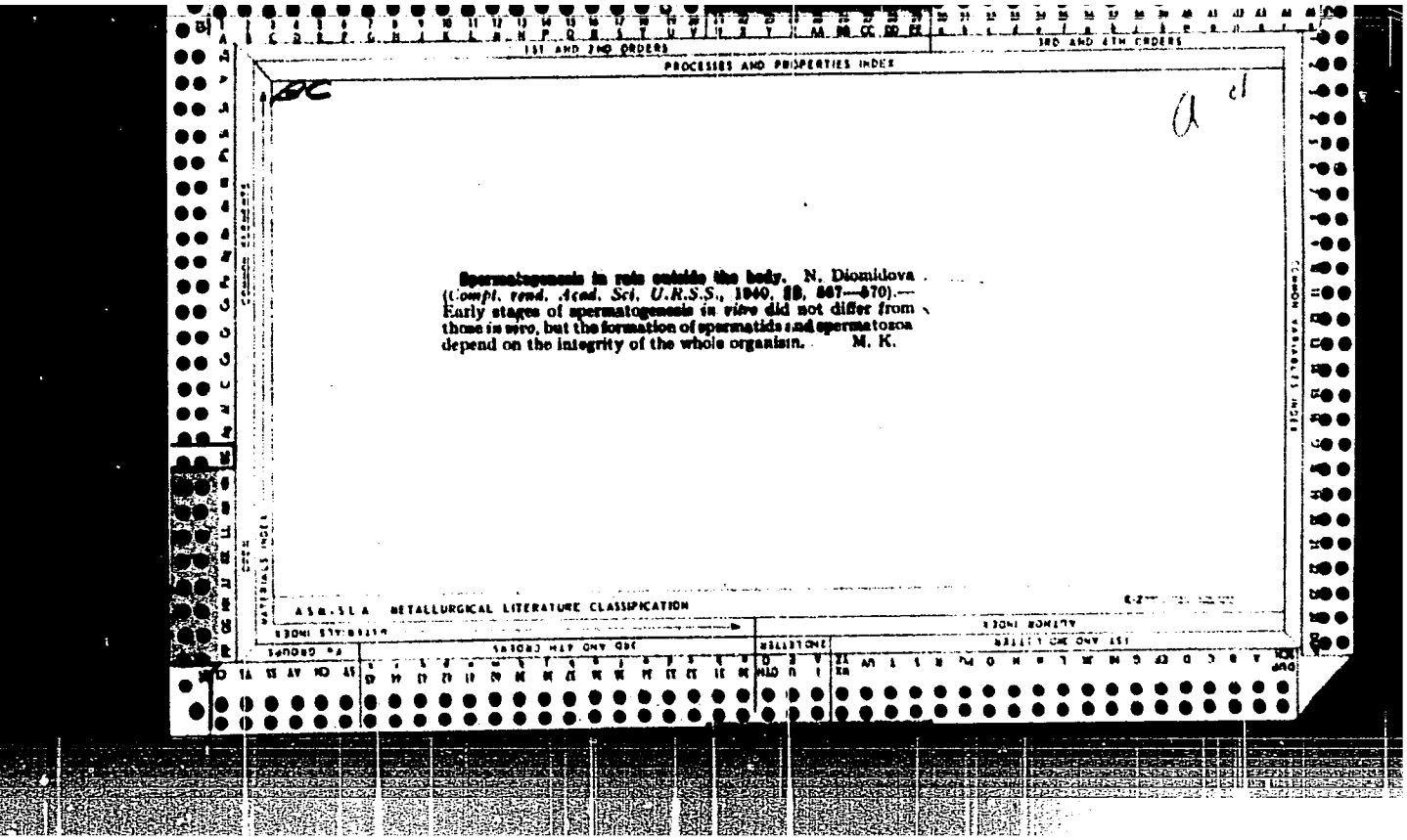
DIOMIDOVA, N. P.

"Development of artificially activized eggs of the rabbit" (p. 564) by Diomidova, N. P.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologie) Vol. XII, No. 3, 1940



DIOMIDOVA, N. P.

"Development in Vitro of Mammalian Gonads" (p. 570) by Diomidova, N. P.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology, (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii), Vol. XIII, No. 3, 1940

DIOMIDOVA, N.; POPOVA, N.

Great Contribution to the Science of Life (By Doctor of Biology N. Diomidova and Candidate of Medicine N. Popova)

Soviet Source: Izvestia, Sept. 21, p. 2

Current Digest of the Soviet Press (in [redacted] Library), Vol, 2 , No. 37 , 1950, P. 4

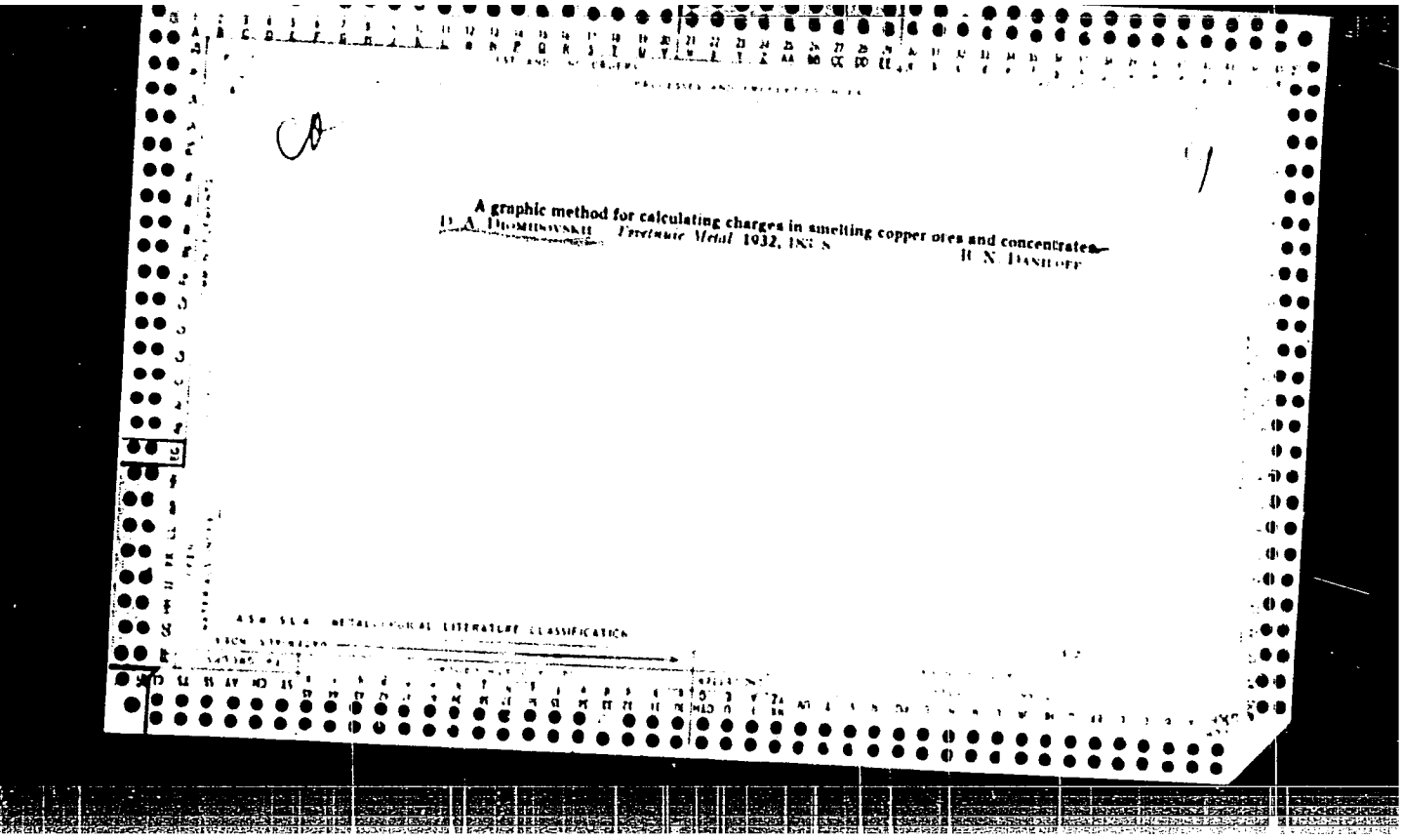
Diomidova, T.A.

AKIMOV, M.P. [deceased]; DIOMIDOVA, T.A.

Zooecological characteristics of plantations in the Veliko-Anadol' massif. Nauk.zap.Dnipr.un. 48:141-150 '55. (MIRA 10:11)
(Ol'ginka District--Forest fauna)

GORDOV, A.N.; LAPINA, E.A.; DIOMIDOVA, T.G.

Reproducing the international temperature scale for a zone of 1063°C. and higher. Trudy VNIM no.5:42-65 '49. (MIRA 11:11)
(Pyrometry)



A graphic method for calculating charges in smelting copper ores and concentrates.
D. A. DOMBROVSKII *Tsvetnye Metal* 1932, [illegible]
B. N. DANILOFF

"Determining Productivity and Dimensions of Reverberatory Smelting Furnaces."
Nos. 7-8, 1945

Iz, Ak. Nauk. SSSR. Otdel. Tekh. Nauk.

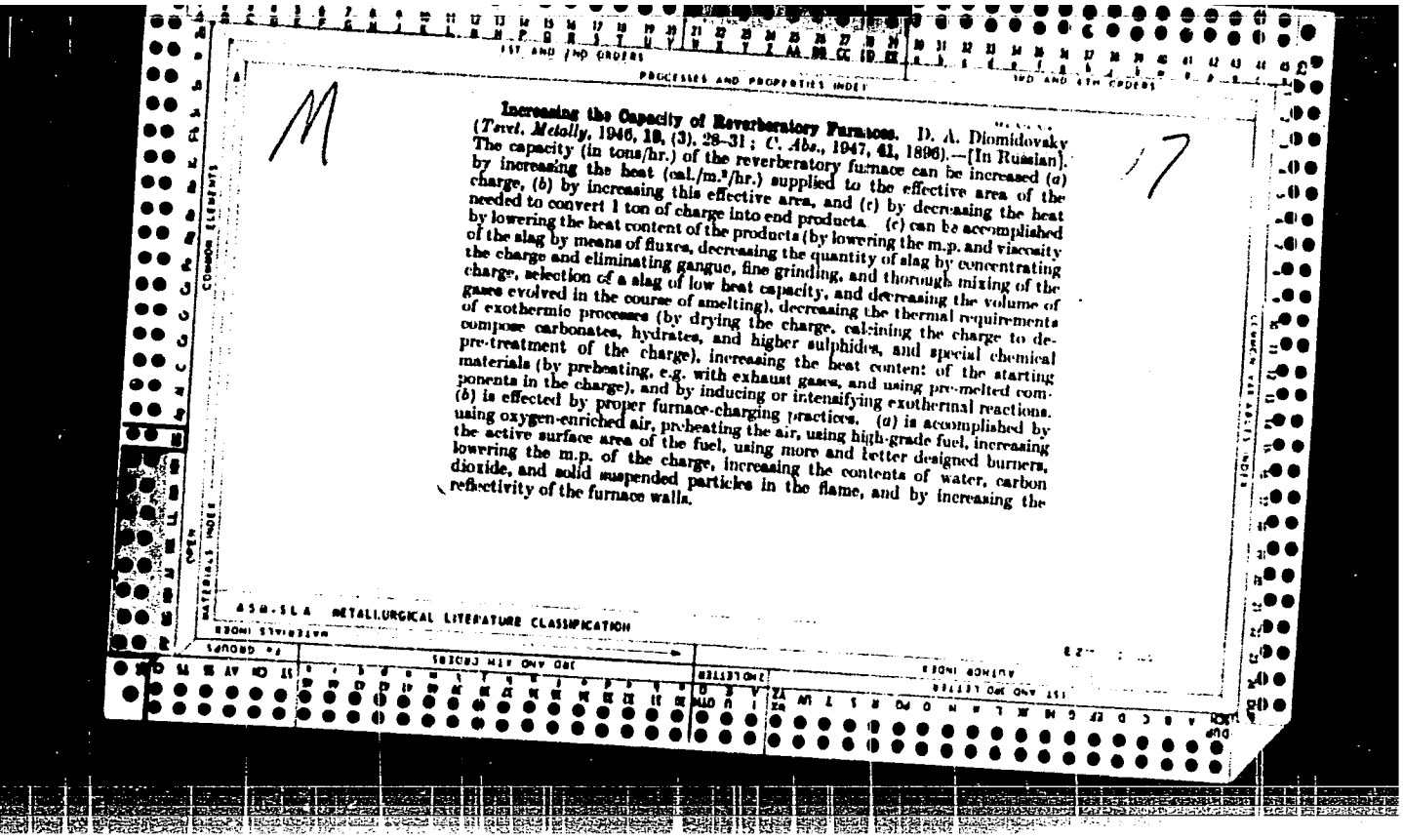
SR-52059019

Mining Inst., Leningrad Order of Lenin, (-1946-)

"The Determination of the Capacity and Size of Blast Furnaces."

Iz, Ak, Nauk, Otdel Tekh. Nauk, No. 4, 1946, pp 579-594.

This is a collection of dimensions and operational data on several types of blast furnaces, together with discussion on the interrelation of some of the significant variables.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

M

Increasing the Capacity of Reverberatory Furnaces. D. A. Diomidovsky (*Tsvet. Metally*, 1946, **19**, (3), 28–31; *C. Abs.*, 1947, **41**, 1896).—[In Russian]. The capacity (in tons/hr.) of the reverberatory furnace can be increased (*a*) by increasing the heat (cal./m.²/hr.) supplied to the effective area of the charge, (*b*) by increasing this effective area, and (*c*) by decreasing the heat needed to convert 1 ton of charge into end products. (*c*) can be accomplished by lowering the heat content of the products (by lowering the m.p. and viscosity of the slag by means of fluxes, decreasing the quantity of slag by concentrating the charge and eliminating gangue, fine grinding, and thorough mixing of the charge, selection of a slag of low heat capacity, and decreasing the volume of gases evolved in the course of smelting), decreasing the thermal requirements of exothermic processes (by drying the charge, calcining the charge to decompose carbonates, hydrates, and higher sulphides, and special chemical pre-treatment of the charge), increasing the heat content of the starting materials (by preheating, e.g. with exhaust gases, and using pre-melted components in the charge), and by inducing or intensifying exothermal reactions. (*b*) is effected by proper furnace-charging practices. (*a*) is accomplished by using oxygen-enriched air, preheating the air, using high-grade fuel, increasing the active surface area of the fuel, using more and better designed burners, lowering the m.p. of the charge, increasing the contents of water, carbon dioxide, and solid suspended particles in the flame, and by increasing the reflectivity of the furnace walls.

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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DIOMIDOVSKIY, D. A.

Diomidovskiy, D. A. -- "Regulations for the Operation of Furnaces in Non-ferrous Metallurgy." Dr Tech Sci, Leningrad Mining Inst, Leningrad 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, No 1, Jan 54)

So: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

DIOMIDOVSKIY, D.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Importance of electric smelting in nonferrous metallurgy in the U.S.S.R. TSvet.met. 28 no.5:17-20 S-O '55. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Smelting) (Nonferrous metals)

DIOMIDOVSKIY, Dmitriy Aleksandrovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIKHAYLENKO, A.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KRAPUKHIN, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; YEVDOKIMENKO, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; YEGOROV, F.G., inzhener, retsenzent; MIKHAYLENKO, A.Ya., redaktor; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; ERLOV, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Furnaces for nonferrous metallurgy; construction, analysis, theory, calculation] Pechi tsvetnoi metallurgii; konstruktsii, issledovanie, teoriia, raschet. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 459 p.
(Metallurgical furnaces) (MLRA 9:12)

DIOMIDOVSKIY, D.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

The furnace theory in nonferrous metal industries. TSvet. met. 29 no.10:19-31 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Nonferrous metal industries)
(Metallurgical furnaces)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 9 (USSR) SOV/137-59-1-69

AUTHOR: Diomidovskiy, D. A.

TITLE: On the Theory of Non-ferrous Metallurgy Furnaces (K teorii pechey tsvetnoy metallurgii)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy Soveshchaniya po vopr. raboty pechey tsvetn. metallurgii i razvitiya pirometallurg. protsessov. Moscow, 1957, pp 18-37

ABSTRACT: See RZhMet, 1957, Nr 7, abstract 11562

Card 1/1

TSEYDLER, Aleksandr Al'bertovich, prof. doktor; SMIRNOV, V.I., prof., doktor; DIOMIDOVSKIY, D.A., prof.-doktor; DOBROKHOTOV, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; BULAKH, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GURIMA, N.V., red.; SMOLDYREVA, L.G., red. izd-va; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhn. red.

[Metallurgy of copper and nickel] Metallurgiia medi i n kelia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekh. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 391 p. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk KazSSR (for Smirnov).
2. Leningradskiy gornyy institut; kafedra metallurgii tyazhelykh i blagorodnykh metallov (for Diomidovskiy, Dobrokhotov, Bulakh).
(Copper—Metallurgy) (Nickel—Metallurgy)

AUTHORS: Diomidovskiy, D.A., Shalygin, L.M., Gal'nbek, A.A. and Yuzhaninov, I.A. SOV/136-59-2-7/24

TITLE: Continuous Converting of Mattes (Nepreryvnoye konvertirovaniye shteynov)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1959, Nr 2, pp 27-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss some shortcomings of the present converter process, the chief of which is its discontinuity. They discuss the heat balance of the process in terms of the variation of the calorific value of the matte and minimal permissible blast utilisation with variation in its copper content (Fig 1 and 2 respectively). Preliminary tests showed that blowing the matte in suspension was not effective and the authors concentrated on top blowing through water-cooled tuyeres of the matte flowing through a container (Fig 3). Work with cold hydraulic models and hot laboratory-scale installations was followed by tests on a 1-tonne (matte) hot installation at the Balkhashskiy Medeplavil'nyy Zavod (Balkhash Copper-smelting Works). This (Fig 4) consisted of a cylindrical horizontal

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furnace rotatable about a vertical axis. The furnace was lined with chrome-magnesite brick with heat insulation and had a welded iron shell. The matte entered at one end where the tuyere was located and flux was added, while the slag left at the other end. A type ZIF-51 compressor (rated at 200 nm^3/hr at up to 6 atm gauge) and oxygen cylinders provided the blast. Facilities for temperature, gas-composition and flow measurements were provided. Observations of the interaction between the blast, matte, slag and lumps of flux (Fig 5) showed that a tuyere inclination was an important factor. Fig 6 shows the degree of utilisation of oxygen (%) as a function of tuyere inclination (degrees) for heights of tuyere nose above the surfaces of 150 to 200 mm (curve 1) and 250 to 300 mm (curve 2). Optimal conditions for air blowing were established as 70 to 80° tuyere inclination, 4 to 5 atm gauge blast pressure, 300 to 350 mm tuyere-nose height above bath. The results (table 1) showed that the tuyere height above the bath could be increased without reducing oxygen utilisation by oxygen-enrichment of the blast. Chemical

Continuous Converting of Mattes

compositions of products obtained under the above optimal condition with air blast (tables 2 and 3) were 0.37 to 1.64 and 23.58 to 28.80% Cu and SiO_2, respectively in slag and 72.66 to 78.49 and 98.52 to 99.60% Cu in white matte and crude copper respectively. The authors outline one of their proposed continuous-converter processes (the converter is shown in Fig 7) put forward on the basis of their experimental results. They propose a blast pressure of at least 6 to 10 atm gauge and suggest that because of its high concentration the SO_2 in the converter waste gas could be utilised. They consider the process particularly attractive with blast oxygenation and applicable to various materials e.g. ferronickel. There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy Gornyy Institut (Leningrad Mining Institute)

Card 3/3

69827
S/136/60/000/05/005/025
E071/E235

18.3100

AUTHOR: Diomidovskiy, D. A., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Basis for an Improvement of Furnaces in Non-Ferrous Metallurgy

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, Nr 5, pp 18-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The necessity of the development of new improved designs of furnaces used in the non-ferrous metallurgy is stressed and the main trends in which some improvement is possible are discussed. The following main trends of development are mentioned: 1) Maximum utilisation of the heat of exothermic reactions, taking place during the processing of materials in the operation of furnaces (metallothermic processes, roasting and smelting of sulphide ores and concentrates, convertor processing of mattes, chlorination of various materials etc). This type of fuel economy is illustrated with examples of the utilisation of sulphur in smelting and roasting furnaces processing sulphide materials. 2) Complete and efficient utilisation of the surface area of finely ground concentrates for the intensification of physico-chemical and heat exchange processes (continuous fluidised bed

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Basis for an Improvement of Furnaces in Non-Ferrous Metallurgy

processes). 3) Intensification of processes and improvement of heat balances of furnaces by increasing the amount and pressure of the blast, application of oxygen enriched and preheated air and improvement in burden preparation (shaft furnaces, convertors, regarding burden preparation - preliminary fluxing, carburisation, reduction or oxidation, agglomeration by briquetting, pelletising or sintering, drying and preheating of charges is mentioned). 4) Combining of various processes in one aggregate in order to have a more rational utilisation of their energy resources and the working space of furnaces (as an example the furnace for simultaneous roasting and smelting of concentrates into a rich matte is mentioned). The design in the near future of metallurgical furnaces combining in a single unit roasting, smelting into a matte or an alloy, partial conversion of the alloy and formation of a single slag, or a furnace for conversion of mattes and alloys with a partial refining of metals and finishing treatment of

Card 2/4

Basis for an Improvement of Furnaces in Non-Ferrous Metallurgy

rich circulating slags is considered quite realistic. 5) Transfer from periodic to continuous operation of furnaces. As an example a possible scheme suitable for copper and nickel works (Fig 6) is outlined. 6) A wide application of electric heating in all processes treating ore raw materials and refining of metals. 7) An improvement in the durability of furnaces and prolongation of their campaigns by a wider application of cooling elements, protective linings and some new refractories. 8) Increasing dimensions, capacity and power of metallurgical furnaces. 9) Mechanisation and automation of all operations of servicing furnaces including charging of materials and discharging of products. 10) A more complete utilisation of the heat content of all products formed in furnaces including gases, slags, dust and cooling mixtures. 11) Utilisation of some new high efficient sources of thermal energy-atomic, solar, etc., (it is concluded that in the distant future the present utilisation of atomic power via electric energy is likely to be substituted by a direct use of thermonuclear reactions in metallurgic furnace-reactors). The use of solar energy

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S/136/60/000/05/005/025
E071/E235

Basis for an Improvement of Furnaces in Non-Ferrous Metallurgy

is exemplified by the production of magnesium from sea water in the USA, and the proposed erection of a solar metallurgical furnace in New Mexico. It is concluded that the required progress can be achieved by organising a special bureau for designing furnaces for the non-ferrous metallurgical industry with active co-operation of the corresponding works, research and higher education institutions. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gornyy institut (Leningrad Mining Institute)

Card 4/4

DIOMIDOVSKIY, D.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Conditions of electric ore smelting. TSvet. met. 33 no.7:32 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Nonferrous metals--Electrometallurgy)

DIOMIDOVSKIY, D.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Objectives in the automatization of machinery and metallurgical processes in nonferrous metal metallurgy. TSvet. met. 33 no.9:37-42 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy) (Automatic control)

DIOMIDOVSKIY, Dmitriy Aleksandrovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GLINKOV, M.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MIKHAYLENKO, A.Ya., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red.izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Metallurgical furnaces in nonferrous metallurgy] Metallurgicheskie pechi tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 728 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Metallurgical furnaces)
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

DIOMIDOVSKIY, Dmitriy Aleksandrovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; SHALYGIN, Len Mikhaylovich, dots.; GAL'NBEK, Arnol'd Andreyevich, inzh.; YUZHANINOV, Igor' Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLENKO, A.Ya., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent [deceased]; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red. izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Calculation of pyrometallurgical processes and furnaces for nonferrous metallurgy]Raschety piroprotsessov i pechei tsvetnoi metallurgii. Pod nauchnoi red. D.A.Diomidovskogo. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 459 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy)

SHALYGIN, L.M.; DIOMIDOVSKIY, D.A.

Investigating the nickel matte converter process with top blowing and a continuous overflow of slag. TSvet. met. 36 no.8:20-30 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Nickel--Metallurgy) (Converters)

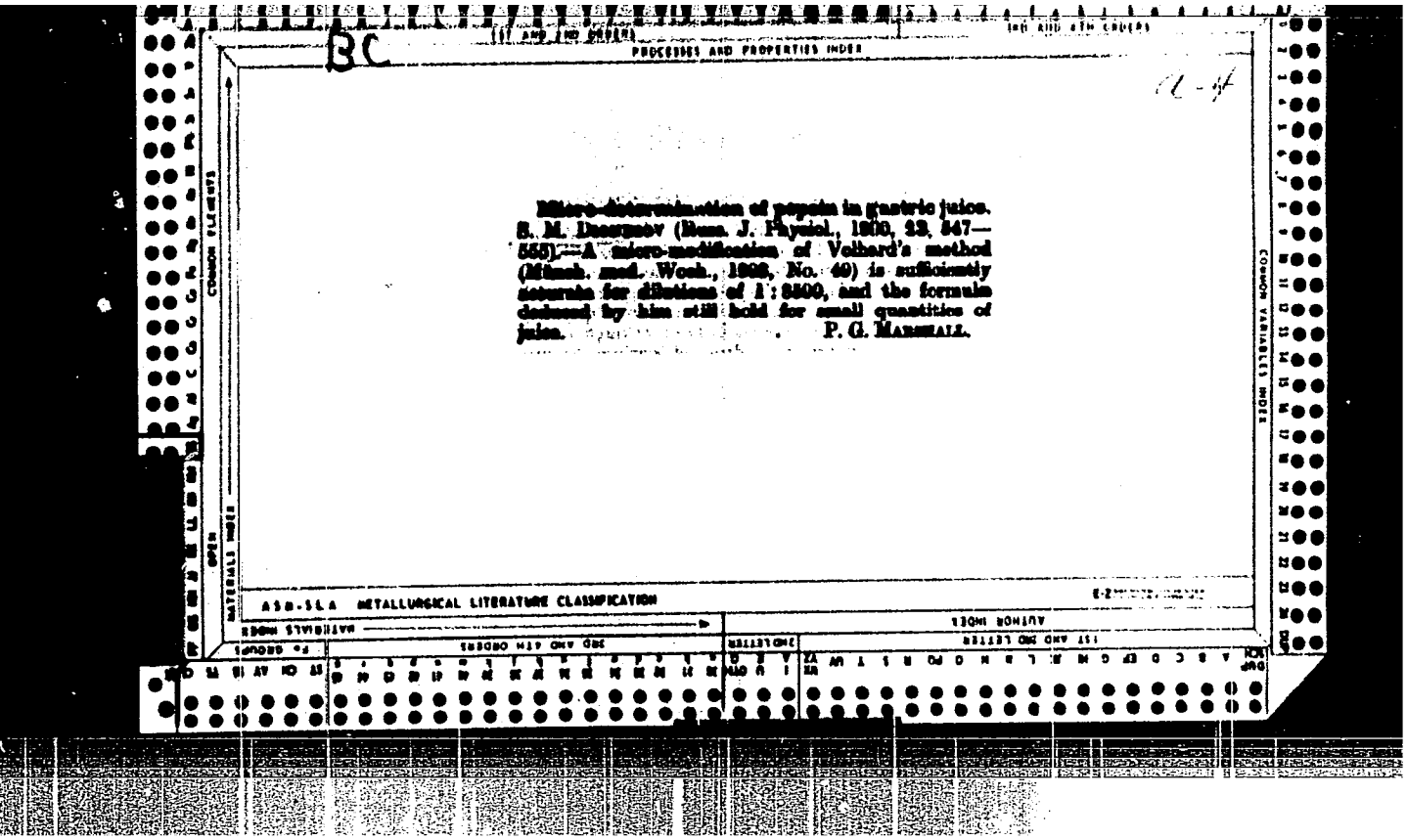
DIOMIDOVSKIY, Dmitriy Aleksandrovich; ZUBKOV, G.A., red.; BUHOV, A.I., red.; KORENDYASEV, G.V., red.

[Control and automation of processes in nonferrous metallurgy] Kontrol' i avtomatizatsiia protsessov v tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva, Metallurgiia. Pt.1, 1965. 376 p. (MIRA 18:7)

MIKHAYLENKO, Andrey Yakovlevich; KRAPUKHIN, Vsevolod Valer'yevich; DIOMIDOVSKIY, D.D., prof.-dokt., retsenzent; CHERNOV, A.N., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red.izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

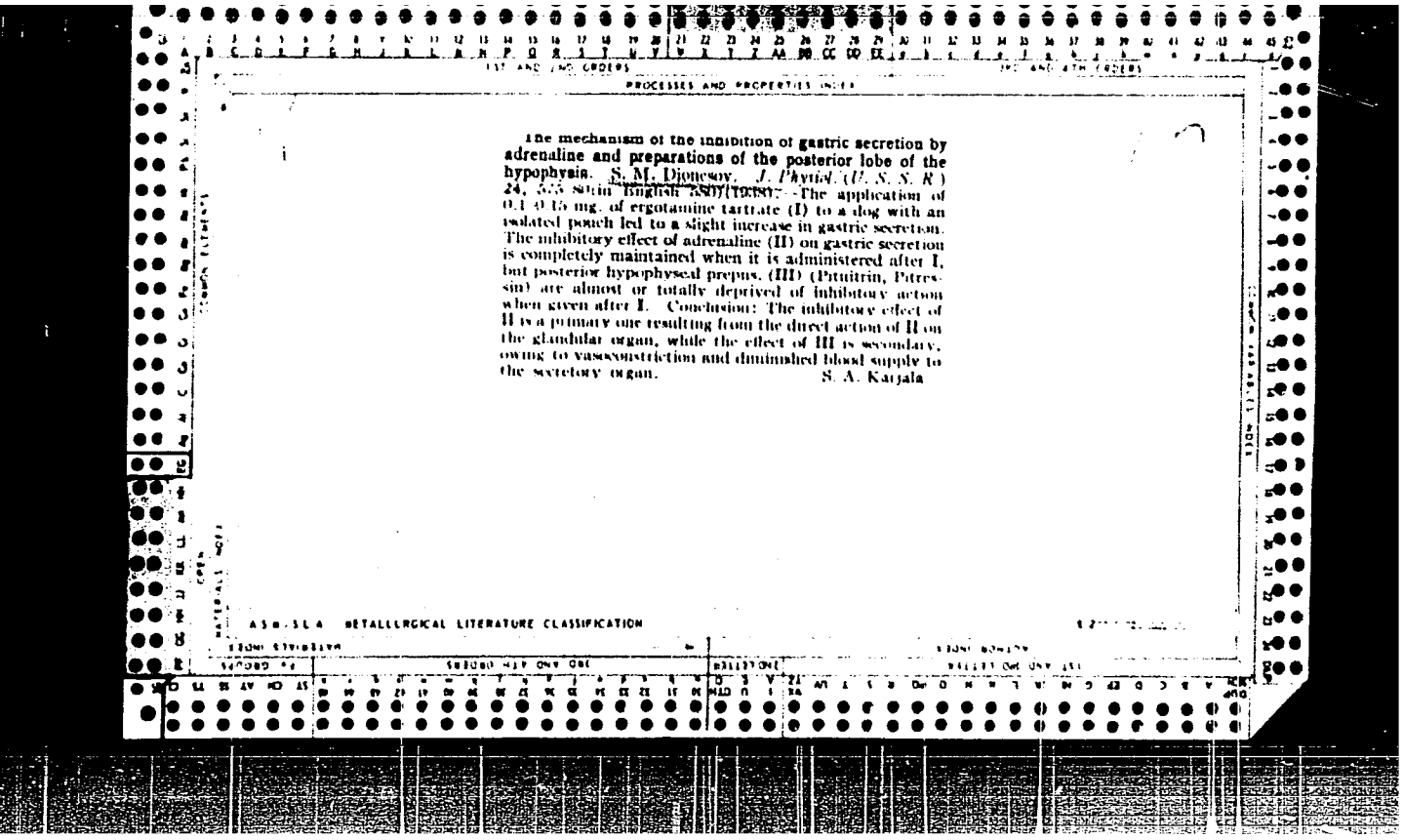
[Furnaces for nonferrous metallurgy] Pechi tsvetnoi metallurgii. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1959. 464 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(Metallurgical furnaces) (Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)



DIONESOV, S. M., LEBEDINSKIY, A. V. and TURTSAYEV, ZN. P.

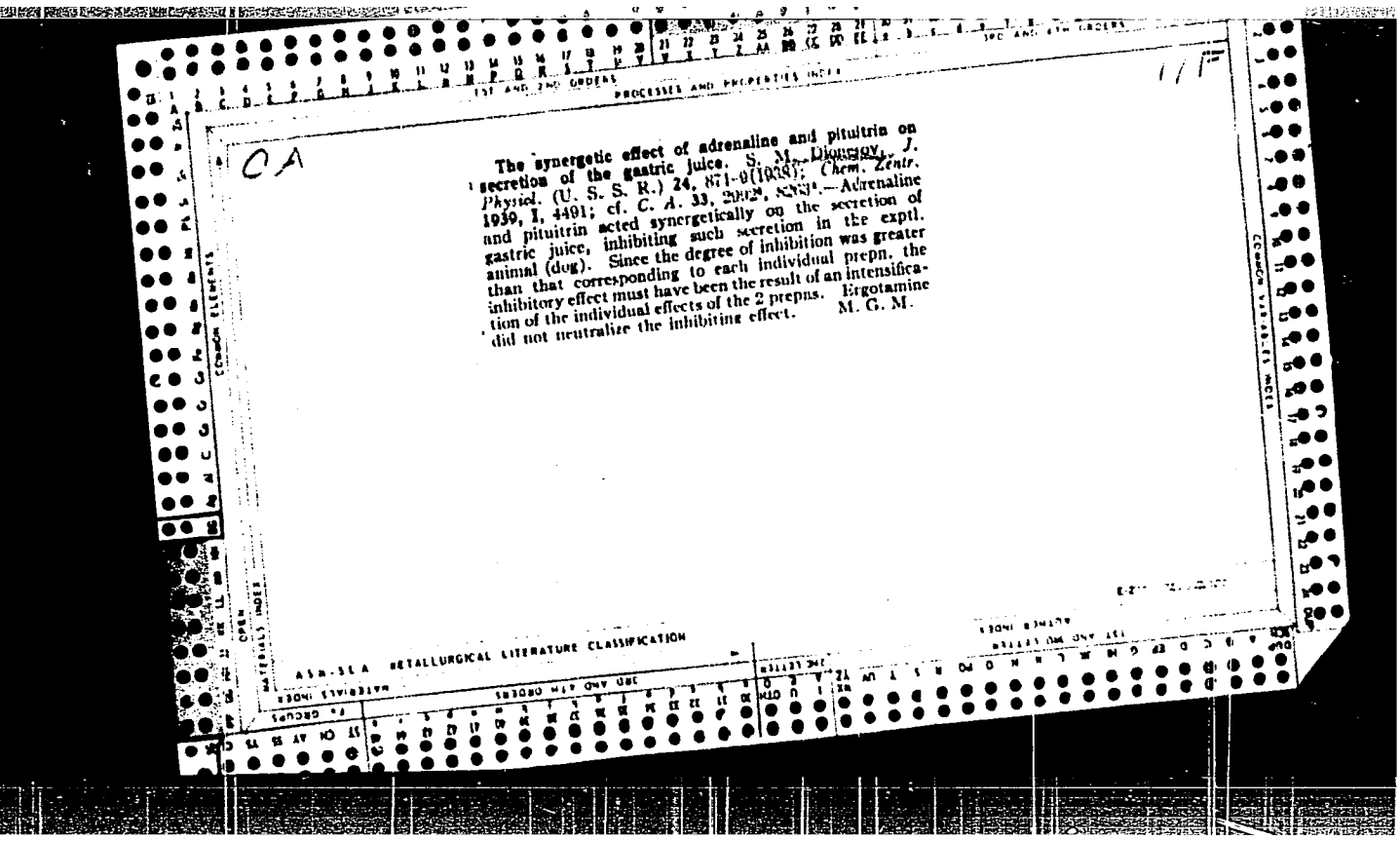
"The Effect of Reflex Excitations (Cold) on the Light Sensibility of the Dark-Adapted Eye", Fiziolog. Zhurnal SSSR, Vol. 17,1934, 1st ed.,



The mechanism of the inhibition of gastric secretion by adrenaline and preparations of the posterior lobe of the hypophysis. S. M. Djonesov. *J. Physiol. (U. S. S. R.)* 24, 555-80(in English 580)(1938).—The application of 0.1-0.15 mg. of ergotamine tartrate (I) to a dog with an isolated pouch led to a slight increase in gastric secretion. The inhibitory effect of adrenaline (II) on gastric secretion is completely maintained when it is administered after I, but posterior hypophyseal preps. (III) (Pituitrin, Pitressin) are almost or totally deprived of inhibitory action when given after I. Conclusion: The inhibitory effect of II is a primary one resulting from the direct action of II on the glandular organ, while the effect of III is secondary, owing to vasoconstriction and diminished blood supply to the secretory organ.

S. A. Karjala

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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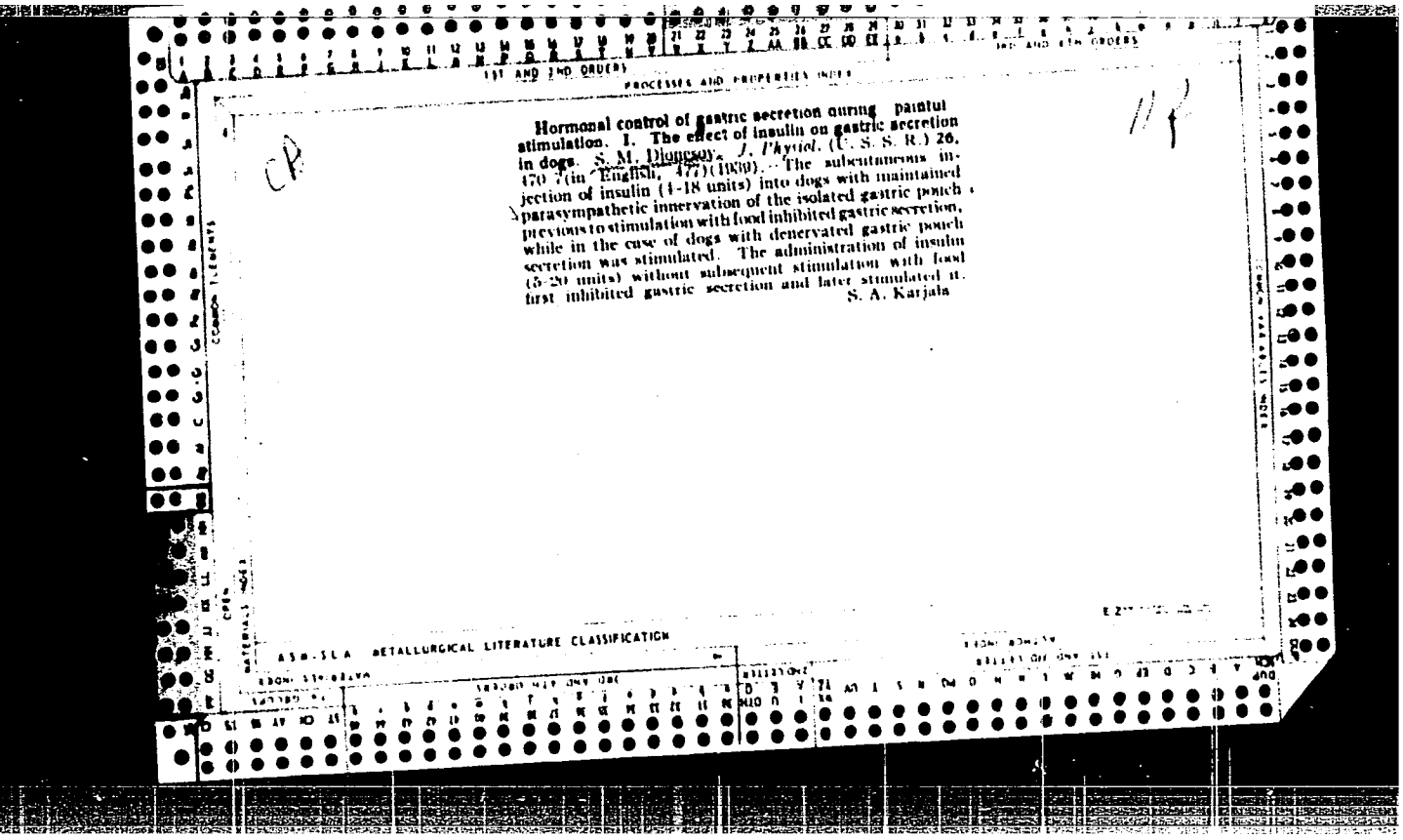
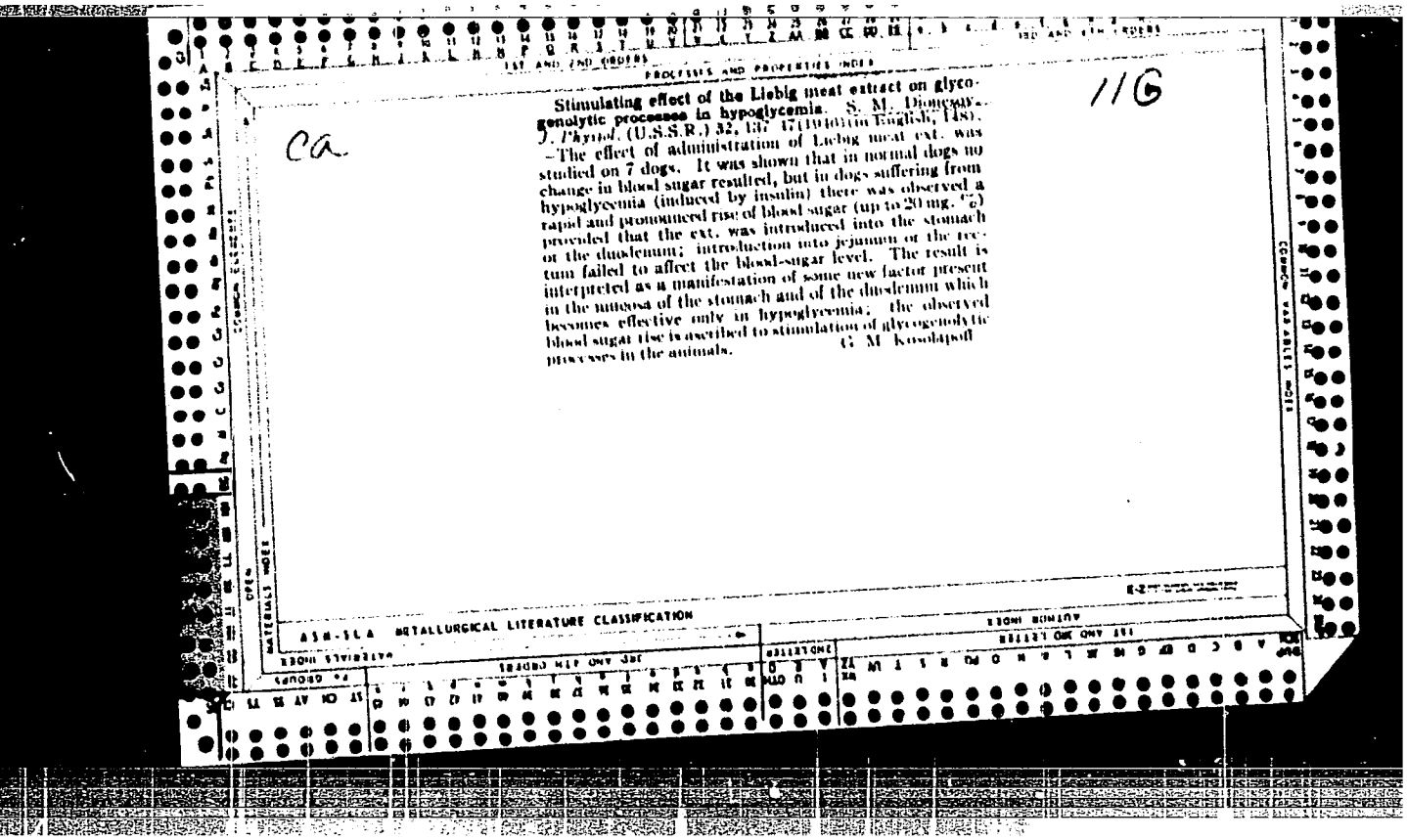
The synergetic effect of adrenaline and pituitrin on secretion of the gastric juice. S. M. Dionesov. *J. Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) **24**, 871-9(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* **1939**, I, 4491; cf. *C. A.* **33**, 2002⁸, 8293⁴.—Adrenaline and pituitrin acted synergetically on the secretion of gastric juice, inhibiting such secretion in the exptl. animal (dog). Since the degree of inhibition was greater than that corresponding to each individual prepn. the inhibitory effect must have been the result of an intensification of the individual effects of the 2 prepns. Ergotamine did not neutralize the inhibiting effect. M. G. M.



Hormonal control of gastric secretion during parietal stimulation. I. The effect of insulin on gastric secretion in dogs. S. M. Dionesov. *J. Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 26, 470-7 (in English, 477) (1939). The subcutaneous injection of insulin (4-18 units) into dogs with maintained parasympathetic innervation of the isolated gastric pouch previous to stimulation with food inhibited gastric secretion, while in the case of dogs with denervated gastric pouch secretion was stimulated. The administration of insulin (5-20 units) without subsequent stimulation with food first inhibited gastric secretion and later stimulated it. S. A. Karjala



Stimulating effect of the Liebig meat extract on glycogenolytic processes in hypoglycemia. S. M. Dionesov. *J. Physiol.* (U.S.S.R.) 32, 137–47 (1942) (in English, 148).—The effect of administration of Liebig meat ext. was studied on 7 dogs. It was shown that in normal dogs no change in blood sugar resulted, but in dogs suffering from hypoglycemia (induced by insulin) there was observed a rapid and pronounced rise of blood sugar (up to 20 mg. %) provided that the ext. was introduced into the stomach or the duodenum; introduction into jejunum or the rectum failed to affect the blood-sugar level. The result is interpreted as a manifestation of some new factor present in the mucosa of the stomach and of the duodenum which becomes effective only in hypoglycemia; the observed blood sugar rise is ascribed to stimulation of glycogenolytic processes in the animals. G. M. Kosolapoff

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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DIONYESOV, S. M.

29904

Materialy k biografii akadyemika ivana pyetrovicha pavlova. (I. P. Pavlov v pyetyerb. Un-tye). Fiziol zhurnal sssr. im. Syechyenova, 1949, No 5, s. 614-21

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 40

38277 DIONESOV, S. M.

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov. (K 100-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya). Vestnik khirurgii im. Grekova, 1949, No 5, s. 10-14

DIONESOV, S. M.

PA 47/49T68

USSR/Medicine - Nervous System Jan/Feb 49
Medicine - Painful Stimuli, Effect

"Effects of Painful Stimuli," S. M. Dionesov, Leningrad, 17 pp

"Uspekhi Sovrem Biol" Vol XXVII, No 1

Summarizes work done to determine actions of various irritants on test animals and patients. Concludes that due to multiplicity and complexities of those changes in organisms which occur as a result of such simple phenomena as short irritations of the pain nerves, there is no similarity in the reaction of the organism toward these painful stimuli. Much is dependent

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USSR/Medicine - Nervous System (Contd) Jan/Feb 49

on particular functional state of the organism, and also on degree of painful stimulus.

47/49T68

Effect of removal of salivary glands in dogs on their blood sugar. S. M. Dunesov (Kirghiz State Med. Inst.). *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* 30, 328 31(1939). Removal of the glands caused no disturbance of health even after many months. Spontaneous rise of blood sugar varied very much with different animals. Removal of parotids causes signs of lack of insular function, while removal of submaxillaries gives a vague rise of insular function. The mechanism is not clear.

G. St. Kosolapoff

1. DIONESOV, S. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Physiologists

7. Departure of I. P. Pavlov from the Military Medical Academy in 1913. Fiziol. zhur., 38, No. 5, 1952

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

DIONESOV, S.M., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Effect of nociceptive stimuli upon the convulsant property of strychnine. Farm.i toks. 16 no.1:33-36 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Laboratoriya razvitiya funktsiy endokrinnykh organov Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i patologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti imeni I.P. Pavlova. 2. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. (Nervous system) (Strychnine)

Strychnine administered intraperitoneally to guinea pigs in doses of 3.0-3.5 mg/kg produces spasms. The same doses do not produce spasms or have only a weak effect after a strong nociceptive irritation has been applied. This irritation brings about an inhibition in the nervous system which counteracts the spasm-producing action of strychnine.

254T16

DIONESOV, S.M.

KANTOROVICH, I.N.; DIONESOV, S.M., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Comparison of the cholinolytic action of a number of local anesthetics in relation to their anesthetic effect. Farm.i toks. 16 no.2:18-19 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. (Local anesthesia)

DIONESOV, S.M.; MIKHAYLOV, V.P.

Assignment of I. P. Pavlov to the professorship at the Tomsk University; biographical data. Fiziol. zh. SSSR 39 no.3:386-397 May-June 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Frunze for Dionesov; Leningrad for Mikhaylov.

Dionesov S. M.

USSR/General Section - History, Classics, Personalities A-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn. Biol. No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 67829

Author : Dionesov, S.M.
Title : Some Biographical Material on Professor A.Ya. Danilevsky.

Orig Pub : Tr. Blagoveshchensk Med. In-ta, 1955, 1, 28-30

Abstract : Biochem. See Referat. Zhurn. Biol. 1955, 28180.

Card 1/1

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). S-1
Digestive System. Oral Cavity

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 88323

Author : Dionesov, S. M., Moiseyiev, Ye. A. ; Usov, A. G.

Inst : AS USSR

Title : Microstructural Changes in the Salivary Glands Following Ligature and Resection of the Excretory Duct.

Orig Pub: V. sb. Materialy po evolyuts. fiziologii. T.I.M. -- L., AN SSSR, 1956, 117-126

Abstract: The right salivary gland was ligated and resected in 38 rats aged 3-16 days and in 6 adult ones; the left gland served as a control. 223 days after the operation, the terminal segments of the gland in the young rats were found to be shortened, dilated and lined

Card 1/3

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). S-1
Digestive System. Oral Cavity

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 88323

Abstract: with a cubical epithelium with large nuclei. Dark, compressed cells were distributed in the wall outside the layer of the cubical cells. The lumen of the terminal segments contained cells of desquamated epithelium and cellular debris. The inter-and intralobular connective tissue was rich in cellular elements during the early postoperative stages; later, fibrous elements predominated. In adult animals, the whole gland was overgrown with connective tissue following the ligature of the duct. Under similar conditions in young rabbits, the whole tissue of the gland consisted of follicles of various dimensions, the walls of which were lined with regular rows of cubical cells. The basal membrane was absent and the epithelial lining of the follicles merged with the strata of interlobular polygonal epithelial cells. In places, the follicles were constructed

Card 2/3

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). S-1
Digestive System. Oral Cavity

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 88323

Abstract: of cells of various forms. The lumen of the follicules was vacuolized. It follows that, in rabbits, ligature and resection of the duct of salivary glands at an early age does not lead to atrophy of the gland, but causes a structural change with the preservation of some sort of definite function, possibly of incretory nature. -- G. A. Savich

Card 3/3

Country : USSR V
Category: Pharmacology. Toxicology. Narcotics and Hypnotics

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 27621

Author : Dionesov, S.M.; Usov, A.G.
Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR.
Title : The Influence of Nociceptic Stimuli on the Somnifacient Effect of Chloralhydrate.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Materialy po evolyuts. fiziologii. T.I., M.-L., AN SSSR, 1956, 127-131

Abstract: The experiments were conducted on mice and guinea pigs. Chloralhydrate, after preliminary nociceptic stimulation, induces deep sleep (lateral position) in a greater number of cases than in control experiments. The effect increases with increase of force and

Card : 1/2

Country : USSR
Category: Pharmacology. Toxicology. Narcotics and Hypnotics. V

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 27621

length of stimulation. - From the author's resume.

Card : 2/2

DIONESOV, S.M.

DIONESOV, S.M.; MOISEYEVA, Ye.A.; USOV, A.G.

Changes in the microstructure of salivary glands following the ligation and resection of the excretory duct. Mat.po evol.fiziol. 1:117-126 '56. (MIRA 11:1)
(SALIVARY GLANDS)

D. Dionesov, S.M.

USSR / General Division, History, Classics, Personnel A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 58

Author : Dionesov, S.M.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Teaching of Physiology in Russian Universities in the Pre-Sechenov Period. Report I. The Teaching of Physiology at Kazan University

Orig Pub : Tr. Blagoveshchensk. med. un-ta, 1956, 2, 104-111

Abstract : A short historical survey of the teaching of physiology at Kazan University from the moment of its inception (1806) to 1858. Noted is the extreme backwardness of the science of physiology and the teaching of physiology at Kazan in comparison with Moscow, Derpt, and Kiev Universities and the Medico-surgical Academy. This backwardness is connected with the "rout" of Kazan University, caused by its "trustee", the reactionary Magnitskiy, A detailed characterization is made of the teaching of physiology by the reactionary

Card : 1/2

USSR / General Division, History, Classics, Personnel A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 58

professor V.F. Bervi, who considered his chief task the struggle with "pernicious materialism". Described are the clashes of the students with Professor Bervi which led to his departure from the university in 1858.

Card : 2/2

Dionesov, S.M.

USSR / General Division, History, Classics, Personnel A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 59

Author : Dionesov, S.M.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Teaching of Physiology in the Russian Universities in the Pre-Sechenov Period. Report II. The Teaching of Physiology at Kharkov University

Orig Pub : Tr. Blagoveshchensk. med. un-ta, 1956, 2, 112-117

Abstract : The historical survey embraces the period of time from the founding of the university (1804) to 1863. It is noted that in Kharkov the teaching of physiology stood at a much higher level than at Kazan: the course of physiology was given by specialists, proponents of the experimental tendency in physiology (Profs. I.D. Knigin, A.S. Denediktov, I.A. Kalenichenko). The best textbooks of that time were used as the basis of the teaching (Mazhandi, Claude Bernar, Filomfitskiy, and others). Physiological demonstrations

Card : 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 59

were practiced. However, physiology developed slowly at Kharkov University, and its teaching lagged behind that of Moscow University and the Medico-surgical Academy.

DIONESOV, Semen Maksimilianovich

[Pain; the influence of painful irritations on the vital activity of the body] Bol'; vliianie bolevykh razdrazhenii na zhiznedeiatel'nost' organizma. Blagoveshchensk, Amurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 231 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(PAIN)

DIONESOV, S.M., TOLOKOVA, N.A.

Peculiarities of the action of soporifics following nociceptive irritation in hypothyroid animals [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp. biol. i med. 46 no.7:52-56 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. S.M. Dionesov) Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(URACIL, rel.cpds.
methylthiouracil, eff. on activity of amobarbital & chloral hydrate in animals after nociceptive irritation (Rus))
(AMOBARBITAL, effects,
after nociceptive irritation in methylthiouracil-receiving animals (Rus))
(CHLORAL HYDRATE, effects,
same (Rus))
(PAIN, experimental,
eff. of nociceptive irritation on activity of amobarbital & chloral hydrate in methylthiouracil-receiving animals (Rus))

VERESHCHAGIN, A.P.; DIONESOV, S.M.

Effect of nociceptive (pain) stimulations on the spasmodic effect of camphor. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no.3:70-72 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. S.M.Dionesov) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Zakusovym.

(CAMPHOR) (PAIN) (CONVULSIONS)

DIONESOV, S.M., prof. (Lugansk)

Training of rural midwives at the beginning of the 19th century in Russia. Sov. zdrav. 20 no.6:67-72 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii Luganskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(OBSTETRICS--STUDY AND TEACHING)

DIGNESOV, S.M.

"Influence of lasting nociceptive stimulations on the viability of the organism."

Report submitted, but not presented at the 22nd International Congress of Physiological Sciences.
Leiden, the Netherlands 10-17 Sep 1962

DIONESOV, S. M., prof.

Sources of women's medical education in Russia. Vrach. delo no.7: 120-123 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. S. M. Dionesov) Luganskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS)
(MEDICINE--STUDY AND TEACHING)

DIONESOV, Semen Maksimilianovich; POLEZHAYEV, Ye.F., red.; MIRONOVA, A.M., tekhn. red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Pain and its effect on the human and animal organism] Bol' i ee vliianie na organizm cheloveka i zhivotnogo. 2. izd., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 358 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(PAIN)

DIONESOV, S.M., prof.

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov and religion. Fel'd. i akush. 28 no.1: 30-33 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy normal'noy fiziologii Luganskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PAVLOV, IVAN PETROVICH, 1849 - 1936)
(MEDICINE AND RELIGION)

DIONESOV, S.M., prof.

History of the organization of the first courses for "scientific midwives" in Russia. Fel'd. i akush. 28 no.6:50-53 Je'63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz Luganskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(OBSTETRICS) (MIDWIVES)

DIONESOV, Semen Maksimilianovich

[V.A.Kashevarova-Rudneva, the first Russian woman doctor of medicine] V.A.Kashevarova-Rudneva - Pervaia russkaia zhenshchina - doktor meditsiny. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 101 p. (MIRA 19:1)

BEL'SKIY, G.Ye.; DIONISIADI, L.N.

Investigation of mechanical properties of high-strength steels.
Prom. stroi. 43 no.9:40-44 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

RUM/NIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part III. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51439

Author : Dionisie, Radu
Inst : -
Title : By-Product Coke Industry.

Orig Pub : Paza contva, incendiilor, 1956, No 2, 27-32

Abstract : A popular article, devoted to the technology of coal coking and to the chemical products resulting from coking.

Card : 1/1

VETROV, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DIONIS'YEV, A.I., inzh.; STAKHEVICH, Ye.B., red.; ANDREYEV, G., tekhn.red.

[Resistance of rock to cutting] Soprotivlenie gornykh porod rezaniiu. Moskva, UGLETEKHIZDAT. 1951.113 p. (Kharkov. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii ugol'nyi institut. Nauchnye raboty) (MIRA 12:1)

(Rocks--Testing) (Excavating machinery) (Mining machinery)

DIONIS'YEV, A.I

BUYANOV, Yu.D., inzh.; GAZYZOV, M.S., inzh.; DAVIDENKO, Yu.K., inzh.; DIONIS'YEV, A.I., inzh.; DEMIN, A.M., inzh.; KARPENSKIY, N.Ye., inzh.; RAZMYSLOV, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKRIPKA, L.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; TULOVSKIY, M.V., inzh.; YAMSHCHIKOV, S.M., inzh.; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., red.izd-va; BERLOV, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Problems in open-cut mining of coal] Voprosy otkrytoi razrabotki ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii. Pod obshchei red. Yu.S.Razmyslova. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 338 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Strip mining) (Coal mines and mining)

L 24041-66 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2
ACC NR: AP6011279 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0140/0140

INVENTOR: Dionis'yev, A. I.; Shulyakovskiy, A. A.; Antonov, Yu. A.

ORG: none

54
B

TITLE: Receiver for a pulse-width telemetry system. Class 74, No. 180117

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 140

TOPIC TAGS: telemetry, telemetry receiver, pulse width telemetry, capacitor, measuring capacitor, memory capacitor, transformer, diode, silicon diode, ~~pulse-width telemetry receiver~~

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a receiver for a pulse-width telemetry system having a transformer, measuring and memory capacitors, and a leveling-circuit diode between the capacitors (see

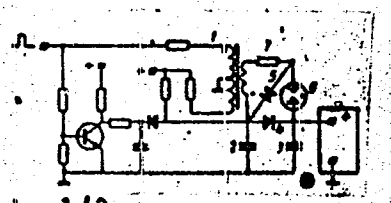


Fig. 1. Receiver for pulse-width telemetry system

1 - transformer; 2 - measuring capacitor; 3 - memory capacitor; 4 - leveling-circuit diode; 5 - silicon diode; 6 - neon tube; 7 - resistor UDC: 621.398

Card 1/2

2

L 24041-66

ACC NR: AP6011279

Fig. 1). To expedite leveling of the measuring and memory capacitor voltages during a decrease in input-signal amplitude, a circuit consisting of the secondary transformer winding, a resistor, and a neon tube is connected parallel to the leveling-circuit diode, while a diode for preventing firing of the neon tube during an input-signal drop is connected parallel to the secondary transformer winding and the resistor. Orig. art: has: 1 figure. [LB]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 17Jun64/

Card 2/2

VETROV, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DIONIS'YEV, A.I., inzh.; SHAKHEVICH, Ye.B., red.; ANDREYEV, G., tekhn.red.

[Transactions of the All-Union Coal Scientific Research Institute; resistance of rocks to cutting] Trudy Vsesoiuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ugol'nogo instituta "VUGI"; soprotivlenie gornykh porod rezaniiu. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1951. 113 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Rock)

DIONIS'YEV, A.I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of an automatic device for calculating the ~~production~~ performance of ~~single-bucket excavators~~ single-bucket excavators ~~shovel dredgers~~." Mos, 1958, 17 pp (Main ~~Department~~ Administration of Sci Res and ~~Project~~ Planning Organizations under the Gosplan USSR. All-Union Sci Res Coal Inst VUGI) 150 copies (KL, 50-58, 124)

DIONISIYEV, A.I.

ALATORTSEV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEV, A.V., kand.tekhn. nauk; ANCHAROV, I.L., inzh.; BALINSKIY, S.I., inzh.; BELOUSOV, V.G., inzh.; VINNITSKIY, K.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLASOV, V.M., inzh.; VORONTSOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; GIPSMAN, M.K., inzh.; GLUZMAN, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; GUR'YEV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; DEMIN, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEGURNOV, G.P., kand. tekhn.nauk; YEFIMOV, I.P., inzh.; ZHUKOV, L.I., kand.tekhn. nauk; ZEL'TSER, N.M., inzh.; KOSACHEV, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOTOV, A.F., inzh.; KUDINOV, G.P., inzh.; LAPOVENKO, N.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; MAZUROK, S.F., inzh.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V.; MUDRIK, N.G., inzh.; NIKONOV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; ORLOV, Ye.I., inzh.; POTAPOV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; RZHEVSKIY, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; RYAKHIN, V.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; SIMKIN, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SITNIKOV, I.Ye., inzh.; SOROKIN, V.I., inzh.; STASYUK, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; STAKHEVICH, Ye.B., inzh.; SUSHCHENKO, A.A., inzh.; TYUTIN, I.F., inzh.; TYMOVSKIY, L.G., inzh.; FISENKO, G.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; FURMANOV, B.M., inzh.; SHATAYEV, M.G., inzh.; SHESHKO, Ye.F., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TERPIGOREV, A.M., glavnyy red. [deceased];

(Continued on next card)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410420013-6"

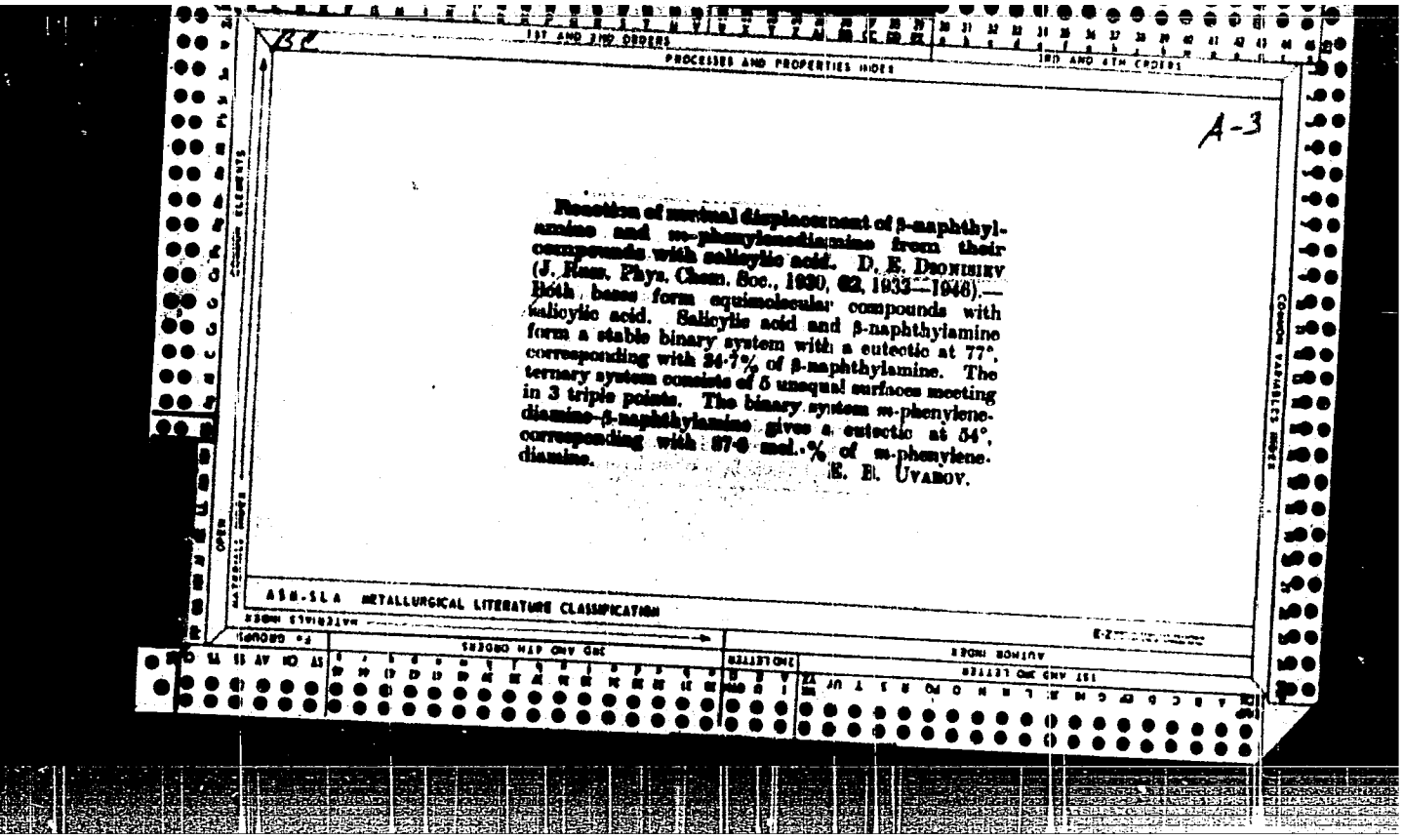
ALATORTSEV, S.A.---(continued) Card 2.
KIT, I.K., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; SHESHKO, Ye.F., zamestitel' otv.red.; BUGOSLAVSKIY, Yu.K., red.; BYKHOVSKAYA, S.N., red.; DIONIS'YEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KOZIN, Yu.V., red.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.M., red.; YASTREBOV, A.I., red.; DEMIDYUK, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KRIVSKIY, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; LYUBIMOV, B.N., inzh., red.; MOLOKANOV, P.L., inzh., red.; REISH, A.K., inzh., red.; RODIONOV, L.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SLAVUTSKIY, S.O., inzh., red.; TRAKHMAN, A.I., inzh., red.; TRYMOVSKIY, L.G., inzh., red.; FIDELEV, A.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; SHUKHOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; TER-IZRAEL'YAN, T.G., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

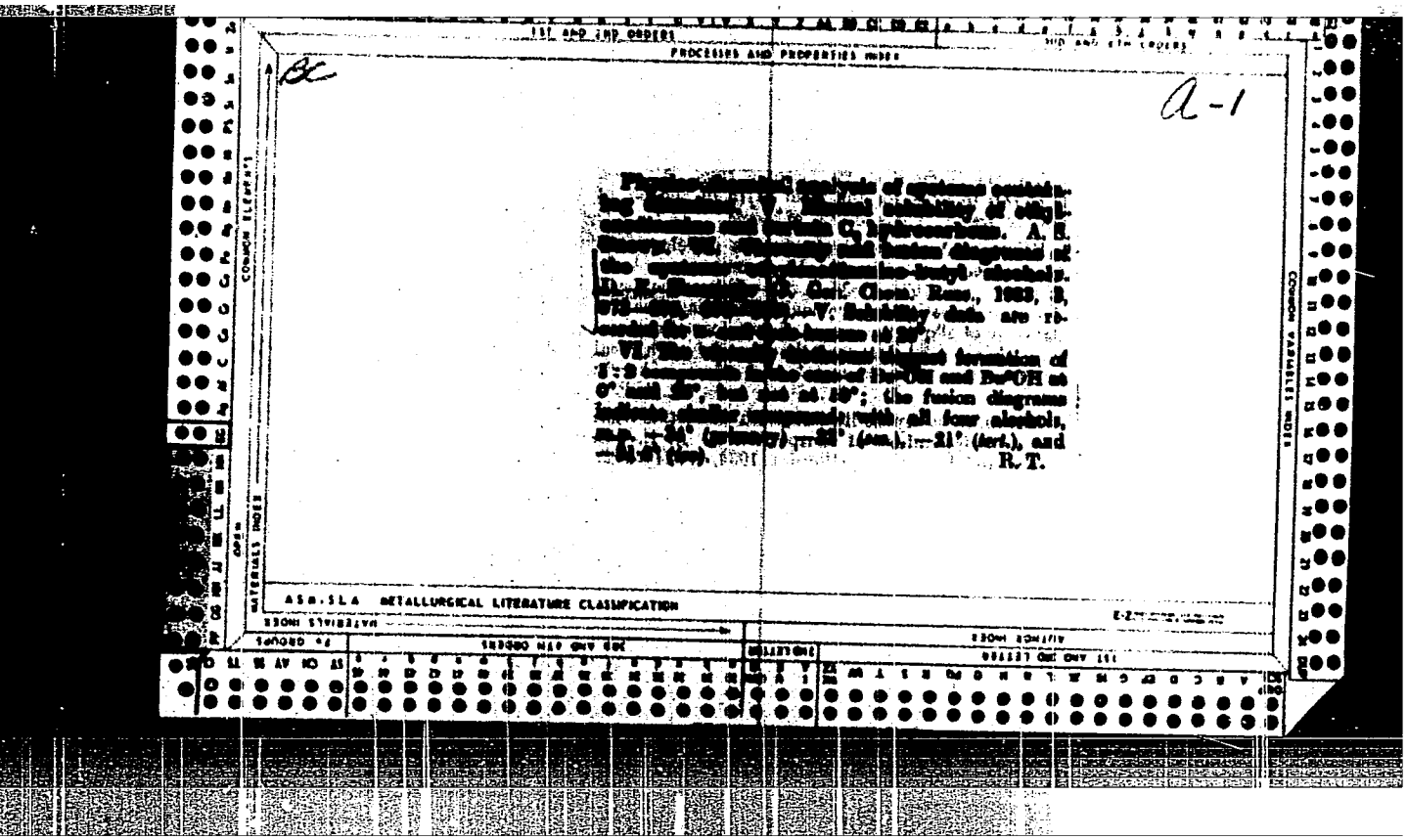
(Continued on next card)

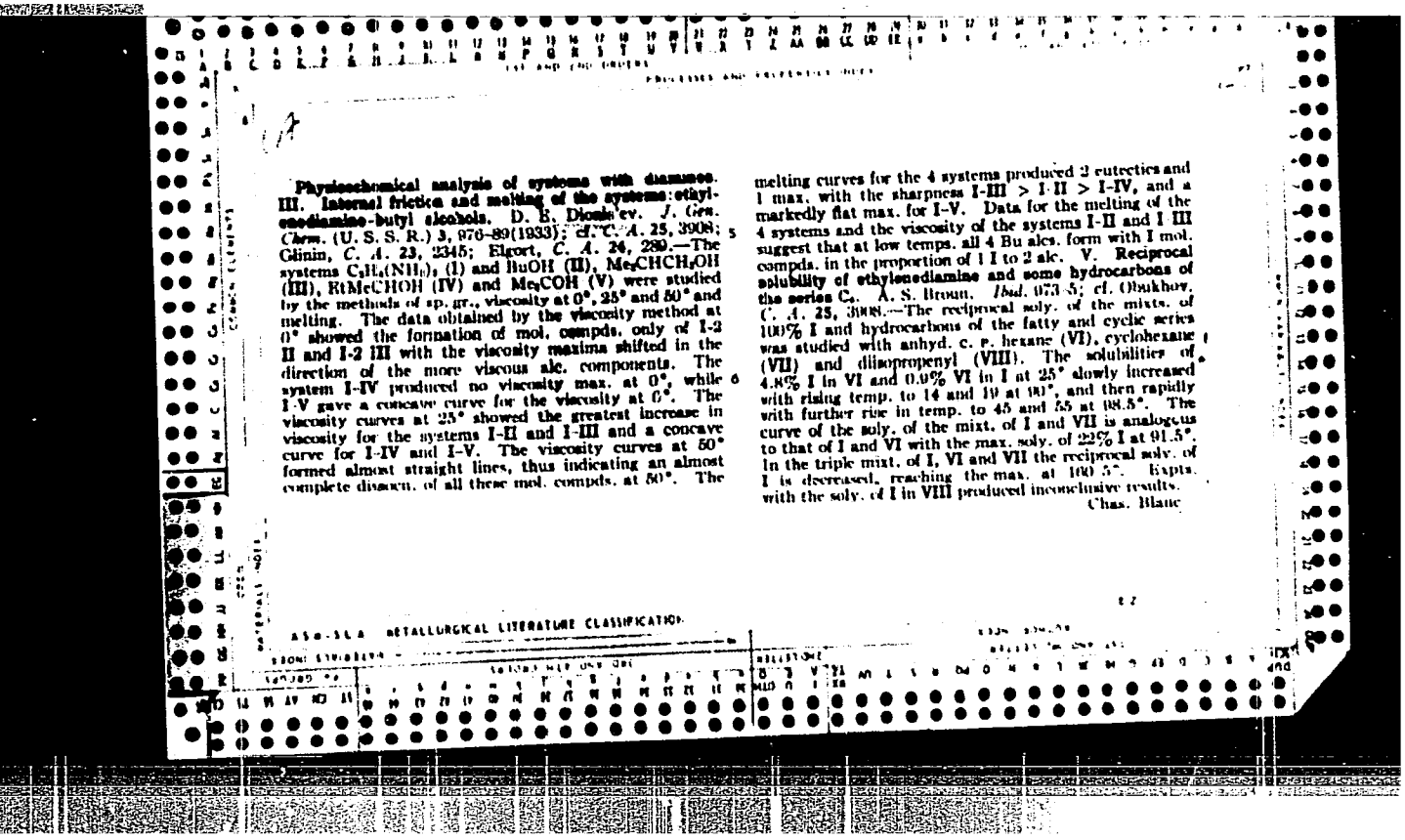
ALATORTSEV, S.A.---(continued) Card 3.

[Mining; an encyclopedic dictionary] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Glav.red.A.M.Terpigorev. Chleny glav. red.A.I.Baranov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.10. [Mining coal deposits by the open-cut method] Razrabotka ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii otkrytym sposobom. Redkollegiia toma; N.V.Mel'nikov i dr. 1960. 625 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov).
(Coal mines and mining) (Strip mining)

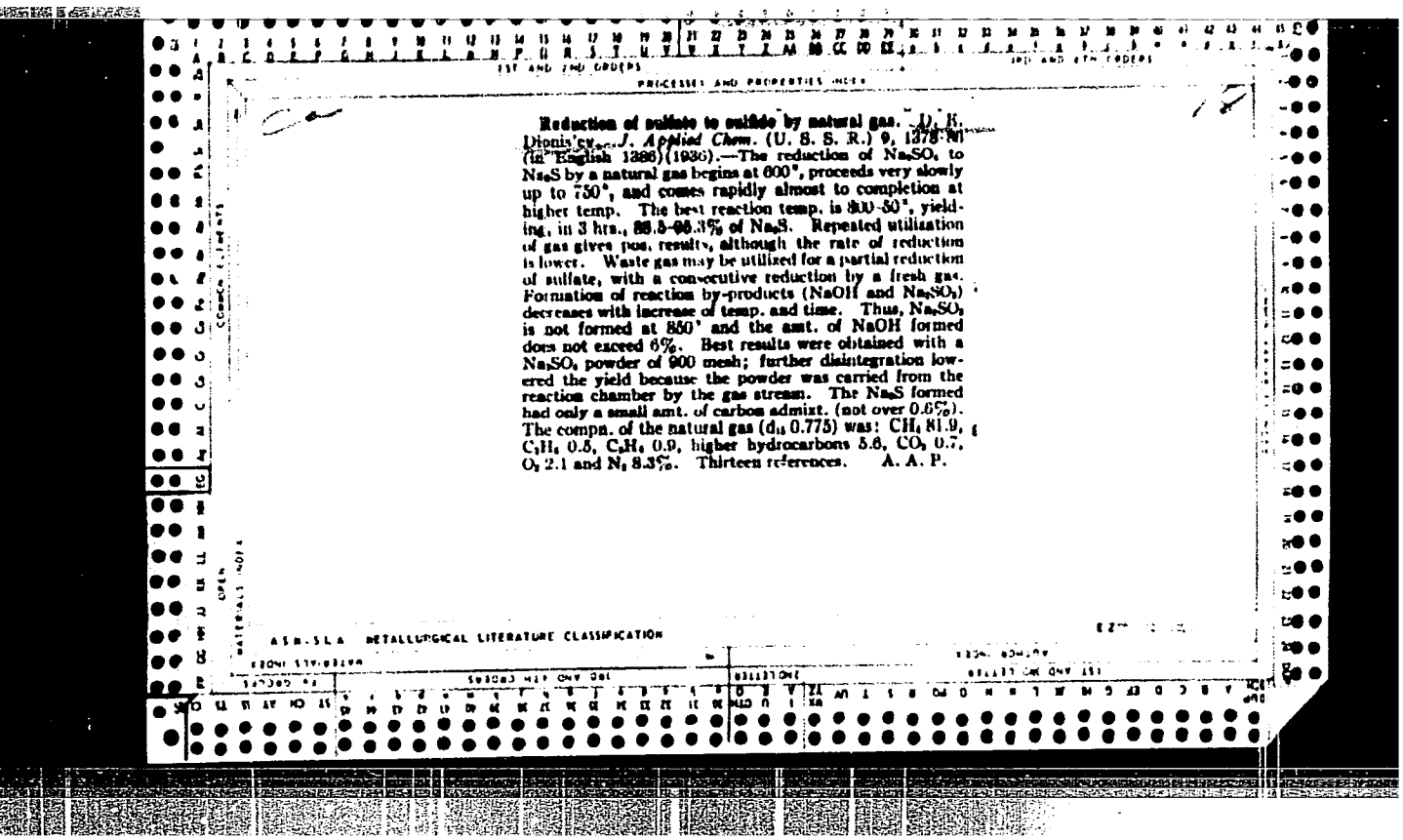




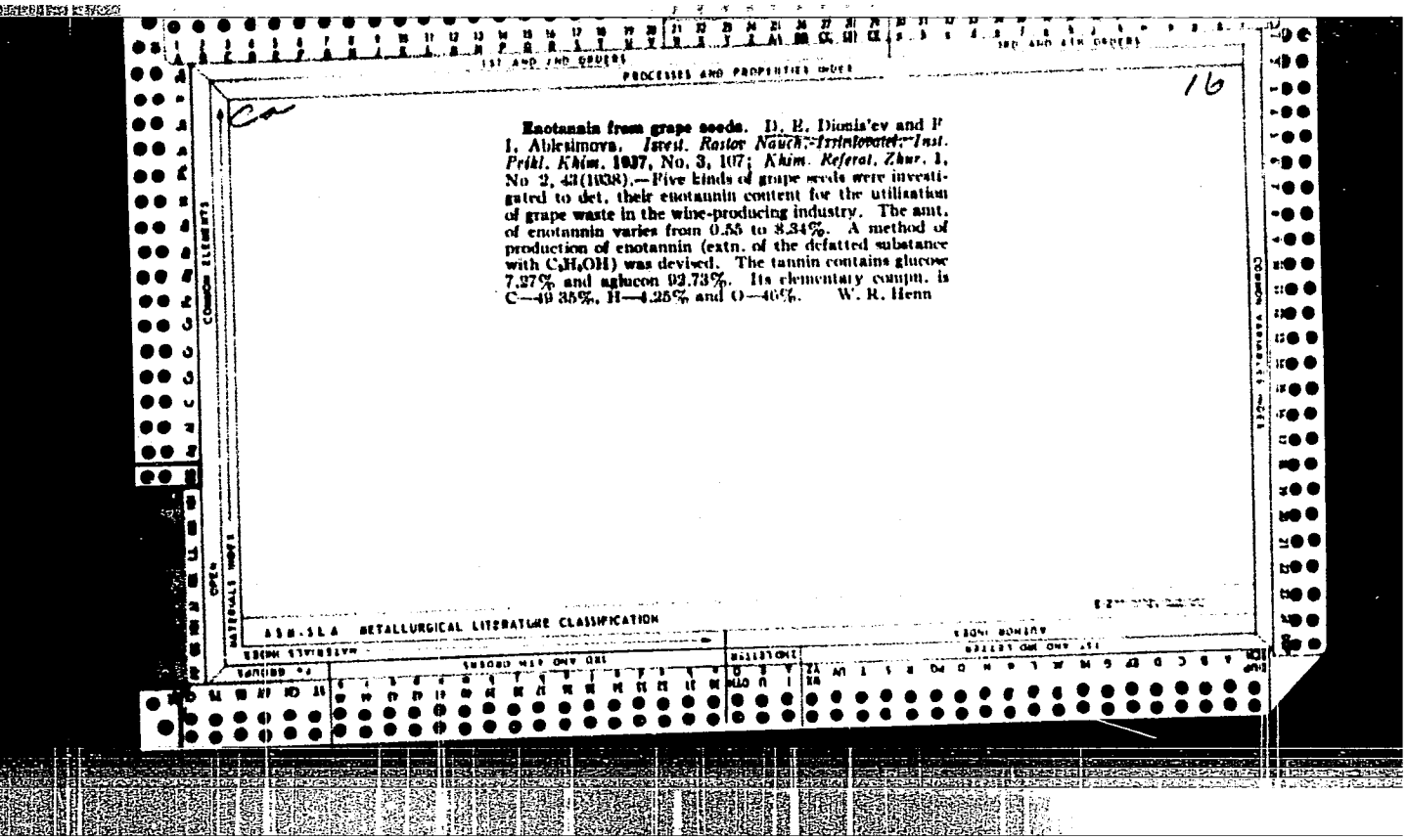


Physicochemical analysis of systems with diamines. III. Internal friction and melting of the systems: ethylenediamine-butyl alcohols. D. S. Dionis'ev. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 3, 876–89(1933); cf. *C. A.* 25, 3908; Glinin, *C. A.* 23, 2345; Elgort, *C. A.* 24, 289.—The systems $C_2H_4(NH_2)_2$ (I) and BuOH (II), Me_2CHCH_2OH (III), EtMeCHOH (IV) and Me_3COH (V) were studied by the methods of sp. gr., viscosity at 0°, 25° and 50° and melting. The data obtained by the viscosity method at 0° showed the formation of mol. compds. only of I-2 II and I-2 III with the viscosity maxima shifted in the direction of the more viscous alc. components. The system I-IV produced no viscosity max. at 0°, while I-V gave a concave curve for the viscosity at 0°. The viscosity curves at 25° showed the greatest increase in viscosity for the systems I-II and I-III and a concave curve for I-IV and I-V. The viscosity curves at 50° formed almost straight lines, thus indicating an almost complete dissocn. of all these mol. compds. at 50°. The melting curves for the 4 systems produced 2 eutectics and 1 max. with the sharpness I-III > I-II > I-IV, and a markedly flat max. for I-V. Data for the melting of the 4 systems and the viscosity of the systems I-II and I-III suggest that at low temps. all 4 Bu alcs. form with I mol. compds. in the proportion of 1 I to 2 alc. V. **Reciprocal solubility of ethylenediamine and some hydrocarbons of the series C_6.** A. S. Broun. *Ibid.* 973–5; cf. Obukhov, *C. A.* 25, 3908.—The reciprocal soly. of the mixts. of 100% I and hydrocarbons of the fatty and cyclic series was studied with anhyd. c. p. hexane (VI), cyclohexane (VII) and diisopropenyl (VIII). The solubilities of 4.8% I in VI and 0.9% VI in I at 25° slowly increased with rising temp. to 14 and 19 at 91°, and then rapidly with further rise in temp. to 45 and 55 at 98.5°. The curve of the soly. of the mixt. of I and VII is analogous to that of I and VI with the max. soly. of 22% I at 91.5°. In the triple mixt. of I, VI and VII the reciprocal soly. of I is decreased, reaching the max. at 100.5°. Expts. with the soly. of I in VIII produced inconclusive results.

Chas. Blanc



Reduction of sulfate to sulfide by natural gas. D. K. Dionis'ev. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1378-81 (in English 1386)(1936).—The reduction of Na_2SO_4 to Na_2S by a natural gas begins at 600°, proceeds very slowly up to 750°, and comes rapidly almost to completion at higher temp. The best reaction temp. is 800-50°, yielding, in 3 hrs., 88.5-96.3% of Na_2S. Repeated utilization of gas gives pos. results, although the rate of reduction is lower. Waste gas may be utilized for a partial reduction of sulfate, with a consecutive reduction by a fresh gas. Formation of reaction by-products (NaOH and Na_2SO_3) decreases with increase of temp. and time. Thus, Na_2SO_3 is not formed at 850° and the amt. of NaOH formed does not exceed 6%. Best results were obtained with a Na_2SO_4 powder of 900 mesh; further disintegration lowered the yield because the powder was carried from the reaction chamber by the gas stream. The Na_2S formed had only a small amt. of carbon admixt. (not over 0.6%). The compn. of the natural gas (d_{15} 0.775) was: CH_4 81.9, C_2H_6 0.5, C_3H_8 0.9, higher hydrocarbons 5.6, CO_2 0.7, O_2 2.1 and N_2 8.3%. Thirteen references. A. A. P.



Enotannin from grape seeds. D. E. Dimia'ev and F. I. Abkrimova. *Izvest. Raslor Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Prikl. Khim.* **1937**, No. 3, 107; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1, No 2, 43(1938).—Five kinds of grape seeds were investigated to det. their enotannin content for the utilization of grape waste in the wine-producing industry. The amt. of enotannin varies from 0.55 to 8.34%. A method of production of enotannin (extn. of the defatted substance with C_2H_5OH) was devised. The tannin contains glucose 7.27% and aglucon 92.73%. Its elementary compn. is C—49.35%, H—4.25% and O—46%. W. R. Henn

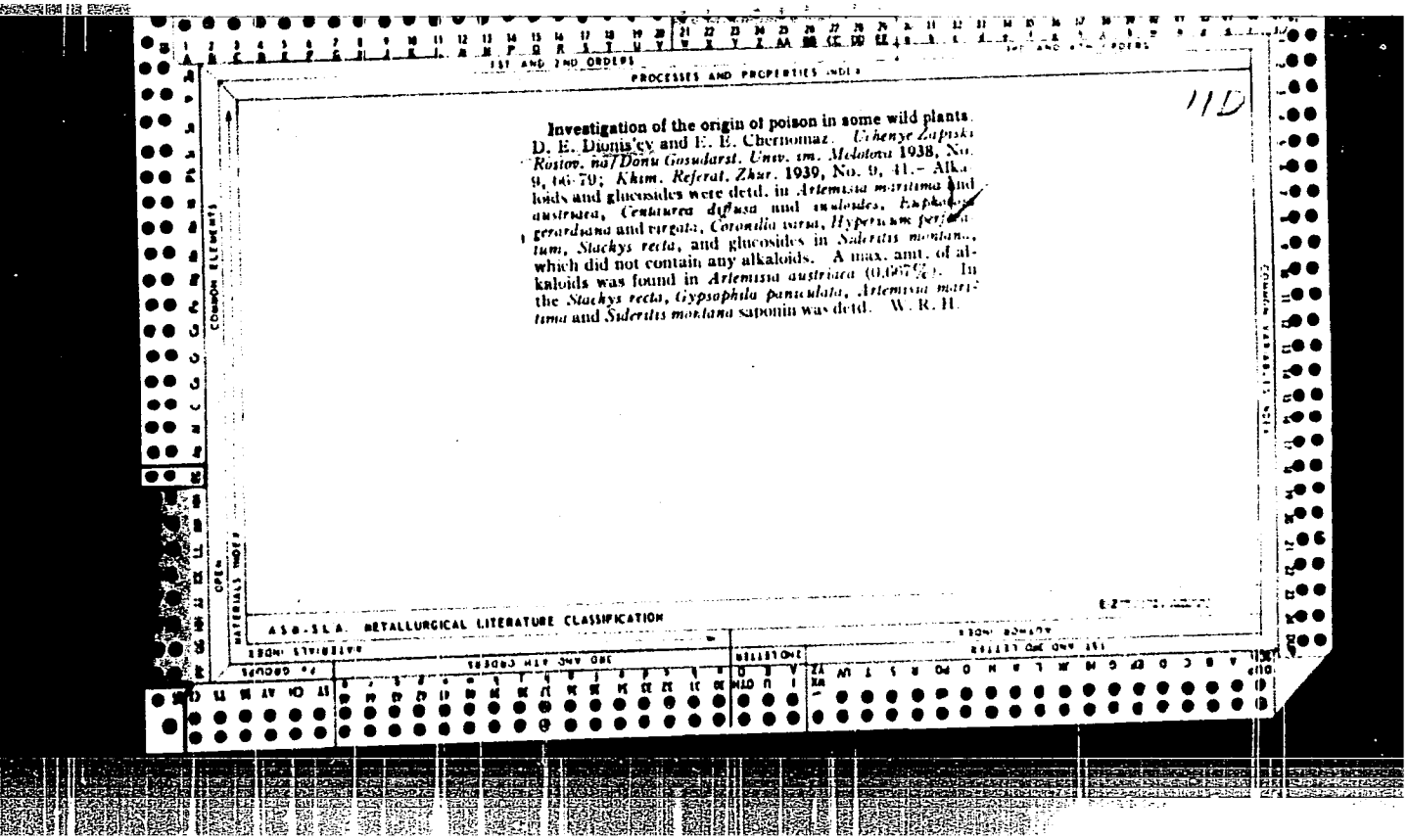
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

23

Aqueous and acid hydrolysis of the polysaccharides of wheat straw. D. E. Dionis'ev. *Uchenye Zapiski Rostov. Inst. Rostov. Univ.* 1938, No. 1, 101–16; *Chimie & industrie* 43, 665.—The tests consisted in hydrolyzing 20 g. of straw with 200 cc. of H_2O, 0.8% H_2SO_4 and 5% H_2SO_4, resp. Acid hydrolysis results in the formation of xylose, glucose and EtOH (after fermentation of the glucose). Max. xylose yield (22.4%) is obtained by hydrolysis for 2 hrs. at 130–40° under 4–5 atm., and max. glucose yield (22%) is obtained by hydrolysis for 15 min. at 160–70° under 10–11 atm. A. Papineau-Couture

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11D

Investigation of the origin of poison in some wild plants. D. E. Dionis'ev and E. E. Chernomaz. *Uchenye Zapiski Rostov. na/Donu Gosudarst. Univ. im. Molotova* 1938, No. 9, 145-70; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 9, 41.—Alkaloids and glucosides were detd. in *Artemisia maritima* and *austriaca*, *Centaurea diffusa* and *salonitana*, *Euphorbia gerardiana* and *virgata*, *Coronilla varia*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Stachys recta*, and glucosides in *Sideritis montana*, which did not contain any alkaloids. A max. amt. of alkaloids was found in *Artemisia austriaca* (0.66%). In the *Stachys recta*, *Gypsophila paniculata*, *Artemisia maritima* and *Sideritis montana* saponin was detd. W. R. H.

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

OPER.

A S & S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C4

2

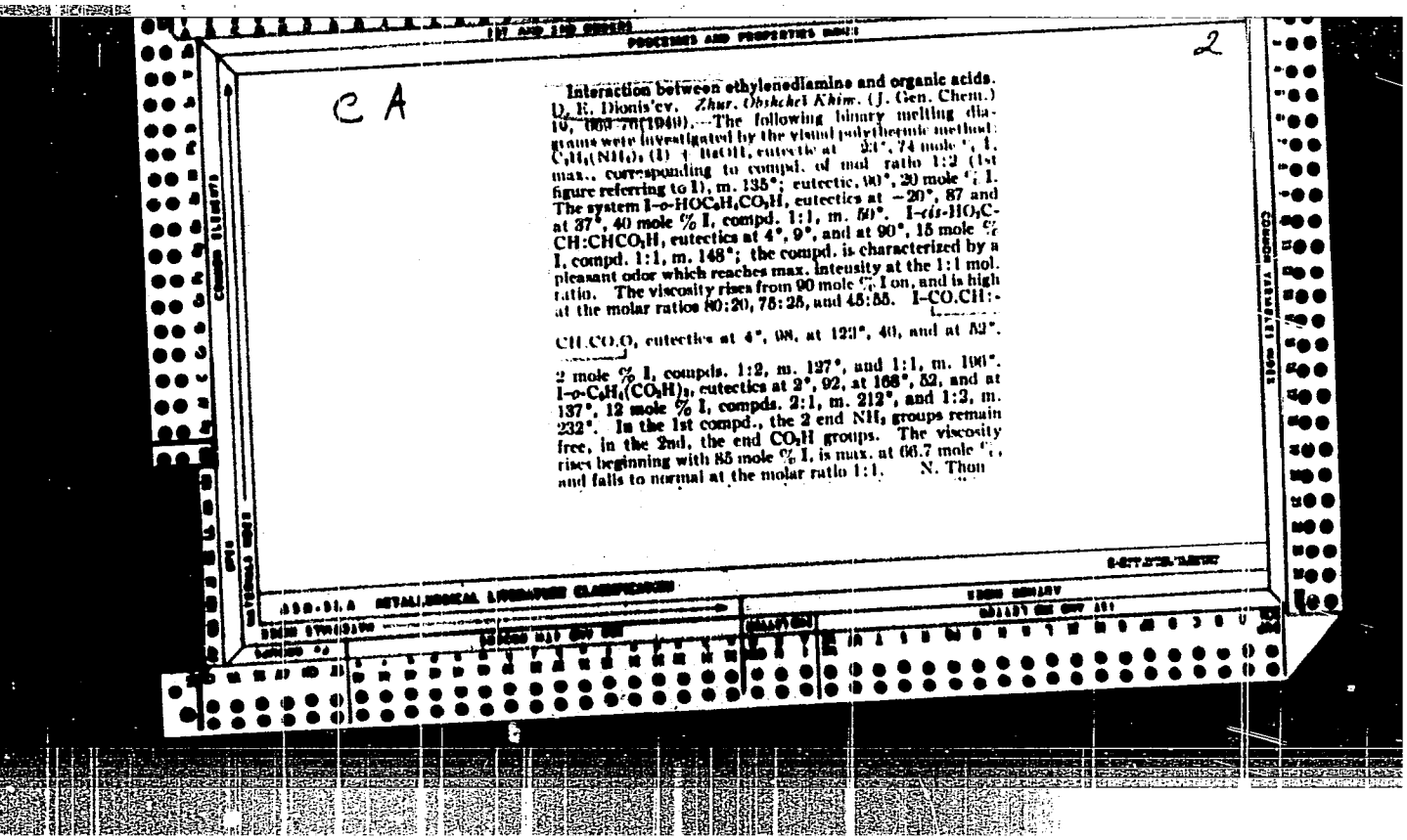
The anomalous dispersion of very thin K layers. Dionisie Hasman. *Bull. soc. roumaine phys.* 41, 69-72(1940); *Chem. Zentr.* 1941, II, 1947; cf. *C. A.* 34, 7158[9].—The dispersion of very thin layers of K was investigated by means of the app. already described. The measurements of *n* and the absorption coeff. *k* show that a K layer 2 mμ thick has anomalous dispersion between 3000 and 3600 A. with a pronounced max. for *n* and *k*. New relations appear in a layer 20 mμ thick. For K layers 2, 5, 10 and 20 mμ thick the magnitude 2nk/λ is plotted as a function of λ. The curves for 2 and 5 mμ show pronounced maxima at 3600-3800 A., whereas in the visible region the quotient Δ2nkλ/Δλ is always neg. The relation between optical anomaly and the selective photoelec. max. of K at 3600-3800 A. is noted. A. P. Sachs

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX



CA

2

Interaction between ethylenediamine and organic acids. D. E. Dionis'ev. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 10, 669-70(1940).—The following binary melting diagrams were investigated by the visual polythermic method: $C_2H_4(NH_2)_2$ (I) + HaOH, eutectic at −2.1°, 74 mole % I, max., corresponding to compd. of mol. ratio 1:2 (1st figure referring to I), m. 135°; eutectic, 80°, 30 mole % I. The system I–o-$HOC_6H_4CO_2H$, eutectics at −20°, 87 and at 37°, 40 mole % I, compd. 1:1, m. 50°. I–*cis*-HO_2C-CH:$CHCO_2H$, eutectics at 4°, 9°, and at 90°, 15 mole % I, compd. 1:1, m. 148°; the compd. is characterized by a pleasant odor which reaches max. intensity at the 1:1 mol. ratio. The viscosity rises from 90 mole % I on, and is high at the molar ratios 80:20, 75:25, and 45:55. I–CO.CH:CH.CO.O, eutectics at 4°, 98, at 123°, 40, and at 82°, 2 mole % I, compds. 1:2, m. 127°, and 1:1, m. 100°. I–o-$C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$, eutectics at 2°, 92, at 168°, 52, and at 137°, 12 mole % I, compds. 2:1, m. 212°, and 1:3, m. 232°. In the 1st compd., the 2 end NH_2 groups remain free, in the 2nd, the end CO_2H groups. The viscosity rises beginning with 85 mole % I, is max. at 66.7 mole %, and falls to normal at the molar ratio 1:1. N. Thon

USSR/Chemistry - Ethylenediamine Apr 49
Systems, Binary

"The Reaction of Ethylenediamine With Organic Acids," D. Ye. Dionis'yev, Lab of Org Chem, Rostov/Don State U imeni V. M. Molotov, 7½ pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 4

Gives binary systems formed from ethylenediamine and representative monobasic aromatic acids, aromatic phenol acids, unsaturated aliphatic-type dibasic acids, and aromatic-type dibasic acids with their melting points. Submitted 7 Dec 47.

65/49T20

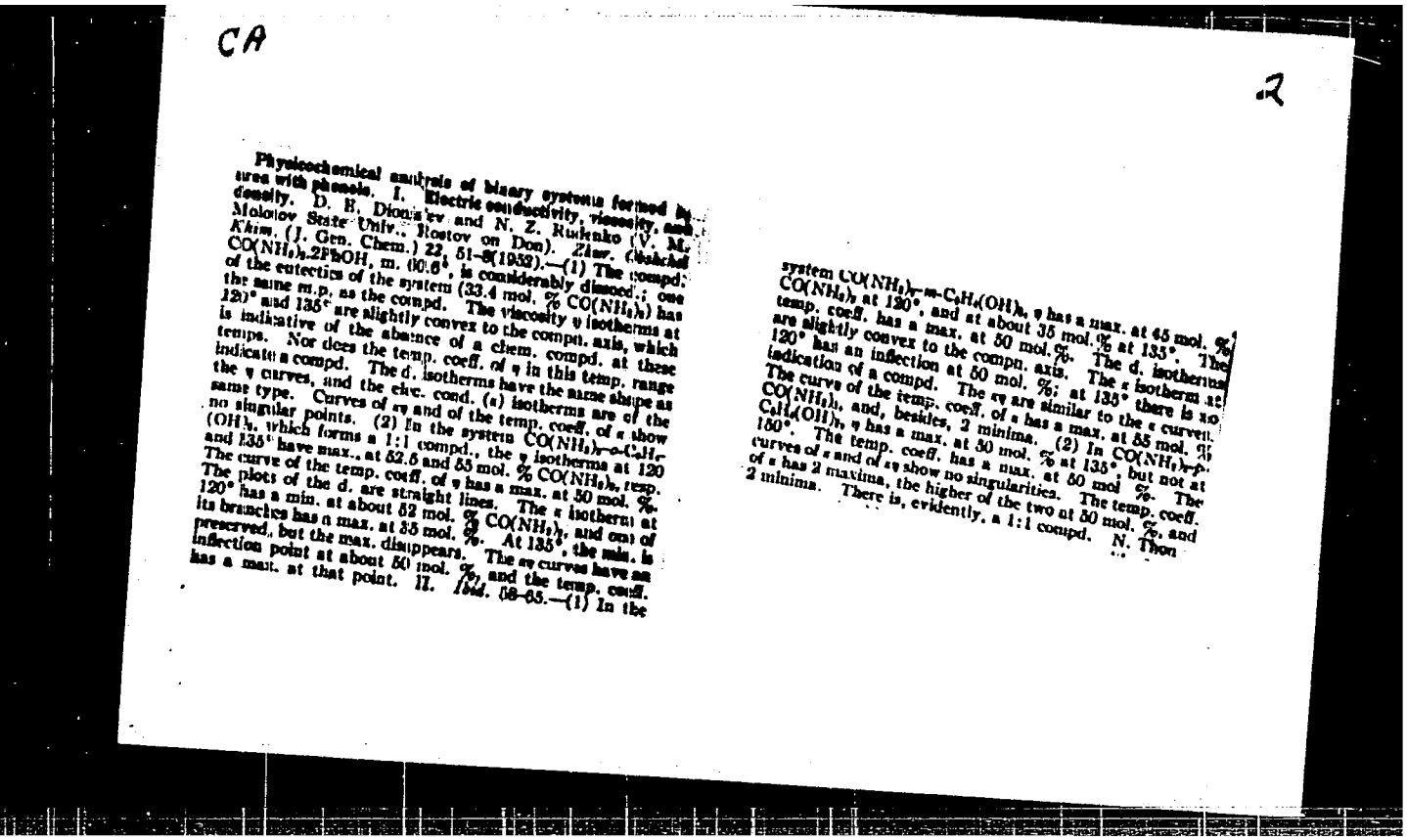
DIONIS'YEV, D. Ye.

Chem
(3)

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

The reaction of urea with dibasic phenols. The ternary system: urea-resorcinol-hydroquinone. D. E. Dionis'ev and N. Z. Rudenko (V. M. Molotov State Univ., Rostov-on-Don). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 21, 1087-96(1951)(Engl. translation); *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 21, 990-1000(1951); cf. *C.A.* 17, 1914; 30, 2479[1]; 46, 6918g.—The 3 binary systems formed by the compds. urea(I), resorcinol(II), and hydroquinone(III) were restudied. The occurrence of 1:1 compds. and 2 eutectics in the I-II and I-III systems was confirmed. The single eutectic in the II-III system was redetd. at 70 mole % and 88°. Thermal analyses of 17 compn. sections of the ternary system show 6 areas on the crystn. surface corresponding to the solid compds. I, II, III, I.II, I.III, and 2I.II.III which melts congruently at 109°. There are 5 ternary invariant points: (1) at 50 I, 20 II, 30 mole % III and 95°; (2) a transition point at 65 I, 21 II, 14 mole % III and 90°; (3) a eutectic at 68 I, 25.5 II, 6.5 mole % III and 85°; (4) a transition at 35 I, 42 II, 23 mole % III and 80°; (5) a eutectic at 20 I, 60 II, 20 mole % III and 70°.
Bernard M. Zeffert

1F
7-28-54



CA

2

Physicochemical analysis of binary systems formed by ... ures with phenols. I. Electric conductivity, viscosity, and density. D. E. Dionis'ev and N. Z. Rudenko (V. M. Molotov State Univ., Rostov on Don). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 22, 51–8(1952).—(1) The compd. $CO(NH_2)_2.2PhOH$, m. 40.6°, is considerably dissocd.; one of the eutectics of the system (33.4 mol. % $CO(NH_2)_2$) has the same m.p. as the compd. The viscosity η isotherms at 120° and 135° are slightly convex to the concn. axis, which is indicative of the absence of a chem. compd. at these temps. Nor does the temp. coeff. of η in this temp. range indicate a compd. The d. isotherms have the same shape as the η curves, and the elec. cond. (κ) isotherms are of the same type. Curves of $\kappa\eta$ and of the temp. coeff. of κ show no singular points. (2) In the system $CO(NH_2)_2$-o-$C_6H_4(OH)_2$, which forms a 1:1 compd., the η isotherms at 120 and 135° have max., at 52.5 and 55 mol. % $CO(NH_2)_2$, resp. The curve of the temp. coeff. of η has a max. at 50 mol. %. The plots of the d. are straight lines. The κ isotherm at 120° has a min. at about 52 mol. % $CO(NH_2)_2$, and one of its branches has a max. at 55 mol. %. At 135°, the min. is preserved, but the max. disappears. The $\kappa\eta$ curves have an inflection point at about 50 mol. %, and the temp. coeff. has a max. at that point. II. *Ibid.* 58–65.—(1) In the system $CO(NH_2)_2$-m-$C_6H_4(OH)_2$, η has a max. at 45 mol. % $CO(NH_2)_2$ at 120°, and at about 35 mol. % at 135°. The temp. coeff. has a max. at 50 mol. %. The d. isotherms are slightly convex to the compn. axis. The κ isotherm at 120° has an inflection at 50 mol. %; at 135° there is no indication of a compd. The $\kappa\eta$ are similar to the κ curves. The curve of the temp. coeff. of κ has a max. at 55 mol. % $CO(NH_2)_2$, and, besides, 2 minima. (2) In $CO(NH_2)_2$-p-$C_6H_4(OH)_2$, η has a max. at 50 mol. % at 135°, but not at 160°. The temp. coeff. has a max. at 50 mol %. The curves of κ and of $\kappa\eta$ show no singularities. The temp. coeff. of κ has 2 maxima, the higher of the two at 50 mol. %, and 2 minima. There is, evidently, a 1:1 compd. N. Thon

DIONIS'EV, D. E.

"Physico-chemical Analysis of Binary Systems, Formed from Urea and Phenols. II. Electrical Condutivity, Viscosity, and Density." by D. E. Dionis'ev and N. Z. Rudenko. (p. 58)

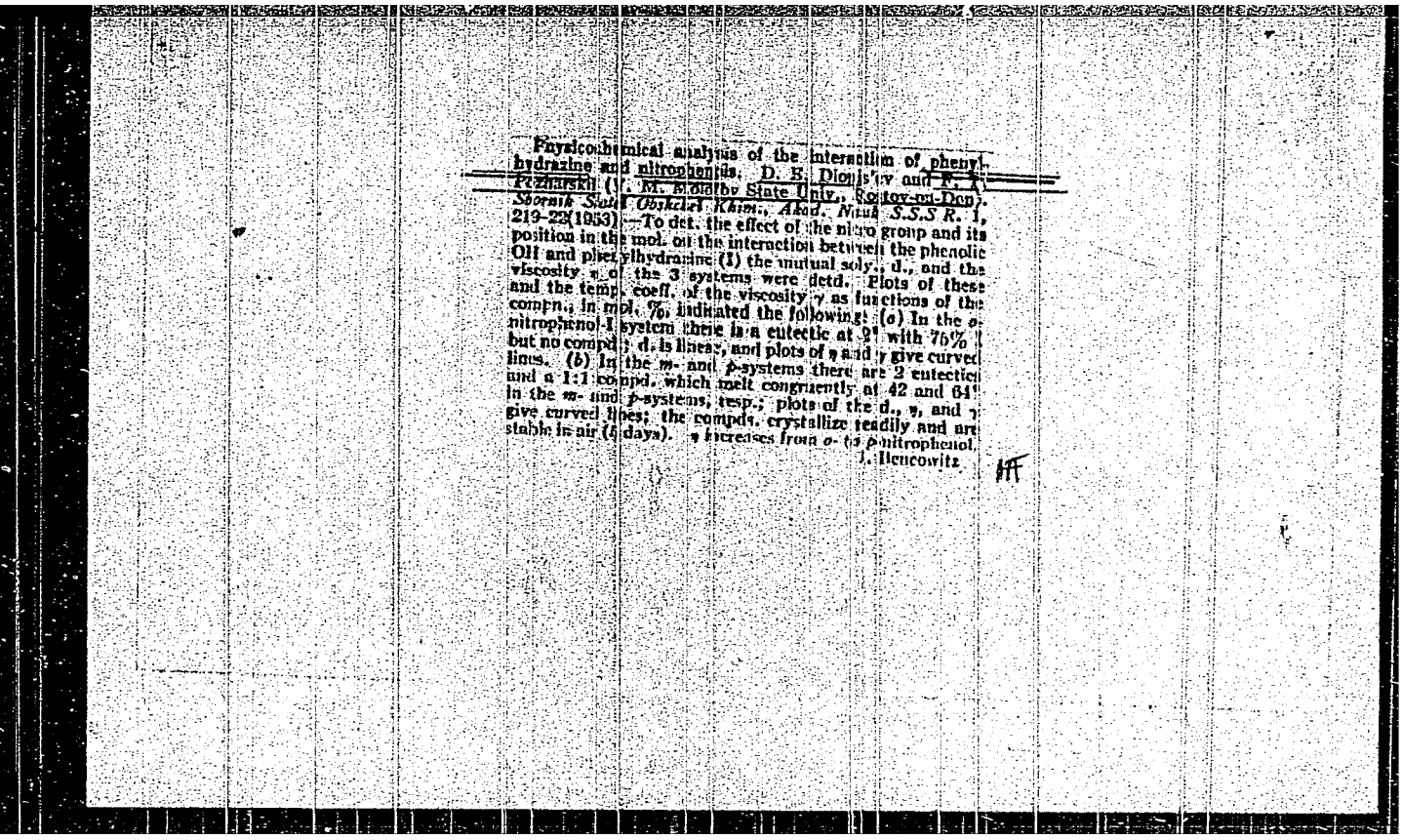
SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1952, Volume 22, no. 1

DIONIS'YEV, D. E.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

5

Physicochemical analysis of the interaction between pyridine and nitrophenols. D. E. Dionis'ev and A. D. Kirilova. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 2143–7(1952)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 47, 4720*d*.
H. L. H.



Physicochemical analysis of the interaction of phenylhydrazine and nitrophenols. D. E. Dionis'ev and F. [illegible] Pozharskii (V. M. Molotov State Univ., Rostov-on-Don). *Sbornik Statei Obshchei Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1, 219–22(1953).—To det. the effect of the nitro group and its position in the mol. on the interaction between the phenolic OH and phenylhydrazine (I) the mutual solv., d., and the viscosity η of the 3 systems were detd. Plots of these and the temp. coeff. of the viscosity γ as functions of the compn., in mol. %, indicated the following: (*a*) In the *o*-nitrophenol-I system there is a eutectic at 2° with 76% I but no compd.; d. is linear, and plots of η and γ give curved lines. (*b*) In the *m*- and *p*-systems there are 2 eutectics and a 1:1 compd. which melt congruently at 42 and 64° in the *m*- and *p*-systems, resp.; plots of the d., η, and γ give curved lines; the compds. crystallize readily and are stable in air (6 days). η increases from *o*- to *p*-nitrophenol.

J. Hencowitz

HF

DIDNIS'YEV, D. Ye.

(3)

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

Physicochemical analysis of [illegible] systems formed by [illegible] with aromatic acids. N. [illegible] and D. E. [illegible]. Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 23, 566-9(1953); cf. C.A. 48, 10119g.—The viscosity, d., and elec. cond. of the following binary systems were studied at 120, 135, and 150°: urea–benzoic acid (I), urea–salicylic acid (II). The elec. cond. of the system, urea–anthranilic acid (III), was also studied at 115, 130, and 145°. In I, the viscosity showed a single max. at 60 mol. % urea (120°) and 70% urea (150°). In II, the more pronounced viscosity max. occurred at approx. 50%. In both I and II, the temp. coeffs. of viscosity were greatest in the 50% region. The ds. for I and II were linear over the entire concn. range. In I, the function $\eta\chi$ (viscosity times elec. cond.) had a min. at 50% with max. on either side. In system II, $\eta\chi$ was a max. at 75% urea. In III, the elec. cond. showed a sharp max. at 90% urea (145°). The formation of the compd. $CO(NH_2)\cdot C_6H_4COOH$ is indicated in I. Two compds. evidently form in system II: $CO(NH_2)\cdot C_6H_4(OH)COOH$ and $2CO(NH_2)\cdot C_6H_4(OH)COOH$. In III, an acid-base reaction is indicated. Prolonged heating of equimolar mixts. above 150° produced CO_2, NH_3, and a difficultly sol. substance. R. D. Misch

AM 9-27-54

RUDENKO, N.Z.; DIONIS'YEV, D.Ye.

Physicochemical analysis of binary systems formed by urea and aliphatic acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 23 no.5:721-725 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Rostovskiy Gosudarstvenniy universitet imeni V.M. Molotova, Laboratoriya organicheskoy khimii. (Systems (Chemistry))

KIRILLOVA, A.D.; DIONIS'YEV, D.Ye.

Investigation of the reaction of quinoline with nitrophenols, by means of methods of physicochemical analysis. Zhur.ob.khim. 23 no.7:1103-1107 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Rostovskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Quinoline) (Nitrophenols)

KIRILLOVA, A.D.; DIONIS'YEV, D.Ye.

Investigation of the reaction of quinoline with α- and β-naphthols. Zhur. ob.khim. 23 no.7:1107-1111 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Rostovskogo na Donu Gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni V.M.Molotova.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Quinoline) (Naphthols)

DIONIS'YEV, D.Ye.; DZHELOMANOVA, Z.K.

Investigating the interaction between 8-oxyquinoline and biatomic phenols and chlorophenols by methods of physicochemical analysis. Soob.o mauch.rab.chl.VKHO no.2:24-32 '54. (MIRA 10:10)
(Quinoline) (Phenols)

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 16/36

Authors : Dionisiev, D. K., and Izhelomanova, Z. K.

Title : Reaction of 8-hydroxyquinoline with organic acids investigated by means of physico-chemical analysis methods

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/1, 88-94, Jan 1954

Abstract : The reaction of 8-hydroxyquinoline with acetic, benzoic, salicylic, monochloroacetic, p-hydroxy benzoic, p-nitrobenzoic, cinnamic and hydroxinnamic acids (org. acids), was investigated by means of fusibility, viscosity, density and electrical conductivity (physico-chemical analysis) methods. The reaction products obtained are listed. The formation of an incongruently melting compound was observed during the reaction of 8-hydroxyquinoline with p-nitrobenzoic acid. No reaction was noticed during contact with p-hydroxy benzoic, cinnamic and hydrocinnamic acids. Three USSR references (1866-1952). Graphs.

Institution : The V. M. Molotov State University, Rostov

Submitted : July 17, 1953

DIONUSYEV, D. E.

USSR/ Chemistry Reaction processes

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 10/33

Authors : Rudenko, N. Z., and Dionusyev, D. E.

Title : Reaction of urea with phenols investigated by the physico-chemical analysis methods. Part 4.

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/8, 1327 - 1332, August 1954

Abstract : Systems formed by urea and p-nitrophenol, o-nitrophenol, 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2,4,6-trinitrophenol were investigated to determine the effect of position and number of nitro groups in the phenol molecule on the nature of its reactions with urea. The viscosity, density, electrical conductivity and fusibility of the investigated systems, were determined. Cleavage was established in two of the experimental systems. Ten references: 7 USSR and 3 German (1906 - 1953). Graphs.

Institution : State University, Rostov/Don

Submitted : February 17, 1954

DIONISEV, D. E.

USSR/Chemistry

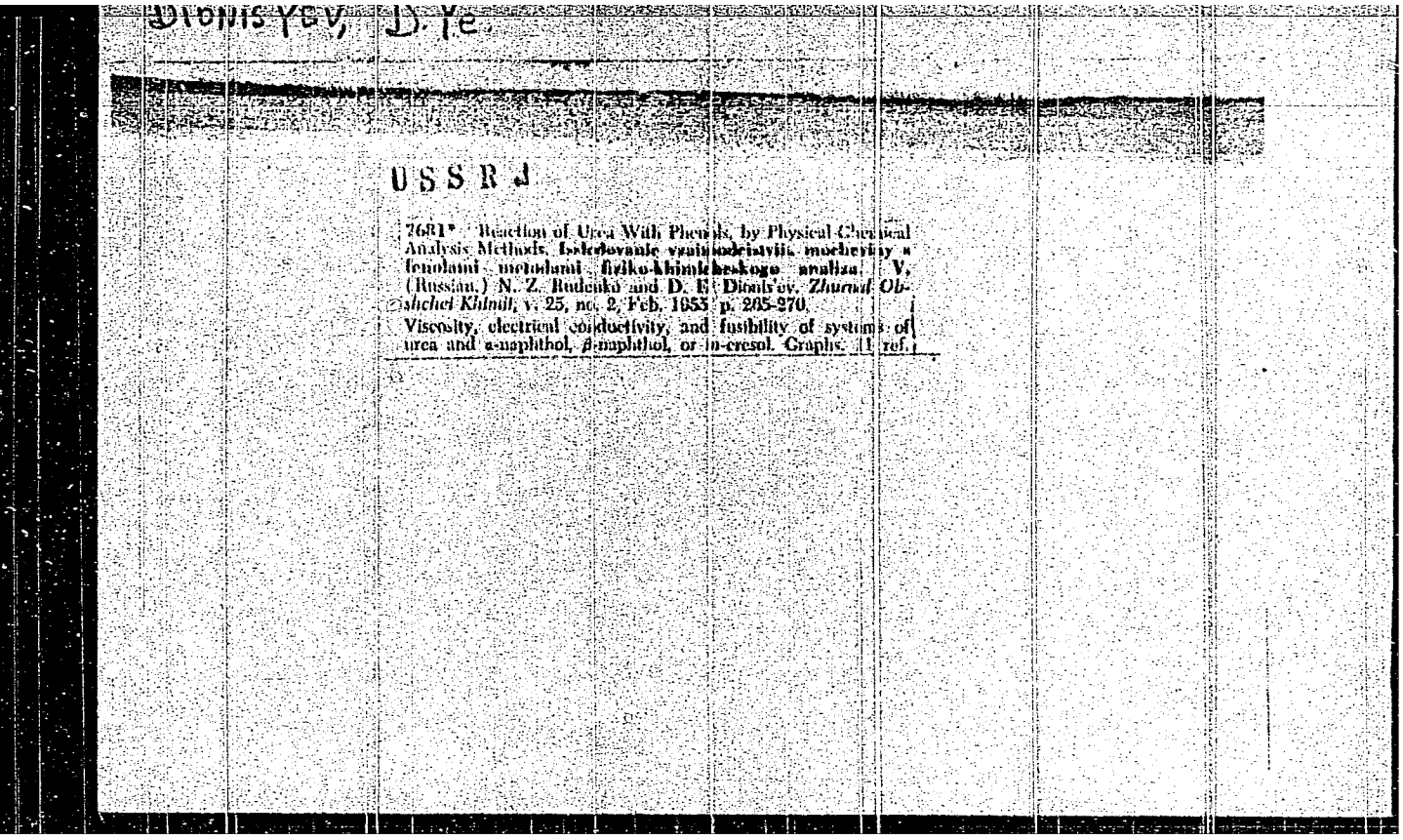
Card 1/1 : Pub. 151 - 12/42

Authors : Dionisev, D. E., and Dzhelomanova, Z. K.

Title : Reactions of 8-hydroxyquinoline with anhydrides of organic acids investigated by physico-chemical analysis methods

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/9, 1547-1551, Sep 1954

Abstract : Systems formed by a combination of 8-hydroxyquinoline with acetic, benzoic and phthalic anhydrides, were investigated by the fusibility, viscosity and electrical conductivity analysis methods. The fusibility, viscosity and electrical conductivity curves indicate the formation of $C_9H_7NO \cdot (CH_3CO)_2O$, $C_9H_7NO \cdot (C_6H_5CO)_2O$ and $C_9H_7NO \cdot C_6H_4(CO)_2O$ compounds in solid and liquid phases. It was established that the presence of two phenyl radicals in the anhydride formula increases its reactivity with 8-hydroxyquinoline. Three USSR references (1937-1954). Graphs.



Dimis'yev, D. Ye.

USSR

7681* Reaction of Urea With Phenols, by Physical-Chemical Analysis Methods. Issledovanie vzaimodeistviia mochevina s fenolami metodami fiziko-khimicheskogo analiza. V. (Russian.) N. Z. Rudenko and D. E. Dimis'ev. *Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii*, v. 25, no. 2, Feb. 1955, p. 265-270.

Viscosity, electrical conductivity, and fusibility of systems of urea and α-naphthol, β-naphthol, or m-cresol. Graphs. 1 ref.