

BEGIN

REEL

#56

BLOKHIN, V.P., inzh.

Improvement of transformers. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.7:12 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

BLOKHIN, V.V., inzhener.

Repair organizations. Mekh.stroi. 13 no.6:26-28 Je '56.(MIRA 9:9)
(Building machinery)

BLOKHIN, V.V.; SHAVILOV, V.A.

Work of continuously functioning industrial conferences. Med.
prom. 13 no.1:26-28 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Mediko-instrumental'nyy zavod "Krasnogvardeyets."
(WORKS COUNCILS)

BLOKHIN, Vladimir Vladimirovich; STANKOVSKIY, A.P., inzh., red.;
ZELENYAYEVA, N.N., red. izd-va; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Portable compressor units] Peredvizhnye kompressornye stantsii.
Pod red. A.P.Stankovskogo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.,
arkhit.i stroit.materialam, 1958. 103 p. (Spravochnye posobia
dlia rabochikh mekhanizatorov) (MIRA 11:12)
(Air compressors)

BLOKHIN, V.V., inzh.

Maintenance and repair of building machinery in the Main Administration for Housing and Public Construction in the City of Moscow.
Mekh. stroi. 18 no.1:9-13 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennogo otdela upravleniya glavnogo mekhanika i energetika Glavmosstroya.

(Moscow—Building machinery—Maintenance and repair)

BLOKHIN, V.V., arkhitekto; BERESNEVICH, Yu.V.

New ideas for buildings for service and auxiliary areas.
From stroi. 39 no.6:40-44 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.
(Factories--Design and construction)

BLÖKHIN, V.V., arkhitektor

Modern trends in the design of employees' facilities of industrial enterprises. Pron. stroi. 39 no.11:12-17 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Employees' buildings and facilities)

BLOKHIN, V.V., arkhitektor

Arrangement of the locker and shower units of the employees' facilities of industrial enterprises. Prom.stroi. 40 no.6:28-33 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektirovko-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i soorusheniy.
(Employees' buildings and facilities)

BLOKHIN, V.V., arkhitektor

Recent trends in experimental solutions for combined administrative and employee facilities at coal mines. Shakht. stroi. 6 no.10:12-18 0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Mine buildings)

BLOKHIN, V.V., inzh.

Mechanization of the construction of large-panel apartment houses.
Mekh. stroi. 19 no.4:3-6 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Concrete plants) (Construction equipment)

BLOKHIN, V.V.; BERESNEVICH, Yu.V.

Experimental design of new type of administration and general services building. Adm.-byt. komb. ugol'. shakht no.5:18-25
'62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

TULAYKOV, Nikolay Maksimovich (1875-1938); BLOKHINA, V.V., red.;
TVERDOVSKIY, V.P., red.; SOKOLOVA, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Selected works; criticism of grassland farming] Izbrannye
proizvedeniia; kritika travopol'noi sistemy zemledel'ia.
Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 311 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Tulaikov, Nikolai Maksimovich, 1875-1938)
(Rotation of crops) (Soil science)

L 2942 EWT(m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP6017998

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0107/0107

INVENTOR: Blokhin, V. Ya.; Pleshakov, B. I.

21
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Permanently lubricated ball bearing. Class 47, No. 181909 [announced by the State Special Design Bureau for Grain-Harvesting Combines and Automobile Chassis (Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po zernoubozrochnym kombaynam i samokhodnym shassi)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 107

TOPIC TAGS: ball bearing, permanently lubricated bearing

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a permanently lubricated ball bearing set into a snug bushing and sealed in a housing which is tightly mounted

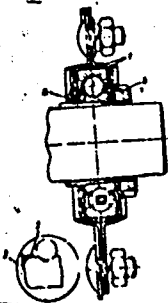


Fig. 1. Permanently lubricated ball bearing

- 1 - Housing; 2 and 3 - ring-shaped flanges;
- 4 - bearing race.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.822.74.621.822.66

I 29422-66

ACC NR: AP6017998

onto the exterior cylindrical bearing race. To ensure the bearing's self-alignment and the reliability of its seal, the exterior surface of the housing is spherical in shape and the edges of its side walls are fitted with ring-shaped flanges, which grip the edges of the inner bearing race. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WH]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Aug64/ ATD PRESS: 5010

Card 2/2 EV

1. BLOKHIN, Ya.
2. USSR (600)
4. Acids - Handling and Transportation
7. Device for bottling sulfuric acid, Mol. prom., 13, No. 11, 1952.

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

Name: BLOKHIN, Ye. P.

Dissertation: Investigation of the processes in heating metal by radiation
by the method of hydrostatic modeling

Degree: Cand Tech Sci

Defended at
Affiliation: Min Higher Education USSR, Ural Polytechnic Inst imeni
S. M. Kirov

Publication
Defense Date, Place: 1956, Sverdlovsk

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 45, 1956

BLOKHIN, Ye.P., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the effect of ~~the~~
~~lack of~~ ^{non-}uniformity of a train ^{up} on the dynamic ^{forces occurring} stresses ~~arising~~ in
coupling gears ^{upon} starting." Dnepropetrovsk, 1958, xx 9 pp
(Dnepropetrovsk Inst of Engineers of Railroad Transport)
120 copies (KL; 27-58, 108)

SOV/124-58-10-10843

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 18 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Blokhin, Ye. P.

TITLE: On the Effect of the Nonuniform Composition of a Train on the Dynamic Strains Generated in Coupling Devices When Starting up From a Standstill (O vliyaniy neodnorodnosti poyezda na dinamicheskiye usiliya, voznikayushchiye v upryazhnykh priborakh pri troganii s mesta)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Dnepropetr. in-ta inzh. zh. -d. transp., 1958, Nr 26, pp 235-258

ABSTRACT: The problem of longitudinal oscillations of a nonhomogeneous train is solved; for calculation purposes the train is represented schematically by a visco-elastic rod with a load at one end. The rod has two sections with different mass distribution and identical rigidity. The equations of the oscillations are reduced to their simplest form, namely, that of a system possessing one degree of freedom, with the aid of the method of generalized coordinates. It is demonstrated that with momentary application of a traction force the forces generated in the coupling devices of a

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-10-10843

On the Effect of the Nonuniform Composition of a Train (cont.)

nonhomogeneous train may exceed that force.

K. S. Kolesnikov

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-10-10844

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 18 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Blokhin, Ye. P.

TITLE: Electrical Analog Simulation of Longitudinal Stresses Generated in Nonhomogeneous Trains at the Moment of Starting up From Standstill (Elektricheskoye modelirovaniye prodol'nykh usiliy, voznikayushchikh v neodnorodnykh poyezdakh pri troganii s mesta)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Dnepropetr. in-ta inzh. zh. -d. transp., 1958, Nr 26, pp 270-289

ABSTRACT: Attention is drawn to the effective use of an electrical analog consisting of LRC networks for solving the equations of longitudinal motion of nonhomogeneous train when starting up and to the method of determining the network parameters. Results of the solution obtained agree well with theoretically obtained results. For cases when the head section of the train is lighter than the tail section, stresses in the coupling devices increase by 25 - 30% as compared with a homogeneous train.

K. S. Kolesnikov

Card 1/1

LAZARYAN, V.A. (Dnepropetrovsk); ~~BLOKHIN~~, Ye.P. [Blok'in, Ye.P.]
(Dnepropetrovsk)

Natural longitudinal vibrations of systems consisting of three
solid bodies and two strained rods. Prikl. mekh. 7 no. 1:51-
66 '61. (MLA 14:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov transporta.
(Elastic solids--Vibration)

LAZARYAN, V.A. (Dnepropetrovsk); BLOKHIN, Ye.P. [Blokhin, IE.P.]
(Dnepropetrovsk)

Transient conditions in the motion of systems consisting of three
rigid bodies and two elastic rods. Prikl.mekh. 7 no.5:477-482
'61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov transporta.
(Mechanical movements)

S/133/62/000/003/007/008
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Blickhin, Ye. P., Samoylovich, Yu. A., Gulunov, V. S., Sakharova,
N. M., Liberman, L. F., Zolotuyeva, S. M.

TITLE: Accelerated heating of stainless steel ingots in heating pits with
central burner

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 3, 1962, 276 - 279

TEXT: At the Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallur-
gical Plant) the cold 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) stainless steel ingots are reheated
for 15 - 19 hours prior to rolling in recuperating heating pits with central bur-
ner; in the first 10 - 11 hours a temperature of 1,280 - 1,300°C is attained,
depending on the ferrite-content (alpha-phase) of the steel. The holding time
is 5 - 8 hours; the ingot surface temperature is kept below 1,240-1,200°C. Tests
were made to increase the reheating rate. Ingots of 530 x 530 - 620 x 620 mm
(widening upward), weighing 4.5 tons were tested in the heating pit, with liquid
slag skimming and fired with blast-furnace coke-gas (calorific value: 2,200 cal/
standard m³). 13 ingots were heated at the maximum rate with a holding time of
not longer than 1 1/2 - 2 hours; the entire heating period lasted 7 1/2 hours.

Card 1/3

Accelerated heating of...

S/133/62/000/003/007/008
A054/A127

The test ingot surface temperature was 1,280 - 1,300°C. At the same time check tests with the conventional 19-hours heating period and at a pit-temperature of 1,260 - 1,270°C were carried out. In the accelerated method a temperature of 1,280°C of the ingot surface was attained in 6 hours. The temperature differential in the middle section was 80°C and could be reduced to 30°C during the next 1 - 1 1/2 hours holding time. Over the height of the ingot, the maximum temperature differential was 100 - 150°C at the beginning of heating, but it was reduced after 3 - 4 hours in the accelerated process (in the conventional process this required 6 - 7 hours). The ingots reheated by the accelerated process had good rolling properties. There were no rejects in blooms due to surface defects and microstructure; the quick reheating process (at raised temperatures) did not increase the alpha-phase content of the finished product. The rejects of rolled products due to dross and haircracks were also reduced. As during accelerated heating the maximum temperature differential in the cross section between the ingot surface and the coldest point of the ingot may attain 550 - 650°C, the effect of heat stresses arising in the first period of heating had to be determined. Calculations (partly carried out by Yu. A. Samoylovich on a Strela computer), taking into account the high ductility of 1Kh18N9T grade steel, showed that at $\Delta t_{\max} = 650^\circ\text{C}$ the stresses are reduced from 118 to 66 kg/mm². As the tensile

Card 2/3

TRAYANOV, G.G.; PAKHALIYEV, K.M.; ELOKHIN, Ye.P.

Test characteristics of certain burners for the combustion of
natural gas. Gaz. prom. 7 no.4:23-28'62 (MIRA 17:7)

SAM YLOVICH, Yu.A.; BLOKHIN, Ye.P.

Determining the thermal diffusivity of cast steel. Inzh. fiz.
zhur. 7 no.6:27-31 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy
teplotekhniki, Sverdlovsk.

I 14454-66 EWT(m)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/DJ

ACC NR: AP6002959

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0128/0128

INVENTOR: Blokhin, Yu. I.; Nikol'skiy, N. N.; Kharlamov, B. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Roller bearing with positive separator lubrication. Class 47, No. 177238

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 128

TOPIC TAGS: roller bearing, lubrication

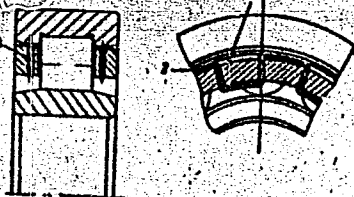
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a roller bearing with forced lubrication of the separator which is made with radial lubrication apertures on both sides of the rollers. Reliability of lubrication is improved and the design is simplified by making annular grooves along the outer surface of the separator passing through the centers of the radial apertures. A continuous wick is laid in these grooves leading from each aperture to the corresponding annular groove.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.822.84-722.2

L 14454-66

ACC NR: AP6002959



1 - annular grooves; 2 - continuous wick; 3 - radial apertures.

SUB CODE: 13/
Card 2/2 *OK*

SUBM DATE: 15Jun64

L 04268-67 EWT(m)/T DJ

3

ACC NR: AP6013310

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0120/0120

AUTHORS: Fedoseyev, N. M.; Sokolov, G. I.; Magin, A. K.; Orlov, I. Ye.; Blokhin, Yu. I.; Morozov, G. V.; Solov'yeva, M. L.; Serpukhov, D. V.

ORG: none

45
B

TITLE: A device for lubricating bearing junctions. Class 47, No. 180924

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 120

TOPIC TAGS: lubricating oil, lubrication, lubrication technique, ANTIFRICTION

BEARING

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for lubricating bearing junctions. The device contains an oil bath and a wick holder with a wick feeding the oil to a shaft held in the bearings (see Fig. 1). To prevent singeing the wick and dropping its remnants into the bearings, a separating contact element is placed between the shaft and the wick. This element is made of antifrictional heat-resistant material and contains axial capillary ducts. Grooves running on the surface of the contact element at an angle to the shaft axis are connected to the ducts and touch the shaft.

Card 1/2

UDC: 62-725.7

L 04268-67

ACC NR: AP6013310

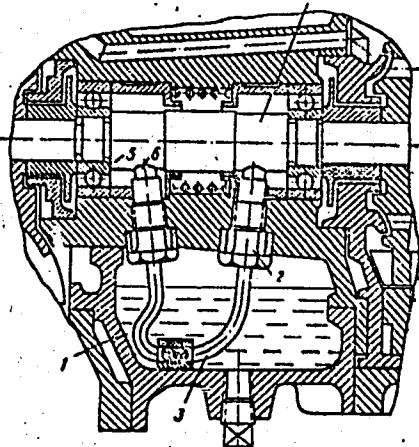


Fig. 1. 1 - oil bath; 2 - wick holder;
3 - wick; 4 - shaft; 5 - bearing; 6 -
contact element.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul64

Card 2/2 fv

BLOKHINA, A.; TEREENT'YEV, M.; SHEPAKOVSKIY, A.

Repairing semi-axle sleeves with a metal drawing process. Avt.
transp. 35 no.1:30-31 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Axles)

BLOKHINA, A.A.

Some anatomical data on lumbar block by A.V.Vishnevskii's method.
Zdrav. Tadzh. 8 no.3:44-46 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii
(zav. - prof. I.G.Kalinicheva) Stalinabadskogo meditsitsinskogo universiteta imeni
Abuali ibni Sino.

(NOVOCAINE)

BLOKHINA, A. I.

BLOKHINA, A. I.: "The dynamic stability of a cylindrical membrane".
Moscow, 1955. Moscow State U ineni M. V. Lomonosov. (Dissertation for
the Degree of Candidate of PHYSICOMATHEMATICAL Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 51, 10 December 1955.

BLOKHINA, A.I.; YUSHKOV, P.P.

Problem in improving the convergence of the series of
Fourier's functions whose graphs represent the population
of second degree parabola. Trudy LTIKHP 15:186-195 '58.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Predstavlena Kafedroy vysshey matematiki Leningradskogo
tehnologicheskogo instituta kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Harmonic analysis)

BLOKHINA, Agrippina Ivanovna; TRIFONOV, D.N., red.; ANOSHINA, K.I.,
red.izd-va; VORONINA, R.K., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry] Khimia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaya shkola,"
1960. 351 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Chemistry--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

BLOKHINA, A.I. (Moskva)

Dynamic stability of a cylindrical shell during the initial bending
at a given speed of the convergence of ends. Inzh.sbor. 31:196-201
'61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Elastic plates and shells)

10

CA

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Synthesis of polycyclic compounds. IV, 9-Ethyl-10-methyl-1,2-benzanthracene and 9-ethyl-1,2-benzanthracene. H. M. Mikhailov and A. N. Blokhina. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 10, 1783-7 (1940). ~~1940~~ Study of carcinogenic compds. 9-ethyl- (I) and 9-ethyl-10-methyl-1,2-benzanthracene (II) were prepd. as follows: 2-(1-Naphthyl)benzoic acid (28 g.), in 300 ml. abs. Et²O and 420 ml. benzene, treated with EtMgBr (from 63.2 g. EtBr), decompd. in the usual manner, boiled with dil. HCl and let stand overnight, yields a mixt. of lactones of HCl and let stand overnight, yields a mixt. of lactones of 2-(1-hydroxy-1-(1-naphthyl)propyl)benzoic acid (III) and 2-(1-hydroxy-1-(1-naphthyl)propyl)benzoic acid (IV). The Et²O-benzene soln. of the mixt., shaken out with Na₂CO₃ and pptd. by petr. ether, yields 22.5% III, m. 152-4°, and the mother liquor from III yields IV, m. 137-8° (from benzene, EtOH). III (10 g.) in 180 ml. AcOH, boiled with 60 g. Zn-Hg with gradual addn. of 180 ml. concd. HCl-60 ml. AcOH, dild. with H₂O, extd. with Et₂O, the latter extd. with Na₂CO₃ and the ext. acidified, yields 73.2% V, 2-(1-naphthyl)propyl)benzoic acid (V), m. 149.5-50° (from benzene). V (5.8 g.) and 28 ml. SnCl₄, heated 1 hr. on a steam bath, dissolved in Me₂CO, dild. with benzene, treated with dil. HCl, the benzene soln. extd. with 10% Na₂CO₃, then evapd., yield 80% 9-ethyl-1,2-benzanthr-10-one, (VI), m. 92-92.8° (from Me₂CO). VI (0.5 g.), 2.5 g. Zn dust (activated by CuSO₄ soln.) and 6 ml. MePh, boiled for 21 hrs. with 40 ml. 10% NaOH, followed by distn. of the MePh in vacuo, yield 81.8% 9-ethyl-9,10-dihydro-1,2-benzanthran-10-ol (VII), m. 94.5-5.5° (from benzene) VII (0.32 g.) in benzene, shaken with 10% HCl, followed by distn. of the benzene, yields 80% I, m. 107.4-8.4° (from EtOH); monopicrate, red, m. 111-13°; dipicrate, red, m. 124-5°. VI (1 g.) in 40 ml. benzene, added to MeMgI (from 6 g. MeI), let stand 24 hrs., decompd. by ice-NH₄Cl, followed by removal of the solvents, yields 81.6% II, m. 76-7° (from EtOH); dipicrate, red, m. 130-0.5°. VI (0.5 g.) in 20 ml. benzene, added to EtMgBr (from 2 g. EtBr) and refluxed 3 hrs., let stand overnight, then decompd. as usual, the solvents removed and the residue taken up in benzene and passed over Al₂O₃, yields 9,10-dihydro-1,2-benzanthracene, m. 98.5-9.5° (from Me₂CO-EtOH). *Cl. C. A. 34, 4018*. G. M. Kosolapov

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

A 50.514

127 AND 128 (2018) MD AND 17M (2018)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca
10

Syntheses of polycyclic compounds. VIII. 10-Alkyl derivatives of 3,4'-*acc*-1,2-benzanthracene. B. M. Mikhailov and A. N. Blokhina. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 13, 600-15(1943)(English summary); *Cl. C. A.* 37, 2463. — 2-(3-Acetylphenylmethyl)benzoic acid (10 g.) in 100 cc. warm AcOH were treated with 10 cc. Ac₂O and 1.4 g. ZnCl₂, refluxed for 30 min. and cooled to yield 95% 3,4'-*acc*-1,2-benzanthryl-10-*acetate*, m. 223-4° (from AcOH). The numbering used is shown in A. The above (5.5 g.) in 250 cc. dry benzene was added to BuMgBr (from 9 g. BuBr), refluxed for 2 hrs. and decompd. with ice and NH₄Cl soln. to yield 90% crude 3,4'-*acc*-1,2-benzanthracen-10-*ol* (I), which yields 3,4'-*acc*-1,2-benzanthraquinone, m. 221-2° (from AcOH), on oxidation with dichromate. The benzene soln. of I (3 g.), after refluxing for 1 hr., yielded on evapn. a mixt. of the starting material and its isomer, *ac*benzanthrone; the mixt. (II) m. 170-22°. II (1 g.) in benzene was reacted with MeMgI (from 9 g. MeI), refluxed for 4 hrs. and decomposed in the usual manner, to yield, after passage in benzene-petr. ether soln. over activated alumina, 30% 10-methyl-3,4'-*acc*-1,2-benzanthracene, m. 181.7-82.5° (from benzene-EtOH); *picrate*, m. 191-2° (from benzene). II (0.8 g.) was reacted with EtMgBr (from 2.4 g. EtBr) to yield, after similar chromatographic treatment, 38.6% 30-ethyl-3,4'-*acc*-1,2-benzanthracene, m. 174.5-5° (from benzene-petr. ether); *picrate*, m. 150-3° (decompn.). II (0.5 g.) and PrMgBr (from 2 g. PrBr) similarly gave 25% of 10-propyl-3,4'-*acc*-1,2-benzanthracene, m. 143-4° (from benzene-EtOH); *picrate*, m. 165.5-6.5° (from EtOH). II (0.5 g.) and BuMgBr (from 2.5 g. BuBr) yielded 20.7% 10-butyl-3,4'-*acc*-1,2-benzanthracene, m. 128-9° (from benzene-EtOH); *picrate*, m. 141-3° (from EtOH).
G. M. Kosolapoff

(A)

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM DONORS

COLLECTOR

COLLECTOR ONE ONE ALL

BLOKHINA, A. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Anthracene
Chemistry - Synthesis

May/June 49

"Synthesis of Polycyclic Compounds: XV. Metalizing 9, 10-Dihydroanthracene and 9, 10-Dihydro-1, 2-Benzanthracene," B. M. Mikhaylov, A. N. Blokhina, Inst of Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 3

Studies the reaction of metalizing these substances with n-butyllithium and phenyllithium, showing products to be monometallic and dimetallic hydrocarbon derivatives. These reactions have applications in the synthesis of single-displaced derivatives to 9, 10-dihydroanthracene. Submitted 7 Apr 49.

PA 56/49T12

CA

70

Preparation of acenaphthylene. B. M. Mikhailov and
A. N. Blukhina. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 20,
1810 (1950). Contrary to Eremov (C.A. 17, 3327)
passage of acenaphthene over PtO at 450-75° produces no
significant conversion to acenaphthylene. The latter forms
in 30% yield, however, at 640-40°; the product, m. 62-3°
(picrate, m. 202-3°), is freed from starting material by
crystn. of the mixed picrates from CCl₄. G. M. K.

BLOKHINA, A. N.

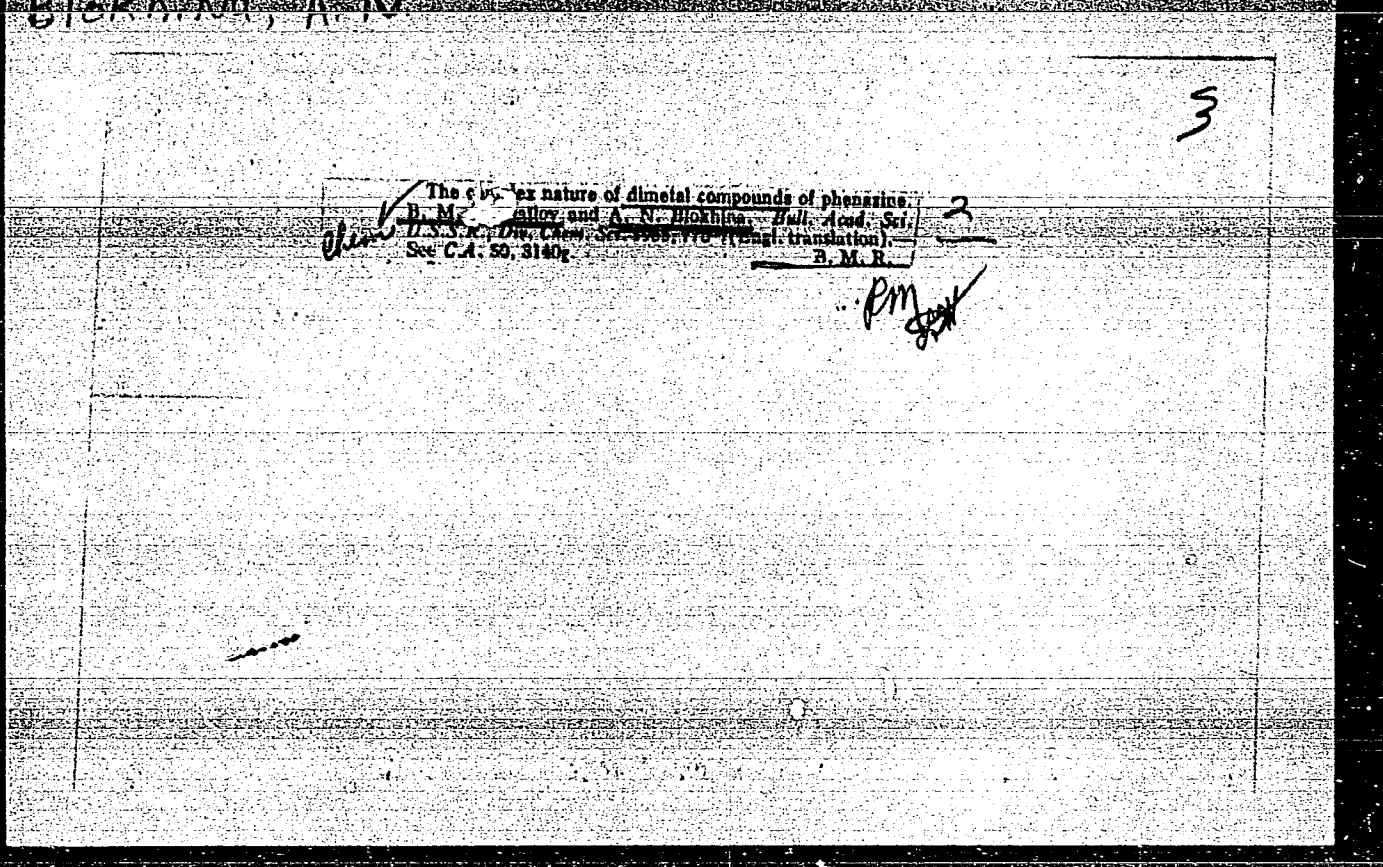
USSR/Chemistry - Sulfur Compounds 21 Sep 51

"A New Type of Reaction Between Thiolic and Un-
saturated Compounds," B. M. Mikhaylov, A. N.
Blokhina, Inst of Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXX, No 3, pp 373-376

The action of thioacetic acid on anthracene occurs
at the 9,10 positions and consists of the addn
of 2 radicals of CH_3COS^- rather than 2 thiol groups.

210T29



2006

The complex nature of dimetal compounds of phenazine.
 B. M. Mikhailov and A. N. Rikhsina (N. D. Zelinskii Inst
 of Chem. Moscow, *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*
Khim. Nauk 1955, 859-62; *J. C.A.* 44, 9150.)
 Neutral complex of phenazine obtained in $(CH_3OMe)_2$ are
 complexes contg. several mols. of the ether, the mol. depending
 on the nature of the metal as shown below. The
 products exhibit curvilinear and are diam. one atom of the
 metal is a complex cation, the 2nd is covalently bound with
 the negatively charged mol. of phenazine. All exper. work
 was done under N_2 . To 0.5 g. 9,10-dihydrophenazine in 6
 ml. $(CH_3OMe)_2$ was added 30 ml. Et_2O soln. of PhLi (contg.
 2 equivs. of PhLi); the brown ppt. was sepd. and dried to
 const. wt., treated under Et_2O with MeOH, then
 with H_2O , and the liq. soln. was analyzed for Li; the wt.
 difference between the complex and the combined wt. of
 phenazine and Li indicated that the complex was $C_{10}H_8N_2 \cdot$
 $2Li \cdot 6(CH_3OMe)_2$; its molar cond. was $0.252 \text{ cm.}^{-1} \text{ ohm.}^{-1}$
 To a soln. of di-Na deriv. of anthracene, prepd. by shaking
 1 g. anthracene and 0.3 g. Na 25 hrs. in $(CH_3OMe)_2$, was
 added 0.7 g. dihydrophenazine in 10 ml. $(CH_3OMe)_2$; the
 red-brown ppt. was sepd. and identified as $C_{10}H_8N_2 \cdot 2Na \cdot$

$2(CH_3OMe)_2$, molar cond. $0.323 \text{ cm.}^{-1} \text{ ohm.}^{-1}$ To the
 filtered red soln. of disodiobenzophenonephenylimide, prepd.
 by shaking 4.5 g. benzophenone, 1.1 g. Na and 80 ml.
 Et_2O , was added 0.8 g. phenazine in 50 ml. Et_2O ; the ppt.
 was sepd. and identified as $C_{10}H_8N_2 \cdot 2Na \cdot Et_2O$; if the
 prepn. is made with but a slight excess of the di-iva deriv.
 the product varies much in metal content (cf. Schlenk and
 Bergmann, *C.A.* 22, 4490). G. M. Kosolapoff

147

2006

USSR/ Chemistry - Biochemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 40 - 17/26

Authors : Mikhaylov, B. M., and Blokhina, A. N.

Title : Photodehydrocondensation of anisole homologues. Photosynthesis of synestrol

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk 2, 323 - 325, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : The photochemical conversions of anisole homologues under the effect of ultraviolet rays and the presence of acetone were investigated. It was found that the parahomologues of anisole, when subjected to above mentioned conditions, experience photodehydrocondensation resulting in the formation of p-anisyl derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons. The very same process also led to the formation of synestrol from p-propylanisole. The products obtained during the reaction in the presence of benzophenone are described. Nine references: 4 German, 3 USA, 1 Italian and 1 USSR (1902-1949).

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, The N. D. Zelinskiy Inst. of Organ. Chem.

Submitted : June 17, 1954

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; KOZMINSKAYA, T.K.; BLOKHINA, A.N.; SHCHEGOLEVA, T.A.

Boron organic compounds. Part 10. Complex nature of salts of boron-organic acids. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.6:692-695 Jo '56.
(MIRA 9:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Boronium salts)

SOV/62-58-7-16/26

AUTHOR: Mikheylov, B. P., Blokhina, A. M., Fedotov, N. S.

TITLE: The Production of Bromides of Organo-Boron Compounds From Esters of Organo-Boric Acids and Organo-Boron Chlorides (Polucheniye bromidov bororganicheskikh soedineniy iz efirov bororganicheskikh kislot i bororganicheskikh khloridov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 891-893 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By the action of phosphorus pentachloride on the esters of organoboron compounds the chlorides of organoboron compounds of the type B_2BCl (Refs 1, 2), $RBCl_2$ (Refs 3, 4) and $RBCl(OR)$ (Refs 2, 5) can easily be produced. The problem arose whether the bromides of organobromine compounds may be synthesized in a similar way. In the present paper the authors describe the production of boron diphenyl bromide, and of the isobutyl ester of phenyl bromoboric acid. By the action of phosphorus pentabromide on the isobutyl ester of diphenyl boric acid the boron diphenyl bromide and isobutyl ester of phenyl bromoboric acid are formed. By the action of hydrogen

Card 1/2

04/62-58-7-16/26

The Production of Bromides of Organo-Boron Compounds From Esters of Organo-Boric Acids and Organo-Boron Chlorides

bromide on boron diphenyl chloride or boron phenyl dichloride the boron diphenyl bromide and boron phenyl dibromide are formed corresponding_{α-γ}. There are 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1958

Card 2/2

5(3)

SOV/79-29-5-16/75

AUTHORS:

Mikhaylov, B. M., Blokhina, A. N., Kostroma, T. V.

TITLE:

Organoboron Compounds (Bororganicheskiye soyedineniya). 37. Synthesis of B-Triarylborazols From Aryl Boron Dichlorides (37. Sintez B-triarilborazolov iz arilbordikhloridov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 1483 - 1486 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Reference 1 describes the reaction of phenylboron-dichloride with ammonia, where B-triphenyl borazol is formed. In the present paper it was found that also other aryl-boron dichlorides react with ammonia in a similar way. The samples required for the investigation were prepared by means of reaction of aryl-boric acid esters with phosphorus pentachloride, p-chloro-phenyl-boron dichloride and p-bromo-phenyl-boron-dichloride. On introduction of ammonia into benzene solution of aryl-boron-dichloride its ammoniate is formed at room temperature. On heating its benzene suspension in the water bath and on continued introduction of ammonia the ammoniate is transformed into ammonium chloride and B-triaryl-borazol. In this way, B-tri-p-tolyl-borazol, B-tri-p-chlorophenyl-borazol and B-tri-p-bromo-

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Organoboron Compounds. 37. Synthesis of B-Triarylborazols SOV/79-29-5-16/75
From Aryl Boron Dichlorides

phenyl-borazol were obtained in yields of 65 - 91%. The reaction mechanism probably consists of a transformation of the aryl-boron dichloride initially formed (I) into aryl-chloro-amino-boron (II). The molecules of the latter condense with one another and form triaryl-borazol. The B-triaryl-borazols are extremely stable with respect to atmospheric moisture and oxygen as compared with other organoboron compounds. The phenyl-boron-dichloride yields complex compounds with triethyl-amine. There are 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1958

Card 2/2

Blokhina, A. N.

5.3700(B)

82103
S/062/60/000/07/07/007
B015/B054

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M., Shohgoleva, T. A., Blokhina, A. N.

TITLE: Reaction of Tetra-n-butyl Mercapto Diborane With
Unsaturated Compounds

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,
1960, No. 7, pp. 1307-1309

TEXT: The olefin hydrocarbons (hexene-1, octene-1, styrene) react with tetra-n-butyl mercapto diborane at 70-80°C in the presence of pyridine under formation of the n-butyl esters of alkyl thioboric acids. The reaction between tetra-n-butyl mercapto diborane and propylene or isobutylene proceeds in a complicated way. On heating tetra-n-butyl mercapto diborane with propylene in the presence of pyridine in an autoclave at 70-80°C and 5-15 atm, the n-butyl ester of n-propyl thioboric acid as well as the n-butyl ester of di-n-propyl thioboric acid and tri-n-butyl thioborate are formed. Tetra-n-butyl mercapto diborane reacts with isobutylene in a similar way; a mixture consisting of the esters of isobutyl thioboric- and diisobutyl thioboric acid as well as tri-n-butyl

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Reaction of Tetra-n-butyl Mercapto Diborane With
Unsaturated Compounds

82103
S/062/60/000/07/07/007
B015/B054

thioborate are formed. The formation of the esters of dialkyl thioboric acids and of thioborate is explained by the fact that tetra-n-butyl mercapto diborane symmetrizes to thioborate and di-n-butyl mercapto diborane, and the latter reacts with the olefins under formation of the corresponding esters of dialkyl thioboric acids. There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. P. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1959

Card 2/2

86501

5.3700

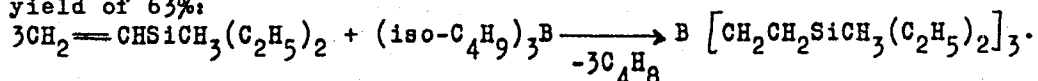
2209, 1282, 1273

S/079/60/030/011/007/026
B001/B066AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M. and Blokhina, A. N.

TITLE: Organoboron Compounds. LXII. Synthesis of Organoborosilicon Compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 11, pp.3615-3619

TEXT: To obtain these compounds which contain boron and silicon on adjacent carbon atoms, and to study their properties, the authors synthesized such compounds by means of realligation of triisobutyl boron with vinyl derivatives of silicon. By heating a mixture of 1 mole of triisobutyl boron and 3 moles of vinyl-methyl-diethyl silane at 130-140°C for 6 hours, tri-(2-methyl-diethyl-silyl-ethyl)-boron (I) resulted in a yield of 63%.



Compound (I) reacts, like boron trialkyls (Ref.4), smoothly with n-butyl mercaptane to give the n-butyl ester (II) of di-(2-methyl-diethyl-silyl-ethyl)-thioboric acid and methyl-triethyl silane. Ester (II) reacts in

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86501

Organoboron Compounds. LXII. Synthesis of
Organoborosilicon CompoundsS/079/60/030/011/007/026
B001/B066

the cold with water, and yields di-(2-methyl-diethyl-silyl-ethyl)-boric acid (III), which can be distilled in vacuo contrary to dialkyl boric acids. Methanol gives, on action upon ester (II), not only the methyl ester (IV) expected, but also the dimethyl ester (V). The reaction of ester (II) with n-butyl alcohol proceeds in a similar way. Contrary to what was expected the esters are not converted, on boiling with alcohols, to the esters of 2-methyl-diethyl-silyl-ethyl-boric acid. Apparently, these esters are formed in that the complex compounds of esters with alcohols which result in the first stage do not only separate mercaptane to give the esters of di-(2-methyl-diethyl-silyl-ethyl)-boric acid, but are also split on the boron-carbon bond, with methyl-triethyl silane and mixed esters resulting. On excess alcohol, the latter are converted to the dimethyl esters (V) and dibutyl esters. When heating vinyl-methyl-diethoxy silane or vinyl-methyl-dichloro silane with triisobutyl boron, the compounds $[\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiCH}_3(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2]_3\text{B}$ and $[\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)\text{Cl}_2]_3\text{B}$, respectively, resulted (25% yield).

T. A. Shchegoleva is mentioned. There are 7 references: 2 Soviet and 7 US.

Card 2/3

86501

Organoboron Compounds. LXII. Synthesis of
Organoborosilicon Compounds

S/079/60/030/011/007/026
B001/B066

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences
USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1959

Card 3/3

39792
S/062/62/000/008/004/016
B117/B180

5.2410 2220
AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M., and Blokhina, A. N.
TITLE: Organoboron compounds. 103. Effect of diborane on alkyl-
vinyl ethers
PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk, no. 8, 1962, 1373-1378

TEXT: The reactions of diborane with ethyl-vinyl ether and with n-butyl-
vinyl ether in diethyl ether were investigated between -70° and $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$,
with reagents in various proportions. In the first series of experiments
with a 1:6 ratio, at -70°C , tri-(2-ethoxy-ethyl) borine or tri-(2-n-
butoxy-ethyl) borine were obtained. Both are thermolabile, due to the
electronegative alkoxy groups. When heated ($-10 - +20^{\circ}\text{C}$), the reaction
mixture transformed into di-(2-alkoxy-ethyl) boric acid ester, with
ethylene liberation. The thermostable di-(2-alkoxy-ethyl) boric acid
ethyl ester was isolated pure by vacuum distillation (77% yield). By
vacuum distillation, di-(2-n-butoxy-ethyl) boric acid n-butyl ester was
partly transformed (60%) into 2-n-butoxy-ethyl boric acid di-n-butyl ester
Card 1/3

Organoboron compounds. 103. ...

S/062/62/000/008/004/016
B117/B180

with elimination of ethylene, and partly into tri-n-butyl borate. The different thermostability of the esters was attributed to the different electronegativities of the ethyl and n-butyl groups. Diborane reacted with both vinyl ethers at room temperature with ethylene liberation. Distillation of the resulting products produced yields similar to the reaction at -70°C . The second series of experiments was carried out at -70°C to $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$, the ratio of the components being 1.2:6. Besides di-(2-ethoxyethyl) boric acid ethyl ester, diborane and ethyl-vinyl ether also yielded ethyl-(2-ethoxy-ethyl) boric acid ethyl ester and small amounts of ethyl boric acid diethyl ester. Ethyl-(2-ethoxy-ethyl) boric acid ethyl ester can be formed either via di-(2-ethoxy-ethyl) borane or ethyl-di(2-ethoxy-ethyl) borane. Diborane and n-butyl-vinyl ether gave 2-n-butoxy-ethyl boric acid di-n-butyl ester as the main product (43%), with tri-n-butyl borate and small quantities of ethyl boric acid di-n-butyl ester. Pyrolysis transformed ethyl-(2-ethoxy-ethyl) boric acid ethyl ester into ethyl boric acid diethyl ester ($160-170^{\circ}\text{C}$, 2 hrs), and di-(2-ethoxy-ethyl) boric acid ethyl ester into triethyl borate ($170-180^{\circ}\text{C}$, 6 hrs). Pyrolysis of 2-n-butoxy-ethyl boric acid di-n-butyl ester (150°C , 9 hrs) produces tri-n-butyl borate, while its saponification yields 2-n-butoxy-ethyl boric

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Organoboron compounds. 103. ...

S/062/62/000/008/004/016
B117/B180

acid.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zolinskogo Akademii
nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D.
Zolinskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1962

Card 3/3

L 17098-63
Ps-4 RM/WW/JD/MAY

EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWF(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pr-4/Pc-4/

S/062/63/000/004/008/022

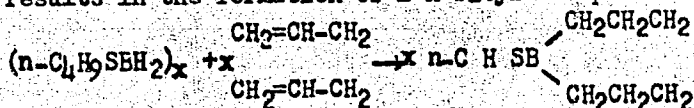
77
76

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, B. M., Shchegoleva, T. A., Sheludyakov, V. D., and Blokhina, A. N.

TITLE: Organo-boron¹ compounds. Report 116. Reactions of alkylmercaptoborane¹ polymers with unsaturated compounds

PERIODICAL: Akademiy nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1963, 646-651

TEXT: Inasmuch as various derivatives of diborane exhibit the capability to be added to unsaturated compounds the authors sought to study the behavior of alkylmercaptoborane polymers in relation to olefins and diene hydrocarbons. The addition of the n-butylmercaptoborane polymer to diallyl was performed, which results in the formation of 1-n-butylmercaptoborancycloheptane:



Card 1/2

L 17098-63

S/062/63/000/004/008/022

Organo-boron compounds.....

A polymer of methylmercaptoborane joins with olefins to form methy ethers of dialkylthioboric acid. In the action of isoprene on a polymer of methylmercaptoborane the product is 3-methyl-1-methylmercaptoborocyclopentane. A nitrogen atmosphere was used in all operations involving organo-boron compounds.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelenskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1962

Card 2/2

M KHAYLOV, B.M.; BLOKHINA, A.N.; POZDNEV, V.F.

Hydroboration of n butyl ester of diallylboronic acid. Izv. AN SSSR
Ser. khim. no.1:197-198 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AT4008635

S/3039/63/000/000/0110/0117

AUTHOR: Demin, N. N.; Blokhina, B. D.

TITLE: Radiation damage of lipids in cellular microstructures

SOURCE: Pervichnyye i nachal'nyye protsessy* biologicheskogo deystviya radiatsii. Moscow, 1963, 110-117

TOPIC TAGS: lipid damage, organella lipid, lipid metabolism, cytoplasm, hyaloplasm, radiation injury, lipoprotein, cytoplasmic organella

ABSTRACT: Rabbits were irradiated with Co-60 at a dose sufficient to kill the animals in 5-7 days and the effect of irradiation on lipids organization was determined at 4, 24, and 72 hours by analysis of free, loosely and tightly bound lipid in various subcellular fractions of the liver and small intestines. At 24 hours after irradiation, the liver and small intestine showed an increase in total lipids. However, in the hyaloplasm of the liver the tightly bound lipids were increased, and the free lipids were slightly decreased. Similarly, in mitochondria and microsomes there was a considerable increase in bound lipids, with an accumulation of loosely bound lipids. These changes were reversed at 72 hours, when the total lipid decreased in all the particulate fractions, with a concomitant decrease in the bound lipid fraction, and an increase in the free lipid content. In the cy-
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ACCESSION NR: AT4008635

toplasmic fraction, however, the decrease in tightly bound lipid reached levels below the controls, whereas the free lipids continued to increase to levels 30 times above controls. In the small intestine 2 to 24 hours after irradiation the loosely and tightly bound lipids were increased in the mitochondrial, and decreased in the microsomal fraction. An increase in tightly bound lipids was observed in the microsomal fraction at 72 hours after irradiation. The increase in total lipids observed in the hyaloplasm of mucous membrane cells after irradiation was accompanied by a change in the ratio of the various lipid fractions, with a decrease in free lipids, and an increase in tightly bound lipids. During a subsequent discussion of the paper, the effects of radiation on lipid metabolism was discussed on the basis of a possible release of cortisone from the irradiated liver. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya Meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow (Academy of Medical Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: p01

Card 2/2

BLOKHINA, G.N.

Phragmen-Lindelof-type theorems for a linear elliptic equation of the second order. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.4:727-730 Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted January 28, 1965.

L 53915-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(1)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/
EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 LJP(c) JD/JG/AT/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5011826

UR/0192/65/006/002/0227/0232
541.66

27
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B

AUTHOR: Batsanov, S. S.; Blokhina, G. Ye.; Deribas, A. A.

TITLE: Effect of explosions on matter. Structural changes in boron nitride

SOURCE: Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 6, no. 2, 1965, 227-232

27 21

TOPIC TAGS: boron nitride, nitride crystal structure, crystal shock compression, hexogen explosion, powdered nitride compression, electron polarizability, valence electron migration

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the results of the shock compression of powdered boron nitride BN consisting of very fine, imperfect crystals and an amorphous mass. The explosive used was hexogen. Refractometric, spectroscopic, and x-ray diffraction analyses of the product showed that the degree of crystallinity increases with the explosive force, no chemical change being observed. As a result of the action of the maximum explosive force, in addition to an ordering in the bulk of the substance, a small quantity of small, well-formed crystals (a few tenths of a millimeter long) appears having a refractive index of 1.5 ± 0.01 , a density of $2.55 \pm 0.05 \text{ g/cm}^3$, a specific infrared spectrum and an x-ray

Card 1/2

L 53915-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011826

diffraction pattern . This new modification was termed the E form. A characteristic feature of E-BN is a reduced electron polarizability, which can be caused only by a change in the electronic structure of the crystal; part of the valence electrons are thought to have migrated into the deeper layers of the atoms. "In conclusion, the authors express their thanks to T. S. Sobolenko and V. S. Zakharov for assistance in the work and to academician M. A. Lavrent'yev for interest in this investigation." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables. X

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii SO AN SSSR (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, SO AN SSSR); Institut gidrodinamiki SO AN SSSR (Institute of Hydrodynamics, SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, WA

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

jac
Card 2/2

Changes in amino acid composition of nutrient medium during growth of microorganisms of intestinal group. I. N.

Rokhina, R. S., Petrova, and V. M. Lavrovskaya (Inst. Epidemiol. and Hyg., Gorki). *Zhur. Mikrobiol. i Immunol.* 10, 12-18 (1959).—Microorganisms of intestinal groups were grown on pancreatic digest of casein containing 200-350 mg. % of amino N. The amino acids were estimated by descending paper chromatography with the solvents: phenol and a mixture of n-butanol and acetic acid. A similar chromatographic picture was obtained in expts. using untreated medium, centrifuged medium, or expts. of amino acids from the medium. In all expts. within 24 hrs. aspartic acid disappeared from the medium. With typhoid-paratyphoid group, disappearance of certain amino acids depended on conditions of cultivation. Aspartic acid disappeared in the absence of glucose in the medium, did not when glucose was present; leucine, however, appeared only in the presence of glucose. During continuous aeration of the medium, much greater utilization of aspartic acid, glutamic acid, serine, glycine, threonine, and alanine occurs in the presence of all bacteria studied as compared to that taking place during stationary conditions of growth. Chromatographic study of centrifugates of cultures permit, without any complicated handling, a wide and useful approach to metabolic study of microorganisms.

J. A. Stekel

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology

F-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 81370

aminoacids differences were observed depending on the bacterial species and cultivation conditions. For example, threonine disappeared in cultivation of paratyphus and dysentery bacteria without glucose, but was preserved in cultivation of typhoid fever bacteria. Arginine disappeared in a medium with glucose in the growth of Sonne and Grigoriev-Shiga dysentery bacteria but was not consumed in cultivating Flexner bacteria. Deep cultivation of bacteria with aeration brings about more rapid changes in the aminoacid composition of the medium corresponding to a more abundant growth (up to 30-50 billion microbial bodies per ml). With submerged cultivation of all the tested bacteria the disappearance of aspartic acid and serine was observed after 3-4 hours, glycine and threonine

Card 2/3

4

BLOKHINA, I. N. (USSR)

"The Nucleotide Composition of DNA and Physiological Features
in Certain Gram-Negative Bacteria."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 August 1961

GORODISSKAYA, G.Ya., prof., doktor med. nauk, otv. red.; BLOKHINA,
I.N., red.; GUSEVA, V.A., red.; DIKOVSKIY, F.F., red.;
ZIMINA, V.S., red.; LAZOVSKAYA, A.L., red.; PEROVA, R.S.,
red.

[Biochemistry of microbes] Biokhimiia mikrobov; sbornik
trudov. Gor'kii, 1964. 427 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gorki. Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

BLOKHINA, I.F.

Physical and engineering qualities required of sound insulating materials for interstory floor and ceiling. Stroi. mat. 11 no.7: 25-26 J1 1965. (MIRA 18:8)

BLOKHINA, K. M.

62/49T93

USSR/Metals Alloys Anisotropy	Aug 1962
"Investigating the Constant of Energy Anisotropy in the Ternary Alloys of the Ni-Cu-Mo System," N. S. Akulov, O. I. Blokhina, K. M. Bol'shova, A. P. Chernova, 6 pp	
"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XIX, No 8	
First constant of energy anisotropy "K" is expressed as a function of "I _s ," the intensity of magnetic saturation, thus: $K = a I_s^b$ where	
USSR/Metals (Contd)	
"a" is a constant of proportionality equal to 4.10 ⁻⁴ at 188°C. Another possible function that will be investigated is the form: $K = a I_s^b + b I_s^c$	
62/49T93	

BLOKHINA, L.I.

AUTHOR: None Given

SOV-5-58-3-10/39

TITLE: Chronicle. Activities of the Geological Sections of the Moscow Naturalist Society, Petrographical Section (Khronika. O deyatel'nosti geologicheskikh sektsiy Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Petrograficheskaya sektsiya)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskiiy, 1958, Nr 3, pp 135-137 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On 6 February 1958, at a meeting under the chairmanship of Ye.A. Kuznetsov (secretary T.L. Nikol'skaya), Ya.D. Shenkman lectured "Several Paleozoic Intrusions of Eastern Tuva". On February 13, 1958, Ye.A. Kuznetsov gave a review of foreign literature pertaining to petrography. Questions on the submitted themes were asked by: Ya.D. Shenkman, Ye.K. Markhinin, and T.M. Dembo. A.M. Daminova lectured on the importance of the study of field spar in petrographical work. On February 20, a manual by Ye.A. Kuznetsov, entitled "Petrography of Magmatic and Metamorphic Rocks", was discussed by the following geologists: S.D. Chetverikov, V.I. Chernov, T.L. Nikol'skaya, V.S. Koptev-Dvornikov and T.M. Dembo. On February 27 E.I. Tikhomirova, on behalf of collective authors L.I. Blokhina, V.K. Zaravyayeva, I.S. Krasivskaya, M.A. Petrova, E.I. Tikhomirova, and Ye.B. Yakovleva, lectured on

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SOV-5-58-3-10/39

Chronicle. Activities of the Geological Sections of the Moscow Naturalist Society, Petrographical Section

"The problem of Classification of Clastic Volcanogene and Tuffogene-Sedimentary Rocks". Questions pertaining this subject were asked by the following geologists: S.K. Onikiyenko, Ye.K. Markhinin, O.M. Kanfel', A.D. Rakcheyev, T.I. Frolova, A.M. Daminova, T.Ya. Goncharova, M.N. Shcherbakova, Afonin, G.B. Rudnik. On March 6, 1958, Ye.K. Markhinin lectured on "The History of Volcanism on the Kunashir Island", which was discussed by: S.K. Onikiyenko, T.M. Dembo, A.D. Rakcheyev, V.S. Koptev-Dvornikov, V.N. Pavlinov, Ye.A. Kuznetsov. Ye.N. Odintsova, Doktorant of the Institut Biokhimii AN SSSR (Biochemical Institute AS USSR), drew attention to the fact that plants of this region had an extremely high content of sugar. Following the suggestion made by T.M. Dembo to discuss the question of indexes of mountain rocks in geologic mapping at the VSEGEI, it was moved to delegate V.Ye. Gendler to take up this problem with MGRI, MIFSMIZ and VAGT. On March 13, 1958, O.S. Polkovoy delivered a lecture on "Petrographic Features of Multi-Colored Devonian Massifs in the Betpak-Dala Desert". The

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SOV-5-58-3-10/39

Chronicle. Activities of the Geological Sections of the Moscow Naturalist Society, Petrographical Section

following geologists participated at the discussion: M.A. Dmitriyev, A.D. Rakcheyev, Ye.K. Markhinin, V.I. Chernov, A.M. Daminova, T.L. Nikol'skaya, V.Ye. Gendler, V.I. Chernov, T.M. Dembo, Ye.A. Kuznetsov and V.S. Koptev-Dvornikov. On March 20, 1958, M.G. Lomize lectured on "New Data on Jurassic Volcanism of the North-Western Caucasus". Questions pertaining to this report were asked by: Ye.B. Yakovleva, Ye.Ye. Milanovskiy, A.D. Rakcheyev, V.S. Koptev-Dvornikov. On March 27, 1958, N.A. Sirin lectured on "Recent Magmatism of the Urals". On the discussion that followed, questions were asked by the following geologists: T.L. Nikol'skaya, A.D. Rakcheyev, V.N. Gavrilova, Ye.K. Markhinin, and Ye.A. Kuznetsov.

1. Geology--USSR 2. Scientific personnel--Performance 3. Scientific reports--USSR

Card 3/3

SOV-5-58-3-16/39

AUTHORS: Blokhina, L.I., Zaravnyayeva, V.K., Krasivskaya, I.S.,
Petrova, M.A., Tikhomirova, E.I., Yakovleva, Ye.B.

TITLE: Questions of Classification of Volcanogen and Tuffogen Sedimentary Rocks (K voprosu o klassifikatsii oblomochnykh vulkanogennykh i tufogenno-osadochnykh porod)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskii, 1958, Nr 3, pp 145-146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a resume of a lecture held on Feb 27, 1958. Experience gained by studying the Paleozoic effusive layers of the Altay, in Kazakhstan and other regions has shown that none of the existing classifications for clastic volcanogen rocks (Vol'f, Ventvors and Vil'yams, Ye.T. Shatalov, Ye.F. Maleyev, N.I. Nakovnik and others) can be utilized completely. General classification principles were examined in the lecture. In as much as the examined rocks were by origin intermediate products between effusive and sedimentary rocks, classification standards were based on the principles of classification of rocks of magmatic (chemical composition) and sedimentary origin (size of fragmentary material). The authors subdivided

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SOV-5-58-3-16/39

Questions of Classification of Volcanogen and Tuffogen Sedimentary Rocks

fragmentary rocks into 3 groups according to the nature of the cement: 1) rocks with lavatic cement; 2) rocks with pyroclastic cement; 3) rocks with tuffogenous -sedimentary cement. A short description of these groups together with a table is given.
There is 1 table.

1. Geology--USSR 2. Geology--Study and teaching 3. Rock--Classification

Card 2/2

BLOKHINA, L.I.; KOPTEV-DVORNIKOV, V.S.; LOMIZE, M.G.; PETROVA, M.A.;
TIKHOMIROVA, E.I.; FROLOVA, T.I.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.B.

Classification and nomenclature of ancient volcanic clastic rocks.
Sov. geol. 2 no.5:73-80 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

L.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.—Classification)

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5.4110

5(4)

SOV/20-129-6-43/69

AUTHORS: Chizhikov, D. M., Corresponding Member, AS USSR, Schastlivyy,
V. P., Blokhina, L. I.

TITLE: The Electromagnetic Properties and the Phase Diagram of the System $\text{FeO} - \text{SiO}_2 - \text{ZnO}$

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 6, pp 1353-1355 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated melts with a SiO_2 content of 26-64%, ZnO of 0-52%, and FeO of 4-76% photographically and constructed the phase diagram for this range of the system $\text{FeO} - \text{SiO}_2 - \text{ZnO}$ (Fig 1). The diagram does not correspond to any real equilibrium, as a reaction between FeO and ZnO occurs, in which Zn evaporates and Fe_2O_3 is separated. The diagram distinguishes between four ranges with phase equilibrium, which consist of fayalite, tridymite, willemite, and magnetite, the optical data of which are given in table 2. In the investigated part of the phase diagram no ternary compounds of the type $x\text{FeO} \cdot y\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{ZnO}$ are found. For the determination of the growth rate of the individual mineral phases the melts were heated to 1300, 1200, 1000, 800, and 600°C, and quenched to 20°. Table 3 gives the

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The Electromagnetic Properties and the Phase Diagram of the System
FeO - SiO₂ - ZnO

measured grain sizes of the mineral phases. Specific electric conductivity was measured between 1450 and 1000°, and with a constant ratio SiO₂/FeO = 0.9, an increase of conductivity with an increase in the concentration of ZnO was found. The change of conductivity has distinct singular points in the case of the occurrence of willemite and the vanishing of tridymite in the melt (Fig 2). All melts investigated were paramagnetic. Their magnetic susceptibility depends on the FeO content. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1959

Card 2/2

SHARKOV, A.I. (Moskva); KITLER, I.N. (Moskva); BLOKHINA, I.I. (Moskva)

Reduction of sodium oxide by graphite. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo
no.5879-83 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:1)

BLOKHINA, N.A.

Origin of tourmalinic granites at the watershed of the Maykhura
and Yak-Archa Rivers. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR no. 20:9-13 '57.

(MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut geologii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno chlenom-
korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR R.B.Baratovym.
(Gissar Range--Tourmaline)

BAPATOV, R.B.; BLOKHINA, N.A.

Mineralization in skarn deposits in the southern part of the Gissar
Range. Trudy AN Tadzh. SSR 77:135-254 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Gissar Range--Mineralogy)

BLOKHINA, N.A.

Greisenization and mineralization in the Maykhur skarn deposits.
Izv. Otd. est. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR no.1:23-36 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut geologii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Gissar Range--Mineralogy)

AUTHORS: Baratov, R.B., Blokhina, N. A. SOV/20-121-2-38/53

TITLE: Some Characteristic Features of the Ore-Bearing Skarns of the Southern Slope of the Hissar Mountain Ridge (South Tyan'-Shan') (Nekotoryye osobennosti rudonosnykh skarnov yuzhnogo sklona Gissarskogo khrebtta /Yuzhnyy Tyan'-Shan'/)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 2, pp. 335 - 338 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This slope including the Karateginskiy chain is characterized by a far-reaching development of skarns in various mineralizations. The scientists have hitherto mainly investigated the geological conditions of the formation of scheelite skarns (Refs 1,3,5,7, 8,11-14,16). In the present article data are given concerning the ore-bearing skarns in general as well as their genetic connection with the intrusions. Sedimentary and metamorphous rocks of the Paleozoic participate in the geological structure of the area mentioned, as well as Meso-Cenozoic sediments. A great part of the area is taken by the products of the Upper-Paleozoic magmatic activity, with granitoid rocks highly predominating. The intrusive rocks are divided into a 1.-

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SOV/20-121-2-38/53

Some Characteristic Features of the Ore-Bearing Skarns of the Southern Slope of the Hissar Mountain Ridge (South Tyan'-Shan')

Middle Carboniferous, 2.-Upper Carboniferous, and 3.- Conditionally Permian complex. The tectonic structure is complicated and is dependent on the Variscian (varisskaya) and alpine (al'piyskaya) folding. The former was accompanied by an intensive magmatic activity. In the last years about 100 skarn deposits and sections were found in this area. A great part is bound to the contact of Paleozoic sediments with small granodiorite intrusions, or to quartz diorite, respectively. Mainly pure limestones, and to a smaller degree dolomitized limestones were subjected to the skarn process. The dimensions of the skarns differ between several dozens of meters to some dozens centimeters in thickness and 500 - 1000 m length. They mostly have a zonal structure. The mineralization is connected with the so-called contact-near leaching-out (prikontaktovoye vshchelachivaniye) (according to D. S. Korzhinskiy, Ref 10). It took place under the influence of acidous post-magmatic solutions. The following mineralizations are connected with the skarns of this area: magnetite, tungsten, tin, arsenic, polymetals, cobalt and manganese. Also skarns without ore minerals occur (Table 1). There are 1 table and 16 references, 16 of

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SOV/20-121-2-38/53
Some Characteristic Features of the Ore-Bearing Skarns of the Southern Slope
of the Hissar Mountain Ridge (South Tyan'-Shan')

which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii Akademii nauk TadzhSSR (Institute of Geology,
AS TadzhSSR)

PRESENTED: November 12, 1957, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Member, Academy of
Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1957

Card 3/3

BLOKHINA, N.A.

Some characteristics of the paragenetic associations of skarns,
iron oxides, and sulfides in the Maykhura skarn deposit. Trudy
AN Tadzh.SSR 104 no.1:55-59 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geologii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Tajikistan--Mineralogy)

BLOKHINA, N.A.

Phenomena of the assimilation, granitization, and greisen formation
in the Maykhura granitoid massif. Trudy Inst.geol.An Tadzh.SSR 6:
42-69 '62.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Gissar Range--Petrology)

BIORHINA

Gneisen formation in the Maykhura deposit. Trudy Inst. geol. AN
Tadzh. SSR 8:89-117 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

BLOKHINA, N. B.

Blokhina, N. B. "Methods of Using polychrome ceramics in Russian architecture in the second half of the 17th century." Moscow Architectural Inst. Chair of the History of Art, Architecture, and Urban Construction. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Architectural Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 27, 1956. Moscow. Pages 94-109; 111.

SMIRNOV, V.P., inzh., red.; BLOKHINA, N.B., kand. arkh., red.;
VIKIROVA, L.T., arkh., red.; KLIMOVA, G.D., red.izd-va;
NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'nye
normy i pravila. Moskva, Gosstroizdat. Pt.2. Sec.L. ch.3.
[Specifications for the design of nurseries and kindergartens]
Detskie iasli-sady; normy proektirovaniia (SNiP II-L. 3-62).
1962. 11 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam
stroitel'stva. 2. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov
SSSR po delam stroitel'stva (for Smirnov). 3. Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut obshchestvennykh zdaniy Akademii
stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Blokhina, Vikhrova).
(Kindergartens) (Day nurseries)

BLOKHINA, N.G.

Use of 5-fluorouracil in clinical treatment of malignant tumors.
Vest. AMN SSSR 19 no.11:62-66 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

BLOKHINA, N.G.; BYCHKOV, M.B.; STARICHKOV, M.S.

Results of combined treatment of patients with lung cancer;
5-fluorouracil and X-ray therapy. Med. rad. 10 no.5:13-17
My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Khimioterapevticheskoye (zav.- doktor med. nauk V.I. Astrakhan)
i 1-ye khirurgicheskoye (zav.- doktor med. nauk B.Ye. Peterson)
otdeleniya i rentgeno-radiologicheskoy otdel (zav.- prof. I.L.
Tager) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN
SSSR, Moskva.

PIROGOV, A.I.; BLIKHINA, N.G.

Indications for partial resections in lung cancer. Vop. onk. 11
no.5:9-14 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz torakal'noy kliniki (zav. - doktor med.nauk P.Ye.Peterson)
Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkolog.i AMN SSSR
(dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blikhin).

BLOKHINA, O. I.

Akulov, N. S., Blokhina, O. I., Bol'shova, K. M., and Chernova, A. P. Investigation of the constant of the anisotropy of energy in triple alloys of the system Ni-Cu-Mo. P 855

The constant of anisotropy for the triple system Ni-Cu-Mo changes as the amount of copper and molybdenum are increased.

Scientific Research Inst. of Physics, Moscow State University
July 7, 1948

SO: Journal of Technical Physics, (USSR) 19, No. 8, (1949)

PAVLOV, M.S.; DEMESHKO, G.V.; BABAKHIN, N.Ya.; BLOKHINA, T.F.; GRISHINA, A.T.; SOKOL'SKIY, I.F., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Workbench of a radio serviceman] Rabochee mesto sborshchika i montazhnika radioapparatury. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 210 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Normativno-issledovatel'skiy otdel Tsentral'nogo tekhnologicheskogo byuro (for Pavlov, Demeshko, Babakhin, Blokhina, Grishina). (Radio industry)

7/17
The blood proteases in hyperimmune antihuman sera and the means for their detection. A. V. Bellinson, M. P. Bobkova, K. I. Shkhanina, T. A. Vitokhina, T. P. Blokina, and G. V. Chistosenov (N. F. Gamalei Inst. Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biofizika* 21, 572-5 (1976).—The presence of proteolytic enzymes in antihuman serum and in the blood plasma of patients has been confirmed. The basic portion of such enzymes exist in the inactive form and becomes activated upon the addn. of $CHCl_3$. With coagulated fibrin as the substrate the intensity of the activity of proteases in samples of different antihuman serums and of blood plasma can be evaluated on a comparative basis. The proteolytic enzymes of antihuman serum and of blood plasma are active at pH 5.5-8.0. The lowest activity of these proteases was at pH 6.0, the highest at pH 6.5-7.5. —B. S. Leiby.