MAKSIMOV, V. A.; KOSTYLEV, A. D.; GURKOV, K. S.; VOLOD'KO, K. P.; YUSHCHENKO, A. I.; SEDYSHEV, V. F.; KOLESNIKOV, A. T. YAGODIN, A. I.; PONOMARENKO, Yu. F.; FOLKOV, A. N.; BELAK, N. A.

BPM-1 vibrating drill and loader. Gor. zhur. no.10:53-56 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Mining machinery)

GURKOV, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOSTYLEV, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLESNIKOV, A.T., inzh.; MAKSIMOV, V.A., inzh.; PARINSKIY, Yu.P., inzh.

Hydraulic vibrator. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16 no.7:41-43 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Vibrators)

MAKSIMOV, V.A.

The BPM-1 boring and loading machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.
Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. 16 no.11:14-16 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

MAKSIMOV, V.A., inzh.; ORLOV, V.G., inzh.; KOSTYLEV, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; GURKOV, K.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KREYMER, V.I., inzh.; BELAN, N.A., inzh.

Testing the BPM-1 boring and loading machine at the Sarany chromite mine. Shakht. stroi. 8 no.5:17-21 My'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Aleksandrovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (for Maksimov). 2. Saranovskiy khromitovyy rudnik Zapadno-Ural'skogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Orlov). 3. Institut gornogo dela Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Kostylev, Gurkov, Kreymer). 4. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Belan).

KOSTYLEV, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; GURKOV, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; PARINSKIY,
Yu.F., inzh.; TISHKOV, A.Ya., inzh.; MAKSIMOV, V.A.; SEDYSHEV, V.F.;
KOLESNIKOV, A.T.

Continuous operation working element of a vibration loader.
Ugol' 39 no.12:40-43 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut gornogo dela Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for
Kostylev, Gurkov, Parinskiy, Tishkov). 2. Aleksandrovskiy
mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (for Maksimov, Sedyshev, Kolesnikov).

MAKSIMOV, V.A., inzh.; ORLOV, V.G., gornyy inzh.; KOSTYLEV, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; GURKOV, K.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KREYMER, V.I., inzh.; BELAN, N.A., inzh.; PONOMARENKO, Yu.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Industrial testing of the BPM-1 boring and loading machine. Ugol' 40 no.2:43-46 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Aleksandrovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (for Maksimov). 2. Saranovskiy khromitovyy rudnik Zapadno-Ural'skogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Orlov). 3. Institut gornogo dela Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Kostylev, Gurkov, Kreymer). 4. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Belan). 5. Institut gornogo dela imeni A.A.Skochinskogo (for Ponomarenko).

L 40025-66

ACC NR: AP6004219 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0331/65/000/009/0006/0007

/6

B

AUTHOR: Karelin, V. N.; Leshchenko, Ye. N.; Maksimov, V. A.

ORG: [Karelin] Khabarovsk Polytechnic Institute (Khabarovskiy politekhnicheskiy insti-
tut); [Leshchenko] Administration of Lumber Industry, Khabarovsk SNKh (Upravleniye
lesnoy promyshlennosti Khabarovskogo SNKh); [Maksimov] Zeyskiy lespromkhoz

TITLE: Heavy duty tractor trailers require more powerful engines

SOURCE: Lesnaya promyshlennost', no. 9, 1965, 6-7

TOPIC TAGS: cargo truck, special purpose truck, tractor, WOODWORKING MACHINERY

14

ABSTRACT: Comparative experimental studies were conducted on a heavy duty tractor
trailer and the MAZ-501 modified tractor with trailer 2 R-15 Kh to compare their fuel
consumption and labor productivity in transporting logs from logging areas. The spe-
cific modifications, total load capacity, method of loading and unloading logs, type
of terrain, horsepower efficiency of engines used, the cost of transporting 1 m^3 of
lumber and other technical and performance data are given. The tests were conducted
during the winter of 1964-1965 by the Khabarovsk Polytechnic Institute at the Zeysk
lumber production facility. It was concluded that the MAZ-501 heavy duty tractor
trailer with the 2 PP-20 semi-trailer is preferred because it considerably increases

UDC: 634.0.377.45

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ACC NR: AP6004219

the load-carrying capacity of the vehicle and decreases the amount of gas used per volume of lumber carried. Orig. art. has: 1 photograph.

SUB CODE: 13,// SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

PARSHIKOV, V.N. [Parshykov, V.M.]; MAKSIMOV, V.A. [Maksymov, V.O.]

Effect of light and carbon dioxide supply on the characteristics of biochemical processes in young kidney bean and corn plants. Ukr. bot. zhur. 19 no.4:3-14 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, otdel fotosinteza.
(Plants—Assimilation)

A

PARSHIKOV, V.N. [Parshykov, V.M.]; MAKSIMOV, V.O. [Maksymov, V.O.]

Paper chromatographic determination of amino acids. Ukr. bot. zhur. 21 no.6:81-92 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, otdel biokhimii, i Institut gidrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

Maksimov, V. A.

68-11-11/11

AUTHOR: Maksimov, V.A., Rodshteyn, P.M., and Krulevetskiy, A.I.

TITLE: **Zhdanov** Coke Oven Works (Zhdanovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.11, pp. 58 - 64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A historical review of the development of the above works is given. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card1 1/1

It is on of the first to be built to Soviet plans by Soviet engineers. Benzol scrubber plant started operating in 1937. The works was destroyed during the war and reconstruction started in 1943.

MAKSIMOV, V.A.

Zhdanov Coking Plant is 25 years old. Koks i khim. no.11:6-8 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Direktor Zhdanovskogo koksokhimicheskogo zavoda.
(Zhdanov—Coking industry)

MAKSIMOV, V.A.; SKARBUN, V.S.

On the road of creative searching. Koks i khim. no.16:3-5 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Direktor Zhdanovskogo koksokhimicheskogo zavoda (for Maksimov).
(Coke industry)

MAKSIMOV, V.A.

A remarkable shower in the Donets Basin. Trudy Ukr NIGMI no.41:
117-119 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

BELAN, N.A., inzh.; MAKSIMOV, V.A., inzh.; VOLKOV, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; GURKOV, K.S.

Development of actuating mechanisms of cutter-loaders. Sbor. KuzNIUI no.10:151-164 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

L 8924-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(j)/EWP(b)/ETC(m)

ACC NR: AP5026925 EWA(1) IG/WW/RM **SOURCE CODE:** UR/0373/65/000/005/0007/0010

44 55

AUTHOR: Maksimov, V. A. (Moscow)

92

B

TITLE: On steady forms of ablation of rigid bodies moving through a planar flow of an ideal fluid

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika, no. 5, 1965, 7-10

21,44,55 55 21,44,55

TOPIC TAGS: ablation, ablation material, ablative heat transfer, heat transfer, thermodynamics, fluid mechanics

44,55

ABSTRACT: A study was conducted of the movement of a semi-infinite body in a potential planar parallel flow of an ideal fluid. The problem, originally proposed by G. I. Barenblatt, is stated with assumptions of conditions such that the rate of loss of matter from the boundary of the body is proportional to the local temperature gradient of the fluid. V_0 is the undisturbed velocity function in the vicinity of the fluid flow, and $V(x,y) = dw/dz$ is the velocity function in the vicinity of the rigid body. The complex potential is given by

$$\boxed{w(z) = \varphi(x, y) + i\psi(x, y) \quad (z = x + iy)}$$

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ACC NR: AP5026925

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where ψ (x,y) is the stream function. The function w(z) must be analytic outside the contour of the body, and satisfies the condition

$$\frac{d\overline{w}}{dz} \to 1 - v, \quad |z| \to \infty; \quad v = \frac{V^{*}}{V_{\infty}}.$$

Furthermore, the boundary Γ must be considered a streamline. Additional conditions are the stream temperature and material balance. A Boussinesque transform is used in obtaining the equation

$$\frac{2a^{2}}{pV_{\infty}}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial\varphi^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial\psi^{2}}\right) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial\varphi} = 0,$$

where u is the dimensionless fluid temperature function. The solution of this equation is

$$u(\varphi, \psi) = \operatorname{erf} \frac{1}{2a}\left(\frac{pV_{\infty}}{2}\right)^{1/2} \frac{\psi}{\sqrt{\varphi}}.$$

For a parabolic contour of the immersed body the speed of ablation is derived as

$$V^{*} = \frac{2V_{\infty}}{1 + \sqrt{1 + 16\gamma^{2}}}; \quad \gamma^{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} p\beta^{2} = \frac{\pi V_{\infty} p\beta^{2}}{2a^{2}}.$$

The derived solutions are applied to two numerical examples. The author thanks

Card 2/3

L 8924-66

ACC NR: AP5026925

G. I. Barenblatt for his attention and advice. Orig. art. has: 18 equations.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20May65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 3/3

MAKSIMOV, V.A.

Frequency of rains at the Veliko-Anadol' Runoff Station.
Trudy UkrNIGMI no.50:70-74 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

MAKSIMOV, V.D. (VINNITSA)

Report on the activity of the Vinnitsa Urological Society in 1958.
Urologiia 24 no.4:77 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(VINNITSA--UROLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

MAKSIMOV, V. F.

Dissertation: "From the History of the Study of the Mechanical Action of Light." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst, 22 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 11 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

13

The cold method for improvement of cellulose. V. K. Maksimov. *Mitt. Kirov. forsttech. Akad.* (U. S. S. R.) 1940, No. 50, 28-40.—The object was to investigate the conditions for the production of high-grade cellulose under large-scale lab. conditions. Cold purification of cellulose consists of chlorination, followed by treatment with bases, sorting, mercerization and sepn. of the base from cellulose, bleaching and acidification. The main object of the purification is to increase the α-cellulose content, i. e., to remove the decompn. products of α-cellulose, carbohydrates (pentosans), lignin, tar and ash and to obtain special consts. Both bases and acids can be used for the purification, but bases are of a greater practical importance. Cellulose purified by the cold method (with strong bases at low temps.) possesses high swelling ability, low sp. gr., high sorption and is soft in texture. These properties are explained by intramicellular swelling, by which the base can penetrate inside the cells and dissolve the deeply embedded hemicelluloses. The increased yield after cold purification as compared with that of the hot process is explained by the different character of the action of the strong soln. at low temps. and the weak soln. at high temp., resp. In the 1st case the soln. penetrates the micelles without decompg. them to any appreciable extent, whereas in the 2nd case the soln. acts from the surface of the micelles and is able to penetrate deeper only by destroying the cellulose. Strong alkalies should be used when the desired content of α-cellulose in the final product is to be greater than 95-6% and that of pentosans less than 2.5-3.0%. The cold method requires more alkalies and is more complicated than the hot method. The hot method is used for the production of high-grade paper and for some simpler chem. processes. The cold method is used for the production of nitrocellulose possessing a high degree of purity and a high η of the soln., for the production of Cu-ammonium silk contg. not less than 94% of α-cellulose and for the production of cellulose acetates which require high adsorption properties and not less than 98% of α-cellulose. Bleached celluloses contain a greater amt. of α-cellulose after mercerization. Increase of the NaOH concn. to above 12% improves the properties of cellulose slightly. Mercerization at 0° decreases considerably the yield of cellulose; α-cellulose and pentosans remain unchanged and the swelling of the cellulose increases (the mass has a paste-like appearance). The optimum temp. for mercerization is 15-20°. The mercerization process is completed during the initial several min. Even a 15-sec. mercerization produced cellulose which differed little from that obtained after a longer mercerization. No effect of the concn. of the mass during mercerization on the physical-chem. properties of the purified cellulose was observed. Diffusion washing with alkalies of decreasing concns. is recommended for sepg. the alkalies from the mercerized cellulose. The advantages of diffusion washing over ordinary washing are: the content of α-cellulose in mercerized cellulose increases by 2.5% or more, the η and swelling of the cellulose increase and the content of pentosans decreases.

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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

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This is explained by the fact that washing with decreasing concns. of the alkalies washes away the residual products. Optimum consts. from diffusion washing are obtained at 10-30°. A further increase of the temp. to 60° decreases the content of α-cellulose. Increase of the time of diffusion washing improves the consts. of the purified cellulose. The use of hot water in the last stage of washing has a detrimental effect on the consts. of cellulose. This is explained by the swelling of the fibers by the hot water which decreases the diffusion of the alkali and, possibly, of the decompn. products. The paper describes also the theory of the cold purification process. 27 references.

W. R. Henn

MAKSIMOV. V. F.

Spravochnik po tekhnike bezopasnosti i promyshlennoy sanitarii v bumazhnoy i derevopererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti /Reference Manual on Safety Measures and Industrial Hygiene in the Paper and Wood-Processing Industry/, compiled by V. F. Maksimov, Goslesbumizdat, 30 sheets, 1954.

Contains materials for guidance in safety measures and industrial hygiene for enterprises of the Ministry of Forest and Paper Industry USSR.

Intended for administrative-technical personnel, trade-union activists, and engineering-technical personnel of enterprises of the wood-processing, cellulose and paper, wood-chemistry and wood-hydrolysis industry; may be used by students of institutes and pupils of technical schools.

SO: U-6472, 23 Nov 1954

MAKSIMOV, Vladimir Fedorovich, dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROYTMAN, K.Ya., retsenzent; SHISHOV, I.A., retsenzent; ROMANENKO, V.A., retsenznet; MALYSHEV, K.N., redaktor; ARKHIPOV, K.N., redaktor; SARMATSKAYA, G.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHITS, V.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Safety engineering and fire prevention in the paper industry] Tekhnika bezopasnosti i protivopozharnaia tekhnika v tselliulozno-bumazhnom proizvodstve. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1956. 242 p. (MIRA 10:2)

(Factories--Fires and fire prevention)
(Paper industry--Safety measures)

MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Investigating atmospheric pollution caused by the sulfate process and purification of foul-smelling gases produced by the woodpulp industry. Bum.prom. 32 no.3:10-12 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Leningradskiy Tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni V.M. Molotova.
(Air--Purification) (Industrial hygiene)
(Woodpulp industry)

MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Decontamination of foul-smelling gases from the manufacture of sulfate pulp. Bum. prom. 33 no. 7:15-16 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Woodpulp industry--Hygienic aspects)
(Sulfur)

MAKSIMOV, V.E.; SOKOLOVA, O.I.; MODZELEVSKAYA, Z.P.; ISAYEVA, N.M.

Using a froth-type apparatus for the decontamination of waste gases from the manufacture of sulfate pulp. Bum. prom. 34 no.5:14-16 My '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

(Woodpulp) (Gas purification)

MAKSIMOV, V.F., ISAYEVA, N.M.

Purification of waste gases by an experimental froth-type unit at the Svetogorsk cellulose sulfate plant. Trudy LTI no.58:65-70 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Svetogorsk—Gas purirification)

MAKSIMOV, V.F.; BUSHMELEV, V.A.

Use of black lye for the recovery of sulfur-containing compounds. Bum.prom. 35 no.9:12-14 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

(Woodpulp industry) (Sulfur)
(Scrubber (Chemical technology))

MAKSIMOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUSHMELEV, V.A., inzh.

Venturi's scrubber and its use in the production of sulfate pulp.
Trudy LTITSBP no.8:96-104 '61. (MIRA 16:9)
(Scrubber (Chemical technology)) (Woodpulp industry)

MAKSIMOV, V.F.; BUSHMELEV, V.A.

Absorption of hydrogen sulfide in a turbulent unit. Bum.prom. 36 no.2:25-26 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Gases—Purification) (Woodpulp industry—Equipment and supplies)
(Hydrogen sulfide)

MAKSIMOV, Vladimir Fedorovich; NAMESTNIKOV, Igor' Vasil'yevich; SOKOLOVA, Ol'ga Ivanovna; POPILOV, L.Ya., red.; KHOT'KOVA, Ye.S., red. izd-va; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Methods of inspecting working conditions in the enterprises of the woodpulp, paper, and woodworking industries]Metody kontrolia uslovii truda na predpriiatiiakh tselliulozno-bumazhnoi i derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshlennosti. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 214 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Woodworking industries—Hygienic aspects)

MAKSIMOV, Vladimir Fedorovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZUBENKO, P.S., retsenzent; POPILOV, L.Ya., red.; SARMATSKAYA, G.I., red.izd-va; VDOVINA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of safety and fire prevention engineering in the woodpulp and paper industry]Osnovy tekhniki bezopasnosti i protivopozharnoi tekhniki v tselliulozno-bumazhnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 504 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Paper industry--Safety measures)
(Paper industry--Fires and fire prevention)

MAKSIMOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUSHMELEV, V.A., starshiy inzhener;
TORF, A.I., starshiy inzhener

Testing of an experimental system for high-speed gas purification apparatuses in the lime recovery shops of the Segezha Central Paper Combine. Trudy LTITSBP no.11:88-93 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

BUSHMELEV, V.A.; MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Retrieval of sodium salts from the flue gases of soda recovery systems. Bum.prom. 37 no.9:17-19 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sodium salts) (Scrubber (Chemical technology))

MAKSIMOV, V.F.; BUSHMELEV, V.A.

Chemical absorption of hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide by the black liquor in a turbulent system. Bum.prom. 38 no.4:14-16 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

(Scrubber (Chemical technology))
(Woodpulp industry)

MAKSIMOV, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; MODZELEVSKAYA, Z.P., inzh.;
SOKOLOVA, O.I., inzh.

Interaction of sulfur-containing gases with the black liquor and its components. Trudy LTITSBP no.10:40-48 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Gases--Purification) (Woodpulp industry)

BUSHMELEV, V.A.; MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Evaluating the efficiency of dust collection and pressure drop in turbulent apparatus during the purification of the exhaust gases of lime reburning kilns. Trudy LTITSBP no.12:258-271 '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

SOKOLOVA, O.I.; MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Partial elasticity of hydrogen sulfide over the liquors of sulfite pulp production. Trud. LTITSBP no.12:272-277 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

VEDERNIKOV, V.G.; MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Some problems of the deodorization of exhaust gases in sulfate pulp manufacture. Trudy LTITSBP no.13:148-154 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

MAKSIMOV, V.F.; TORF, A.I.

Use of a jet apparatus for the purification of exhaust gases in sulfate woodpulp manufacture. Trudy LTITSBP no.13:155-160 '64.
(MIRA 18:2

MAKSIMOV, V.F.; BUSHMELEV, V.A.

Measurement of minor fluid consumption under laboratory conditions.
Trudy LTITSBP no.13:161-162 '64. (MIRA 18:2

MAKSIMOV, Vladimir Fedorovich, prof.; SHISHOV, I.A., inzh.retsenzent; ~~BOCHAROV, N.P., retsenzent~~; BRODOTSKIY, A.I., red.

[Safety engineering and fire prevention in the woodpulp and paper industry] Tekhnika bezopasnosti i protivopozharnaia tekhnika v tselliulozno-bumazhnom proizvodstve. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshl., 1965. 194 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Direktor Kamenskogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo tekhnikuma (for Bocharov).

KOVALENKO, V.N.; KOCHETOV, M.G.; MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Streptomycin therapy for gonorrhea in males. Vest.ven. i derm. no.2: 36-38 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:5)

(STREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use,
gonorrhea in males)
(GONORRHEA, therapy,
streptomycin, in males)

MAKSIMOV, V.F., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy solzhby; KUKUSHKIN, A.M., mayor meditsinskoysluzhby

Novocaine in skin diseases. Voen.med.zhur. no.12:73 D '56.
(NOVOCAINE) (SKIN--DISEASES) (MIRA 10:3)

MAKSIMOV, V.F., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby

Prevention of epidermophytosis in the unit. Voen.med.zhur.
no.3:91 Mr '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(DERMATOMYCOSIS)

MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Case of bipolar hard chancre. Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.2:48 Mr-Ap '57.
(MIRA 12:12)

(SYPHILIS)

MAKSIMOV, V.F.

[redacted]

Case of bullous sulfa erythema. Sov.med. 22 no.9:133 S'58
(MIRA 11:11)

(ERYTHEMA)
(SULFATHIAZOLE)

MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Controlled variation in Escherichia coli and the paracolon and dysentery bacilli effected by nucleic acids obtained from the enteric and dysentery bacilli. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 5:112-113 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BACTERIA) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)

MAKSIMOV, V.F. (Baku)

Effectiveness of furacillin in suppurative diseases of the skin.
Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.12:62-63 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(SKIN—DISEASES) (FURAN)

MAKSIMOV, V.F., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Pantothenic acid in the treatment of some forms of skin disease.
Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:78 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(PANTOTHENIC ACID) (SKIN—DISEASES)

MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Dynamics of the variability of the intestinal microflora in dysentery patients. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 33 no.5:116-117 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DYSENTERY)

MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Apparatus for shaking test tubes in a thermostat. Lab.delo 8
[i.e.9] no.1:58 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BACTERIOLOGY—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

MAKSIMOV, V.G., uchitel'

Photoherbaria. Biol. v shkole no.2:89 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Zhukovskaya srednyaya shkola, Zhukovskogo rayona Bryanskoy oblasti.

(Herbaria)

MAKSIMOV, V.G., inzh.

Possibility of raising the stability of railroads. Trans. stroi. 13 no.8:67-68 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

MAKSIMOV, V.G., inzh.

Stressed state of rails during skeletonizing with a B-2 tracklaying machine. Trans. stroi. 13 no.12:46-48 D'63
(MIRA 17:8)

MAKSIMOV, V.G., aspirant

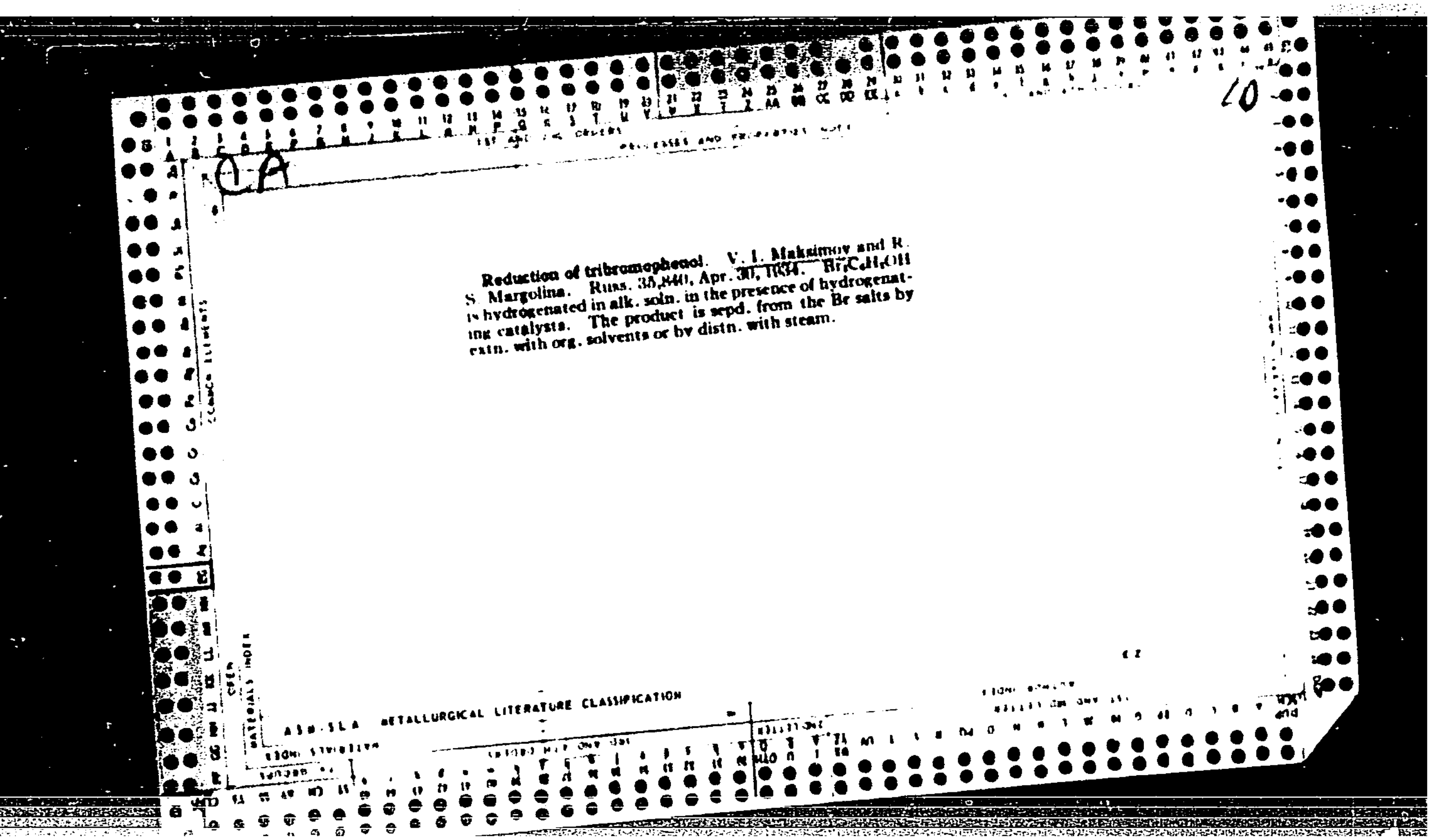
Investigating the resistance of the rail-tie skeleton and rail stresses during track surfacing. Vest. TSNII MPS 22 no.2:47-50 '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Railroads—Track)

MAKSIMOV, V.G., aspirant

Effect of canting on rail stresses in track surfacing. Vest.TSNII MPS 22 no.5:51-54 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Railroads--Track) (Strains and stresses)



CA

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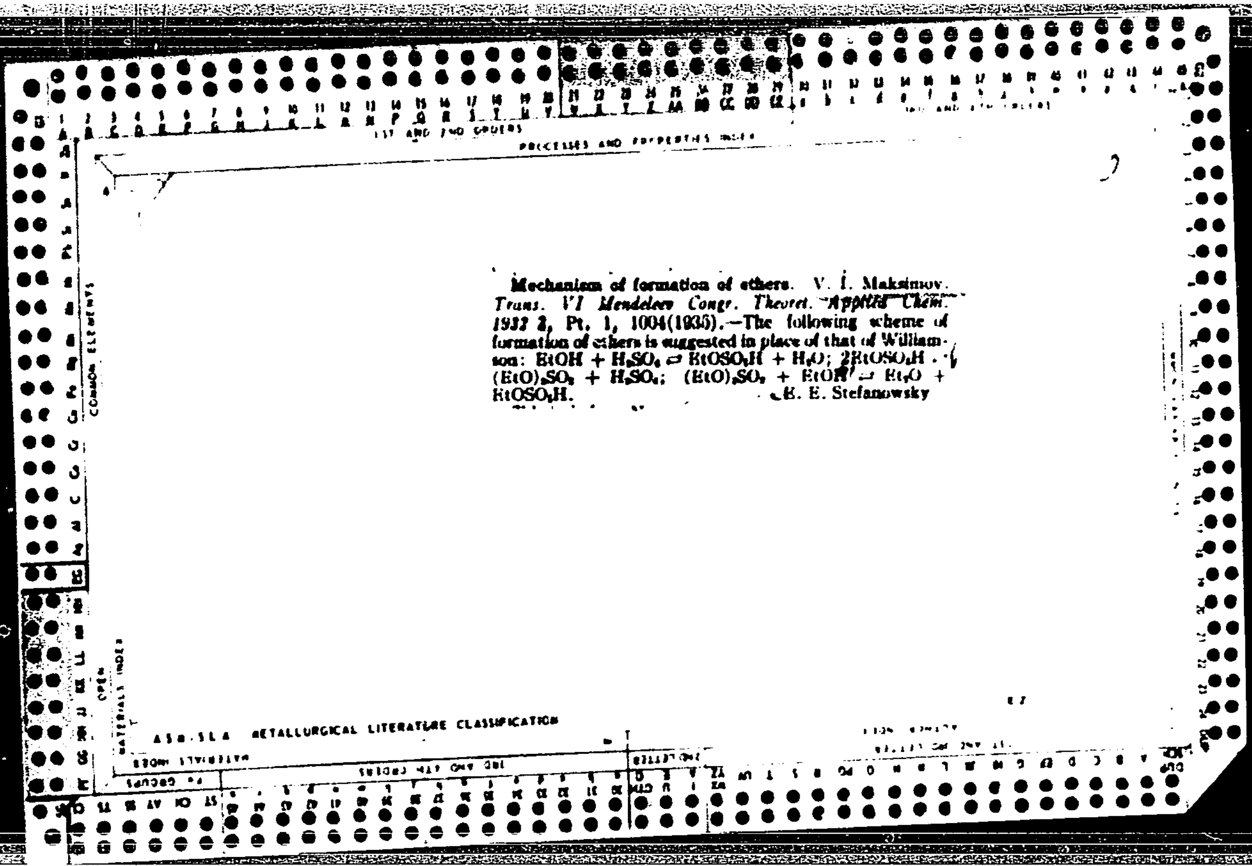
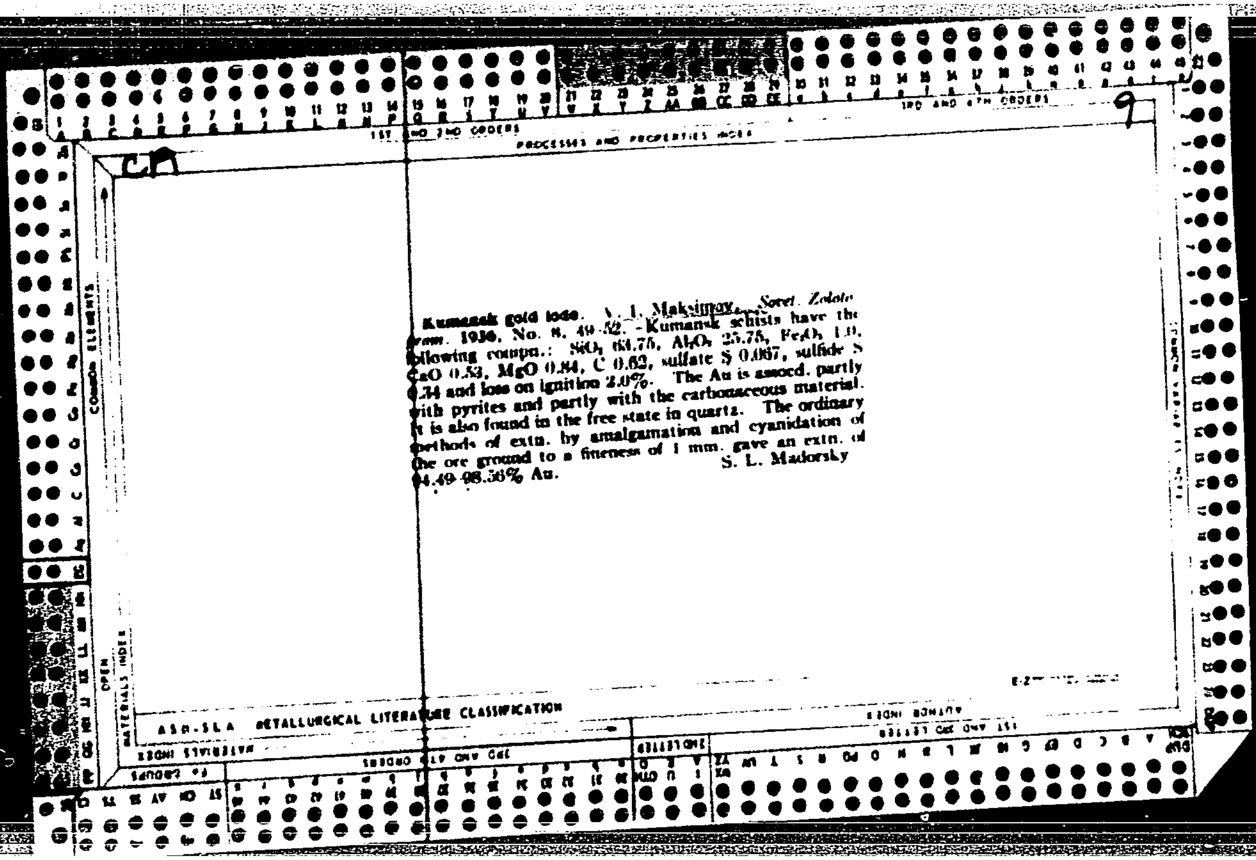
Reduction of tribromophenol. V. I. Maksimov and R. S. Margolina. Russ. 35,840, Apr. 30, 1934. $Br_3C_6H_2OH$ is hydrogenated in alk. soln. in the presence of hydrogenating catalysts. The product is sepd. from the Br salts by extn. with org. solvents or by distn. with steam.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Mechanism of formation of ethers. V. I. Maksimov. *Trans. VI Mendeleev Congr. Theoret. Applied Chem.* *1932* **2**, Pt. 1, 1004(1935).—The following scheme of formation of ethers is suggested in place of that of Williamson: $EtOH + H_2SO_4 \rightleftharpoons EtOSO_3H + H_2O$; $2EtOSO_3H \rightleftharpoons (EtO)_2SO_2 + H_2SO_4$; $(EtO)_2SO_2 + EtOH \rightleftharpoons Et_2O + EtOSO_3H$. B. E. Stefanowsky



CA

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

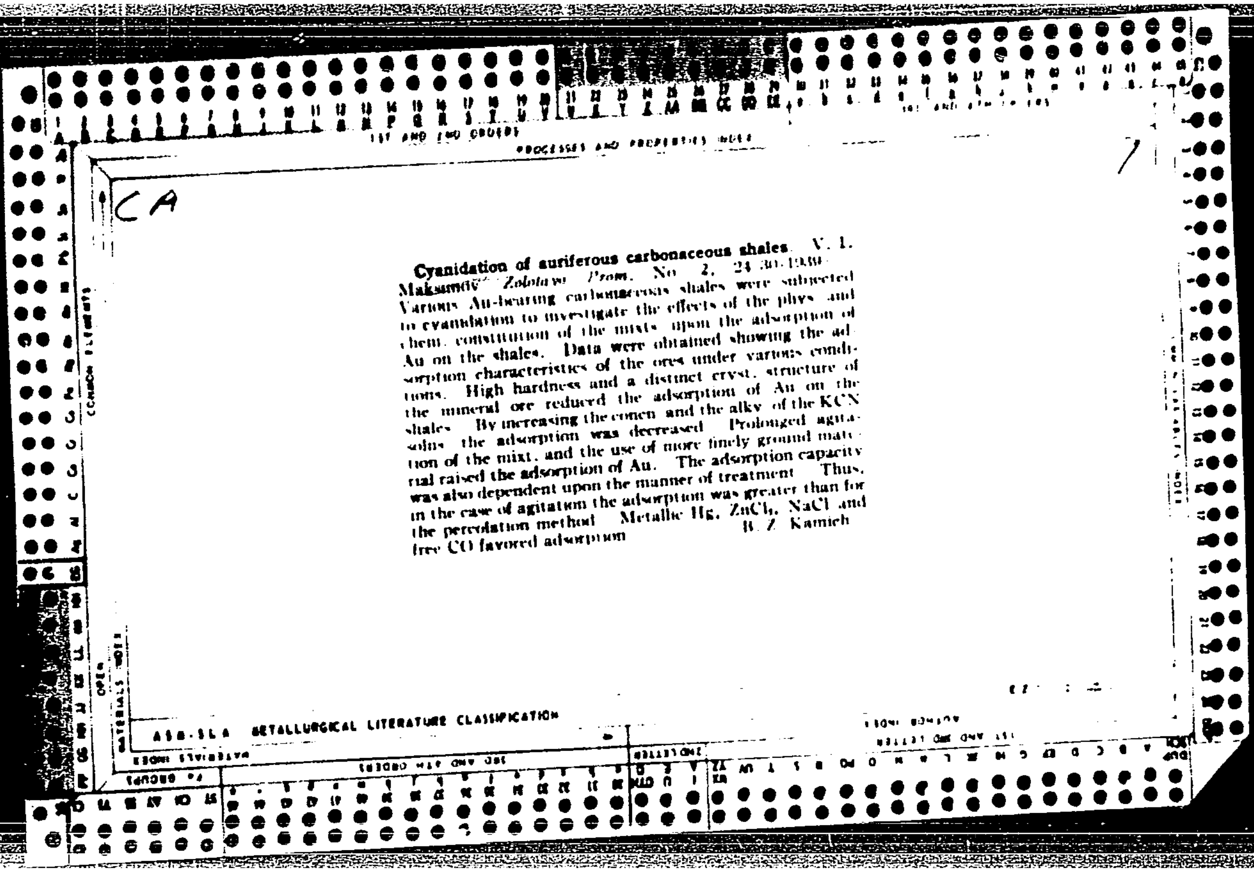
COMMON ELEMENTS

Kumansk gold lode. V. I. Maksimov. *Sovet. Zoloto prom.* 1936, No. 8, 49-52.—Kumansk schists have the following compn.: SiO_2 64.75, Al_2O_3 25.75, Fe_2O_3 1.0, CaO 0.53, MgO 0.84, C 0.62, sulfate S 0.067, sulfide S 0.34 and loss on ignition 2.0%. The Au is assocd. partly with pyrites and partly with the carbonaceous material. It is also found in the free state in quartz. The ordinary methods of extn. by amalgamation and cyanidation of the ore ground to a fineness of 1 mm. gave an extn. of 94.49-98.56% Au. S. L. Madorsky

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Cyanidation of auriferous carbonaceous shales. V. I. Maksimov. *Zolotaya Prom.* No. 2, 24-30(1938). Various Au-bearing carbonaceous shales were subjected to cyanidation to investigate the effects of the phys. and chem. constitution of the mixts. upon the adsorption of Au on the shales. Data were obtained showing the adsorption characteristics of the ores under various conditions. High hardness and a distinct cryst. structure of the mineral ore reduced the adsorption of Au on the shales. By increasing the concn. and the alky. of the KCN solns. the adsorption was decreased. Prolonged agitation of the mixt. and the use of more finely ground material raised the adsorption of Au. The adsorption capacity was also dependent upon the manner of treatment. Thus, in the case of agitation the adsorption was greater than for the percolation method. Metallic Hg, $ZnCl_2$, NaCl and free CO favored adsorption. B. Z. Kamich

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Stability of the floors of acid furnaces V. Maksimov
Stal 1939, No. 4-5, 18-19; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939,
No. 10, 84.—On the basis of expts. it is concluded that
when very pure sand is used for the furnace floors it
fuses poorly and forms an uneven spongy surface covered
with cavities. It is proposed to add up to 5% of Utkin
clay (SiO_2 50.0-2.5, Al_2O_3 31.0-2.5, Fe_2O_3 0.5-0.7 and
CaO + MgO 3.0%) to the pure sand contg. SiO_2 98.5-
9.2, Al_2O_3 0.7-1.5, and Fe_2O_3 0.3-0.4%. In practice
10% of the clay is added to the lower layers and 5-6%
to the following layers. The av. compn. of the mixt. is
SiO_2 95.84, Al_2O_3 2.8, Fe_2O_3 0.6% and CaO + MgO
traces; this agrees with the data in the literature. With
the use of this sand mixt. the unproductive time period
of the furnaces was 1.1% instead of 25.8% when pure sand
was used. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

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The synthesis of *l*-ascorbic acid (vitamin C). V. I.
5 Maksimov, V. V. Nikonova, A. F. Lazarev and L. A.
Zvereva. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 936 43(1939).—
A review is given on the different methods used for the
synthesis of *l*-ascorbic acid. The most convenient method
was found to be that starting with *l*-sorbose via diacetone-
2-keto-*l*-gulonic acid. *l*-Sorbose (200 g.), obtained from
l-sorbitol, which was prepd. from *l*-glucose by catalytic
hydrogenation in the presence of Ni at a H pressure of
6 8–30 atm., gives diacetone-*l*-sorbose (I), m. 77 8°, b[illegible]
130-5°, in 90-2% yield, when treated with 4 l. dry acetone,
400 g. dry $CuSO_4$ and 10 g. concd. H_2SO_4 at room temp. for
40-5 hrs. I (600 g.) is dissolved in 6 l. 5% KOH, and
564 g. $KMnO_4$ in 12 l. H_2O is added within 2 hrs. at 18-
20° while stirring vigorously. The mixt. is stirred for 4
hrs., filtered, the residue washed with hot H_2O, the fil-
trate + washing waters neutralized with 15% H_2SO_4 and
the soln. evapd. *in vacuo* at 60° to about 1 l. I is extd. by
7 means of $CHCl_3$ or Et_2O. To the aq. soln. of K diacetone-
2-ketogulonate are added at 0° 410 g. concd. HCl + 400
g. ice while stirring. The hydrate of diacetone-2-keto-
l-gulonic acid (II), m. 96–8°, is obtained in 436-456.5 g.
yield. *l*-Ascorbic acid is obtained from II either by means
of alc. HCl, or on treatment with H_2SO_4 or H_3PO_4.
Gertrude Berend

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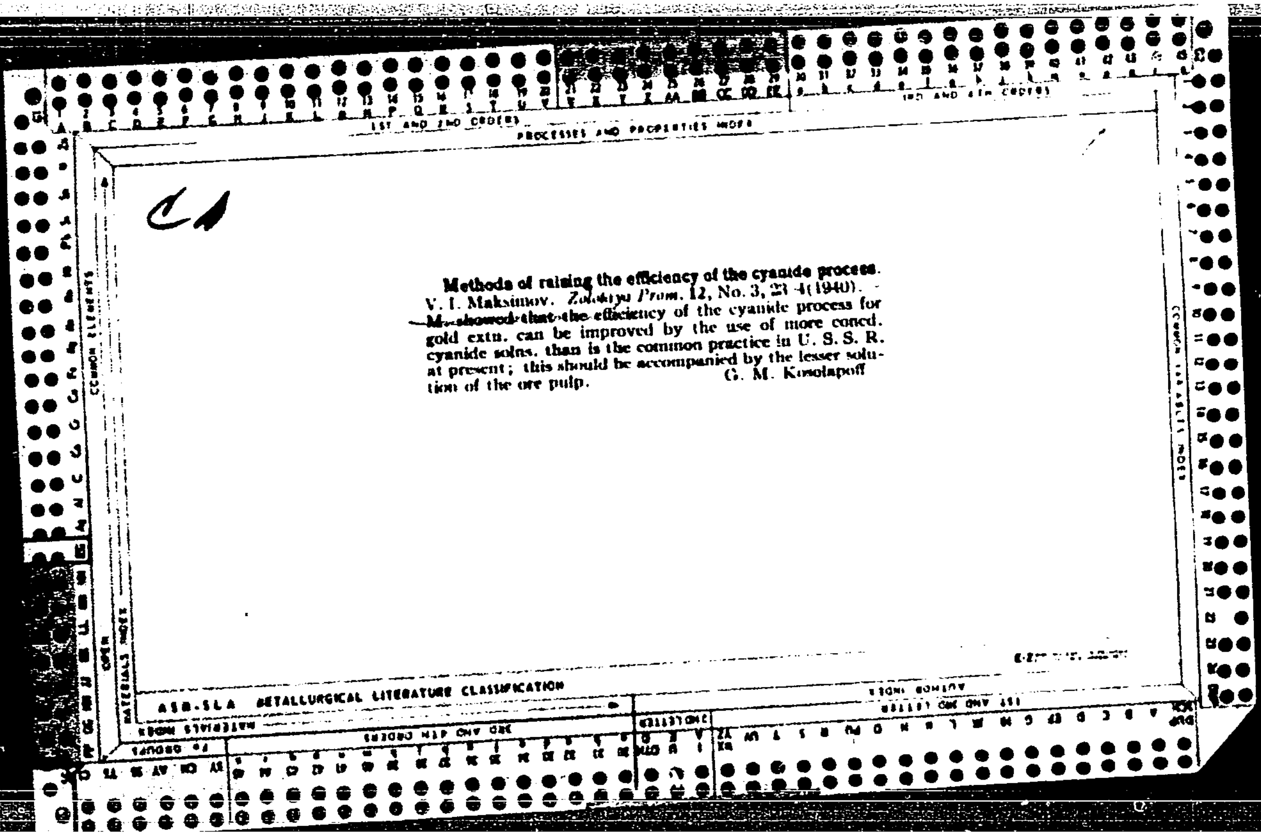
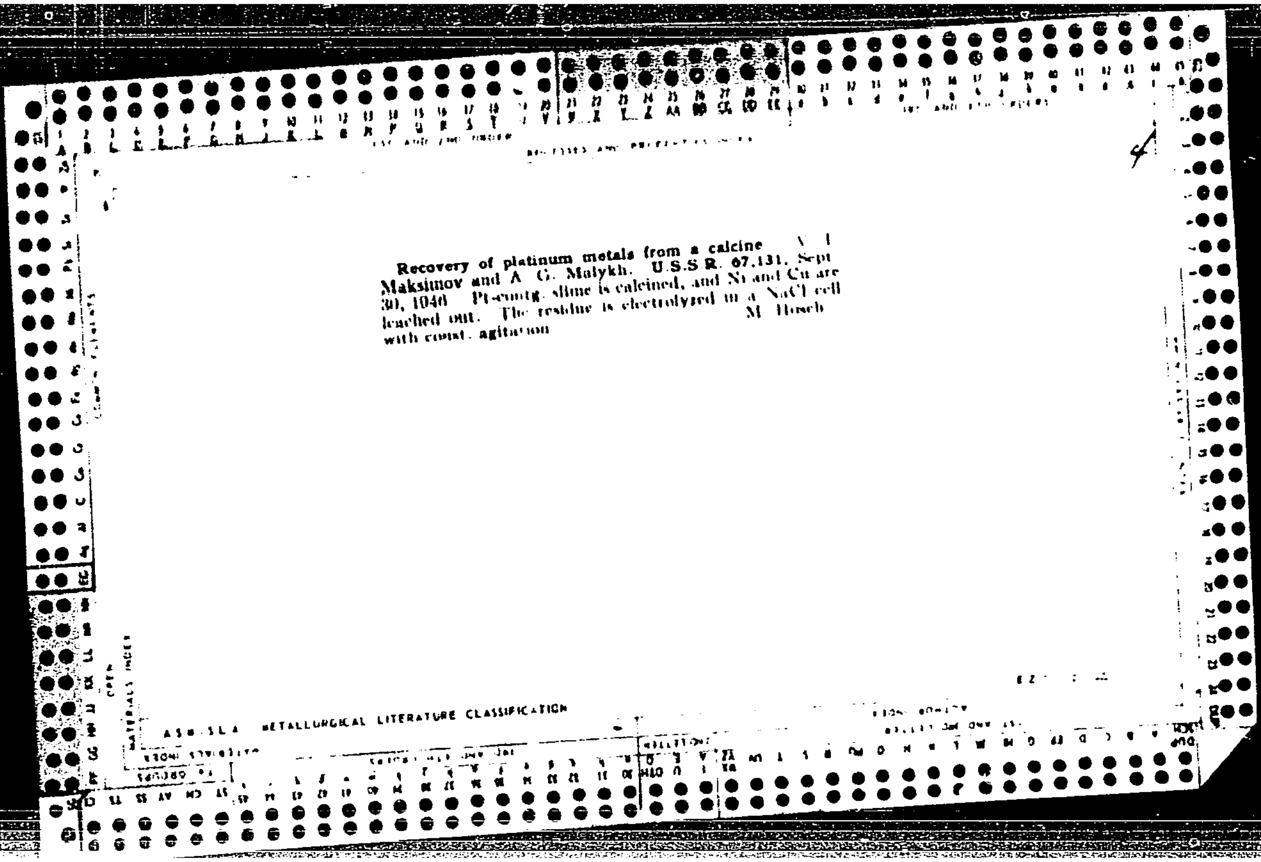


Ca

Methods of raising the efficiency of the cyanide process. V. I. Maksimov. *Zolotaya Prom.* 12, No. 3, 23-4(1940).—~~M. showed that the~~ efficiency of the cyanide process for gold extn. can be improved by the use of more concd. cyanide solns. than is the common practice in U. S. S. R. at present; this should be accompanied by the lesser solution of the ore pulp. G. M. Kosolapoff



Recovery of platinum metals from a calcine. V. I. Maksimov and A. G. Malykh. U.S.S.R. 67.131, Sept. 30, 1946. Pt-contg. slime is calcined, and Ni and Cu are leached out. The residue is electrolyzed in a NaCl cell with const. agitation. M. Hosch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Ca

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Certain sulfanilamide derivatives of nicotinic acid. A. S. Sadykov and V. I. Maksimov (Middle-Asiatic State Univ.). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 10, 1719-28(1940).—In view of the partial control of the toxic effects of sulfa drugs by administration of nicotinic acid, several derivs. of sulfa drugs contg. a nicotinic acid residue were prepd. Sulfanilamide (7.2 g.) in 30 cc. pyridine bases (crude) was treated with 7 g. nicotinyl chloride (I) and the mixt. was heated on a steam bath 2 hrs.; after removal of the solvent *in vacuo* and diln. with H_2O, the crude product was purified by crystn. from 80% EtOH, then from EtOH, to yield *N^1-nicotinylsulfanilamide*, m. 256-7° (84.6%), identical with the Crossley, *et al.*, product (*C.A.* 34, 3029). I (28.8 g.) in 100 cc. pyridine bases was treated with 42 g. *p*-$AcNHC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$ and heated on a steam bath for 3 hrs.; after diln. with water, 45 g. *N^1-nicotinyl-N^4-acetylsulfanilamide*, m. 213-15° (from 80% EtOH) (*methiodide*, m. 106-7° (from EtOH)) was obtained; the Ac group is readily removed by hydrolysis with 15% HCl at 80-90° 3 hrs. I (14.1 g.) in 30 cc. pyridine bases was treated with 9.4 g. 2-aminopyridine and the mixt. was heated on a steam bath for 3 hrs.; after removal of the solvent *in vacuo* 20 g. *2-nicotinylaminopyridine*, m. 230° (from EtOH) (*picrate*, m. 220-1° (from EtOH); *methiodide*, m. 192-3° (from EtOH)) was obtained. I (7.2 g.) in 25 cc. pyridine bases and 12 g. *sulfapyridine* heated on a steam bath 3 hrs. yielded after diln. with water 12 g. *N^4-nicotinyl-N^1-(2-aminopyridyl)sulfanilamide* (nicotinylsulfapyridine), m. 185-6° (from EtOH); *picrate* m. 149-50° (from EtOH); *methiodide* m. 225-6° (from EtOH). I (14.2 g.) in 50 cc. pyridine bases and 10.8 g. sulfaguanidine heated on a steam bath 2 hrs. yielded *dinicotinylsulfaguanidine*, m. 219-20° (from 80% EtOH), in 12-g. yield; *picrate* m. 191-2° (from EtOH); similar reaction, using *N^4-acetylsulfaguanidine*, gave 12 g. *nicotinyl deriv.* (from 7.2 g. I), m. 258-9° (from 80% EtOH); *picrate* m. 200-2° (from EtOH). Similar reaction of *sulfa-4-methylthiazole* gave the *N^4-nicotinyl deriv.* (15 g. from 7.2 g. I), m. 230-2°. Nicotinic acid (12.3 g.), 12.1 g. PhNHOH, and 10 g. PCl_5 were heated to 200-10° 4 hrs.; on cooling, diln. with 200 cc. H_2O, and making

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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

alk. with 50% NaOH there was obtained *N-phenyl-N-ethylnicotinamide*, b. 180-90°, m. 63° (from Me$_2$CO); *picrate* m. 154-5° (from EtOH); *methiodide* m. 137-7.5° (from EtOH). PhNHEt (121 g.) treated, with cooling, with 78.5 g. AcCl gave 150 g. *N-Ac deriv.*, m. 53°, which was treated at 20-5° with 350 cc. ClSO$_3$H; the mixt. was heated to 60-70° 3 hrs., poured on ice, and filtered to yield 200 g. *p-(N-ethylacetamido)benzenesulfonyl chloride*, m. 139-40° (from (CH$_2$Cl)$_2$); this was added slowly to 380 g. concd. NH$_4$OH to yield 150 g. *p-(N-ethylacetamido)benzenesulfonamide*, m. 123-4° (from water). The latter (50 g.) in 150 cc. 20% HCl was heated to 65-70° for 3 hrs., to yield on cooling and neutralization with Na$_2$CO$_3$, *N^4-ethylsulfanilamide*, m. 110-1°. When this (5 g.) and 3.6 g. I were heated on a steam bath 4 hrs. in 20 cc. pyridine bases there was obtained, after the removal of the solvent *in vacuo*, 5.6 g. *N^1-nicotinyl-N^4-ethylsulfanilamide*, m. 229-30° (from 70% EtOH); *picrate* m. 218° (from EtOH); *methiodide* m. 214-15° (decompn.; from EtOH); the prepn. was confirmed by a similar condensation of I with the N^4-acetyl-N^4-ethyl deriv. to yield *N^1-nicotinyl-N^4-ethyl-N^4-acetylsulfanilamide*, m. 242-3° (from EtOH), which on hydrolysis with 20% HCl for 5 hrs. at 65-70° gave a product identical with that of direct condensation. O. M. K.

CA

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Estrogenic activity of *p*-anol and its polymers. ~~L. V. I. Maksimov~~, N. G. Yartseva, T. R. Zaleskaya, and O. S. Mailaeva. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 2194-2201(1950); cf. Barulin and Kerov, *Koksokhimiya*, 1941, p. 18.—Anethole (750 g.), 1100 g. KOH, and 2100 ml. EtOH heated in autoclave 40 hrs. at 200-5°, dild. with H_2O, steam-distd. (100-120 g. anethole recovered) and carefully acidified with H_2SO_4 to Congo red gave 186 g. *p*-anol (*p-propenylphenol*), m. 93° (from $CHCl_3$), b_{1-2} 109-15°, and 256 g. *polyanol*, yellow mass, b_{1-2} 210-25°, d_{4}^{20} 1.1270, n_{D}^{20} 1.5738, with Rast mol. wt. 271, corresponding to $C_{18}H_{20}O_2$; a 3rd fraction, 96 g., b_{1-2} 245-56° was also obtained. The polyanol tested with female mice showed estrogenic activity at 0.1-1.0 γ, while the high-boiling fraction gave activity at about 100 γ. Anol stored at room temp. in cork-stoppered flask goes over within a month into a mixt. of the above described polymers; the same is accomplished by heating 3 hrs. at 230°. Methylation of the *dimer* (polyanol) with Me_2SO_4 in 20% NaOH gave its *di-Me ether*, b_1 189-92°, d_{4}^{20} 1.0632, n_{D}^{20} 1.5570. Heating 100 g. isoanethole with 150 g. KOH and 300 ml. EtOH 18 hrs. at 210-15° gave 57 g. isoanol, *3,5-bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methyl-4-pentene*, b_1 210-12°, n_{D}^{20} 1.5850, d_{4}^{20} 1.280, a yellow liquid having estrogenic activity at 100 γ dosage. Heating anol (25 g.) in 33 ml. EtOH with 70 ml. 12% alc. HCl 0.5 hr. at 50°, diln. with H_2O, and extn. with Et_2O gave an *anol dimer*, m. 99-101° (from C_6H_6), the same being obtained either on storage of "polyanol" in C_6H_6 at 2° for a long time or on repeated vacuum distn. of polyanol (b_1 190-200°). Treatment with Me_2SO_4 in presence of NaOH gave the *di-Me ether*, b_1 165-7°, m. 39-41° (from MeOH), also obtained by 10-hr. heating of anethole with 12% HCl in MeOH. Acetylation of isoanol with Ac_2O gave the *diacetate*, b_1 214-15°, while *p*-nitrobenzoyl chloride gave the *bis(p-nitrobenzoate)*, m. 164° (from BuOH); *dibenzoate*, m. 127°. Heating anethole with 2.5 parts $ZnCl_2$ and 5 parts petrolatum 8 hrs. at 150-5° gave *metanethole* (*6,4'-dimethoxy-2-methyl-3-ethyl-1-phenylindane*), b_1 180-220° (crude), m. 132-3° (from AcOH). This (10 g.) in 80 ml. iso-Am_2O added to MeMgI, from 5.6 g. MeI and 2.43 g. Mg in 40 ml. Et_2O, freed of Et_2O, and heated 8 hrs. at 180° gave, after usual hydrolytic treatment, 6,4'-*dihydroxy-2-methyl-3-ethyl-1-phenylindane*, b_1 190-200° (crude), m. 156° (from petr. ether). Metanethole was

biologically inactive even at 10-mg. dosage. $KMnO_4$ oxidation of polyanol di-Me ether gave *1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-propyl methyl ketone*, identified by *semicarbazone*, m. 188-9°, and anisic acid; a small amt. of metanethole was also isolated. Hydrogenation of polyanethole with Raney Ni at 60 atm. H and 120° gave *dihydrodianol*, b_2 210-25°, m. 128° (cf. Campbell, *et al.*, *C.A.* 34, 5132^{a}). G. M. K.

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CA

The problem of the estrogenic activity of *p*-anol and its polymers. I. V. I. Maksimov, N. G. Vartseva, T. E. Zalesskaya, and O. S. Madaeva. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20, 2279-86(1950)(Engl. translation).—See C.A. 45, 4813*e*. B. L. M.

MAKSIMOV, V. I. and GOVERDOVSKAYA, K. T. (Veterinarians)

"On peroral application of novoplasmin (LP4) in piroplasmosis and nuttalliosis of horses."

SO: Vet. 24 (3), 1947, p 41 (TABCON)

MAKSIMOV. V.I. i SYKOL , V.P.

24963 Sykol, V.P. i Maksimov, V.I. Nekotoryye Reshayushchiye Usloviya Vyrabotki Vysokosortnykh Tsellyuloz. Bumazh Prom-St', 1949, No. 3. S 11-15

So: Letopis' No 3, 1949

MAKSIMOV, V I.

MAKSIMOV, VI, MAL'SHKIN, K.N., i KOLOBANOV, A.A.

24960 Malyshkin, K.N. Maksimov, VI i Kolobanov, A.A. Vnedr-niye I Eksploatatsiya Kontrol'no-Izmeritel'ylh Proborov. Bumazh Prom-st', 1949 No 3, s 35-38

So: Letopis' No 33, 1949

MAKSIMOV, V. I.

Chem ④

9

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Estrogenic activity of dimers of anol. II. Synthesis of isomeric 3,5-bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentenes. O. S. Madaeva, N. M. Goncharova, and V. I. Maksimov (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem.-Pharm. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 472-8(1953); cf. *C.A.* 45, 4813e.—Nitrating 50 g. $EtCHPhCO_2H$ in 336 g. concd. H_2SO_4 with 27.8 g. HNO_3 (d. 1.52) and 38.7 g. concd. H_2SO_4 at 5°, letting stand 24 hrs. and quenching in ice gave 50% p-$O_2NC_6H_4CHEtCO_2H$, m. 120-2° (from 50% AcOH), reduced over Raney Ni to 78.3% *p-amino analog*, m. 138.5-40.0°; this (35.8 g.) in 58.8 g. concd. H_2SO_4 and 160 ml. H_2O diazotized with 15.2 g. $NaNO_2$ in 40 ml. H_2O at 5° and the soln. added to 720 g. 8% H_2SO_4 at reflux yielded 77.8% *p-HO analog*, m. 127-8°, which with Me_2SO_4 gave 94% *p-MeO analog*, m. 65-7° (from petr. ether). This with $SOCl_2$ gave the *acyl chloride*, b_{16} 133-5°. To MeMgBr from 4.8 g. Mg was added with cooling 20.9 g. anhyd. $CdBr_2$, the mixt. stirred to complete disappearance of MeMgBr (neg. test with Michler ketone), and the product treated with 21.2 g. of the above acyl chloride; after 1 hr. at 40° and standing overnight, the usual hydrolytic treatment gave 82.4% *3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-4-pentanone*, $b_{0.4}$ 87-8°; *semicarbazone*, m. 187-8°. p-$MeOC_6H_4CH_2CO_2H$ (17.7 g.) in EtOH was neutralized with 5.71 g. Na_2CO_3 and the resulting Na salt dried *in vacuo* at 130° followed by azeotropic distn. of added C_6H_6. The product (20 g.) was rapidly added to refluxing iso-PrMgCl (from 4.43 g. Mg and 5.6 g. RCl) and the whole heated to 55-60° (bath temp.) until the evolution of propane subsided; at this point, 8.76 g. iso-PrCl was added over 1.5-2 hrs., heating continued until the propane evolution stopped (under such conditions some 70% RMgCl is formed), the mixt. treated, with ice-water cooling, with 22.47 g. p-$MeOC_6H_4CHEtCOCl$ and the whole refluxed 3 hrs., then decompd. with 25% NH_4Cl, the mixt. acidified to Congo red with H_2SO_4, refluxed 2 hrs. to decarboxylate the oxo acid, and the cooled soln. extd. with Et_2O; the ext. yielded 47.8% *3,5-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-4-pentanone*, b_2 187-200° (crude), m. 51-2° (from EtOH); this failed to yield any of the usual ketone derivs. in solid form. This ketone (5 g.) added with cooling to MeMgBr from 1.17 g. Mg and refluxed 2 hrs. gave, 9

after decompn. with 25% NH_4Cl, acidification with H_2SO_4, and extn. with Et_2O, 98% *3,5-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-4-pentanol*, characterized only by elementary analysis. This (6.1 g.) refluxed with 4.7 g. AcCl until HCl evolution ceased, treated with ice, neutralized with NaOH, and extd. with Et_2O gave 71.5% yellow oil (corresponding to $C_{20}H_{24}O_2$), $b_{0.4}$ 186-7°; oxidation of this with $KMnO_4$ in Me_2CO gave anisic acid and *3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-4-pentanone*, isolated as the *semicarbazone*, m. 189°. The dehydration product (3.4 g.) heated in an autoclave with 7.6 g. KOH and 19 g. MeOH 24 hrs. at 225-30° gave 1.95 g. mixed *3,5-bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentenes* (I), yielding on distn. a fraction $b_{0.4}$ 190-3°, which, treated with cold C_6H_6, gave pure *3,5-bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentene*, m. 98-9°, identical with that obtained by demethylation of isoanethole; the product gave a *p*-nitrobenzoate, m. 164°, identical with the ester of isoanol. I has a high estrogenic activity (causes estrus in mice at 0.5 γ subcutaneous dosage), much higher than that of isoanol (100 γ). The absorption spectrum of the mixt. is almost a duplicate of that of isoanethole. G. M. Kosolapoff

MAKSIMOV, V. I.

MARKOV, A.P.; MAKSIMOV, V.I.

Lining acid towers with wooden blocks. Bum.prom. 29 no.5:18-19 My '54. (MIRA 7:7)

1. Priozerskiy tsellyuloznyy zavod.
(Wood-pulp industry)

MAKSIMOV, Vasiliy Iosifovich; VANEYEV, N.I., redaktor,; SHUSTOVA, V.M., redaktor; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Electrochlorination as a method of recovering metals] Elektrokhlorinatsiia kak metod kompleksnogo izvlecheniia metallov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 158 p. (Chlorination) (MLRA 9:4)

MAKSIMOV, V.I., dotsent; IVANOV, D.P., student.

Pouch seam in prolapse of the vagina in animals. Veterinariia 32 no.2:66-68 F '55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Vitebskiy veterinarnyy institut.
(VETERINARY SURGERY) (VAGINA--SURGERY)

MAKSIMOV, V.I., inzhener.

From practices of repairing scraper-thickener drums. Bum.prom. 31 no.1:20 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Priozerskiy tsellyuloznyy zavod.
(Papermaking machinery)

MAKSIMOV, V.I.

SOLYUS, N.G.; MAKSIMOV, V.I.

Regeneration of sulfur and heat from sulfite liquor. Bum. prom. 31 no.11:16-17 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Priozerskiy tsellyuloznyy zavod.
(Sulfite liquor)

Maksimov, V. I.

4 5

3β-Hydroxybisnor-5-cholenic acid. V. I. Maksimov, Z. A. Yaroslavtseva, N. V. Fedotova, and O. B. Ogareva. U.S.S.R. 104,146, Nov. 25, 1955. The title compd. is obtained from the acid oxidation product of cholesterol from which 3β-hydroxy-5-etiocholenic acid has been removed. To this end cholenic acid monocarboxylates freed of the etiocholenic acid are treated first with KOH and then with BaO in MeOH. M. Hosch

MAKSIMOV, V I

AUTHOR: Maksimov, V. I. 136-3-21/25

TITLE: "Elektrochlorination as a Method for the Complex Extraction of Metals" (Elektrokhlorinatsiya kak metod kompleksnogo izvlecheniya metallov), Metallurgizdat, 1955.

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.3, pp.86-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Reviewed, on the whole favourably, by V. N. Chulkov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

MAKSIMOV, V.I.

Some data on hormone research in France. Med.prom. 11 no.7:60-62 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(FRANCE--HORMONES)

MAKSIMOV, V.I.

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4

4E4j-1

Synthesis of trans-[illegible]-3-one. [illegible] and V. I. Maksimov (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem.-Pharm. Research Inst., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 112, 1059-62(1957).—*3-p-Methoxyphenyl-2-cyclopenten-1-on-2-ylacetic acid*, m. 145.5-6° (cf. Robinson and Weygand; *C.A.* 35, 6955) (*Me ester*, m. 88-9°, λ 228, 301 mμ), 228, and 301 mμ. Hydrogenation of the acid over Pd-$CaCO_3$ in alk. or neutral medium gave *trans-3-(p-methoxyphenyl)cyclopentan-1-on-2-ylacetic acid* (I), m. 100.5-1.5°, [illegible] *3-(p-methoxyphenyl)cyclopent-1-ylacetic acid* (II), m. [illegible] of I gave *trans-3-(p-methoxyphenyl)cyclopent-1-ylacetic acid* (IIa), m. 55-6°, a diastereomer of the acid from the hydrogenation described above. Acylation (polyphosphoric acid, HF or $AlCl_3$) of II gave 100% *cis-4-oxo-6-methoxy-1,2-cyclopentano-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene* (III), m. 27-9°, λ 250 mμ, while similar treatment of IIa gave *trans*-III, m. 95.5-6.5°, λ 250 mμ, in 70% yield. Reduction of the aromatic ring in III with Li in NH_3 and EtOH failed to take place even with large excess of Li. Reductions of the carbonyl groups gave, however, 100% *cis-4-hydroxy-6-methoxy-1,2-cyclopentano-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene*, m. 72-3°, and 100% *trans-alc.*, m. 92-3°, resp. Reduction of the aromatic rings in these with 30 moles Li gave 80% *dihydro derivs.*, and with 60 equivs. Li the reduction was complete yielding *6-methoxy-1,2-cyclopentano-1,2,3,4,5,8-hexahydronaphthalenes*, whose enol ethers were hydrolyzed and isomerized by warming with aq. HCl yielding *trans-1,2-cyclopentano-5-oxooctahydronaphthalene*, m. 54-5°, λ 239 mμ (*2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone*, m. 202-3.5°), and the *cis-isomer*, $b_{0.11}$ 107-11°, λ 244 mμ (*2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone*, m. 173-5°).

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Grinenko, G.S., + Etc.

4

1-4E4j

The trans isomer condensed with $AcCH:CH_2$ in the presence of EtONa in alc. dioxane at −5° gave the resulting aldol which was sepd. from the starting material by chromatography on Al_2O_3 and after heating with alc. NaOH gave the dehydration product, *trans-$\Delta^{4,8}$-steradien-3-one*, an oil, λ 309 mμ; *2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone*, m. 263.5-4°. Intramol. acylation of I (HF or $AlCl_3$) gave 35% or 10-15%, resp., enol-lactone, $b_{0.15}$ 148-50°, λ 275 mμ, stable to soda soln. and NaOH at room temp., but cleaved to I on heating 14 hrs. with alc. NaOH. I Me ester with $(CH_2OH)_2$ in the presence of p-$MeC_6H_4SO_3H$ followed by alk. hydrolysis gave *trans-3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-1-cyclopentanon-2-ylacetic acid ethylene ketal*, m. 123-4°; cyclization of this with HF gave 100% substance insol. in Na_2CO_3 but sol. in NaOH; the substance could not be distd.; acidification of basic soln. gave I. The analysis indicates the formula $C_{14}H_{16}O_4$, as in the starting material, and infrared spectrum shows a carbonyl group (1732 cm.$^{-1}$) and HO group (3440 cm.$^{-1}$), on which basis the structure of this substance appears to be *5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-8-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-2-oxo-1-hydroxybicyclo[0.3.3]octane*; with ketene it gave the acetate, undistillable oil. Attempted cyclization of *anti-trans-3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-1-acetoxy-2-cyclopentylacetic acid* also failed. Reduction of CO group in I with $NaBH_4$ gave 73.6% *anti-trans-3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-cyclopentylacetic acid*, m. 86-7°, and 24% *anti-cis acid*, isolated as the *lactone*, m. 141-2°. The anti-trans isomer gave the acetate, m. 91.5-2.5°, which on cyclization ($AlCl_3$, HF or polyphosphoric acid) gave only the above lactone, m. 141-2°, apparently owing to Walden inversion at the HO-bearing C atom.

G. M. Kosolapoff

2/2

Mak[illegible], V.

LEVIT, L.B.; MAKSIMOV, V.I.; VOL'TMAN, V.L.

Lining digester boilers with corner tiles. Bum. prom. 32 no.6:21-22 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Priozerskiy tsellyuloznyy zavod (for Levit, Maksimov)
2. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (for Vol'tman)
(Woodpulp industry--Equipment and supplies)

MAKSIMOV, V.I., inzh.

[redacted]

Lightweight acid-resistant thickener cylinders. Bum. prom. 32 no.10:
20-21 O '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Priozerskiy tsellyuloznyy zavod.
(Papermaking machinery)

27-58-7-22/27

AUTHOR: Nikulin, I., Principal

TITLE: A Modern Machine-Tool Is Introduced (Osvoyen sovremennyy stanok)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-tekhnicheskoye obrazovaniye, 1958, Nr 7, p 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Sestroretsk Technical School Nr 2 conducts industrial training by having students construct models of various machine tools. The "ZV-61" is a model of a recently built grinding and polishing machine for sharpening cutters, countersinks, reamers and taps. Owing to its good properties it will be used for industrial production.
There is 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: Sestroretskoye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche Nr 2 (Sestroretsk Technical School Nr 2)

1. Machine tools--Development 2. Machine tools--Applications

Card 1/1

STUPALOV, Yu.D., kand.ekon.nauk; SINYUTIN, V.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
MAKSIMOV, V.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Seven-year-plan figures of an avarage collective farm of the Kuban.
Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.8:23-29 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Krasnodarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Sinyutin, Maksimov). 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelem ekonomiki Krasnodarskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Stupalov).

(Kuban--Stock and stockbreeding)

MAKSIMOV, V.I., dots.; VOSKOBOYNIKOV, V.M., dots.; KOVSHIKOVA, L.P., assistent

Conduction anesthesia in diagnosing infectious balanitis in bulls. Veterinariia 36 no.1:64-66 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Vitebskiy veterinarnyy institut.
(Vaginitis in cattle) (Novocaine)

MAKSIMOV, V.I.

LEVIT, L.B.; MAKSIMOV, V.I.

Utilizing vapor of boiling condensate from drying cylinders and heat from the exhaust of paper machine wet presses. Bum. prom. 33 no.1:24-25 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Priozerskiy tsellyuloznyy zavod.
(Paper industry) (Waste heat)

LEVIT, L.B., inzh.; MAKSIMOV, V.I., inzh.

Use of polymers in sulfite pulp production. Bum.prom. 33 no.11:
14-16 N '58. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Proizerskiy tsellyuloznyy zavod.
(Polymers) (Woodpulp industry)

MAKSIMOV, V I

79-1-53/63

AUTHORS: Maksimov, V. I., Pryakhina, Z. A.

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of the Analogues of Steroid Hormones (Issledovaniya v oblasti analogov steroidnykh gormonov) I. Synthesis of 3-(4'-Ketocyclohexyl)-2-Methylcyclopentanol-1 (I. Polucheniye 3-(4'-ketotsiklogeksil)- 2-metiltsiklopentanola-1)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 1, pp. 246-253 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper describes the synthesis of 3-(4'-ketocyclohexyl)-2-methylcyclopentanol-1 (formula (I)) which is necessary for the synthesis of the analogous steroid hormones which have no C-ring. The authors started from p-methoxy-ω-bromoacetophenone (II) and propionylacetate (III) which were converted to Δ^3-3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylcyclopentenone (V) by reactions based on the synthesis of the phenylcyclopentane structure (references, 1, 2, 3). According to the given scheme 1 the synthesis of the desired compound (I) takes place in the following manner. The conversion of the sodium derivative

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79-1-53/63

Investigations in the Field of the Analogues of Steroid Hormones . I. Synthesis of 3-(4'-Ketocyclohexyl)-2-Methylcyclopentanol-1

(III) with (II) takes place admidst ether. The obtained impure p-methoxyphenacylpropionyl ester of acetic acid (IV) was subjected to saponification and ketone-splitting by a 2 % warm caustic soda solution. The resulting p-methoxyphenylhexadione-1,4 is under the influence of the alkaline medium at once converted to Δ^3-3-(p-methoxyphenyl-2-methylcyclopentenone (V) with a yield of 45,6 % (relative to III). The catalytic hydrogenation of the dual tertiary double bond in compound (V) took place over a palladium catalyst in an acid as well as in an alkaline medium. The alkaline reaction is to be preferred. On hydrogenation of (V) in the presence of 2 % caustic potash the addition of hydrogen took place slowly and completely ceased after the incorporation of one molecule. The configuration of 3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylpentanone (VI) obtained with a 95,5 % yield was not accurately determined, but according to Meyer-Delius (reference 4) the methyl group and the hydrogen at C_3 should be in a cis-position. The conversion of compound (VI) to (I) was realized by several consecutive reactions. There are 2 Slavic references (see scheme 8).

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79-1-53/63

Investigations in the Field of the Analogues of Steroid Hormones. I. Synthesis of 3-(4'-Ketocyclohexyl)-2-Methylcyclopentanol-1

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Chemistry 2. Hormones 3. Cyclic compounds-Synthesis

MAKSIMOV, V I

79-1-54/63

AUTHORS: Maksimov, V. I. , Pryakhina, Z. A.

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of the Analogues of Steroid Hormones (Issledovaniya v oblasti analogov steroidnykh gormonov) II. Synthesis of 6-(2'-Methylcyclopentanol-3')-$\Delta^{1(9)}$-Octalone-2 (II. Sintez 6-(2'-metiltsiklopentanol-3')-$\Delta^{1(9)}$oktalona-2)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958,Vol.28, Nr 1, pp.253-256(USSR)

ABSTRACT: For further systematic investigations of the analogues of the steroid hormones supplementary data on the dependence of the physiological properties on the structure are necessary, and it is also important to know how far modifications of the skeleton of the steroid hormones can be allowable. For this reason the authors synthesized 6-(2'-methylcyclopentanol-3')-$\Delta^{1(9)}$-octalone-2 (formula I). This compound is a hormone analogue which does not contain any C ring and any angular methyl group at C_{10} and was produced from the earlier synthesized benzoate of 3-(cyclohexanone-4')-2-methylpentanol (II). In order to convert compound (II) to the derivative of octalone, the authors employed the method by Robinson R (reference 8). This

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Investigations in the Field of the Analogues of Steroid Hormones. II. Synthesis of 6-(2'-Methylcyclopentanol-3')- $\Delta^{1(9)}$-Octalone-2

method consists in the condensation of the initial ketone with methylvinyl ketone in an alkaline medium and subsequent cyclization of the resulting diketone, as it is the case in the croton condensation. As it is known that the introduction of the formyl residue into the α-position to the ketone group facilitates the binding of the methylornyl ketone, (II) was first converted to its formyl derivative (III) which was then condensed to (IV). Reaction (II) took place with the ethyl ester of formic acid in benzene in the presence of sodium methylate. The formation of (III) was accompanied by a side reaction, because ethyl benzoate was liberated from the reaction mixture. The obtained 3-(3'-oxymethylene-cyclohexanone-4')-2-methylcyclopentanol-1 (III) gave an intensive violet color with iron chloride. In the conversion of (III) with (IV) in the presence of sodium methylate, 3-(3'-γ-ketobutylcyclohexanone-4')-2-methylcyclopentanol (V) was obtained which then with caustic potash in a methanol solution yielded a reaction mixture from which an oily product was liberated. This was purified on a chromatographic way over aluminum oxide and recrystallized from ether. The desired hormone (formula I) melts at 107,3 - 109,5°C. There are 9 references, 1 of which

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Investigations in the Field of the Analogues of Steroid Hormones. II. Synthesis of 6-(2'-Methylcyclopentanol-3')- $\Delta^{1(9)}$-Octalone-2

is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

1. Chemistry 2. Hormones 3. Cyclic compounds-Synthesis

MAKSIMOV, V I.

AUTHORS: Grinenko, G. S., Maksimov, V. I. 79-2-55/64

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of the Synthesis of Steroid Hormone Analogs (Issledovaniya v oblasti sinteza analogov steroidnykh gormonov).
III. The Production of 3-(p-Methoxy Phenyl)- Δ^2-Cyclopentene-1-on-2-Acetic Acid (III. Polucheniye 3-(p-metoksifenil) - Δ^2-tsiklopenten-1-on-2-uksusnoy kisloty).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 528-531 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The acid quoted in the title was produced by Robinson (ref. 1) and later by Terner (ref. 2) and had its melting point at 133°C. The present work treats the synthesis of this acid according to data given by Robinson, as well as according to an own new method based on a proposition by Borsche (ref. 3) on the synthesis of Δ^2 - 3-phenyl cyclopentanone. p-methoxy-ω-bromoacetophenone and the diethyl ether of the β-keto adipinic acid served as basic products. The latter was produced by an alterated method by Riegel and Lilienfeld (ref. 5). The melting point of the produced acid was 145.5 - 146°C, i.e. by 12 - 13° higher than that obtained by

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