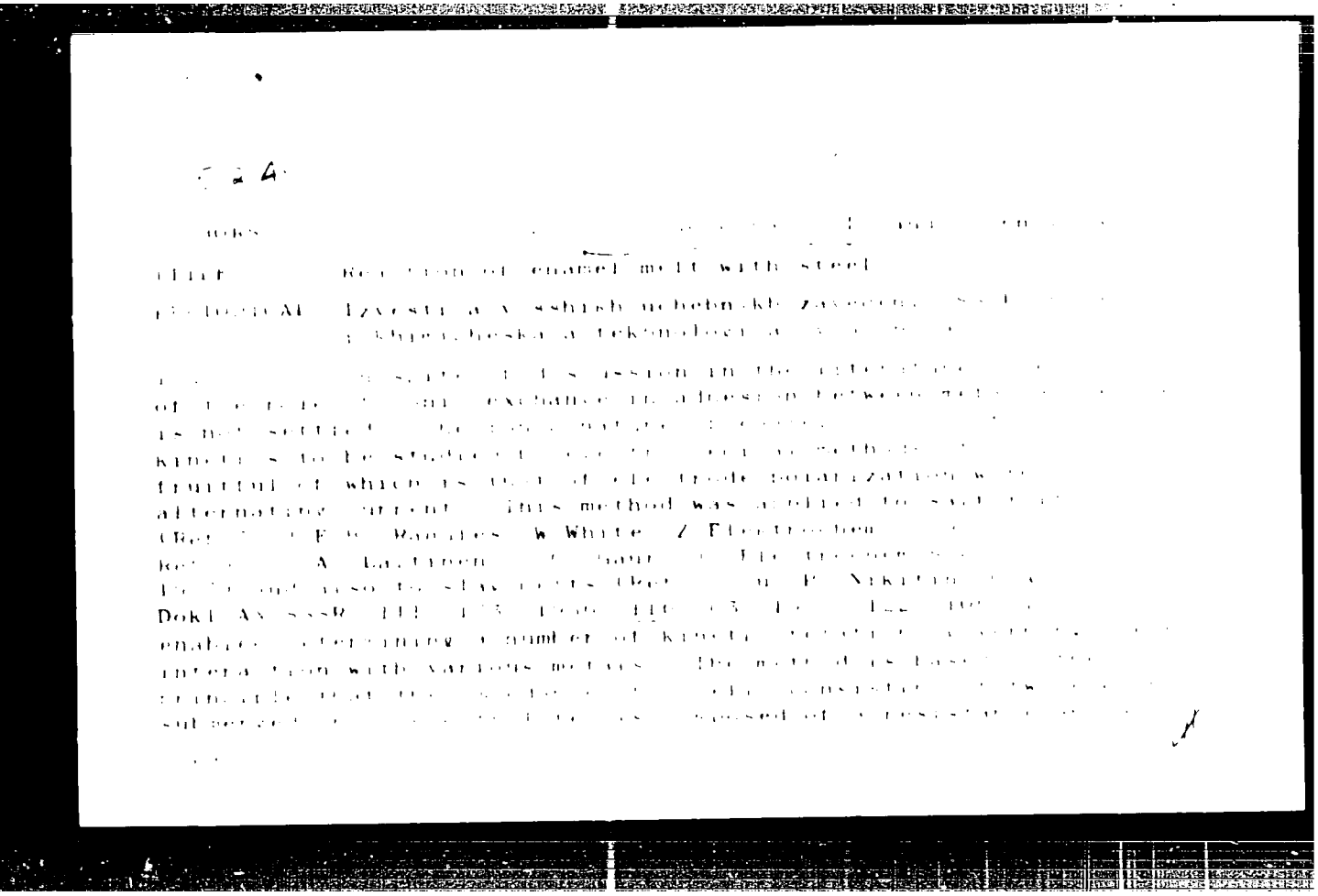


tested). It was found that the current increased with temperature and with increasing additions of cobalt, nickel and manganese oxides and CaF_2; TiO_2 had the opposite effect. In the second series of experiments the effect of preliminary oxidation on the exchange-current was studied. A tendency was found for the current first to increase with increasing duration of preliminary oxidation and then to decrease; this effect became more pronounced at higher temperatures. The capacitance component of the cell resistance remained practically constant with the various enamels and at the two temperatures, indicating (Ref.8: A. N. Frumkin, V.S.Bagotskiy, Z. A. Iofa, B. N. Kabanov. Kinetics of Electrode Processes. Izd. MGU, M., 1952) that the structure of the double layer is also unchanged. Further study of the influence of temperature, enamel composition and pre-treatment of the metal surface on the exchange current is needed to find exactly what role ion exchange plays in the formation of an enamel coating. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 9 references: 6 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teorii metallurgicheskikh protsessov, Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov i Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni

S/133/62/000/012/006/012
A054/A127

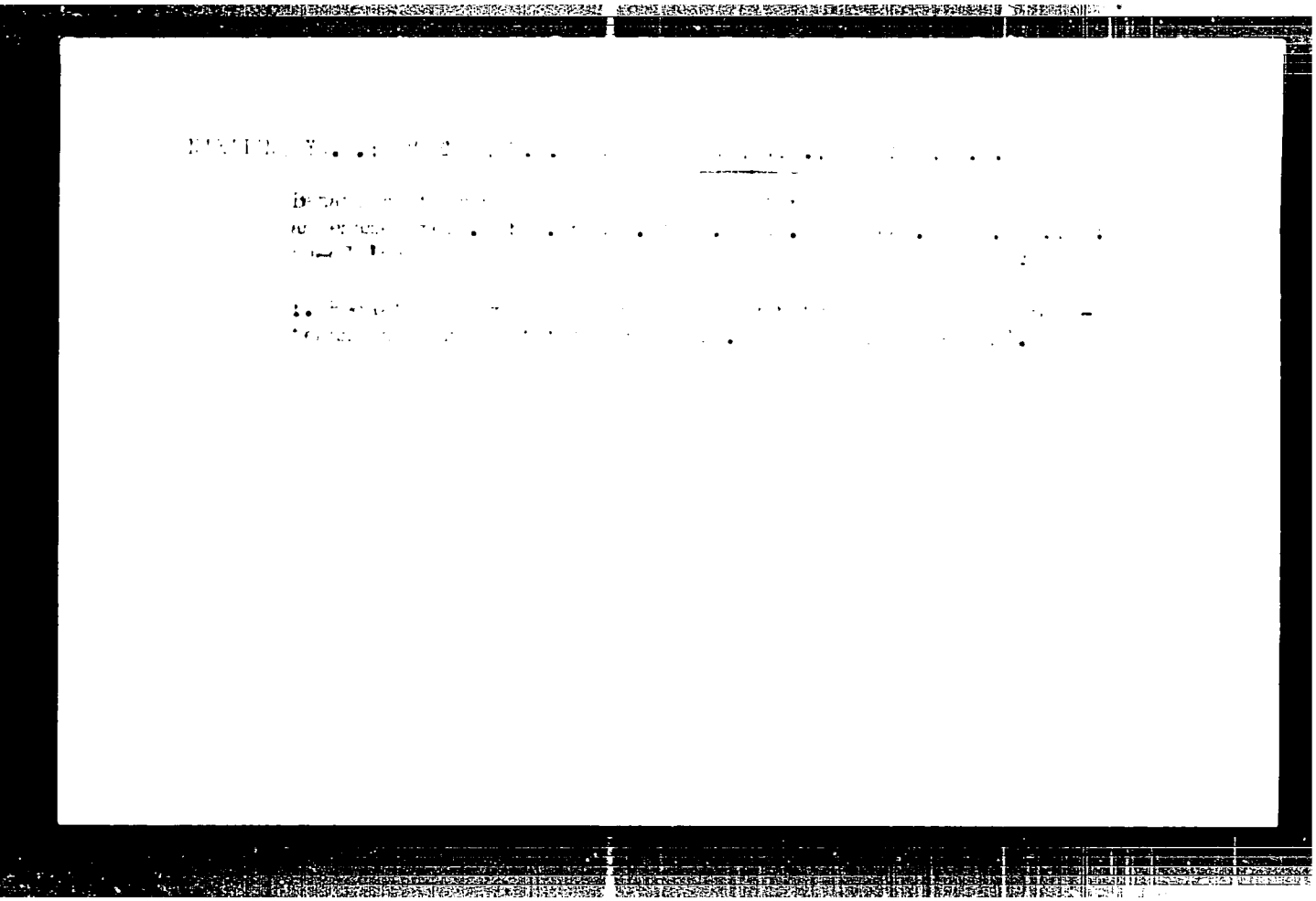
AUTHOR: Ovchinnikova, V.I., Engineer

TITLE: At the Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov (Ural Scientific Research Institue of Ferrous Metals)

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 12, 1962, 1,107

TEXT: In cooperation with the Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Verkh-Isetsk Metallurgical Plant) the deposits forming during annealing and pickling on the hot-rolled transformer steel sheets are entirely removed in 1 1/2 - 2 seconds by an ultrasonic method (in running water). The plant designed and introduced an industrial-scale installation for the continuous mechanized cleaning of the transformer steel surface (the equipment operates on 30 kw and at a rate of 21 m/min).

Card 1/1



L 32908-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pr-4 MJW/JD/HW
ACCESSION NR: AP5000561 S/0133/64/000/012/1127/1128

AUTHOR: Korobka, B. A.; Ovchinnikova, V. I.; Smirnov, N. S.; Serebryakov, G. V.; Til'k, V. T.

37
35
8

TITLE: Ultrasonic surface cleaning of hot-rolled transformer steel

SOURCE: Stal', no. 12, 1964, 1127-1128

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic surface cleaning, atmospheric corrosion, magnetostriction generator, transformer steel

ABSTRACT: Annealed and pickled hot rolled sheets made of E41-E43 transformer steel display a tendency to form a silicon, aluminum, oxide, magnesium and calcium oxide surface film. An ultrasonic cleaning generator was designed by the authors with the help of the engineers A. G. Leskin, V. V. Mikhaylov, O. F. Biber, V. V. Morogov and V. A. Mitkevich and initially tested in 1961. An industrial 30 kW generator was installed in 1962 and it proved satisfactory in removing scale from 750 mm wide and 0.5 mm thick sheets fed at a rate of 22 m/min.

Card 1/2

L 32908-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000561

2

However, the wet surface of the sheets is subject to rapid oxidation requiring an immediate protective coating. Furthermore, across the width of the sheets the surface cleaning lacks uniformity. Therefore, the authors suggest the development of 50 to 10000 kW generators and magnetostriction transformers having a uniform field of acoustical emission. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy n.-i. institut chernykh metallov (Urals Scientific Research Ferrous Metallurgy Institute); Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Upper Iset' Metallurgical Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KOROBKA, B.A.; OVCHINNIKOVA, V.I.; SMIRNOV, N.S.; SEREBRYAKOV, G.V.; TIL'K, V.T.

Using ultrasonics for cleaning the surface of hot rolled transformer steel. Stal' 24 no.12:1127-128 D '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov i Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

LUKINOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; OVCHININSKIY, A.F., nauchnyy red.; KIZEL'SHTEYN, D.S., red.izd-va; GILENSON, P.G., tekhn. red.; TSVETKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Ceramic sewer-pipes] Keramicheskie kanalizatsionnye truby. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 187 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Sewer-pipe)

VIKTOROV, A.M.; KRIVENKO, redaktor; OVCHINNIKOVA, S.V., redaktor; GORDIYENKO, Ye.B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Methods of inspecting oil well walls and bottoms] Sposob ozmotra stenok i zaboia skvazhin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1954. 14 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Oil wells)

NEKRASOVA, O.I.; OVCHINNIKOVA, S.V., redaktor; ZORICHEVA, A.I., redaktor; GORDIYENKO, Ye.B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

Lithology of lower and middle Cambrian deposits in the profile of the Anga base well (Eastern Siberia). Trudy VSEGEI 4:3-68 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Anga Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ORLOV, Yu.A., glavnyy red.; LUPPOV, N.P., otvetstvennyy red.; DRUSHCHITS, V.V., otvetstvennyy red.; OVCHINNIKOVA, S.V., red.; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of paleontology; manual in fifteen volumes for paleontologists and geologists of the U.S.S.R.] Osnovy paleontologii; spravochnik dlia paleontologov i geologov SSSR v piatnadtsati tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. [Vol.6] [Moluska - Cephalopoda] Molliusi - golovonogie. Part II [Ammonoids (Ceratities and Ammonites), Endocochlia. Supplement: coniconchia] Ammonoidei (tseratity i ammonity), vnutrenneraskovinnye. Prilozhenie: konikonkhii. Otv.red. toma N.P.Luppov, V.V.Drushchits. 1958. 358 p. (MIRA 11:6)
(Ammonoidea)

NEKHOROSHEV, V.P.; YAVORSKIY, V.I., redaktor; OVCHINNIKOVA, S.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Lower Carboniferous Bryozoa of the Altai and Siberia] Nizhnekamennougol'nye mshanki Altaia i Sibiri. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1956. 418 p. (Leningrad, Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol. 13). (MLRA 9:12)

(Altai Mountains--Polyzoa, Fossil)
(Siberia--Polyzoa, Fossil)

MIKHAYLITSKIY,P.I., redaktor; OVCHINNIKOVA,S.V., redaktor; KHYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Instructions for employing a classification of petroleum and gas deposits] Instruktsiia po primeneniiu klassifikatsii zapasov k mestorozhdeniiam nefti i gazov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry geologii i okhrane nedr, 1955. 31 p. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Sovet ministrov. Gosudarstvennaya komissiya po zapasam poleznykh iskopayemykh.
(Petroleum) (Gas, Natural)

RENGARTEN, V.P., redaktor; OVCHINNIKOVA, S.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; POPOV, N.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Yearbook of the All-Union Paleontological Society] Ezhegodnik Vsesoiuznogo paleontologicheskogo obshchestva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr. Vol.15. [1954-1955; with 34 tables] 1954-1955, s 34 tablitsami. Red. toma V.P.Rengarten. 1956. 386 p. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Vsesoyuznoye paleontologicheskoye obshchestvo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Rengarten)
(Paleontology--Yearbooks)

KORCHAGINA, Ye.P.; OVCHINNIKOVA, T.D.; PERTSEVA, Zh.M.

Effect of the thermionic emission of the grid on the frequency of a self-oscillator. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; radiotekh. i elektron. no.3: 112-119 '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra radioperedayushchikh ustroystv Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.
(Oscillators, Electron) (Amplifiers, Electron)

9(4)
AUTHORS: Korshakova, Y.I., [illegible], T.D., and [illegible] Sh.M.

TITLE: The Influence of the Thermal Grid Emission on the Work of a Self-Oscillator (Vliyaniye termoemissii setki na rezhim avtogeneratora)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 112-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the thermal grid emission of a metalloceramic tube GI-12B used in a self-oscillator circuit. The experimental investigation was performed on a self-oscillator with inductive feedback as shown by figure 1. The experiments were performed at a frequency of 20 kc. When the grid is heated considerably, it begins emitting electrons like a cathode. Such a thermal emission arises with positive voltage conditions and with great feedback factors. The thermal grid emission increases the anode cut-off angle and increases the oscillation amplitude. The [illegible] of the feedback factor is impaired [illegible]

Card 1/2

The Influence of the Thermal [illegible] of the [illegible]
Oscillator

[illegible]
Transmitting Equipment of the [illegible]
Power Engineering

SUBMITTED: [illegible]

Card 3/3

OVCHINNIKOVA, T.L.

1

S/070/62/007/002/006/022
E132/E160

24.2200

AUTHORS: Belov, K.P., Zaytseva, M.A., Kadomtseva, A.M., Kvitka, S.S., and Ovchinnikova, T.L.

TITLE: The magnetic properties and structures of certain garnet systems

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.2, 1962, 242-246

TEXT: Garnet structures have been synthesized by the substitution in yttrium iron garnets of Fe and Y ions by Mn, Ge and Ti and their structures and magnetic properties have been studied. In the garnet of composition $Mn_{0.5}Y_{2.5}Fe_{4.5}Ge_{0.5}O_{12}$ an anomalous temperature dependence of the spontaneous magnetisation has been observed at low temperatures (of Neel's type N). It is established that the garnet of composition $MnY_2Fe_4GeO_{12}$ has a Curie point below 0 °C and that the curve of the temperature dependence of the spontaneous magnetisation tends asymptotically to zero. The curves are explained qualitatively. The cell size of the first-mentioned compound is 12.367 Å, and

Card 1/2

The magnetic properties and structures... S/070/62/007/002/008/022
E132/E160

that of the second 12.347 as compared with 12.367 for the pure Y Fe garnet. In garnet there are three magnetic sub-lattices and on Neel's model M the curve observed for the first composition can be satisfactorily explained if the lattice having a weak inherent exchange interaction takes a different course from that of the other (iron) sublattices. The Ti-containing garnets $Mn_{0.5}Y_{2.5}Fe_{4.5}Ti_{0.5}O_{12}$ and $MnY_2Fe_4TiO_{12}$ were examined but showed no anomalies except that the second compound had a "tail" of residual magnetisation which persisted above the Curie point (300 °C) apparently connected with the appearance of another phase (traces of $Y_2Ti_2O_7$ were observed in the X-ray powder photograph).

There are 4 figures.

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

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1961

Card 2/2

AID P - 24.

Subject : USSR, Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 5/19

Authors : Kheyfets, V. L., A. L. Rotinyan, and T. M. Ovchinnikova

Title : Cathode-film acidity during the electrolysis of aqueous solutions

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 27, 5, 480-484, 1954

Abstract : The measurement of the pH of the cathodic film with a glass microelectrode at a minimum distance from the cathode is described. It is experimentally difficult to use this method, and the data obtained do not represent the exact pH-values. One table, one diagram, 17 ref., 9 Russian (1936-1954).

Institution : None

Submitted : Mr 20, 1954

OVCHINNIKOVA, T.M.

OVCHINNIKOVA, T.M.; IOFFE, B.Sh.; ROTINYAN, A.L.

Conversions of cobalt hydroxides through heating. Dokl. AN SSSR 100 no.3:469-471 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.G.Betekhtinym.
(Cobalt)

Ovchinnikova, T. M.

Cathode-film acidity during the electrolysis of aqueous solutions. V. L. Kheifets, A. L. Rotinyan, and T. M. Ovchinnikova. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 29, [illegible]. The pH of the cathodic film during the electrodeposition of Ni from an electrolyte contg. $NiSO_4$ 0.57, Na_2SO_4 0.28, NaCl 0.08, and H_3BO_3 0.32*M* between a Pt anode and cathodes of polished Ni, Cu, or Pt was measured with a glass electrode secured at a min. distance from the cathode. The polarizing current was turned on for 5–30 min. until a steady state was reached, turned off, and the pH immediately (3–5 sec.) detd. The pH of the films as a function of the pH of the electrolyte approached linearity. At 20° the pH of the film was higher than that of the electrolyte. This was true to a lesser degree at 80° and only at the lower pH values. This was further reduced when stirring was used (at 80°). I. B.

(2)

SHUL'TS, M.M.; OVCHINNIKOVA, T.M.

Effect of foreign ions on the sodium function of glass electrodes.
Vest.Len.un.9 no.2:129-139 F '54. (MLRA 9:7)
(Electrodes, Glass) (Ions)

OVCHINNIKOVA, T. M.

Influence of foreign ions on sodium function of glass electrodes. M. M. Shul'ts and T. M. Ovchinnikova. *Vestnik Leningrad. Univ.* 9, No. 2, Ser. Mat. Fiz. i Khim. No. 1, 129-30(1954).—The influence was studied of foreign cations in soln. on the electrode potential of a glass electrode (contg. SiO_2 71, B_2O_3 11, Al_2O_3 3, and Na_2O 15 mole %) in a cell: Ag|AgCl, *M* NaCl|glass|NaCl,MCl, AgCl|Ag at 18-20°, M = the foreign cation. Deviation from the theoretical dependence on the Na^+ activity was independent of the abs. concn. of M, but varied only with $M:Na^+$ ratio. Deviations became apparent on reaching the following ratios: K 2, NH_4 20, Ca 20, Ba 60, Mg 20-40. These results were in agreement with the ion-exchange theory of action of the glass electrode. The weak influence of Ca, Ba, and Mg was explained by much less efficient exchange, as compared with K, for Na^+ in the glass electrode. NH_4^+ probably formed only weak bonds when substituting for Li^+. Andrew Dvornikoff

OVCHINNIKOVA, T. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Conversion processes

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 18/54

Authors : Ovchinnikova, T. M.; Ioffe, E. Sh.; and Rotinyan, A. L.

Title : Conversions of $Co(OH)_2$ during heating

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/3, 469-471, Jan 21, 1955

Abstract : The characteristics of the conversions of cobaltic hydroxide ($Co(OH)_3$) and cobaltous hydroxide ($Co(OH)_2$) were investigated during heating at temperatures of 920° - 1100°. The investigation was conducted by the thermographic method which is supposed to offer a more detailed picture of this conversion phenomenon. The four endothermal effects occurring at various temperatures are discussed. The products obtained from the conversion of $Co(OH)_3$ and $Co(OH)_2$ are described. Five references: 2 USSR, 1 USA, 1 Italian and 1 German (1929-1954). Graphs.

Institution : .....

Presented by : Academician A. G. Betekhtin, August 11, 1954

4

CH

Cathode-film acidity during the electrolysis of aqueous solutions. V. L. Kheifets, A. L. Rotinyan, and T. M. Ovchinnikova. J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 28, [illegible] ([illegible]) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 49, 13861h.

B. M. R.

2

OVCHINNIKOVA, T.N.

Educational display on meteoritics at the Geological Museum of the Moscow State University. Meteoritika no.18:119-122 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Moscow--Meteorites--Exhibitions)

OVCHINNIKOVA, T. N.

OVCHINNIKOVA, T. N. - "N. K. Kozlov, Eminent Traveler and Explorer of Central Asia." Sub 9 Feb 52, Moscow City Pedagogical Inst imeni V. P. Potemkin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Geographical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

OVCHINNIKOVA, V.; SHAGIN, B.

Radio equipment used in medicine. IUn.tekh. 3 no.3:15-17 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. OVCHINNIKOVA, V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Collective Farms

7. Productive and administrative successes of amalgamated collective farms, Vop.ekon, no. 4, 1953.

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

GOLUBKOV, P.; OVCHINNIKOVA, V.

Undivided funds of collective farms and intercollective farm production cooperation. Vop.ekon. no.12:91-94 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Collective farms--Finance)

OVCHINNIKOVA, V.A.

Conference on the medical control of sports in Russian Federation. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no.7:44-46 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(SPORTS--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

S/081/63/000/004/025/051
B187/208

AUTHORS: Smirnov, M. S., Zhukova, V. P., Ovchinnikova, V. I.

TITLE: Effect of decarbonization of a steel surface on the stability of an enamel coating

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 440, abstract 4M146 (Tr. Uralskogo n.-i. in-ta chern. metallov, v. 1, 1961, 211 - 219

TEXT: The authors study the factors that influence the adhesiveness of an enamel coating on steel. The optimum adhesiveness of the enamels on the metal is obtained at an oxidation rate of the steel in air corresponding to an increase in weight of 5 - 7 mg/cm^2 per 10 min at 860 - 900°C. Alloying of low-carbon steel with metals which reduce its oxidation rate to an optimum value improves the adhesiveness of the enamels on the metal. An analogous effect is achieved by the strong reducers aluminum and silicon. The adhesiveness of the enamels decreases with increasing carbon content of the steel. Alloying of the steel with those metals that form more stable carbides than iron carbide (titanium, vanadium, chromium)

Card 1/2

Effect of decarbonization of a ...

results in a better adhesiveness of the enamels on steel up to a certain limit. This limit corresponds to the complete binding of the total carbon contained in the steel to the most readily formed carbides of these metals. Removal of grease in the upper layers of the steel increases the adhesiveness of the enamels on the steel base. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SMIRNOV, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; PERMINOV, A.A., inzh.; OSHURKOV, Ye.M., inzh.; OVCHINNIKOVA, V.I., inzh.

Research carried out at the Ural Ferrous Metals Research Institute. Stal' 22 no.12:1107 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Pipe, Steel)

ZHUKOVA, V.P.; OVCHINNIKOVA, V.I.; SMIRNOV, N.S.

Test for adherence of enamel coating to sheet metal. Zav.lab. 27 no.1:43-45 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov.
(Enamel and enameling)
(Adhesion)

S/032/61 027 001 010 017
B017/B054

5.5400

AUTHORS: Zhukova, V. P., Ovchinnikova, V. I., and Smirnov, N. S.

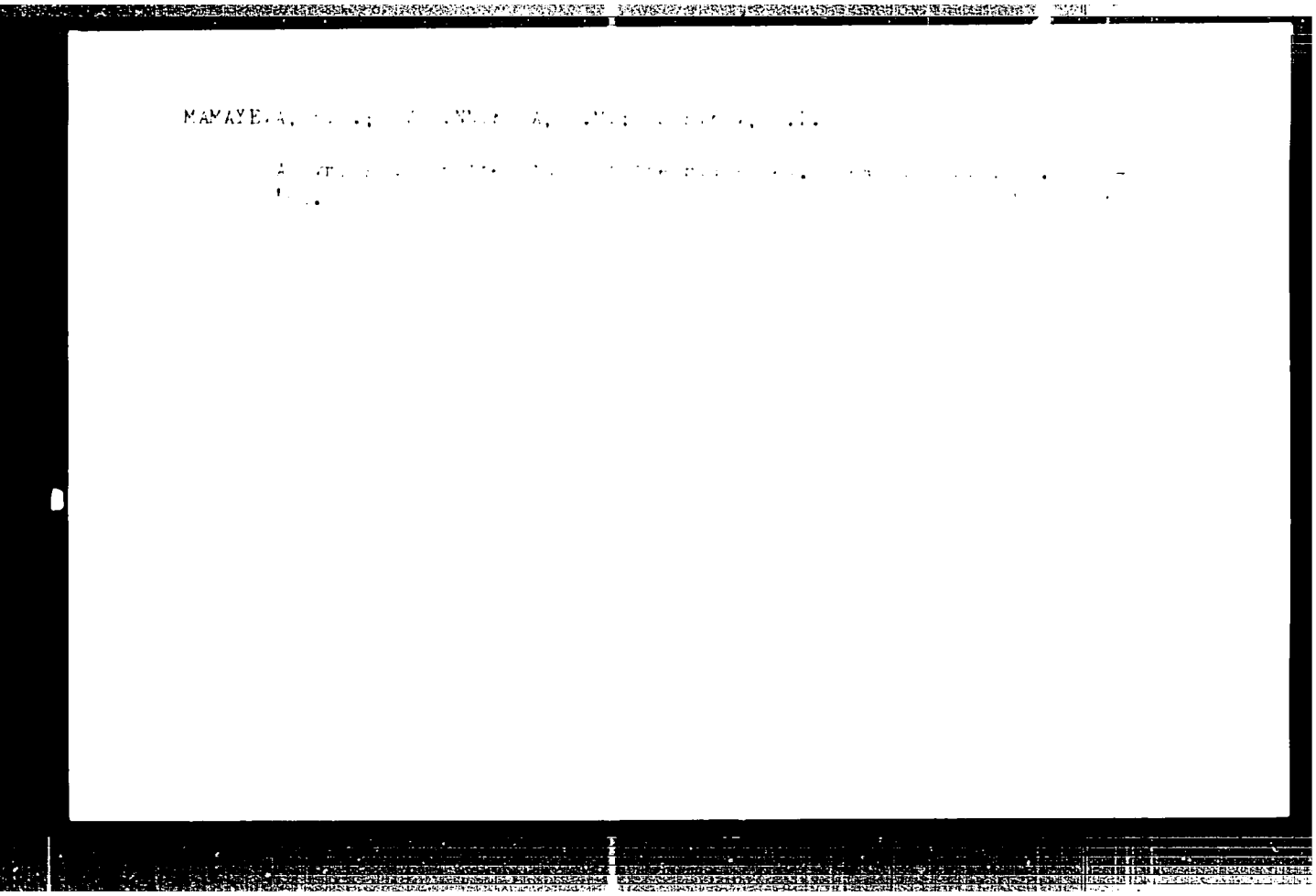
TITLE: Determination of the Cohesion of Enamel Coats to Metals

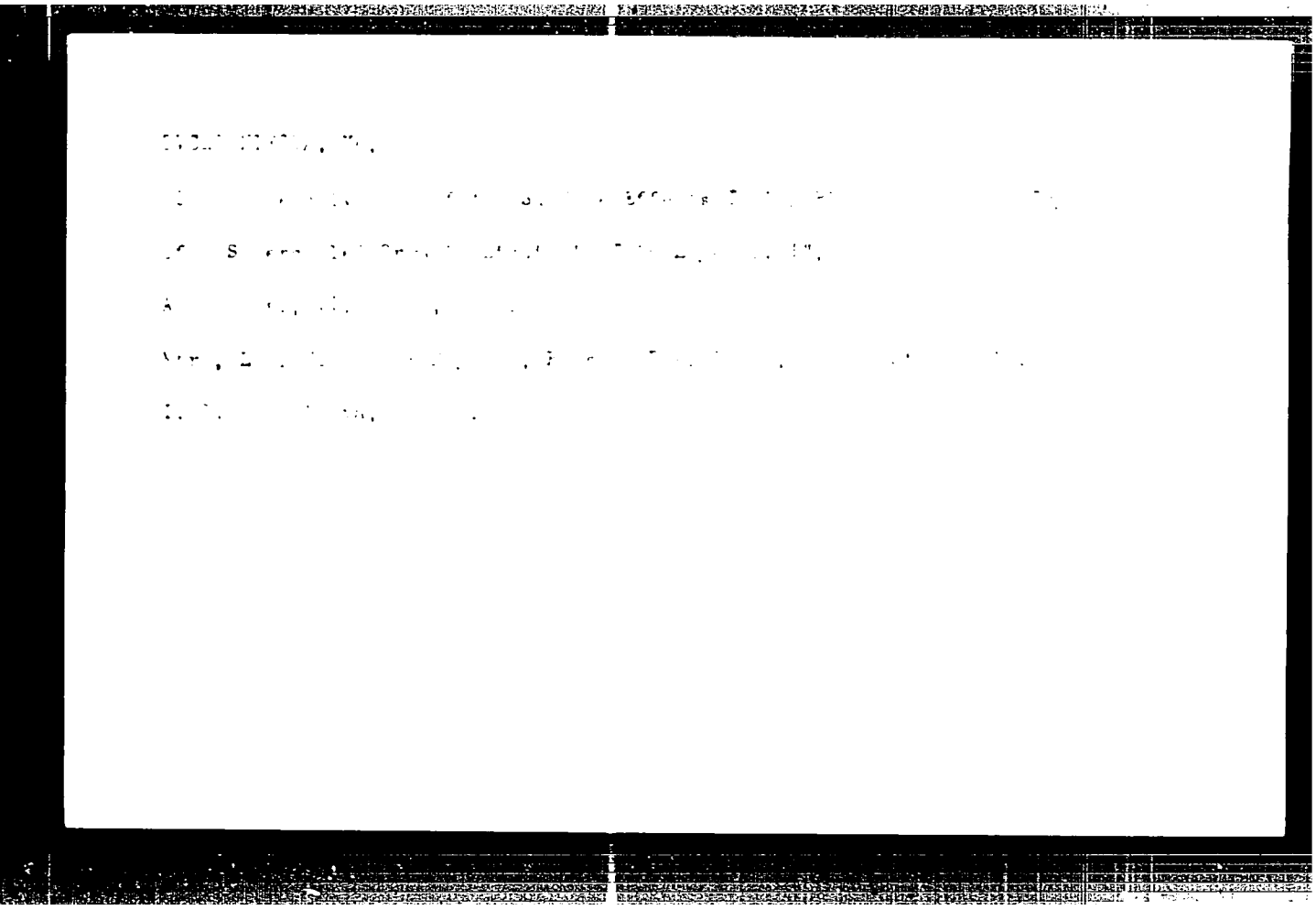
PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1961, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 47-49

TEXT: A new method of determining the cohesion of enamel coats to metals has been developed. A simple attachment to the ПТЛ (PTL) apparatus is used to determine the area of free metal surface formed in the destruction of the enamel by the punch, by measuring the amperage. The area is calculated from the equation:

$$S = \frac{\varrho q I}{V - IR},$$

where ϱ = electrolyte resistivity, q = thickness of the enamel layer in cm, I = amperage in a, V = terminal voltage of the transformer in v, R = resistance of the external circuit in ohms. Three types of specimens were examined. The first and second types consisted of cold- and hot-rolled steel which had subsequently been enameled. The third type consisted of cold-rolled steel with acidproof enamel coat. Maximum error of the method





OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye. A.

Botanical garden in Karelia. Bot. zhur. 43 no. [illegible] My '58.
(MIRA [illegible])

1. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Petrozavodsk--Botanical gardens)

MEKHAYLOVA, L.A.; SOLODAR', L.S.; OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.A.; KOZYREVA, O.V.; SAMUROVA, S.I.; YEFREMOVA, L.N.

Reduction of n-nitrosalicylic acid in n-aminosalicylic acid. Zhur.prikl.khim. 30 no.4:623-629 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut khimicheskikh reaktivov Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Salicylic acid)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Decorative. M-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 11123

Author : Ovchinnikova, Ye.A.

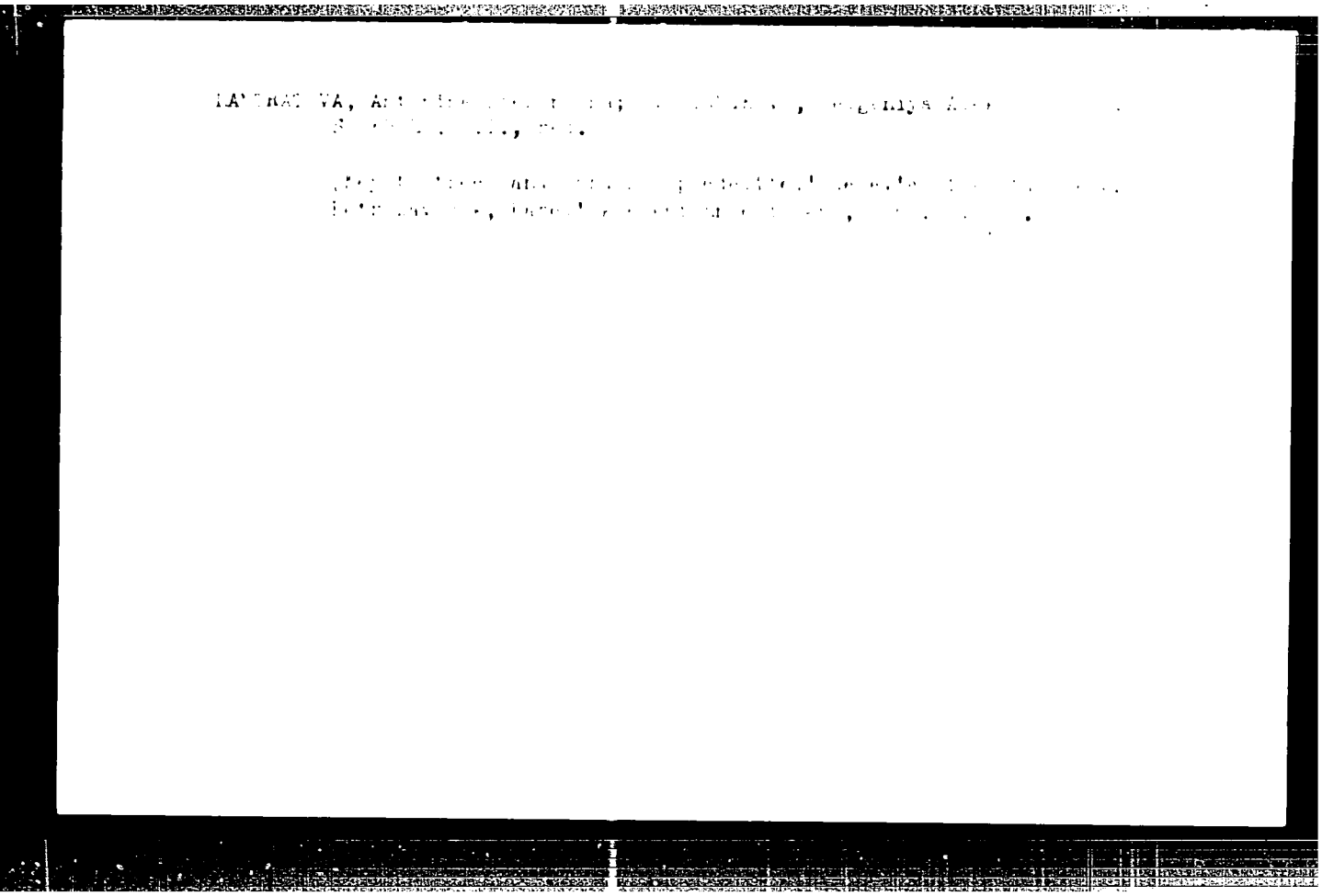
Inst : Petrozavodsk University.

Title : Decorative Trees and Shrubs of the Green Plantations of Petrozavodsk.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Petrozavodskogo un-ta, 1956, (1957), 7, No 3, 69-70

Abstract : An inspection in 1954-1955, of the plantations of the city indicated the presence of 66 species of trees and shrubs; of them 47 are foreign and 19 local. Trees and shrubs are recommended to be used as widely as possible in the plantations of Petrozavodsk.

Card 1/1



OVCHINNIKOVA, Yekaterina Grigor'yevna, svinarka; NAUMOVA, I.A., red.;

[For 1500 centners of pork] Za 1500 tsentnerov svininy. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 21 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Sovkhoz "Kargopol'skiy" Kargopol'skogo rayona (for Ovchinnikova).
(Swine)

DAVTYAN, O.K.; OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.N.

Mechanism of oxidation, hydrogenation, and electrochemical combustion on solid catalysts. Part 1: Oxidation of sulfur dioxide on an activated carbon surface at 20°C in the presence of water vapor. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no. 4:713-718 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I.I. Mechnikova, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Sulfur dioxide) (Oxidation)
(Carbon, Activated)

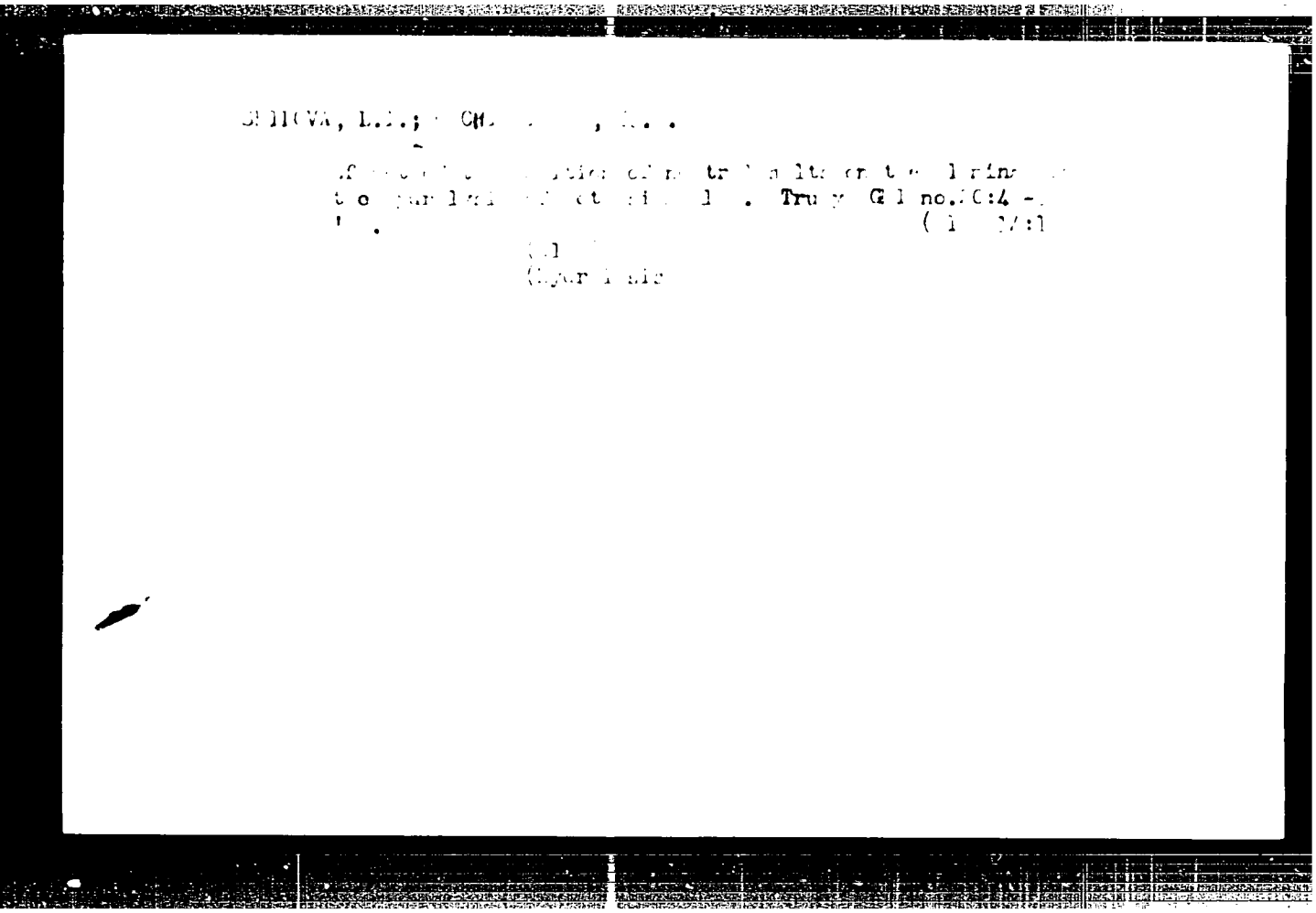
OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.N.; DAVTYAN, O.K.

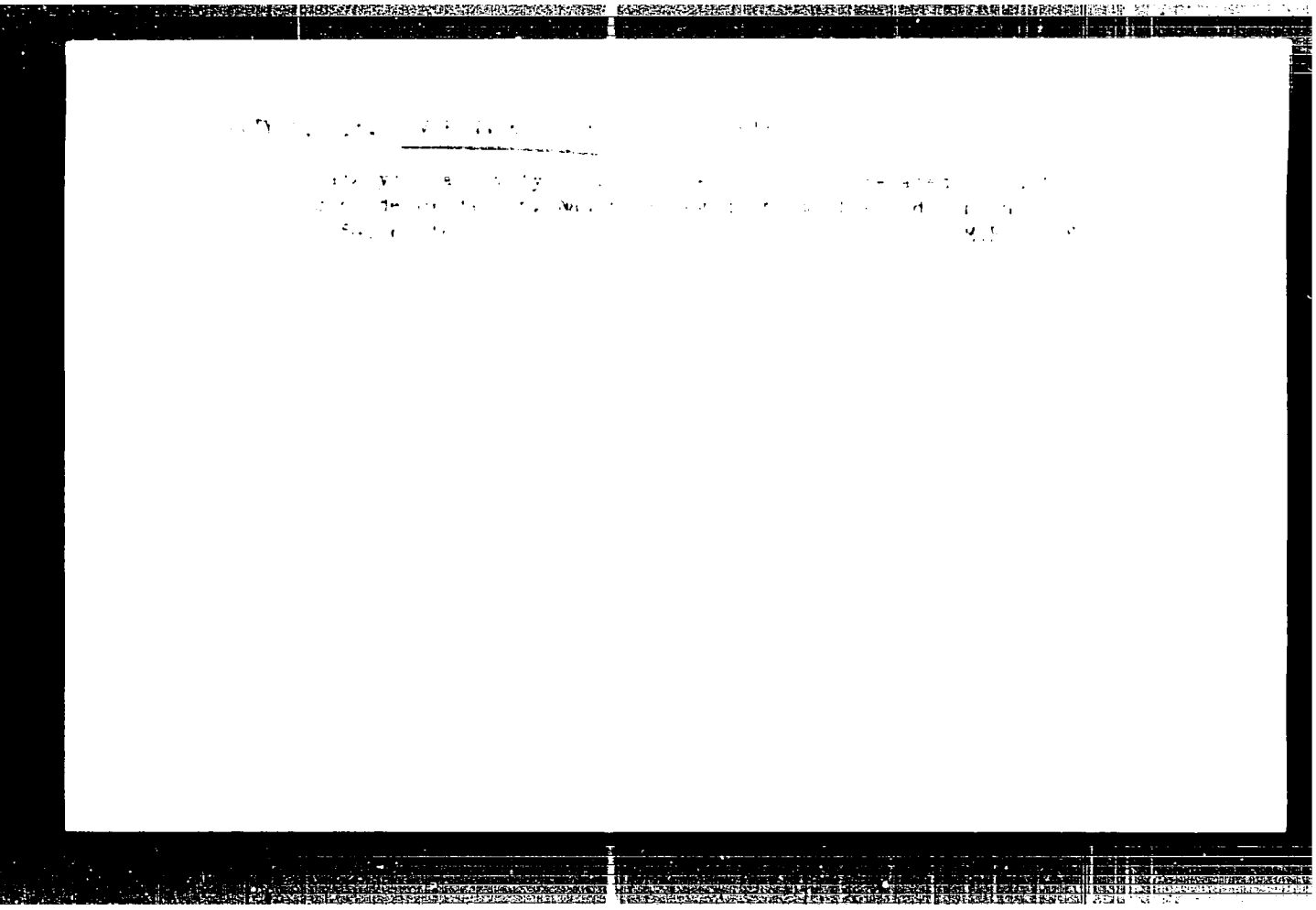
Mechanism of oxidation, hydrogenation, and electrochemical combustion on solid catalysts. Part 4: Low temperature oxidation over platinum. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.9:1907-1910 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I. Mechnikova.
(Sulfur dioxide) (Oxidation)
(Platinum)

OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.N.; KOBUS, G.I.

Temperature coefficient of viscous flow of fluids. Trudy
OGMI no.20:15-20 '59. (MIRA 14:10)
(Fluid dynamics)





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238

DAVTYAN, O.K.; OVCHINNIKOVA Ye.N.; SOBOLEVA, N.M.

Interaction of carbon dioxide with finely dispersed calcium oxide in the presence of water vapors. Nauch. ezhegod. Khim. fak. Od. un. no.2:128-129 '61. (MIRA 17:8)

S/076/61/035/004 [illegible]
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Cvchinnik, V. Y. [illegible], and Lavtyan, [illegible] K.

TITLE: Study of the mechanism of oxidation, hydrogenation, and electrochemical combustion on solid catalysts. IV. Low temperature oxidation on platinum

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1961, [illegible]

TEXT: The authors studied the oxidation of SO_2 on the surface of a platinum catalyst. Method and apparatus had been described for the work with activated carbon (Ref. 3: Zh. fiz. khimii, 35, 7[illegible] 1961). The catalyst was produced by electrochemical precipitation of platinum [illegible] from chloro platinic acid on a platinum wire net. The amount of precipitated platinum black was determined gravimetrically, and the activity of the catalyst was referred to 1 g of platinum black since the platinum net had no activity under experimental conditions (20°C). The apparatus, with the net carrying the platinum black was evacuated. Cleaned air (1 atm Hg) and SO_2 (740 mm Hg) were filled in. After a certain time, [illegible]

Card 1/[illegible]

Study of the [illegible]

was sucked off, the catalyst washed in boiling water and the [illegible] resulting H_2SO_4 determined titrimetrically. The catalyst was [illegible] become poisoned by repeated treatment with SO_2. In the first [illegible] its activity was about [illegible] mmoles H_2SO_4/g, in the fourth [illegible] 0.1 mmoles/g. Control tests with chemically pure SO_2 produced from Na_2SO_3 proved that the SO_2 itself and not any impurities, exerted the [illegible] action. The degree of poisoning depends on the number of collisions between catalyst and SO_2 molecules, not on their duration. The experimental results are explained as follows: Oxidation of SO_2 is performed by oxygen chemisorbed on the active centers of the catalyst. The catalyst is poisoned by chemosorption of SO_2 molecules on the active centers; thus these centers are exempt from oxidation. The following tests are mentioned as [illegible]: (a) The platinum catalyst was degasified in vacuo for 1 hr at 300°C and subjected to the action of an SO_2 atmosphere for 2 hr at the same temperature. After cooling to 20°C sucking off of the SO_2 degasifi[illegible] of

Card 2/3

Study of the mechanism...

S/076/61/035/009/001/...
B101/B110

the catalyst in vacuo, the catalyst had only an activity of ... mmoles/g. Thus, the contact with SO_2 (without O_2) at 1000° produced a high degree of poisoning. (b) Two treatments of a freshly prepared catalyst with SO_2 (without O_2) reduced its activity to ...%. A paper by O. K. Davtyan et al. (Zh. fiz. khimii, 35, 1197, 1961) is mentioned. There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I. I. Mechnikova (Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov)

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1960

Card 3/3

44961

S/124/63/000/001/030/080
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Ovchinnikova, Ye.N. and Kobus, G.L.

TITLE: The problem of temperature dependence of the viscosity of pure liquids. II

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1963, 102, abstract 1B620 (Tr. Odessk. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1961, no. 27, 53-57)

TEXT: For the first part of the paper see Tr. Odessk. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1959, no. 20, 15-20-RZhMekh, 1961, 13719. In the first part, an assumption was made on the connection between activation energy for the viscosity of a liquid with the internal pressure of the latter. The activation energy was to be approximately proportional to the inernal pressure P_i. If one assumes that the internal pressure is proportional to the square of the density ρ, then, within the limits of applicability of the van der Waals equation, the logarithm of viscosity η must depend linearly on $\rho^2 T$ (T being the temperature).

Card 1/3

The problem of temperature ...

ated liquid. This agreed with the independent neutronographical study of liquid oxygen which showed that the oxygen associates into O_4 complexes. The authors believe that the value of $3/4$ determined experimentally can serve as a clue for the estimation of the degree of association of a liquid.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

Card 1 1

[illegible]LYAK, Boris Grig[illegible]; [illegible], Yevgeniy Aleks[illegible]; [illegible]KOVA, Yekaterina Nikolayevna; AV[illegible], kand. geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.

[Hydrogeothermal [illegible] of the volcanic area [illegible] (the city of Petropavlovsk [illegible]) [illegible] Nauka, [illegible].

L 27055-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 DS/WW/RO/JK/RM

ACC NR: AP6017433 SOURCE CODE: UR/0069/65/027/006/0854/0858

AUTHOR: Ovchinnikova, Ye. N.; Stavitskaya, A. V. 67 B

ORG: Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute (Odesskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Interaction of an aqueous aerosol flow with a plane obstacle

SOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 6, 1965, 854-858

TOPIC TAGS: flow velocity, aerosol, flow research, gas flow, gas mechanics, colloid chemistry

ABSTRACT: The relation between the coefficient of entrapment α by a plane obstacle of a monodisperse aerosol consisting of water droplets with a diameter of 7 μ and the flow velocity of the aerosol was studied. The plane obstacle was a disk on which an agaroid film was stretched that was moistened with a $CoCl_2$ solution: α was determined experimentally on the basis of the increase in the weight of the obstacle as $\Delta m/Wsvt$, where Δm is the mass of water retained by the disk, W the moisture content, s the area of the obstacle, v the velocity of flow, and t the time. Entrapment by inertia measured on obstacle films that were moistened with water only was deducted from the total entrapment and the coefficient of entrapment due to diffusion (α_{diff}) determined in this manner. α_{diff} decreased with increasing values of v in the 0.4-4 m/sec range, becoming practically zero at 3-4 m/sec, while the coefficient of entrapment by inertia increased. The α - v curves thus exhibited a min: α decreased at

Card 1/2 UDC: 532.5.071

L 06995-67 EWT(m) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6021528 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/006/0513/0514

AUTHOR: Kolomenskiy, A. A.; Kamunnikov, V. N.; Kazanskiy, L. N.; Ovchinnikov, Ye. P.; Papadichev, V. A.; Semenov, S. S.; Fateyev, A. P.; Yablokov, B. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Starting of a new accelerator - symmetrical annular FM synchrotron of the Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev AN SSSR

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 6, 1966, 513-514

TOPIC TAGS: electron accelerator, synchrotron/ KF electron accelerator

ABSTRACT: This is a brief report of the starting of a new experimental symmetrical annular FM synchrotron (KF installation). It is a strong-focusing accelerator with constant magnetic field, in which the time variation of the magnetic field is replaced by a radial increase of the field in accordance with the growth of the particle energy. The accelerator was proposed by one of the authors (Kolomenskiy, ZhETF v. 33, 298, 1957; Atomnaya energiya v. 3, 492, 1957) and its construction is described in detail elsewhere (V. N. Kamunnikov et al., in: Trudy Mezhdunarodnoy konferentsii po uskoritelyam, Dubna, 1963 [Transactions of International Conference on Accelerators, Dubna, 1963] Atomizdat, 1964, p. 653). The article describes briefly the magnet, the initial operation, the accelerating system, the electron injection, and some of the preliminary results. The authors thank V. S. Vorobin, D. D. Krasil'nikov, A. N. Lebedev, O. A. Smirnov, V. M. Gapanovich, N. V. Platonov, G. T. Ponomarev, V. A. Ryabov, Ye.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.384.612.4

L 06995-67
ACC NR: AP6021528

F. Troyanov, G. I. Kharlamova, L. N. Chekanova, and the technicians' and mechanics' group for help with the starting of the accelerator, and Professor N. A. Dobrotin for interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 31Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 LC

L 44359-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(e) IJP(c) WH/GD
ACC NR: AT6022269 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0028/0031

AUTHOR: Mikaelyan, A. L. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Koblova, M. M.; Melikova, I. M.; Ovchinnikova, Ye. V.; Turkina, K. Ya.

ORG: none

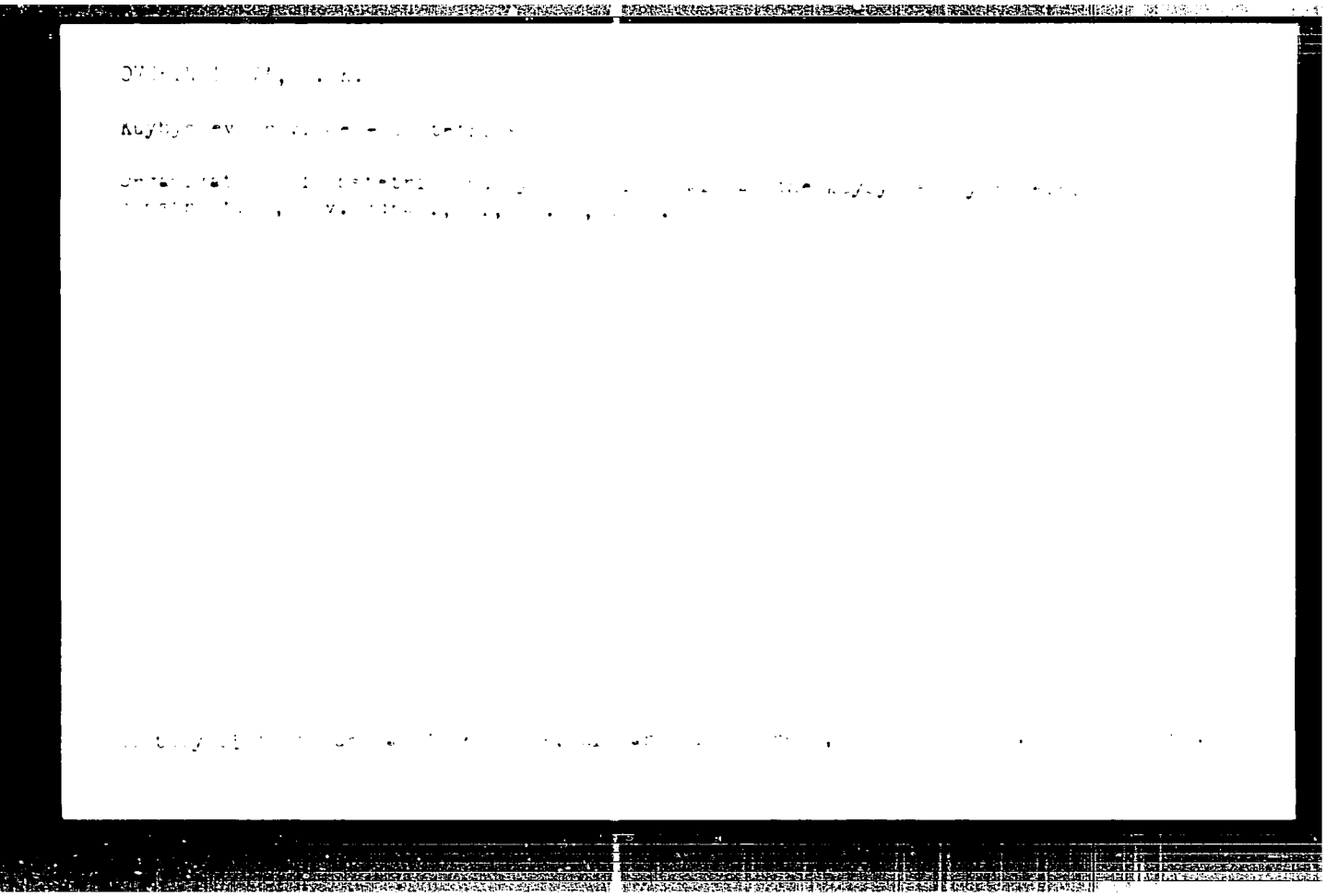
TITLE: Investigation and design of optical gates

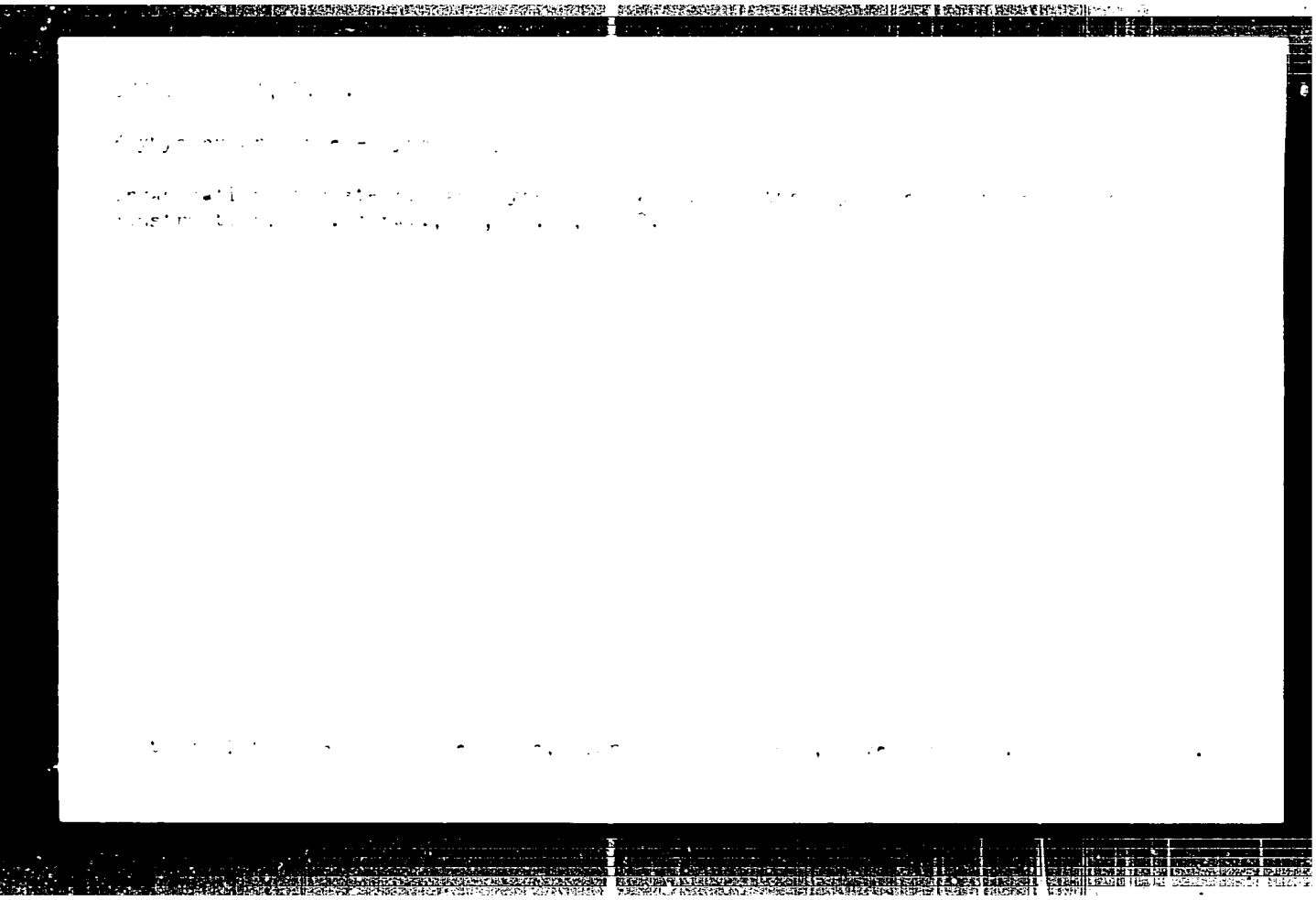
SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d, 1966. Sektsiya kvantovoy elektroniki. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 28-31

TOPIC TAGS: laser radar, Faraday effect, optic equipment component, terbium compound, diamagnetism

ABSTRACT: A scheme is proposed for a simple gating device which contains a 45° polarization rotator, a 45° quartz rotator, and a polarizer. A plane polarized light beam passes through the quartz rotator, the polarizer and the active substance where under the applied field the polarization of the beam is restored to its initial condition. The reflected light is polarized identically as the beam leaving the gate is rotated 45° more by the rotator, and is either carried away or is absorbed by the polarizer. Requirements for an optical gate are maximum decoupling, minimum loss, minimum distortion, minimum reflection, lightweight, and small size. The Faraday effect was studied with special terbium-aluminum garnet. Among diamagnetic glasses studied were samples

Card 1/2





OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.K.

Organization of obstetric and gynecologic services at the construction of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric center. Sovet. zdravookhr. 11 no.4:32-35 July-Aug 1952. (CLML 23:2)

1. Of Kuybyshev Oblast Scientific-Research Institute for the Care of Mother and Child (Director -- Prof. V. A. Lositskaya).

OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.K.

Resuscitation of children born in asphyxia by calcium chloride infusion into umbilical arteries. Akush. i gin. 32 no.1:41-43 Ja-F '56 (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz Kuybyshevskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva (dir. Ye.K. Ovchinnikova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. I.T. Mil'chenko)

(ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM, ther.
asphyxia with calcium chloride infusion into umbilical arteries)
(CALCIUM
chloride, resuscitation in asphyxia neonatorum by infusion into umbilical arteries)
(CHLORIDES, ther. use same)

OVCHINNIKOVA, YE. K.

OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.K.

Delivery of live quadruplets. Sov.med. 21 no.2:105-106 F '57.

1. Iz Kuybyshevskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Ye.K.Ovchinnikova) i akusherako-ginekologicheskoy kliniki Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. I.T.Mil'chenko)
(QUADRUPLETS, case reports)

OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.K.

OBSTETRICS - KUYBYSHEV PROVINCE

Organization of obstetric and gynecological aid at the Kuybyshev hydro-development construction. Sov.zdrav. 11 no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. November, 1952. Unclassified.

FRUMIN, A. [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]
CVCHINNIKOVA, [illegible] L.

Photography - Films

Fixation of cell [illegible] film [illegible] temperature. [illegible]

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, [illegible]

FREYMAN, A. A., [illegible], CVCHINNIKOVA, YE. L.

Photography - Films

Fixation of cellulose triacetate films to prevent decomposition by oxidation at low temperatures, Zhur. prikl. khim., 24, No. 4, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 19[illegible]. Unclassified.

OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.N.; KOBUS, G.L.

Temperature dependence of the viscosity of pure liquids. Trudy OGMI no.27:53-57 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Viscosity)

NEMIROVSKIY, R.Ya.; OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.N.; GROSSMAN, Ye.M.

Safety device for presses, lathes, and other machines, using capacitive perturbations of high-frequency fields produced by a single-tube two-circuit oscillator. Trudy OGMI no.27:45-47 '61. (MIRA 16:6)

(Machiner,--Safety applicances)

Ovchinnikova, Ye. N.

2

[illegible] and the oxidation of [illegible] on solid [illegible] at room temperature. [illegible] and E. N. [illegible] (I. [illegible] Mechnikov [illegible] Univ., Odessa). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. [illegible] ([illegible]).—D. proposed a hypothesis for SO_2 oxidation based on the A. A. Balandin multiplet theory or the Eyring complex-formation theory. The principal points of the hypothesis are: (1) Oxides (or hydroxides) are formed on the catalyst surface under definite conditions in contact with O (and water), which form no distinct phase on the catalyst surface, but are formed in the catalyst lattice. Their formation is accounted for by the fact that insufficient energy is liberated in the oxidation to cause oxide to sep. on the surface. (2) The catalysis consists in a phys. adsorption of the reacting mols. (SO_2) in the catalyst-O or catalyst-OH layer, to form an active complex that is relatively mobile along the reaction axis, and to form new intermediate surface compds. if the system energy is insufficient to remove them from the surface. Should the system energy be sufficient for this purpose, the final product of the heterogeneous catalysis is formed here. (3) At relatively low temps., the velocity of the process is not limited by the intermediate-compd. formation, but depends on process 2. Process 1 proceeds therefore at low temp. with sufficiently high velocity in comparison with process 2. (4) The intermediate compds.

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7001

OVCHINNIKOVA, K. N.

Heat capacity of binary metal alloys. K. N. [illegible] Trudy Odess. Univ., Sbornik Khim. Fakul'teta 3, [illegible]; Referat. Zhur., Khim. 1955, No. 10108.— The [illegible] capacities for the temp. range 20-98° of Pb-Na, [illegible]Na, PbNa, PbNa, Zn_3Sb_2, SnNa, SnNa, Mg_2Pb, Mg_2Sn, and 5 Pb-Na alloys of intermediate compn. were detd. with the aid of a Hg calorimeter. The heat capacity-compn. curve of Pb-Na alloys is concave with respect to additivity. From the heat capacity values the no. of degrees of freedom [illegible] the moles of this compd. were calcd. In all cases except Zn_3Sb_2 and Mg_2Pb the no. of degrees of freedom per atom is somewhat smaller than in the pure components. This indicates that these compds. are not strictly electrovalent but tend toward covalency. M. Hosch

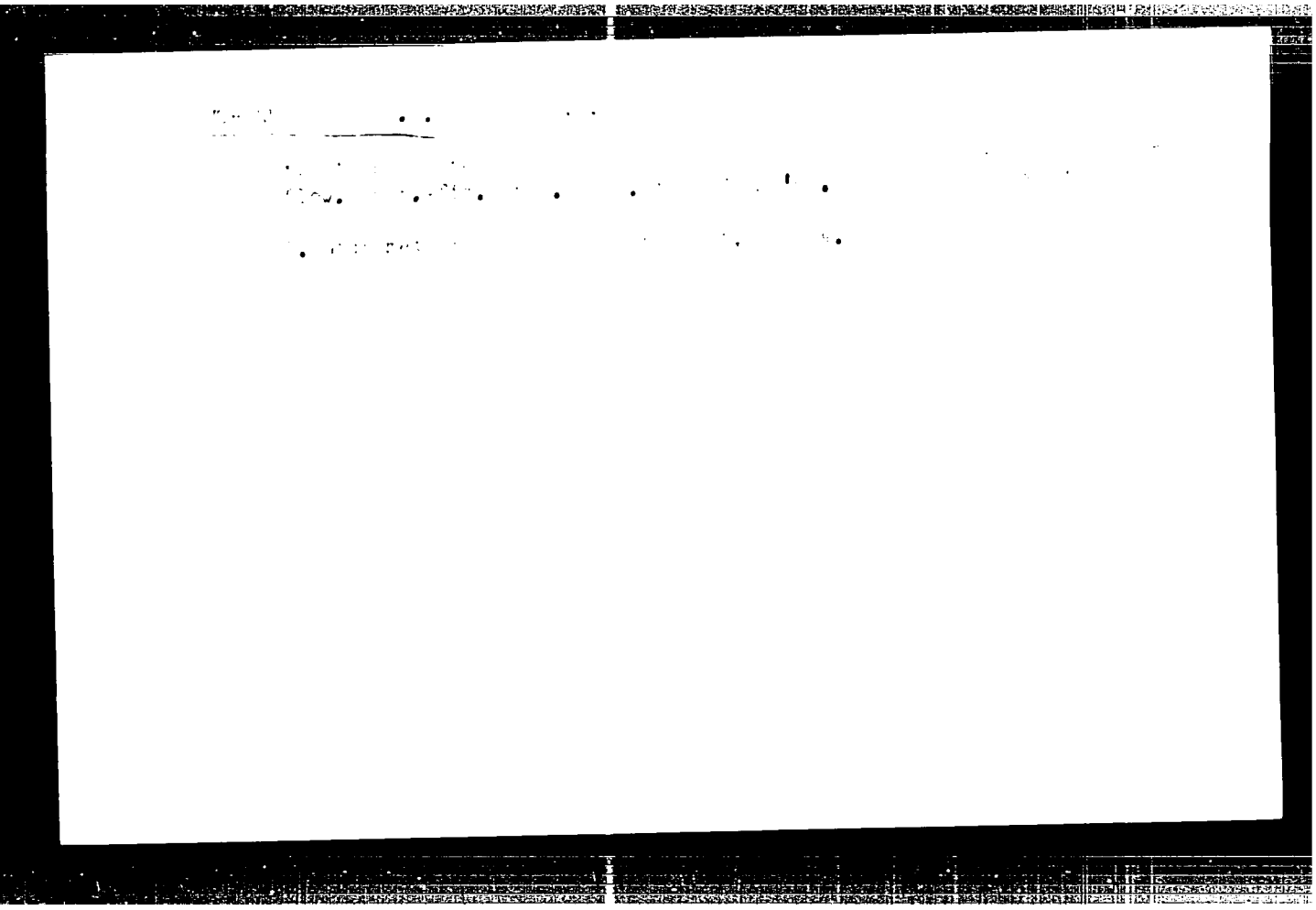
OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye. N.

Oxidation of sulfur dioxide on activated charcoal by the liquid-contact method. E. N. Ovchinnikova and O. K. Davtyan (State Univ., Odessa). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 30, 1728-9(1956); *cf. C.A.* 50, 9944a.—A detailed study of the oxidation of SO_2 was continued (*loc. cit.*). At room tempn. the oxidation on the surface of activated C takes place with the formation of a fixed amt. of the oxidized product that can be removed from the surface by H_2O in the form of H_2SO_4. At tempn. above 220°, the surface product is reduced to SO_2. As the amt. of adsorbed H_2O increases, the amt. of oxidized SO_2 increases, reaching a limiting value of 0.25 g. H_2SO_4/g. C. The rate of oxidation depends on the pressure of the O and SO_2 and decreases with increase in the acid concn. I. Rontar Leach

DAVTYAN, O.K., OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye. N.

Chemisorption and oxidation of sulfurous anhydride over solid catalysts and at normal temperature. Dokl. AN SSSR 104 no.6: 857-860 O '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I. Mechnikova. Predstavlena akademikom A.A. Balandinym.
(Sulfur dioxide) (Catalysts)



Preparation of ammonia free water by filtration through permutite. Yu. Ovchinnikova. J. Applied Chem. U. S. S. R. 10, 287-9 (in German 289) (1937). Water was filtered through a 12-cm. layer of permutite at a velocity of .... l. per hr. NH_3 content was decreased at 97%. A. A. Podgorny

IGONIN, L.A.; YERMOLINA, A.V.; OVCHINNIKOVA, Yu.V.; KARGIN, V.A.

Molecular ordering of polymers precipitated from solution.
Vysokom. soed. 1 no.9:1327-1332 S '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass.
(Polymers) (Ethylene) (Methacrylic acid)

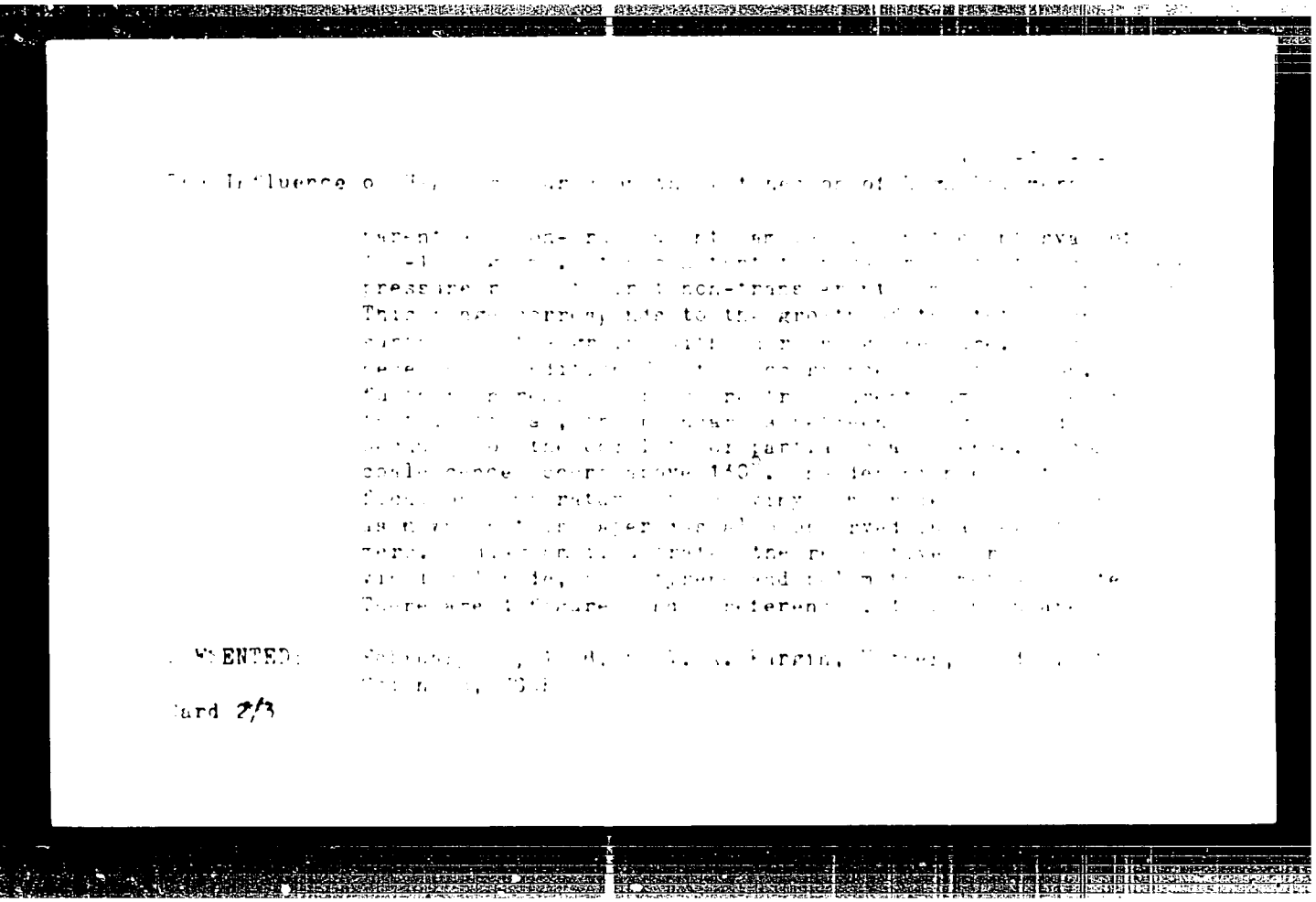
AUTHORS: Igonin, L. A., [illegible], S. A.

TITLE: The Influence of [illegible] Pressures [illegible] Polymers [illegible] autogezi [illegible]

[illegible]: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, [illegible] USSR

[illegible]: This [illegible] study [illegible] the influence of [illegible] the [illegible] stance. [illegible] heated [illegible] described. At [illegible] not exceeding [illegible] of the grains of the [illegible] higher temperature the strength of [illegible] the [illegible] strength [illegible] material. [illegible] obtained [illegible] reasing [illegible] the grains occurred. [illegible] temperature [illegible] temperature.

Card 1/



The Influence of [illegible]

1. Polymers--Adhesion 2. Polymers--Pressure 3. Adhesion--Temperature factors

23423
S/081/61/0[illegible]
B[illegible] B20[illegible]

15 8420

AUTHORS: Ovchinnikov, Yu. V., Igonin, L. A.

TITLE: Some peculiarities of the highly elastic behavior of polymers on pressing under high pressures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. [illegible], 1961, 6[illegible], abstract 5P54 (5P54) ("Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhn.", 1959, no. [illegible], 453-459)

TEXT: The application of high specific pressures on pressing powdery or granulated polymers may cause the loss of their capability of mutual fusion. Opaque products with low strength will be obtained. By determining the lower and upper pressure limit for different temperatures, within which still transparent samples are obtained, a curve can be drawn which indicates that range of temperatures and pressures within which partial or complete autohesion of the material grains occurs and a visible boundary between them disappears (P-T curve). By determining the temperature dependence of the upper pressure limit for some polymers (polyvinyl chloride, polymethyl methacrylate, polystyrene, acetyl cellulose, [illegible]

Card 1/2

23423

S [illegible]

B [illegible]

Some peculiarities of the high...

lose acetobutyrate, cellulose tripropionate, and others [illegible] the construction of the upper branches of the "[illegible]" curve [illegible] structural peculiarities of the polymers and may be used [illegible] method of estimating the relative [illegible] of [illegible] same method was also applied to estimate structural change [illegible] polyvinyl chloride during the process of [illegible] Khimiia, 1959, no. 4, 14100) [Abstracter's note: Complete [illegible]

Card 2/2

SOV/20-[illegible]

5(4)
AUTHORS: Igonin, L. A., Ovchinnikov, Yu. V., Kargin, V. A., Academician

TITLE: The Influence of High Pressures on the Dipole Structure of Polymers

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was stated in a paper previously published Ref. [illegible] in the pressing of pulverulent polymers under [illegible] within a certain temperature interval vitrification of the polymer occurs. For a certain temperature the range, within which vitrification of the polymer occurs, is limited by the pressure heights. The assumption was expressed that this phenomenon may be explained by a reduced mobility of the molecule chains of the polymer. In order to examine the means of another independent method, the temperature dependence of the dielectric losses δ was measured at various pressures. Figure 1 shows the mold. Polyvinyl acetate, polymethyl acrylate and polymethyl-methacrylate were pressed. Figure 2 shows the temperature dependence of the [illegible] for polymethyl acrylate at a frequency of [illegible] and pressures

Card 1/3

SOV/20-126-1-34/57

The Influence of High Pressures on the Dielectric Losses in Polymers

There are 4 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastich-
kikh mass
(State Scientific Research Institute for Plastics

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1959

Card 3/3

GVCHINNIKOV, Yu.V.; MINSKER, K.S.; IGONIN, L.A.

Effect of pressures on the cohesion of polypropylene. Vysokom. soed. 2 no.2:306-309 F '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Propene) (Polymers)

27577
S/190/61/003/009/012/014
B124/B101

11.2210

AUTHORS: Igonin, L. A., Ovchinnikov, Yu. V.

TITLE: Change in density [illegible] polystyrene under the influence of high molding pressures

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. [illegible], no. 9, 1961, 1395 - 1400

TEXT: Experiments were performed under conditions resembling those found in operation on samples molded from polyvinyl chloride, polymethyl methacrylate, and polystyrene powders, block polymethyl methacrylate, and block polystyrene glasses at different temperatures and pressures. The density was determined either by hydrostatic weighing or by measuring the flotation temperature. A mixture of sulfuric acid and water was used as flotation liquid. The flotation temperature is a relative quantity since the density depends on the molding conditions. The reciprocal flotation temperature, $1/T_f$, is proportional to the density of the sample. A maximum of $1/T_f$ was found at 500 kg/cm² for samples molded from PVC, polymethyl methacrylate, and bulk polystyrene.

Card 1/[illegible]

Change in density of...

certain level, or whether the material was first heated to a certain temperature and afterwards pressure was applied during the treatment of the polymer is of high importance. The effect of external pressure on the decrease of mobility of the chain is the higher, the more rigid the chain is. The authors thank V. A. Kargin for a discussion. There are 5 figures and 14 references: 7 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The two most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: S. Matsuoka, B. Maxwell, J. Polymer Sci. 32, [illegible], 1958; B. Maxwell, A. Jung, Modern Plastics, 35, 174, 1957.

SUBMITTED: December 21, 1960

Card 3/5

PERSHIN, G.N.; SUVOROV, N.N.; OVCHINNIKOVA, Zh.D.; MILOVANOVA, S.N.; MIKHRINA, A.L.

Synthesis and bacteriostatic activity of some quaternary β-haloidophenoxyethyl ammonium salts [with summary in English]. Farm. i toks. 20 no.4:48-54 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

(AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS,
quaternary β-haloidophenoxyethyl ammonium salts, prep. of & bacteriostatic eff. (Rus))

Ouchinnikova, Zh. D.

Synthesis and fungistatic activity of some derivatives of pentachlorocyclohexanol. N. N. Suvorov, O. N. Pesshin, Zh. D. Ouchinnikova, S. N. Milovanova, and A. L. Mndzhoyan (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem. Pharm. Research Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 27, 1916–9 (1957).—Heating Cl_5C_6OH (I) with 10% excess RCOCl in pyridine 1 hr. on a steam bath, quenching in dil. HCl, and extg. with Et_2O gave the following $RCO_2C_6Cl_5$ (R and m.p. shown): *Me*, 151.5–52°; *Et*, 79–9.5°; *Pr*, 75–6°; *Bu*, 57°; Me_2C, 108.5–106°; *iso-Bu*, 82–3.5°; *Am*, 57–7.4°; *n*-C_6H_{13}, m. 47–7.2°; *n*-C_7H_{15}, 49.7–50°; *n*-C_8H_{17}, 57.5–7.7°; *n*-C_9H_{19}, 61.5°; *Ph*, 162.5–3.5°; $PhCH_2$, 103–3.3°. Heating 0.15 g. I, NaOH, 3.5 ml. H_2O, 1 g. I, and 0.42 g. $ClCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ 1 hr. at 100° gave $Cl_5C_6OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$, m. 109.5–10.5° (EtOH). Keeping 2.66 g. I, 0.66 g. KOH, 1 ml. $ClCH_2Ac$ and 10 ml. EtOH 4 hrs., then refluxing 1 hr., and quenching in aq. Na_2CO_3 gave 0.73 g. $Cl_5C_6OCH_2Ac$, m. 106.5–6.7°; *thiosemicarbazone*, m. 125–6.5°. Similarly *p*-$MeOC_6H_4COCH_2Br$ gave *p*-$MeOC_6H_4COCH_2OC_6Cl_5$, m. 148.5–9.5°. Refluxing I and KOH with $EtCHBrCO_2Me$ in EtOH 3 hrs. gave a moderate yield of $C_6Cl_5OCHEtCO_2Me$, m. 69.5–70° (MeOH). Refluxing 2 g. I with 0.22 ml. $(CH_2Br)_2$ and 0.42 g. KOH in EtOH 4 hrs. gave $(CH_2OC_6Cl_5)_2$, m. 223–3.3° (EtOAc). The activity of the products against human and avian tuberculosis bacilli, acid-resistant saprophytes, microsporum, and other pathogenic fungi are tabulated from expts. *in vitro*. All the products are less active than I. The activity of the esters declines with increasing size of the acid portion of the ester. G. M. Kosolapoff

SUVOROV, N.N.; YAROSLAVTSEVA, Z.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.V.; MOROZOVSKAYA, L.N.; OVCHINNIKOVA, Zh.D.; MURASHEVA, V.S.; MEYHEL'MAN, F.Ye.; VOROB'YEV, M.A.

Synthesis of cortisone from solasodine. Med.prom. 12 no.2:7-11 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(SOLASODINE) (CORTISONE)

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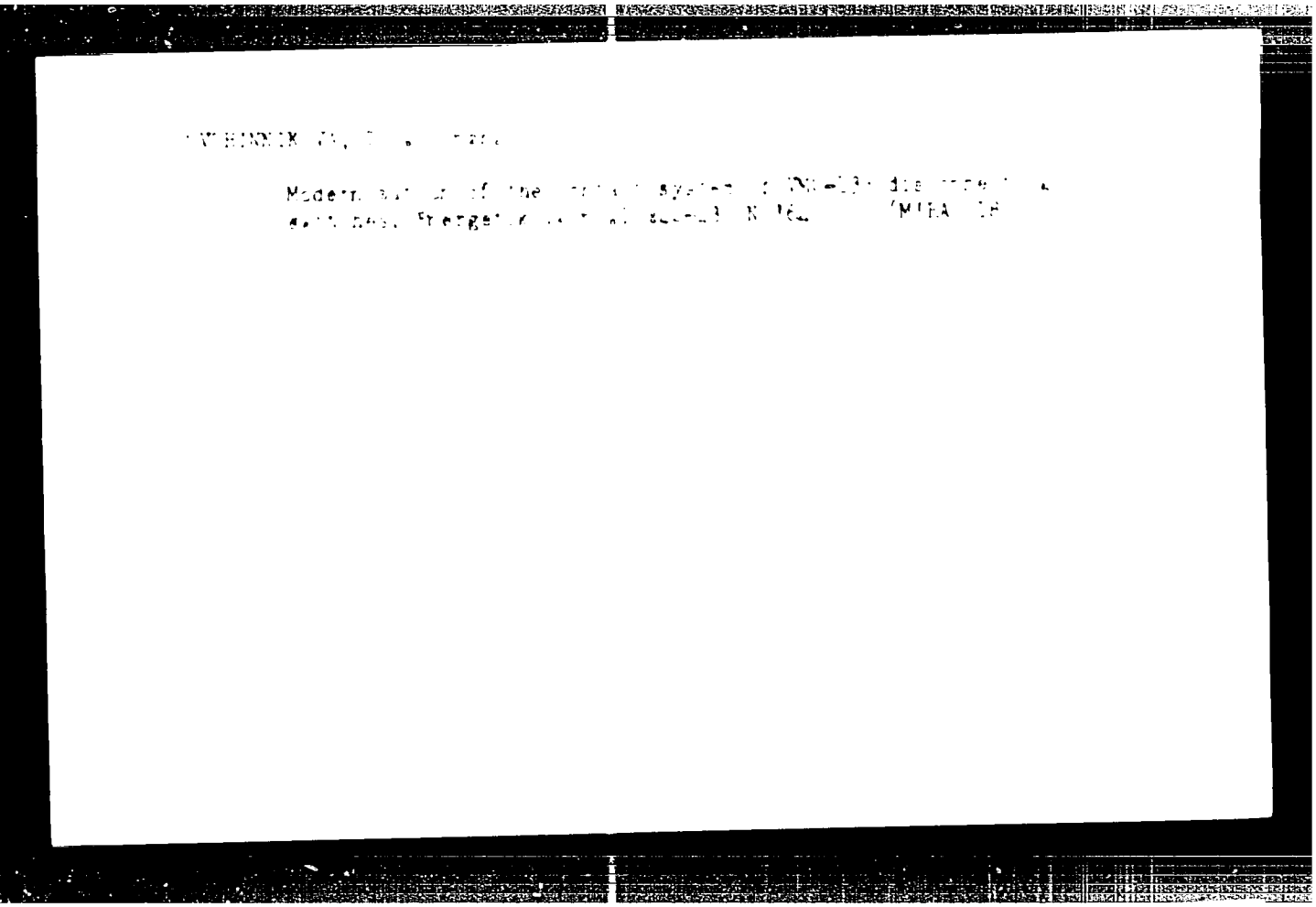
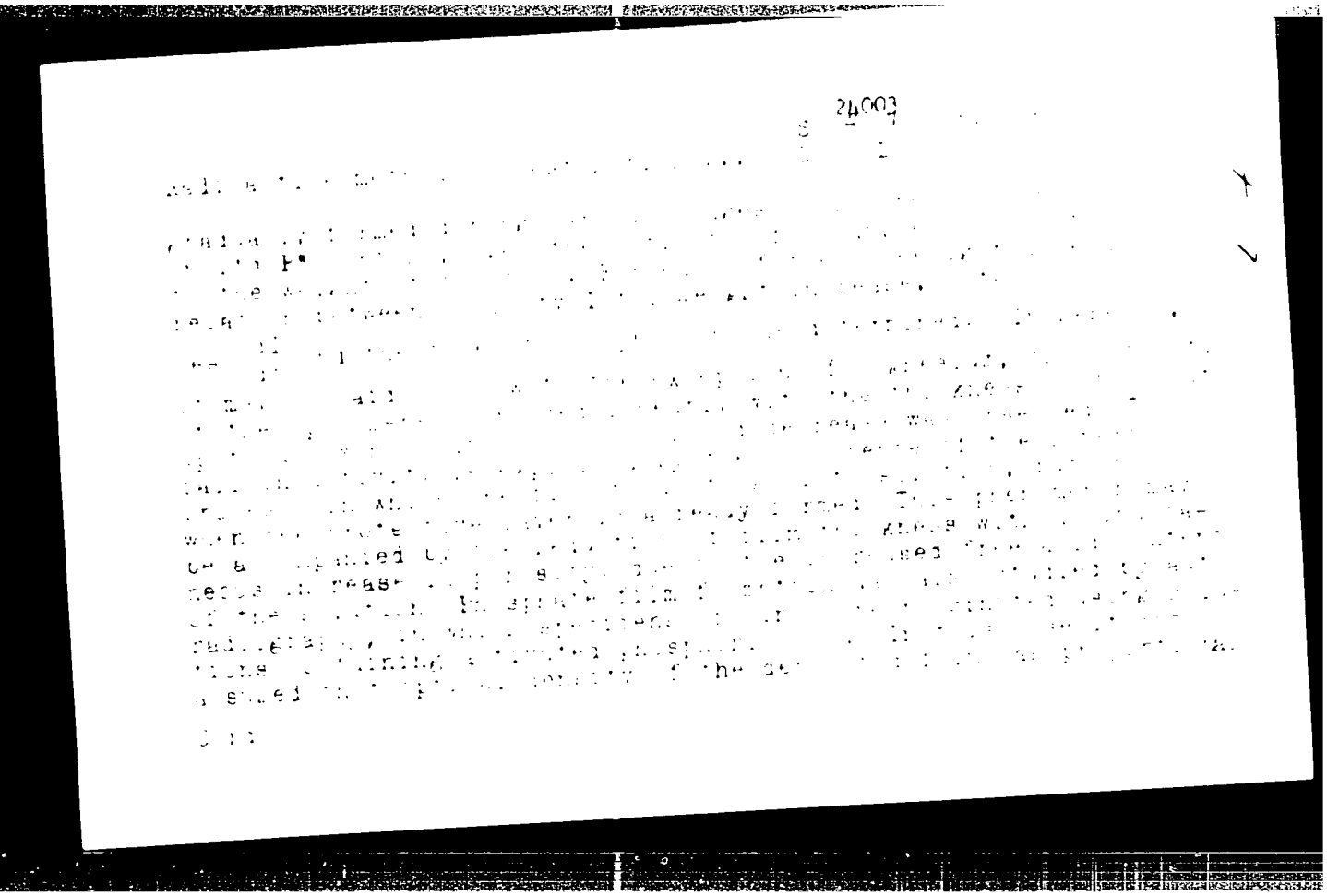
Study of the acid-base interaction between aromatic amines and carboxylic acids by the deuterium exchange method. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.5:1432-1440 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova.
(Amines) (Acids, Organic) (Deuterium)





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(Indole)

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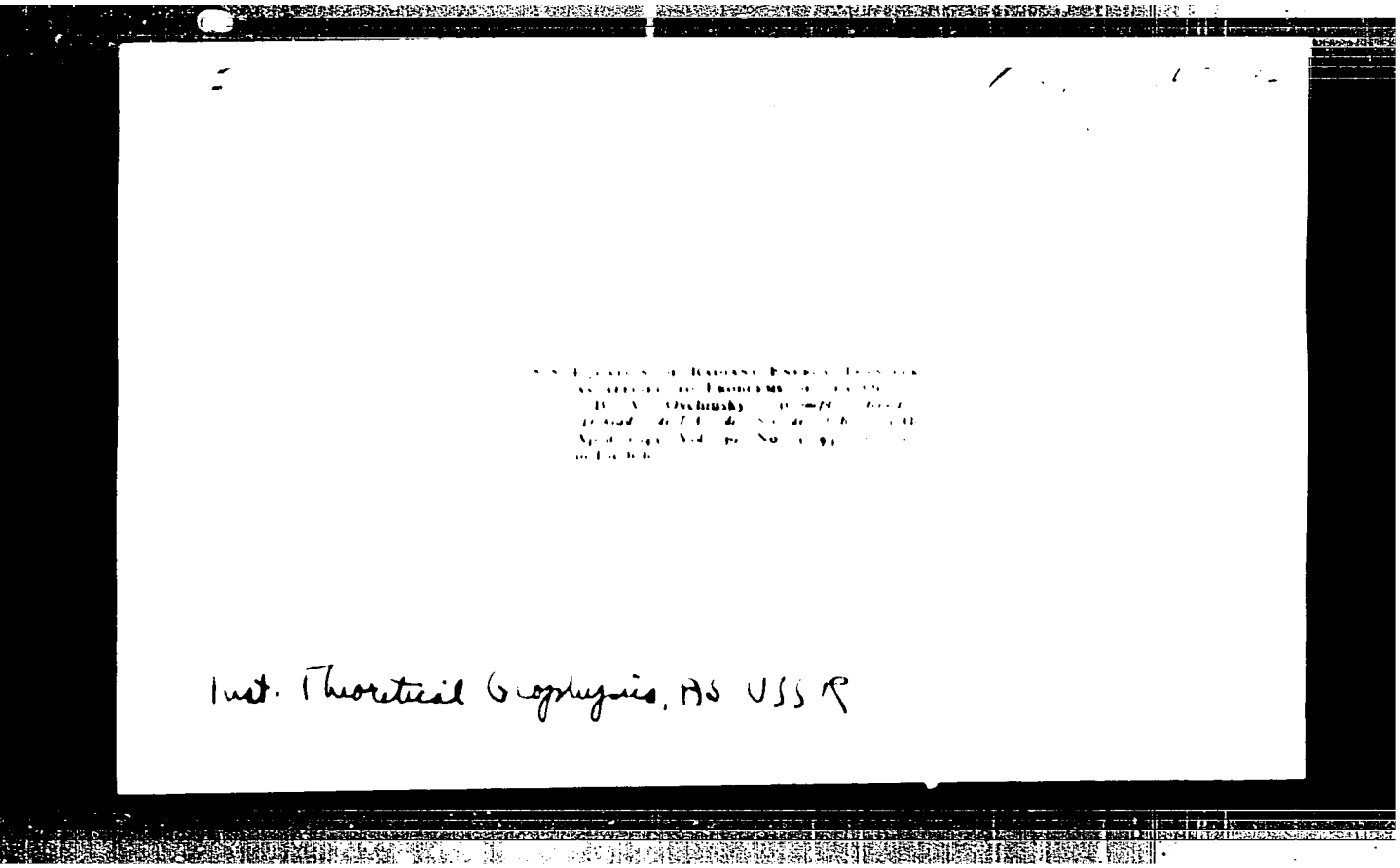
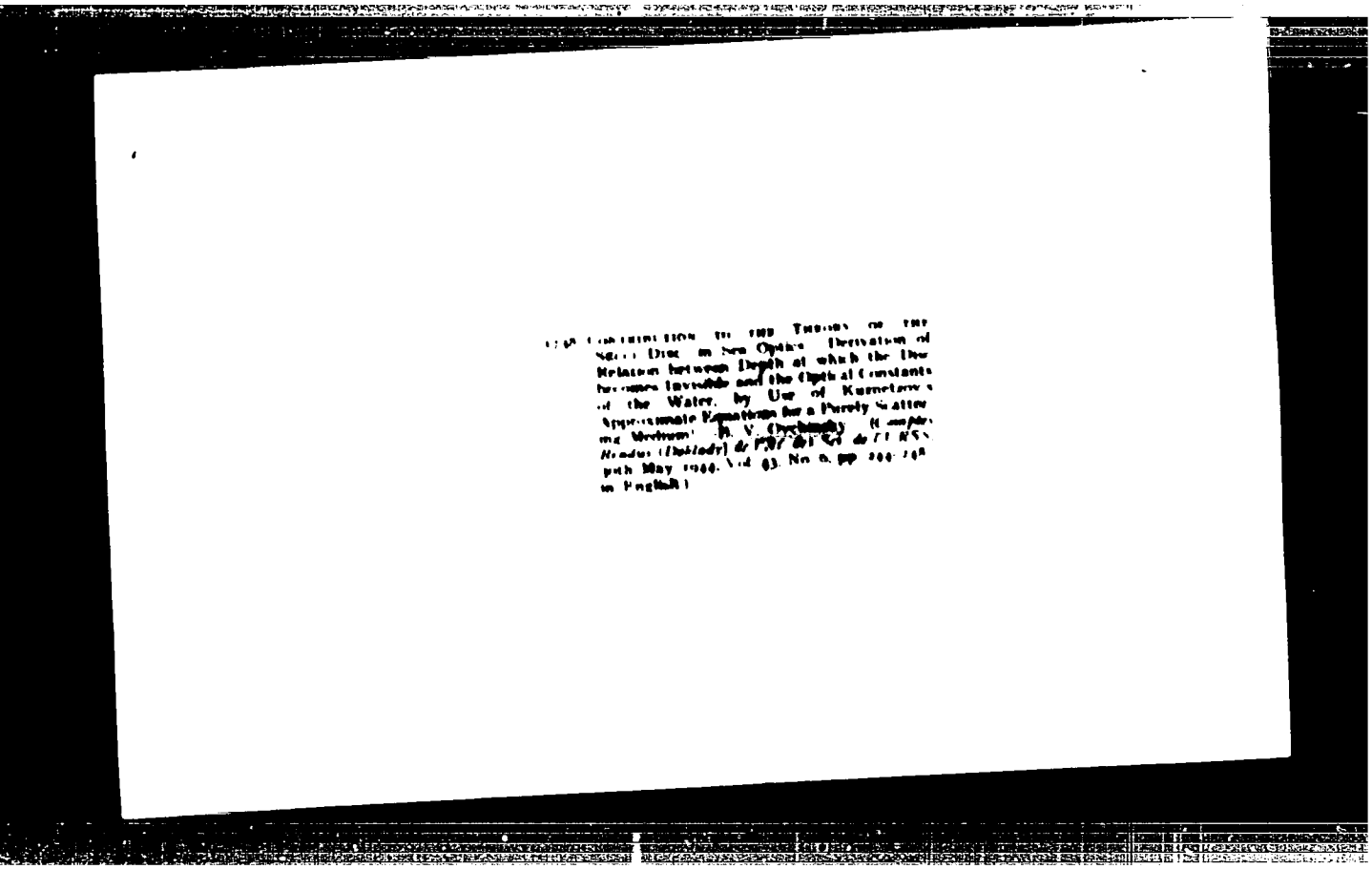


Inst. Theoretical Geophysics, AS USSR



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