

ONKIYENIG, W. V.

Bukovina - Bukovina

Monthly List of ... Bukovina ...

Monthly List of ... Bukovina ...

MINAKOV, Ivan Fedorovich; ONIKIYENKO, Vladimir Vasil'yevich [Onykienko, V.V.]; ONISHCHENKO, P.D., otv. za vypusk; MIRONOVA, Ye.V. [Myronova, I.E.V.], red.; MUZICHKO, G.I. [Muzychko, H.I.], tekhnred.

[Chernovtsy Province; economic and geographical outline] Chernivets'ka oblast'; ekonomiko-geografichnyi narys'. [Manual for geography teachers] Posibnyk dlia vchyteliv geografii. Chernivtsi, obl.vyd-vo, 1958. 101 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Chernovtsy Province--Economic conditions)

KOROBKO, I.M., inzh.; FEDOROVSKIY, N.V., inzh.; PLESKACH, V.I., inzh.;
ONIKMENKO, A.M., inzh.

Regulating and measuring vacuum in a sinter strip. Met. i
gornorud. prom. no.4:60-64 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

ONIKO, B.I., slesar'

Portable clamp pipe-bender. Nov. tekhn. mont. i spets. rab.
v stroi. 21:3 of cover Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Moskovskaya sanitarno-tekhnicheskaya masterskaya Tsentral'nogo
sanitarno-tekhnicheskogo montazhnogo tresta.
(Pipe bending)

ONIKOV, E.A.; BOLOTINA, Z.P.

Manufacture of staple fabrics for suits. Tekst.prom. 16 no.5:
53-55 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Textile fabrics)

ONIKOV, E.^A

Influence of the sizing stretch of the warp thread on work on synthetic-fiber fabrics. p. 432.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muzsaki és Tudományos Egyesület)
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, no. 11/12, Dec. 1958.

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

ONIKOV, E.A., inzh.

Effect of stretch in warp yarns during sizing on the shrinkage of
staple fabrics. Tekst.prom. 18 no.4:26-28 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Sizing (Textile))

ONIKOV, E.A.

Tensiometer for the investigation of tension devices for a
fast-moving yarn. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.6:
72-85 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Tensiometer) (Spinning machinery)

ONIKOV, E.A., inzh.

Some causes of breakage of the warp thread during high speed
warping. Tekst. prom. 19 no.7:52-54 JI '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

(Warping machines)

ONIKOV, E.A.

Investigating the tensions of a fast moving yarn. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.1:97-104 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Textile machinery)

ONIKOV, E. A. Cand Tech Sci -- "Study of tighteners for fast-moving cotton threads." Len 1961 (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of USSR Len Textile Inst im S. M. Kirov). (Kil, 4-61, 199)

- 19
- 200 -

ONIKOV, Eduard Arshakovich; BERKOVICH, N.Yu., retsenzent;
CHUCREYEVA, V.N., red.; PYATNITSKIY, V.N., tekhn.red.

[Tensors, control and clearing mechanisms for simple twist
threads] Natiazhnye i kontrol'no-ochistitel'nye ustroistva
odinochnykh nitei. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 100 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

ONIKOV, E.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SAUKOVA, L.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GORBUNOVA, Ye.O., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Geometric method of analysis and construction of linen weave fabrics. Tekst.prom. 24 n.1:50-55 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskoy i mashinnoy promyshlennosti.

BERKOVICH, Nikolay Yur'yevich; (NIRA), (N.A.), (N.A.), (N.A.), (N.A.),
retiree; (NIRA), (N.A.), (N.A.).

[Maps for reading broadcast in the evening. Part of the
obshchestvo v ieristatke (NIRA), (N.A.), (N.A.), (N.A.),
1965. 221 p. (NIRA 1965)]

ONIKOV, E.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk

Widespread error made in the measurement of yarn on
looms. Tekst.prom. 25 no.11:30-41 N 165.

(M.P.A. 81)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskoy
razhnoy promyshlennosti.

SREMN, V., inst. (Leningrad); I.P.P., V., inst. (Leningrad);
G.A., inst. (Leningrad); M.P.P., P.A., inst. (Leningrad)

Unit for rendering harmless the sulfur-alkali disulfide waste from
refineries. Vod. i san. tekhn. no. 124-30 Ja '65.

(MIRA 10)

ZAKHAR'YEVSKAYA, I.D.; ONIKOV, L.I.; MARKOV, N.P.

Yarn vat dyeing with PEM apparatuses. Tekst.prom. 19 no. 6.
29-31 Je '55. (MIRA R:?)
(Dyes and dyeing--Apparatus)

AVETISYAN, I.S.; POSPELOVA, K.A.; ONIKUL, K.E.; ZUBOV, P.I.;
Prinimala uchastiye DREZEL'S, S.S.

Obtaining the copolymer of vinyl acetate with butyl acrylate for
emulsion paints. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:13-15 '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

BERLYAND, M.Ye.; GENIKHOVICH, Ye.L.; GENIKUN, R.I.

Determining the atmospheric pollution by fumes from chimneys of
electric stations. Izv. Vuzov no. 158:3-4, 1964. MIRA

ONIKUL, R.I.

Frosts in Sakhalin. Trudy Dal'nevost.NIGMI no.6:44-58 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Sakhalin--Frost)

GANDIN, L.S.; PYATYGINA, K.V.; ONIKUL, R.I.; TITOV, V.M.; SHAFRAN, Z.M.

Diurnal march of temperature in the lower atmospheric layers.
Trudy GGO no.76:3-29 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Atmospheric temperature)

S/044/62/000/009/038/069
A060/A000

AUTHOR: Onikul, R. I.

TITLE: On solving the problem of heat- and humidity-exchange in the lower layers of the atmosphere by the method of grids

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 9, 1962, 23, abstract 9V116
(In collection: "Materialy Soveshchaniya Koordinats. komis. po chisl. metodam prognoza". Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1961, 113 - 121)

TEXT: The paper describes the method of numerical solution of the one-dimensional equation of heat conduction with respect to the variables t and z for media with varying coefficient of thermal conductivity (atmosphere and the bedding medium). In conformance with the variation of the coefficient of thermal conductivity with the z coordinate, the three-layer problem is considered. The appropriate boundary conditions are given on the upper and lower boundaries of each of the media. The solution is sought at the grid points in the plane of the variables t and z . Within the limits of an elementary segment (the grid in-

Card 1/2

On solving the problem of heat- and...

S/044/62/000/009/038/069
A060/A000

terval) of the variable z the coefficient of thermal conductivity is approximated by a linear function of z . Computational formulae are given, such as were used on the machine "Ural", to carry out computations for the solution of heat-exchange problems in the atmosphere and in the bedding medium. In order to establish the size of the approximation errors, the same formulae were used to compute the temperature distribution also for the case when the coefficients of thermal conductivity are constant in all three media. The results of the calculations for this case are compared with calculations according to the formulae of the exact solution of the problem.

S. L. Belousov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ONIKUL, R. I.

Formation of the Irkutsk fogs. Trudy GGI no. 127:69-81 '69.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Irkutsk --Fog)

S/531/82/000/127/007/007
I053/I253

AUTHOR: Onikal, R.I.

TITLE: The reducibility of numeric solution of the equation of heat conductivity

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy. no. 127. 1962. Fizika prizemnogo sloya vosdukh, 127-133

TEXT: In order to decrease the errors in the investigation of the heat exchange in the boundary layer of the atmosphere, the numeric solution of the equation of thermal conductivity for a semi-limited medium under initial homogeneous conditions can be reduced to an analytical one, irrespective of the value of intervals t and z . A graph showing the rate of change with respect to time of the relative error of a numeric solution is plotted for a two-layer ground-air problem with the night-time decrease of temperature. There is 1 figure and 2 tables.

Card 1/1

L 18374-63 EWT(1)/EDS AFPTC/ASD/ESD-3 RB
ACCESSION NR: AP3005875 S/0050/63/000/008/0003/0010

59
58

AUTHOR: Berlyand, M. Ye.; Onikal, R. I.; Genikhovich, Ye. L.; Lozhkina, V. P.

TITLE: Contamination of the atmosphere by industrial wastes under anomalous stratification conditions

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 8, 1963, 3-10

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol, aerosol diffusion, atmospheric inversion, atmospheric contamination, temperature exchange coefficient

ABSTRACT: The diffusion of light and heavy aerosols has been investigated for the complex case of an anomalously stratified atmosphere above the level of the source and for certain related cases. The inversion layer is characterized by weak vertical exchange; the exchange coefficient k_2 decreases sharply in the intercepting layer and increases farther aloft; in normal stratification k_2 increases to the top of the surface layer and remains constant above it. The dependence of the exchange coefficient on height is complex and must be determined numerically. The distribution of the aerosol concentration is essentially dependent on the k_2 profile. When the inversion layer is considerably

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L 18374-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005875

higher than the source, the influence of the layer at short distances is not great, even if k_2 within the inversion layer is extremely small. If the lower boundary of the inversion layer approaches the level of the source, the intercepting effect increases appreciably, but can be detected only at a considerable distance from the source. The anomalous stratification associated with an inversion layer aloft does not always lead to a significant enhancement of the surface concentration. If the source is sufficiently high above the ground and the intercepting layer is sufficiently high above the source, a relatively small intensification of the surface concentration occurs within a zone of several kilometers from the source. If the source is not high above the ground, and an inversion layer is directly above it, the intercepting effect of the inversion layer will be highly significant; at sufficiently great distances from the source the surface concentration may increase by a factor of more than 2. When the source is within or above the inversion layer, the penetration of the aerosol into the surface layer is slight, even at great distances from the source. Gravitational settling must also be considered in a study of the propagation of heavy aerosols. This problem is solved numerically. In the absence of an inversion, the surface concentration near

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ACCESSION NR: AP3005875

the source will be greater for a heavy aerosol than for a light aerosol. The influence of an inversion above the source is less for the former. The downward propagation of a heavy aerosol is not hindered by lower-lying inversions to the same extent as is the downward propagation of a light aerosol. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

BERLYAND, M.Ye.; GENIKHOVICH, Ye.L.; LOZHKINA, V.P.; ONIKUL, R.I.

Numerical solution of the turbulent diffusion equation and
calculation of atmospheric pollution near industrial
enterprises. Trudy GGA no.18:3-17, 1963. (MIRA 17).

GIL'DENSKI D'D

L 20961-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5019733

UR/2531/65/000/172/0035/0041

AUTHOR: Byzova, N. L.; Onikul, R. I.

TITLE: Analysis of the heavy-contaminant concentration field from data of experiments carried out at the 300-meter meteorological tower

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 172, 1965. Voprosy atmosfernoï diffuzii i zagryazneniya vozdukh (Problems of atmospheric diffusion and contamination), 35-41

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric particle diffusion, air pollution, meteorological tower, aerosol

ABSTRACT: Utilizing the numerical solutions of the turbulent diffusion equation (M. Ye. Berlyand, Ye. L. Genikhovich, V. P. Lozhkina, R. I. Onikul, Tr. GGO, no. 158, 1964), the author analyzed data obtained by scattering in the atmosphere heavy pollutants ejected from various levels of the 300-meter meteorological tower. The point sources sprayed chemically neutral substances of various colors (red, orange, and yellow polymethylmethacrylate [sic]), which could then be collected simultaneously. Subsequently, the colored samples were studied under ultraviolet light. Tests show that the theoretical results are in excellent agreement with the experimental data.

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SESSION NR: AT5019733

Concentration of various fractions could be calculated from the precipitation rate on the collecting surfaces. These, in turn, permitted the calculation of the maximum ground concentrations and distances at which they are observed as a function of the source altitude, wind velocity, atmospheric stratification, and the rate of gravitational precipitation of the particles. All results are in the form of tables. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 2 tables. [08]

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4084

Card 2/2

L 2669-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/EWA(h) GS/GW

UR/0000/65/000/000/0380/0391

ACCESSION NR: AT5023953

AUTHOR: Berlyand, M. Ye.; Genikhovich, Ye. L.; Dam'yanovich, V. K.;
Onikul, R. I.

TITLE: Effect of vertical distribution of temperature and wind velocity on the atmospheric diffusion of radioactive pollutants

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964. Radioaktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 380-391

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, air pollution, atmospheric surface boundary layer, atmospheric boundary layer, micrometeorology, radioactive fallout, radioactive pollution, lapse rate, atmospheric turbulence, wind velocity

ABSTRACT: Until recently, Soviet research dealing with problems of atmospheric pollution from continuously active point sources has been based on models of conditions for wind velocity and the coefficient of turbulent exchange prevailing in the surface boundary layer of the atmosphere. The present paper discusses the inapplicability of this

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L 2669-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5023953

model to many existing and planned point sources and to problems of radioactive fallout; it presents a quantitative analysis of the effects of lapse rates, wind velocity, turbulent exchange, and other factors and a mathematical model which reflects them as they actually occur in the thicker boundary layer. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas and 5 figures. [ER]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65

NO REF SOV: 009

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: ES, NP

ATD PRESS: 4101

ONIKUL, Ya.Ye., inzhener; STRASHUN, K.Z., inzhener; ROMANOVSKIY, V.P.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; SHILOV, V.S., inzhener,
retsensent; VAYNTRAUB, D.A., inzhener, redaktor

[Stamping non-metallic materials] Shtampovka nemetallicheskih
materialov. Pod obshchei red. V.P.Romanovskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekh. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955. 56 p. (Bibliotekha
shtampovshchika, no.8) (MLRA 9:12)
(Sheet-metal work)

AID P - 4259

Subject : USSR/Engineering
Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 17/33
Author : Onikul, Ya. Ye., Engineer, Chief of a Plant's Construction Bureau
Title : Letter to the Editor
Periodical : Vest. mash., #1, p. 55, Ja 1956
Abstract : The author states that the method of calculation presented by D. A. Vayntraub in his article "Technological Calculations in the Drawing of High Rectangle Casings" published in this journal (#6, 1955) proved in practice to be very helpful and accurate.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

ONIKUL, Ya.Ye.

Group blocks for die casting. Av.prom. 26 no.8:54-57 Ag 157.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Die casting—Equipment and supplies)

VEDENEYEV, Nikolay Petrovich; VOLCHENKOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich;
NOVGORODOV, Aleksandr Stepanovich; ONIKUL, Ya.Ye., inzh.,
retsenzent; VAYNTRAUB, D.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;
LEYKINA, T.L., red. izd-va; SPERANSKAYA, OV., tekhn. red.

[Hard-alloy engineering equipment; dies and press-molds]
Tverdosplavnaya tekhnologicheskaya osnastka; shtampy i press-
formy. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1961. 119 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Dies (Metalworking)) (Metalwork)

ONIN, N.M.; TSIGEL'MAN, I.S. [deceased]

Use of combined electric profiling in surveys of a complex ore
deposit at the contact of two media having different electric
conductivity. Zap. LGI 39 no.2:110-113 '61. (MIRA 1961)
(Electric prospecting)

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

2. This information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be disseminated to other personnel without your approval.

32(4)

AUTHOR: Onipchenko, G.F., Engineer

TITLE: On the Selection of Lifting Mechanism for Navigation Locks

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 10, p. 10

ABSTRACT: In answer to a question of Architect G.F. Verestorenina on the decreased height of downstream navigation lock valvehouse structures, published in the Soviet periodical "Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo", 1958, Nr 10, the author gives an explanation of phenomena which condition the height of these structures. Experience in operation with downstream gate hoist mechanisms of the Kuybyshev Hydrocomplex navigation lock showed that the mass-acceleration of water, caused by the length of the filling conduit, cannot be neglected. When closing the operation, water rose to 3.5 m above the normal level and flooded the valvehouse. The NIS of the "Gidroproyekt" carried out

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On the Selection of Lifting Mechanism Heights in Navigation Lock

laboratory experiments and field tests to study the problem and recommended either the sealing of the gate shaft or the use of hydraulic hoist equipment which is not effected by flooding. There are 1 diagram and 1 graph.

Card 2/2

KHALTURIN, A., inzh.; ONIPCHENKO, G., inzh.

Characteristics of operating twin sluices. Mech.transp. 19
no.9:32-33 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Sluices)

ONIPCHENKO, G. ^F_R inzh.

Wave damping in the lower lock approach channels. Rech. transp.
21 no.10:42 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Locks(Hydraulic engineering)) (Waves)

GNIPENKO, N. I.

"Effect of Camphor Serum on the Cardiovascular System of Horses."
Cand Med Sci, Moscow Veterinary Acad, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 5, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

PAVLOVSKIY, V.; OSTAPENKO, K.; MENDELEVICH, M.M.; BATANOV, Yu.P.; ANTONETS,
G.I.; ONIPENKO, N.I.; GORCHAK, G.K.; ANDRIYASH, L.T.; AVELIN, I.;
IGNATOVICH, N.; CHIZHOV, A.; DALMATOV, M.K.; SIKORSKIY, A.N.; KOVA-
LENKO, Ya.R.

Information and brief news. Veterinaria 40 no.9:83-93 S '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

AUTHOR: Onipko, A.M.

1-1-56.1

TITLE: Distinguished Pedagogues of the National Higher School. Vy-
dayushchiyesya pedagogi stsehestvennoy vysshey shkoly Aleks-
sandr Andriyevich Kovalevskiy, Deceased

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1956, # 1, pp 70-74 USSR

ABSTRACT: The article contains a biography of Professor Doctor A.S.
Kovalevskiy (1840-1901), the founder of the comparative evolu-
tional embryology and a follower of Darwinism. According
to the article he was also an advocate of natural scientific
materialism. His scientific work was always closely con-
nected with his pedagogical activity. In February 1866 he
was appointed professor at the Kazan' University and placed
in charge of the chair of Zoology. In the course of 21 years
he taught this subject at the Kiyev and Novorossiysk uni-
versities. In 1896, he was elected member of the Russian
Academy of Sciences.
There are 14 Russian references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

OHIPKO, V., starshiy tekhnik-leytenant

Device for clamping main shock struts. Av.1 kosm. 45 no.3:24

Mr '63.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Shock absorbers)

KARLIN, M.I., kand.med.nauk; KLEBANOV, G.Ya.; ONIPKO, V.A.

Dispansery service for patients with lupus erythematosus. Vest.
derm.i ven. no.11:56-58 '61. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera No.3 Leningrada
(glavnyy vrach S.M. Grudinina, nauchnyy rukovoditel' ~ cheln-
korrespondent AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauk RSFSR prof.
S.T. Pavlov).

(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS)

C N I S H C H 2 0 K O , A A .

5 (5)
AUTHORS: Shenyakin, E. E., Kolosov, E. E.,
Abramov, Yu. A., Karapetyan, E. G.,
Chamaev, Ye. E., Garibchenko, A. A.

SOV J - 29-3-11/72

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Tetracyclines (In Russian)
Abstracts of the Proceedings of the International Symposium on
the Chemistry of the Tetracycline Group, Prague, 1971, p. 107.
Izvestiya voprosy sinteza tetratsiklicheskoy sistemy DCB tetra-
tsiklinov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol. 29, Pt. 6, pp. 1051 - 1042
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The structure of the well-known tetracyclines (I) has a speci-
fic characteristic which indicates the ways and methods neces-
sary for carrying out the complete synthesis of compounds of
this type. On the basis of certain theoretical considerations
the authors have proposed a method for the synthesis of the
same series of types (II) and (III) in which two rings had to be
similar with respect to the structure and spatial arrangement
of the rings D and C of the tetracycline. The third ring had to
offer the structural conditions for the subsequent building-up
of the ring A and for the introduction of the necessary func-

Card 1/3

tional groups of the ring B of the tetracycline. The adopted
method of synthesizing these compounds consisted in the con-
densation of the 1,4-naphthoquinones with butadiene or its
derivatives and the transformation of the resultant adducts
(II) into the ketols (III) which, on their part, can easily be
hydrolyzed to give the α -diketones (IV). The first step, the
class synthesis, takes place readily by heating naphthoquinone
with the diene. By condensation of the α -diketone adducts (III) and
and (II) in the ratio 1:1 of the α -keto group of the ad-
duct (II) to the tertiary methyl carbinol group, it is possible
with (II) to overcome the difficulties which are encountered in
the reaction by means of magnesium acetyl halide. The third
step of the synthesis of the compounds (IV), the hydrolysis of
the α -methyl ketone to the keto group is only possible when
using dilute acids. The synthesis of the tetracycline (I) was
thus performed on the basis of naphthoquinones, in which two
rings are analogous with the rings D and C of the natural tetra-

Card 2/3

cyclines with respect to structure and spatial arrangement.
The presence of the reactive double bond, the enol grouping or
the carbonyl group in the third ring of the compound (IV) of-
fers further possibilities for the introduction of substituents
and for the building up of the fourth ring of the tetracycline.
There are 12 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademi
Nauk SSSR (Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry of
the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, Institute of Organic
Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1946

Card 3/3

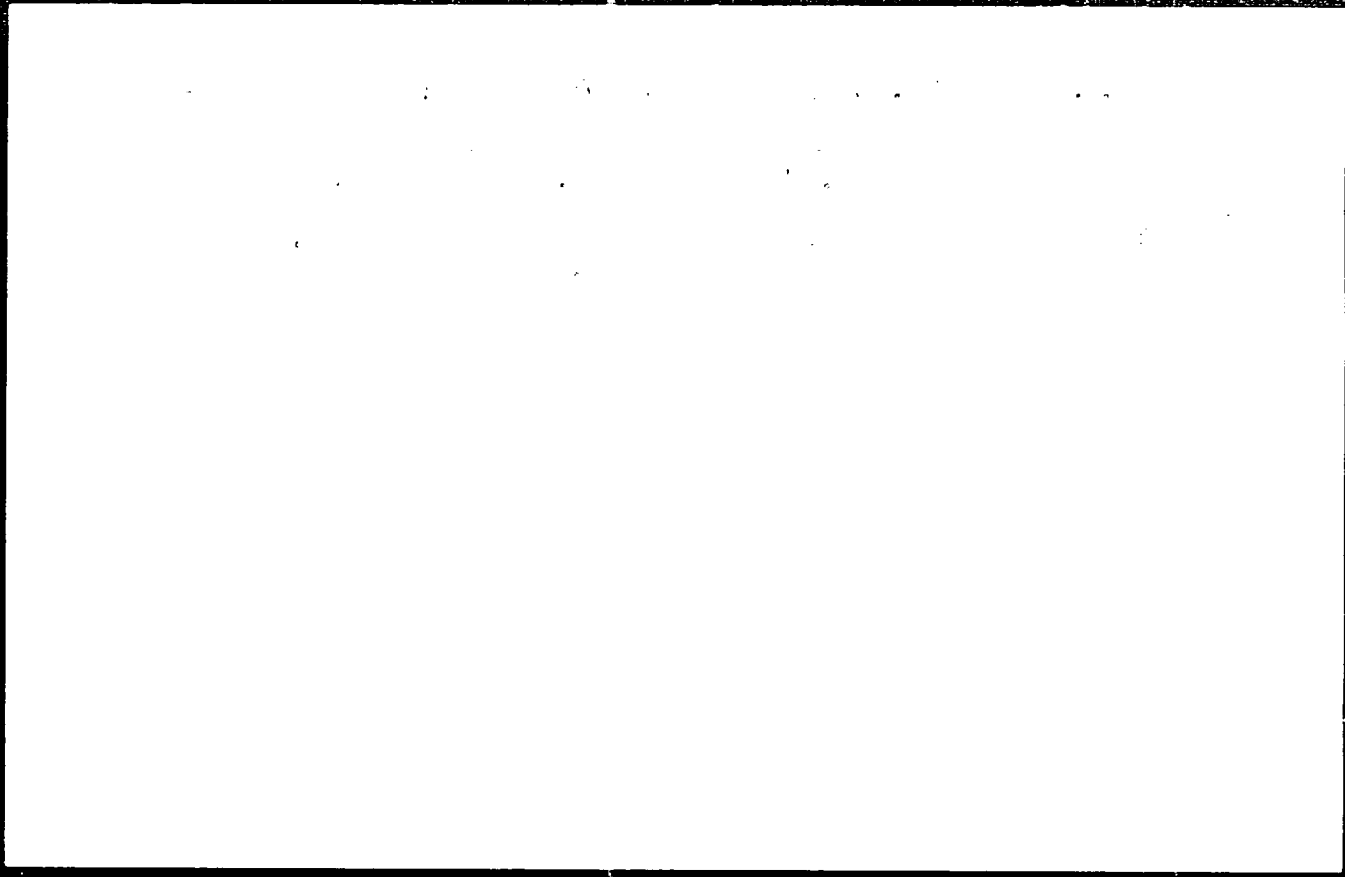
ARBUZOV, Yu.A.; ONISHCHENKO, A.A.

Reaction of 1-chloro-1-nitrosocyclohexane with 1,3-butadiene.
Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1075-1077 0 '62. (MIRA:15 10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Nesmeyanovym.
(Cyclohexane) (Butadiene)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0012381

DELYAGIN, G.N.; KANTOROVICH, B.V.; KARACH NTSEV, V.I.; ONISHCHENKO, A.S.

Combustion of coal and water suspensions at a pilot plant. Uspol'
39 no.9:86-87 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

TITOV, Viktor Dmitriyevich; ONISHCHENKO, Anna Ivanovna; SOSEDOV, C.O., retsenzent; KAPLUNOV, R.P., otv. red.; YEROKHEIN, G.M., red.izd-va; LOFILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Underground method of iron-ore mining] Razrabotka rud chernykh metallov podzemnym sposobom. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1963. 181 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Iron mines and mining)

CHURCH, J. C.

Relations

A more detailed description of the situation in the area of relations.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. _____ 1971. The...

... ..

USSR (199)

Potatoes

Development of the roots of the potato as affected by the methods of planting.
Agrobiologiya no. 3, 1982.
Ukrayinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ovosnovevodstva, g. Khar'kov

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, September 1982. P. 11.

Ukraine, A. S.

USSR (40)

Potatoes

Resistance of potatoes to high temperatures.

Dokl. AN SSSR 43 no. 2, 1970

Ukrainskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy

Institut Voznevoistva Dnarkov

ed. 7 Dec. 1971

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, ~~June~~ 1972

August 1971

1. ONEZHCHENKO, A. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Potatoes
7. Effect of conditions under which the seed stock grew on the yield of potato seedlings, Arroboticaria No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Unclassified.

VAGANOV, A.P.; ONISHCHENKO, A.I.

Investigation of the efficiency of top dressing potatoes with
superphosphates. Dop. UN URSS no.2:152-156 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Kharkivs'kiy sil's'kogos'podars'kiy insitut imeni Dokuchayeva
i Ukrains'kiy n.-d. institut ovochivnitstva. Predstavleno akademikom
Akademii nauk USSR i Vsesoyuznoy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
nauk imeni Lenina P.A. Vlasukom.
(Phosphates) (Potatoes)

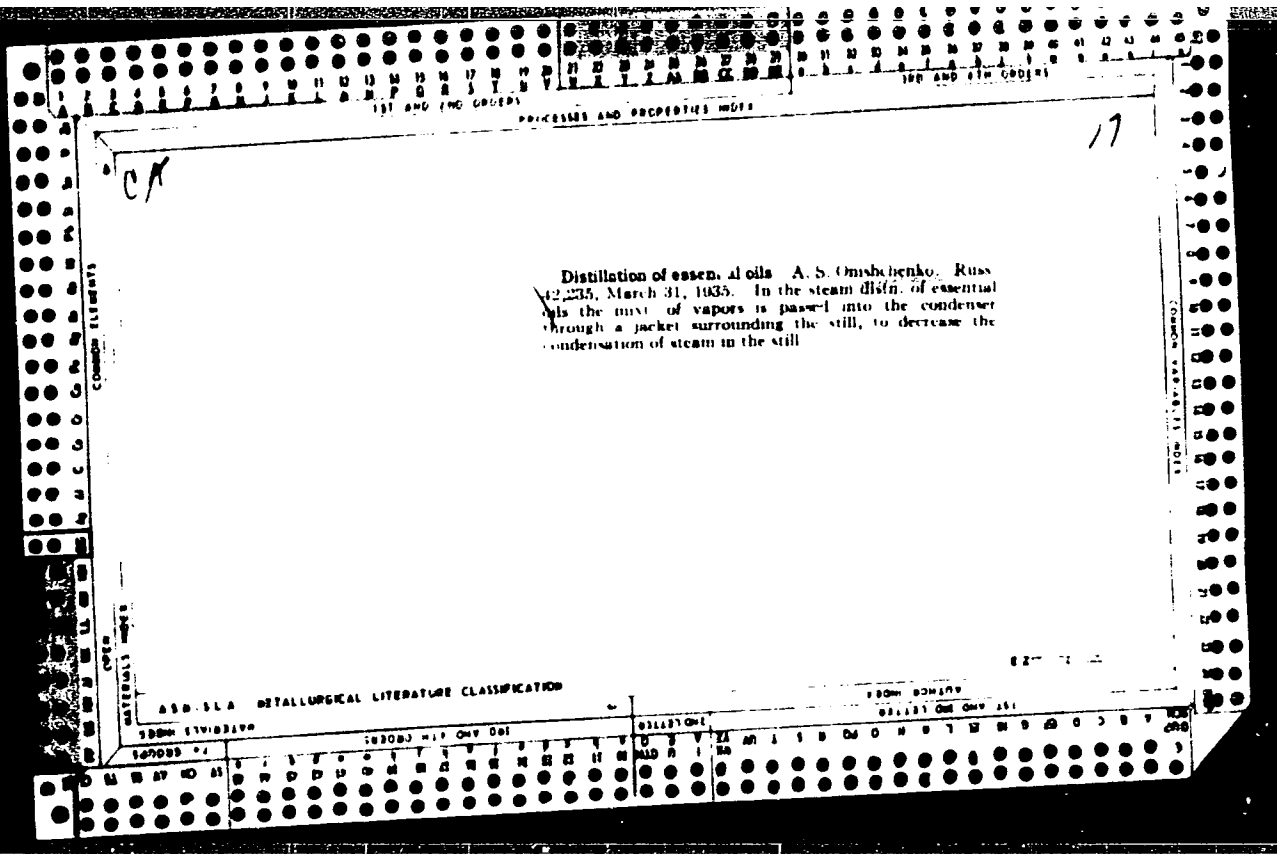
GOLIKOV, Vladimir Ivanovich [Holikov, V.]; ONISHCHENKO, Aleksey
Moiseyevich [Oryshchenko, O.]; SKLYARENKO, O., red.;
MIL'KIN, Yu., tekhn. red.

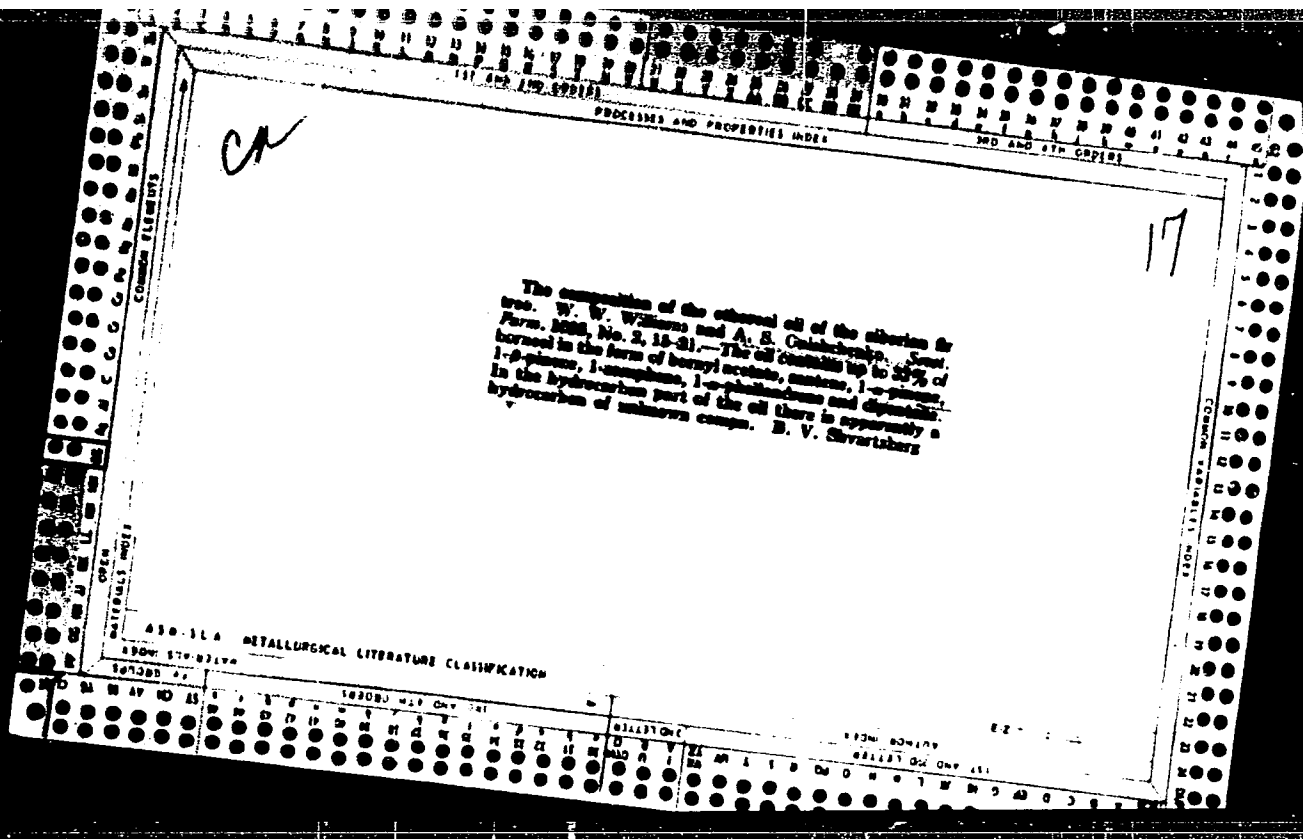
[Cost of farm produce and how to reduce it] Sobivartist' sil'-
s'kohospodars'koi produktsii i shliakhy ii znyzhennia. Kyiv,
Derzh.vyd-vo polit.lit-ry URSR, 1960. 70 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Ukraine--Farm produce)

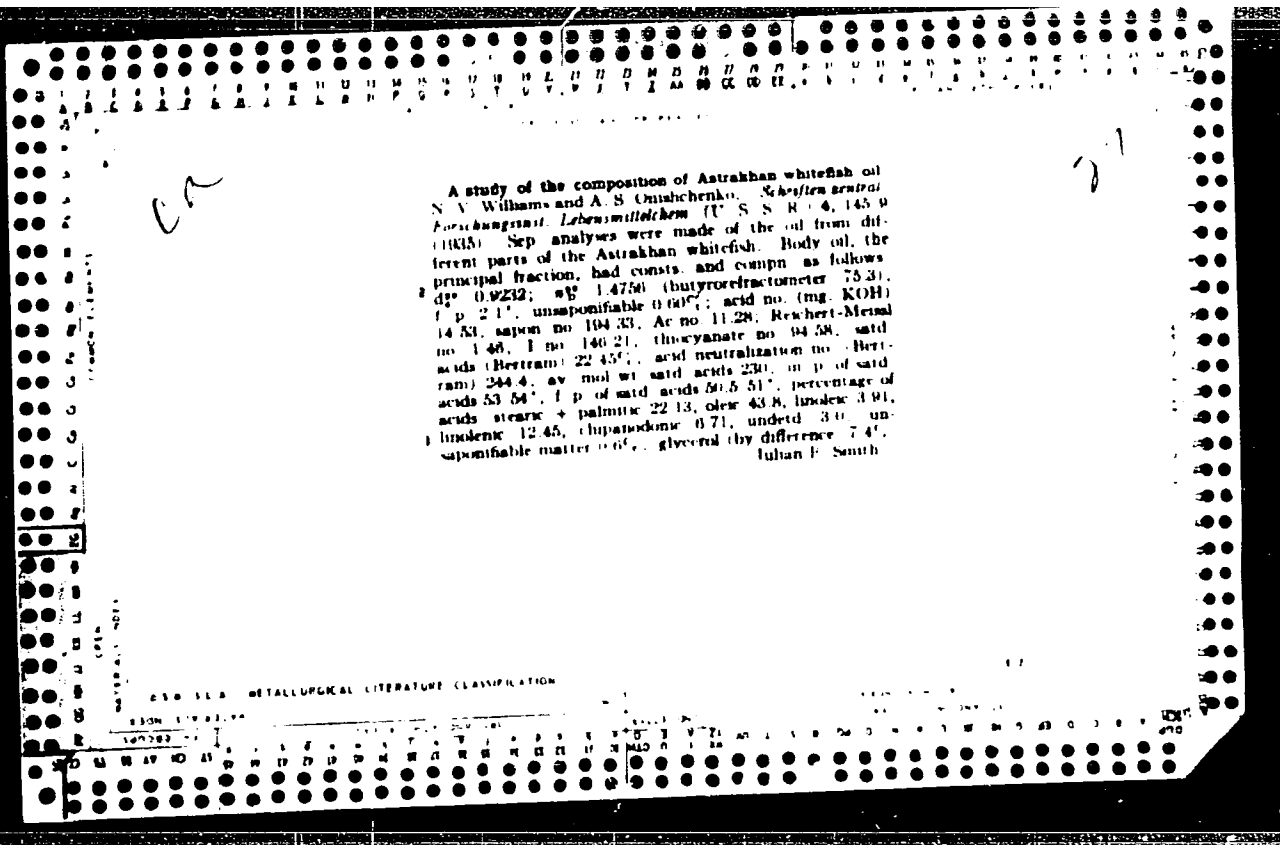
ONISHCHENKO, A.M.; VAS'KO, V.N., G. LOVNYAK, I.F., red.; KHOKHANOVSKAYA,
T.I., tekhn. red.

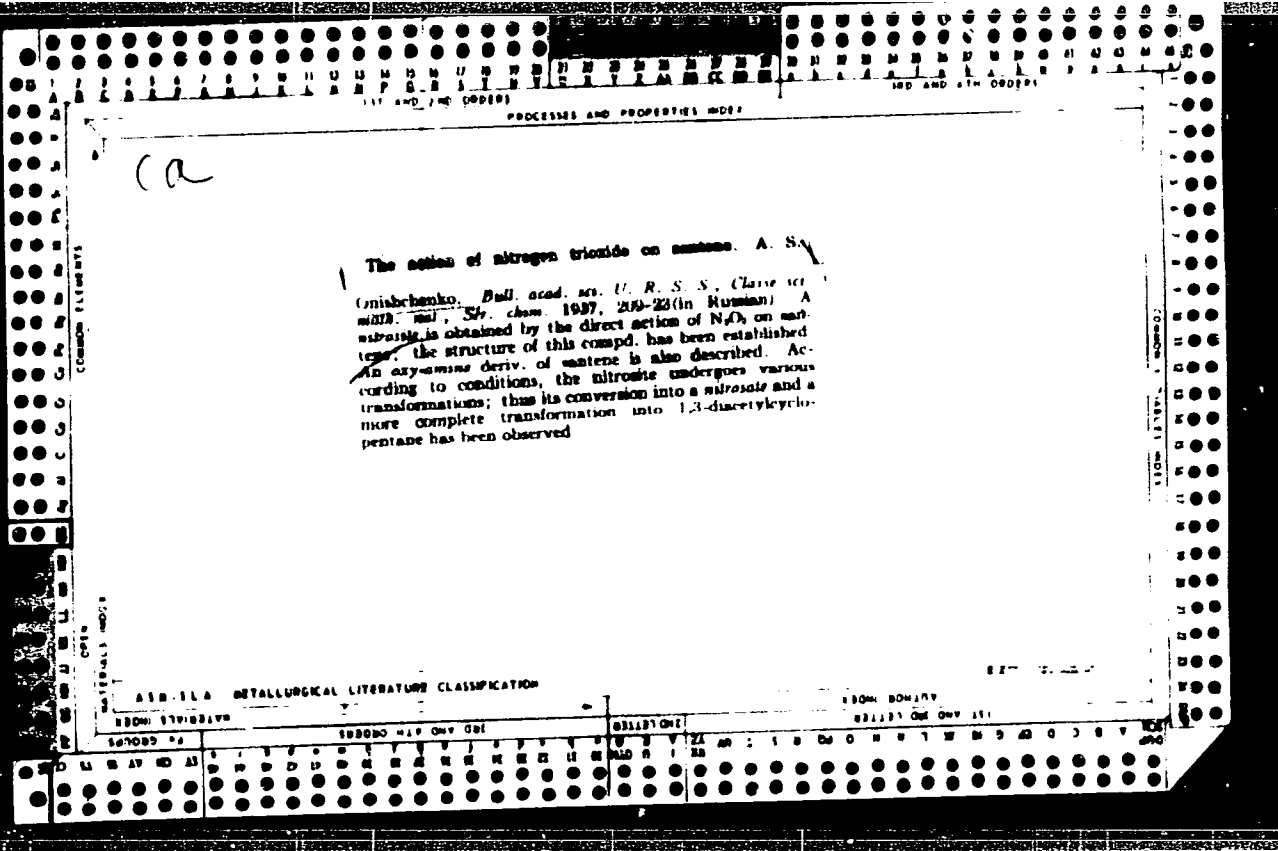
[Handbook for training in geological mapping] Rukovodstvo k
provedeniiu uchebnoi praktiki po geologicheskomu kartirova-
niiu. Kiev, Izd-vo Kievskogo univ., 1962. 78 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Geology--Maps)



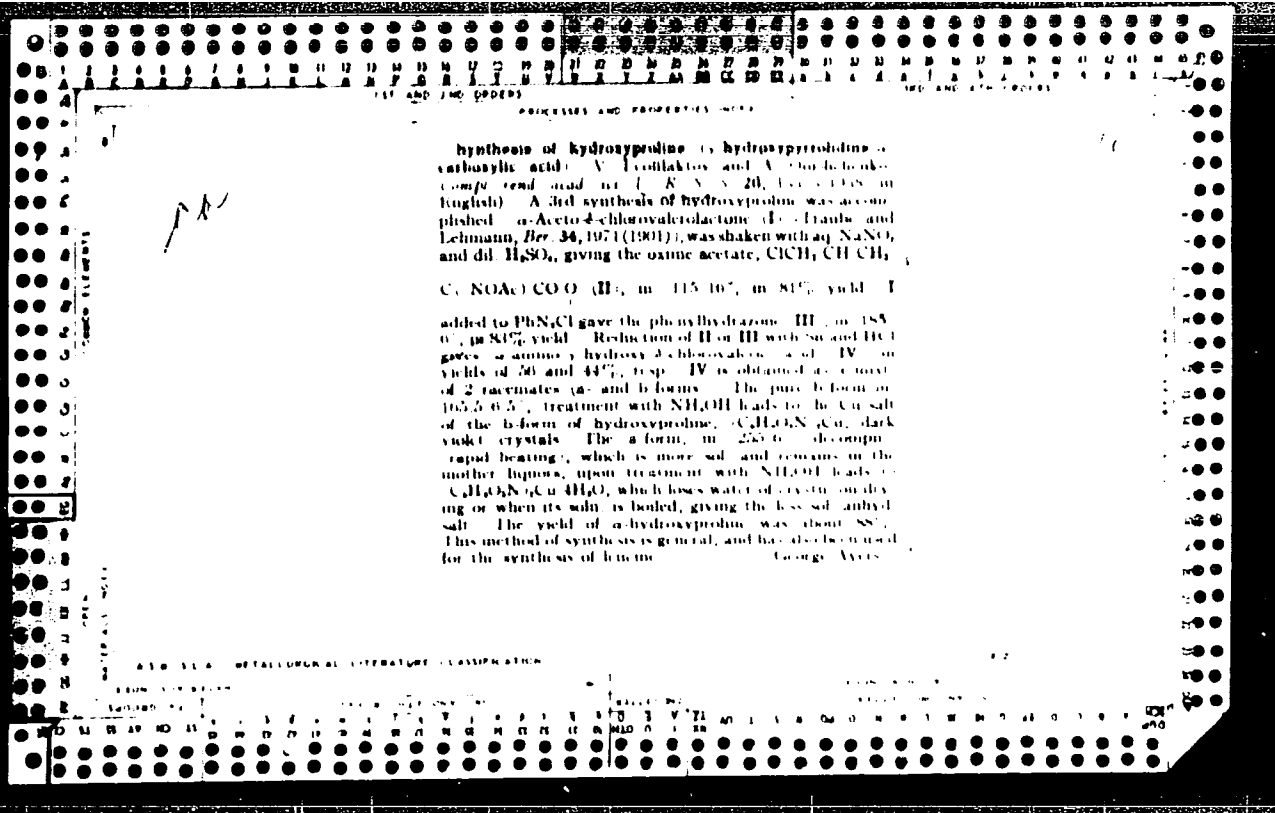






change is very rapid, thus defeating further identification. A positive Liebermann reaction is produced by the nitroso group. These crystals combine with aniline, giving an unidentified cryst. substance in 208°. Other media gave similar results. Reduction of 1-nitroso-4-nitro-2-cyclohexene was performed with 200 g Sn and 700 cc concd HCl acting on 14 g NaOH and 15 g 1,3-cyclohexadiene in ether at -10°. After 4 hrs., the flask was warmed for 2 days. The Sn with H₂S removed and the filtrate was evapd. in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in 30 cc H₂O and made strongly alk. with KOH. Extrn. with ether yielded 8 g of crude amine which was a brown oily viscous liquid. After fractionation the distillate was dissolved in abs. EtOH and dry HCl passed in. The white cryst. hydrochloride C₆H₁₁(NH₂), 2HCl was the main product while the soln. contained C₆H₁₁NH₂OH HCl, C₆H₁₁(NH₂), 2HCl, PrCl, C₆H₁₁(NH₂), 2HCl, 2AuCl₃ and C₆H₁₁(NH₂OH HCl) H₂O. AuCl₃ were prepd. S. K.

Action of N₂O₅ on 1,3-cyclohexadiene. A. S. Omshchenko, *Dokl. Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R., Chem. Ser. with Engl. Transl.* 1937, 519-40, cf. C. A. 31, 5341. The purpose of this work is to study the interaction of the diolefins with the oxides of N₅. Couturier (*Ann. de chimie. Ser. 2*, 493 (1892)) found C₆H₁₁N₂O₅ was produced when NO₂ acted on dimethylbutadiene. Wieland (*Ber.* 40, 4925 (1907)) studied the action of NO₂ on diphenylbutadiene. Wieland and Senel (*Ann.* 360, 289 (1908)) studied the action of NO₂ on cyclopentadiene. Dem'yanov (*Zh.* 28, 43, 47) studied the action of N₂O₅ on butadiene and dimethylbutadiene. The latter gave C₆H₁₁N₂O₅, m. 104° and another liquid, which were reduced to 1,4-diamino-2,3-dimethyl-2-butene. Similarly, 1,3-cyclohexadiene plus N₂O₅ gives 1-nitroso-4-nitro-2-cyclohexene which gives upon reduction 1,4-diamino-2-cyclohexene plus hydroxyamino-cyclohexene, a by-product. N₂O₅ is passed into an ether or CHCl₃ soln. of 1,3-cyclohexadiene, at -5°. A slight excess of the diene is used. Light yellow flocks of crystals are formed in the colorless medium. If the mixt. comes to 20°, the oxides of N₅ escape; the medium turns brown, the ppt. turns into a brown greasy mass, then into a fat, and finally solidifies. If the ppt. is filtered, the



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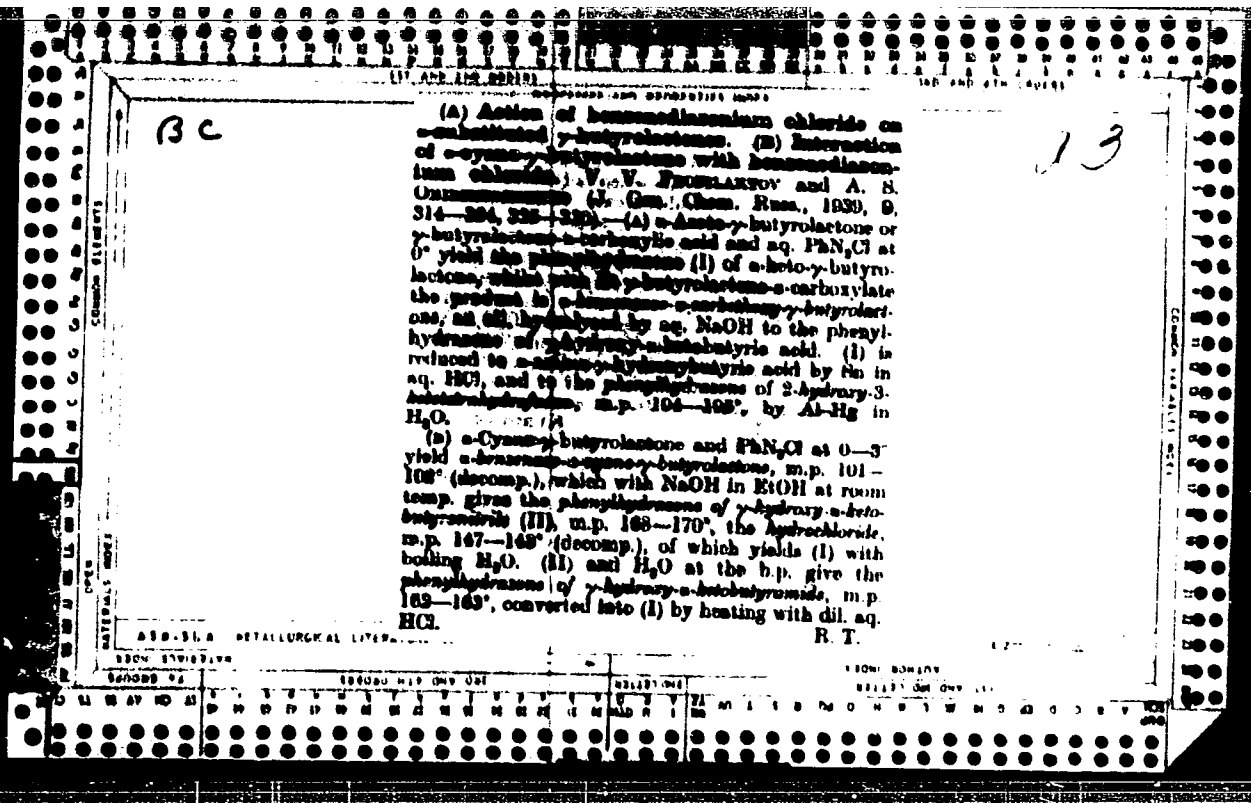
The action of nitrous acid on α -substituted butyrolactones. I. V. V. Frohlyakoy and A. S. Onishchenko. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 9, 304 (1939). — The action depends on the nature of the substituent in the position. α -Acetobutyrolactone (I), bp. 130-2°, n_D^{20} 1.4690, d_4^{20} 1.1846 (transcarbazone, m. 160-7°), prepd. from OCH_2CH_2 , II, and $AcCH_2CO_2Et$, with HNO_2 at

0-5° gave the unstable α -nitroso deriv. (blue), which underwent immediate decompn. to give $AcOH$ and α -nitrosobutyrolactone. The latter under the expl. conditions isomerized to the α -nitroso-oximino deriv. (III), m. 192-3°, 70% yield. Phenylhydrazine gave (36% yield) α -reduction of III with Sn and HCl gave (36% yield) α -aminobutyrolactone as the HCl salt (IV), m. 198-200°, chloroplatinate, dark yellow, darkens at 170°, decomps. at 195-7°. α -Carboethoxybutyrolactone (V), which with HNO_2 $NaOH$ gave the α -carboxy deriv. (VI), which with HNO_2 also gave III. V, bp. 140°, n_D^{20} 1.4600, d_4^{20} 1.1870, prepd. by a modification of Traube's method (*Ber.* 34, 1976 (1901)), proved to be more stable than I or VI and with HNO_2 at room temp. gave the α -nitroso deriv. (VII), obtained partly as a liquid but chiefly (50-6% yield) as a α -nitroso deriv. (VII), probably the dimer (VIII). V salt with N_2O_5 at 0-5° also gave the 2 forms of VII, but in much lower yield. VIII, insol. or difficultly sol. in org. solvents, when heated in $EtOH$ in a CO_2 atm. readily underwent decompn. to give CO , NO and a $cryst.$

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compd. $C_{11}H_{13}O_3N$, m. 192-3° (decompn.), not identified further. VIII obtained with 20% $NaOH$ gave the α -nitroso deriv. of VI (not isolated), which with dil. acid underwent decompn. and isomerization to give CO_2 and α -oximino- α -hydroxybutyric acid IX, m. 124-5°, the latter kept in a desiccator for several months slowly isomerized to give III. α -Cyanobutyrolactone (X), thick pale yellow oil, bp. 176-8°, n_D^{20} 1.4686, d_4^{20} 1.2501, prepd. from $NCCH_2CO_2Et$ and II in $NaOEt$ (30-4% yield) with HNO_2 at 0-5° gave $C_{11}H_{13}O_3N$, m. 167° (decompn.), apparently a dimer, which gave neg. tests for the NO and oximino groups. The action of phenylhydrazine and $chloride$ on α -substituted butyrolactones II (*ibid.* 311-24). The action parallels that of HNO_2 , but differs in that the reaction is not accompanied by polymerization and isomerization. I with $PhNH_2$ XI at 0-5° under went cleavage of the Ac group to give (90-9% yield) the phenylhydrazone (XII) of α -ketobutyrolactone, pale yellow, m. 223-4° (decompn.), also obtained in 74% yield from the Na deriv. of I with XI. XII with concd. H_2SO_4 and $K_2Cr_2O_7$ gave a violet coloration. Bulow's reaction for phenylhydrazones) VI with XI under the same conditions as for I also gave XII. Reduction of XII with Sn and HCl gave α -amino- γ -hydroxybutyric acid XIII and HCl gave XIII. Reduction of XIII with Sn as the HCl salt and this with an excess of freshly pptd. Ag_2CO_3 gave (60-5% yield) XIII, m. 176-7°. Reduction of XIII with Al or Na amalgams gave $C_{11}H_{13}O_3N$, probably the lactol form of the phenylhydrazone of α -keto- γ -hydroxybutyraldehyde XIII with a slight excess of concd. HCl gave IV in quant. yield. V with XI proved

to be stable and gave the *o*-phenyloso deriv. (XIV), not purified. To prove its structure XIV, which gave a neg. Bulow reaction, was sapon. with dil. NaOH and the sapon. product decarboxylated with dil. H₂SO₄ to give the phenylhydrazone (XV) of *o*-keto- γ -hydroxybutyric acid, bright yellow, m. 162° (decompn.), also obtained by the sapon. of XII. XV gave a pos. Bulow reaction. The reaction of *o*-cyanobutyrolactone with phenyldiazonium chloride III. *Ibid.* 325-30.—X with XI behaves in a manner analogous to that of the monoalkylcyanosuccinic esters studied by Favrel (*Bull. soc. chim.* [3], 27, 1903 (1902)). X added to a soln. of XI at 0-3° gave (88-95% yield) *o*-phenyloso-*o*-cyanobutyrolactone (XVI), bright yellow, m. 101-2° (decompn.), which gave a neg. Bulow reaction. XVI with alc. or aq. NaOH underwent ring cleavage and loss of CO₂ to give the phenylhydrazone (XVII) of *o*-keto- γ -hydroxybutyronitrile, pale yellow, m. 108-10°. XVII gave a pos. Bulow reaction. XVII with 10% HCl gave a HCl salt (XVIII), canary yellow, m. 142-3° (decompn.), which probably exists in 2 tautomeric forms, as the HCl salt of XVII and as the HCl salt of 2-amino-3-oxotetrahydrofuran phenylhydrazone. XVIII neutralized with aq. KOH gave XVII, but with boiling water the product was XII. XVII with boiling water gave the amide of XV, m. 162-3°, which heated with dil. HCl gave XII. Synthesis of hydroxyproline (γ -hydroxy pyrrolidine-*o*-carboxylic acid) IV. *Ibid.* 311-9. See *J. A. C.* 33, 1725. John Livak



ONISHCHENKO, A. S., FEOFILAKTOV, V. V.

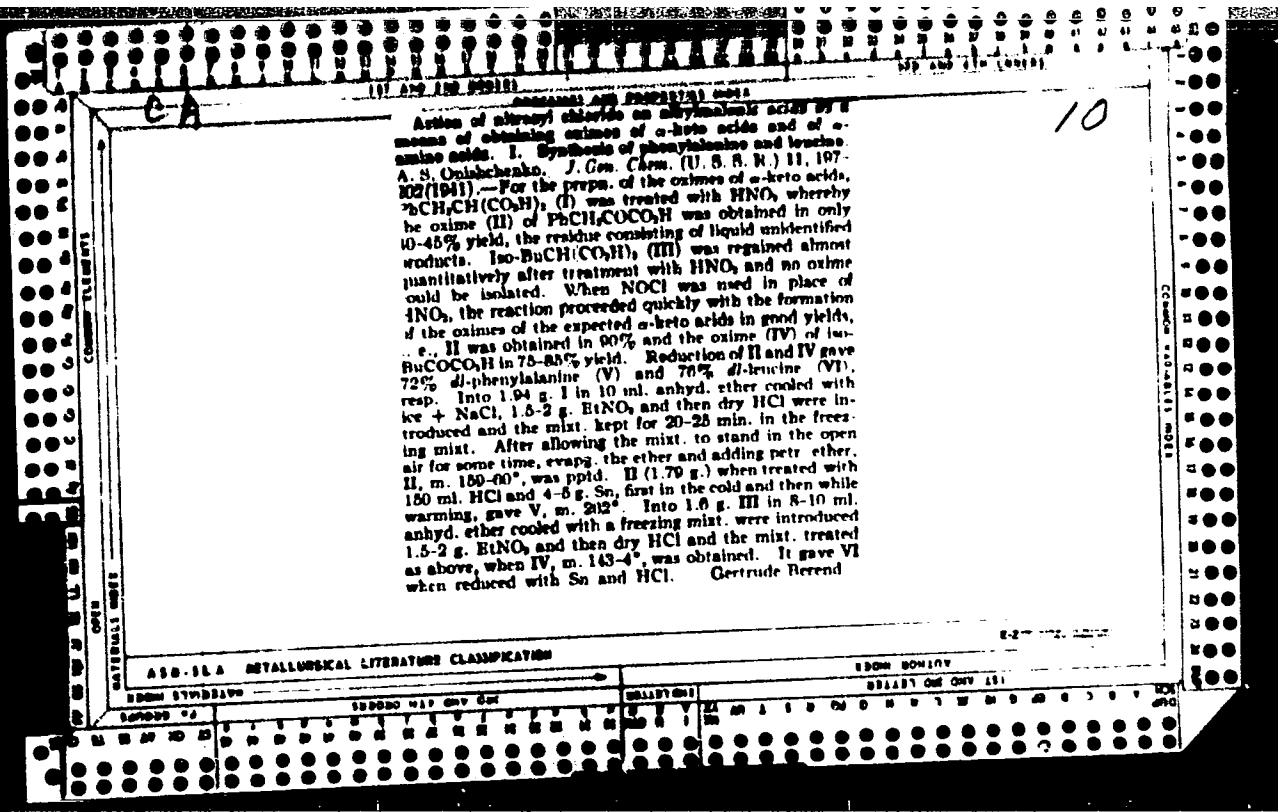
"Synthesis of Oxyproline (γ -Pyrrolidine⁴-Carboxylic Acid)," Zhur. Obshch. Khim.,
9, No. 4, 1939. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR,
Laboratory of Academician N. Ya. Dem'yanov. Received 3 June 1938.

Report U-1517, 22 Oct 1951

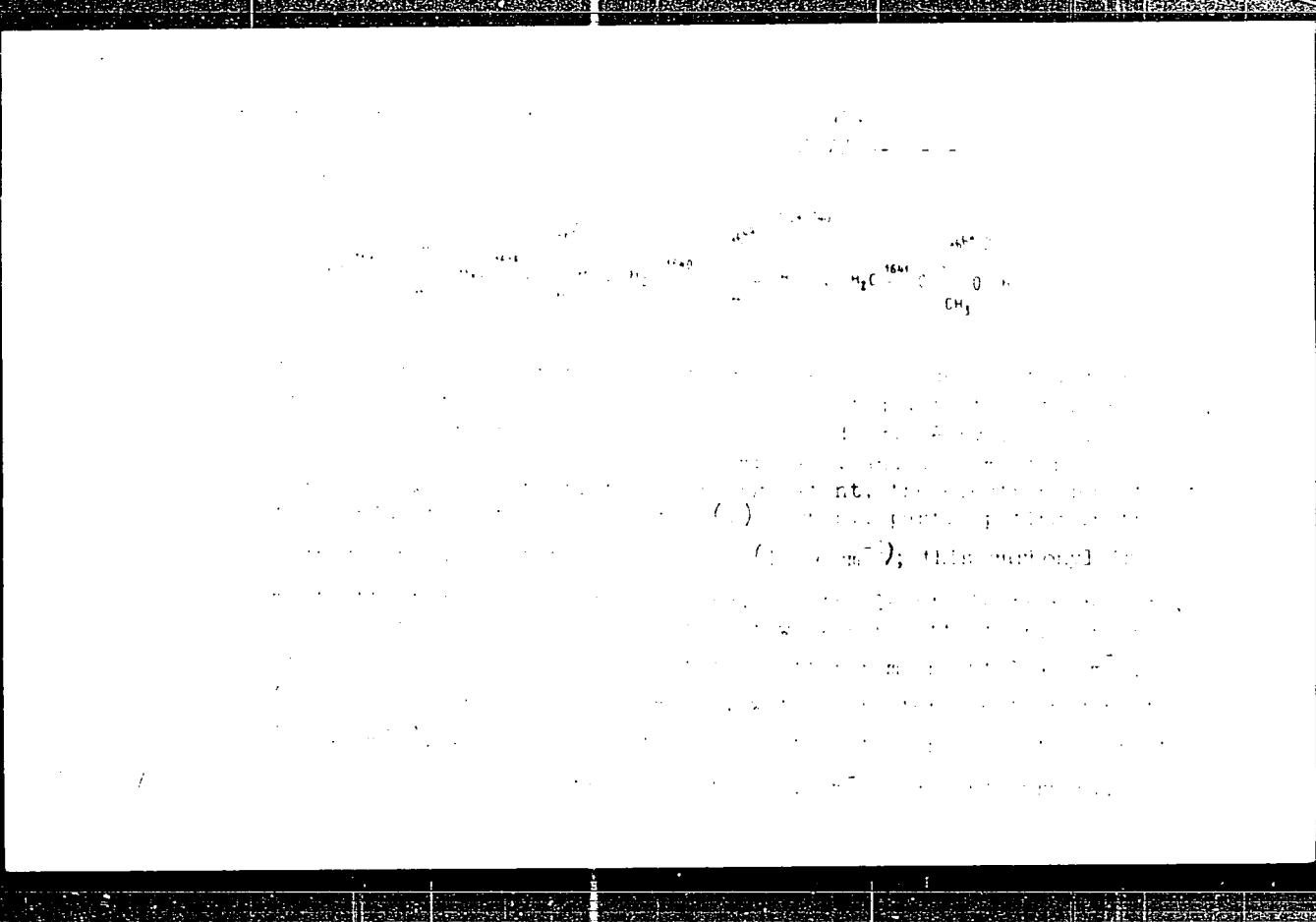
ONISHCHENKO, A. S., FEOFILAKTOV, V. V.

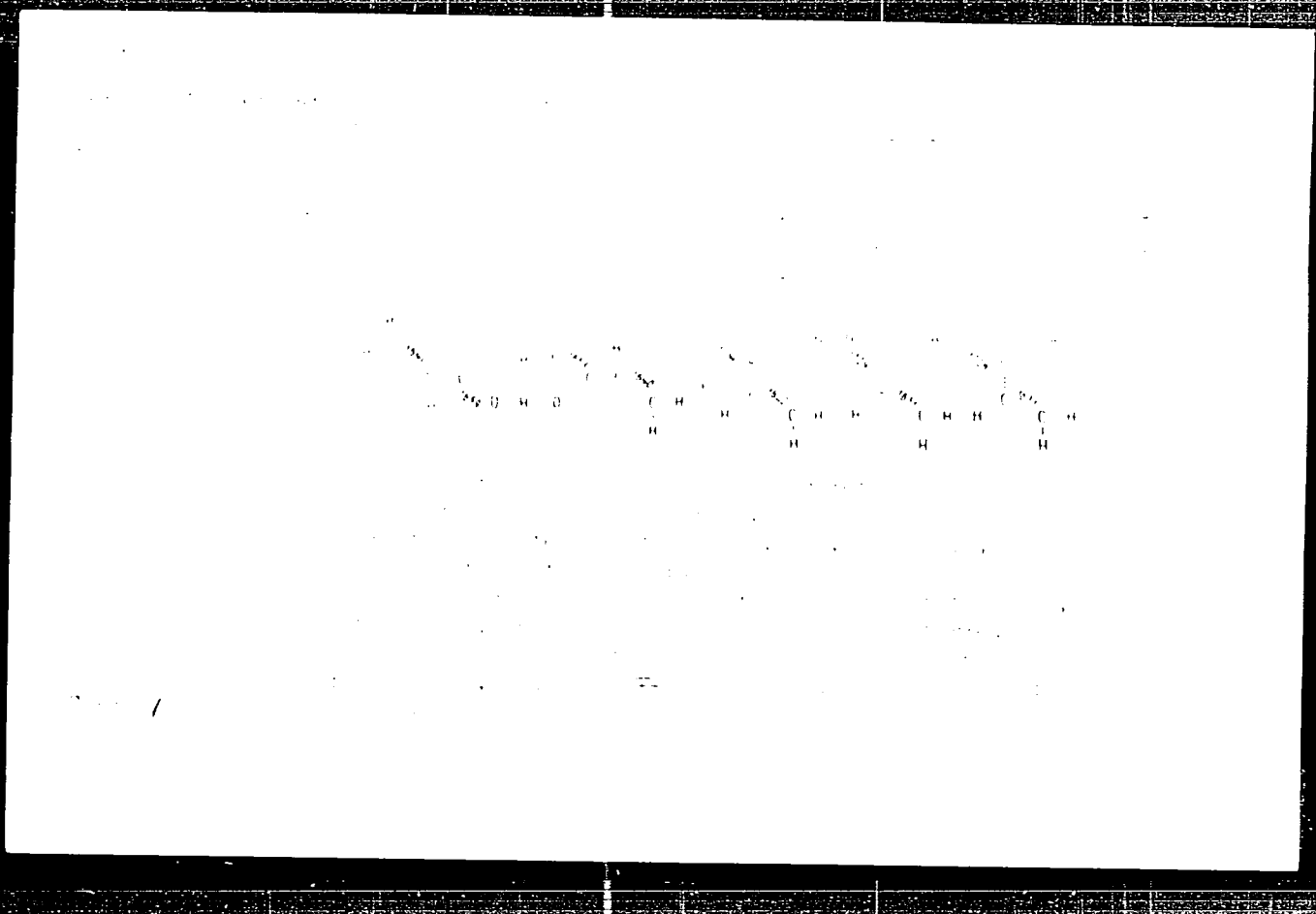
"On the Action of Phenylidiazonium Chloride α -Replaced Butyrolactones,"
Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 9, No. 4, 1939. Institute of Organic Chemistry
Academy of Sciences USSR, Laboratory of Academician N. Ya. Dem'yanov.
Received 7 June 1938

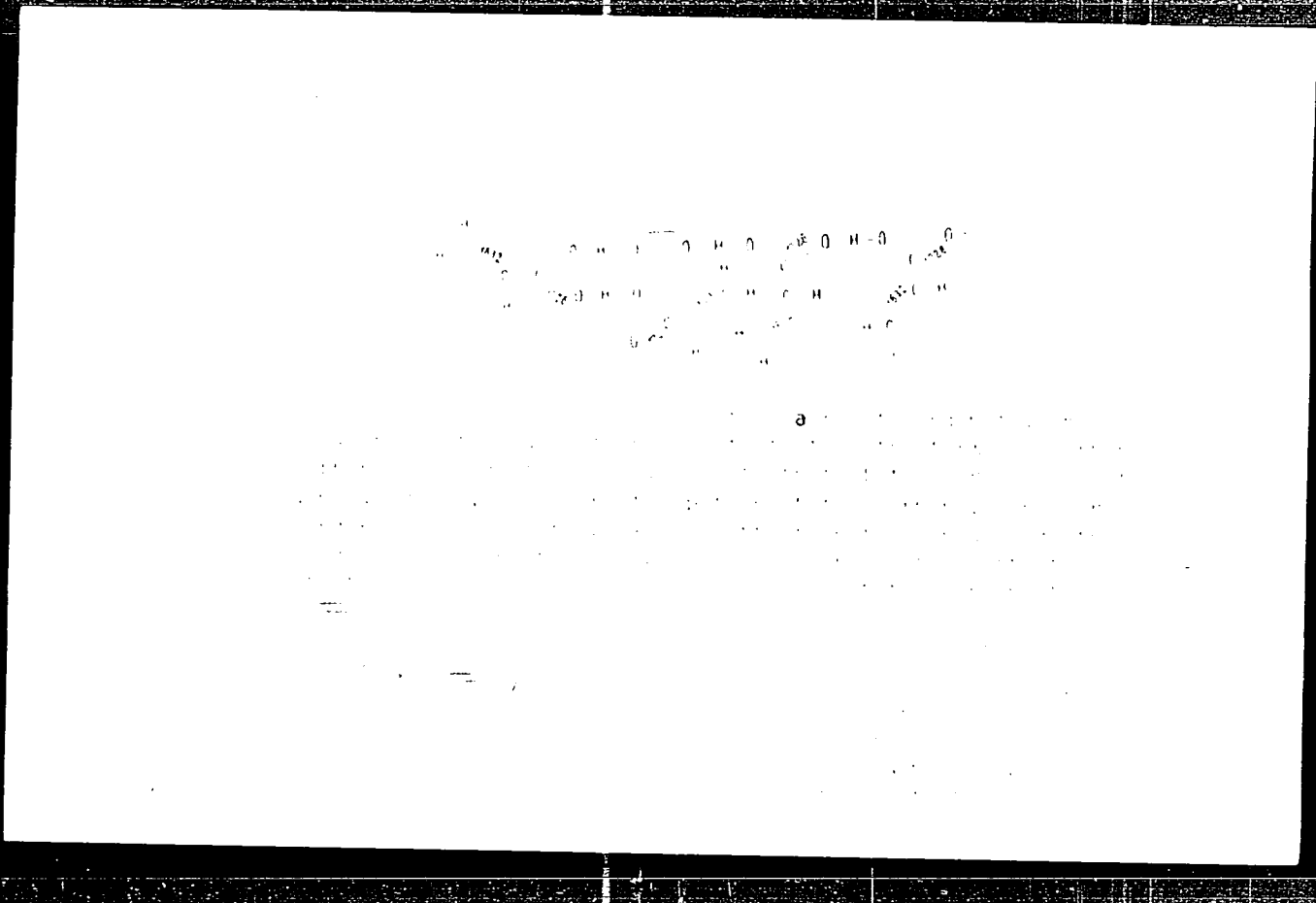
Report U-1517, 22 Oct 1951



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ASSOCIATION

SECRET

80062

S/020/60/132/01/36/064
B011/B126

5.3600

AUTHORS: Onishchenko, A. S., Aronova, N. I.

TITLE: Cis- and Trans-1-halobutadienes and Their Relation to the Diene Synthesis

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 1, pp. 138-140

TEXT: Until now nothing was known about the geometric isomerism of 1-halo-butadienes. According to several signs it can be concluded that they represent trans-isomers. The authors have established that 1-chloro-butadiene, which is produced by the dehydrochlorination of 1,4-dichlorobutene-2 (Refs. 2, 3, 16), represents a mixture of cis- and trans-isomers (about 9:1), which are inseparable. If this mixture is allowed to react with maleic anhydride (at 50-55°, 12 h long), then a normal product of diene synthesis is produced (yield 10%). The structure of the latter was proved by dehydrogenation to phthalic anhydride. From this it is quite certain that the mixture used contains about 10% of trans-1-chloro-butadiene, from which the adduct is produced. The cis-isomer that is left behind after the separation of the adduct does not react on diene synthesis. Even so, cis-1-chloro-butadiene is changed into the trans-

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80062

Cis- and Trans-1-halobutadienes and Their Relation to
the Diene Synthesis

S/020/60/132/01,36/064
B011/B126

isomer relatively easily in the presence of iodine. An equilibrium mixture of the cis- and trans-forms is produced by this, just as in the case of cis-piperylene (Ref. 17). The Raman spectra of the isomeric mixture of 1-chloro-butadiene-1,3 were taken and studied (Ref. 18). Analogously 1-bromine-butadiene-1,3 is a mixture of cis- and trans-isomers. The cis-form was also isomerized to a trans-form by the effect of iodine. It forms an adduct with maleic anhydride. HBr was already split off from this adduct at $\sim 70^\circ$ and after 100 h. A molecule of maleic anhydride was added so that a bis-anhydride $C_{12}H_8O_6$ was formed. It has a melting point of 364° and is hydrolyzed as an anhydride of a tetra-basic acid with alkali. There are 19 references, 7 of which are Soviet. 4

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: January 8, 1960, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1960

Card 2/2

S/020/60/132/03/25 Or
B011/B008

AUTHORS: Batuyev, M. I Onishchenko, A. S. Matveyeva, A. D.
Aronova, N. I.

TITLE: Optical Investigation of Geometric and Rotatory Isomerism
of Some Dienes

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR. 1960. Vol. 132, No. 3,
pp. 581-584

TEXT. The authors state on the basis of Refs. 1-4 that the flat trans-form (II) is absolutely prevalent up to 95% in 1,3-butadiene at room temperature. The cis-form (I) possesses no center of symmetry. At room temperature it is only admixed to the trans-form. These statements are confirmed chemically. 1,3-butadiene enters into the Diels-Alder synthesis only slowly at room temperature. This reaction takes place much more easily at a temperature rise which corresponds to the transition of the trans-form into the cis-form. Rotatory isomerism is also possible in the mono- and di-substituted 1,3-butadienes investigated.

Card 1/3

Optical Investigation of Geometric and
Rotatory Isomerism of Some Dienes

S/020/60/142/05/13
B011/B008

gated by the authors. In some cases, however, it is superimposed to the geometric isomerism, as for example in 1-chloro-1,3-butadiene and piperylene (1,3-pentadiene). On the basis of such a superimposition the authors presume the existence of the following 4 isomers: (III), (IV), (V) and (VI) (see Scheme). The trans-forms (III) and (V) predominate here too at room temperature in the liquid phase. They possess no center of symmetry. The symmetric as well as the asymmetric frequencies of their double bonds must therefore appear in their Raman- and IR-absorption spectra. The frequencies must be higher in (V) than in (III). All this was actually established by the authors. They state that the oscillator frequencies of the double bonds of the trans-configurations are higher than those of the cis-configurations. The chemical data are in agreement with these statements. Thus, the cis-configurations of the trans-form (III) do not enter into the Diels Alder synthesis at $X = Cl, CH_3$ even at a temperature rise, since in this case (III) can only proceed into the cis-configuration of the cis-form (IV), the formation of which is, however, limited sterically. The trans-configurations of the trans-form (V), on the other hand, enter into the Diels-Alder synthesis at temperature rise. They proceed thereby to the trans-

Card 2/3

Optical Investigation of Geometric and
Rotatory Isomerism of Some Dienes

S/020/00/132 03, 2-1959
BO11/BO08

configuration of the flat cis form (VI) which favors the said reaction. The authors presume 2 flat forms for chloroprene and isoprene, a trans form (VII) and a cis-form (VIII) ($X = \text{Cl}, \text{CH}_3$) exactly as with 2,3-dimethyl-butadiene (IX) and (X). Of these forms, (VII) and (IX) are prevalent at room temperature. The authors discuss the correlations of these forms with the Raman- and IR-spectra (Table 2) which were recorded on the Soviet spectrograph of type MCT (ISP 51) and Hilger spectrograph of type E 6'2 (Ye-612). The physical properties of the substances investigated are mentioned finally. There are 1 table and 8 references 4 of which are Soviet

ASSOCIATION. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk (Institute of Combustible Minerals, AS USSR) Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, AS USSR)

PRESENTED. December 2, 1959 by B. A. Arbuzov Academician

SUBMITTED. December 7, 1959

Card 3/3

ONISHCHENKO, Andrey Sergeyevich; KUCHEVA, V.F., doktor khim.nauk, otv.
red.; POVAROV, L.S., red.; GOLUBEV, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Diene synthesis] Dienovyi sintez. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR,
1963. 649 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Chemistry, Organic--Synthesis)
(Unsaturated compounds)

KUCHEROV, V.F.; SHABANOV, A.L.; ONISHCHENKO, A.S.

Stereochemistry of cyclic compounds. Report No.53: Stereochemistry of lactonization of 4,5-dibromocyclohexane-cis-1,2-dicarboxylic acid and its monomer. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.5:844-852 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. (Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid) (Stereochemistry)

ONISHCHENKO, A.S.; SHABANOV, A.L.; KUCHEROV, V.F.

Stereochemistry of cyclic compounds. Report No.54: Stereochemistry of hypobromous acid addition to sodium salts of cis- Δ^4 -cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid and its monoester. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.5:852-856 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. (Cyclohexenedicarboxylic acid) (Hypobromous acid) (Stereochemistry)

SHABANOV, A.L.; ONISHCHENKO, A.S.; KUCHEROV, V.F.

Stereochemistry of cyclic compounds. Report No.62: Stereochemistry of oxidation of 4-methyl- Δ^4 -cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid anhydride. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10:1790-1795 0 1963.

(MIRA 17 3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

SHABANOV, A.L., ONISHCHENKO, A.S., KUCHEROV, V.F.

Stereochemistry of cyclic compounds. Report No.63: Stereochemistry of bromination of 4-methyl- Δ^4 -cis-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid and its anhydride. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10:1795-1801 O '63.
(MIRA 17-3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

KUCHEROV, V.F.; GILSHECHENKO, A.S.; RUDENKO, B.A.; ELISEINA, Ye.A.

Influence of the temperature on the structural directivity of diene
synthesis. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2:397-399 1964.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. Pred-
stavleno akademikom B.A.Kazanskim.

PNISHCHENKO, A.V., (nal.)

Inventing joint by the method of...
Izv. vys. shkol. av. ig. 1. 2000. 2. 1. 1995. 1. 1. 1995.

1. Inpropetivskiy Antena. Trud vop. Etsnopro Znament. Anteny Institut
Imeni Artna. Rekomendovana kafedroy markahydenologu d. 10.

ONISHCHENKO, B., inzh.

Forest meadows and pastures. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 8
no.1:27-28 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Pastures and meadows)

ONISHCHENKO, B.A.

New data on the structure and age of the Cherskiy mountain system. Geol. i geofiz. nauki. (MIRA 18 ...)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN S.S.S.R., Novosibirsk.

ONISHCHENKO, B.A.

New materials on the Quaternary stratigraphy of the Cherskiy
mountain system. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.1:161-163 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Submitted January 13, 1965.

