LOKSHIN, Ya.Yu.; NAZAROVA, A.I.; KOSTROVA, Ye.I.; KALUGINA, L.N.

Use of rectangular tin cans of large holding capacity. Kons.i ov.prom. 16 no.4:25-31 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Tin cans)

NAZAROVA, A.I.

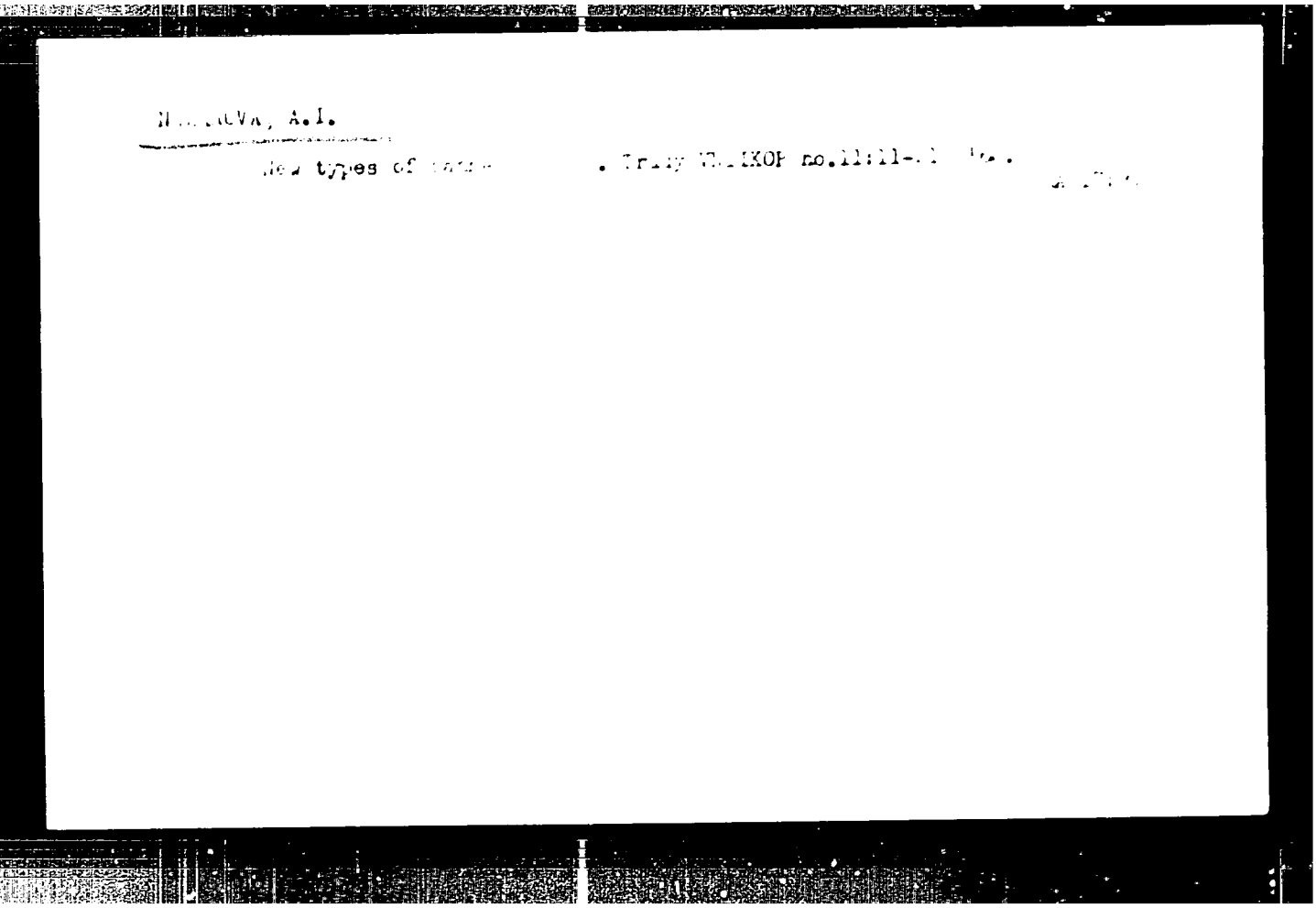
New sterilization methods in the manufacture of "Stewed beef." Kons. i ov.prom. 17 no.4:9-13 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Beef, Canned) (Sterilization)

NAZAROVA, A.I.

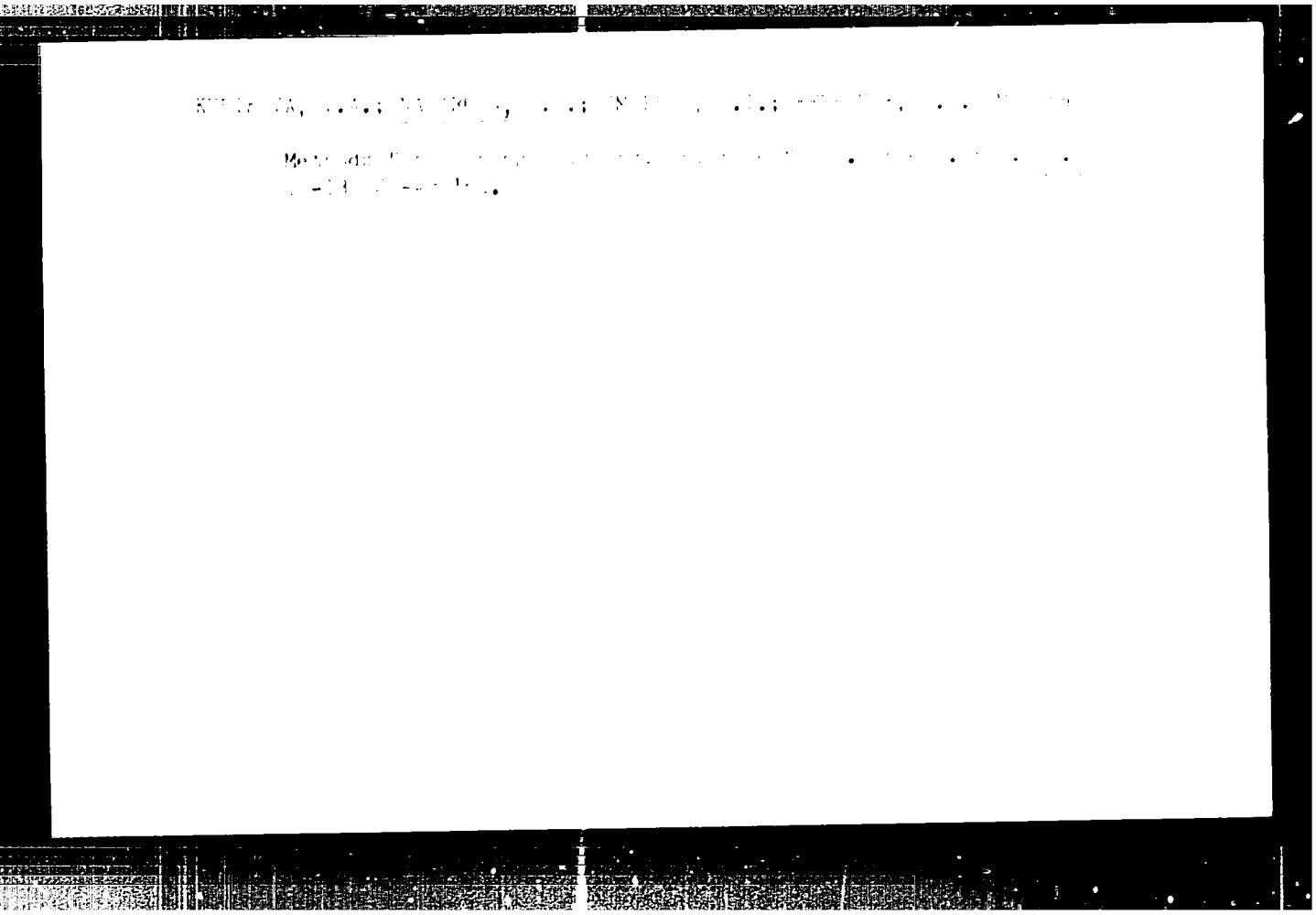
Experience in the industrial preparation of canned meat soups.
Kons. i ov. prom. 17 no.8:22-25 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.



N...ICVA, A.I.

...dew types of ... . Trudy VNIKOP no.11:11-... '6...



ACC NR: AP6012240 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0330/65/000/012/0001/0006

AUTHOR: Nazarova, A. I. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: The industrial testing of new sterilization modes for canned vegetable hors d'oeuvres

SOURCE: Konservnaya i ovoshchesushil'naya promyshlennost', no. 12, 1965, 1-6

TOPIC TAGS: food sterilization, food technology, canning method

ABSTRACT: The new sterilization modes at a temperature of 125°C for canned pumpkin paste and cabbage stuffed with chopped vegetables in tomato sauce developed at the All Union Scientific Research Institute of Canning and Vegetable Drying Industry have been evaluated at the Belgorodsk Canning Combine. The sterilization modes were developed taking into account data on the survival of thermally stable strains of microorganisms *Bac. Sporogenes* and *Bac. Botulinus* in these canned products during heating. The work performed at the Laboratory of Microbiology of VNIIKOP has shown that the lethal time for *Bac. Sporogenes* in the pumpkin paste during heating is 2-4 min at 120°C and 0-2 min at 125°C; for cabbage stuffed with chopped vegetables in tomato sauce it is 4-6 min at 120°C and 2-3 min at 125°C. *Bac. Botulinus* is not developed in these canned products and toxin is not formed; therefore, the sterilization mode was developed tak-

UDC: 664.8

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ACC NR: AP6012240

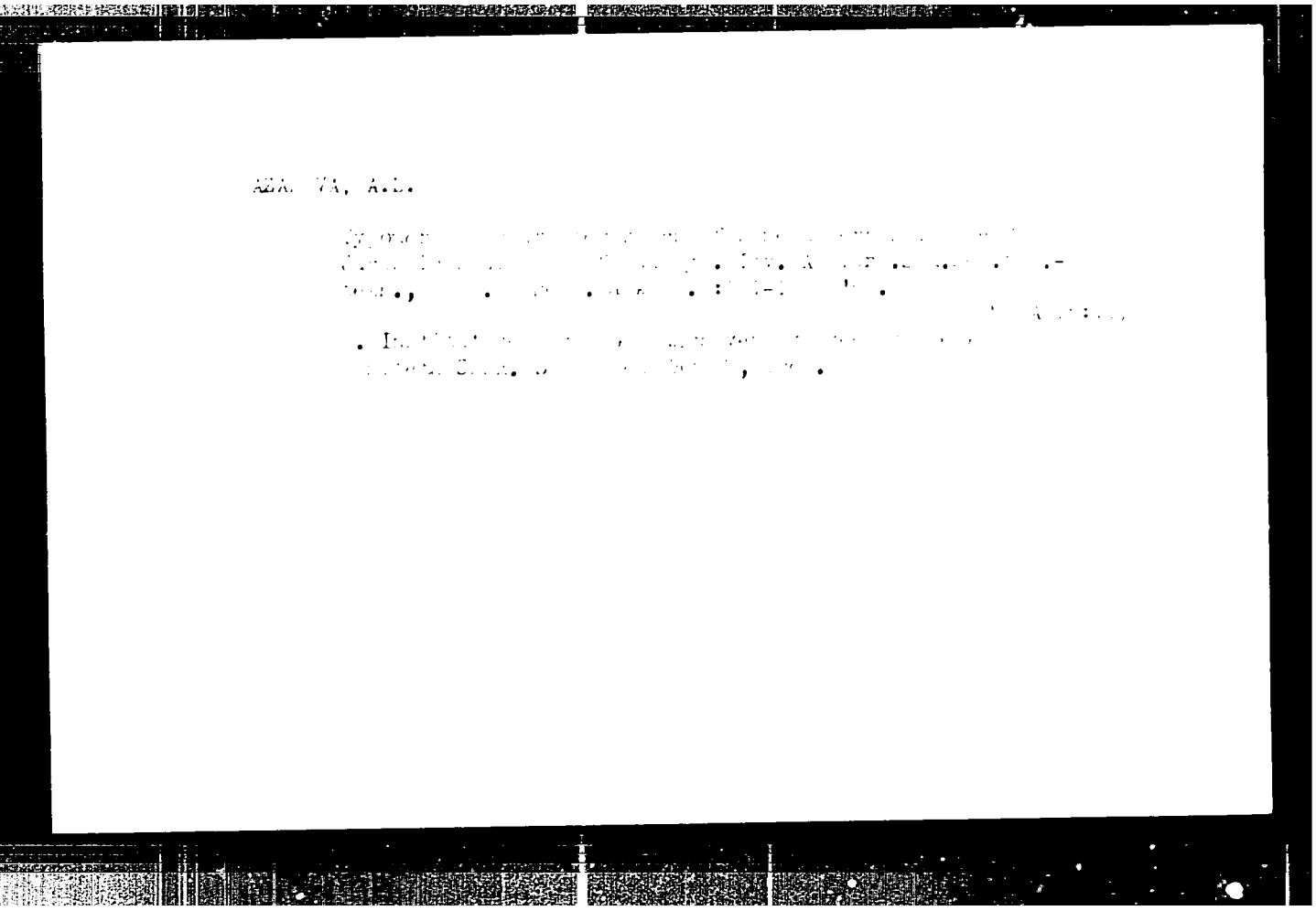
ing into account the lethal time of only *Bac. Sporogenes*. Thermograms for some of the cooking processes are presented and discussed. The optical and chemical properties of the canned vegetables during various sterilization modes are also presented and discussed. The results of the tests have shown that the new sterilization modes do not produce a deterioration in the quality and food value of pumpkin paste and of cabbage stuffed with chopped vegetables (in some cases there is an improvement in the properties) and their sterilization effect is at least as good as that of modes specified in technological instructions. The adoption of the new sterilization modes will increase the output of a canning plant by 5 to 6 percent in the case of cabbage stuffed with chopped vegetables in tomato sauce and by 10 percent in the case of pumpkin paste. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

APAKHOV, I.A.; KALYAZINA, V.S.; PARYLIS, E.Ya.; KLYUKINA, E.P.; POSTNIKOVA, A.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: BASHKIROVA, Ye.M.; NAZAPOVA, A.K.; KOSTOUSOVA, A.S.

Improving the quality of contact sulfuric acid. Khim. prom. 41 no.10:745-746 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)



GUSEVA, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; HAZAROVA, A.M., inzh.

Jacquard interlock machine. Tekst.prom. 20 no.9:35-40 S '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Knitting machinery)

NAZAROVA, A.N.; NAGARYAN, N.A.

N-substituted amides of [illegible] ac.ds. Zhur. ob.khim. 34 no.12:4123-4124 D '64. (MIRA 18:1)

SOBOLEV, N.D.; LEBEDEV-ZINOV'YEV, A.A.; NAZAROV, A.S.; VILYUNOVA, L.P.; BATALOV, Sh.S.; BRYLINA, O.M.; AFANAS'YEVA, L.E.; OVCHINNIKOVA, S.V.; red.izd-va; OVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Neogene intrusives and the pre-Mesozoic fundament of the region of Caucasian mineral waters] Neogenovye intruzivy i dokembriiskii fundament raiona Kavkazskikh mineral'nykh vod. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut mineral'nogo syr'ia. Trudy, no.3). (MIRA 13:11)

(Caucasus, Northern—Rocks, Igneous)

NAZAROVA, A.S.

Characteristics of the replacement of enclosing rocks at the later stages of the formation of pegmatites. Geol. mest. red. elem. no.7: 75-89 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Pegmatites)

GINZBURG, A.I.; NAZAROVA, A.S.; SUKHOMAZOVA, L.L.

Nigerite from Siberian pegmatites. Geol.mest.red.elem. no.9: 61-67 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Siberia--Nigerite) (Siberia--Pegmatites)

NAZAROVA, A.S.

Two generations of spodumene from pegmatites. Min. sbor. no.15 (MIRA 1[illegible]
182-188 '61.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral nogo syr'ya, Moskva.
(Siberia--Spodumene)

NAZAROVA, A.S.

Three generations of spodumene and their role in the formation of pegmatites in Siberia. Min.syr'e no.4:109-115 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Siberia--Spodumente) (Siberia--Pegmatites)

NAZAROVA, A.S.

Lithiophilite from the pegmatites of the Eastern Sayan Mountains. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 93 no.4:476-480 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (VIMS), Moskva.

SLOVOKHOTOVA, T.A.; BALANDIN, A.A.; NAZAROVA, D.V.

Catalytic conversions of ethane with participation of water vapor. Part 1: Effect of water concentration in the reacting mixture on conversions of ethane. Characteristics of carbon formation. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron., fiz. khim., 12 no.1:193-198 '57. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Kafedra organicheskogo kataliza Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universitata.
(Ethane) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N. Member, Academy of Sciences, 20-114-4-32/63
USSR, Gusev, B. P., Kuzin, S. M., Mochalin, V. B., Nazarova,
I.I., Vinogradov, V. P., Kruptsov, B. K., Shavrygina, O. A.,
Nazarova, D. V.

TITLE: The Condensation of Acetylene With Methylheptanone and Its Analogues (Kondensatsiya atsetilena s metilgeptanonom i yego analogami) The Synthesis of Linalool and Its Analogues (Sintez linaloola i yego analogov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4, pp. 796-799 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several years ago a simple method of synthesis of different
acetylene alcohols was worked out in the laboratory of the
authors by means of condensation of aldehydes and ketones un-
der the influence of powdery caustic potash with acetylene at
high pressure (5-10 at superpressure). It was of interest to
employ this method in the condensation of acetylene with methyl-
heptanone and similar ketones, in order to obtain the correspond-
ing acetylenealcohols. Linalool and some analogues may then be
obtained easily by partial hydrogenation with a Pd-catalyst.
Hitherto such condensations have usually been carried out under
the influence of metallic sodium in a solution of liquid ammonia.

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It was found that methylheptanone and its various analogues
may be condensed very easily with caustic potash and acetyl-
ene at the above-mentioned pressure. At 0-20°C they give as a
result the corresponding tertiary acetylene alcohols with an
almost quantitative yield (more than 90%). This reaction may
also be carried out without acetylene pressure, however, some-
what more slowly and with a yield of only 60-80%. It has been
previously shown in the same laboratory that acetylene alco-
hols which contain a non-substituted acetylenehydrogen may be
hydrated highly selectively in the presence of palladium over
calcium carbonate or copper coated zinc powder. Thereby
vinylalcohols with an almost theoretical yield are obtained.
The acetylene alcohols may not be selectively hydrated with
other catalysts (Ni, Pt) and are therefore useless in the pro-
duction of pure vinyl alcohols. An analogous picture may also
be noticed with the hydrogenation of the above-described ace-
tylene alcohols which are obtained by condensation of acety-
lene with methylheptanone and its analogues. These acetylene
alcohols may also be highly selectively hydrated in the pre-
sence of a Pd-catalyst. They form linalool and its analogues

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with an almost theoretical yield. The purity control of the
vinylalcohols (linalool and its analogues) was carried out
by means of the acetylene test (with ammonia solution of
silver or copper oxide), whose sensitiveness was determined
by special tests and amounted to 0.2-0.3%. At the hydrogena-
tion of the acetylene alcohols with a Pd-catalyst the acety-
lene test always disappears at the theoretical point, that is,
as only one hydrogen molecule is strongly attached. The acety-
lene alcohols obtained in the course of this work are summa-
rized in table 1. Linalool and its analogues (table 2) were
obtained by a partial hydrogenation of the above-mentioned
acetylene alcohols with Pd-catalysts. In the experimental part
the methods and yields of the said substances are described in
detail. There are 2 tables and 5 references, 3 of which are
Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N.D. Zelinskiy of the AN USSR and Moscow Institute for Refined Chemical Technology imeni M.V. Lomonosov (Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR i Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova)

Card 3/4

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1957

20-114-6-29/54

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., Academician, Makin, S. M., Mochalin, V. B., Nazarova, D. V., Vinogradov, V. P., Kruptsov, B. K., Nazarova I. I. and Chavrygina, O. A.

TITLE: The Synthesis of Methylheptenone and Methylheptadienone Analogues (Sintez analogov metilgeptenona i metilgeptadiyenona)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 6, pp. 1242-1245 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This synthesis is of interest for the production of a number of corresponding analogues of natural isoprenoid compounds. The initial acetylene-alcohols for this purpose were produced according to the authors' method (reference 1). By a selective hydrogenation in the presence of palladium on calcium-carbonate acetylene alcohols are almost quantitatively converted to analogous vinyl alcohols (reference 2). These latter yield the corresponding analogues of methylheptenone in three different ways (reference 3). Method A. By the influence of gaseous hydrogen chloride or hydrogen bromide upon tertiary vinyl alcohols at 0 - 20°C primary haloid-derivatives of an allyl--type easily form (reference 4). Their condensation with sodium-acetate-acetic-ether with a subsequent saponification

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leads to methylheptenone analogues. Method B. At 140 - 190°C tertiary vinyl alcohols directly react with the same ether. An almost theoretical quantity of ethanol and CO_2 is separated and the same analogues as in A) are obtained. Method V. By the action of diketene upon tertiary vinyl alcohols in the presence of small amounts of triethylamine or piperidine, acetonacetic ethers of these alcohols are obtained (table 2). Their pyrolysis also leads to the above-mentioned analogues (reference 6). The 2,3-dimethyl-2-heptene-6-on (IV) necessary for the synthesis of irone was produced all three ways mentioned. Dimethylisopropenyl-carbinol (initial substance) was produced by the influence of metnyl-lithium upon methyl-metacrylate. All methyl-heptenone analogues produced are comprised in table 1. The authors further produced: allyl- (I) (reference 9), crotyl- (II) and chlorocrotyl-acetone (III) (reference 8), dimethyl-isopropenyl-carbinol-acetoacetate, dimethylheptenone (IV), cyclohexylidenpentanone (IX) and tertiary butylheptadienone (XIII). The production methods and constants of these substances are given. There are 2 tables and 12 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

The Synthesis of Methylheptenone and Methylheptadienone Analogues 21-11-6-29/54

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Organic Chemistry AN USSR imeni N. D. Zelinskiy AS USSR and Institute for Fine-Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow (Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR i Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova)

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Slovokhotova,T.A., Balandin,A.A., and Nazarova,L.V. SOV/55-58-1-26/33

TITLE: Catalytic Change of Ethane With Participation of Water Vapor.II. The Dependence of the Velocity of Several Ethane Reactions With Participation of Water on the Volume Velocity and Temperature (Kataliticheskoye prevrashcheniye etana s uchastiyem parov vody. II. Zavisimost' skorosti razlichnykh reaktsiy etana v prisutstvii vody ot ob"yemnoy skorosti i temperatury)

PERIOLICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh i yestestvennykh nauk, 1958, Nr 1, pp 193-201 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the dependence of the ethane changes for a catalytic influence of nickel on the volume velocity of the consumption of ethane and the temperature. Reactions: $C_2H_6+4H_2O = 2CO_2+7H_2$; $C_2H_6 = 2C+3H_2$; $C_2H_6+H_2 = 2CH_4$. It was stated: For a carbon concentrated catalyzer of constant activity the activating energy of the ethane reaction with water is almost constant for a change of the volume velocity of 6-12 l ethane for 1 l of the catalyzer and for H_2O-concentration of 16.6 to 29.6, and in the mean = 15000 cal. For a fresh catalyzer the same energy amounts

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Catalytic Change of Ethane With Participation of Water Vapor. II. The Dependence of the Velocity of Several Ethane Reactions With Participation of Water on the Volume Velocity and Temperature

SOV/55-58-1-26/33

23650 cal.
There are 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet, and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskogo kataliza (Chair of Organic Catalysis)

SUBMITTED: January 11, 1957

Card 2/2

NAZAROVA, D.V.

SOV/79- -4-4/61

5 (3)

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N. (Deceased), Makin, S. M., Mochalin, V. P., Shavrygina, O. A., Nazarova, D. V., Kruptsov, B. K.

TITLE: Synthesis of Analogues of Geranyl Acetone and Pseudoionone (Sintez analogov geranilatsetona i psevdoionona)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, [illegible]. Vol 2[illegible], Nr 3, pp 744-753 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These analogues are initial products for the synthesis of the corresponding analogues of the most important natural isoprenoid compounds, of vitamin A, carotene, farnesol, as well as of phytol, a component of vitamins K and E. Recently, the authors reported on three syntheses of ketones of the isoprenoid type carried out by them [illegible] acetoacetic ester with halogen derivatives of the allyl type (method A). 2) By reaction of vinyl- and ethynyl carbinols with acetoacetic ester (method B). 3) By pyrolysis of the acetoacetates of vinyl- and ethynyl carbinols (method V). This method was used to obtain methyl heptenone, methyl heptadienone and their analogues (Refs 1, 2). By condensat on of methyl heptenone and its analogues with acetylene under pressure (5-10 atmospheres excess pressure), dehydrolinalool and its analogues resulted almost quantitatively. These com-

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Synthesis of Analogues of Geranyl Acetone and Pseudoionone

pounds were transformed by partial hydrogenation over a Pd-catalyst into linalool and its analogues (Ref 3). The three methods used for the synthesis of the ketones of the isoprenoid type were also employed for the synthesis of various analogues of geranyl acetone (Scheme 1). The synthesized analogues of geranyl acetone are shown in table . The synthesis of the pseudoionone analogues was carried out according to the methods B and V. In heating the analogues of dehydrolinalool with acetoacetic ester the analogues of pseudoionone were formed (Table 3) (Scheme 2), in yields of 50-70%. The pyrolysis of acetoacetates of the dehydrolinalools preponderantly leads to one of the pseudoionone isomers; the other is obtained [illegible] in small quantities, which is not the case with the pseudoionone analogues (XVIII) and (XX), where two stereoisomeric forms (Table 3) were separated in form of their hydrazones. The compounds synthesized are characterized by absorption spectra in the ultraviolet range. There are 3 tables and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

5 (7)

AUTHORS: Makin, S. M., Mochalin, V. B., SOV/79-29-4-29/77
Shavrygina, O. A., Nazarova, D. V., Nazarov, I. N. (Deceased)

TITLE: Synthesis of the Analogs of Nerolidol, Farnesil Acetone and Geranyl Linalool (Sintez analogov nerolidola, farnezilatsetona i geranillinaloola)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1176-1182 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors investigated thoroughly the synthesis of isoprenoid alcohols and -ketones (of the analogs of the above-mentioned products) and of the intermediate products according to the given scheme. The condensation of the analogs of geranyl acetone (a) with acetylene was carried out in the steel reactor at 0-20° and at 3-10 atmospheres excess pressure in the presence of powdery caustic potash. The yield of tertiary acetylene alcohols (b) was 80-85 %. The condensations hitherto used (Refs 5, 6) are very complicated. All analogs of dehydronerolidol (b) synthesized in this investigation are presented in table 1. According to previous experiments (Ref 7) it was possible to carry out the hydrogenation of the

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Synthesis of the Analogs of Nerolidol, Farnesil Acetone and Geranyl Linaloöl

acetylene alcohols obtained, the analogs of dehydronerolidol (b), in the presence of the Pd/CaCO-catalyst. The analogs of nerolidol (v) obtained by partial hydrogenation of acetylene alcohols (b) with this catalyst are given in table 2. According to the reaction with catalysts described in reference 6 the authors were able earlier to carry out the reaction of tertiary vinyl alcohols with acetoacetic ester at 160-190° also without catalysts, and obtained in this way methyl heptenone, geranyl acetone, and their analogs (Refs 1, 2). In the present study they applied this method to the synthesis of the analogs of farnesil acetone (g). When heating the nerolidol analogs described above (Table 2) with acetoacetic ester at 180-200° the analogs of farnesil acetone (g) were obtained (Table 3). The analogs of farnesil acetone (g) synthesized were then condensed with acetylene. The resulting tertiary acetylene alcohols (d) were converted by partial hydrogenation on Pd/CaCO, into the analogs of geranyl linaloöl (e) (Tables 4 and 5). The compounds obtained could be used in the synthesis of the corresponding analogs, the phytol, a

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Synthesis of the Analogs of Nerolidol, Farnesil Acetone and Geranyl Linaloöl SOV/79-29-1-29/77

constituent of vitamins K and E. There 5 tables and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: March 28, 1958

Card 3/3

S/079/60/030/05/15/074
B005/B126

AUTHORS: Makin, S. M., Mochalin, V. B., Nazarova, D. V.

TITLE: Ring Closure of Analogs of Pseudoionone and Citral

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No 5, pp. 1471-1476

TEXT: The authors examined the ring closure of five previously (Ref. 11) synthesized analogs of pseudoionone with different gem-substituents in position 1. The reaction scheme of this ring closure is given. The ring closure was carried out with the help of two standard methods: 1) Ring closure under the effect of boron trifluoride in a benzene solution at -5°. With this method the relevant α-ionone is produced. 2) Ring closure by the effect of a mixture of concentrated sulfuric acid and acetic acid at 10-15°. A mixture of α- and β-ionone is produced by this method. The products were identified by the analysis of their ultraviolet absorption spectra. Table 1 shows the results obtained by ring closure by method 1). The analogs of pseudoionone with the following gem.-substituents R in position 1 were examined: R = H; C_2H_5; iso-C_3H_7; tert.-C_4H_9; Cl The

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above table shows boiling range, refractive index, λ_{max}, ε_{max}, yield and results of the C,H-determination for each of the products obtained by ring closure. 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones were produced from the resulting analogs of α-ionone. The table also gives melting point, λ_{max}, and nitrogen content of these derivatives. Table 2 gives the results obtained by ring closure by method 2). Both analogs of pseudoionone with the substituents R = H and R = Cl gave no ring closure by either method, since the activating energy necessary to form the carbonium ion, which is an important intermediate, is in both cases too high. The authors also examined ring closure of some analogs of citral, which were previously (Ref 13) synthesized. In this case ring closure was brought about by the effect of sulfuric acid on the Schiff's base of the citral analog (Ref. 14). Mixtures of α- and β-cyclocitral were thus formed; the reaction scheme is given. The analog with R = H gave no ring closure here either, while the Schiff's base of the compound with R = Cl split off under the effect of sulfuric acid HCl, and changed into a cyclic product, whose structure was not determined. Table 3 gives the results obtained from the ring closure of the citral analogs All the ring closures

Ring Closure of Analogs of Pseudoionone and Citral

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B005/B126

carried out are fully described in the experimental part. There are 3 tables and 16 references: 4 Soviet, 6 English, 1 German, 4 Swiss, and 1 Czechoslovakian.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute for Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1959

Card 3/3

NAZAROVA, D. V., CAND CHEM SCI, "INVESTIGATION OF THE SYNTHESIS OF ISOPRENE COMPOUNDS." MOSCOW, 1961. (AS USSR. INST ORG CHEM IM N. D. ZELINSKIY). (KL, 2-61, 200).

3b947
S/191/62/000/003/005/010
B101/B147

15.8170

AUTHORS: Sobolevskiy, M. V., Nazarova, D. V., Chistyakova, L. A., Kirillina, V. V.

TITLE: Thermooxidative stability of polymethyl phenyl siloxanes with different end groups

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1962, 13 - 16

TEXT: It was experimentally proved that in polyorganosiloxanes the stability to thermal oxidation increased with increasing content of phenyl groups. The investigation was conducted on the polymers

$(CH_3)_3Si\text{-}O\text{-}\left[\begin{matrix}CH_3\\ |\\ Si\text{-}O\\ |\\ C_6H_5\end{matrix}\right]\text{-}Si(CH_3)_3$ (I) obtained by fractional distillation of a

PMMC-3 (PFMS-3) liquid; $(CH_3)_2C_6H_5Si\text{-}O\text{-}\left[\begin{matrix}CH_3\\ |\\ Si\text{-}O\\ |\\ C_6H_5\end{matrix}\right]_5\text{-}SiC_6H_5(CH_3)_2$ (II);

$CH_3(C_6H_5)_2Si\text{-}O\text{-}\left[\begin{matrix}CH_3\\ |\\ Si\text{-}O\\ |\\ C_6H_5\end{matrix}\right]_5\text{-}Si(C_6H_5)_2CH_3$ (III); and

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B101/B147

Thermooxidative stability...

$(C_6H_5)_3Si\text{-}O\text{-}\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{CH_3}{Si}}\text{-}O\text{-}Si(C_6H_5)_3$ (IV). II, III, and IV were obtained from methyl phenyl dichlorosilane synthesized according to W. Patnod, J. Wilcock (see below), partly hydrolyzed, and reacted with the corresponding sodium triorganosilanolates. The authors determined (1) the gelatinization rate of the polymers at 300, 350, and 400°C; (2) the viscosity at 100°C after blowing air through the liquid polymer at 350 or 400°C. Results:

(1) Gelatinization rate:

Polymer	at 300°C	at 350°C	at 400°C
I	evaporates	evaporates	-
II	18 hrs 30 min	2 hrs 18 min	37 min 25 sec
III	50 hrs	5 hrs 30 min	1 hr 31 min
IV	74 hrs	11 hrs 45 min	2 hrs 21 min

(2) Change in viscosity after thermooxidation at 350°C:

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S/191/62/000/003 [illegible]
B101, B147

Thermooxidative stability...

Polymer	Initial viscosity, cstokes	Viscosity after 9-10.5 hrs, cstokes	Increase in viscosity by [illegible]
I	5.275	53.70	918
II	14.99	126.8	746
III	35.37	160.30	353
IV	167.95	583	247

Thus, polymers with only one phenyl end group offer no advantage since a noticeable protective action occurs with two phenyl end groups only. A similar behavior was observed in thermooxidation at 400°C: I, II, III gelatinized within 9 - 11 hrs, IV after 14.5 hrs only. There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 3 non-Soviet references. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Murphy, C. E. Saunders, D. C. Smuth, Ind. Eng. Chem., 42, no. 12, 2462 (1950); W. H. Daut, J. H. Hyde, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 74, 386 (1952); W. Patnod, D. Wilcock, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 68, 358 (1946).

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S/191/62/000/010/004/010
B101/B186

AUTHOR(S): Sobolevskiy, M. V., Chistyakova, L. A., Nazarova, D. V., Kirillina, V. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of x,ω-hexaorganopolydimethyl-polymethyl-phenyl siloxanes with regularly alternating dimethyl- and methyl-phenyl siloxy links in the chain

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 10, 1962, 17 - 21

TEXT: Pure 1,1-disodium salt of dimethyl silanediol, 1,3-disodium salt of 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl disiloxanediol, and 1,3-disodium salt of 1,3-dimethyl-1,3-diphenyl siloxanediol were synthesized by reaction of cyclic polyorganosiloxanes with NaOH in aqueous C_2H_5OH according to F. Hyde's method and a modification of other methods (US Patent 2567110, C. A. 45, 10676 (1951)). To prepare these salts in a pure condition, they have to be kept in vacuo at 140°C for a considerable time so as to remove the four molecules of crystal-water. Therefore these salts were linked with organochloro silanes immediately in the reaction mixture. One mole of cyclic polyorganosiloxane

Card 1/2

S/191/62/000/010/004/010
B101/B186

Synthesis of ...-hexorgano...

and 1 mole of NaOH were kept in 50% alcohol and toluene between 80 and 95°C for 1 - 1.5 hrs. Water was then evaporated and 0.25 moles of 50% toluene solution of organodichloro silane was added dropwise between 10 and 25°C. After 1 - 1½ min, 0.2 moles triorganochloro silane was added between 20 and °C, toluene was evaporated, and the polymer was distilled at 1-2 mm Hg. ... moles dimethyl-dichloro silane, 0.4 moles trimethyl-chloro silane ... mole of 1,3-disolium-1,3-dimethyl-1,3-diphenyl siloxanediol were found to be the optimum amounts for synthesizing polymers with a boiling point above 270°C at 1 - 2 mm Hg. Data are given for the following polymers (yield, n_D^{20}, viscosity at 20°C (cs), and freezing point (°C)): $Me_3SiO-[(PhMeSiO)_4-Me_2SiO-]_4(Ph_2SiO)_2SiMe_3$ 56.4, 1.5130, 457.2, -36; $Me_3SiO-[(Me_2SiO)_4-PhMeSiO-]_6(Me_2SiO)_2-SiMe_3$ 64.8, 1.4619, 134.5, -83; $Me_3SiO-[(PhMeSiO)_4-Me_2SiO-]_2(PhMeSiO)_6-SiMe_3$ 54.5, 1.5241, 1580, -26; $Me_3SiO-[(Me_2SiO)_4-PhMeSiO-]_3(Me_2SiO)_4-SiMe_3$ 38.7, 1.4410, 53.44, -104; $Me_3SiO-[Me_2SiO-PhMeSiO]_6-Me_2SiO-SiMe_3$ 34.5, -, 78.7, -60; Me = CH_3, Ph = C_6H_5.

There are 4 tables.

Card 2/2

MAKIN, S.M.; NAZAROVA, D.V.; KIRSANOVA, E.A.; SMIRNOVA, L.N.

Chemistry of unsaturated ethers. Part 10: Addition reactions of 1-alkoxy-1,3-dienes. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.4:1111-1116 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii.
(Unsaturated compounds) (Alkoxy groups)

MAKIN, S.M.; NAZAROVA, D.V.

Chemistry of unsaturated ethers. Part 11: Synthesis of polyene ethers based on 1-alkoxy-1,3-dienes. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.4: 1117-1119 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii.
(Unsaturated compounds) (Alkoxy groups)

ACCESSION NR: AP4035101 S/0191/64/000/005/0019/0022

AUTHORS: Sobolevskiy, M. V.; Nazarova, D. V.

TITLE: The effect of chain structure of liquid polymethylphenylsiloxane molecules on some of their properties

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 5, 1964, 19-22

TOPIC TAGS: polymethylphenylsiloxane, chain structure, methyl/phenyl group ratio, phenyl radical distribution, thermal stability, solidification temperature, volatility, refractive index, viscosity

ABSTRACT: The effect of the ratio of methyl/phenyl groups and of the distribution of phenyl radical-containing segments in polymethylphenylsiloxanes on their properties was investigated. Polymers with molecular weights of about 2000 with regularly and irregularly alternating dimethyl and methylphenylsiloxy members and irregularly alternating dimethyl and diphenylsiloxy members in the chain having CH_3/C_6H_5 ratios from 2 to 10 were prepared. Data was obtained on their volatility at 250 and 300C, their thermooxidative stability, solidification temperature, refractive index and viscosity-temperature relationship. It was found the basic properties of the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4035101

liquid a,ω-hexamethylpolymethylphenylsiloxanes with regularly and irregularly alternated dimethyl and methylphenylsiloxy members in the chain are practically the same when the CH_3/C_6H_5 ratios and the molecular weight are about the same. The volatility increased and the solidification temperature decreased with increasing CH_3/C_6H_5 ratio. The viscosity (indicating oxidation) changed slowly with time in samples with the CH_3/C_6H_5 ratio up to about 6, but tripled in 100 hours when the ratio was 9. In samples with CH_3/C_6H_5 equaling approximately 6 the viscosity change (both on thermal oxidation at 250C and with temperature change) was slightly less than in polymers having more phenyl radicals. The absence of significant effects of chain structure on the properties of the liquid polymers, except at temperatures approaching and exceeding setting temperatures, is discussed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041778 S/0191/64/000/007/0021/0023

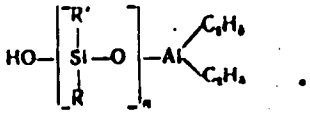
AUTHOR: Sakharovskaya, G. B.; Korneyev, N. N.; Nazarova, D. V.; Sobolevskiy, M. V.

TITLE: Reaction of polyorganosiloxanediols with trialkylaluminum

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 7, 1964, 21-23

TOPIC TAGS: polyorganosiloxanediol, triethylaluminum, polyorganoaluminumsiloxane, polyorganoaluminumsiloxane property

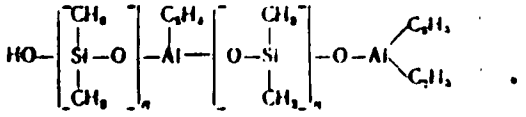
ABSTRACT: The reaction of polyorganosiloxanediols with triethylaluminum yields polyorganoaluminosiloxanes. When triethylaluminum and polydimethyl- or polymethylphenylsiloxanediols-1, n with a short chain (n = 2:3:5) are taken in a 1:1 molar ratio, triethylaluminum reacts with only one hydroxyl group of the diol to form compounds of the type:



Card 1/3

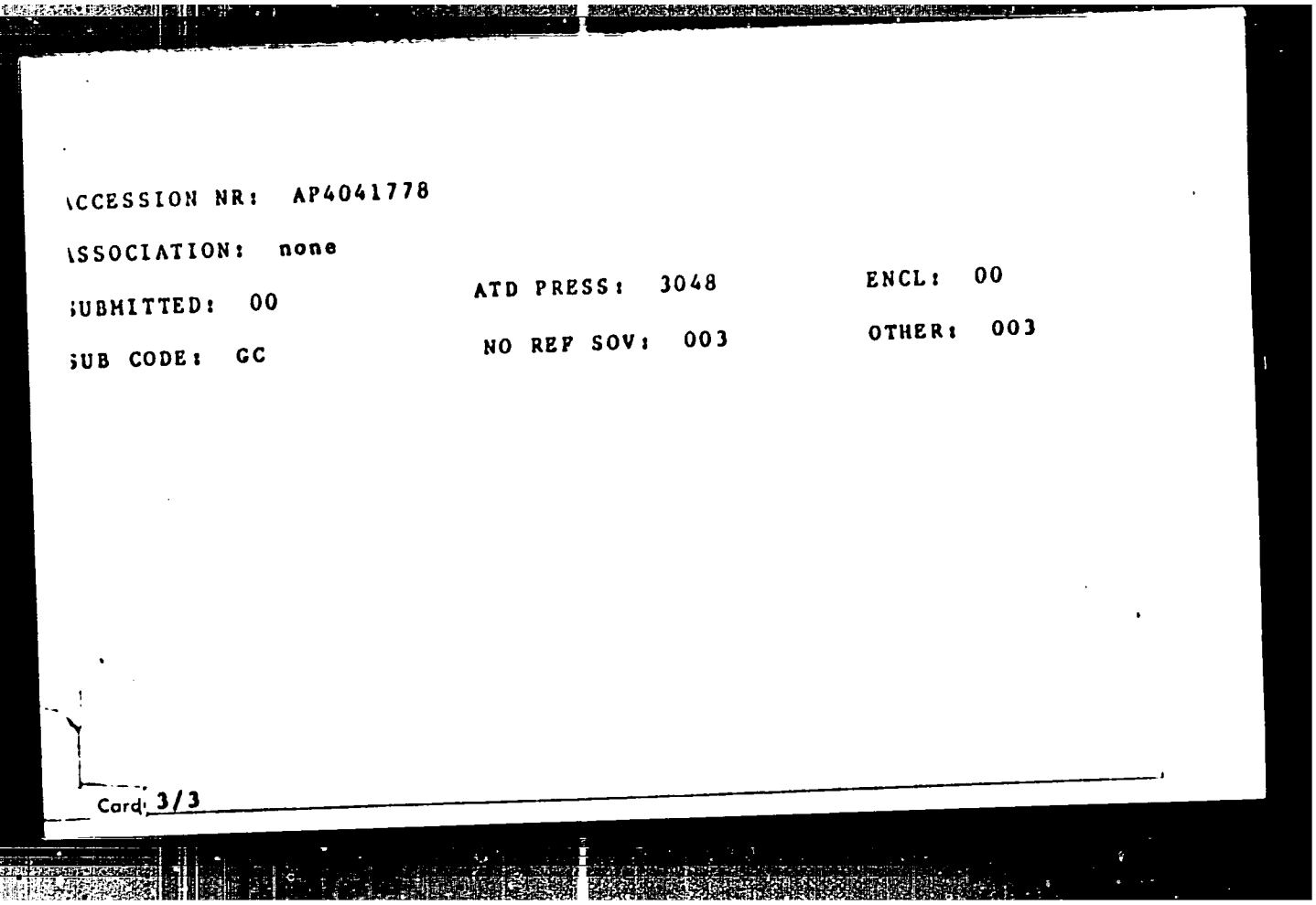
ACCESSION NR: AP4041778

In contrast, in the case of polyorganosiloxanediols with a long chain (e.g., n = 37) triethylaluminum (same molar ratio) reacts with two hydroxyl groups of the diol to form compounds of the type:



An equivalent amount of ethane is separated in the course of the reactions. Polyorganoaluminosiloxanes are viscous oily liquids soluble in hydrocarbons, ethers, and acetone. They exhibit a hydrolytic instability, owing to the presence of the >Al-R group. Their hydrolytic stability can be increased by replacing the radical R by O-SiR$_3$ or another group resistant to hydrolysis. The synthesized polymers are reactive as a result of the presence of the OH group and can be used as intermediate products in the synthesis of new polyorganoelementosiloxanes. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

Card: 2/3



ACCESSION NR: AP4041778

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	ATD PRESS: 3048	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: GC	NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

LOSEV, V.B.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; NAZAROVA, D.V.

Third All-Union Conference on the Production and Application of Organosilicon Compounds. Plast.massy no.9 [illegible] '64. (MIRA 17:1

ACC NR: AP6011299 SOURCE CODE: UR/0366/66/002/009/1586/1589

AUTHOR: Shavrygina, O. A.; Nazarova, D. V.; Makin, S. M.

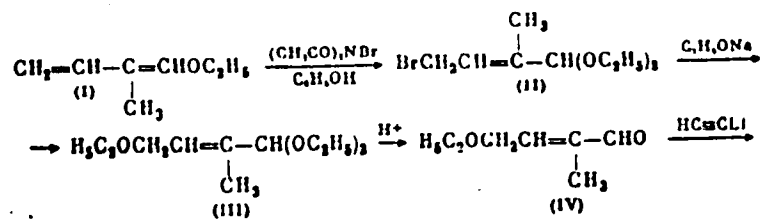
ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Chemistry of unsaturated ethers. XXIV. Preparation of vitamin A ethers

SOURCE: Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 2, no. 9, 1966, 1586-1589

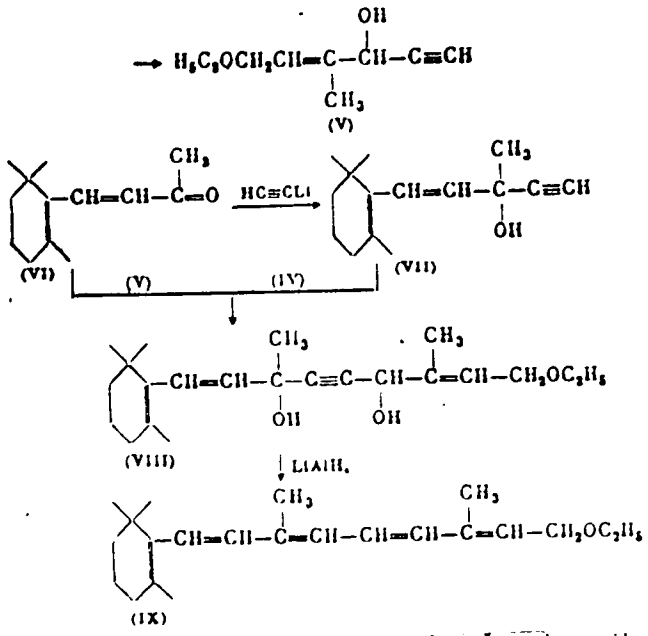
TOPIC TAGS: vitamin, ether, CHEMICAL REACTION

ABSTRACT: Ethyl ether of vitamin A (bp 144—147°C, n_D^{20} 1.5735) was obtained by the following reactions:



Card 1/2 UDC: 547.37

ACC NR: AP6031299



Preparation of the starting compounds is also described.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 24Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/

ACC NR: AP7000262 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/66/[illegible]/011/1239/1242

AUTHOR: Grodshteyn, A. Ye.; Kriger, E. M.; Nazarova, E. A.; Cherenkova, V. V.; Seraya, L. Ya.

ORG: Donets Branch, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and High-Purity Chemicals (Donetskiy filial, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)

TITLE: Study of ferrite powders obtained by thermal treatment of salt mixtures

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 32, no. 11, 1966, 1239-1242

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, chemical precipitation

ABSTRACT: Powders of magnesium manganese aluminate ferrites $Mg_{1.04}Mn_{0.14}Al_{0.39}Fe_{1.48}O_4$ were obtained by coprecipitation of carbonates, and powders of manganese-magnesium-zinc ferrites $Mg_{0.43}Mn_{0.68}Zn_{0.3}Fe_{1.23}O_4$ were obtained by decomposing a mixture of oxalates, nitrates and sulfates. The aluminate ferrites were fired for 12 hr at 1300-1320°C, and the Mg-Mn-Zn ferrites, for 5 hr at 1370°C. The large specific surface of powders at lower firing temperatures is attributed to the high porosity of the powder particles, not to their small size. As the firing temperature is raised, the internal porosity of the particles decreases, causing a decrease in the surface of the powder. As the temperature rises further, the particles sinter and increase in size. Dense, high-quality ferrites for SHF

UDC: 621.318.136.029.64

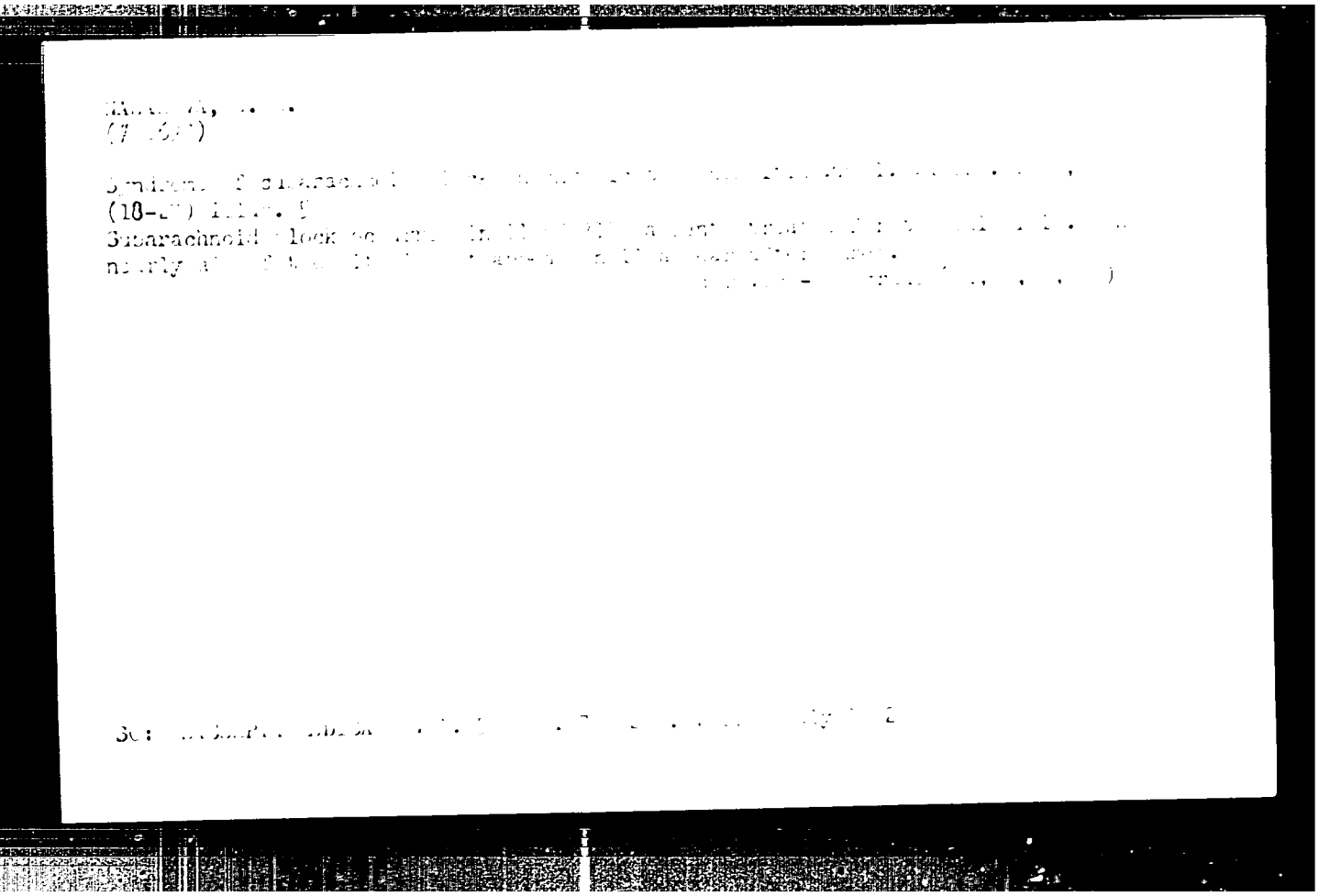
Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7000262

applications are obtained when each powder is fired in the optimum temperature range for each salt mixture. Authors are grateful to V. A. Fabrikov for measuring the ferromagnetic resonance bandwidth of Mg-Mn-Zn ferrites. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30Aug64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2



NAZAROVA, Ye.M;DRAGUNOVA, N.S.

Treatment of motor disorders following tuberculous meningitis. Klin. med., Moskva 30 no. 7:35-41 July 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Of the Nervous Clinic (Head -- Prof. D. S. Futer), Central Pediatric Institute RSFSR, located at the Children's Clinical Hospital and of the Orthopedic-Neurological Hospital imeni Shumskaya, Moscow.

NAZAROVA, E. M.

Occupational Diseases

Dissertation: "Clinical and Medical Treatment in Tuberculous Meningitis." Cand Med Sci, Acad Med Sci USSR, 25 Mar 54. (Vecnernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 4 Mar 54.)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 54

NAZAROVA, E.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Application of glutamic acid combined with therapeutic factors in the treatment of complications of tuberculous meningitis; preliminary report. **Pediatriia no.2:54-59 Mr-Ap**(MLRA 8:8) '55.

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. D.S. Futer) Pediatricheskogo instituta (dir.-V.M. Karachevtseva) na baze detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach-zasluzhennyy vrach respubliki Ye.V.Prokhorovich)

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, in infant and child
compl. ther., glutamic acid with other drugs)
(GLUTAMATES, therapeutic use,
compl. of tuberc. meningitis)

NAZAROVA-YAKIR, Esfir' Markovna; YAKUNIN, Yuriy Alekseyevich

[Principal problems in the clinical aspects, differential diagnosis, and medical treatment of poliomyelitis] Osnovnye voprosy kliniki, diferentsial'noi diagnostiki i lecheniia poliomielita. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 24 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(POLIOMYELITIS)

NAZAROVA, E.M.; KONYAKHINA, V.N.; TSAREVA, T.I.; FOFANOVA, L.G.

Use of amino acids in the heatment of acute poliomyelitis. Vop.okh. mat. i det. 1 no.1:37-43 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Na baze 1-y gorodskoy detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Saratova.
(POLIOMYELITIS)
(AMINO ACIDS--THERAPEUTIC USE)

VERTSNER, V.N.; MAZAROVA, E.M.

Clinical aspects of encephalitis in chicken pox. Pediatriia 39 no.4:44-49 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz 1-y Moskovskoy detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR Ye.V.Prokhorovich, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. D.S.Futer) i Gosudarstvennogo pediatricheskogo instituta RSFSR (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk V.N.Karachevtseva)

(CHICKEN POX, compl.
encephalitis in child., clin. aspects)
(ENCEPHALITIS, etiol. and pathogen.
chickenpox in child, clin. aspects)

NAZAROVA, E.M.

Epileptic fits in tuberculous meningitis. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. Supolement:14 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. D.S.Futer) Pediatricheskogo instituta na baze klinicheskoy detskoy bol'nitsy No.1, Moskva.
(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS) (EPILEPSY)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.6 Vol.12/5 Pediatrics May 1958

NAZAROVA E.M.

1400. CATAMNESTIC DATA CONCERNING PATIENTS WITH MOTOR DISTURBANCES AFTER TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS (Russian text) - Nazarova E. M. - ZH. NEVROPAT. PSIKHIAT. 1957, 57/7 (820-824) Illus. 2

The data referring to 119 children studied for several years in succession are reported. Motor disturbances were observed in 26.8%. In 63.4% of the children complete or considerable restoration of the motor functions was observed. In 43.7% of the children, speech disturbances were noticed in the form of motor disturbances, sensory aphasia and dysarthria. In 50% of the patients, speech was restored to some degree. On leaving the hospital, the mentality was normal in the patients suffering from motor disturbances. Of this number, 17.7% were children who had a motor disinhibition. In the other children, the mentality was disturbed.

Brokman - Warsaw (L, 7, 8, 15)

Clinic Nervous Diseases, State Pediatrics Inst.

NAZAROVA, Ye.M.; KHANDRIKOVA-MARKYEVA, T.G.

Clinical aspects and surgical therapy of late spinal complications following tuberculous meningitis. Probl.tub. 38 no.1:67-75 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(SPINE—TUBERCULOSIS) (MENINGES—TUBERCULOSIS)

FUTER, D.S.; RONKIN, M.A.; NAZAROVA, E.M.

Clinical electroencephalographic study of epilepsy following tuberculous meningitis. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.7:984-994 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

(MENINGES—TUBERCULOSIS) (EPILEPSY)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

FUTER, David Solomonovich; PROKHOROVICH, Yermolay Vasil'yevich; Prinimali uchastiye: SHAPIRO, T.B.; NAZAROVA, E.M.; GRABOVA, F.N.; MARTINSON, A.S., red.; PETROVA, N.K., tekhn.red.; PRONINA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Tubercular meningitis in children] Tuberkuleznyi meningit u detei. Pri uchastii T.B.Shapiro, E.M.Nazarova i F.N.Grabovoi. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 278 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(MENINGITIS)

L 2[illegible]-65 EWT(l)/EWA(h) Pab AFWL/SSD/AS(mp)-2/AFMDC/SSD(gs)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4049436 S/0202/64/000/005/0030/0037

AUTHOR: Sukhanov, S., Nazarova, G., Petinov, V. P. 15

TITLE: Hall-effect magnetometer for weak fields 25

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1964, 30-37

TOPIC TAGS: weak magnetic field, Hall effect, magnetometer, indium antimonide detector, Hall detector, amplification factor, magnetic field concentrator

ABSTRACT: The authors studied a high-sensitivity magnetometer which they designed and used to measure very weak constant magnetic fields. The construction and electric and magnetic characteristics of the indium antimonide Hall detector and the construction of the entire magnetometer are described at length. The input stage of the magnetometer is discussed, and circuit diagrams are given. Amplification factors of concentrators made of Armco iron, permalloy, and ferrite were measured. It was found that magnetic fields of the order of 10^{-6} Oersteds could be measured with great precision for a magnetometer sensitivity of 6.54×10^{-8} Oersteds. A further increase in the sensitivity of the magnetometer could be achieved by increasing the concentration of the magnetic field in the

Card 1/2

L 11099-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049436

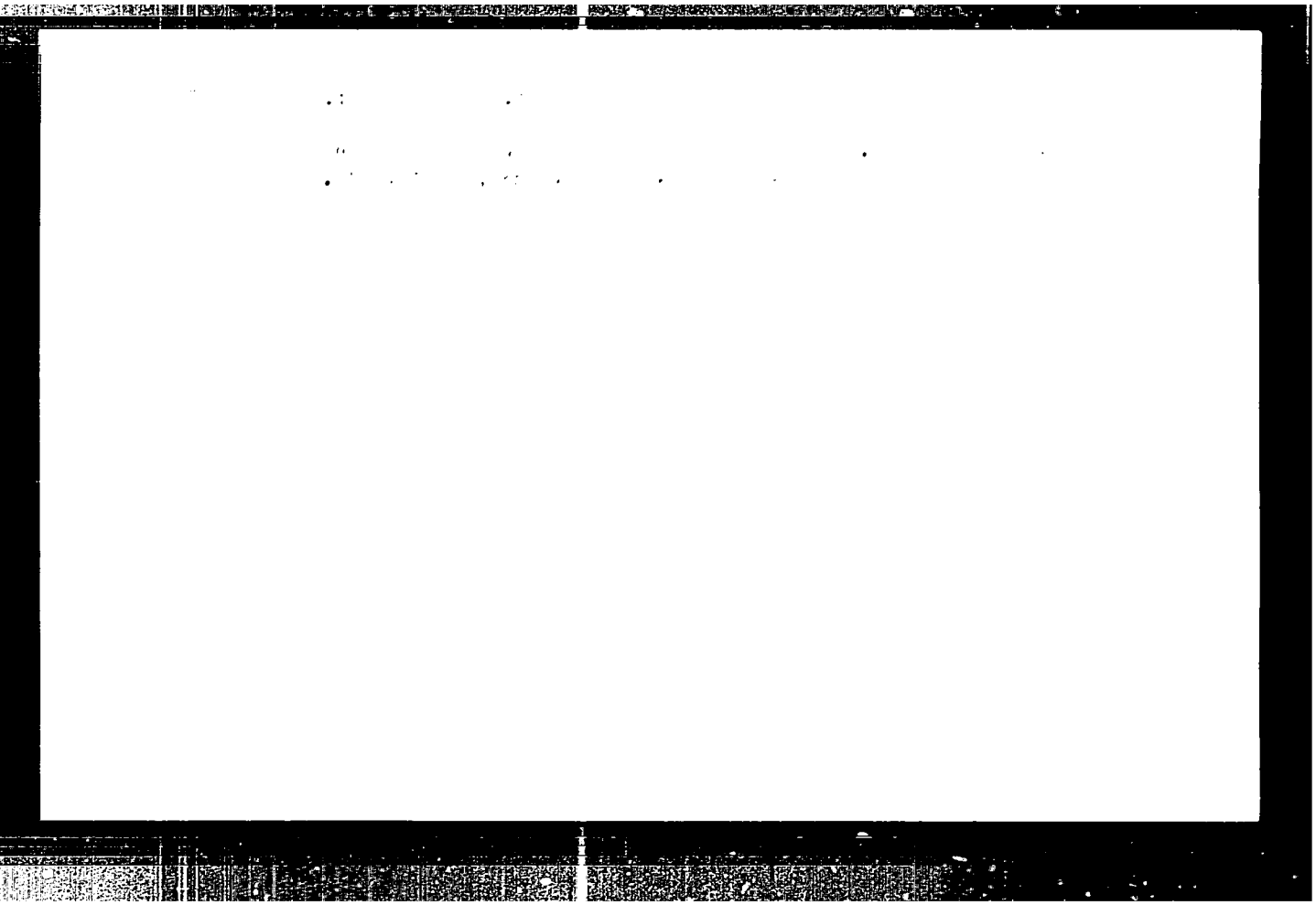
magnetic circuit. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EM

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00113

[illegible], G. F.

AUTHOR: Syritskaya, Z. M.

S/072/60/000/03/021/023
B003/B008

TITLE: 3rd All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, Nr 3, pp 43-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 3rd All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State was held in Leningrad at the end of 1959. It was organized by the Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR (Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates AS USSR), Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleyev) and Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S. I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute imeni S. I. Vavilov). More than 100 reports on the structure of glass, investigation methods of the vitreous state, the mechanism of vitrification and physicochemical and technical properties of glasses were delivered. The Conference was opened by Academician A. A. Lebedev. [illegible]. At the 5th meeting, 9 reports dealt with the investigation results of sodium-boron-silicate glasses. A. A. Appen and Gan' Fu-Si, "Boron and Alumoboron Anomaly of the Pro[illegible]tion of Silicate Glasses"; Ye. I. Galant, "On the Coordination Numbers of Aluminum and Boron in Some Glasses"; S. P. Zhdanov re[illegible] on structural changes in boron-silicate glasses; Ye. A. Porai-Koshits and S. P. Zhdanov reported on some controversial problems [illegible] the structure of boron-silicate glasses and their porous products; Ye. A. Poray-Koshits and N. S. Andreyev, "Submicroscopic Inhomogeneities in the Structure of Complex Glasses". The 15 reports at

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the 6th meeting dealt with the electric properties of glasses. L. M. Belyavskaya reported on the structure determination of [illegible] with the aid of an inhomogeneous electric field; N. N. Vere[illegible] and V. I. Odelevskiy, "Structure and Properties of Some Oxide Glasses in the Light of the Polymer-theory of the Vitreous State"; R. L. Myuller reported on the agility and the degree of dissociation as functions of the ionic and atomar composition of the glass; V. I. Odelevskiy reported on the nature of dielectric losses in glasslike and crystalline aluminosilicates; V. P. Petrosyan, "Investigation of the Dielectric Polarization and the Losses in Phosphate Glasses"; V. A. Presnov, V. I. Gaman and L. N. Krasil'nikov reported on investigations of the conductivity of glasses in electric high-tension fields, K. K. Yevstrop'yev on the diffusion of Na^{22} and K^{42} in some silicate glasses, V. A. Ioffe, L. S. Ya[illegible]skaya and G. I. Khvostenko on electric properties of crystalline and glasslike aluminosilicates. O. V. Mazurin spoke on his studies which were carried out under the supervision of Professor K. S. Yevstrop'yev at the Kafedra stekla LTI imeni Lensoveta (Chair for Glass of the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet) in the report: "The Dependence of the Electroconductivity of Glasses on the Chemical Composition". V. A. Khar'yuzov, O. V. Mazurin and E. N. Sabtova gave investigation results on the specific electroconductivity of glasses of the system $SiO_2 - B_2O_3$ - BaO in the tem-

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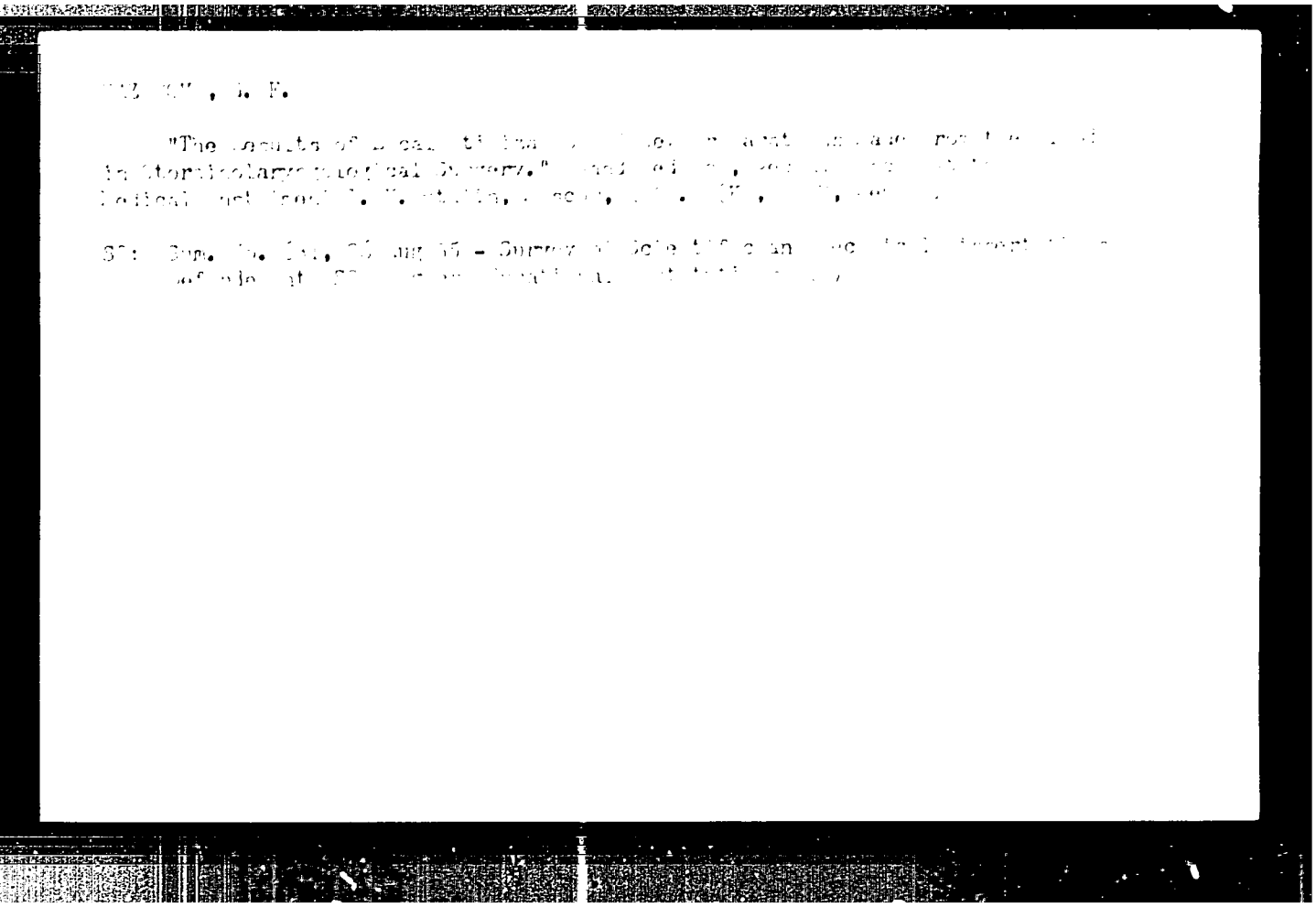
perature range of from 400-1300° and on the influence of additions of aluminum- and zinc oxide on the electric conductivity of these glasses. At the 7th meeting, 6 reports dealt with glasses as semiconductors, 9 with the coloring of glasses and the influence of radiation and 4 reports with technical properties of glasses. V. A. Ioffe and G. I. Khvostenko, "Electric Properties of Some Semiconductor Glasses". B. T. Kolomiyets, N. A. Goryunova and V. P. Shilo reported on methods for the production of chalcogenide glasses, on some of their general properties and on the limits of the vitreous state in the systems $Tl_2Se - As_2Se_3$, $Tl_2Se - Sb_2Se_3$, $Sb_2Se_3 - As_2Se_3$, Tl - As - Se. B. T. Kolomiyets and B. V. Pavlov reported on the optical absorption in a number of binary chalcogenide systems. B. T. Kolomiyets, T. F. Nazarova and G. P. Kazarova reported on the electron conductivity of chalcogenide glasses. A. K. Vaypolin, Ye. A. Poray-Koshits, "Radiographic Investigation of the Structure of Vitreous Arsenic Chalcogenides". V. V. Tarasov and V. A. Fo[illegible] reported on the chain structure of the vitreous arsenious sul[illegible] determined by them with calorimetric measurements. K. P. Azar[illegible] reported on structure and properties of ferrous boron glasses [illegible]

Card 5/8



NAZAROVA, G.F.

Case of unusual tumor of the pharynx (cylindroma) Vest. oto-rin. 16 no.4:82-83 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. B.S.Preobrazhenskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
(PHARYNX, neoplasms,
*cylindroma)

HAZAROVA, G.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Results of local application of certain blood preparations in surgical otorhinolaryngology. Vest. oto-rin. 17 no.5:57-62 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz Kliniki bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (dir.--deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR B.S. Preobrazhenskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina.

(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY,
thromboplastic substandes in otorhinolarygol. surg.)
(THROMBOPLASTIC SUBSTANCES,
in otorhinolaryngol. surg.)

NAZAROVA, Galina Fedorovna

[Common cold; its prevention and treatment] Nasmork; ego preduprezhdenie i lechenie. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 20 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

(COLD (DISEASE))

NAZAROVA, O.F., kand.med.nauk.

Open wound of the left frontal sinus with effusion of blood into the left lobe of the brain and encephalitis. Vest.oto.-rin. 20 no.3:95-96 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.S. Preobrashenskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(FRONTAL SINUS, wds. & inj.
open, causing effusion of blood into left cerebrum & encephalitis (Rus))
(ENCEPHALITIS, etiol & pathogen.
open trauma of left frontal sinus with effusion of blood into left cerebrum (Rus))

DAYBYAK, L.B., kand.med.nauk, NAZAROVA, O.F., kand.med.nauk

First plenary session of the All-Russian Medical Society of Otolaryngologists. Vest.oto.-rin. 20 no.3:120-123 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY)

NAZAROVA, G.F., kand.med.nauk

Modification of the technic used in extirpation of the larynx [with summary in English]. Vest.oto-rin. 20 no.6:101-104 N-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.S. Preobrazhenskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LARYNX, surg.
laryngeoctomy, modified technic (Rus))

NaZaROVa, G.F., kand.med.nauk

Clinical aspects and therapy of coryza. Med.sestra 18 no.8: 28-33 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(COLD (DISEASE))

NAZAROVA, G. F., kand. lek. ved.

Combined anesthesia in tonsillectomy in abscesses. Cesk. otolar. 10 no.2:93-97 Ap '61.

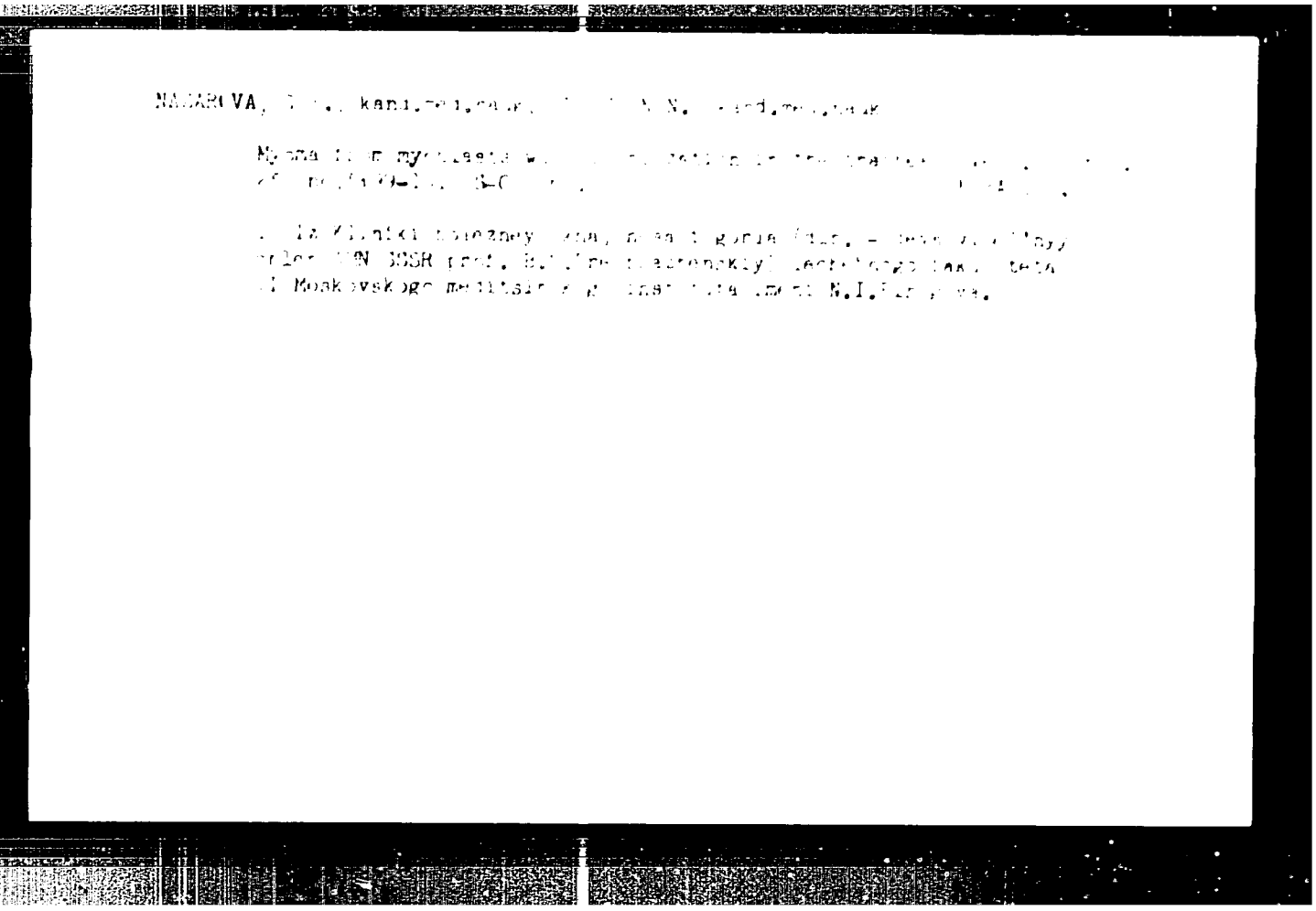
1. ORL klinika 2. lekarske fakulty v Moskve, ved. prof. Preobrazenskij, skut. clen Akademie lek. ved SSSR.

(TONSILLECTOMY anesth & analg)

NAZAROVA, G.F., kand.med.nauk

Phlegmonous angina (acute phlegmonous tonsillitis) and peri- and paratonsillitis from the pathohistological and clinical viewpoints. Vest.otorin. no.4:75-83 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.S. Preobrazhenskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(TONSILS—DISEASES)



PLAKSIN, I.N.; OKOLOVICH, A.M.; NAZAROVA, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using the DS reagent (Soviet detergent) for the flotation of complex ores. Biul.TSIIN tsvet.met. no.18:11-17 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Plaksin).
(Flotation) (Sulfonated compounds)

PLAKSIN, Igor' Nikolayevich; OKOLOVICH, Anna Mikhaylovna; NAZAROVA, Galina Nikitichna; SUVOROVSKAYA, N.A., otv.red.; GADZHINSKAYA, M.A., red.izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.

[Use of certain alkylarylsulfonates as frothers in the flotation of nonferrous ores] Primenenie nekotorykh alkilarilsul'fonatov v kachestve penoobrazovatelei pri flotatsii rud tsvetnykh metallov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 103 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)
(Nonferrous metals)

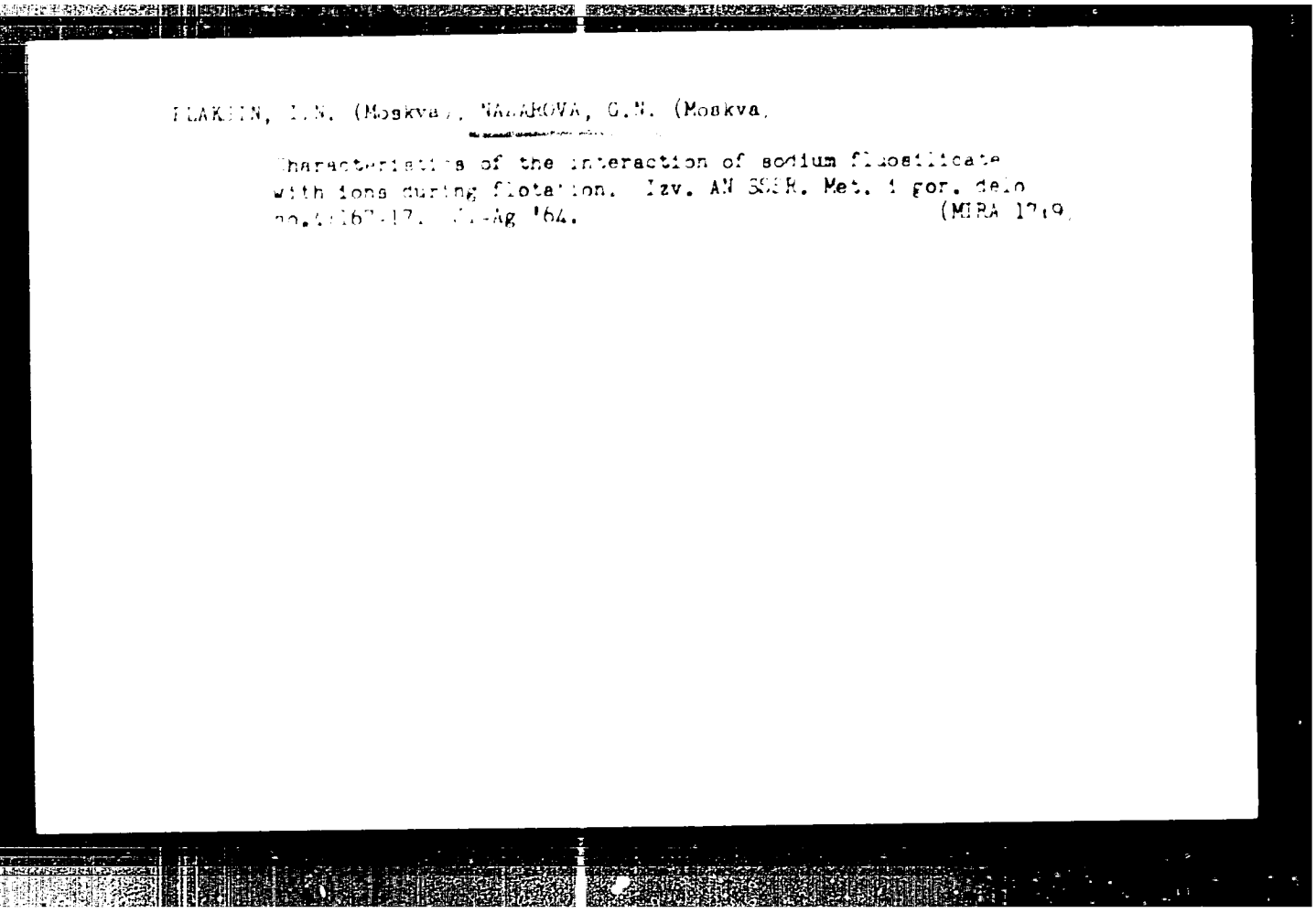
NAZAROVA, G. N.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of the effect of composition of several alkyl-arylsulfonates on their foam-acting action in flotation." Moscow, 1961. 14 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Krasnoyarsk Inst of Non-ferrous Metals imeni M. I. Kalinin); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 221)

PLAKSIN, I. N.; OKOLOVICH, A. M.; NAZAROVA, G. N.

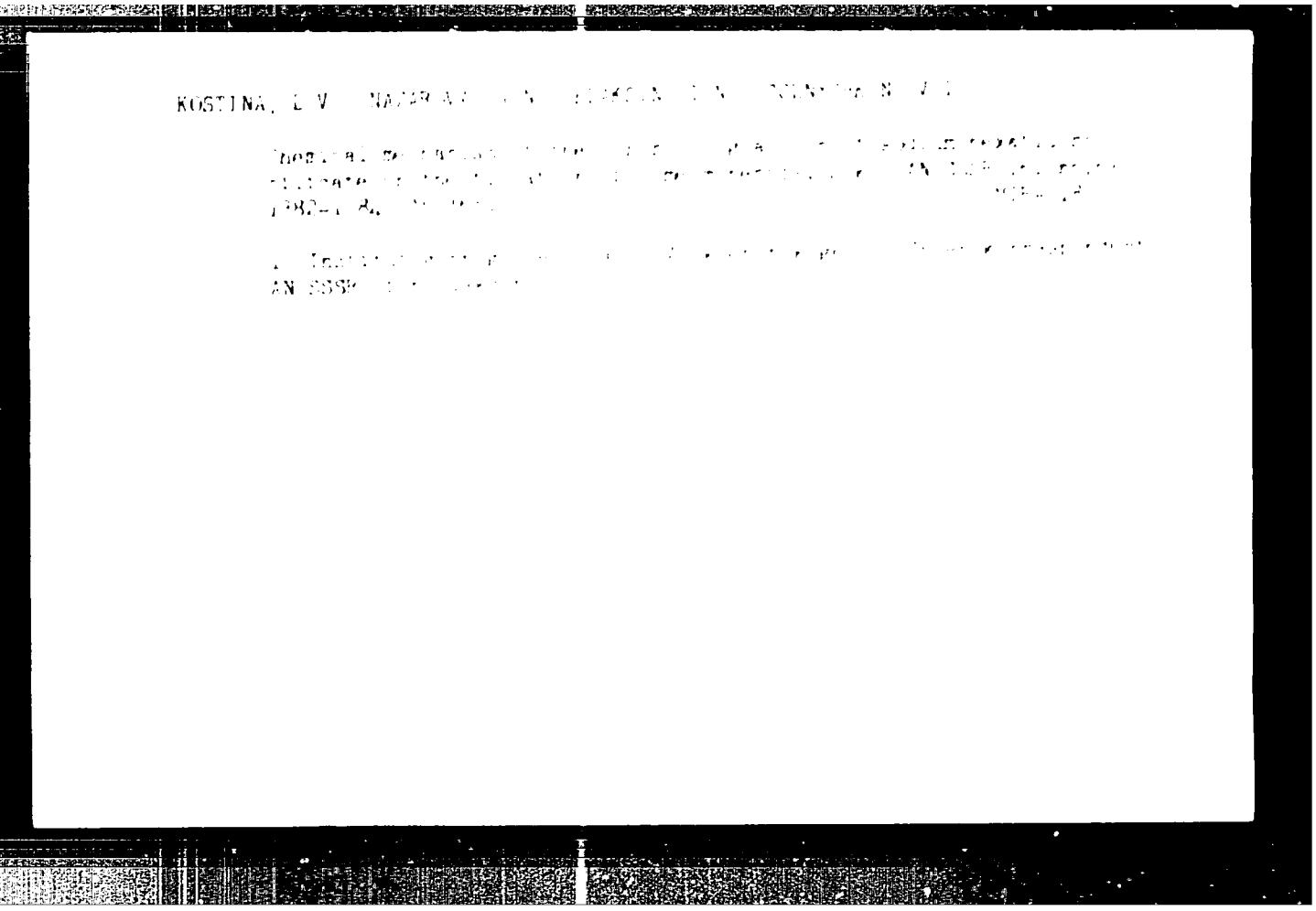
"The use of some of the alkyl aryl sylphonates as foaming agents in the flotation process."

report submitted for 7th Intl Mineral Processing Cong, New York, 20-2[illegible] Sep 64.



FLAKIN, I.N. (Moskva), NAZAROVA, G.N. (Moskva)

Characteristics of the interaction of sodium fluosilicate with ions during flotation. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.4:167-17. Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)



KOSTINA, L V

PORTO, D.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; NAZAROVA, G.N., inzh.

Thermal properties and criterian for evaluating the designs of low capacity power transformers. Vest.elektroprom. 31 no.6: 43-47 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Electric transformers)

NAZAROVA, G.P. [Nazarava, H.P.]

On a sharp rise. Rab. i sial. 34 no.5:5 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Starshynya kalgasa "1 Maya" Zhaludotskaga rayona Grodzenskay voblastsi.

(Collective farms)

NAZAROV, N.I., inzh.; NAZAROVA, G.T., inzh.

Concerning the determination of reactive power in a condenser unit. Elektrichestvo no.7:55-59 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. TsPKTB Moskovskogo oblastnogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Electric capacitors)

ORESHKIN, P.T.; RAYEVA, I.S.; NAZAROVA, G.V.

Electric compaction of industrial refractories. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.6:178-179 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ryazanskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut i Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

ACC NR: AR6027499

AUTHOR: Korenman, I. M.; Nazarova, G. V.

TITLE: Alkaline method of separating [illegible] from [illegible]

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, [illegible]

REF SOURCE: Tr. Po khimii i khim. tekhnol. (Gor'kiy), vyp. 3(11), 1964, 454-458

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum, beryllium, gravimetric analysis

TRANSLATION: By gravimetrically determining Be^{2+} in the filtrate and precipitate, it was shown that during La^{3+} precipitation with an excess of NaOH in the presence of Be^{2+}, the adsorptive coprecipitation of Be^{2+} occurs with the $La(OH)_3$. The $La(OH)_3$ precipitate obtained was nearly free of Be^{2+} after its two short reprecipitations from a hot solution. Calculations were made of the coefficients in the Freundlich and Langmuir equations of the adsorption isotherm. 3 figures, 2 tables, 7 references. (From *RZh. Khim.*).

SUB CODE: 07,11

UDC: 669.854.09

Card 1/1

NAZAROVA, G. Ye.

32-9-12/43

AUTHOR: Tsintsevich, Ye.P., Nazarova, G.Ye.

TITLE: The Separation of Gallium from Lead and Cadmium According to the Method of Ion Exchange (Otdeleniye galliya ot svintsa i kadmiya metodom ionnogo obmena)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol.23, Nr 9, pp. 1068-1070 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By the method of ion exchange the separation of gallium from lead was attained by the use of CH_3COONH_4 as an "eluent" (washed out product). The separation of gallium from lead was carried out with the SBS cationite in NH_4-form in the presence of sulphosalicylic and gallus acid at P_H = 9 --10. In the presence of sodium tartrate the separation of the elements mentioned is possible only in the case of P_H = 8,5 - 9,0. The possibility of separating gallium from cadmium with an ion exchange resin in NH_4-form at P_H = 9 - 10 by using tartario-, sulphosalicylic- and oxalic acid as well as trilon B was found to exist. It is shown that by using successive "elution" (washing out process) and making use of the amphoteric properties of gallium, the latter can be separated from Pb, Cd,

Card 1/2

32-9-12/43

The Separation of Gallium from Lead and Cadmium According to the Method of Ion Exchange

Fe and Cu. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 7 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

BUTKIN, N.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHELKOVKINA, A.V.; NAZAROVA, I.B.

Larusan therapy of pulmonary tuberculosis; preliminary communication. Probl.tub. 34 no.2:36-39 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo oblastnogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - prof. I.A.Shaklein, zam. dir. po nauchnoy chasti - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk N.G.Butkin)
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, therapy,
larusan (Rus))

NAZAROVA, I. B.

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Antitubercular Drugs U-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 33082

Author : Nazarova I. B.
Inst : Not given
Title : On the Remote Results of the Therapy of Pulmonary Tubercular Patients with Larusan.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Klinika i terapiya tuberkuleza i ego oslozhnenii zatsi'ya bor'by s nim. Sverdlovsk, 1958, [illegible]

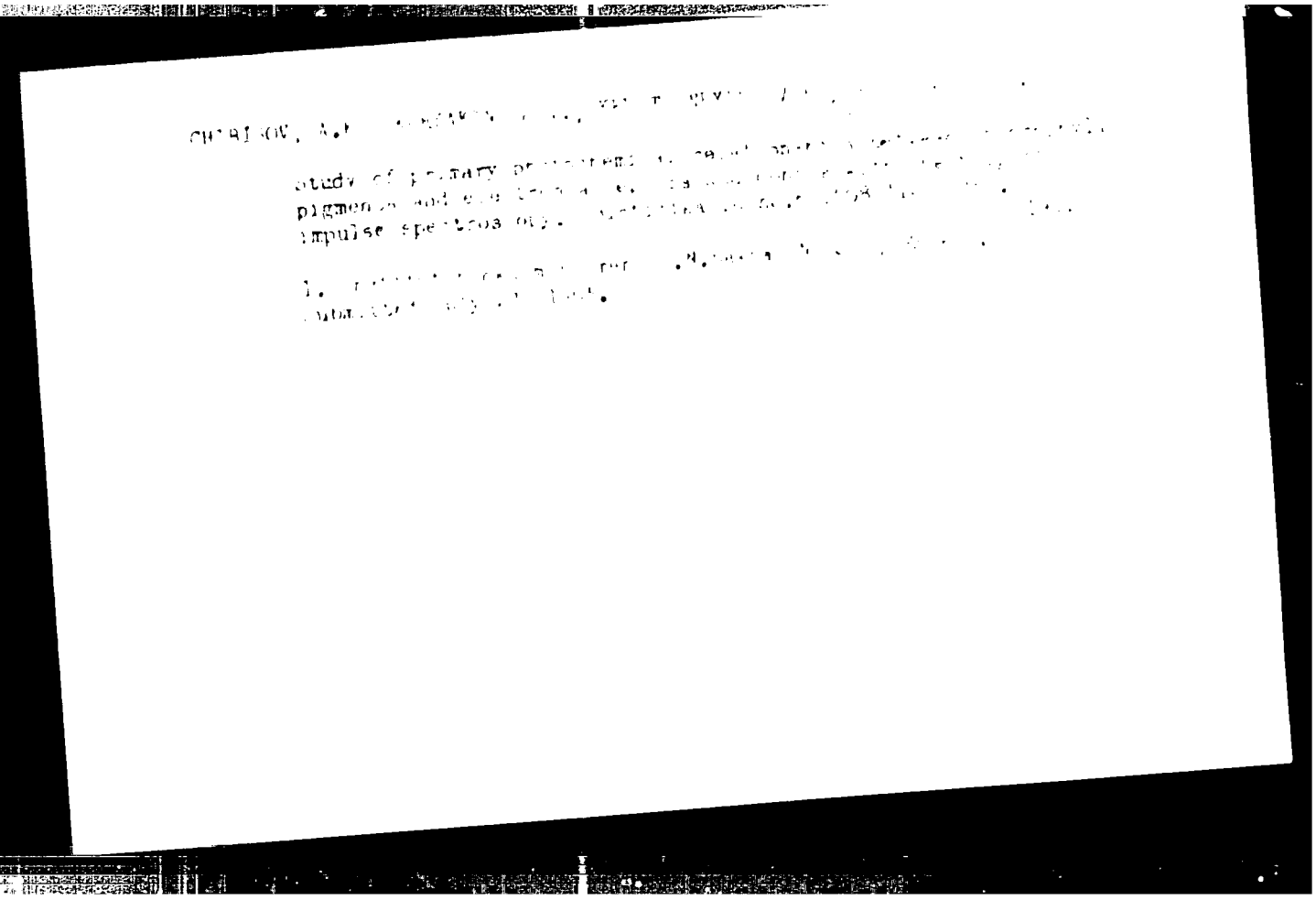
Abstract : In the prolonged observation (5 months to [illegible] r) of 55 patients with various forms of [illegible] tuberculosis [illegible] were treated with larusan [illegible] period of 3 to [illegible] nths, it was established that a stable therapeutic effect was achieved in [illegible] of the patients; a relapse of the tubercular process occurred in 5 of these patients; 25 patients remained free of bacilla, and 2 patients became bacillus carriers. The author raises the question of the advisability of resuming the periods of therapy.

Card 1/1

KAZAK, T.I.; KRZHIVITSKAYA, V.P.; NAZAROVA, L.B.

Clinicoroentgenological and pathomorphological characteristics of cured caverns. Probl. tub. no.4:43-48 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza (direktor - prof. I.A. Shaklein).



NAZAROVA, I. I.

Spectroplotometry of Ca and Ca lines in a chromospheric explosion. Izv. Krym. astrofiz. obs., no. 7, 1951.

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

NAZAROVA, I. I. and KHOKHLOVA, V. L.

"Spectrophotometric Study of Some Prominences and Filaments," Izv. Krymak. astrofiz. observ., 11, 1954, pp 170-177

Profiles of H lines (alpha to eta) were obtained using either spectroheliograph or interference-polarization filters. The spectrum of the sun's center was taken for comparison. The study of radioactive intensities of Balmer lines yielded the amount of excited atoms. It is assumed that the absorption coefficient is affected by Doppler broadening. Discrepancies of theoretical and experimental results did not exceed 5%. (RZhAstr, No 4, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 568, 6 Jul 55

treatment with 10% AcOH, then 10% NaOH and H_2O, there was formed on evapn. 70% *Et α-benzhydrylacetoacetate*, m. 60–4°, also formed under N in 70% yield. The ppt. formed in the reaction was 96% Cu. Similarly benzalacetylacetone gave 61% *α-benzhydryl-α-acetylacetone*, m. 115.5°, Et benzalbenzoylacetate gave 98% *Et benzhydrylbenzoylacetate*, m. 135°, *Et α-ethylideneacetoacetate* gave over 100% *Et α-phenethylideneacetoacetate*, $b_{4.5}$ 125.5–6°, n_D^{20} 1.4990; benzalacetophenone gave 29% *β,β-diphenylpropiophenone*, m. 96–6.5°, and dibenzalacetone and I heated to 160° gave 42% *α-benzhydryl-α-benzalacetone*, m. 150–6.5°. To 1.14 g. BzII in MePh was added at 80° 5 g. I yielding 0.71 g. Ph_2; a similar failure to add was noted for Ph_3CO and dibenzoylethylene. Addn. of 7.5 g. I at 75° under N in CCl_4 gave a brown ppt. contg. Ph_3B pyridine salt and Cu salts; evapn. of the filtrate and heating with H_2O 2 hrs. with $Ca(OH)_2$ and powd. Fe gave BzOH. The brown ppt. extd. with Me_2CO gave on extn. with Me_2CO and treatment of the insol. part with aq. KI, a ppt. of CuI and iodine; the filtrate gave *triphenylboron pyridine salt*, m. 212–18° (decompn.). G. M. Kosolapoff

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N. Member, Academy of Sciences, 20-114-4-32/63
USSR, Gusev, B. P., Makin, S. M., Mochalin, V. B., Nazarova, I.I., Vinogradov, V. P., Kruptsov, B. K., Shavrygina, O. A., Nazarova, D. V.

TITLE: The Condensation of Acetylene With Methylheptanone and Its Analogues (Kondensatsiya atsetilena s metilgeptanonom i yego analogami) The Synthesis of Linalool and Its Analogues (Sintez linaloola i yego analogov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4, pp 796-799 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several years ago a simple method of synthesis of different acetylene alcohols was worked out in the laboratory of the authors by means of condensation of aldehydes and ketones under the influence of powdery caustic potash with acetylene at high pressure (5-10 at superpressure). It was of interest to employ this method in the condensation of acetylene with methylheptanone and similar ketones, in order to obtain the corresponding acetylenealcohols. Linalool and some analogues may then be obtained easily by partial hydrogenation with a Pd-catalyst. Hitherto such condensations have usually been carried out under the influence of metallic sodium in a solution of liquid ammonia.

Card 1/4

The Condensation of Acetylene With Methylheptanone and Its Analogues. The Synthesis of Linalool and Its Analogues 2o 124-4-32/63

It was found that methylheptanone and its various analogues may be condensed very easily with caustic potash and acetylene at the above-mentioned pressure. At o-2o°C they give as a result the corresponding tertiary acetylene alcohols with an almost quantitative yield (more than 9o%) This reaction may also be carried out without acetylene pressure, however, somewhat more slowly and with a yield of only 6o-8o%. It has been previously shown in the same laboratory that acetylene alcohols which contain a non-substituted acetylenehydrogen may be hydrated highly selectively in the presence of palladium over calcium carbonate or copper coated zinc powder. Thereby vinylalcohols with an almost theoretical yield are obtained. The acetylene alcohols may not be selectively hydrated with other catalysts (Ni, Pt) and are therefore useless in the production of pure vinyl alcohols. An analogous picture may also be noticed with the hydrogenation of the above-described acetylene alcohols which are obtained by condensation of acetylene with methylheptanone and its analogues. These acetylene alcohols may also be highly selectively hydrated in the presence of a Pd-catalyst. They form linalool and its analogues

Card 2/4

The Condensation of Acetylene with Methylheptanone and Its Analogues. The Synthesis of Linalool and Its Analogues 20-114-4-32/63

with an almost theoretical yield. The purity control of the vinylalcohols (linalool and its analogues) was carried out by means of the acetylene test (with ammonia solution of silver or copper oxide), whose sensitiveness was determined by special tests and amounted to 0,2-0,3%. At the hydrogenation of the acetylene alcohols with a Pd-catalyst the acetylene test always disappears at the theoretical point, that is, as only one hydrogen molecule is strongly attached. The acetylene alcohols obtained in the course of this work are summarized in table 1. Linalool and its analogues (table 2) were obtained by a partial hydrogenation of the above-mentioned acetylene alcohols with Pd-catalysts. In the experimental part the methods and yields of the said substances are described in detail. There are 2 tables and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N.D. Zelinskiy of the AN USSR and Moscow Institute for Refined Chemical Technology imeni M.V. Lomonosov (Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR i Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimiches-

Card 3/4