KOLIN, K. T.

Kolin, K. T. -- "Comparative Analysis of Several Systems of Three-Dimensional Color Television." Min Communications USSR, Leningrad Electrical Engineering Inst imeni Professor M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich, Leningrad, 1955 (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 87-104

KOLIN, K.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; DZHAKONIYA, V.Ye., inzh.

Certain practical problems concerning the use of binocular displacement mixing of colors in industrial television. Trudy LEIS no.2:184-193 '57. (MIRA 15:5)
(Color television) (Industrial television)

AKSENTOV, Yu.V.; VEREVKIN, N.S.; ZHEBEL', B.G.; ZLOTNIKOV, S.A.; KOLIN, K.T.; KONDRAT'YEV, A.G.; MINENKO, Yu.G.; ODNOL'KO, V.V.; TARAHETS, D.A.; SHMAKOV, P.V., red.; VENGRENYUK, L.I., red.; KARABILOVA, S.F., tekhn.red.

[Television; general course] Televidenie; obshchii kurs. Pod red. P.V.Shmakova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1960. 391 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Television)

KOLIN, K.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; LISOGURSKIY, V.I., inzh.; ZOTOV, P.I., inzh.

Closed-circuit television system for the centralized control of the operation of boilers. Elek. sta. 31 no.8:15-24 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:9)

(Boilers) (Industrial television)

KOLIN, L.

Classification of mine sweepers and mechanical mine sweeper equipment. p. 319. (MORNARICKI GLASNIK, Vol. 4, no. 3, May/June 1954, Split, Yugoslavia)

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

KOLIN, Ladislav

Transportation between the East and the West. Zel dop tech 12 no.6: 145-147 '64.

KOLIN, Laszlo, okleveles mernok

Treating drinking water with ozone. Vizugyi kozl no.4:441-469 '63.

1. Section Chief, Division of Hydraulic Engineering, Civil Engineering Designing Enterprise, Budapest.

KOLIN, Laszlo; SATORHELYI, Tamas

Designing aspects of large-size iron and manganese removal installations. Hidrologiai kozlony 44 no.9:383-395 S '64.

1. Division of Hydrotechnology, Civil Engineering Designing Enterprise, Ministry of Building, Budapest.

KOLIN, Mirko, inz.; ERNOIC, Josip, inz.

Applicability of the PK-3 mining combine tested in the pit of Ladanje of the Ivanec-Ladanje Colliery, Ivanec. Rudar glasnik no.3:65-69 '62.

1. Ivanečko-ladanjski ugljenokop, Ivanec.

KOLIN, N., starshiy inzhener

Raising sunken logs in enterprises of the Pudozh lumbering center. Rech.transp. 20 no.6:33-34 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Karel'skogo sovnarkhoza. (Pudozh—Lumbering)

KOLIN, V

3-58-4-32/34

AUTHOR: Norkin, N.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Kolin, V., Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Spetstsi, G.D.; Andrianov, A.P., Chashchin, I.P.; Bogma, A.S.

TITLE: Bibliography (Bibliografiya) A Guide for Practical Exercises (Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zanyatiyam)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1958, # 4, pp 9192 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of a book (published by Goskhimizdat,1957) "Guide for Practical Exercises in the Laboratory of Processes Apparatuses of Chemical Technology", which was compiled by P.G. Romankov, L.P. Dmitriyenko, B.N. Lepilin, A.A. Noskov, I.Ye. Ovechkin, N.V. Ozerova, I.S. Pavlushenko, N.B. Rashkovskaya, V.N. Sokolov, N.I. Taganov and P.Ya. Yablonskiy, workers of the Chair of Processes and Apparatuses of Chemical Technology, Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KOLIN, V.

More confidence.

P. 169, (Zeleznicar) No. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KOLIN, V., MD.

Ward of Pathological Anatomy OUNZ (Patologicko anatomicke oddeleni OUNZ), Mlada Boleslav

Prague, Vnitrni lekarstvi, No 11, 1963, pp 1119-1123

"Bicuspid Aortic Valve and Dissecting Aneurysm of the Ascending Aorta."

OKHRIMENKO, I.S.; KOLIN, V.L.

Use of the PMT-3 instrument for hardness evaluation and study of the hardening process in lacquer coating. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.2:48-52 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Protective coatings—Testing) (Measuring instruments)

KLIMA, Josef; KOLIN, Vojtech

Endobronchial hamartoma. Cesk. rentgenol. 15 no.4:263-265 '61.

1. Rentgenologicke oddeleni OUNZ-Ml. Boleslav, prednosta MUDr. J.Klima Patologickoanatomicke oddeleni OUNZ-Ml. Boleslav, prednosta MUDr. V.Kolin.

(BRONCHI neoplasms) (HAMARTOMA case reports)

KOLIN, Vojtech , MUDr.

Papillary tumor of the mitral valve . Vnitrni lek. 11 no.6: 599-603 Je'65.

1. Patologicko-anatomicke oddeleni Obvodniho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Ml.Boleslavi (Prednosta: MUDr. Vojtech Kolin).

KOLIN, Ya. S. (Engr.)

"Effective Methods for Maintenance Checks on the Insulation of Generator Windings," Elek. Stan., No. 1, 1949.

KOLIN, YA. S.

USSR/Electricity - Insulation, Testing of Mar 53

"Four Articles on Preventive Testing of Insulation"

Elek Sta, No 3, pp 31-40

These four articles on preventive testing of insulation cover the following topics: selection of test voltages for elec machines (Engr N. A. Kozyrev); tests on elec machines with a stepped-up voltage (Engrs G. D. Izrayelit and A. V. Kalantarov; tests on generator stator windings (Ye. G. Feynshteyn, Cand Tech Sci); tests on generators with rectified voltage (Engr Ya. S. Kolin). The articles are introduced as a group with editorial note emphasizing importance of preventive testing of insulation in reducing breakdowns of elec machines.

PA 259T60

1. KOLIN, YA.S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Dynamos - Testing

7. Using rectified voltage in testing the insulation of generators, Elek.sta. 24 no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

KOLIN, YA. S.

AID P - 3256

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/2 Pub. 27 - 11/25

Authors : Karamzin, A. P., Ya. S. Kolin, A. M. Marinov, and L. M. Rauzin, Engs.

Title : Experience with putting transformers into service without preliminary drying out

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 9, 60-62, S 1955

Abstract : The authors discuss an article by A. K. Ashryatov "Putting transformers into serive without preliminary drying out" (This journal, Sept. 1955, pp. 44-54) and operational circular 3/E of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations. They maintain that A. K. Ashryatov's criticism of the circular is not confirmed by their own operational experience. Since 1951 they have applied in one of the power systems the methods recommended by the circular and have introduced into serive fifteen 110-kv, 7.5- to 31.5-thousand kw power transformers with most satisfactory results. The authors discuss

AID P - 3256

Elektrichestvo, 9, 60-62, S 1955

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critically some of Ashryatov's statements on: 1) local and surface moisture of transformer insulation in connection with their storing and transporting; 2) existing criteria of estimating the degree of moisture; and 3) the coordination of methods of testing to be made at the factory and at the place of assembly.

Institution : Main Administration of Ural Power Systems (Glavuralenergo)

Submitted : My 14, 1955

KOLIN, Ye.S., inzhener.

Operation of generators with grounded stator windings. Elek.sta. 27 no.5:38-41 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Electric generators)

4041. SOME PROBLEMS IN TESTING GENERATORS

Ya.B.Kotin.

Elektr. Stantsii, 1956, No. 12, 28-8 In Russian

The present routine test consists of applying [illegible] voltage equal to 1.5 times rated voltage. This does not ensure [illegible]

The present routine test consists of applying alternating voltage equal to 1.5 times rated voltage. This does not reveal all defects of generator windings. It is recommended that the insulation test should be carried out with the voltage increased to 2 V_{nom}. The test with voltage equal to $2V_{nom}$ is insufficient. The test of a new generator, to guarantee its performance, should be carried out with the use of a accordance with the established specifications. The life of a generator is assumed to be 80-120 thousand hours. The defective element is removed after its detection during the test with the suggested increased voltage, the life span may reach 150 thousand hours and over. A rotor insulation test increases the safety factor in rotor performance, the test being done with the rotor withdrawn and clean.

M W Makowski

KOLIN, Ya. S.

BLINOVA, V.N.; DEMIDOV, A.A.; KOLIN, Ya.S.; MAKUSHKIN, Ye.G.; MYZIN, L.M.; PERMYAKOV, N.P.; POMERANTSEV, A.I.; BOROVIK, Z.G.; YEFREMOV, I.A.; KOPAYGORODSKIY, A.B.; MARINOV, A.M.; MEKHOROSHKOVA, O.I.; POKROVSKIY, A.F.; ROMANOVSKIY, A.A.; RASSADNIKOV, Ye.I., red.; SAVEL'YEV, V.I., red.; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Electric power in the Urals during the past 40 years] Energetika Urala za 40 let. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 141 p. (MIRA 11:5)

(Ural Mountain region--Electric power)

KOLIN, Ya.S., inzh.

Drying of large electric machines by the use of direct current. Elek. sta. 31 no.3:82-84 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric machinery--Drying)

KOLIN, Ya.S., inzh.

Preventive testing, maintenance, and repair of the stator windings of a generator. Elek.sta. 32 no.9:82-84 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric generators--Maintenance and repair)

S/081/62/000/013/002/054
B158/B144

AUTHORS: Belyustin, A. V., Kolina, A. V., Stepanova, N. S.

TITLE: Crystallization of spheres in the presence of impurities

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1962, 43 - 44, abstract 13B250 (Sb. "Rost kristallov. v. 3". M., AN SSSR, 1961, 152 - 155)

TEXT: The effect of impurities on the form and quality of crystals growing on crystalline spheres from solutions was studied. Tests were carried out on crystallization of spheres of alumopotassium alum and Rochelle salt. Spheres of 10-15 mm dia. were suspended in the solution; thus it was noted which faces appeared in the presence of certain impurities. NaOH and KOH impurities result in the best development of all faces of Rochelle salt and improve their quality; $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ has a similar effect on alum. In other cases, impurities have a selective effect: H_2SO_4 causes a weakening in the {221} faces of alum, and faces {211} become larger. One and the same impurity can have the same effect on all faces

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Crystallization of spheres ...

at low concentrations, but a selective effect at high concentrations: at 100% excess of $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ in the alum solution, faces {211} develop noticeably more actively, while faces {221} are suppressed. The selective effect of an impurity or combination of impurities can spread to the whole range of orientations and the growth of a rounded surface becomes possible. The method of crystallizing spheres explains how an impurity affects the development and quality of a large number of faces, and enables a more thorough study of the general and selective effect of impurities. Impurities that substantially affect the process of crystal growth have a relatively weak effect on the complex of faces appearing on a sphere. Some impurities retard deposition of a substance on considerable sections of the sphere's surface and alter its character in such a way that the corresponding sections remain transparent. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HORAK, F.; KOLINA, J.; THOMESOVA, O.; Chair of Organic Technology, Faculty of Chemical Technology, Slovak Technical University (Katedra Organicke Technologie Chemicko-Technologicke Fakulty Slovenske Vysoke Skoly Technicke), Bratislava; Institute for Research, Production and Application of Radioactive Isotopes (Ustav pro Vyzkum, Vyrobu a Vyuziti Radioisotopu), Prague.

"Sulfur Derivatives of 6-Azathymine. III. Synthesis of Labelled 2-Thio-6-Azathymine and a Simplified Method of its Preparation."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 15, No 5, Jun 66, pp 254-255

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: 2-thio-6-azathymine-N^{15} and 2-thio-6-azathymine-S^{35} were prepared for use in the study of goitrogenic activity. In the preparation of the S^{35} containing substance it was noticed that the rate of exchange of S in the non-active substance for S^{35} is consistent with a pseudomonomolecular reaction. 2 Figures, 4 Western, 3 Czech references. (Manuscript received 23 Aug 65).

1/1

CIERNIK, Jan; STRAKA, Jan; KOLINA, Josef

Photographic properties of cyanine dyes I. Imidaselena carbocyanines. Chem prum 12 no.7:348-350 Jl '62.

1. Fotochema n.p., Vyzkumny ustav fotograficke chemie, Blansko.

BYDEROVSKIY, S.I., inzh.; KOLINA, M.G.

Sinking a shaft 2267.3 m. deep in 14.5 months (from "The South African Mining and Engineering Journal," no. 3594, 1961). Shakht. stroi. 6 no.5:29-30 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(South Africa, Union of—Shaft sinking)

BYKEROVSKIY, S.I., inzh.; KOLINA, M.G.

Shaft sinking record at the Buffelsfontein Mine (Republic of South Africa (from "Mining Journal," Nos. 6607 and 6608, 1962 and "The South African Mining and Engineering Journal," no. 3609, 1962). Shakht. stroi. 6 no.7:27-28 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(South Africa, Republic of—Shaft sinking)

KORNILOV, Yu.N., inzh.; KOBYZEV, S.S., inzh.; KOLINA, M.G., inzh.

Mining equipment abroad. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.10:53-54 O '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

ACC NR: AP7001587 SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/006/0152/0156

AUTHORS: Bashkin, V. A. (Moscow); Kolina, N. P. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: The laminar boundary layer on ellipsoids of revolution

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 6, 1966, 152-156

TOPIC TAGS: laminar boundary layer, ideal gas, compressible gas, critical point, enthalpy, Prandtl number, friction, temperature coefficient

ABSTRACT: This paper gives the results from a theoretical study of the laminar boundary layer on ellipsoids of revolution overflown by a supersonic stream of ideal gas at a zero angle of attack. A wide range of characteristic parameters is used: $M_\infty = 3\text{--}10$, $\delta = b/a = 0.5\text{--}4$, and $H_{lw} = 0.05\text{--}0.75$. The flow of a compressible gas in a laminar axisymmetric boundary layer is described by the system

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho ru) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho rv) = 0$$

$$\rho u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \rho v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \rho_e u_e\frac{du_e}{dx} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\mu\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)$$

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$$\rho u \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \rho v \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left\{\frac{\mu}{P}\left[\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} + (P - 1)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right]\right\},$$

where x and y are physical coordinates directed along and normal to the generatrix of the body; r is the cross-sectional radius of the axisymmetric body; u and v are components of the velocity vector and are parallel to the coordinate axes x and y, respectively; μ is the dynamic viscosity coefficient; ρ is the density of the gas; H is the total enthalpy of the gas; and P is the Prandtl number. The subscript e refers to the external limit of the boundary-layer; w, to the surface of the body. Generalized parabolic coordinates are introduced for the solution. The effect of various parameters on the nature of the variation in the friction stress along the generatrix is shown in the form

$$c_1 = \frac{\tau_w}{V_\infty \rho_{e0}} \sqrt{R_0}$$

(see Fig. 1). It is found that when the coefficient of ellipticity $\delta < 2.0$, the maximum of the local heat flux occurs in the vicinity of the leading critical point; when $\delta \geq 2.0$, it is shifted downstream from the critical point.

ACC NR: AP7001587

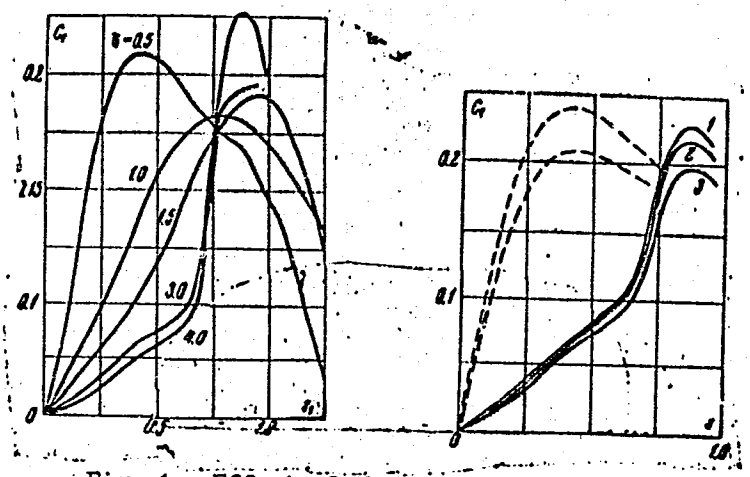


Fig. 1. Effect of the shape of body δ on distribution of friction stress for $M_{\infty} = 3$ and $H_{1w} = 0.05$

Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 5 graphs.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Jun66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006

Card 3/3

KOLINEK, M.

Development of pumps for concrete. p. 267.
(INZENYRSKE STAVBY, vol. 3, no. 8, Aug. 1954, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession,(EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

KOLINEK, M., inz.

Development of hydraulic dredgers. Strojirenstvi 12 no.7:547-551 Jl '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav stavebnich a keramickych stroju, Brno.

KOLINEK, Milos,inz.

Hydrostatic drove of vehicles used in building industries. Inz stavby 9 no.9:Suppl.97-98 S '61.

1. Prerovske strojirny, n.p., Vyzkumny ustav stavebnich a keramickych stroju v Brne.

S/282/63/000/003/006/006

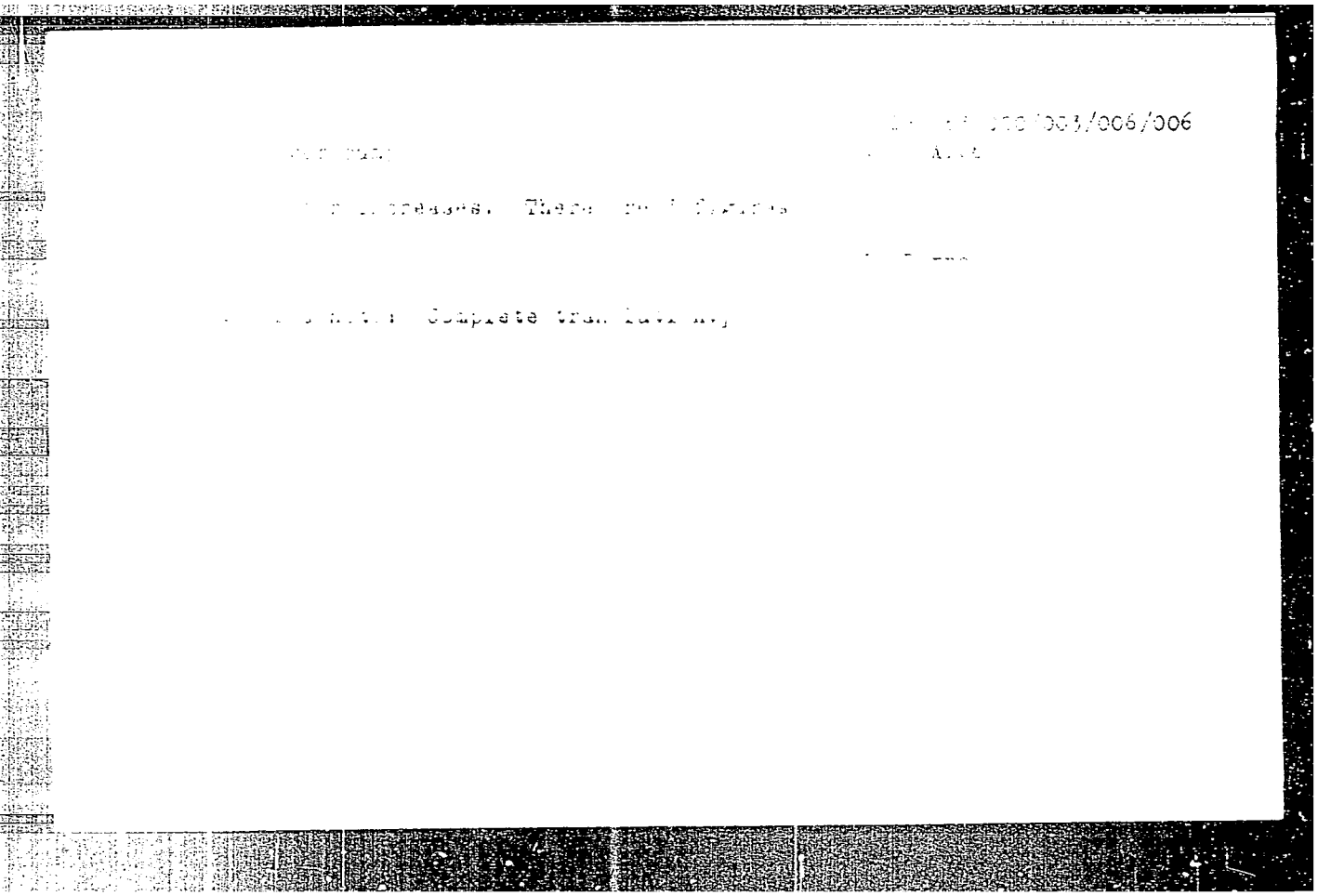
[illegible], Milos

Radial-plunger pump

[illegible]

A radial-plunger pump [illegible] equipped with [illegible] this section the [illegible] proper selection [illegible] their coaxiality; as a result of the volume performance of the pump or

Card 1/2



KOLINENKO, V. O.

Institute of Oceanology, USSR Academy of Sciences
"Origin of the iron-manganese concretions"
SO: MIKROBIOLOGIA, Vol. 18, No. 6, November/December 1949

KOLIHENKO, V.O.

Oxidation of ammonia and synthesis of protein in pure cultures of Nitrosomonas europea. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 92 no.2:429-440 11 Sept 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Oparin 30 June 1953. 2. Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences USSR.

KOLINER, B

BARTUNEK, J;KOLINER, B;KVICERA, J.

Function of the venereal diseases control consultation center.
Cesk. derm. 25 no.7-8:256-262 July 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. Venereological Institute of the Central National Committee in Prague.

KOLINICHENKO, A., kapitan

Close to the interests of soldiers. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 4 no.21:57-61 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KOLINICHENKO, A., starshiy leytenant; NIKITIN, A., kapitan

Military builders from a "company of communist labor." Komm.
Vooruzh.Sil 1 no.17:64-68 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Military engineers)

GELEVERYA, I., podpolkovnik; KOLINICHENKO, A., kapitan

Instructor of the political section of a unit. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 3 no.8:60-65 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Russia--Armed forces--Political activity)

KOLINICHENKO, G.

7084. SHEVCHENKO, T. i KOLINICHENKO, G. Otchety klubov pered trudyashchimisya- (Is opyta Aleksandrovskogo sel'skogo kluba Bogodukhovskogo rayona). Khar'kov, Izd-vo Knizhnoy palaty USSR, 1954. 8 s. 19sm. (khar'k. obl. upr. kul'tury. Obl. metod. kabinst kul't. prosvet. raboty). 720 ekz. Bespl. --Sost. ukazany v vypl. dan. -- Na ukr. yaz. ---/55-22388/
374.28(-22)(47.714)

Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 6, 1955

MAYSKIY, I.N., professor,- redaktor; ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N., redaktor; GOSTEV, V.S., redaktor; VORONTSOVA, M.A., redaktor; KOSYAKOV, P.N., redaktor; KOLIMICHENKO, L.A., redaktor; SACHKOV, V.I., redaktor; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Problems of the immunology of normal and malignant tissue] Voprosy immunologii mormal'nykh i zlokachestvennykh tkanei. Pod obshchei red. I.N.Maiskogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 294 p. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut eksperimental'noi biologii.
(IMMUNITY)

GRIGORENKO, Ya.M. [Hryhorenko, IA.M.], inzh.; KOLIN'KO, D.M., inzh.

Adapting DT-54A tractors for loading operations. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 11 no.7:14-15 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Tractors)

LEWENFISZ-WOJNAROWSKA,T.; BORKOWSKI,M.T.; KOLIESKA,B.

On total cholesterol level in the plasma in children with rheumatic disease treated by means of hormones. Pediat.polska 35 no.3: 291-300 Mr '60.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Warszawie, Kierownik: prof. dr med. M. Michlaowicz, Zastepca Kierownika Kliniki: prof. dr med. T. Lewenfisz-Wojnarowska.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER blood)
(CHOLESTEROL blood)
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES ther.)
(CORTICOTROPIN ther.)

KLEYNTSELLER, A.; KOLINSKA, I.; FOLBERGROVA, Ya., sotrudnik

Effect of potassium ions on amylase and lipase synthesis in slices of pigeon pancreas. Biokhimiia 24 no.6:1041-1046 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Laboratory for Cellular Metabolism, Biological Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.
(POTASSIUM pharmacol.)
(PANCREAS metab.)
(AMYLASES metab.)
(LIPASES metab.)

KOLINSKA, J.

Significance of somatic innervation on collagen level in the muscle.
Cesk. fysiol. 7 no.3:223-224 May 58.

1. Klinicka laborator pro vyzkum poliomyelitidy fak. detskeho lekarstvi KU, Praha.
(MUSCLES, physiol.
eff. of denervation on collagen level (Cz))
(COLLAGEN,
eff. of denervation on musc. content (Cz))

KLEINZELLER, A.;KOLINSKA, J.;FOLGERGROVA, J.

Effect of potassium ions on amylase and lipase synthesis in pigeon pancreas sections. Cesk. fysiol. 9 no.1:22-23 Ja 60.

1. Laborator pro studium latkove premeny bunek a tkani ÚEF CSAV, Praha.

(POTASSIUM pharmacol.)
(PANCREAS metab.)
(LIPASES metab.)
(AMYLASE metab.)

WILKOSZEWSKI, Edward; KOLINSKA, Maria; UNSZLICHT-SOWINSKA, Janina

Glycoprotein components and seromucoids in the blood serum in rheumatic fever in children. Pol. arch. med. wewn. 33 no.5: 533-539 '63.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatrycznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. R. Baranski.
(GLYCOPROTEINS) (BLOOD PROTEINS)
(BLOOD SUGAR) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)
(MUCOPROTEINS)

WILKOSZEWSKI, Edward; KOLINSKA, Maria; UNSZLICHT-SOWINSKA, Janina

Seromucoid and carbohydrate components of serum glycoproteins in rheumatic fever in children. Reumatologia (Warsz.) 1 no.2:109-115 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dzieci Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik Kliniki: prof. dr med. R. Baranski).

KOLINSKI, I., kpt.,mgr.

Activities of the 1st airborne division over Warsaw. Wojsk przegl 15 no.10:60-69 O'61.

KOLINSKI, I., kapitan, mgr.

Activities of the 1st airborne division in the region of Jablonna and Legionowo. Wojsk przegl 15 no.11:73-81 N '61.

KOLINSKI, J., kapitan, mgr.

Activities of the 1st airborne division in the region of the Warka-Magnuszew bridgehead and Praga. Wojsk przegl 15 no.9:44-50 S '61.

HACH, V; KVITA, V; KOLÍNSKÝ, J.

Czechoslovakia

Lěčiva, Dolní Měcholupy, near Prague - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 4, 1963, pp 855-861

"Antimicrobe Active Derivates of p-Dichloracetamido-benzoic Acid."

3

KODEJSZKO, Eugeniusz; KOLINSKA, Maria; KUCZEWSKA, Kazimiera; TATON, Jan

Behavior of aldosterone in patients with chronic circulatory failure
Polskie arch.med. wewn. 28 no.4:547-552 1958.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik: Kliniki, prof. dr med. J. Wegierko. Adres autora: Warszawa, Ocski, 6 III Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych.
(ALDOSTERONE, in urine
in congestive heart failure (Pol))
(CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE, urine in
aldosterone (Pol))

KODEJSZKO, Eugeniusz; KOLINSKA, Maria; KUCZEWSKA, Kazimiera; TATON, Jan

Aldosterone in patients with chronic circulatory insufficiency. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.5:193-196 2 Feb 59.

1. (Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewn. A.M. w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr med. E. Kodejszko) Warszawa, ul. Nowogrodka 59. III Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M.

(CARDIOVASCUIAR DISEASES, urine in
aldosterone in chronic circ. insuff. (Pol))
(ALDOSTERONE, in urine
in chronic circ. insuff. (Pol))

LEWENFISZ-WOJNAROWSKA, Teofila; BORKOWSKI, Marian T.; KOLINSKA, Maria

Behavior of total cholesterol level in children with rheumatic disease treated with hormones. Reumatologia Polska no.3:117-118 '60.

1. Z II Kliniki Pediatrycznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. Mieczyslaw Michalowicz Zastepca kierownika: prof. dr med. Teofila Lewenfisz-Wojnarowska

(CHOLESTEROL blood)
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES ther)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER ther)

LEWENFISZ-WOJNAROWSKA, T.; KOLINSKA, M.; ZAORSKA, B.

Electrophoretic studies on serum and urine proteins in children with nephrotic syndromes. Pediat polska 36 no.3:241-250 '61

1. Z II Kliniki Pediatrycznej A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof dr med. T. Lewenfisz-Wojnarowska i z Zakladu Pediatrii Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy A.M. Kierownik: prof. dr med. T. Lewenfisz-Wojnarowska.

(NEPHROTIC SYNDROME in inf & child)
(BLOOD PROTEINS)

KOLINSKI, R.

Kolinski, R. On the productions of the reaction of 1-nitropropane with formaldehyde and ethylendiamine. In English. p. 493.

MATEMATYKA

Vol. 3, No. 9, 1955 Warszawa, Poland

SOURCE: EEAL LC, Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

KOLINSKI, R.A.

Poland/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Industrial organic synthesis, I-14

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5675

Author: Kolinski, R. A.

Institution: None

Title: Current Methods of Industrial Synthesis of Phenol

Original Publication: Przem. chem., 1955, 11, No 6, 265-270

Abstract: Description and comparison of phenol production methods: by sulfonation of C_6H_6 and subsequent alkali fusion; by chlorination of C_6H_6 and hydrolysis of C_6H_5Cl under pressure; by the Raschig method, and by the method consisting in cleavage of cumene peroxide. 11 production flow sheets are included. Bibliography, 17 references.

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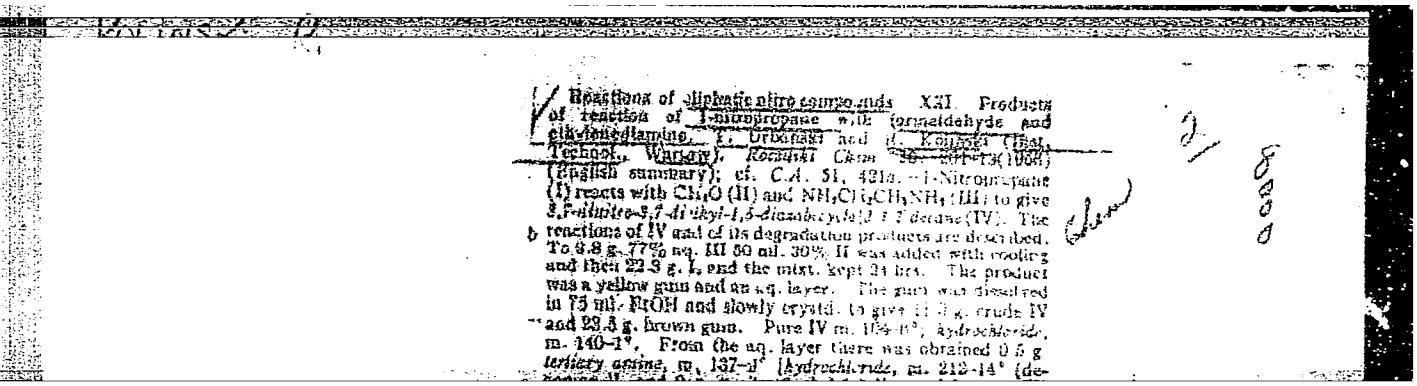

Reactions of aliphatic nitro compds. XXI. Products of reaction of 1-nitropropane with formaldehyde and dialkylamines. T. Urbański and J. Kamieński (Inst. Technol., Warsaw). *Roczniki Chem.* [illegible] (1958) (English summary); cf. *C.A.* 51, 4218a.—1-Nitropropane (I) reacts with CH_2O (II) and $NH_2CH_2CH_2NH_2$ (III) to give 3,7-dinitro-3,7-dimethyl-1,5-diazabicyclo[3.3.3]decane (IV). The reactions of IV and of its degradation products are described. To 9.8 g. 77% aq. III 50 ml. 30% II was added with cooling and then 22.3 g. I, and the mixt. kept 24 hrs. The product was a yellow gum and an aq. layer. The gum was dissolved in 75 ml. EtOH and slowly crystd. to give 11.3 g. crude IV and 23.5 g. brown gum. Pure IV m. 159–60°, *hydrochloride*, m. 140–1°. From the aq. layer there was obtained 0.5 g *tertiary amine*, m. 137–8° [*hydrochloride*, m. 213–14° (de-

KOLINSKI, R.

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Khim., No. 4, 1959, 11879

Author : Jones J., Kolinski R., Piotrowska H., Urbanski T.

Inst : None.

Title : The Aliphatic Nitro Compounds. XXVIII. Derivatives of 1,5-diazobicyclo-[3,3,3]-undicane from 1-nitropropane, Formaldehyde and Ammonia.

Orig Pub: Roczn. chem., 1957, 31, No. 1, 101-108

Abstract: 2-nitro-2-ethylpropanediol-1,3 (I), in the presence of an excess aqueous solution of NH_3 at a temperature of 25°, produces 3,7,10-trinitro-3,7,10-triethyl-1,5-diazobicyclo-[3,3,3]-undicane (II) and 5-nitro-5-ethylhexahydropyrimidine. The hydrolysis of II by alcoholic HCl leads to 3,7-dinitro-3,7-diethyldiazocyclo-

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POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Khim., No. 4, 1959, 11879

octane, $C_2H_5C(NO_2)CH_2NHCH_2C(NO_2)(C_2H_5)CH_2NHCH_2$ (III), which on heating with I reproduces II. The excess of NH_3 at 100° is transferred from I into III, 0.2 mole of I and 1 mole of 25% NH_3 are left for 3 days at about 20°. The tar is separated, dissolved in alcohol and left for several weeks - II is produced (yield, 10-30%; melting point, 107-108°); the mononitroso derivative's melting point is 101-103° (from alcohol). The filtrate, which is treated with alcoholic HCl, is separated (0°, several days) from some hydrochlorides of III (melting point, 167-168°); the basic material (melting point, 63-64°); the mono-N-n-toluolsulphonyl derivative melting point, 138-140° (from alcohol). The hydrochloride of II (melting point, 143-145°-decomp.) is hydrolyzed by water to I. The condensation of I with 25% NH_3 at about 100° leads

Card 2/3

KOLINSKI, R.

COUNTRY : Poland G-1
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry - Theoretical Organic Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 24 1959, No. 86436

AUTHOR : Kolinski, R.; Piotrowska, E.; Urbanski, T.
INST. :
TITLE : Reactions of Aliphatic Nitrocompounds. XXXVIII On Stereochemistry of Derivatives of 1,5-Diazacyclo-Octane.
ORIG. PUB. : Roczn. chem., 1958, 32, No 6, 1289-1300

ABSTRACT : 3,7-Dialkyl-3,7-dinitro-1,5-diazacyclo-octanes (I) form only monochlorides (MC) and mono-N-nitroso-derivatives (ND). This is due to the presence of internal hydrogen bond, which is confirmed by infrared spectrum. Calculations and measurements of magnitude of dipole moments (MDM) show that in cis-, as well as in trans-I (where alkyl = C_2H_5, Ia and Ib, respectively) the eight-membered ring of 1,5-diazacyclo-octane has the form of a "crown". Calculations and measurements of MDM also show that the molecule of 3,6,10-triethyl-3,7,10-trinitro-1,5-diazabicyclo-[3,3,3]-undecane (II), consisting of two combined rings of 1,5-diazacyclo-octane, has the form of a "double chair". Infrared spectrum

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : Poland G-1
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86436

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : data are given for Ia, b, I, alkyl = CH_3 or C_3H_7, and II, and also MDM for the "crown" form of different conformations. Synthesis of Ia, its MC, and ND has been carried out. 0.1 mole $C_2H_5C(NO_2)(CH_2OH)_2$ in 0.5 mole of 25% NH_4OH, is heated 1 hour at about 100°, the tarry reaction product is dissolved in alcoholic HCl and kept in refrigerator for 1-3 days, mixture of MC of Ia, b, is separated by recrystallization from alcohol, and there are isolated 6.7% of less soluble Ib and 0.5% Ia, MP 169-171°. 2 g II and 15 ml alcoholic HCl are heated at about 100°, as previously reported (see Communication XXX, RZKhim, 1959, No 4, 11737), to get 1.3 g of mixture of MC of Ia, b, from which

CARD: 2/3

KOLINSKI, R.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

Stereochemistry of some 1,5-diazacyclooctane derivatives. R. Kolinski, H. Piotrowska, and T. Urbański (Polish Acad. Sci., Warsaw). *J. Chem. Soc.* 1958, 2319–22; cf. *C.A.* 51, 14718a.—EtC(CH$_2$OH)(NO$_2$)CH$_2$OH (15 g.) and 34 ml. 25% aq. NH$_3$ kept 1 hr. on the steam bath, the solid sepd., and dissolved in ale. HCl gave the less-sol. *trans*-3,7-diethyl-3,7-dinitro-1,5-diazacyclooctane-HCl, m. 172–3° (decompn.) and 0.07 g. of the more-sol. *cis hydrochloride* (I), m. 169–71° (decompn.). I in H$_2$O neutralized with aq. NaOH gave the *base*, m. 94–5°. I (0.2 g.) in aq. HCl and NaNO$_2$ gave 0.1 g. *N-nitroso compd.*, m. 139–40° (EtOH). The stereochemistry of these compounds is discussed.

Harry L. Yale

CC 1/1

6 2-MAY 2

KOLINSKIY, R. Ch.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4583

Leningrad. Universitet

Voprosy teorii stroyeniya organicheskikh soyedineniy (Problems in the Theory of the Structure of Organic Compounds) [Leningrad] 1960. 239 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,725 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Leningradskiy ordena Lenina Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova.

Resp. Ed.: T.A. Favorskaya; Ed.: V.D. Piastro; Tech. Ed.: S.D. Vodolagina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists and organic chemists.

COVERAGE: The collection is concerned with the scientific legacy of A.Ye. Favorskiy, and includes discussions of his theoretical views and their evolution in connection with the development of theoretical organic chemistry. The articles review problems on the structure, reactivity and transformations of various classes of organic compounds: unsaturated acyclic and cyclic hydrocarbons, saturated and unsaturated alcohols, glycols and carbonyl compounds. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

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Problems in the Theory of the Structure (Cont.) SOV/4583

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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KOLIN'SKIY, R. Ch., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Problem of the extent of completion in the formation of a seven-membered ring with allenic or acetylenic linkages." Leningrad, 1960. 13 pp; (Leningrad Order of Lenin State Univ im A. A. Zhdanov); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 22-60, 132)

5.3610

77399
SOV/79-30-1-60/78

AUTHORS: Domnin, N. A., Kolinskiy, R. Ch.

TITLE: Investigations of Polymethylene Rings. XXXIII. Concerning the Reaction Between Dibenzosuberane-6,7-dione and Hydrazine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 1, pp 270-275 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of investigations of polymethylene rings. A short review of the previous work in this field is given. Synthesis of dibenzosuberane-6,7-dione (I) is described. (I) was obtained previously by J. Rigaudy and L. Nedelec (C. r., 236, 1287, 1953) but the condtions of reaction were not given. The authors of this article describe the preparation of (I) as follows: 0.05 M solution of SeO_2 in aqueous acetic acid was added (dropwise in 1.5 hour) to the boiling mixture of dibenzosuberone-6 and glacial acetic acid, then

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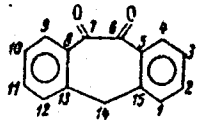
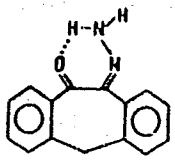
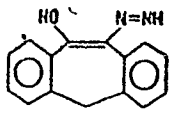
boiled for 8 hours and left overnight. After filtering, concentrating, and cooling, yellow crystals of (I) (36%), mp 162-164°, were obtained. An alcoholic or acetic acid solution of (I) reacts with propanolic solution of hydrazine hydrate to form monohydrazone (II) (65%), mp 131-132°.



(I)



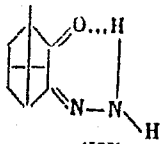
(II)



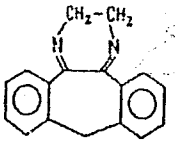
(IIa)

An attempt to prepare a dihydrazone of (I), according to J. van Alpen (Rec. trav. chim., 54, 443, 1935), lead to the formation of dihydropyrazine (IV) of (I) mp

130-133° (from alcohol). The latter is not changed by the action of hydrazine. (II) and (III) were obtained for the first time.



(III)



(IV)

It was found that (II) does not react with an ether solution of diazomethane, does not give a positive test for enolic hydroxyl, and is insoluble in alkali; this disproves the existence of its tautomeric form (IIa), as was first assumed. As an explanation of the chemical properties of (II), the authors suggested that it has a syn-hydrazonic structure. This suggestion is confirmed by the

Investigations of Polymethylene Rings. XXXIII.

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similarities of the properties of (II) and β-monohydrazone of camphorquinone (III). Syn-configuration of the latter was established by Han-Ching Yuan and Kou-Ching Hua (J. Chinese Chem. Soc., 7, 76, 1940). Inability of (I) to formadihydrazone indicates that molecule has a chelate structure. A crystalline compound with mp 245-247° was obtained unexpectedly by the reaction between (I) and dimethylhydrazine. Apparently it is a product of condensation of (I), but it requires further study. There are 12 references, 1 U.S., 1 U.K., 1 Swiss, 1 French, 1 Chinese, 1 Dutch, 6 Soviet. The U.S. and U.K. references are: A. T. Blomquist a. others, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 73, 5510 (1951); E. de Barry Barnett a. others, J. Chem. Soc., 1927, 504.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1958

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5.3610

78262
SOV/79-30-3-16/69

AUTHORS: Domnin, N. A., Kolibably, R. Ch.

TITLE: Investigation of the Polymethylene Rings. XXXIV. Investigation of the Absorption Spectra of Dibenzosuberane-6,7-dione Monohydrazone and Benzil Monohydrazone

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3, pp 799-805 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The ultraviolet spectra of the compounds investigated are shown in Table 1. The infrared spectra of the same compounds in $CHCl_3$ are shown in Table 2. On the basis of the obtained spectra it was established that the dibenzosuberane-6,7-dione monohydrazone can exist in the form of a hydrazone and does not have any tautomeric properties. The cis-configuration of dibenzosuberane-6,7-dione monohydrazone was confirmed by its infrared spectrum and anticonfiguration was suggested for dibenzosuberane-6,7-dione monooxime.

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Investigation of the Polymethylene Rings. XXXIV

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SOV/79-30-3-16/69

The shift of the absorption band of the keto group in monohydrazones was explained by its stereochemistry and the possible existence of a chelate ring. There are 3 figures; 2 tables; and 17 references, 5 Soviet, 4 U.K., 4 U.S., 2 German, 1 Dutch, 1 Canadian. The The 5 U.S. and U.K. references are: Rasmunssena, R. S., et al., coll., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 71, 1068 (1949); Cromwell, N. H., et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 71, 3337 (1949); Leonard, N. J., et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 77, 5078 (1955); Hadzi, D., J. Chem. Soc., 1956, 2143; Leonard, N. J., et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 71, 2997 (1949).

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1958

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Table 1. Absor maxima of Compounds (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V)

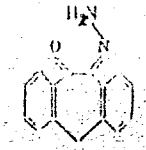
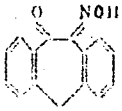
Formula	No of Compound	λmax	Log ε	λmax	Log ε
	(I)	245	4.08	348	3.84
$C_6H_5C(=O)-C(=NNH_2)C_6H_5$	(III)	253	4.05	295	4.05
$C_6H_5C(=NN=H_2)-C(=NNH_2)C_6H_5$	(IV)	275	4.39		
$C_6H_5CH(OH)-C(=NNH_2)C_6H_5$	(VI)	250	3.40		
	(II)	275	4.08	~350	2.4

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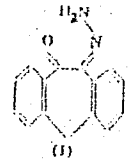
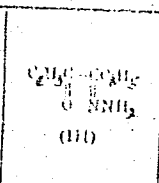
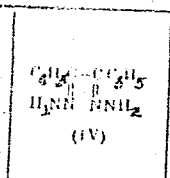
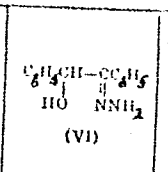
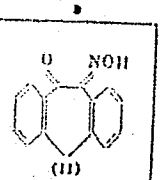
Table 2. Absorption Bands of Compounds (I), (II), (III), (IV), (VI) in Chloroform Solutions (cm^{-1}).

 (I)	 (III)	 (IV)	 (VI)	 (II)
NH 3340 STRONG, 3310 WEAK	3398 STRONG 3295 STRONG	3344 STRONG 3268 WEAK		
OH 3140 MEDIUM	3190 STRONG	3190 MEDIUM		3200 BROAD
C=O 1620 STRONG, (1607)	1647 STRONG, (1627)			1665 STRONG, (1674)
Φ 1604 STRONG	1607 STRONG	1620 STRONG	1610 STRONG	1604 STRONG
Φ—C=		1587 STRONG	~1580	~1573
C=N 1543 STRONG, ~1522	1565 STRONG	1565 STRONG 1522 WEAK	1580 STRONG	~1544
Φ 1484	1492 STRONG	1492	1492 STRONG	1529 MEDIUM 1502 STRONG

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5.3610 2209, 1153, 1195

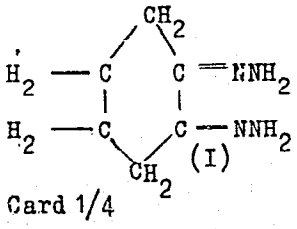
S/079/60/030/008/009/012/XX
B001/B066

AUTHORS: Domnin, N. A., Isakova, S. A., and Kolinskiy, R. Ch.

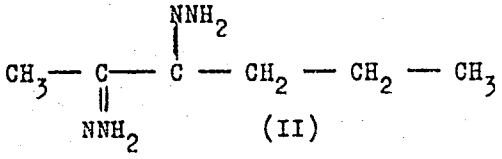
TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Polymethylene Rings. XXXV. Synthesis of Dihydrazones of Cyclohexanedione-1,2 and Hexanedione-2,3

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 8, pp. 2480-2484

TEXT: The purpose of the present work was to synthesize the dihydrazone of cyclohexanedione (I) which had been characterized incompletely by N. A. Domnin and N. S. Glebovskaya (Ref. 1). For comparison, also the synthesis of the acyclic dihydrazone of hexanedione-2,3 (II) was performed.



(I)



(II)

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85712

S/079/60/030/008/009/012/XX
B001/B066

Investigations in the Field of Polymethylene Rings. XXXV. Synthesis of Dihydrazones of Cyclohexanedione-1,2 and Hexanedione-2,3

The modification of the conditions of synthesis described in Ref. 1 proved to be ineffective. When adding hydrazine to cyclohexanedione-1,2, the reaction product was always an orange oil which did not crystallize. Only after a storage of several months a small number of crystals were formed which, after separation from the oil and recrystallization, were identified to be the dihydrazone of the ketazine of cyclohexanedione-1,2 (III). Only in one case a large dihydrazone (I) crystal separated out (Ref. 1). Compound (III) is probably formed according to scheme 1. The cyclohexanedione-1,2 (IV) has an enol form (Ref. 2). As the other intermediates could not be separated, their structural formulas are only hypothetical. The formation of dihydrazone (I) seems little likely under these conditions, all the more since it could be separated in one experiment only. In view of these facts, the authors changed the order in which the reagents are added, and obtained good dihydrazone (I) yields. It was difficultly crystallized from the reaction mass which represented a supersaturated solution of (I) in alcohol, water, and hydrazine. Dihydrazone (I) is easily soluble in

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Investigations in the Field of Polymethylene Rings. XXXV. Synthesis of Dihydrazones of Cyclohexanedione-1,2 and Hexanedione-2,3

S/079/60/030/008/009/012/XX
B001/B066

these solvents, so that no crystals could form. Crystallization was only induced by inoculation and by recrystallization from benzene. The dihydrazone structure was confirmed by ultimate analysis and determination of the molecular weight. It was not possible to prove the presence of a C=N double bond by spectrum analysis of dihydrazone (I), as its intensity in the infrared spectrum is low; but a primary amino group and the absence of a keto group were confirmed in this way. The dihydrazone of hexanedione-2,3 (II) was synthesized by the method of Ref. 3 to compare its properties with those of dihydrazone (I), and to see whether steric hindrances were the cause of the difficult synthesis of the latter. The investigation showed that in the formation of both dihydrazones, (I) and (II), no steric hindrances are observed. This fact was already confirmed when studying the models of these compounds. There are 8 references: 6 Soviet, 1 Italian, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

85712

Investigations in the Field of Polymethylene Rings. XXXV. Synthesis of Dihydrazones of Cyclohexanedione-1,2 and Hexanedione-2,3

S/079/60/030/008/009/012/XX
B001/B066

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1959

Card 4/4

22202

S/079/61/031/006/001/005
D223/D305

5.3610 2209, 1153, 1375

AUTHORS: Domnin, N.A. and Kolinskiy, R.Ch.

TITLE: On the question of the possibility of existence of a seven-membered ring with the triple bond-cycloheptene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 6, 1961, 1799-1805

TEXT: In 1936 it was shown that an attempt to introduce a triple bond into a seven-membered ring resulted in the formation of hydrocarbon with an allene bond inaseven-membered ring, i.e. cycloheptadiene - 1,2 (Ref 1: A.Ye. Favorskiy, M.F. Shostakovskiy, N.A. Domnin, ZhOKh, 6, 720 (1936)), and not as expected cycloheptene. The formation of cycloheptadiene - 1.2 was explained by the isomeric transformation at the moment of formation of cycloheptene, i.e. its inability for longer existence. While it has been established that cyclic polymethylenes with triple bond are able to exist in 8-membered and higher rings, the same has remained to be discovered for 7-membered rings. The authors'

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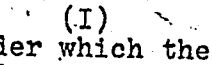
previous work (Ref 5: ZhOKh, 30, 270, 799 (1960)), as well as the current article investigate this problem, especially the study of the reaction of hydrazine with cycloheptadiene - 1.2



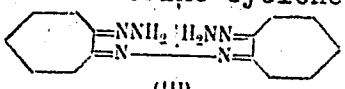
(I)

This reaction depending on the conditions under which the reaction takes place, gives different products: dihydrazon cycloheptadiene - 1,2

(II)

NNH_2
NNH_2

, dihydrazon monoketozine cycloheptadine - 1.2



(III)

and resin which is probably the result of ketazine polymerization. The best method of preparing dihydrazone (II) is addition of diketone (I) to the cooled alcoholic solution (to $0^{\circ}C$) of hydrazine. The important part of the method consists in using an excess of hydrazine. After removing the solvent the reaction mixture is left to crystallize over several weeks; if on the other hand a

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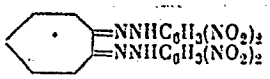
crystal of dihyrazone (II) is added, the crystallization is complete in a day. The structure of dihydrazone (II) was confirmed by its chemical behavior. In the presence of a sulphuric acid solution of 2.4 -dinitrophenylhydrazine (Ref. 9: R. Shrayner, R. F'yuson, Sistematicheskiy kachestvennyy analiz organicheskikh soyedineniy (The systematic qualitative analysis of organic compounds), M., 173 (1950)). dihydrazon (II) hydrolyzes into bis (2.4 -dinitrophenylhydrazone) cyclopentadione - 1.2 (IV) and hydrazine sulphate. This reaction is a useful way of determining the nature of different hydrazones since it does give detone and hydrazine. The structure of ketazine (III) was established by the analysis of infra-red spectrum. The pressure of NH_2-group (frequency 3371, 3305, 3266 cm^{-1}) was detected and the absence of C=O groups (the absence of absorption maximum in the region 1900-1500 cm^{-1}). Reaction with sulphuric acid solution of 2.4 -dinitrophenylhydrazine, after heating, yieled bis (2.4 -dinitrophenylhydrazone) cycloheptadion -1.2



(IV)

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and hydrazine sulphate. The ketazine (III) with picric acid forms hydrazine picrate and with benzoylchloride (Schotten-Bauman) N,N^1 -dibenzoylhydrazine.

$$C_6H_5CONHNHCOC_6H_5$$
(V)

Test consideration of the space structure of cycloheptadion -1.2 has shown that it alternates in chair and boat form. The 7-membered ring appears mobile so that the carbonyl group plane as a result of dipole repulsion forms an angle of about 90-100°. Such repulsion acts against the bonding of carbonyl groups and hence, in the reaction with hydrazine they behave as free carbonyl groups. Test considerations have shown the absence of space barriers in a diketone (I) and dihydrazone (II) molecule. The water formed during reaction in cases of experiments with benzene and toluene was removed from the reaction medium in the form of azeotrope with the solvent. In the case of experiments carried out in ether, the

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water was combined by addition to the reaction mixture of calcined $MgSO_4$. The course of oxidation was followed by measuring the removed water, the evolved nitrogen and, hence, the percentage composition of nitrogen in the product of reaction determined. The last method proved very reliable. The oxidation of dihydrazone (II) (77 gms) was also carried out in ether, in a autoclave at 130-150°C. The oxidation was found to be incomplete - the residual resin contained 13% of nitrogen. Immediately after distillation the infra-red spectrum was taken in the region of 2000 cm^{-1} (LiF prism). The product from the trap after removing traces of ether showed a maximum absorption in the region of 1921-1925 cm^{-1} which corresponds to the allene bond. The liquid fraction showed absorption in the region of 2241 and 2218 cm^{-1} which according to literature corresponds to the acetylene bond. Beside these, the infra-red spectrum showed the presence of bonds at about 1740 cm^{-1} (COOH), 1718 cm^{-1} (C = O), 1640 cm^{-1} (C = C). All fractions decolor-

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ized the bromine solution in CCl_4 and darkened on storage. In liquid fractions the presence of ketones was detected (by their reaction with 2.4-dinitrophenylhydrazine) and bis (2.4-dinitrophenylhydrazone) cycloheptadione-1.2 (IV) and 2.4-dinitrophenylhydrazone subarate. The fractions boiling between 60-100°C. (0.5 mm) were checked for the presence of cycloheptadiene-1.3 by maleic anhydride but no bonding occurred. The fraction boiling at 100-130°C and 135-160°C (0.5 mm) were found to be soluble in hydrochloric acid which indicates the presence of dihydrazone polymerization products. Chemical investigation has shown that dihydrazone oxidation takes place when using benzene and toluene solvent. The corresponding cycloheptene could not be separated and established the presence of polimerization products and formation of organic mercury compounds.

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There are 13 references, 6 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: A.T. Blomquist, J.Am. Chem. Soc., 73, 5510 (1951); V. Prelog, Helv. Chim. Acta, 35 1598 (1952); F.F. Blicke, J. A,. Chem. Soc., 74, 2924 (1952); J.W. Cook, J. Chem. Soc., 1952, 4416.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (State University of Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1960

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DOMNIN, N.A.; OBESHCHALOVA, N.V.; KOLINSKIY, R. Ch.

Polymethylene rings. Part 37: Transformations of polyhalo-substituted cyclopentane. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.8:2768-2773 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova.

(Cyclopentane)

CZECH

Adhesives and their utilization in the shoe industry. Alfred Krinsky (Leather & Allied Trades Res. ...) [illegible] Kožařství 4, 3[illegible] (1954). [illegible] production of shoes bonded mostly [illegible] ... an adhesive union of their parts ... will enable a higher degree of mechanization ... short historical review K. emphasizes the ... [illegible] tests for adhesive bonds. Some [illegible] strength of bonds are discussed. The most difficult ... is the bonding of leather or rubber to polyvinyl ch... sheets. The best adhesives for this purpose are ... [illegible] (Igelit OR) or copolymers of vinyl acetate with vinyl chloride (Vinnol H), chlorinated polyvinyl [illegible] ... and polyisocyanates.

[illegible]

KOLINSKY, A.

Synthetic rubber as an excellent raw material for modern shoe adhesives. p.14 (Kozarstvi, Vol.7, no. 1 Jan 1957) Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6 no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

KOLINSKY, A.

Binding metals. p. 305. (Strojirenstvi, Vol. 7, No. 4, Apr 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

S/081/62/000/024/024/052
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Kolínský, Josef, Viesner, Ivo

TITLE: Method of producing aminoamide resins

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24 (II), 1962, 875 - 876, abstract 24P457 (Pat. ČSSR 98573, February 15, 1961)

TEXT: Reaction products of polyepoxy resins and polyamines condense with organic or inorganic dibasic or polybasic acids or their derivatives at 100 - 250°C. The amine number of the obtainable aminoamide resins has to be 100 - 700. These resins are liquid or semiliquid transparent substances, easily soluble in the usual solvents. They are used for hardening polyepoxy resins. Varnishes so produced are thermally stable, do not become yellow, and show excellent gloss and adhesion. Example: 300 g butyl ester of epoxidized soy oleic acids (4.8 % epoxy oxygen) is heated with 150 g commercial diethylene triamine (I) to 60 - 70°C within 30 - 40 min. After calculating the viscosity (800 - 1000 cp at 20°C), 80 g dimethyl terephthalate is added with stirring. The mixture is then heated to 160 - 175°C with the methanol being distilled off, then kept another 30 - 50 min at this temperature until an amine number of 240 -

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UHLIR, A.; UHLIROVA, J.; KOLINSKY, J.; RUZICKA, V.; PASEK, J.

Thermodynamic analysis of dehydrating isopropanol to propylene. Chem prum 14 no.9:470-473 S '64.

1. Association of Chemical and Metallurgical Production National Enterprise, Usti nad Labem (for Uhlir, Uhlirova and Kolinsky). 2. Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague (for Ruzicka and Pasek).

C. A. 10

Antihistamine substances. I. Preparation of some basic aryl ethers. J. Kolinský and M. Protiva. *Časopis Českého Lékárnictva* 60, 25-7(1947); cf. *C.A.* 42, 8180a.—The prepn. of the following known ethers, $ROCH_2CH_2NEt_2$, is reported (R given): Ph, b_5 114-16° (*HCl salt*, m. 133°); 3-cymyl, b_5 146-6° (*HCl salt*, m. 128°); 1-$C_{10}H_7$, b_5 155-62° (*HCl salt*, m. 157-8°); 2-$C_{10}H_7$, b_5 158-60° (*HCl salt*, m. 134-5°); *8-quinolyl*, b_{10} 205°. **II. Preparation of some basic aralkyl ethers and aralkyl thio ethers.** M. Protiva, J. Urban, V. Reřicha, and J. O. Jílek. *Chem. Listy* 42, 2-5(1948); cf. *C.A.* 42, 8180d.—The prepn. of *3-phenylpropyl 2-diethylaminoethyl ether*, b_5 143°, from $Ph(CH_2)_3OH$ and of *styrylmethyl 2-diethylaminoethyl ether*, b_5 130-45°, are reported. **III. Benzhydryl 2-(1-piperidyl)ethyl ether.** M. Protiva and J. O. Jílek. *Ibid.* 143-9. See *C.A.* 42, 8180d and the following correction and addn. M. Protiva

Antihistamine substances: basic aryl ethers, aralkyl ethers, and aralkyl thioethers. M. Protiva, J. O. Jílek, J. Kolinský, V. Reřicha, and J. Urban. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs.* 13, 326-39(1948).—Correction and addn. to *C.A.* 42, 8180a. The 28th to 31st line should read "*benzyl 2-(1-piperidyl)ethyl ether*, b_4 135-40° (*picrate*, m. 125°); *benzhydryl 2-(1-piperidyl)ethyl ether* (I), b_5 181-5°, $b_{0.04}$ 167-8° (*HCl salt*, m. 160-0.5°; *HBr salt*, m. 144.5°; *methiodide*, m. 187-8°; *ethobromide*, m. 123-5°, 0.0003-0.018, 100)." Add: "I refluxed with 3 *N* HCl gives *dibenzhydryl ether*, m. 109°, and *2-(1-piperidyl)ethanol* (II), b_{10} 81-3°. I.MeI was converted to the quaternary base, which was decompd. by heating to give *1-methylpiperidine*, b. 103-5° (*picrate*, m. 223-4°); *benzhydrol*, m. 66-7° (*p-nitrobenzoate*, m. 131-2°); and C_2H_2 (identified as Ag acetylide). $(Ph_2CH)_2$, m. 213°, was isolated as a by-product of the prepn. of I by heating the Na deriv. of II with Ph_2CHCl in xylene." M. Protiva

ČERNÝ, E.; KOLINSKÝ, J.; MLCOCHOVÁ, L.

Statistical study on incidence of eczema and other skin diseases in out-patients and in-patients at the First Dermatological Clinic of the Charles University, 1945-50. Cesk. derm. 28 no.5:196-198 May 1953. (CIML 24:5)

1. Of the First Dermato-Venereological Clinic (Head--Prof. K. Gawalowski, M. D.) of Charles University, Prague.

KOLINSKY, Jiri, Ing.

10th Congress of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party and future problems in the field of pharmacy. Cesk. farm. 3 no.7:225 Sept 54.
(PHARMACY
in Czech.)