

YEVDOKIMOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculating the mechanical characteristics of induction motors
with throttle in the rotor circuit under conditions of dynamic
braking. Nauch.trudy MGI no.17:213-218 '56. (MIRA 10:11)
(Electric motors, Induction)

S/196/61/000/009/046/052
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Yevdokimov, V.N.

TITLE: The use of reactor control of induction motors on mine winders

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.9, 1961, 16, abstract 9K 125. (Gornyy zh. no.2, 1961, 53-56)

TEXT: Reactor control of induction motors on small winders is considered. An uncontrolled starting reactor in the rotor circuit, and parallel-series resistance, gives smooth automatic acceleration to maximum speed with the minimum of starting equipment. The disadvantages of this circuit are: the high starting torque, which causes high dynamic loading of the machine and rope; the relatively high starting current compared with contactor control; and the impossibility of controlling the speed. The control circuit with a saturating reactor in the rotor circuit combined with an uncontrolled reactor ensures smoother application of starting torque. Experimental investigations of the influence of starting conditions on the magnitude of dynamic

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The use of reactor control of ...

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loads in components of the winder, with contactor and with reactor control, showed that the maximum torque in the main shaft occurred at the instant of starting. With smooth application of starting torque the amplitude of tensile stress in the winding rope is about 40-50% of the weight of the useful load. Various arrangements and mechanical characteristics for dynamic braking of the winder motor with a saturating choke in the rotor circuit are considered. A two-induction motor drive circuit is proposed. There is an uncontrolled starting reactor in the rotor circuit of the first motor; in that of the second motor are an uncontrolled reactor and a saturating reactor which is necessary for smooth starting. During braking the second motor exerts controlled dynamic retardation and the first motor continues to operate under motor conditions. The overall mechanical characteristics of this system are given.
3 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

YEVDOKIMOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Adoption of choking-coil control in a asynchronous motor of
hoisting machinery. Gor.zhur. no.2:53-56 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Hoisting machinery) (Electric motors, Induction)

Yevdokimov, V. P.

Yevdokimov, V. P. - "Remote results of prosthesis in a one-sided hip amputation,"
Trudy Tsentr. nauch.-issled. in-ta protezirovaniya i protezostroyeniya, symposium 3,
1949, p. 237-57

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949.)

YEVDOKIMOV, V. P.

Yevdokimov, V. P. - "Stamp gauge," (An apparatus for measuring the length and circumference of a stamp), Trudy Tsentr. nauch.-issled. in-ta protseirovaniya i protezostroyeniya, symposium 3, 1949, p. 304-05

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statoy, No. 15, 1949.)

AUTHOR: Yevdokimov, V.P., Engineer SOV-117-58-10-17/35

TITLE: Pneumatic Three-Jaw Chucks (Pnevmaticheskiye trekhkulachkovyye patrony)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 10, pp 22 - 24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Simple, safe and reliable pneumo-automatic chucks, developed at the Leningradskiy zavod "Pnevmatika" (Leningrad "Pnevmatika" Plant), are of 4 types with respect to dimensions (table 1) and can be used for all turning operations in machine-building. The plant also produces special two-jaw chucks for pressed blanks of intricate profile. The pneumatic chucks reduce time-consuming operations in handling blanks during machining on turning and turret lathes. The front mandrel of a turret lathe of the zavod imeni Ordzhonikidze (Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze) is shown (photo 1), and the pneumatic chuck, air duct, press button panel, and the pneumatic system is explained (figs. 2 and 4). The chuck design also permits machining of parts from long blanks as is shown in the chuck attachment to the 1D62 machine (fig. 5). There are 4 sets of diagrams, 1 photo and 1 table.

Card 1/1

1. Lathes---Equipment

YEVDOKIMOV, V.P.

New design of pneumatic chucks. Stan. i instr. 29 no. 11:34-35
H '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Chucks)

POGORELOV, Viktor Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MEDVEDEV, Georgiy
Alekseyevich, konstruktor; YEVDOKIMOV, V.P., inzh., red.;
FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[New systems of regulating pressure in hydraulic drives] Novye
sistemy regulirovaniia davleniia v gidroprivodakh Leningrad,
1962. 22 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagan-
dy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seria: Mekhanicheskaiia obrabotka,
no.23) (MIRA 16:2)

(Oil hydraulic machinery)

YEVDOKIMOV, Viktor Petrovich; BORSHCHEVSKAYA, S.I., red.

[Mechanized drives for the attachments] Mekhanizirovan-
nye privody stanoch'nykh prisooblenii. Leningrad, Len-
instit, 1964. 176 p. (MIRA 17:2)

MILOSLAVSKIY, K.V.; YEVDOKIMOV, V.P.

Support for spectrographs. Zav. lab. 31 no.1:131-132 '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya
L'vovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

YEVDOKIMOV, V

4/5
783.303
.Y4

Sbornik Zadach Po Torgovoy statistike (Collection of problems relating to trade statistics, by) V. T. Yevdokimov (1) V. P. Nikiforov. Moskva, Gosorgizdat, 1955.

118 p. Tables.

Bibliography: p. 118-119.

YEVDOKIMOV, V. V.

"A New Variant of the Volumetric-Gravimetric Method of Analysis," Zhur. Anal. Khim.,
4, No. 2, 1949.

Mbr., Chair Analytical Chemistry, Dazan State Univ. in V. I. Ulyanov (Lenin), -c1949-

YEVDOKIMOV, V. V.

YEVDOKIMOV, V. V.- "Volumetric-gravimetric Method as a Method for Microanalysis."
Min of Higher Education USSR, Kazan' State U imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin, Kazan' 1955
(Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

YEVDOKIMOV, V.V.

Use of a volumetric-gravimetric method in the mercurimetric
determination of the chlorine ion. Uch. zap. Kaz. un. 117 no.9:
201-203 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1, Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina.
Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.

(Chlorine--Analysis)
(Mercurimetry)

SOV/137-59-1-2114

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 277 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yevdokimov, V. V.

TITLE: Volumetric-gravimetric Determination of Titanium in Steel
(Ob'yemno-vesovoye opredeleniye titana v stali)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kazansk. un-ta, 1957, Vol 117, Nr 9, pp 204-206

ABSTRACT: The use of 0.01-M solution of methylene blue is proposed for the determination of small amounts of Ti in steel. The analysis is performed on 1.0-1.5-g specimens of steel. The specimens are dissolved in 2N H₂SO₄ and H₂S is passed through the solution in order to separate Cu and Mo. 2-5 drops of H₂O₂ are added to the filtrate, which is heated to 70-80°C and 50 cc of KOH solution are added. The precipitate is separated, dissolved in 10-15 cc of concentrated HCl, and the solution is diluted to the mark in a 50-cc flask after which aliquot portions (10 and 5 cc) are taken. Ti⁴⁺ is then reduced to Ti³⁺, and the solution is heated and titrated with the solution of methylene blue to discoloration. The verification is performed on a standard specimen of Nr-51 steel. The relative error of the Ti determination is ±0.11% (relative).
Z. G.

Card 1/1

Kazan' State Univ in V.I. Ul'yanov-Lenin

DYUKOV, V. G.; SPIVAK, G. V.; SEDOV, N. N.; YEVDOKIMOV, V. V.

"Über die Beobachtung der dynamischen Vorgänge in der p-n Übergängen mit Hilfe von dem Emissionselektronenmikroskop."

report submitted for 3rd European Regional Conf, Electron Microscopy, Prague, 26 Aug-3 Sep 64.

YEVDOKIMOVA, V.V. / GENSHAFT, Yu.S.

Compressibility of cerium at pressures up to 30,000 Kg./cm².
Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.8:2449-2452 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 23051-06 EWT(m)/EWP(f)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/JWD/RM

AP6011503

SOURCE CODE: UR/0414/65/000/004/0044/0051

AUTHOR: Tsyganov, S. A. (Moscow); Bakhman, N. N. (Moscow); Yevdokimov, V. V. (Moscow)

69-B

ORG: none

TITLE: Combustion of condensed systems with polydispersed components

SOURCE: Fizika goreniya i vzryva, no. 4, 1965, 44-51

TOPIC TAGS: solid propellant, propellant, combustion, combustion instability

ABSTRACT: Previous studies have shown that propellants containing perchlorate and NO_2ClO_2 with small size particles (15-20 μ m) burn stably. It was found with larger particle size oxidizers (300-400 μ m) that the reaction in the interaction zone takes place at an excess of oxidizer. When part of the small size oxidizer is replaced by a large size oxidizer, the mixture is enriched in fuel and the reaction...
...mixture at equilibrium...
...with particles...

1000

... experiments were made at 5, 10, 20, 40,
... mixture of large and small particles. It was found that the propellant with the mixed particle oxidizer can burn at any rate ranging from that of the large particle size to that of the small particle size depending on the fuel/oxidizer

... the fact that the burning velocity becomes less dependent on pressure

See page 10

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ACC NR: APOU12503

had also been previously noticed when a broad fraction of oxidizer particles was used. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

PVJ

DATE: 27Mar65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OCH REF: 00

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L 38363-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM
 ACC NR: AF6019947 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0323/66/066/001/0058/0067 52 B

AUTHOR: Yevdokimov, V. V. (Engr.); Kapustin, I. I. (Prof.; Dr. of Technical Sciences)

ORG: [Yevdokimov] Central Planning and Design Office (Tsentral'noye proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro); [Kapustin] Department of Machine and Automatic Machine Design, All-Union Textile and Light Industries Correspondence Institute (Kafedra proyektirovaniya mashin i avtomatov Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo instituta tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Accuracy of the deposition of film coatings on the surface of textile materials

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tekhnologiya legkoy promyshlennosti, no. 1, 1966, 58-67

TOPIC TAGS: textile industry machinery, protective coating, chemical deposition, error statistics

ABSTRACT: Using bottoming machines with doctor systems as an example, the authors consider equipment and technological process errors affecting the accuracy of deposition of a coating. An attempt is made to treat these errors mathematically. Methods of eliminating these errors, adjusting the equipment and controlling the accuracy are discussed in terms of theoretical probability and statistical calculations. In order to increase the accuracy of the deposition of coatings, the bottoming machines should be equipped with automatic devices which eliminate the

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L 38363-66

ACC NR: AP6019947

dominant and mainly the variable factors; in addition, prime coats with tolerances specified by GOST and bottoms of stable quality should be employed. Recommendations are given for a maximum economy of chemical materials during the deposition of coatings. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 42,13/ SUM DATE: 04Jun65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 vmb

YEVDORIMOV, Yu.; GRACHEV, V.

Regulating wages in the communications industries. Sots.trud
4 no.7:46-50 J1 '60. (MIRA 13;8)
(Telecommunication)
(Wages)

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.A., -kand.tekhn.nauk; CHERENKEVICH, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the machining finish of a shaft on the wear of
steel-secondary capron friction pair. Vest.mashinostr. 42
no.5:56-57 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Mechanical wear)

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu. A.

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu. A.: "Experimental and theoretical investigation of heating and ventilating systems for the technical-inspection sections of railroad depots". Moscow, 1955. Min Railways USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni I. V. Stalin. (Dissertations for the degree of Candidate of Technical Science.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 50 10 December 1955. Moscow.

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.A. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Air distribution with reduced local resistance. Vol. 1 san. tekhn.
no.6:8-9 Je '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Ventilator)

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.A., inzh.

Selection of pressure and air consumption of air curtains depending
on their design. Trudy RIIZHT no.24:308-326 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Air curtains)

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Selection of hot-air heating systems for workshops of diesel and steam locomotive depots. Trudy RIIZE no.26:138-152 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Workshops--Heating and ventilation)

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Inlet ventilation air distributors operating with dynamic pressure.
Trudy RIIZHT no.26:153-159 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Workshops--Heating and ventilation)

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KOTENKO, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk,
dotsent; CHERENKEVICH, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Mechanical and antifriction characteristics of secondary capron.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.8:79-88 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Rostovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Nylon—Testing)

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LOSHAK, I.A., inzh.; SLATIN, V.A., inzh.

Use of nylon sleeve bearings on construction equipment. Mekh.
stroi. 19 no.4:20-22 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Nylon) (Bearings) (Construction equipment)

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOTENKO, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of an abrasive medium on antifriction properties of
capron sliding bearings. Vest.mashinostr. 43 no.8:46-48
Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Plastic bearings--Testing)

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.A.; KOTENKO, A.F.; POPOV, M.S.

Effect of low temperatures on the antifriction properties of poly-
caprolactan. Plast.massy no.9:41-43 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEMIZOROV, I.Ye., dokt.

Practices in the maintenance of capron bearings. Stroil. i dor. Mash.
10 no.7:33-36 .Jl. '65. (MIRA 18:2)

ACC NR: AP6030627 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0123/0123

INVENTOR: Yevdokimov, Yu. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Slide bearing. Class 47, No. 185156

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlenny obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 123

TOPIC TAGS: bearing, slide bearing, nonfriction bearing

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a slide bearing containing an insert with lateral grooves on its inner surface. For better lubrication the grooves have a triangular shape, encircle the entire inner surface of the insert without reaching its end planes, and are spaced one groove apart. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 11Jan65/

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.822.5

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.A., kand. tekhn.nauk

Effect of the temperature factor on the friction conditions of
plastic bearings. Trudy TSNII MPS no.283:137-147 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

YEVDORIMOV, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Calculation for allowable load of plastic bearings in buff-
ding machinery. Stroitel'noe mash. 8 No. 19-22 1963
(MIRA 1787)

ACCESSION NR: AP4045024

S/0191/64/000/009/0041/0043

AUTHOR: Yevdokimov, Yu. A., Kotenko, A. F., Popov, M. S.

TITLE: The effect of low temperature on the antifriction properties of polycaprolactam

SOURCE: *Plasticheskiye massy**, no. 9, 1964, 41-43

TOPIC TAGS: polycaprolactam, polyamide, friction, abrasion, lubricant, low temperature lubrication, Kapron

ABSTRACT: Since the antifriction properties of polyamides at low temperature have not been investigated thoroughly so far, the abrasion and the coefficients of friction of Kapron on steel, with and without lubricants, were investigated at 20-25C without preliminary cooling of the samples, at 20-25C with preliminary cooling at -50C for 10 and 20 days, and at -50C, first under a constant specific pressure of 30 kgs/cm², at different rates of abrasion (0.25, 0.5, 0.99 and 1.95 m/sec.) and then at a constant abrasion speed of 0.5 m/sec. and different pressures: 10, 30, 50 and 75 kgs/cm². Cylindrical polycaprolactam and bronze samples were used. A steel disk was used as the abradant. The investigations were carried out on a lathe equipped with a device which permitted adjustment of the load and temperature required for the sample and the setting of the moment of friction. The tester is illustrated. The experiment took 60 min. at room temperature and 20 min.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045024

at -50C. The length of the abrasion path varied from 500-7000 mm, depending on the time and rate of abrasion. The samples were washed carefully in alcohol, dried at +60C and weighed, the difference in weight being a measure of the degree of abrasion. It was found that the surface of the samples shows cracks after prolonged cooling. The dependence of the degree of abrasion and coefficient of friction on the rate of abrasion and pressure is plotted. It is concluded that the friction of Kapron on a steel disk with a lubricant at positive temperatures results in slight abrasion in all cases. The same was observed for the abrasion of bronze on steel. On abrading Kapron with steel without a lubricant at positive temperatures, the abrasion was slightly higher than that with a lubricant. The abrasion of bronze samples with a lubricant was high compared to the abrasion of Kapron without a lubricant or that of bronze with a lubricant. On abrading Kapron with steel with and without a lubricant at low temperature (- 50 C), the abrasion values and coefficients of friction differed only slightly from one another and approached the values obtained at positive temperatures. After maintaining Kapron samples at a low temperature (-50C) for 10 or 20 days, their antifriction properties decreased (the coefficient of friction and abrasion increased), but the antifriction properties of bronze remained almost unchanged. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

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Card

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu. B., LITKIN, V. B., KOZLOV, V. Ya., KEROCHKIN, V. G., KOCHETKOV, L.A.,
KRASIN, A. K., SEVERYANOV, V. S., SEMENOV, B. A., UNANOV, G. N.,

"Operating Experience of the APS-1."

Paper presented at the Symposium on Small and Medium Reactors, Vienna, 5-9 Sept 60

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.B.; KOMAROV, A.G.

Experience in determining the age of volcanic rocks by measuring natural residual magnetization; problem of the presence of the Cambrian in the Arctic Urals. Mat. VSEGET no.67:95-99 '61.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Ural Mountain region--Rocks, Igneous--Magnetic properties)

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.D.

Analysis of the efficiency of a survey net in geophysical prospecting using motor vehicles. Vop.rud.geofiz. no.3:160-164 '61.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.D.

Some quantitative evaluations of the reliability of spacing
patterns. Vop.razved.geofiz. no.4:131-138 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

MATVEYEV, A.V.; SMIRNOV, V.A.; VAVILIN, L.N.; YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.D.;
KORNILOV, F.M.

Experience in using the method of reducing local aerogamma
anomalies to the level of the earth's surface for aeroradiometric
prospecting. Vop. rud. geofiz. no. 5:76-87 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

FEDOSEYEV, V.M.; YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.M.

S-derivatives of thiourea. Part 9: Synthesis of 2-alkyl(aryl)
-and 2-dialkylamino-5-(isothiuronium bromide)-methyl- Δ^2
thiazoline hydrobromides. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 5:1551-1556
My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

SHASHKOV, V.S.; FEDOSEYEV, V.M.; BURKOVSKAYA, T.Ye.; SAKSONOV, P.P.;
ANTIPCH, V.V.; YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.N.

Tests of newly synthesized thiazoline derivatives for radiation-
protective activity. Farm. i toks. 28 no.6:737-738 N-D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

SHASHKOV, V.S.; FEDOSEYEV, V.M.; BURKOVSKAYA, T.Ye.; SAKSONOV, P.P.; ANTIPOV, V.V.;
YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.N.

Study of the radioprotective activity of some newly synthesized
thiazoline derivatives. Radiobiologiâ 4 no.6:927 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova,
khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

CHISTYAKOV, A. N. ; YEVDOKIMOV, Yu. P., ZAKHAROV, A. F. [deceased]

Properties of pitches and distillates in a three-stage oxidation
process. Trudy LTI no. 51:159-163 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Pitch) (Oxidation)

PIROGOV, A.A.; KRASS, Ya.R.; BORISKIN, I.Ye.; KOSTINSKIY, D.S.;
SOKHA, G.Ye.; YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.P.

Using magnesia concrete and brick blocks for lining electric steel
smelting furnaces. Ogneupory 26 no. 4:176-180 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneprov (for
Pirogov, Krass). 2. Khar'kovskiy traktornyy zavod (for Boriskin,
Kostinskiy, Sokha, Yevdokimov).
(Refractory materials) (Smelting furnaces)

KAYNARSKIY, I.S.; ORLOVA, I.G.; PROKOPENKO, M.I.; SOKHNA, G.Ye.;
YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.P.

Testing of zircon dinas bricks in the arches of steel-smelting arc
furnaces. Ogneupory 27 no.2:77-80 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (for
Kaynarskiy, Orlova, Prokopenko). 2. Khar'kovskiy traktornyy
zavod im. Ordzhonikidze (for Sokha, Yevdokimov).
(Firebrick--Testing) (Electric furnaces)

KOKURIN, A.D.; ROZENTAL', D.A.; YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.P.

Investigating the interaction of oxygen, carbon monoxide and
carbon dioxide with charcoal under static conditions. Trudy
LTI no.59:101-106 '61. (MIRA 17:9)

S/035/62/000/002/040/052
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Veselov, K. Ye., Yevdokimov, Yu. S., Zhilin, A. V., Telepin, M. A.

TITLE: The gravimetric survey with marine static gravimeters on the Okhotskoye Sea and Pacific Ocean

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, *Astronomiya i Geodeziya*, no. 2, 1962, 26, abstract 20160 (V sb. "Prikl. geofizika", no. 29, Moscow, 1961, 136 - 156)

TEXT: The purpose of research was the study of depth structure of the Earth's crust in the transition zone from the Asiatic continent to the Pacific in the region of the Kurilo-Kamchatka island row. The observations were conducted from a moving ship with quartz non-astatized gravimeters with horizontal filament and liquid temperature compensation, provided with strong damping and mounted on Cardan suspension. The measurements were carried out simultaneously with three gravimeters, two of which were equipped with photorecording devices. The magnitude of a random error in measurements with the group of instruments did not exceed ± 1.8 mgal. The accuracy of visual observations was somewhat lower than the accuracy of measurements with photorecording. In processing the results were

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The gravimetric survey with...

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A001/A101

introduced the corrections of Etvoes and Pray (for depth) and anomalies of Fay and Bouguer were then calculated. The density of the intermediate layer was assumed to be 2.65 and water density - 1.03. For all three profiles the curves of gravitational field in Fay reduction almost do not differ from each other. The Okhotskoye Sea is characterized by a weak positive field, a small coastal effect distinctly appears at the Sakhalin shelf. The coastal effect is greater in the zone of the Kuril'skaya arc. In the Ocean the curve of Fay anomalies remains in the region of positive values, which are larger than on the Okhotskoye Sea. The authors calculated for the southern and northern profiles density drops from the upper boundary to the lower one, and the densities proper for three layers in the northern section and four layers in the southern one. ✓

I. Yesakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BEREZKIN, V.M.; BUDANOV, V.G.; GERENBLAT, N.M.; YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.S.

High-precision gravimetric survey over the petroleum and gas bearing structures of the northern Caucasus. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.50:60-66 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

25373

S/089/61/011/001/002/010
B102/B21421.1000
AUTHORS:Yevdokimov, Yu. V., Kozlov, V. Ya., Konochkin, V. G.
Kochetkov, L. A., Krasin, A. K., Lytkin, V. V., Sever'yanov,
V. S., Semenov, B. A., Ushakov, G. N.

TITLE: Experience from work with the First Nuclear Power Plant

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 1, 1961, 12 - 18

TEXT: The First Nuclear Power Plant in the USSR, which was the first in the world, has been successfully operated for seven years; this paper presents a short survey of the experiences accumulated during the first six years at this station. The station itself possesses all the equipment available at a large research reactor. The construction of the Beloyarskaya GRES (Beloyarsk State Regional Electric Power Plant) represents a further development of the First Nuclear Power Plant. The working of the reactor at different power levels: In the so-called "cold state", at 0.01% of the nominal power, the reactor has the lowest power level at which the automatic power regulator can still function; the rise in this level is checked by measuring the neutron flux; the power level can be doubled within 20 sec.

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S/089/61/011/001/001/010
B102/B214

Experience from work with ...

Heating begins with a rise of the power level to 5% of the nominal power (first cycle: 160-170°C, pressure in the second cycle: 7 - 8 atm), then to 10% of the nominal power (temperature at the entrance to the reactor: 190°C, steam pressure 12.5 atm); these parameters remain unchanged on further increase of power. The total heating time for the system is 3.5 - 4 hours; during this time, nitrogen is blown in the graphite system to remove oxygen. The parameters of the power station for 50, 75, and 100% of the nominal power are given in Table 1. On shutting the reactor, it is first cooled, by utilizing the natural loss of heat, to the temperature of water in the first cycle (110-120°C), which requires 1.5-2 hours. The cooling water is then removed from circulation and cooled; this enables the reactor to be cooled rapidly. Reliability and duration of the reactor's operation depend on the quality of the fuel element; the station works with tube type elements. The fuel is contained between two tubes of nonrusting steel (the inner is 0.4 mm thick and the outer 0.2 mm thick). This kind proved to be particularly reliable: Not a single element has been dislocated during the whole period the station has been in operation. The system of partial renewal of the fuel element is used for guaranteeing the deepest possible burning. (N. A. Dollezhal et al. reported on this at the Second Geneva

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B:02/B214

Experience from work with ...

Conference, 1958). Numerical data about the consumption are given in Table 2. Deformation of the fuel elements were checked, a deformation of 14.20 ± 0.02 mm of the element jackets was found. Experiments relating to the boiling of water in the fuel channels and determination of the hydrodynamic characteristics of the fuel elements in the reactor were started in 1956. The preliminaries were completed in September 1956, and one channel was brought to boiling operation. This first boiling channel worked for 400 hours at thermal loads of $(0.45 - 0.85) \cdot 10^6$ kcal/m²·hr (steam content 5 - 20% by weight, flow rate 250 kg/hr). As the system proved satisfactory, more channels were brought to boiling operation; in the middle of 1957 there were 70 such channels, more than half of the total. The boiling operation was characterized by the following parameters: Steam content at the exit of the channels: 5 - 25% by weight, thermal load $(0.6 - 1.3) \cdot 10^6$ kcal/m²·hr, water flow rate 0.7 - 1 m/hr at 100 atm and 190°C at the exit. Since superheating of steam constitutes one of the most important methods for increasing efficiency, experiments in this connection were carried out in the following years with a special experimental loop (Fig. 1) to study the methods of bringing the steam to a superheated state. For this, a method of

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Experience from work with ...

starting was perfected which requires only such equipment as is used in normal operation. During the period of transformation of the superheating operation, the superheating channel could either be closed, or it could work without cooling ("dry operation"), or with water cooling. The last named method had a number of advantages. The following starting methods were studied: Starting with continuous increase of the reactor power, starting with decrease of the reactor power, and combined methods (first the former, and then the latter but lowering the power only for about 60 - 70%). To increase the safety of the reactor, a special system was built in 1959 which prevents the escape of the gas - steam mixture into the ventilation system when the tubes of the experimental holes break down. This system "for localizing the damage due to accident" (Fig. 2) not only serves this purpose but also helps to purify the gas after the accident has occurred. The system consists of a cylindrical tank (6.2 m³) whose lower part (1.8 m³) is filled with water; in it are placed the cooling coils and special nozzles through which the steam - gas mixture streams into the water in the case of an accident. The gas is introduced in a sensitive gas container. The whole system is placed in a protective container equipped with manometers, thermometers, and dosimeters. There

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B102/B214

Experience from work with ...

2 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1961

Card 5/9

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu. V.:

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu. V.: "The connection between the Jacobin-Zinner comet and the Draconid meteor stream". Kazan', 1955. Kazan' State U imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Science of Physicomathematical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 41, 8 Oct. 55

YEVDOKIMOV, Yu. V.

Relation of Giacobini-Zinner's comet to the Draconid meteor stream.
Astron. tsir. no. 159:21-24 My'55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Comets)

42996
S/035/62/000/011/031/079
A001/A101

3.24/40

AUTHOR:

Yevdokimov, Yu. V.

TITLE:

The history of the meteoric stream Draconids and calculations of its orbits from observations of 1933 and 1946

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, *Astronomiya i Geodeziya*, no. 11, 1962, 73, abstract 11A535 ("Tr. Gorodsk. astron. observ. Kazansk. un-ta", 1961, no. 33, 35 - 69; English summary)

TEXT:

The author describes the history of studying the comet Jacobini-Zinner and meteoric stream Draconids. The orbital elements of the comet are presented which were calculated from observations of its every appearance prior to 1959. The method of determining the elements of meteor orbits is described, by means of which those of the Draconid stream were calculated from photographic observations carried out at various stations in 1933 and 1946. Meteor velocities were assumed to be equal to the comet velocity at distances from the Sun corresponding to the instants of meteor observations. The moment of the stream maximum activity is determined most precisely from visual observations (with an error of

Card 1/2

The history of the...

9/035/62/000/011/031/079
A001/A101

1 - 2 min), which enables one to determine the longitude of the orbit ascending node with an accuracy of up to 2".5. Attention is drawn to necessity of allowance for deviations of points of observation from the ecliptic plane. The correction in ascending node longitude for this deviation amounts to about 10" and is calculated by the formula:

$$dL = \frac{P_0 \rho_0}{R} \cos \beta_0 \sin (\lambda_0 - L) - \operatorname{ctg} \beta \sin (\lambda - L) \times \left(B + \frac{P_0 \rho_0}{R} \sin \beta_0 \right),$$

where $P_0 = 8''.80$ is equatorial horizontal parallax of the Sun, $\rho_0, \beta_0, \lambda_0$ are geocentric coordinates of the observational station, R, B, L are heliocentric coordinates of the Earth's center, β, λ are geocentric coordinates of the radiant. There are 37 references.

P. Babadzhanyov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

~~FRANKOV, Yu.V.~~

Motion of Jacobini-Zinner's comet during 1933-1949. Astron.
zhur. 40 no.3:544-552 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Kafedra astronomii Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Jacobini-Zinner's comet)

VOROB'YEVA, E.; YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.Ye.

Giacobini-Zinner's comet (1959b). Astron.tzir. no.205:5-6 0
'59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra astronomi Kazanskogo universtiteta.
(Comets--1959)

YEVDOKIMOV, Z.S.

Feed value of marine algae in the Caspian basin. Zhivotnovodstvo 20
no.8:42 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Zaveduyushchiy khimiko-toksikologicheskim otdelom Turkmenskoy
respublikanskoy vetbaklaboratorii.
(Algae)

KORNEVA, E.D.; YEVDOKIMOV-SKOPINSKIY, A.N.

Synthesis of 1-naphthyl-3,6-disulfonic acid. Zhur. Khim. no.2:239 1966. MIRA 1846

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh i inorganicheskikh khimicheskikh elementov i khranitel'nykh sredstv.

AZOS, S.; AREF'YEV, A.; ARTAMONOV, I.; BABINA, I.; BEREGOVSKIY, V.; BLOZHEO, V.;
 BRAVERMAN, A.; BYKHOVSKIY, Yu.; VINOGRADOVA, M.; GALANKINA, Ye.;
 GIL'DENGERSH, F.; GLOBA, T.; GREYKER, N.; GORDON, G.; GUL'DIN, I.;
 GULYAYEVA, Ye.; GUSHCHINA, I.; DAVYDOVSKAYA, Ye.; DAMSKAYA, G.;
 DERKACHEV, D.; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.; YEGUNOV, V.; ZABELYSHINSKIY, I.;
 ZAYDENBERG, B.; AZMOSHNIKOV, I.; ITKINA, S.; KARGHEVSKIY, V.;
 KLUSHIN, D.; KUVINOV, Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, G.; KURSHAKOV, I.;
 LAKERNIK, M.; LEYZEROVICH, G.; LISOVSKIY, D.; LOSKUTOV, F.;
 MALEVSKIY, Yu.; MASLYANITSKIY, I.; MAYANTS, A.; MILLER, L.;
 MITROFANOV, S.; MIKHAYLOV, A.; MYAKINENKOV, I.; NIKITINA, I.;
 NOVIN, R.; OGNEV, D.; OL'KHOV, N.; OSIPOVA, T.; OSTRONOV, M.;
 PAKHOMOVA, G.; PETKER, S.; PLAKSIN, I.; PLETENEVA, N.; POPOV, V.;
 PRESS, Yu.; PROKOF'YEVA, Ye.; PUCHKOV, S.; REZKOVA, F.; RUMYANTSEV, M.;
 SAKHAROV, I.; SOBOL', S.; SPIVAKOV, Ye.; STRIGIN, I.; SPIRIDONOVA, V.;
 TIMKO, Ye.; TITOV, S.; TROITSKIY, A.; TOLOKORNIKOV, K.; TROFINOVA, A.;
 FEDOROV, V.; CHIZHIKOV, D.; SHEYN, Ya.; YUKHTANOV, D.

Roman Lazarevich Veller; an obituary. TSvet. met. 31 no.5:78-79
 My '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Veller, Roman Lazarevich, 1897-1958)

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Importance of roentgenokymography in diagnosing pleural adhesions
in focal and infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl.tub. no.3:
40-45 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuber-
kuleznogo instituta (zam. direktora po nauchnoy chasti-prof. D.D.
Asoyev) i kafedry tuberkuleza (zav.-prof. F.V.Shebanov) I Moskov-
skogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(KYMOGRAPHY, in various diseases,
pleural adhesion in pulm. tuberc.)

(ADHESIONS,
pleural, in pulm. tuberc., diag. kymography)

(PLEURA, diseases,
adhesion, in pulm. tuberc., diag. kymography,

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, complications,
pleural adhesion, diag., kymography)

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D.

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Diagnosis of pleural lesions in focal and infiltrating
pulmonary tuberculosis. Sov.med.19 no.10:31-37 0 '55.
(MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zav.prof. F.V.Shebanov) I
Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY

focal & infiltrating, pleural changes, diag.)

(PLEURA, diseases

in focal & infiltrating pulm.tuberc.,diag.)

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Treatment of tuberculosis with PAS and phtivazid. Fel'd. i akush.
no.1:5-8 Ja '56 (MLRA 9:4)

(SALICYLIC ACID) (NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS) (TUBERCULOSIS)

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D., kand. med. nauk.

Treatment of pneumopleuritis with antibiotics and chemicals. Prob. tub.
35 no.6:46-49 '57. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. F.V. Shebanov) I Moskovskogo
ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Sechenova.

(PLEURISY, ther.

antibiotics & chemother. in pneumopleuritis (Rus))

(LUNG DISEASE, ther.

antibiotics & chemother. in pneumopleuritis (Rus))

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use

pneumopleuritis, with chemother. (Rus))

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D., kand.med.nauk

"Antibacterial and surgical therapy in tuberculosis." *Reviews*
by A.D.Evdokimova. *Probl.tub.* 37 no.2:94-96 '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(TUBERCULOSIS)

SHEBANOV, F.V., prof.; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D.; SMUROVA, T.F.; KOVALEVA, S.I.

"Antibacterial therapy in experimental and clinical tuberculosis."
Reviewed by F.V.Shebanov and others. Probl.tub. 37 no.3:101-
106 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(TUBERCULOSIS)

CHUMAKOV, F.I., kand.med.nauk; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D., kand.med.nauk

Clinical aspects and treatment of tuberculosis of the upper respiratory tract in patients with disseminated tuberculosis of the lungs. Vest.otorin. 22 no.6:70-76 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz bronkholaringologicheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - prof. A.N. Voznesenskiy) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. F.V. Shebanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(TUBERCULOSIS)

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D., dotsent

Effectiveness of antibacterial therapy for patients with disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl.tub. no.8:17-23 '61.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - zasluzhennyi deyatel' nauki chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. F.V. Shebanov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(TUBERCULOSIS)

KOCHNOVA, I.Ye., prof.; SEMENOV, A.D., prof.; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D., dotsent;
MAZUMOVSKAYA, V.F., kand.med.nauk; TRIFONOVA, T.M.

Second All-Russian Conference of Phthysiologists. Sovet. med.
27 no.9:134-137 S'63 (MIRA 17:2)

SHEBANOV, Filipp Vasil'yevich, prof.; YEVDOKIMOVA, Anna Dmitriyevna,
dota.; LACHINYAN, S.R., red.

[Methodological manual in the conduction of practical work
on tuberculosis in medical institutes] Metodicheskoe poso-
bie k provedeniiu prakticheskikh zaniatii po tuberkulezu v
meditsinskikh institutakh. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 154 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Shebanov)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (MEDICINE--STUDY AND TEACHING)

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D., dotsent

Course of disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis in antibacterial
treatment. Probl. tub. 41 no.9:33-39 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. F.V. Shebanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D., dotsent

Grigorii Ivanovich Sokol'skii; on the 125th anniversary of the
publication of his monograph, "Study of thoracic diseases".
Probl. tub. no.7:82-84 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuloza (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. F.V. Shebe-ov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.I.

KRECHMER, B.B., VAL'TER, YE.M., BALANDINA, S.A., BONDARENKO, T.V., YEVDOKIMOVA, A.I.

Infants-Diseases

Albomycin therapy in pneumonia in infants. Novosti med., no. 23, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, DECEMBER 1952 1953. Unclassified.

YEVDOKIMOVA, A. I.

"The significance of the determination of the function of internal respiration in the clinical treatment of chronic interstitial pneumonia of children." First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst imeni I. M. Sechenov. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhaya letopis', No. 16, 1956

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.I.

Development of erythremia in children. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi
9 no.11:47-48 N 164. (MIRA 18:4)

1. 2-ye otdeleniye starshago detskogo vozrasta Instituta pediatrii
(dir. - dotsent M.Ya. Studenikin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

LOZOVSKAYA, L.S.; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.I.

Role of microviral infection in the pathogenesis of crises in hemolytic anemia in children. Probl. gemat. i perel. *Yevri* 10 no.1:16-19 Ja '65. (MVA 19:1)

1. Institut pediatrii (dir. - dotsent N.Ya. Stadenik) ANU SSSR, Moskva.

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.I.; VOLKOVA, T.N.

Atypical hemoglobin in children with congenital hemolytic anemia. Azerb. med. zhur. 41 no. 11:74-77 N '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz kliniki starshego detskogo vozrasta i laboratorii patofiziologii Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - dotsent M.Ya. Studenikin). Submitted Jan. 10, 1964.

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.T.; ABDULLAYEV, K.M.; REPINA, F.B.

State of medullary hemopoiesis in hemolytic anemias in children according to data of puncture and trepanobiopsy. Azerb. med. zhur. 42 no.9:7-15 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz 2-y kliniki starshego detskogo vozrasta (zav. - dotsent M.Ya. Studerikin) patomorfologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. I.S. Dergachev) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - dotsent M.Ya. Studenikin). Submitted September 3, 1964.

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.I.; SOROCHENKO, A.A.

Plastics based on ethylcellulose and butyrate acetate cellulose.
Bul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.1:10-12 '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Plastics) (Cellulose)

87652

S/191/60/000/003/001/013
B016/B054

15,8000

AUTHORS: Pechenkin, A. L., Yevdokimova, A. I., Sorochenko, A. I.

TITLE: Plastics (Etrols) on the Basis of Cellulose Esters

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 3, pp. 2-8

TEXT: The authors report on their study of compositions and applications of etrols. 1) Acetobutyrate cellulose etrol (ABCE). Resistance to water and frost, and compatibility with plasticizers increase with increasing content of butyryl groups in this ester, while its heat resistance decreases. The physicommechanical characteristics as dependent on the plasticizer used are given. Hence, the authors conclude that, among all plasticizers studied, dibutyl sebacinate offers the strongest resistance to frost. Triphenyl phosphate gives a higher hardness and strength in static bending. Dioctyl phthalate gives better characteristics of resistance to heat and toughness. The following plasticizers were also tested: dibutyl phthalate, dioctyl sebacinate, tricresyl phosphate, dibutyl adipate, and E μ -242 (YeD-242). Salol, as well as mixtures of resorcinol dibenzoate with 1,3,5-tritertiary butyl phenol

Card 1/3

87652

Plastics (Etrols) on the Basis of Cellulose Esters S/191/60/000/003/001/013
B016/B054

(П-23, P-23), and of salol with P-23, proved to be the most efficient stabilizers. Besides, the authors studied: p-octyl phenol, p-amyl phenol, resorcinol disalicylate, and resorcinol dibenzoate. The authors give the physicomechanical characteristics of four ABCE types developed by NIIPP (Scientific Research Institute of Plastic Products): АБЦЭ-45-20 (ABTsE-45-20) and АБЦЭ-38-20 (ABTsE-38-20), both for lining steering wheels and for the production of small workpieces; АБЦЭ-38-12 (ABTsE-38-12) and АБЦЭ-45-8 (ABTsE-45-8) for the production of thin-walled workpieces without reinforcement and larger parts of motor vehicles in temperate and tropical climates. This substance is also suited for the radio industry, for the production of musical instruments, spectacle frames, incombustible toys, and the like. 2) Acetopropionate-cellulose and tripropionate-cellulose etrols, as compared with ABCE plastics, have better mechanical properties, resistance to heat and water, can be easily dyed with various colors, and have a more decorative look. Best plasticizers for them were: mixtures of dibutyl phthalate and dioctyl phthalate. The following types were tested: АПЦЭ-48-30 (APTsE-48-30); -48-15; -33-30; -33-20; ТПЦЭ-64-20 (TPTsE-64-20), and -64-15. They are suited for the production of motor-vehicle parts, door handles, radio

Card 2/3

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Plastics (Etrols) on the Basis of Cellulose
Esters

S/191/60/000/003/001/013
B016/B054

and telephone parts. Among ethyl cellulose etrols of the types ЭП (EP) and ЭПТ (EPT), molded, and ЭЛ (EL) as well as ЭЛТ (ELT), centrifugally cast, EL and EP are intended for use in temperate and cold climates, the others for tropical climate. They can be easily dyed with various colors. On account of their valuable properties, they are recommended for high-duty workpieces (motor-vehicle parts). The authors mention the following collaborators: M. V. Gubachev, G. A. Balayev, Ye. N. Matveyeva, F. F. Meshcherova, A. A. Kozodoy, V. I. Gribkova, and V. L. Gusakova. There are 8 figures, 6 tables, and 11 references: 3 Soviet, 1 German, 6 US, and 1 British.

Card 3/3

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.I., inzh.; TETERYATNIKOV, M.S., inzh.

"Principles of the commercial operation of inland water
transportation and the organization of cargo handling": a manual
by I.S. Kraev. Reviewed by A.I. Evdokimova, M.S. Teteriatnikov.
Rech. transp. 18 no.4:56-3 of cover Ap '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Inland water transportation) (Cargo handling)
(Kraev, I.S.)

PECHENKIN, A.L.; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.I.; SOROCHENKO, A.A.

Plastics (etrols) based on cellulose esters. Plast.massy
no.3:2-8 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Plastics) (Cellulose esters)

YEVDOKIMOVA, A. I.
EVDOKIMOVA, A. I.

Mar 1947

USSR/Chemistry - Viscose
Viscose

"Softening of Viscose (Cellophane) Films with Glycerine Water Solutions,"
S. N. Danilov, M. A. Sokolevsky, A. I. Evdokimova, 15 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVII, No 3

It was found that the degree of swelling of the films in water solutions was considerably higher than in water alone, and that the constituents of the softening bath were absorbed by the films in proportions differing from those in which they are present in the bath.

PA 15T78

1. YEVDOKIMOVA, A.I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Farm Buildings
71. Assuring warm winter conditions for livestock. Sel'. stroi. 7 no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

YEVDOKIMOVA, A. I.

Cattle

Keeping cattle in summer quarters. Sots. zhiv. 14 No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 195~~8~~, Uncl.
52

Yevdokimova, A.K.

137-58-5-9353

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 79 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yevdokimova, A.K.

TITLE: The Removal of Impurities Accumulated in Zinc Electrolyte (Ob osvobozhdenii tsinkovogo elektrolita ot nakaplivayushchikhsya primesey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. soveshchaniya po metallurgii tsinka, 1954. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1956, pp 151-152

ABSTRACT: In order to free the electrolyte of a number of admixtures which accumulate in it, a portion of it is periodically withdrawn from the hydrometallurgical cycle. Solutions rich in admixtures may be utilized in the production of lithopone; as the amount of admixtures diminishes, the solutions may be utilized in the production of $ZnSO_4$ or in the manufacture of basic Zn sulfate or Zn oxide and ammonium sulfate.

L.P.

1. Electrolytes--Impurities 2. Zinc oxides--Sources 3. Zinc compounds--Sources

Card 1/1

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.K.

136-9-5/14

AUTHORS: Yevdokimova, A.K., Migina, A. I. and Tseydler, A.A.

TITLE: Treatment of Zinc- and Tin-oxide containing dusts with sulphuric acid. (Sernokislotnaya pererabotka vozgonov, soderzhashchikh okisi tsinka i olova).

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No. 9, pp.25-31 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors describe experiments carried out by the Gintsvetmet organization on the treatment with sulphuric-acid solutions of dusts containing zinc and tin oxides extracted from fumes produced: 1) during the smelting of secondary copper; 2) during the fuming of slags obtained from 1); and during the fuming of tin-production slags. They tabulate the compositions of the dusts (Tables 1 and 2) and give results of experiments on leaching with sulphuric acid of dusts calcined at 500, 700 or 900°C or not calcined and of comparative experiments with pure oxide mixtures of various compositions. The behaviour of the dust was found to depend on their source. A further series of experiments was carried out only with the dusts obtained during fuming, in which the dusts were treated with concentrated sulphuric acid the sulphatized product being leached with water; sufficient acid was added to sulphatize the zinc and lead or the zinc, lead

Card 1/2

136-9-5/14

Treatment of Zinc- and Tin-oxide containing dusts with sulphuric acid.

and tin. The zinc-tin compounds were found to break down under the action of the concentrated acid. Finally, the authors give an account of their investigation of the combination of zinc and tin oxides calcined together in various proportions for four hours at 900 or 1200°C: stable compounds of the type SnO.ZnO were formed at 900°C, the rate of the reaction rising with increasing temperature and Sn:Zn ratio. There are 3 figures, 5 tables and 2 Russian references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Zinc 2. Sulfuric acid-Application

Card 2/2