kostyanovskiy, R. G.

TITLE: The Effect of Methyl-bis-(β-chloro Ethyl)-amine (HN2) on Frogs Under Hibernation Conditions

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 5, pp 1125-1127 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The chloro ethyl amines, especially HN2 are typically radiomimetic substances (Refs 1,2). They reproduce distinctly the radiobiological effect (Refs 1-8). The analogy in the effect of the radiations and HN2 also concerns the preservatives against the damage caused by them (Ref 9), e.g. the radio preservatives of the mercamine type (Refs 10-14). All that proves the commonness of the concerning mechanisms in certain stages of the biological effect of the two mentioned factors. The authors assume that the radiobiological effect is caused not only by the short-lived radicals (HO_2, OH, H), but also by more stable intermediate products of the latter. Therefore, they say that HN2 imitates the effect of these intermediate products. In this connection it is important that the radiation- as well as the radiomimetic effect are based upon certain chemical reactions

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The Effect of Methyl-bis-(β-chloro Ethyl)-amine (HN2) on Frogs Under Hibernation Conditions

the rate of which is bound to depend on the temperature. The radiation disease of frogs (Refs 5-17), mice (Refs 18-21), rats (Refs 18,22), Spermophilus (Refs 23,24), and Myoxis (Refs 25-27) develops extremely slowly at 0-12°. The latent period and mortality characteristic of the concerning dose occur at room temperature (Refs 16,25). The data on the temperature dependence of the alkylating agents are very rare; thorough investigations of the effect on the entire organisms are not known to the authors. In the present paper the intoxication course with HN2 at low temperatures was compared with analogous data on the radiation damage (Ref 16). The experiments were carried out with 100 female and male grass frogs (Rana temporaria). The experimental frogs were kept 24 hours before the introduction of HN2 at 0-1°, the control animals put into a thermochamber (18-20°). Both groups had a biological control (20 intact frogs each of them, kept under analogous conditions). HN2 was introduced as aqueous hydrochloride solution in doses of 40, 60, and 200 mg/kg into the leg muscles of the experimental animals. The control animals died according to the above doses

The Effect of Methyl-bis-(β-chloro Ethyl)-amine (HN2) on Frogs Under Hibernation Conditions

within the follcwing days: 5-12, 1-3 days, 3-6 hours respectively; or 30 days (animals did not die), 5-12, 3-4 days respectively at low temperature. The frogs treated with 40 mg/kg HN2 showed under the control conditions (18-20°) after 2 days the symptoms of the radiation disease and died after 3-6 days. Figure 1 shows the dynamics of the dying. No satisfactory explanation exists for the time being for the deceleration of the radiation disease by low temperatures. Most of the research workers assumed a deceleration of the metabolism processes. The authors consider the mentioned phenomenon to be unequivocally clarified: the initially mentioned intermediate products react practically instantaneously with the biosubstrate at usual temperatures. The results obtained agree well with several experimental facts(Refs 16,25,30).There are 2 figures and 30 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

17 (10)

AUTHORS: Zherebchenko, P. G., Krasnykh, I. G., Lebkova, N. P., Yermonenko, S. P. SOV/20-129-6-63/69

TITLE: The Influence of Local Asphyxia of the Bone Marrow on the Course and Result of the Radiation Disease

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 6, pp 1427 - 1429 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The transplantation of the bone marrow of a donor is difficult. Since the sensitivity of individual organs to radiation can be reduced by local asphyxia caused in these organs, the authors tied up the hind legs of test animals. If the lower third of the upper thigh is tied up, complete hemostasia and, consequently, hypoxia occurs in all lower parts, even in the bone marrow of the lower leg. 263 white rats and 503 white mice were investigated. They were exposed to total irradiation of 700, 750, and 800 r (intensity of doses: 49 and 32 r per minute, respectively). A round rubber band was used as a tourniquet which was applied before irradiation and taken off immediately after irradiation. The tourniquet proved to be favorable for the course and results of the radiation damage in all experiments (Table 1).

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40-80% of the mice of the test groups were still alive on the twelfth day (doses: 700-750 r) whereas all control animals died on the 8th - 10th day. Only 10-50% of the mice were alive on the 30th day. The average life period of the test animals was considerably longer than that of the control mice. The results with rats were similar. The fact whether one or two legs had been tied up was not essential for the surviving of test animals. Novocaine was locally used in order to eliminate the effect of functional shifts due to the pain reaction in applying the tourniquet. The effect of asphyxia was not reduced by this. This effect was determined by counting the degeneratively changed nuclei and the mitotic index on total preparations of mice and the micronecrotic centers of rats (according to M. N. Meysel', Ref 18). Figure 1 shows that local asphyxia considerably decreases the degeneration of the cells of the irradiated bone marrow, and considerably increases their mitotic activity. Rats had about 65% of micronecrotic centers less than the control animals (3 hours after irradiation). Local asphyxia of the bone marrow had no considerable effect on the intensity of leucopenia. The lower degree of bone-marrow injury is probably due to the

reduced oxygen concentration. The effect of low metabolism has also to be taken into account. The effect determined combines with the protecting effect of mercamine. It can be maintained that the first effect will be increased by the complex of therapeutic methods used in the treatment of radiation diseases. Mercamine hydrochloride was synthesized by F. Yu. Rachinskiy. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 19 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: July 5, 1959, by I. L. Knunyants, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1959

KRASNYKH, I.K.; LEBOVA, N.P.; YAKHONENKO, S.P.

Protection in early radiation injuries of the bone marrow.
Med.rad. 5 no.4:35-37 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (ETHYLAMINE)
(MARROW)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; LEBKOVA, N.P.; YARMONENKO, S.P.

Protective action of local asphyxia of the bone marrow in acute radiation injury in animals. Med.rad. 5 no.10:28-35 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (MARROW)
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

32753
S/205/61/001/006/013/022
D243/D305

27.2400 also 2209

AUTHOR: Yarmonenko, S.P.

TITLE: Influence of cystamine on endogenous tissue respiration

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 6, 1961, 903 - 904

TEXT: The effect of cystamine dichlorhydrate on the endogenous tissue respiration of the spleen and kidney was investigated to try to clarify the mode of action of mercaptoamine radioprotective substances. 150 mg/kg of the preparation were introduced intraperitoneally into 60 sexually mature, healthy mice of both sexes. The mice were decapitated after 30 - 60 hours and the oxygen demands of spleen and kidney extracts over two hour periods determined with a Varburg apparatus. [Abstractor's note: No details given of the apparatus]. In both organs, tissue respiration increased by 20 % on average. The results are discussed. The author concludes that the protective effects of mercaptoamines is the result of interference in the energy exchange processes, the "oxygen effect" being

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of prime importance. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 10 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: B. Bergeret and H. Blashko, Brit. J. Pharmac., 12, 513, 1957; H. Brenk and R. Van-den Moor, Nature, 183, 4624, 1530, 1959.

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1961

Card 2/2

YARMONENKO, S.P.; LESHKO, Yu.M.; MINEYEV, A.I.

Plastic cages for small laboratory animals. Lab. delo [7] no.4: 55 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(LABORATORY ANIMALS)

LETAVET, A.A., prof.; KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B., prof., doktor biol. nauk; YARMONENKO, S.P., red.

[Materials on the biological effect of high-energy protons] Materialy po biologicheskomu deistviiu protonov vysokikh energii. Moskva, Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1962. 116 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Letavet).

S/865/62/002/000/037/042
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Rapoport, I.A., Yarmonenko, S.P. and Avrunina, G.A.

TITLE: Effect of high-energy protons on frequency of mutations

SOURCE: Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii. v. 2. Ed. by N. Sisakyan and V. Yazdovskiy. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 370-386

TEXT: The study of the effect of high-energy protons on the frequency of mutations is important owing to the fact that protons of energy up to 1000 Mev constitute a major component of cosmic radiation at a radius of 100-1000 km from the Earth's surface, this component being concentrated in particular in the regions of magnetic anomaly. The proton beam was obtained from the synchrocyclotron of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research. The characteristic of the beam and the method of calculation are described in the references. Drosophila males of the line yellow^{39} were subjected to proton irradiation. Conclusions: Protons of energy 660 Mev in dose-rates of

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510-12140 r bring about an increase in the frequency of recessive lethal mutations in Drosphila sex chromosomes that is proportional to the dose, constituting ~ 2% per each 1000 r. The curve mutation frequency vs. dose is very similar to the corresponding curve for gamma radiation. The measurement of the frequency of recessive lethal mutations for doses of 3980, 9165, 10745, 11485 and 12140 r during 6 experiments showed a sharp drop in the mutation yield of irradiated spermatogonia as compared to that of irradiated spermatozoids; the main reason for this is apparently the disproportionate rate of reduplication of gonial cells with chromosome abberations and semi-dominant and dominant lethals with respect to those left normal, and not the low mutability of spermatogonia. On comparing the fertility in the first generation of crossed males, it is found that the frequency of dominant lethal mutations in the irradiated spermatozoids has a similar pattern to that of dominant lethal mutations due to X- and gamma radiation. The curves for the frequency of sterility and semi-sterility mutations are similar to those for other mutations. The fact that the mutability curves retain their linearity when the oxygen concentration increases suggests that, in

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the case of irradiation by high-energy protons, the oxygen is a more effective component of the mutation background than organic peroxides and radicals. There are 3 figures and 5 tables.

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YARMONENKO, S.P.

Fluorescence microscopy of the bone marrow following subjection to radiomimetic substances. Med. rad. 4 no.3:52-57 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(MARROW) (FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; SUVOROV, N.N.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; YARMOLENKO, S.P.; MOROZOVSKAYA, L.M.

Mechanism of the radioprotective action of 5-hydroxytryptophan. Radiobiologiia 1 no.5:789-791 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (TRYPTOPHAN)

17 (10,12)

AUTHORS: Kostyanovskiy, R. G., Yarmonenko, S. P. SOV/20-127-6-42/51

TITLE: A Comparative Analysis of the Biological Effect of Ionizing Radiation and of Methyl-bis-(β-chloroethyl)-amine (HN2) Within a Large Range of Doses

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1294 - 1296 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There is a characteristic dependence of the lifetime of mammals on the irradiation dose (Refs 1,2). Rayewskiy et al distinguish 5 ranges of doses which, in their opinion, reflect independent detrimental mechanisms: they cause the death of test animals (100-1200; 1200-15,000; 15,000-30,000; 30,000-100,000; >100,000 r). In the second of these ranges, the lifetime is independent of the dose, and is 3-5 days on an average. The lifetime is rapidly reduced with an increase in the dose, and at 100,000 r death occurs during irradiation. From 30,000 r onward, spasms and other symptoms of a detrimental effect on the central nervous system occur. At doses of 20,000-50,000 r, an independent detrimental mechanism - the damage of the nerve centers - is said to act in contrast to the "peripheral" or "reflex" mechanism, the latter occurring with smaller doses (Refs 3,4).

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A Comparative Analysis of the Biological Effect of Ionizing Radiation and of Methyl-bis-(β-chloroethyl)-amine (HN2) Within a Large Range of Doses

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In connection with the deliberations previously expressed (Ref 5) by the authors concerning the utility of radiomimetic representation of radiobiological effects, they investigated the detrimental effects by doses of from 1 to 2,000 mg/kg of HN2 administered intraperitoneally to 568 white mice in the form of an aqueous hydrochloride solution (0.1-0.5 ml). Figure 1 shows the dependence of the average lifetime on the HN2-dose as a logarithmic curve, as compared to the Rajewskiy-curve (Ref 1). Both curves coincide at one point which corresponds to the minimum, absolutely lethal, doses (750 r and 4 mg/kg). Already a casual comparison of these two curves excludes any doubt about the close relationship of the phenomena represented by them. The blood investigation showed that in the case of HN2-doses lying on the horizontal part of the curve, death occurs in connection with an extensive suppression of blood formation (Table 1). This agrees with the results obtained during the "acutest" form of radiation disease (L. F. Semenov, Ref 3). Besides the above analogies in the character of the two curves, also very interesting differences are found. In

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spite of these differences, the principal similarity of the two said dependences cannot be denied. Even if the complicacy of the pathological process caused by the HN2-intoxication is considered, 2 leading detrimental mechanisms can be distinguished which bring about the death: a) In the range of the horizontal part of the curve, the detrimental effect on the rapidly dividing tissues, particularly the blood-forming ones, seems to be decisive; b) In the interspaces b and v, the animals die at symptoms of a detrimental effect to the central nervous system. The 5 interspaces by Rayewskiy only reflect 2 mechanisms of the radiation death. The two mechanisms must, however, not be opposed to each other. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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PRESENTED: April 6, 1959, by N. N. Semenov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1959