DORUCHOWSKI, A.

Is it necessary to change the system of distributing lumber? p. 12

LAS POLSKI, (Ministerstwo Lesnictwa oraz Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Techników Lesnictwa i Drzewnictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 29, no. 2, Feb. 1955

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

SZUMAN, Jerzy; DORUCHOWSKI, Wojciech; LUBAWA, Urszula

Evaluation of mashes produced by the Polish fodder industry for feeding broilers. Roczniki wyz szkols. rol Poznan 17:209-224 '63.

1. Department of Specific Animal Breeding, College of Agriculture, Poznan, and Central Laboratory of the Egg and Poultry Industry, Poznan.

DORUCHOWSKI, Wojciech; SZUMAN, Jerzy

Development of the plumery in growing ducks and its dependence on their growing rate and way of being fed. Roczniki wyz szkola rol Poznan 17:3-19 '63.

1. Department of Specific Animal Breeding, College of Agriculture and Central Laboratory of the Egg and Poultry Industry.

DORUS, Vasile

Repairs and spare parts of good quality. Munca sindic 6 no.8:45-47 Ag '62.

1. Presedinte al comitetului sindicatului de la Uzina de reparatii, Tecuci.

DOKCTIU, IK

4

Critical study of the volumetric analytical methods for magnesium and calcium and for magnesium in dolomite and dolomitic limestones. Const. Gh. Macarovici, Em. I. ... A. Dorofin, and M. Răceanu (Lab. Gh. Chem. ... Cluj, Remania). *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Filiala Cluj, Studii cercetări științ.* 3, No. 3/4, 51-70(1952). By studying many pertinent methods published in the literature the following conclusions were reached: The Milwani method (*C.A.* 33, 7234) gives good results, but is too time-consuming (30 hrs.). The Pfyl and Samter method (cf. *C.A.* 19, 864) is also satisfactory, but the Rabkin and Chutko method (*C.A.* 31, 2001[1]) gives somewhat low values. These 3 methods can be combined to give a new method which gives good results and is not too long. Older methods quite suitable for analyses of series of samples are given by Precht (*Z. anal. Chem.* 18, 438(1879)) and Kolthoff (cf. *C.A.* 12, 1951), and these methods can still be improved by reverse titration, i.e., from an acid into an alk. soln., with phenolphthalein as indicator. Pptg. Mg^{++} or Ca^{++} with K_2CO_3 and titrating the excess with HCl, furnishes too high results owing to adsorption, but in the presence of EtOH (25%)

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MACAROVICI, Const. Ch. ...

this method, too, will furnish accurate values. The iodometric method for Mg^{++} as proposed by Perepelov and Zhirnov (*C.A.* 30, 2518[8]) is unsatisfactory and the indirect method for Mg and Ca from the same soln. according to Migray (*C.A.* 27, 476) is satisfactory for Ca, but not for Mg. Two good methods for analyses of many samples, which however are quite time consuming, are the ones by Vasil'ev and Herdel (*C.A.* 28, 3679[3]) and by Aleksandrov and Sevchenko (*C.A.* 44, 4566k). According to the Korzhinovskii method (*C.A.* 30, 4126[9]), if Mg and Ca are present in equal amts., or if more Mg is present than Ca, the Mg values will be too high, and the Ca values too low. If Ca is present in much larger amts. than Mg, the Ca values will be correct, and the Mg values a little low, yet still within the limit of permissible error. To analyze sol. Mg and Ca salt solns. one may well choose the method by Freze (*C.A.* 31, 8123[1]), which will always give good results when Mg and Ca are present in about equal amts. This method is not good for dolomite (I), as the values for Mg will be correct, but those for Ca too low. Mg in I can be detd. satisfactorily according to Dundur and Bezhan (*C.A.* 44, 4372*f*), yet the best method for Mg in I is that by Tananaev (*C.A.* 43, 4601*f*), which needs 1 hr. only, where one dets. CaO and CO_2 and calcs. the MgO. 42 references. Werner Jacobson

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MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; DORUTIU, A.

Study on the complex combinations with diphenylic derivatives. Pt. 6. Studia Univ B-B S. Chem 8 no. 2: 75-83 '63.

D'orvari, Ferenc [Dörvari, Ferenc], dr.

Experience of the Hungarian textile industry in the improvement of finishing processes. Tekstilna prom 12 no.5:37-39 '63.

ACBY, B.

SD

B 6 4

Wind power for electrification of villages. [illegible], B. *Elektrotechnika*, 40, 132-6 (June, 1948) *In Hungarian*.—The economics of local wind-power generation are compared with those of the ordinary electricity supply. The design of a wind motor most appropriate for Hungarian conditions is discussed and energy storage by means of compressed air is suggested. It is concluded that village electrification using wind power is the most economic solution. A

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DORY, B.

Method of calculating heat energy norms of forges. p. 66.

(MAGYAR ENERGIAGAZDASAG, Budapest, Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1955.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

DORY, B.

DORY, B. - Savings through preheating compressed air before its consumption.
p. 323, Vol. 9, no. 8, Aug. 1956
Magyar Energiagazdasag - Budapest, Hungary

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4—April 1957

DORY, B.

Automatically closing seat of furnace doors. p. 356. Vol. 9, No. 9
Sept. 1956. MAGAR ENERGIACZDASAG. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East Eurcpean List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1
January 1956.

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMY IN HEAT INSULATION OF INDUSTRIAL [illegible]ES.

P 474 MAGYAR ENERGIAGAZDASAG) BUDAPEST, HUNARY VOL. 9 NO 11/12 NOV/DEC 1957

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACESSIONS (AEEI) VOL. 6 NO 11 NOVEMBER 1957

DORY, E.

The insulation of a compressed-air container and its line.

p. 58 (Energia es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 1, Apr. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

DORY, B.

Utilizing the cooling water from compressors.

p. 59 (Energia es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 1, Apr. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

DORY, B.

"Frequent cleansing of smoke gas ducts in industrial furnaces."

p. 167 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

DORY, B.

"Air transmitted by a ventilator, instead of compressed air."

p. 168 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

DORY, B.

"Shell insulation of industrial furnaces."

p. 169 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

DORY, B.

"The saving of compressed air in spray painting."

p. 171 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

LORY, B.

The waste of energy in oil pulverization by means of compressed air.

p. 192 (Energia es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 4, Aug. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

DORY, B.

Information on power savings in the service of enterprise autonomy.

p. 195 (Energia es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 4, Aug. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

DORY, B.

"Aluminum revetment of gas turbines."

p. 3 of cover (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 5/6, Aug. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

DORY, B.

The basis and source of power economy.

p. 339. (ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA) Vol. 10, no. 7, Oct. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3, March 1958

DORY, B.

Power saving as a basis for power economy. p. 559.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, No. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959. Uncla.

DORY, B.

Covering the wall of industrial furnaces with aluminum plates. p. 563.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, No. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959. Uncla.

DORY, B.

Insulation of the vault of industrial furnaces. p. 563.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, No. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959.
Uncla.

DORY, B.

Working out of preheating chamber of industrial furnaces. p. 564

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodani Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest Hungary

Vol. 11, no. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., VOL. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

DORY, B.

Scale elimination from cast-iron boilers by hydrochloric acid; on the basis of K. Remniczky's proposition. p.766.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 11, no.11/12, Nov./Dec. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., Vol. 8, no.7, July 1959
Uncl.

DORY, B.

Comparison of individual and central heating. p. 215.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 12, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

Dory, B.

Walling off superfluous furnace space. p. 479

ENERGIA ES ATOMETCHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 12, no. 7/8, July/August 1959

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November 1959
Uncl.

DORY, Bela

Arable land and water. Elet tud 15 no.47:1495-1498 20 N '60.

DORY, Bela, okleveles gepeszmernok

Industrial power economy and the distance heating of Budapest.
Ipari energia 4 no. 7: 158-159 Jl '63.

1. Magyar Beruhazasi Bank.

DORY, Bela, okleveles gepeszmernok

Utilization of wind power in agriculture. Energia es atom 16 no.3:116-118 Mr '63.

1. Magyar Beruhazasi Bank.

DORY, Bela, okleveles gepeszmernok

Power engineering and the climate of Hungary. Energia es atom 16 no.6:258-263 Je. '63.

1. Magyar Beruhazasi Bank.

DORY, Bela, okleveles gepeszmernok

Power resources under the Hungarian climate. Pt.2. Energia es atom 17 no.4:169-172 Ap'64

1. Magyar Beruhazasi Bank.

DORY, Bela, okleveles gepeszmernok

Power economy of our climate. Pt.3. Energia es atom 17 no. 12:555-558 D '64.

1. Hungarian Investment Bank, Budapest.

DORY, Endre, gepeszmernok

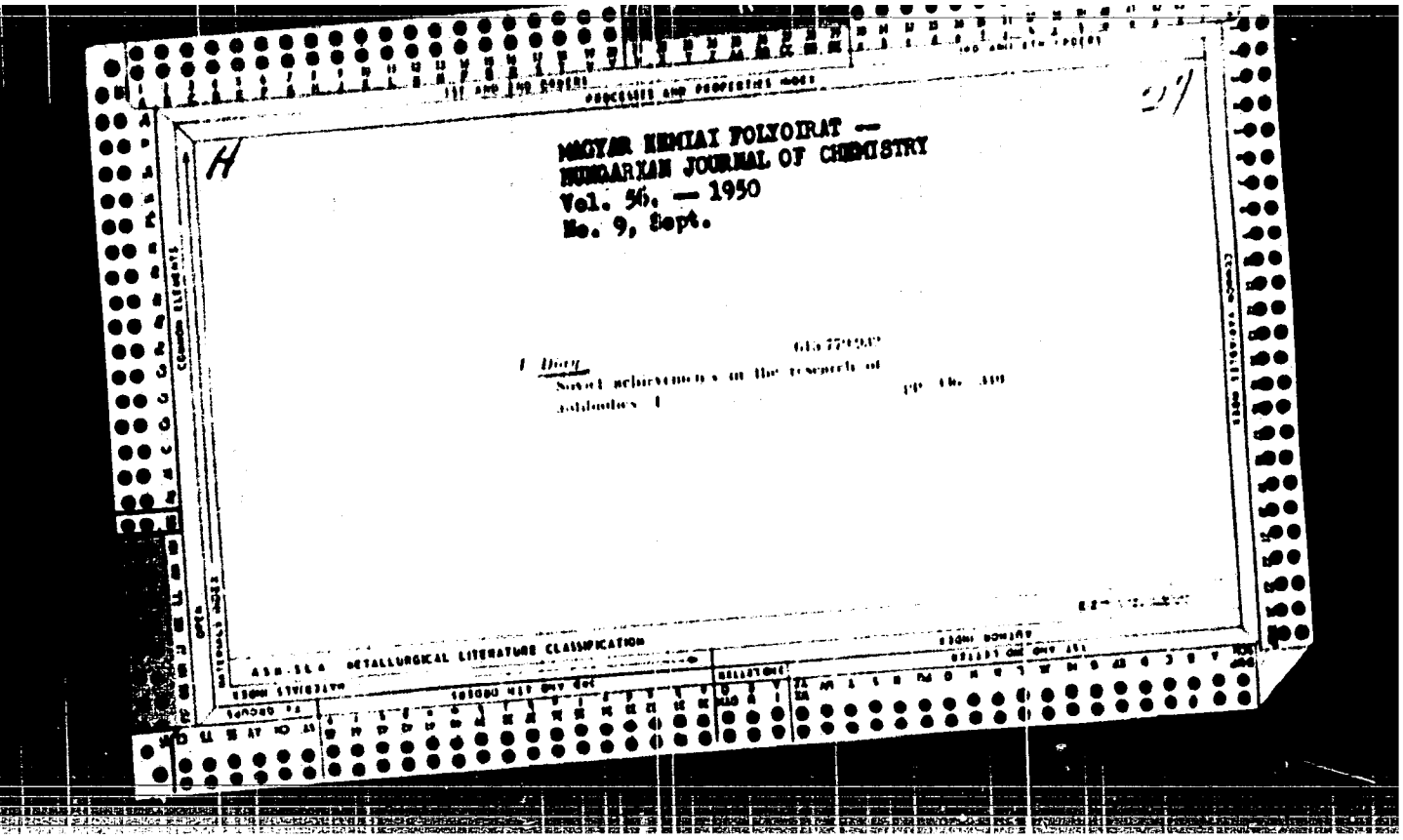
"What should the cutting angle be?"; remarks. (To be contd.) Ujit lap 13 no.18:20 S '61.

1. Szerszamgepfejleszto Intezet.

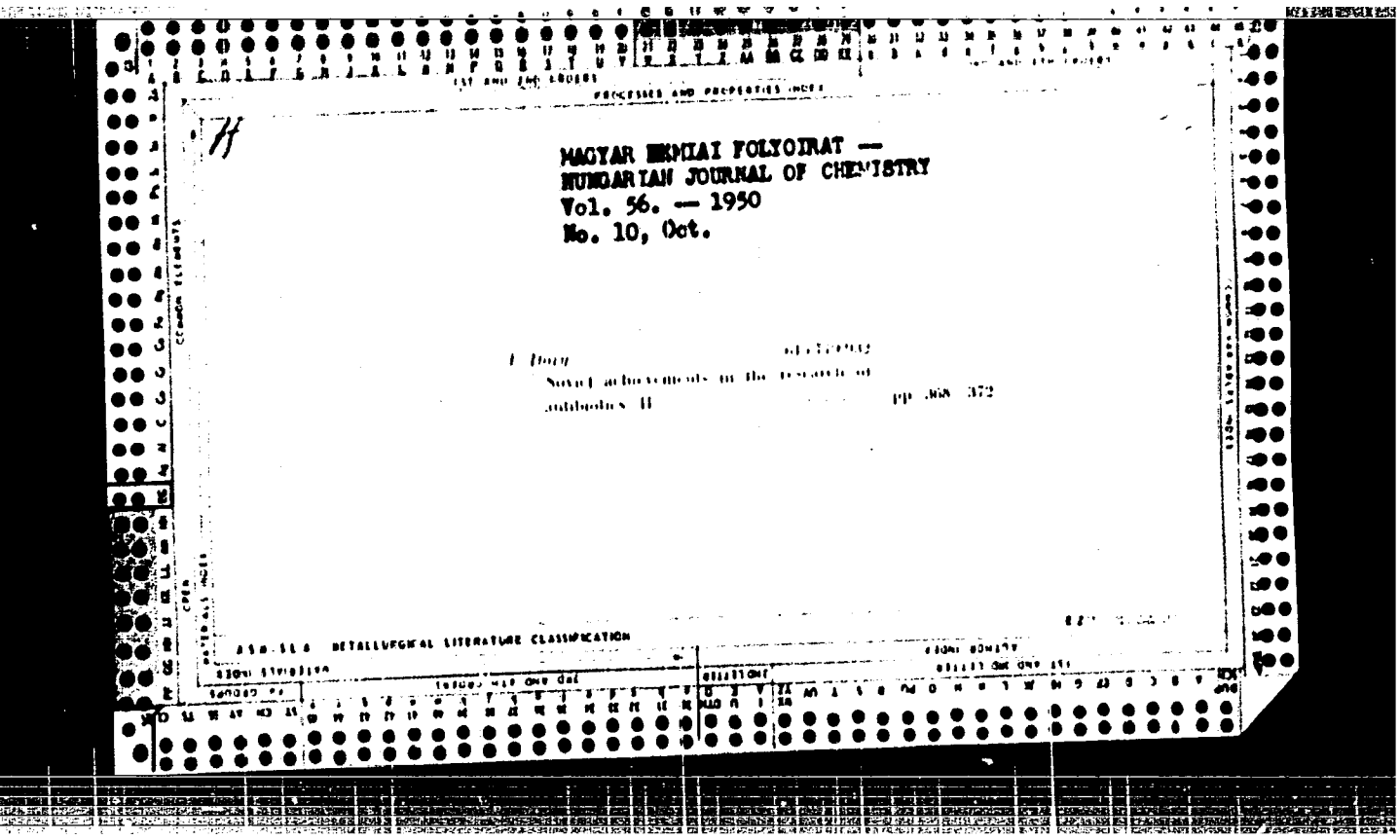
(Hungary—Machine tools)

C. A.

Soviet research on antibiotics. I, II. István Dorv
Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat 50, [illegible]. [illegible]-A
István Finály
review with 64 references.



MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT —
HUNGARIAN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY
Vol. 56, — 1950
No. 9, Sept.



MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT —
HUNGARIAN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY
Vol. 56. — 1950
No. 10, Oct.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA
JOURNAL OF THE HUNGARIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
VOL. VI —1951
No. 3, March

I. Páty, and A. Messmer:
Reviewing new methods of organic microanalysis .... 66 - 69

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DORY, I.

I Dory, K[illegible]

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 2
1953

541.951.5:547 26--118

3. Utilization of phosphoric acid esters for the alkylation of phenolic hydroxyl in compounds containing tertiary nitrogen — *Foszforsavészterek felhasználása fenolos hidroxil alkilezésére tercier nitrogént tartalmazó vegyületekben* — G. Zemplén, I. Dóry, K. Harsányi and K. Schilgerl. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 58, No. 6, June 1952, pp. 161—164)

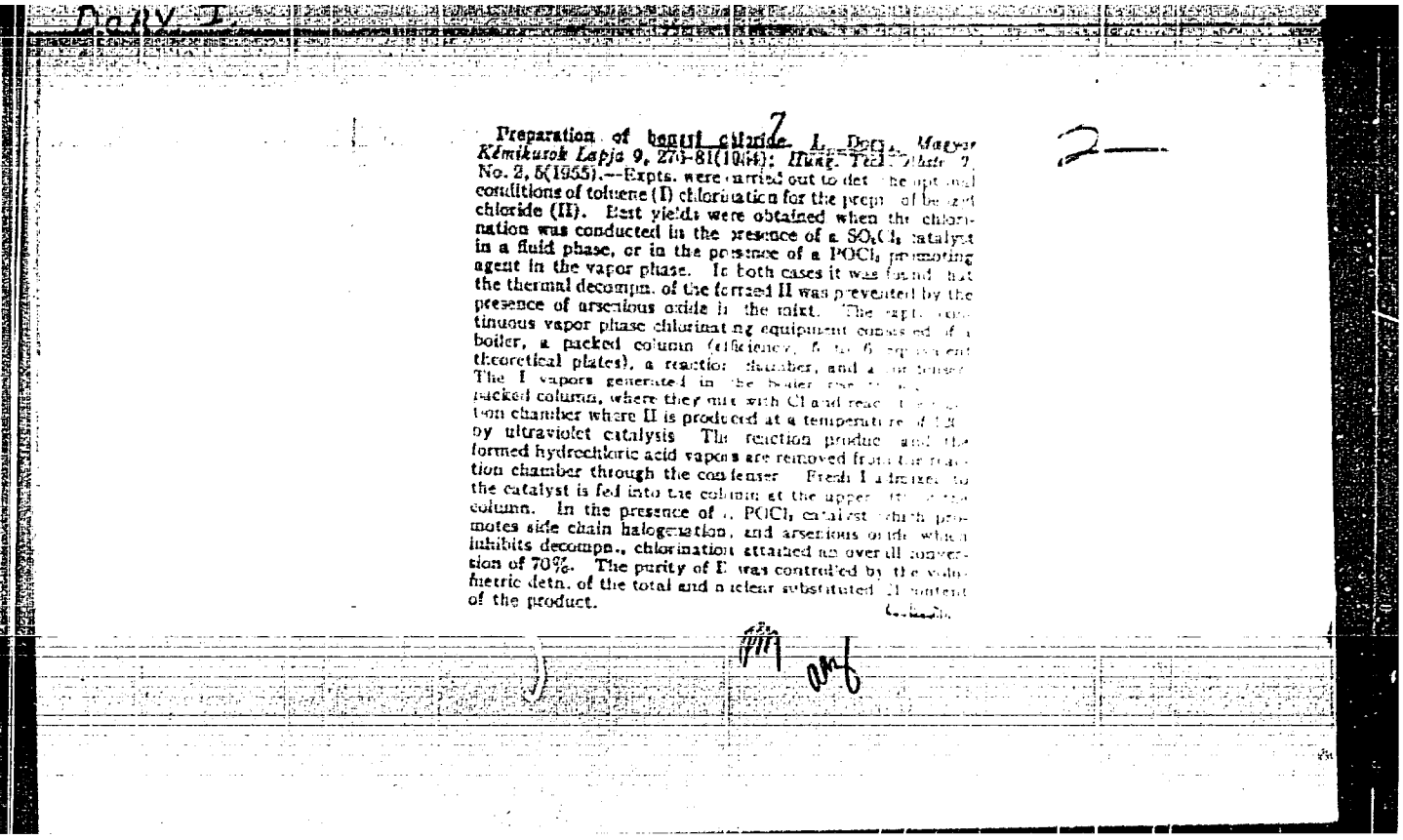
Phenolic hydroxyl groups of compounds containing tertiary nitrogen were alkylated with neutral phosphoric acid esters without the alkylation of the tertiary nitrogen atom. Heating the sodium alcoholate solutions of the compounds in a closed vessel at 100 to 129 C° for several hours with trimethyl, respectively, triethyl phosphate, the corresponding methoxy, respectively, ethoxy derivatives were obtained in an approx. 50 per cent yield. Thus 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-hydroxypyrazole was transformed in 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-methoxy, respectively, 5-ethoxy-pyrazole and 8-hydroxy-quinoline in 8-methoxy, respectively, 8-ethoxy-quinoline. The new derivatives of 3-hydroxy-N-methyl diphenylamine, the 3-methoxy, respectively, 3-ethoxy-N-methyl-diphenylamine were produced and their structure identified.

D. Varsányi

DORY, ISTVAN

The structure of trihydroxycyclohexanone synthesized from quinic acid. [redacted], and Istvan Dory (Müszaki Egyetem, Budapest). *Magyar Tudományos Akad. Kém. Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei* 4, 181-8; *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 4, 181-90(1954) (in German)(English summary).—3,4,5-Trihydroxycyclohexanone prepd. by the method of Fischer (*C.A.* 26, 4805) gave 2 isomers, m. 72° (I) and 79° (II). II was also prepd. by treating quinic acid (III) with acetone and concd. H_2SO_4 to give the O^3, O^4-isopropylidene deriv. of III lactone, reducing with $LiAlH_4$ to the carbinol, and oxidizing with $Pb(AcO)_4$. In aq. soln. with a trace of AcOH, I, $[\alpha]_D$ 118.1° and II, $[\alpha]_D$ 118.0°, mutarotated at 110° hrs. to $[\alpha]_D$ −46°, and $[\alpha]_D$ −42°, resp., with II showing the greater initial rate of conversion. I and II are probably the boat and chair forms of the intramol. hemiacetal formed by reaction of the carbonyl group with the C$_5$-hydroxyl. I thiosemicarbazone m. 165°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 83.4 (EtOH), was identical with the corresponding deriv. of II. Acetylation of this deriv. gave a compd., m. 173-4°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 88.1°. On partial acid hydrolysis, all these thiosemicarbazones gave the same compd., $C_7H_{13}ON_3S$, m. 217.5-220°, corresponding to quinol thiosemicarbazone.

C. S. Prickett



Preparation of benzyl chloride. I. Deri. *Magyar Kémikusok Lapja* 9, 270-81(1954); *Hung. Tech. Abstr.* 7, No. 2, 5(1955).—Expts. were carried out to det the optimal conditions of toluene (I) chlorination for the prepn of benzyl chloride (II). Best yields were obtained when the chlorination was conducted in the presence of a SO_2Cl_2 catalyst in a fluid phase, or in the presence of a $POCl_3$ promoting agent in the vapor phase. In both cases it was found that the thermal decompn. of the formed II was prevented by the presence of arsenious oxide in the mixt. The appa. consisted of a boiler, a packed column (efficiency, 5 to 6 equivalent theoretical plates), a reaction chamber, and a condenser. The I vapors generated in the boiler rose through a packed column, where they mix with Cl and react in the reaction chamber where II is produced at a temperature of 120° by ultraviolet catalysis. The reaction product and the formed hydrochloric acid vapors are removed from the reaction chamber through the condenser. Fresh I admixed to the catalyst is fed into the column at the upper third of the column. In the presence of $POCl_3$ catalyst which promotes side chain halogenation, and arsenious oxide which inhibits decompn., chlorination attained an overall conversion of 70%. The purity of II was controlled by the volumetric detn. of the total and nuclear substituted Cl content of the product.

27. Some derivatives of quinic acid — C. Zemplén, I. Dóry, Z. Messáros. (Magyar. Kémiai Folyóirat, Vol. 61, 1955, No. 4, pp. 113—116)

Quinic acid derivatives were prepared by new procedures. Quinic acid (I) boiled with acetic anhydride in excess and left standing for a time with pyridine yielded [illegible] (theor.) of triacetyl-quinide (II) (m.p. 134—135° C). Saturating the anhydrous methanolic solution of II with dry ammonia the amide of quinic acid (m.p. 150° C) was obtained, after standing, in almost theoretical yields. Quinic acid esters may be produced by direct esterification through altering the equilibrium reaction in favour of the ester formation e.g. by azeotropic distillation. An anhydrous methanolic solution of compound I was boiled in the presence of sulphuric acid and after benzene had been added the benzene-water-methanol ternary azeotropic mixture was distilled off. The residue was acetylated by the action of acetic anhydride in the presence of pyridine and methyl tetraacetyl-quinate (m.p. 135—136° C) was obtained with a yield of 73% (theor.). The compound I dissolved in alkaline media was partially methylated by dimethyl sulphate and subsequently esterified with methanol and sulphuric acid. Finally the ethic soluble compound was methylated by means of methyl iodide and silver oxide and methyl tetramethylquinate (III) (m.p. 68.5° C) was recovered in 92.5% yield. This procedure was found generally applicable for the exhaustive methylation of polyhydroxy carboxylic acids. The compound III was saponified by the action of barium hydroxide and thus tetramethyl quinic acid (IV) (m.p. 72—73° C) was produced in yields of 85%. Ultraviolet-catalyzed bromination of compound IV yields the dimethyl ether of 2,5-dibromo-hydroquinone (m.p. 145—145.5° C). Hence by treating the ether derivatives of quinic acid with acidic reagents the cleavage of the ether groupings was not the only process but simultaneously an aromatization also took place.

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synothetic Analogues. G

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50460

Author : Zemplen, G.; Dory, I.
Inst : -
Title : Pentose Acetates. Acetylation With a Sulfuric Acid Catalyst.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl, 1956, 8 #1, 121-125.

Abstract : Acetylation of pentoses, in the presence of H_2SO_4 (not used until present time) has been studied. This method gives considerably higher yields than the one using $ZuCl_2$ and produces mainly α-acetates while $ZuCl_2$ forms a mixture of α-and β-acetates. From 20 g of D-xylose, upon full dissolution in 65 ml $(CH_3CO)_2O$ + 4 ml

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HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synethetic Analogues. G

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50460

conc. H_2SO_4 (~4 hours, 0°C) and after partial neutralization with $NaHCO_3$, raw product is obtained. It is partially precipitated as a resin and partially removed as a $CHCl_3$ extract. Distillation of the product (0.2 mm) yielded a 149-150° cut (25.7 g), which was identified as α-tetra acetyl-D-xylose (I), m.p. 59° (from alc.), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ $_{25}D$ + 84.9°(chloroform). Similarly from 18 g of L-xylose were obtained 31.8 g of unpurified product. 16 g of the latter yielded 13.7 g of 152-153° cut, $[\alpha]_D^{28}$ - 66.4° which was α-tetra-acetyl-L-xylose (previously unknown). The latter purified had a m.p. = 60-61° (fr. alc.) and $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ - 89. The same compound (2.3 g) was prepared by isomerization from 2.4 g of β-tetraacetyl-

Card 2/5

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synethetic Analogues. G

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50460

L-xylose in presence of $ZuCl_2$ and $(CH_3CO_2)O$, m.p. 62-63° (fr. alc) $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ - 18.3° (chloroform). By analogy to I, from 20 g of D-Ribose were prepared 31.4 g (resin-like) α-tetraacetyl-D-ribose, m.p. 110° (fr. alc.), $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ - 52.5 (chloroform). Also 17.5 g of l-arabinose yielded 19.2 g of α-tetraacetyl-L arabinese (resinous), which upon recrystallization from the same amount of 96% alcohol had a m.p. - 96-97°, $[\alpha]_D^{26}$ - 148.8° (without vacuum distillation). In a similar manner, from 20 g of D-arabinose, were obtained 21.6 g of resinous product. 16 g of the latter distilled at 149-150°/0.15 mm yielded the main fraction (14.5 g) which was α-tetraacetyl-D-arabinose (II), m.p. 96-97° (from 96%

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alc.) $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ D-139 (chloroform). β-tetraacetyl-D-arabinose II (21.8 g yield) was obtained by heating 15 g of D-arabinose, 4.5 g CH_3COONa and 75 ml $(CH_3CO)_2O$ for 15 hours. After drying and distillation of $CHCl_3$, the resinous residue was recrystallized from an equal amount of boiling 96% alcohol. Second recrystallization from 96% alcohol or from H_2O (20 times the amount of compound) yielded product of m.p. = 95.5-96°, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ D - 43.1; II may be also prepared by isomerization of III in presence of $ZnCl_2$ - $(CH_3CO)_2O$ m.p. 93-96° (fr. alc), $[\alpha]_D^{27}$ D - 141.5° (chloroform.) Compounds II and III were thus obtained for the first time in crystalline form.

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13116.

Author : Zemplen, Geza; Dory, Istvan.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Isolation of Pyrocatechin from Oil of Lignite Resin.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 9, No 2, 151-154.

Abstract: Described is a selective 4-stage countercurrent extraction of pyrocatechin from medium (fraction 230-260°) and medium-heavy oil from lignite resin with buffer solutions of borax, trisodiophosphate and soda. Regulating the pH according to different stages (from 7 to 10) succeeds in extracting di-atomic phenols without neutral hydrocarbons and

Card 1/2

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13116.

Abstract: acid compounds, the salts of which are formed only with a pH of greater than 10. By further treatment of the extract by the usual method, the authors obtain a yield of 70-100% of the potential. -- S. Rozenfel'd.

Card 2/2

Distr: 4E2c(j) 7 7

38. On the acetates of pentoses. Acetylation by catalysis with sulphuric acid. (In German) G. Zemplén, I. Dóry. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae.* Vol. 12, 1957, No. 2, pp. 141—147

D- and *L*-xylose, *D*- and *L*-arabinose, *D*-ribose and *L*-rhamnose have been acetylated by sulphuric acid catalysis, a method not applied to pentoses before. The cold acetylation of pentoses by anhydrous acetic acid in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid gave the corresponding α-tetraacetates. The authors were the first to prepare α-tetraacetyl-*L*-xylose, α-tetraacetyl-*D*-arabinose and α-tetraacetyl-*L*-rhamnose by the elaborated method. α-Pentose acetates have been prepared also by isomerization of β-acetates with zinc chloride. The authors are the first to describe the isomerization of β-tetraacetyl-*D*-arabinose and β-tetraacetyl-*L*-rhamnose among these compounds. Acetylation by sodium acetate and acetic anhydride yielded β-tetraacetyl-*D*-arabinose in crystalline form, known so far only as a gummy substance.

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HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion. B
Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 56805.

Author : Zemplen Geza, Istvan, Dory.
Inst : Madyar Tud. Akad.
Title : Study of the Action of Promoters in the Obtaining of Nitriles by Way of Catalytic Dehydration.

Orig Pub: Kem. tud. oszt. koezl., 1958, 8, No 1, 127 - 130.

Abstract: The obtaining of Aceto - and propionitriles [illegible] from carboxylic acids and NH_3 on silica gel specimens containing 0.1 - 3% of various admixtures: $(CH_3O)_3$ B; $(C_2H_5)_3$ $SiOCOCH_3$; $(CH_3)_2$ SO_4; $POCl_3$, Co_2O_3; Fe_2O_3, CaO, TiO_2 were studied at 450°C.

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HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion. B
Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 56805.

Abstract: It was determined that the first three additions act as inhibitors, $POCl_3$ does not affect the catalytic activity of the silica gel, and the remaining admixtures are promoters.

Card 2/2 22

Dok. I

3
3 May
2.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

15. On the action of catalyst promoters in the preparation of nitriles by dehydration. (In German) G. Zemplén, T. Dóry. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Vol. 14, 1958, No. 1--2, pp. 89—93, 2 tabs.

The preparation of aliphatic nitriles from a mixture of acid and gaseous ammonia by means of dehydration was studied at elevated temperatures on silicagel catalyst in the presence of various additions. Volatile additions as $(CH_3O)_2B$, $(C_2H_5)_2SiOCOCH_3$, $(CH_3)_2SO_4$ acted as inhibitors. From among the solid additions (Co_3O_4, Fe_2O_3, CaO, TiO_2) titanium dioxide gel exhibited a considerable promoting effect. The rate of conversion increased by approx. 15% under otherwise identical experimental conditions.

LB
1/1

Dory, I.; Geri, I.

Investigations by means of compounds of sterane skeleton. I. Catalytic [redacted] deacetylation of steroid acetates. p.449.

Magyar Tudomanyos Akademis. Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalya. KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 4, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

DORY, I.

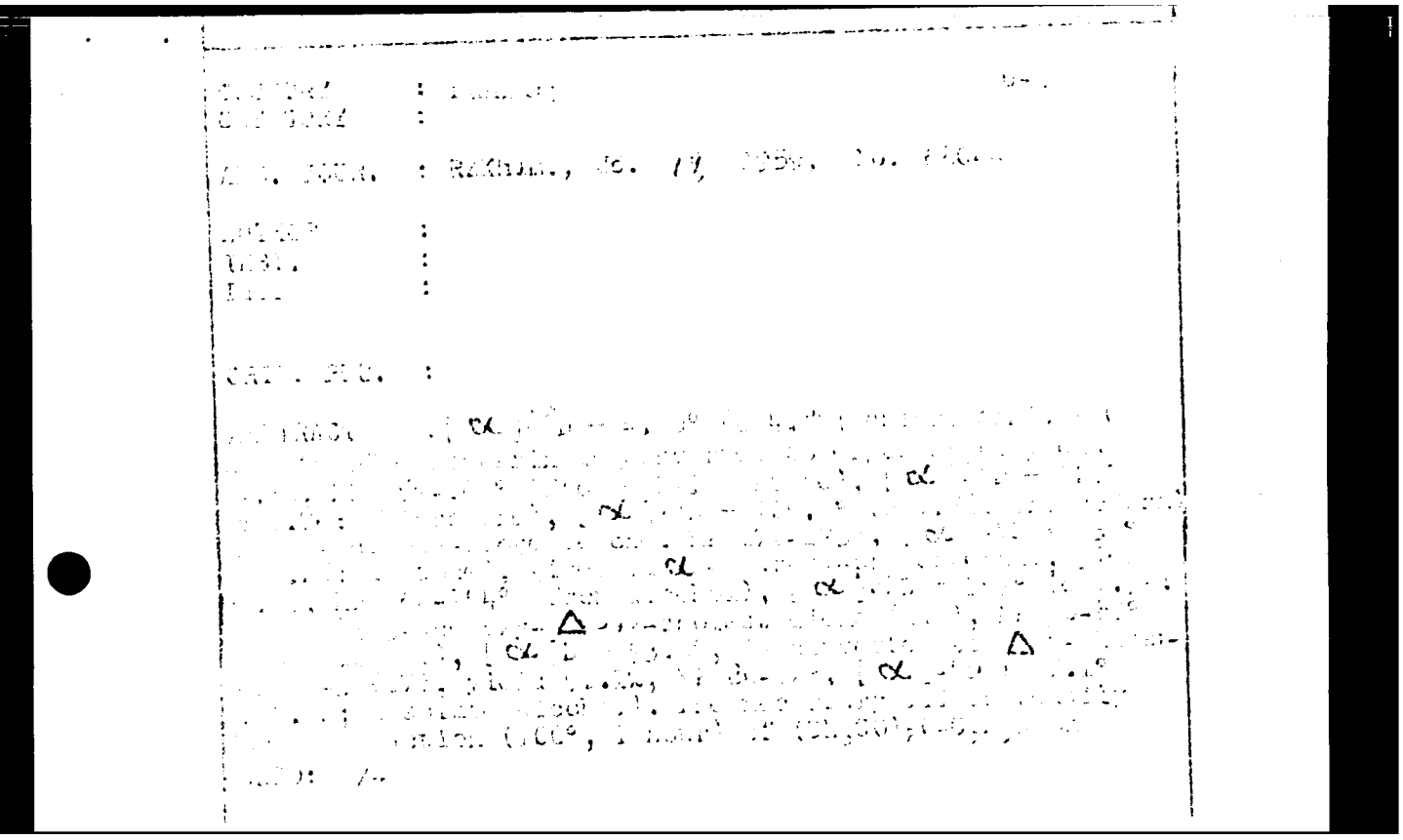
COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogues.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No. 19, 1959, No. [illegible]

TITLE : [illegible]

ORIG. PUB. : [illegible]

ABSTRACT : [illegible]

CARD: 1/2



G-3

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 19, 1959, No. 68044

[illegible] :
[illegible] :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Δ^{5}-cholestenone-3, MP [illegible], $[\alpha]_D$ - [illegible]; [illegible] these conditions IV does not yield III, [illegible] the preparation of which, from IV, the use of [illegible] necessary. Desacetylation of 3-enol-acetate of progesterone (V, the ketone) is also readily accomplished, with the formation of V, yield 92.8%, MP 125-127°, $[\alpha]_D$ + 197° (c 1.67; dioxane); estrone acetate gives [illegible] yield 99.5%, MP 252-254°, $[\alpha]_D$ + 155° (c 0.5; [illegible]). However, if on acetylation the [illegible] the subsequent desacetylation [illegible] α-[illegible] of Δ [illegible] al-[illegible] (VI, the keto-aldehyde), MP [illegible], $[\alpha]_D$ + [illegible],

CARD: 3/4

DORY, I., SZABO, G., OPOCZKY, P.

Investigations of compounds of sterance skeleton. IV. Ozonolysis of ergosterin derivatives in a reactor of continuous process. In German, p. 67

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 20, No. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessiosn, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

DORY, Istvan (Budapest IV Ujpest, To u.1-5); SZABO, Gabor (Budapest IV Ujpest, To u.1-5); OPOCZKY, Pal (Budapest IV Ujpest, To u.1-5)

Investigations of compounds of sterane skeleton V. A new method of introducing a hydroxyl group into position 21 of 20-ketopregnane drivatives. Acta chimica Hung 24 no.1:83-89 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Chinoin Pharmaceutical and Chemical works, Budapest.
(Sterane) (Hydroxyl group) (Carbonyl group)
(Pregnane) (Aldehydes) (Steroids)
(Corticosterone) (Acetates)

DORY, Istvan (Budapest); SZABO, Gabor (Budapest); OPOCZKY, Pal (Budapest)

Investigations by means of compounds of sterane skeleton. V. A new method for introducing the hydroxyl group into the twenty-first place of 20-keto-pregnane derivatives. Kem tud kozl MTA 15 no.1: 29-34 '61. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Chinoin Gyogyszer es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gvara, Budapest.
(Sterane) (Steroids) (Aldehydes)
(Corticosterone) (Acetates) (Hydroxyl group)
(Carbonyl group) (Pregnane)

DORY,Istvan,(Budapest IV..Ujpest,To u.1-3); GERI,Istvan,(Budapest IV., Ujpest,To u.1-3);LANYI,Gyougy,(Budapest IV.,Ujpest,To u. 1-3)

Investigations of compounds with sterane skeleton.VII.Data on the synthesis of 21-benzal compounds of 3,20-diketo-pregnane derivatives. (To be contd.) Acta chimica Hung 30 no.2:207-212 '62

1. Chinoin,Fabrik fur Arzneimittel und Chemische Produkte.

DORY,Istvan,(Budapest IV.,Ujpest,To u. 1-3); SZABO:,Gabor (Budapest IV., ~~Ujpest,To u.1-3~~)

Investigations of compounds with sterane skeleton.VIII. Contribution to the ozonolysis and reduction of 21-benzal-20-ketosteroids. Acta chimica Hung 30 no.2:213-219 '62

1. Chinoin,Fabrik fur Arzneimittel und Chemische Produkte.

L 38649-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6027654 SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/004/0174/0176

AUTHOR: Dorr, Istvan; Puklics, Maria

ORG: Chinoin Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products Works, Budapest (Chinoin Gyogyszer- es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara)

TITLE: New acylated derivatives of 4-aminoantipyrine

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, no. 4, 1966, 174-176

TOPIC TAGS: nonmetallic organic derivative, chemical synthesis, condensation reaction, organic chemistry

ABSTRACT: The synthesis and properties of sodium nicotinyl-p-aminobenzoate, sodium nicotinyl-o-aminobenzoate, nicotinyl-p-aminobenzoylaminoantipyrine, nicotinyl-p-aminobenzoylmethylaminoantipyrine, nicotinyl-p-aminobenzylaminoantipyrine, nicotinyl-o-aminobenzoylmethylaminoantipyrine, 2-(β-pyridyl)-3-3-antipyrylquinazolone-4, and p-acetamidobenzoylmethylaminoantipyrine were described. 2-(β-pyridyl)-3-(4'-antipyryl)-quinazole-4 was obtained in the ring-closing reaction during the condensation of nicotinyl-o-aminobenzoyl chloride with 4-aminoantipyrine. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas. [JPRS: 36,464]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 23Aug65 / OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1

DORY, L.

"Principles in Planning Rotation of Grassy Crops", P. 88, (AGRARTUDOMANY, Vol. 6, No. 3, Mar. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

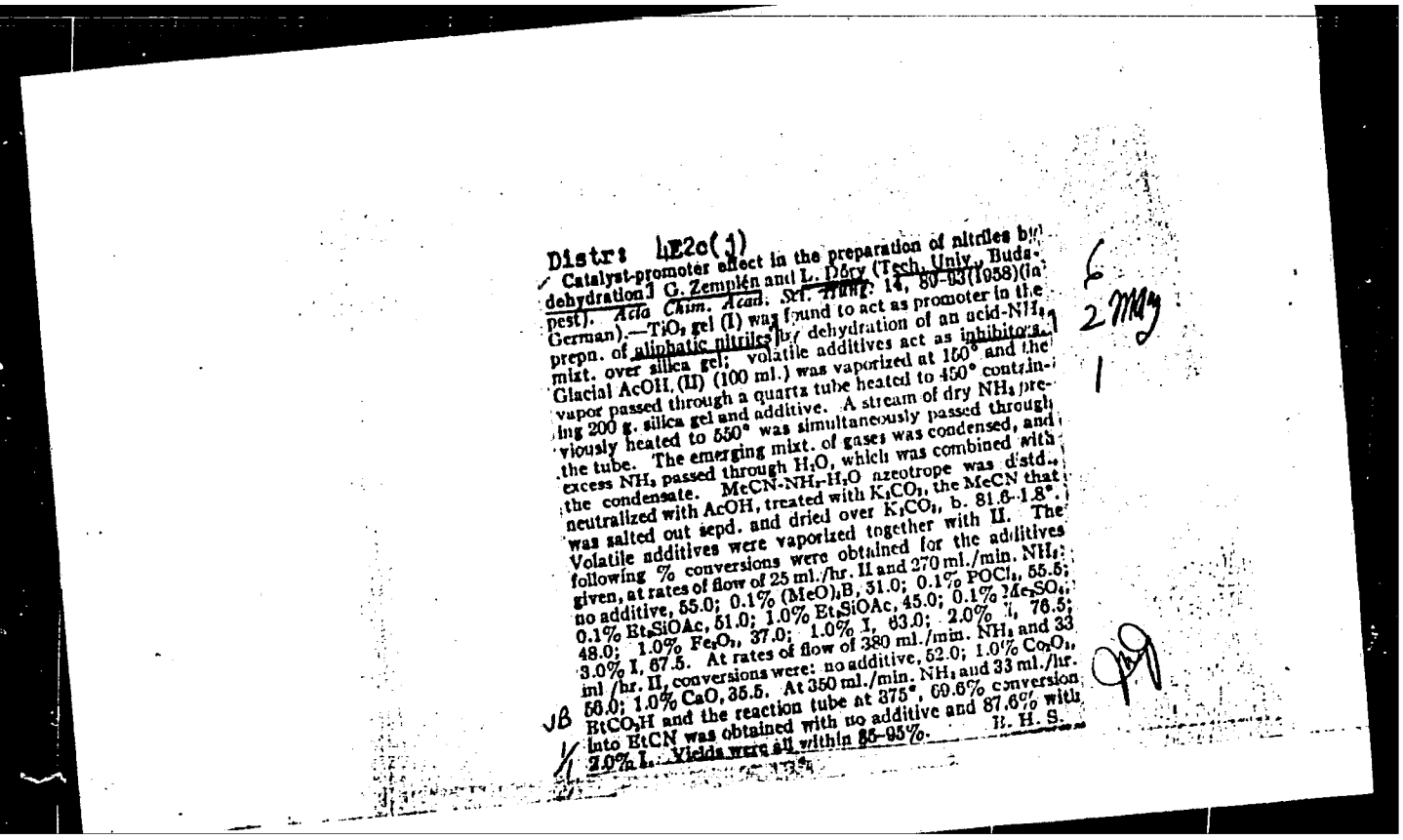
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

DORY, L.

DORY, L. Renewing grass lands by fallowing; a quick method in Keszthely. p. 107. For further improvement of our rice production; club days in the Association. p. 111.

Vol. 8, no. 3, Mar. 1956
AGRARTUDOMANY.
AGRICULTURE
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957



Distr: 4E2c(1)

Catalyst-promoter effect in the preparation of nitriles by dehydration. G. Zemplén and L. Déry (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 14, 80-93(1958)(in German).—TiO_2 gel (I) was found to act as promoter in the prepn. of aliphatic nitriles by dehydration of an acid-NH_3 mixt. over silica gel; volatile additives act as inhibitors. Glacial AcOH (II) (100 ml.) was vaporized at 150° and the vapor passed through a quartz tube heated to 450° containing 200 g. silica gel and additive. A stream of dry NH_3 previously heated to 550° was simultaneously passed through the tube. The emerging mixt. of gases was condensed, and excess NH_3 passed through H_2O, which was combined with the condensate. MeCN-NH_3-H_2O azeotrope was distd., neutralized with AcOH, treated with K_2CO_3, the MeCN that was salted out sepd. and dried over K_2CO_3, b. 81.6-1.8°. Volatile additives were vaporized together with II. The following % conversions were obtained for the additives given, at rates of flow of 25 ml./hr. II and 270 ml./min. NH_3: no additive, 55.0; 0.1% $(MeO)_3B$, 31.0; 0.1% Et_4SiOAc, 45.0; 0.1% Me_2SO_4, 48.0; 1.0% Et_4SiOAc, 51.0; 1.0% Fe_2O_3, 37.0; 1.0% I, 63.0; 2.0% I, 76.5; 3.0% I, 67.5. At rates of flow of 380 ml./min. NH_3 and 33 ml./hr. II, conversions were: no additive, 52.0; 1.0% Co_2O_3, 50.0; 1.0% CaO, 35.5. At 350 ml./min. NH_3 and 33 ml./hr. $BtCO_2H$ and the reaction tube at 375°, 69.6% conversion into BtCN was obtained with no additive and 87.6% with 2.0% I. Yields were all within 85-95%. B. H. S.

DORY, L.: SZABO, G.

Investigations of compounds of sterane skeleton, II. On the structure of ergosteron isomers. p.243

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, no. 2/3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, no. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

DORY, L.

Investigations of compounds of sterane skeleton, III. Dehalogenation of esters of cholesterine dibromide with the use of trialkyl phosphites. p. 253

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, no. 2/3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. VOL. 8, No. 9, September 1959

Uncl.

DORYABALSKAYA

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibriums, Phys. Chem. Analysis, Phase Transitions. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 52915.

Author : Doryabalskaya, Yakushensky, Kvapinsky.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Thermochemical Studies in the Field of Selenium Allotropy.

Orig Pub: Zesz. nauk. Politechn. lodzkiej, 1957, No 18, 45-56.

Abstract: The heat of transformation of amorphous Se into the metal when heated above the transformation point is determined as well as the heat of metal Se transformation into amorphous Se by means of

Card 1/2

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics, Thermo- B
chemistry, Equilibriums, Phys. Chem. Analysis,
Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 52915.

Abstract: mathematical analysis of cooling curves (Lasnev-
sky's method). In the author's opinion amorphous
Se (possibly the metal one as well) does not
represent chemical species as a result of which
the transformation is not complete and it depends
on temperature conditions during the preparation
of the Se samples. The heat of transformation
occurring in the interval from 70-80° is 14-16
cal/g.

Card 2/2

DORYANTSEVA, G.G.; SHEYNKER, Yu.N.

Determination of the number of hydroxyl and carbonyl groups in steroids by the bond intensity in infrared spectra. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 26 no.10:1290-1295 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Steroids--Spectra)

DORYWALSKI, J.

Kukurydza, wazna roslina pastewna

Warszawa, Poland, "Wiedza Powszechna", 1955. 52 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

DORYWALSKI, J.

Nasionoznawstwo roslin uprawnych. (Wyd. 1.) Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn. Rolnicze i Lesne, 1956. 728 p. (The knowledge of seeds of cultivated plants. 1st ed.)
DA Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

DORYNAISKI, W.

"Mathematico-statistical methods in geomorphology. p. 61." (PRZEGLAD GEOGRAFICZNY. POLISH GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW, Vol. 25, no. 2, 1953, Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: East European I. C. Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1953

DORYWALSKI, Mieczyslaw, [illegible]

Activities of the Geographic Institute, University, Lodz, during the 20-year period of the Polish People's Republic. Przegl geogr 36 no.3:559-566 '64.

DORYWALSKI, Tadeusz; FALDA, Zbigniew

Treatment of acute barbiturate poisoning. Polskie arch.med. wewn. 28 no.3:313-327 1958.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. A. Biernacki. Adres autorow: Warszawa, ul. Nowogrodzka 59, I Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M.
(BARBITURATES, poisoning
ther., case reports (Pol))

DORYWALSKI, Tadeusz; FALDA, Zbigniew

Severe luminal and cyclohexal poisoning treated with picrotoxin and levophed. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 28 no.3:345-352 1958.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. A. Biernacki. Adres: Warszawa ul. Nowogrodzka 59, I Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M.

(PHENOBARBITAL, poisoning,
ther., picrotoxin & arterenol (Pol))
(PICROTOXIN, therapeutic use
phenobarbital pois., with arterenol (Pol))
(ARTERENOL, therapeutic use
phenobarbital pois., with picrotoxin (Pol))

abstract

a case of a nineteen year old nurse (medical) being poisoned with 13 g of luminal and 8 g of cyclohexal was described. The treatment with picrotoxin, megimid, dapt -azole, levophed, etc. brought about recovery without obvious constitutional disorders.

see Ref. Zhur. Biol. No20 1958 No 94123

DORYWALSKI, Tadeusz, OPALKO, Stefan, SZJEWSKI, Janusz

Blood glucose, total & esterified cholesterol and phospholipids in peripheral vascular diseases. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 28 no.5:695-698 1958.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr. nauk med. A. Biernacki. Adres autora: Warszawa, ul. Nowogrodzka 59, I Klinika Chorob Wewn. A.M.

(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, blood in total & esterified cholesterol, phospholipids & sugar (Pol))
(BLOOD SUGAR, in various dis. peripheral vasc. dis. (Pol))
(CHOLESTEROL, in blood total & esterified cholesterol in peripheral vasc.dis.(Pol)

BIERNACKI, Andrzej; CZARNIECKI, Wincenty; DORYWALSKI, Tadeusz, GLIŃSKA, Danuta; KOWALSKA, Maria; KROTKIEWSKI, Andrzej; SICIŃSKI, Alfred STASIAKOWA, Lucja, SZAJEWSKI, Janusz; WALASZEWSKA, Barbara

Remote results of concervative therapy of peripheral vascular diseases. Polskie arch.med. wewn. 28 no.5:771-778 1958.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. A. Biernacki.
(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, ther.
drug. ther., follow-up (Pol))

DORYWALSKI, Tadeusz; GLINSKA, Danuta; PRZETAKIEWICZ, Zbigniew, SZCZERBAN, Jerzy

Novocain block in therapy chronic peripheral vascular diseases. Polskie arch.med. wewn. 28 no.5:831-833 1958

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. A. Biernacki i z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. T. Butkiewicz. Adres autora: Warszawa, ul. Nowogrodzka 59, I Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M.

(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, ther.
procaine block, statist. (Pol))
(PROCAINE, ther. use
block in peripheral vasc. dis., statist. (Pol))
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, in var. dis.
procaine nerve block in peripheral vasc. dis (Pol))

DORYWALSKI, Tadeusz, GLINSKA, Danuta

Treatment of chronic peripheral vascular diseases by intravenous typhoid vaccines . Polskie arch. med. wewn. 28 no.5:844-847 1958.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. A.Biernacki. Adres: Warszawa, ul. Nowogrodzka 59, I Klinika Chorob Wewn A.M.

(TYPHOID FEVER, immunology,
vaccine, ther. of peripheral vasc. dis. (Pol))
(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, ther.
typhoid vaccine (Pol))

DORYWALSKI, Z.

Time instability meter of pulse trains. Przem inst telekom prace 13 no.40:47-52 '63.

KARPOVSKAYA, R.L.; LEVDIKOVA, V.L.; DORZET, N.M.; REZNIKOV, V.M.

Chemical and physical inhomogeneity of dioxane lignin. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.6:1318-1324 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

DORZH, G.; GONCHARENKO, Ye.I. (L'vov, Poltavskaya ul., 9,kv.5); DAMDINSUREN, B.

History of anatomy in the Mongolian People's Republic. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 43 no.8:99-100 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra anatomii (zav. - G. Dorzh) Mongol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtorov: Mongol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika, Ulan-Bator, Meditsinskiy institut, kafedra anatomii (for Dorzh, Damdinsuren).

VACHNADZE, I.A.; GONCHARENKO, Ye.I.; DORZH, G. (Ulan-Bator)

Form, dimensions, and topography of the gallbladder in a vertical position of the body. Vrach. delo no.9:96-99 S 63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra anatomii (zav. - G.Dorzh) Mongol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta i Vtoraya ob"yedinennaya osobaya bol'nitsa. Rukovoditel' raboty - konsul'tant kafedry anatomii, dotsent Ye.I. Goncharenko.

(GALLBLADDER — RADIOGRAPHY)

DORZHIN, V.

From the point of view of an airborne radio operator. Grazhd. av. 22 no.8:15 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Starshiy bortradist podrazdeleniya samoletov Tu-114 Moskovskogo transportnogo upravleniya.

DORZHINKEVICH, I.B.; KOT, N.A.; VLASENKO, Yu.Ya.

New standard underground service storage of explosives. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:58-60 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

BELYAYEV, M.F., inzh.; DORZHIYEV, D.D., inzh.; ETKIN, L.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Vibratory pressure gauges. Priborostroenie no. 10:9-11 O '65
(MIRA 19:1)

L 5345-55
ETP(b)/ETC(m) WW
ACC NR: AP5026108 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/65/000/010/0009/0010

AUTHOR: Belyayev, M. F. (Engr.); Dorzhiyev, D. D. (Engr.); Etkin, L. G. (Candidate of technical sciences)

29
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Vibration-frequency pressure sensors

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 10, 1965, 9-10

TOPIC TAGS: pressure sensor, pressure transducer

ABSTRACT: The development of a new vibration-type pressure sensor is reported. Its operation depends on the variation of stress in a composite diaphragm deformed by the pressure being measured. The strained diaphragm initiates vibrations in an adapter connected to an oscillator whose feedback is again associated with the diaphragm. Two varieties of the sensor, for 50 and 100 atm, were tested; the sensor error was found to be 0.1% or lower; the effect of the ambient temperature (displacing the entire characteristic of the instrument) could be excluded. Formulas for designing the sensor are supplied. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 9 formulas and 2 tables. UDC: 62.531:621.3.083.08

Card 1/1 nd SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

0901 1170

DORZHIYEV, D.D., inzh.; RAMM, D.V., inzh.; ETKIN, L.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some problems in the theory of vibration-frequency transducers.
Priborostroenie no.3:10-13 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

L 11407-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/ S/032/63/029/005/021/022
EWT(m)/BDS ASD/AFFTC Ps-4/Pr-4 WH/K

AUTHORS: Supelov, S. V., Dorzhieyev, M. N. and Plechev, V. N. 67

TITLE: Dilatometer for study of thermal expansion of graphite 5

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 5, 1963, 624-625

TEXT: A device has been designed which measures the length of a test piece 150 mm long and 18 mm in diameter at 100° intervals during heating from 100 to 1000°C. The accuracy is within ± 0.001 mm. While oxidation is possible at 600°, graphite was heated to 1000° without use of an inert atmosphere. An incomplete hermetic seal with graphite plugs is sufficient to permit measuring a given test piece three times. Tests indicated that this device can be used to determine the thermal coefficient of linear expansion and the coefficient of anisotropy in investigating the material of graphite electrodes at temperatures up to 1000°C. There are two figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut and Chelyabinskiy elektrometallurgicheskiy kombinat (Chelyabinsk Pedagogical Institute and Chelyabinsk Electrometallurgical Combine)

Card 1/1

FRISH, M.A.; SMIRNOVA, A.S.; DORZHIYEVA, M.N.

Effect of vacuum pressing on the properties of graphite electrodes.
TSvet. met. 36 no.9:54-58 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

L 52300-65 EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EWG(m)/EPR/T/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/Peb
DIAAP RWH/WW/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5008807 S/0080/65/038/003/0537/0545

32
B

AUTHOR: Frish, M. A.; Smirnova, A. S.; Dorzhiyev, M. N.

TITLE: Examination of homogeneity in graphite electrodes using a radioactive sulfur isotope

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1965, 537-545

TOPIC TAGS: graphite electrode, tracer technique, sulfur, radioactive isotope

ABSTRACT: Radioactive isotope S^{35} was used in a study of optimizing the process of production of graphite electrodes. Use of S^{35} makes it possible to follow changes in the binder and other components of mold composition during the pressing and roasting operations. Pressing of graphite electrode molds on a piercing hydraulic press gives compact massive blocks. Such operation is most advantageous economically. However, it would be desirable to remove the scraps from the die after each charge. This requirement should be taken into account when considering modernization of the pressing operation. The piercing presses give molds with improved binder concentration within the 2-mm outer layer. Calcining in both open

Card 1/2

L 52300-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008807

and closed furnaces causes binder redistribution which improves the mechanical strength of the lower mold portions and increases their apparent density. The upper mold portions exhibit the reverse behavior. An excessive binder redistribution is avoided effectively by using the optimal heating rate required for converting binder into semicoke. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, MP

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 002

llc

Card 2/2

DORZHIYEV, M.N.; KUZIN, B.M.; SHUVAYEV, E.A.

Thermal insulation of graphitizing furnaces. TSvet. met. 38 no.4:
57-58 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

FRISH, M.A.; SMIRNOVA, A.S.; DORZHIYEV, M.N.

Study of the uniformity of graphitized electrodes using a radioactive sulfur isotope. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.3: 537-545 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted January 5, 1963.

5(3) SOV/79-29-7-25/83

AUTHORS: Radzhabli-Seidova, N. A., Khromov, S. I., Dorzhin, Ch., Balenkova, Ye. S., Treshchova, Ye. G., Kazanskiy, B. A.

TITLE: Contact Transformations of 1-Methyl-1-propylcyclohexane and 1-Methyl-1-butylcyclohexane on an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst (Kontaktnyye prevrashcheniya 1-metil-1-propiltsiklogeksana i 1-metil-1-butiltsiklogeksana na alyumosilikatnom katalizatore)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2219-2224 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors continued their investigations (Ref 1) and synthesized 1-methyl-1-propylcyclohexane and 1-methyl-1-butylcyclohexane over an aluminum silicate catalyst at 500°; under the earlier conditions also in this case gaseous hydrocarbons, a liquid condensate, and coke separated on the catalyst were obtained. The gaseous products were fractionated at low temperature by means of the apparatus TsIATIM-51-U and the composition of the separated fractions was determined by means of the apparatus VTI. In order to determine the composition of the condensate, rectification, chromatographic adsorption on silica gel as well as optical and chemical methods were applied of investigation. The following wt% were obtained for the

Card 1/2

Contact Transformations of 1-Methyl-1-propylcyclohexane and 1-Methyl-1-butylcyclohexane on an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst SOV/79-29-7-25/83

transformation products of 1-methyl-1-propyl cyclohexane: gaseous hydrocarbons 23.8%, liquid paraffins 5.9%, naphthenes 20.5%, aromatic hydrocarbons 33.3%, coke 16.5% . The following resulted from 1-methyl-1-butylcyclohexane: gaseous hydrocarbons 30.6%, liquid paraffins 4.8%, naphthenes 17.0%, aromatic hydrocarbons 41.3%, coke 5.8%. The results obtained confirm the rules set up already earlier (Ref 1) for the catalytic transformation of 1,1-dimethyl cyclohexane and 1-methyl-1-ethyl cyclohexane. Also in this case the main products were aromatic hydrocarbons. In the gaseous products saturated hydrocarbons predominate (propane and butane). With increasing number of the carbon atoms in the alkyl group of the above compounds also the intensity of catalytic transformation increases. There are 6 tables and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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