MINSKER, K.S.; ETLIS, V.S.

Mechanism of sterospecific polymerization. Usp. khim. i tekh. polim. no.3:14-38 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Polymerization)

S/064/60/000/005/003/009
B015/B058

AUTHORS: Shevlyakov, A. S., Etlis, V. S., Minsker, K. S., Degtyareva, L. M., Fedoseyeva, G. T., Kucherenko, M. M.

TITLE: Stereospecific Polymerization of Styrene

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 5, pp. 10 - 15

TEXT: In the paper under review, details on the stereospecific polymerization of styrene are discussed and experimental results are mentioned in connection with a previous report (Ref. 11) on the production of isotactic polystyrene by means of a catalytic system consisting of triethyl aluminum and $TiCl_3$. The α-form of $TiCl_3$, showing a high stereospecificity, was used in the experiments. It was established that the yield of styrene isomers (of the amorphous and isotactic fractions) depends on the dilution of the reaction mixture (Table 1) and work was conducted with a concentration of from 7 to 10% triethyl aluminum. Reducing the relative amount of triethyl aluminum impairs the stereospecificity and increases the yield of the amorphous product. An increase

Card 1/2

of the molar ratio of triethyl aluminum to $TiCl_3$ above 1 : 1 at a concentration of the former of 7% and an experimental temperature of 90° and 120°C leads to increased formation of amorphous fraction, but it does not change the yield of isotactic fraction (Table 2). Temperature (with variations of from 60° to 150°C) exerted a marked influence on the yield of amorphous fraction, but not on that of the isotactic fraction. The following polymerization conditions are recommended: concentration of triethyl aluminum in the solution: 5.0-7.0%, molar ratio between triethyl aluminum and $TiCl_3$ = 1 : 1, weight ratio between styrene and $TiCl_3$ = 12-20 : 1, reaction temperature 90-150°C, duration of reaction 3-5 hours. The properties of polystyrene obtained in the stereospecific synthesis are finally discussed and the advantages of the crystalline product (Table 3) are pointed out. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 20 references: 6 Soviet, 5 US, 2 British, 2 German, 4 Italian, and 1 Japanese.

SHEVLYAKOV, A. S.; ETLIS, V. S.; MINSKER, K. S.; DEGTYAREVA, L. M.; FEDOSEYEVA, G. T.; KUCHERENKO, M. M.

Stereospecific polymerization of styrene. Khim. prom. no.5:362-367 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Styrene) (Polymerization)

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; LIKHTEROV, V.R.; ETLIS, V.S.

Decomposition of acetylcyclohexanesulfonyl peroxide in organic solvents. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. fiz.-org. khim. AN BSSR no.8:44-50 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Cyclohexanesulfonyl peroxide)

PEREPLETCHIKOVA, Ye.M.; ETLIS, V.S.; KALUGIN, A.A.

Quantitative determination of ethyl cellosolve and of water, ethanol, and ethylene glycol present in it. Zav.lab. 26 no.2: 154-156 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Ethanol) (Ethylene Glycol)

5.3600, 5.3400

7791
SOV/79-30-2-64/78

AUTHORS: Razuvayev, G. A., Spasskaya, I F., Etlis, V. S.

TITLE: Chlorination of Propylene Glycol

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 2, pp 653-657 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The chlorination of propylene glycol initiated by UV irradiation, acetyl cyclohexylsulfonyl peroxide, or azo-bis-isobutyronitrile gave a mixture consisting of 10-15% dichloropyruvic acid (I), 24-28% 1,1,3-trichloracetone (III), and 15-21% of an ester of dichloropyruvic acid and propylene chlorohydrin (II). The formation of the above compounds can be explained by the oxidation and chlorination reactions accompanied by esterification. Carbonyl compounds (pyruvic aldehyde, acetylcarbinol, and hydroxypropanal) are formed first. Hydrogen chloride formed in the chlorination reacts with propylene glycol and gives chiefly 1-chloropropanol-2 and water. The former is oxidized by

Card 1/2

Chlorination of Propylene Glycol

77913
SOV/79-30-1-64/[illegible]

chlorine to 1,1,3-trichloroacetone, and the simultaneous oxidation and chlorination of pyruvic aldehyde give dichloropyruvic acid. The oxidation of both OH groups in propylene glycol competes here with the reaction of propylene glycol and HCl. It can be inferred from the above that the presence of water in the starting propylene glycol assists the oxidation and should improve the yield of I. Actually, the chlorination of 50% and 25% aqueous mixtures of propylene glycol gave I in 40% yield as compared with 10-15% yield of chlorination of anhydrous propylene glycol. The chlorination of 34% aqueous solution of pyruvic aldehyde under UV irradiation gave I in 81% yield. Mercury quartz lamp PRK-2 was used in the experiments. Time of chlorination was 60-80 hr. There are 8 references, 1 U.K., 1 Czechoslovak, 3 German, 3 Soviet. The U.K. reference is: Brit. Pat. 354798.

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1959

Card 2/2

26294
S/190/61/003/008/007/019
B110/B218

15,8050

AUTHORS: Razuvayev, G. A., Etlis, V. S., Kirillov, N. I., Samarina, Ye. M.

TITLE: New peroxide compounds obtained on the basis of cyclic ketones as initiators for polymerization of vinyl compounds

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 8, 1961, 1176-1180

TEXT: Since arylated or acylated derivatives of hydroxycyclohexyl hydroperoxides are good initiators for radical polymerizations, the authors aimed at synthesizing alkyloxy formylated derivatives of bis-(1-hydroperoxycycloalkyl)-peroxides having the general formula $R_1O-\overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}}-OO-R_2-OO-R_2-OO-\overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}}-OR_1$, where $R_1 = CH_3$, C_2H_5, C_6H_{11}; R_2 = gem-cyclohexyl and gem-cyclopentyl. Synthesis proceeded according to the equation: $MeOO-R_2-OO-R_2-OOMe + 2\ R_1O-\overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}}-Cl \rightarrow R_1O-\overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}}-OO-R_2-OO-R_2-OO-\overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}}-OR_1 + 2\ MeCl$; (Me = alkali metal). It was performed under virulent stirring in

Card 1/5

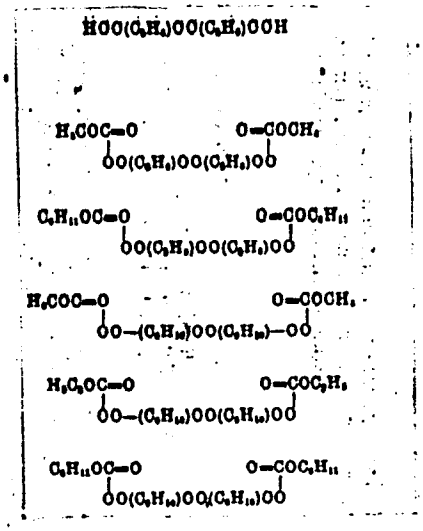
New peroxide compounds obtained on ...

low-boiling hydrocarbons which served as a medium, and at a temperature of T ~ 5°C. The alkali salts of the initial dihydroperoxides were obtained in ether solution from the hydroxides of the alkali metals and bis-(1-hydroperoxycycloalkyl)-peroxide. The following structural formulas of the peroxides synthesized are given:

X

Card 2/5

New peroxide compounds obtained on ...



Card 3/5

26294
S/190/61/003/008/007/019
B110/B218

New peroxide compounds obtained on ...

The authors also made an attempt to obtain bis-1(-alkylpercarbonate-cycloalkyl)-peroxides directly from the hydroperoxides and esters of chlorocarbonic acid, in the presence of pyridine, which failed since the final product could not be isolated in pure form. The compounds synthesized are white, crystalline substances, readily soluble in diethyl ether, acetone, benzene, poorly soluble in alcohols and hydrocarbons, and unsoluble in H_2O. The substance decomposes at melting temperature and explodes above 150°C, especially on friction or impact. Measurements of the polymerization rate of vinyl chloride (10% at 45°C, 0.05 mole% of initiator) and of methyl methacrylate led to the following results: (1) the initial bis-(1-hydroperoxycycloalkyl)-peroxides exhibit the same initiating effect as benzoyl peroxide; (2) bis-(1-alkylpercarbonate-cyclohexyl)-peroxides have the two-fold, and (3) the corresponding cyclopentyl compounds have the three-fold initiating effect as compared to benzoyl peroxide. In addition, the authors found that with both cyclohexyl and cyclopentyl compounds the above effect depended on R_1 in the following order: $C_6H_{11} < C_2H_5 < CH_3$. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 8 references: 2 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet.

Card 4/5

New peroxide compounds obtained on ...

The three most important references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 1: W. Cooper, J. Chem. Soc., 1951, 1340; Ref. 5: M. S. Kharasch, G. Sosnovsky, J. Org. Chem., 23, 1322, 1958; Ref. 8: N. Milas, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 61, 2430, 1939.

SUBMITTED: October 7, 1960

Card 5/5

88489

S/079/61/031/001/024/025
B001/B066

5.3200 2209

AUTHORS: Razuvayev, G. A., Likhterov, V. R., and Etlis, V. S.

TITLE: Study of the Thermal Decomposition of Acetyl-cyclohexane-sulfonyl Peroxide in Different Solvents

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1961, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 274 - 280

TEXT: The authors studied some reactions of acetyl-cyclohexane-sulfonyl peroxide which gives two different radicals in the homolytic decomposition, i. e. cyclo-$C_6H_{11}SO_2O^{\cdot}$ and $CH_3COO^{\cdot}$. Their properties could be compared and some new data on the reaction mechanism of acyl peroxides could be obtained in this way. Organic solvents with different capability of giving off their hydrogen atoms to free peroxide radicals, and saturated halogen-containing solvents were selected for this thermal peroxide decomposition. Kinetic studies wer performed in isopropyl alcohol, cyclohexane, benzene, and carbon tetrachloride. The decomposition reaction was found to obey the kinetic law of first order (Diagrams 1 - 4) (Ref. 5). The activation energies in the corresponding solvents were calculated from the slope of

Card 1/3

the straight line (Diagram 5). They were (kcal/mole) in i-C_3H_7OH: 25.5; in cyclo-C_6H_{12}: 23.4; in C_6H_6: 25.6; in CCl_3: 26.8. The results indicate that the decomposition rate of acetyl-cyclohexane-sulfonyl peroxide decreases in the following order, depending on the solvents used: isopropyl alcohol > cyclohexane > benzene > CCl_4. It must be noted that the values of the activation energies of these solvents differ little from one another. On reaction of the peroxide with the above solvents the following compounds were obtained: cyclohexane- and cyclohexene sulfonic acids, acetic acid, methane, methyl chloride, CO_2, methyl- and cyclohexyl esters of cyclohexane sulfonic acid, hexachloro ethane, acetone, cyclohexene. The kinetic studies of the thermal decomposition of acetyl-cyclohexane-sulfonyl peroxide, as well as the data of analysis and identification of the separated products suggest two reaction routes, a) a free-radical mechanism and b) a molecular reaction. Ad a) equations (1) - (5), ad b) equation (6):

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; ETLIS, V.S.; GROBOV, L.N.

Interaction between sulfurous anhydride and certain alkylene oxides. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1328-1332 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Sulfur dioxide)
(Olefins)

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; ETLIS, V.S.; GROBOV, L.N.

Degradation of some low molecualr weight polysulfites. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1332-1334 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Sulfites)

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; ETLIS, V.S.; GROBOV, L.N.

Preparation of cyclic alkenethiocarbonates. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.5:588-589 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Carbonic acid)

SPASSKAYA, I.F.; ETLIS, V.S.

Interaction between dichloropyrotartaric acid and primary aromatic amines. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.7:2406-2410 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Pyrotartaric acid) (Amines)

30985
S/190/62/004/003/005/023
B110/B144

53830

AUTHORS: Likhterov, V. R., Etlis, V. S., Razuvayev, G.A., Gorelik, A. V.

TITLE: Unsymmetrical organosulfonic acyl peroxides as initiators of vinyl polymerization

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 3, 1962, 357-360

TEXT: Unsymmetrical organosulfonic acyl peroxides were synthesized by interaction of the Ba salt of perbenzoic acid (from $NaCOOOC_6H_5$ and $BaCl_2$) with 75 % molar excess of the corresponding sulfochloride in the presence of an equimolecular water amount in the range 0 to 5°C:

$2RSO_2Cl + Ba(COOOC_6H_5)_2 \xrightarrow{H_2O} 2RSO_2OOCOC_6H_5 + BaCl_2$. The following compounds were obtained: benzoyl methane sulfonyl ($CH_3SO_2OOCOC_6H_5$) (I), benzoyl ethane sulfonyl ($C_2H_5SO_2OOCOC_6H_5$) (II), benzoyl propane-1-sulfonyl ($C_3H_7SO_2OOCOC_6H_5$) (III), benzoyl propane-2-sulfonyl (iso-$C_3H_7SO_2OOCOC_6H_5$)(IV)

Card 1/2

with yields of 43 %, 60 %, 32.7 %, 35 %, melting points 54, 46.5, 24, 49°C, active oxygen content 7.26, 6.80, 6.42, 6.35 %. Since benzoyl benzyl sulfonyl could not be separated in a pure state, the yield (28.5 %) was titrated iodometrically. Crystalline peroxides are well soluble in organic solvents except alcohols and hydrocarbons. Free from acid chloride, they can be kept for months at temperatures from -5 to 0°C. They fuse in the process of decomposition. They disengage iodine from acidulated KI solution and are decomposed by sulfochlorides. In order to determine the initiating action of II and IV (concentration: 0.004 mole/liter), the methyl methacrylate polymerization was investigated by dilatometry at different temperatures, and a considerably greater activity was established than that of benzoyl peroxide. Constants of polymerization rate at 20, 35, 45°C for II: 3.65, 17.50, 35.50 mole$^{0.5}$liter$^{0.5}$·sec^{-1}; for IV: 4.87, 19.00, 46.20 mole$^{0.5}$liter$^{0.5}$.sec^{-1}. Activation energy for II: 19.7; for IV: 17.3 kcal/mole. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 8 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: L. M. Crovatt, R.K.McKee, J. Organ. Chem., 24, 2031, 1959; I. B. Johnson, I. B.Douglass, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 61, 2548, 1939.

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1961

Card 2/2

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; ETLIS, V.S.; GROBOV, L.N.

Interaction of some alkene oxides with carbon oxysulfide.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:994-996 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Ethers) (Carbonyl sulfide)

ETLIS, V.S.; DEGTYAREVA, L.M.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Reaction of selenious anhydride with oxides of certain alkenes.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.5:1508-1511 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Selenium oxide) (Oxides)

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; LIKHTEROV, V.R.; ETLIS, V.S.

Reactions of benzoylalkanesulfonyl peroxides with organic solvents. (MIRA 15:6)
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.6:2033-2039 Je '62.
(Sulfonic acids) (Peroxides)

ETLIS, V.S.; GROBOV, L.N.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Interaction of some alkene oxides with carbonyl sulfide. Part 2.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2940-2942 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Ethers) (Carbonyl sulfide)

ETLIS, V.S.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Interaction of chloro derivatives of alkenethiocarbonates with ammonia and amines. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.4:838-840 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom universitete im. N.I.Lobachevskogo. 2. Chlen-korrespodent AN SSSR (for Razuvayev).

(Thiocarbonates)
(Ammonia)
(Amines)

ETLIS, V.S.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Interaction of 3-aminopropene-1,2-thiocarbonate with ammonia and amines. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.3:633-635 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. N.I.Lobschevskogo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Razuvayev).
(Thiocarbonates)(Ammonia)(Amines)

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; YEGOROCHKIN, A.N.; ETLIS, V.S.; SINEOKOV, A.P.

Study of the reaction of methyl isothiocyanate with ethylene oxide by the proton magnetic resonance method. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.8:1518-1521 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. Lobachevskogo.
(Isothiocyanates) (Ethylene oxide) (Spectrum analysis)

S/079/63/033/001/009/023
D205/D307

AUTHORS: Razuvayev, G. A., Kirillov, A. I. and Etlis, V. S.

TITLE: Thermal decomposition of bis(1-methylpercabonatocyclohexyl) peroxide (I)

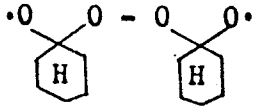
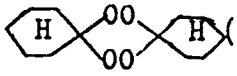
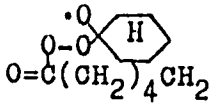
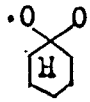
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 1, 1963, 131-138

TEXT: The kinetics of the thermal decomposition of I were studied in the range 50 - 85°C, in iso-propanol, cyclohexane, benzene and CCl_4, finding that the reactions were of 1st order; the rate was fastest in the propanol and was approximately equal in the other solvents tested. The overall activation energies were 30.2 (iso-PrOH), 24.5 (cyclo-$C_6H_{12}\cdot C_6H_6$) and 23.4 kcal/mole (CCl_4). The decomposition products were CO_2, CH_3OH, 6-caprolactone, n-caproic acid, 6-hydroxycaproic acid, and a cyclic cyclohexyl diperoxide. Some interaction with the solvent was observed, obtaining acetone in iso-PrOH, cyclohexene in C_6H_{12}, and hexachloroethane in CCl_4 and $CHCl_3$.

Card 1/2

S/079/63/033/001/009/023
D205/D307

Thermal decomposition of ...

In the mechanism proposed, I forms  (II), by loss of $2CH_3OC(=O)O\cdot$ radicals (which decompose to $CH_3O\cdot$ and CO_2), which then (a) recombines to give  (V) and (b) gives rise to a new radical  (III). The radical III decomposes in turn to  (IV) and a lactone $O{=}C(CH_2)_4CH_2$ (VI), and IV dimerizes to V or goes over to VI. The effects of solvents are discussed.

There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1962

Card 2/2

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; ETLIS, V.S.; GROBOV, L.N.

Reaction of some oxides and thiooxides of alkenes with hydrogen sulfide. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.4:1366-1369 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Olefins) (Oxides) (Hydrogen sulfide)

ETLIS, V.S.

Reaction of ethylene monothiocarbonate with alkene oxides.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3378-3381 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; KIRILLOV, A.I.; ETLIS, V.S.

Thermal decomposition of bis[1-alkyl(aryl)-percarbonatocycloalkyl] peroxides in benzene. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.12:3989-3993 D '63.

Thermal decomposition of bis[alkyl(aryl)percarbonatocycloalkyl] peroxides in isopropyl alcohol. Ibid.:3993-3998 (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AP4025005 S/0062/64/000/003/0426/0430

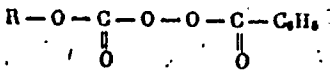
AUTHOR: Razuvayev, G. A.; Dodonov, V. A.; Etlis, V. S.

TITLE: Perbenzoylalkyl(aryl)carbonates.
Communication 1. Polymerization initiators for vinyl compounds.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1964, 426-430

TOPIC TAGS: perbenzoylalkylcarbonate, perbenzoylarylcarbonate, synthesis, polymerization initiator, vinyl chloride, methylmethacrylate, polymerization, mixed acyl peroxide, benzoate radical, alkyloxy radical, phenoxy radical, perbenzoylmethylcarbonate, perbenzoylcyclohexylcarbonate, activation energy, polymerization rate

ABSTRACT: Mixed acyl peroxides were synthesized; these will decompose thermally to form simultaneously, benzoate and alkyloxy radicals and thus act as effective polymerization initiators for vinyl compounds. Perbenzoylalkyl(aryl)carbonates of the general formula



Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4025005

where R = CH_3, C_6H_5 or C_6H_{11} were synthesized by reacting the appropriate alkyl or aryl chloroformate with perbenzoic acid salts in ether solution at 10 C with vigorous agitation:

$$R'-O-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C}-Cl + MetOOC-C_6H_5 \rightarrow R'-O-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C}-OO-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C}-C_6H_5 + MetCl$$

The R = CH_3 compound is a liquid; the other two are white crystalline materials. All are insoluble in water, soluble in organics and can be stored at low temperatures for a long time. Perbenzoylphenylcarbonate is not a polymerization initiator since it forms phenoxy radicals which inhibit radical processes. Perbenzoylmethyl- and perbenzolycyclohexyl- carbonates are effective initiators. At 35 C their activity is 10 times greater than that of benzoyl peroxide in vinyl chloride polymerization; at 45 C it is 6-7 times greater for methylmethacrylate polymerization. They are also effective at temperatures of 25-30 C. The apparent activation energy of perbenzoylcyclohexylcarbonate on the polymerization of methylmethacrylate is 13.9 kcal/mol and for vinyl chloride, E is approximately 12.8 kcal/mol. The rate of vinyl chloride polymerization is proportional to the square root of the initiator concentration. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 4 figures and 2 equations.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4025005

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. N. I. Lobachevskogo (Scientific Research Institute for Chemistry at the Gorkovsk State University)

SUBMITTED: 08Oct62 DATE ACQ: 17Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

ETLIS, V. S.; SINEOKOV, A. P.; RAZUVAYEV, G. A.

Interaction of ethylene oxide with methyl isothiocyanate. Izv AN SSSR Ser Khim no. 4:737-738 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; DODONOV, V.A.; ETLIS, V.S.

Peroxybenzoylalkyl (aryl) carbonates. Report No.1: Initiators of polymerization of vinyl compounds. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.3: 426-430 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. Lobachevskogo.

ETLIS, V.S.; TROFIMOV, N.N.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Chlorination of olefin oxides. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.8:2784-2787 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ETLIS, V.S.

Oxidation of some alkenethiocarbonates by hydrogen peroxide.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.9:2992-2996 S '64.

Preparation and properties of some alkenedithiocarbonates.
Ibid.:2996-2999

(MIRA 17:11)

ETLIS, V.S.; SHEOKOV, A.P.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Reaction of alkene oxides with isothiocyanates. Part 1.
Zhur. obshch. khim. 34 no.12:4018-4022 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

Reactions of alkene oxides with isothiocyanates. Part 2: Synthesis and properties of 2-phenylimino-1-thio-3-oxalane. Ibid.: 4090-4094

ETLIS, V.S.; SINEOKOV, A.P.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Reaction of alkene oxides with methylisothiocyanate. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.11:2051-2055 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ETLIS, V.S.

Certain aminothiocarbonate reactions. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.4:730-735 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

ETLIS, V.S.; TROFIMOV, N.N.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Chlorination of some alkene sulfides. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.3:475-479 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

L 13621-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) RPL WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6000976 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0057/0058

AUTHORS: Etlis, V. S.; Sineokov, A. P.; Razuvayev, G. A.

25
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining sulfur-containing polyurethanes. Class 39, No. 176397 [announced by State Unified Scientific Research Institute of Organochlorine Products and Acrylates (Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlororganicheskikh produktov i akrilatov)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 57-58

TOPIC TAGS: sulfur, sulfur compound, urethane, catalyst, amine, ethylene compound

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining sulfur-containing polyurethanes by the interaction of isocyanates and thioisocyanates with a sulfur-containing compound in the presence of a catalyst (ternary amines). To increase the thermal resistance of the polyurethanes, ethylene sulfide is used as the sulfur-containing compound.

1 H4.55 1

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Apr62

Card 1/1 HW UDC: 678.664:547.313.2'569.2

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; ETLIS, V.S.; MOROZOVA, Ye.P.

Isomerization of some substituted olefin oxides induced by hydroxyl radicals. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1567-1570 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted July 15, 1964.

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; ETLIS, V.S.; TROFIMOV, N.N.

Chlorination of some olefin oxides by tert-butyl hypochlorite.
Zhur. org. khim. 1 no. 12:2128-2131 D 65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted December 12, 1964.

L 23024-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6007659 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0022/0022

AUTHOR: Likhterov, V. R.; Etlis, V. S.; Tkachenko, Yu. I.; Grobov, L. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of preparing vinyl chloride. Class 12, No.178368

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 22

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl chloride, chlorination, ethylene

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of preparing vinyl chloride by high-temperature chlorination of ethylene. To simplify the procedure, the chlorination is carried out with water vapor. The molar ratio for ethylene, chlorine, and water vapor is 1:1:4--5, respectively. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 06May63/

Card 1/1 UDC: 547:313.2'322.07

KOVAL'CHUK, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZUYKOVA, V.I., inzh.; ETMANOV, S.Ya., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Mechanizing the repair of automobile tires] Opyt mekhanizatsii protsessov remonta avtomobil'nykh shin. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1948. 14 p. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta.
(Automobiles--Tires)

BARASHKOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KAZAKOV, Nikolay Andreyevich, inzh.; ETMANOV, S.Ya., red.; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Improving the organization of maintenance and repair of automobiles in automotive transportation units] Puti uluchsheniia organizatsii tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia i remonta avtomobilei v avtokhoziaistvakh. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1959. 45 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)

KATS, Anatoliy Moiseyevich; ETMANOV, S.Ya., red.; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Manual for painters in automotive transportation units] Posobie maliaru avtokhoziaistva. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1959. 69 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Automobiles--Painting)

ETMANOV, S.Ya., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Operating and technical characteristics and the use of motor-vehicle fuels, lubricants and special-purpose liquids]Eksploatatsionno-tekhnicheskie svoistva i primenenie avtomobil'nykh topliv, smazochnykh materialov i spetszhidkostei; sbornik statei. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1959. 84 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta.
(Motor vehicles--Lubricants) (Motor fuels)

VOL, TSalel' Moiseyevich; ETMANOV, S.Ya., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Using plastics and adhesives in the repair of motor vehicles] Primenenie plastmass i kleev pri remonte avtomobilei. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1961. 119 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair)
(Adhesives) (Plastics)

PONIZOVKIN, A.N.; NTMANOV, S.Ya.; VINOGRADOV, V.V.; SHURKINA, V.S.
Prinimali uchastiye: BRUSYANTSEV, N.V.; KOVAL'CHUK, V.P.;
RYTCHENKO, V.I.; RUBETS, D.A.; KLINKOVSHTEYN, G.I.;
FILIN, A.G., red.izd-va; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Brief manual on motor vehicles] Kratkii avtomobil'nyi spravochnik. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1961. 461 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta (for Ponizovkin, Ntmanov, Vinogradov, Shurkina).
(Motor vehicles)

PONIZOVKIN, A.N.; SHURKINA, V.S.; KUZNETSOV, V.A.; TUZOVSKIY, I.D.; ETMANOV, S.Ya.; VINOGRADOV, V.V.; VLASKO, Yu.M.; GRINBERG, P.I.,red.; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Brief handbook on motor vehicles] Kratkii avtomomibl'nyi spravochnik. Izd.4., perer. i dop. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 311 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta. 2. Laboratoriya gruzovykh avtomobiley i avtopoyezdov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta avtomobil'nogo transporta (for all except Grinber, Bodanova). (Motor vehicles)

L 18810-63 EWT(1)/FS(v)-2/BDS/ES(a)/ES(j)/ES(c)/ES(k) AMD/AFFTC/
ASD Pb-4 A/DD
ACCESSION NR: AP3005965 P/0044/63/000/008/0059/0063

AUTHOR: Bielicki, Z. (Col., M.D.), Haduch, S. (Col. M. D.), Etmanowicz, S. (Lt. Col., Eng) 66

TITLE: Overload centrifuge for tests on flight personnel

SOURCE: Wojskowy przeglad lotniczy, no. 8, 1963, 59-63

TOPIC TAGS: centrifuge two-motor drive, Leonard circuit, flight personnel check

ABSTRACT: The overload centrifuge tests the effects of overweight between 1 and 30 times gravity, at normal and reduced atmospheric pressures. It also serves to test the strength of materials and apparatus subject to these stresses. The centrifuge is driven by two d.-c. motors, 440 v, 220 kw each, 600 rpm. The active radius of cabin rotation is 9 m. overload regulation may be either by hand or automatic. Recorders and amplifiers transmitting body reactions are connected by cables to an outside board. The range of centrifuge operation is represented on Figure 1 of Enclosure 1 according to the following order: start I, stabilized operation I, start II, stabilized operation II, braking I, stabilized operation III, braking II. Time of stable operation may be set between

Card 1/8

0 and 30 min. The shortest time for obtaining an acceleration of 22 g is 4.5 sec.; time for obtaining max acceleration is 30 sec. The increase in acceleration is in 0.3 g steps. The direction of acceleration action may be changed by changing the position of pilot's seat. In case of an accident the machine may be brought to rest in 5-6 sec. from a 22 g figure and in 9.5 sec. from a 30 g figure. Pressure in the cabin is continuous up to 20 mm Hg, at 75 m/sec velocity. Decompression up to 250 Hg may be attained in 1 sec. The cross section of the centrifuge in its building is shown on Figure 2. The building has two floors, with rooms for machinery and servicing. The two d.c. motors driving the arm are connected in Leonard circuit. The turning moments are transmitted through two sets of transmission gears. Braking may be accomplished either with motors or through pneumatic brakes. The Gleason gear has a 1:2.6 ratio. The gear ratio at shaft is 1:5.25. The arm is connected to the main shaft by means of a head with a special collar. On the head are located also the transformer and a TV set. At the end of the arm there is a bearing for cabin suspension. The vacuum installation is inside the arm. It is possible to regulate the position angle of the pilot cabin. Cross section of the cabin is shown on Figure 4 of Enclosure 4. Position of the body in the cabin may be changed, and also may be changed the direction in which the artificial

L 18810-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3005965

gravity force will act, using special weights for this purpose. The cabin is hermetically sealed permitting to maintain pressure below atmospheric. The centrifuge permits to conduct a full set of tests including those simulating high altitude. Orig. art. has 4 figures

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 26Aug63 ENCL: 04

SUB CODE: CG, AS NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ETMEKCHYAN, A., inzh.

The first thermal electric power plant in Armenia. Prom. Arm. 6 no.6:16-19 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Yerevanskaya teploelektrotsentral'.
(Erivan—Electric power plants)

ETMEKDZHIYAN, A.A.

Ways of lowering building costs in organizations of the Main Administration of the Moscow Construction Industry. Gor.khoz.Mosk.30 no.1:6-11 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavmosstroya.
(Moscow--Construction industry--Costs)

ETMEKDZHIYAN, A.A.; IONAS, B.Ya., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; MASLOV, N.A., red. izd-va; STEPANOVA, E.S., tekhn.red.

[Lowering costs of housing construction in Moscow; practices of the Main Administration of Housing and Public Construction in the City of Moscow] Snizhenie stoimosti zhilishchnogo stroitel'stva v Moskve; iz opyta raboty Glavmosstroia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 63 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Moscow--Housing--Costs)

ETMEKDZHIYAN, A.A.

Problems in the economy of housing construction. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 31 no.3:3-7 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavmosstroya.
(Moscow--Construction industry--Costs)

ETMEKDZHIYAN, A.

Decrease the expenditure of labor, materials and money in housing construction. Na stroi. Mosk. 1 no.2:1-4 F '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Pervyy zanestitel' nachal'nika Glavmosstroya.
(Moscow--Construction industry--Costs)

[redacted]

NTMEKDZHIYAN, A.A.

Moscow construction industry in 1959-1965. Stroi. mat. 5 no.1:6-12 Ja '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Nachal'nik Glavmospromstroymaterialov.
(Moscow--Construction industry)

ETMEKDZHIYAN, A. A.

For a new expansion of housing construction in Moscow. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.1:6-9 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavmosstroya.
(Moscow--Building)

ETMEKDZHIYAN, Ashot Arutyunovich; GALKIN, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; MORSKOY, K.L., red.izd-va; EL'KINA, Z.M., tekhn.red.

[Consolidation and specialization of building organizations and building materials plants in Moscow; practices and economic effectiveness] Ukrupnenie i spetsializatsiia stroitel'nykh organizatsii i predpriiatii promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov v Moskve; opyt i ekonomicheskaia effektivnost'. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 141 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(Moscow--Construction industry)
(Moscow--Building materials industry)

ETMEKDZHIYAN A.A.
25(5);30(5) P/3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2935

Moscow. Inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Voprosy povysheniya ekonomicheskoy effektivnosti kapital'nykh vlozheniy za schet uluchsheniya ekonomiki i organizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva, a takzhe stroitel'nogo proyektirovaniya (Problems of Increasing Economic Benefits of Capital Investments by Improving the Economy and Organization of Construction Work and Planning) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1959. 673 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 14) Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agencies: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. Otdel ekonomiki stroitel'stva, Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva, and Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo stroitel'noy promyshlennosti SSSR. Sektsiya ekonomiki i organizatsii.

Eds.: D. I. Bukshteyn, G. A. Dovzhik, A. S. Ginzburg, S. A. Yefremov, I. A. Kantorovich, A. G. Rotshteyn, V. V. Uspenskiy, N. A. Maslov, V. N. Shafranskiy, and A. N. Shkinev; Tech. Ed.: P. G. Gilenson; Editorial Board of the Institute: O. V. Kozlova (Resp. Ed.) Docent; Ye. I. Varenik, Professor, V. I. Veyts, Professor, S. P. Vostrokmutov, Professor, V. G. Davidovich, Professor,

Card 1/11

N. I. Dunayevskiy, Professor, S. P. Zhebrovskiy, Professor, S. Ya. Karmazin, Professor, P. V. Kaniovskiy, Professor, N. N. Nekrasov, Professor, L. I. Onishchik, Professor, N. Ye. Pestov, Professor, L. N. Roytburd, Professor, E. A. Satel', Professor, G. V. Teplov, Professor, B. A. Teleshev, Professor; Editorial Commission of this volume: V. F. Girovskiy (Chairman) Docent, Ye. I. Varenik, Professor, M. S. Gurevich, I. Ya. Ivenin, Docent, S. N. Reymin, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for staff members of construction organizations, design bureaus, and scientific research establishments as well as for faculty members and students of institutions of higher education.

COVERAGE: This collection of reports on construction problems was originally presented and discussed at a scientific-technical conference held in Moscow in February 1958 under the auspices of the Moscow Engineering and Economic Institute and other government and scientific organizations. Possibilities of increasing economic benefits from capital investments by improving methods of organizing and planning construction projects are reviewed. Results of efforts by construction and design organizations to reduce the costs of construction and building operations, to introduce economic accountability and

planning in lower level construction units, to increase the productivity of labor, and to boost work and planning efficiency are analyzed. Problems in preparing estimates, making financial forecasts, and financing construction projects are discussed. No references are given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 6/11

Card 11/11

TM/os
2/5/60

MTMEKDZHIYAN, A.A.

Moscow construction industry on the eve of the seven-year plan. Gor. khoz.Mosk. 33 no.1:9-13 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Nachal'nik Glavmospromstroymaterialov.
(Moscow--Construction industry)

ETMEKDZHIYAN, A.

Technical progress is the basis for developing the building industry in Moscow. Na stroi. Ros. no.5:17-20 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nachal'nik Glvmospromstroymaterialov.
(Moscow—Construction industry—Technological innovations)

ETMEKDZHIYAN, A.A.

The building of chemical enterprises in a short time is the most important task of the national economy. Prom. stroi. 42 no.12: 2-5 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Pervyy zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosstroya SSSR.

ETNIN, G.Ya.

New thermostable metallurgical grease. Proizv.smaz.mat. no.5:55-58 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy opytnyy neftemaslozavod imeni Shaumyana. (Lubrication and lubricants)

8851. Use of phytoncides for some purulent diseases. A. G. Ets *Khirurgiia*, 1955, No. 6, 62—64; *Referat Zh. Biol.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 79327.—The prep. LCH (from onion and garlic) was used on 275 patients with various purulent diseases: acute appendicitis (50), phlegmon of the limbs (44), mastitis (13), purulent lymphadenitis (10), osteomyelitis (8), panaris (130), phlegmon of the bowels (20 patients). After opening up the abscess, cuts were made in the cavity and a bandage impregnated with LCH applied or it was poured on to the wound. In an operation for acute appendicitis, 5–10 ml. LCH was introduced i.p., at the same time irrigating subcut. the cellular tissue of the wound (5 ml.). With great difficulty there was in addition administered i.m. 5–6 ml. LCH per day. All the patients are described as being in a good condition. LCH produces side effects such as sickness on i.m. administration and an inflammatory reaction at the site of the wound. (Russian)

F. McKeague

ETS, A.G.

MOROKHOV, F.A.; ETS, A.G.; KOLCHINA, O.V.(Yaroslavl')

Treatment of endarteritis obliterans with multiple vitamins.
Klin.med.33 no.6:85 Je '55. (MLRA8:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii i kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (nauchnyy rukovoditel'-prof. A.M.Dubinskiy) Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ENDARTERITIS, OBLITERANS, ther.
multiple vitamins)
(VITAMINS, ther. use
endarteritis obliterans, multiple vitamins)

[redacted]

ETS, A.G.

Foregn bodies in the alimentary canal. Khirurgiia Supplement:53 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kliniki bolshchey khirurgii Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ALIMENTARY CANAL--FOREIGN BODIES)

ETS, A.G., dotsent; SURKOV, V.D.

Nonspecific mesadenitis in children. Sov.med. 25 no.5:96-99 My '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. G.A.Dudkevich) i detskogo otdeleniya Bol'nitsy imeni Semashko (zav. V.S.Rabinovich).
(LYMPHATICS—DISEASES) (MESENTERY—DISEASES)

ETS, A.G.; BOLDIN, K.M.

Case of traumatic cyst of the pancreas. Sov. med. 25 no.9:138 S '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Kliniki obshchey khirurgii Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - dotsent G.A.Dudkevich) i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya mediko-sanitarnoy chasti kombinata "Krasnyy Perekop" (zav. K.M.Boldin).
(PANCREATIC CYSTS)

ETS, A.G., dotsent; GRIGOR'YEV, V.A.

Penetrating wound of the thorax with a bilateral wound of the mediastinal pleura. Vest.khir. 89 no.7:110 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - dotsent G.A. Dudkevich) Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHEST--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (PLEURA--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

L 62657-65 EWT(1)/T/EED(b)-3 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019100 UR/0286/65/000/012/0118/0119

AUTHORS: Motenko, B. N.; Etsin, I. Sh.; Dul'kin, L. Z. 44,55 44,55 31 15

TITLE: A photoelectric device for automatic focusing of objectives. Class 57, No. 172183

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 118-119

TOPIC TAGS: photographic device, photography, photocell, photoelectric method

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for automatic focusing of objectives. The device contains a duct for producing the image of a test-object in the focal plane of the objective being focused and a receiving-transforming device with an actuating mechanism. To ascertain that the focusing device performs properly in focusing objectives of various types or optical systems with a fixed position of an object plane, the device contains a test-object in the form of a uniformly illuminated revolving photographic plate with fine-grained emulsion. A quadratic detector is also mounted at the amplifier outlet of the receiving-transforming device. This detector sends a direct current signal to one of the windings of a polarized relay. The current intensity is proportional to the mean quadratic deviation of the incoming signal. At the same time,

Card 1/2

L 62657-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5019100

another winding receives a comparative signal corresponding to the maximum value of the mean quadratic deviation of the illumination distribution function of the test-object image for a given objective or an optical system.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

KC
Card 2/2

ETTEL', A. V.

42360: ETTEL', A. V. - Proizeodstvo rezhushchikh chastey. (Dyuberetsk. zavod im. Ukhtomskogo). Sel'khozmashina, 1948, No 11, s 26-29.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948.

ETTEL', A.V., insh.

Regulating the work of cutting cylinders in SK-2,6 ensilage harvesters. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.1:29-32 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Harvesting machinery)
(Ensilage)

TEREKHOV, Georgiy Aleksandrovich, dotsent; SHUVALOV, Yuliy Avraamovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; [illegible], A.V., inzh., retsenzent; KUNIN, P.A., inzh., red.; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Automation of technological processes of machining and assembling in the manufacture of machinery] Avtomatizatsiia tekhnologicheskikh protsessov mekhanicheskoi obrabotki i sborki v mashinostroenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 320 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Machinery industry) (Automation)

ETTEL', Abram Vladimirovich; GUSACHENKO, K.I., inzh., retsenzent; SLUZHEV-SKIY, TS.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; SHAMRO, G.A., inzh., retsenzent; RUVINSKIY, G.M., inzh., retsenzent; PADRUL', Z.Ya., inzh., red.; FAL'KO, O.S., red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Technology of agricultural machinery manufacturing] Tekhnologiia sel'skokhoziaistvennogo mashinostroeniia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 287 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu tekhnikum sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Gusachenko, Sluzhevskiy, Shamro). 2. Kirovogradskiy tekhnikum sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Padrul')

(Agricultural machinery industry)

ETTEL, K.

Production of buffed Box leather.

P. 248 (Kozaratvi. Vol. 7, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Pesticides. H-18

Abs Jour : RZhKhim., No 12, 1958, No 40793

Author : Ettel', Myshka
Inst : Not given
Title : Organic Herbicides. I. Substituted 4-Phenyl-Azophenyl Hydroxyacetic Acids.

Orig Pub : Not given

Abstract : Substituted 4-phenyl-azophenyl hydroxyacetic acids and their esters of the general formula, 3,4-$R^1ROOCCH_2OC_6H_3$-$NC_6H_4R^2$-4' (I) were synthesized for the purpose of studying their herbicidal effect (given are r, R^1, R^2, m.p. in° C): H,Cl,H,151; CH_3, Cl,H,97; C_2H_5,Cl,H,73; H,Cl,Cl,202; CH_3, Cl,Cl,136.5; C_2H_5,Cl,Cl,93; H,Cl,CH_3,184; CH_3,Cl,CH_3,101; C_2H_5,Cl,CH_3,107; H,CH_3,CH_3,H,52; C_2H_5,CH_3,H,76.5; H,CH_3, Cl,196; CH_3,CH_3,Cl,105; C_2H_5,CH_3,Cl,80; H,CH_3,CH_3,97; C_2H_5, CH_3,92.5; H,H,H,184; CH_3,H,H,89; C_2H_5,H,H,73.5; H,H,Cl,233;

Card 1/2

L 33231-66 EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6023844 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/009/0715/0722

AUTHOR: Cerny, Mirko--Cherny, M. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences, Prague); Kraus, Felix (Engineer; Prague); Ettel, V.

ORG: Laboratory for Wood Research, Institute for the Theoretical Basis of Chemical Technology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (Ustav teoretickych zakladu chemicke techniky Ceskoslovenske akademie ved, Laborator vyzkumu dreva)

TITLE: Distillable phenolic substances obtained in the methanolysis of wood (I)

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 9, 1965, 715-722

TOPIC TAGS: distillation, phenol, paper chromatography, chemical separation, wood chemical product

ABSTRACT: Methanolysis of spruce wood yields phenolic substances that can be recovered by distillation; about 1% is obtained in the distillate form. This mixture contains: alpha-methoxypropioguaiacone, vanilloylacetyl, alpha-methoxyguaiacylacetone, guaiacylacetone, alpha-hydroxypropioguaiacone, vanillin, vanillic acid, and its methylester. The separation of this mixture by paper chromatography, and by chromatography on a thin layer of Al_2O_3 is described. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 30Nov64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 016

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0925 1588

L 31756-66 ETC(f)/EWP(j)/T DS/RM
ACC NR.: AP6021637 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0008/65/000/008/0959/0971

53
52
B

AUTHOR: Ettel, Victor

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, CSAV, Prague (Ustav anorganicke chemie CSAV)

TITLE: Investigation methods of kinetics of very fast reactions in solutions

SOURCE: Chemicke listy, no. 8, 1965, 959-973

TOPIC TAGS: Chemical kinetics, nuclear magnetic resonance, nuclear spin, reaction rate

ABSTRACT: Although quite a few chemical reactions need between 10 seconds and 10 hours for completion, there are many reactions that require only 10^{-11} to 1 second. Methods suitable for the investigation of very fast reactions are described. The method of nuclear magnetic resonance is described. Methods based on fast flows of liquids in pipes are discussed. The influence of the atomic nucleus spins upon the magnetic moment of the nucleus is described. Changes of particles from diamagnetic to the paramagnetic state allow investigation of very fast reactions. The use

Card 1/2

L 31756-66

ACC NR: AP6021637

of paramagnetic resonance, mainly in the study of reactions of radicals, is discussed. Use of temperature and pressure changes for alterations in equilibrium states is described. The use of changes of the intensity of an electric field, and of ultrasonic devices for this purpose is discussed. Orig. art. has: 15 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 20/SUBM DATE None/ OTH REF: 029

2/2 PB

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VEPREK-SISKA, J; ETTEL, V; REGNER, A

Institute for Inorganic Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften), Prague (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 3, March 1966, pp 1237-1247

"Reactions of very pure substances. Part 2: Catalysed decomposition of alkaline permanganate solution."

L 42277-66

ACC NR: AP6031472 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0008/66/000/003/0340/0342

AUTHOR: Ettel, Viktor; Veprek-Siska, Josef

ORG: Institute for Inorganic Chemistry, CSAV, Prague (Ustav anorganicke chemie CSAV)

TITLE: Distillation apparatus for the preparation of water of high purity

SOURCE: Chemicke listy, no. 3, 1966, 340-342

TOPIC TAGS: distillation, chemical laboratory apparatus

ABSTRACT: An apparatus designed by the authors is described. The apparatus must be used for a certain time before full purity of the product can be obtained. The total impurities in the product consist of less than 10^{-7} mole of solids per liter. Mn is the element most likely to be found. The apparatus is designed for continuous production. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 06May65 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

ETTER, A.B. (Kaliningradskaya oblast')

Unified system of public health service in a consolidated rural district. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 7 no.8:17 Ag'63. (MIRA 16:10)
(POLESSK DISTRICT —PUBLIC HEALTH)