USSR / Farm Animals, General Problems Q-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 2, 1958. 7116

Author : V.I. Patrushev, A.V. Polukhina, N.I. Yalovaya,
R.N. Oleneva, I.V. Pavlova, T.I. Batuyeva,
D. Popovich, Yu. Paryshkin
Inst : West Ural University
Title : The Physiological Basis of Increased Productivity of Farm Animals

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Ural'skogo un-ta, 1957, vyp. 15, 3-30

Abstract: Experiments made on calves which were raised on rations with a low, average, and high content of proteins, revealed a better digestion of proteins, nitrogen-free extracts nad carotin, in animals which had received more proteins in their rations. It was also revealed that the stimulation of secretion of gastro intestinal juices

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USSR / Farm Animals, General Problems Q-1

Abs Jour: Ref Shur-Biologiya, No 2, 1958. 7116

Abstract: and a higher metabolism rate are not only due to unconditioned reflexes produced by a specific effect of food, but occur as a result of conditioned reflexes induced by the conditions under which the food had been consumed. In an experimental study of horses the effect of training on the utilization of energy derived from food, on blood composition, acid content of urine, reaction of erythrocyte sedimentation, coagulation of blood, pulse rate, metabolism etc. was revealed. The tremendous importance of training was determined as a factor which affected metabolism, and produced the complex reflexes which affected the essential functions of an organism. Pronounced functional changes were observed as well in large horned cattle when kept on pasturage

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USSR / Farm Animals, General Problems Q-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 2, 1958. 7116

Abstract: grounds. Under these conditions the passage of food through their gastro intestinal tract was accelerated to almost double the usual time. A paradox was observed: A marked low rate of metabolism and a decrease of blood circulation when physical strain was imposed on cows (such as the placing of a sand bag weighing 10-20 percent of the body weight on the shoulders of a cow standing in a stall). Productive, shoice cows showed a higher oxygen content in their blood.

Card 3/3

PAVLOVA, I.V.

Problem of oxidation metabolism in the pulmonary tissue in experimental silicosis [with summary in English]. Vop.med.khim. 4 no.5:359-361 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(SILICOSIS, exper.
eff. of succinic acid on pulm. oxygen.
consumption (Rus))
(SUCCINATES, eff.
on lung oxygen consumption in exper. silicosis (Rus))

LETAVET, A.A., prof., otv. red.; DVIZHKOV, P.P., prof., red.; MOLOKANOV, K.P., prof., red.; IVANOV, V.I., prof., red.; MOROZOV, A.L., prof., red.; ~~PAVLOVA, I.L.,~~ kand. med. nauk, red.; KHUKHRINA, Ye.V., doktor med. nauk, red.; FEDOROVA, V.I., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Symposium on the Problem of Pneumoconiosis; etiology and pathogenesis] Trudy simpoziuma po probleme pnevmokoniozov, 1957; etiologiia i patogenez. Red. kollegiia; A.A. Letavet i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1959. 275 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Simpozium po probleme pnevmokoniozov, 1957. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Letavet). 3. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moskva (for Letavet, Dvizhkov, Ivanov, Pavlova, Fedorova)

(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

PAVLOVA, I.V., kand.med.nauk

Carbohydrate-phosphorus metabolism in the lung tissue of rats in experimental silicosis. Bor'ba s sil. 4:125-127 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)
(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)

LETAVET, A.A., prof.,otv.red.; MOLOKANOV,K.P., prof., red.; DVIZHKOV,P.P., prof.,red.; KHUKHRINA,Ye.V., doktor med. nauk, red.; IVANOV,V.I., prof.,red.; MOROZOV, A.L., prof., red.; PAVLOVA,I.V., kand.med. nauk, red.

[Clinical aspects of pneumoconiosis]Klinika pnevmokoniozov; trudy. Moskva, In-t gigieny truda i profzabolevanii AMN SSSR, 1960. 181 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Simpozium po probleme pnevmokoniozov, Moscow, 1957. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Letavet). 3. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Molokanov).

(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

PAVLOVA, I. V., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Concerning Several Peculiarities of the Metabolism of Phophorus and Calcium in the Young of Cattle." Sverdlovsk, 1960, 15 pp, (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR; Ural State Univ im A. M. Gor'kiy) 150 copies, no price given (KL, 21-60, 121)

UZHANSKIY, Ya.G.; PAVLOVA, I.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: MORDOVSKIY, G.G.;
KIPRIANOVA, N.I., studentka (Sverdlovsk)

Signs of autoagression in the mechanism of blood regeneration.
Pat.fiziol.i eksp.terap. 4 no.4:52-57 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry patofiziologii (zav. - prof. Ya.G.Uzhanskiy)
Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEMORRHAGE) (ERYTHROCYTES) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

PAVLOVA, I. V.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Clinical features of schizophrenia complicated by chronic alcoholism." Moscow, 1961. 15 pp; (Minstry of Public Health RSFSR, Gor'kiy Medical Inst imeni S. M. Kirov); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 204)

PAVLOVA, I.V.

Effect of chronic alcoholism on the course of schizophrenia (the forms with an uninterrupted, fluctuating course of the disease). Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:69-75 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni Gannushkina. Glavnyy vrach - V.N.Rybalka. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. S.G. Zhislin.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (ALCOHOLISM)

PAVLOVA, I.V.

Metabolism of certain amino acids and adenosine triphosphate deamination in the pulmonary tissue. Vop. med. khim. 7 no. 1:21-25 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Biochemical Laboratory of the Institute for Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(LUNGS) (AMINO ACIDS) (ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATES)

PAVLOVA, I.V.

Oxidative metabolism of carbohydrates in pulmonary tissues. Vop. med. khim. 8 no.2:186-192 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(LUNGS) (CARBOHYDRATES METABOLISM)

ZHURAVLEVA, M.V.; PAVLOVA, I.V.; SVININNIKOV, S.G. (Moskva)

Results of active outpatient service for alcoholics in the collective of an industrial plant. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. psikh. 38:302-305 '63 (MIRA 16:11)

PUSHKINA, Nataliya Nikolayevna; PAVLOVA, I.V., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA,
N.I., tekhn.red.

[Biochemical methods of research; manual for physicians-hygienists and occupational disease specialists] Biokhimicheskie metody issledovaniia; rukovodstvo dlia vrachei-gigienistov i profpatalogov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 393 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

*

PAVLOVA, I.V.; FEDOROVA, V.I.

Some aspects of nitrogen and oxidative metabolism in the lungs of experimental animals with silicosis. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.4: 356-362 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Biochimicheskaya laboratoriye i patologoanatomicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SHMAKOV, V.N.; PAVLOVA, I.S.

Significance of the method of isolated contrasting of the duodenum and induced hypotonia in the diagnosis of duodenitis. Vest. rent. i rad. 39 no.5:33-37 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:3

1. 1-ya kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. A.Ya. Gubergrits) i kafedra rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. I.A. Kunin) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

PAVLOVA, I.V.; TSUTSUL'KOVSKAYA, M.Ya.

Experience in the use of frenolon for the treatment of schizophrenia. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.1:125-130 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut psikhiatrii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

LETAVET, A.A., prof., red.; ANTON'YEV, A.A., dots., red.; DROGICHINA,
E.A., prof., red.; KONCHALOVSKAYA, N.M., prof., red.;
PAVLOVA, I.V., doktor med. nauk, red.; POPOVA, T.B., kand.
med. nauk, red.; RABEN, A.S., doktor med. nauk, red.; RABEN,
A.S., doktor med. nauk, red.; RASHEVSKAYA, A.M., prof., red.;
SHATALOV, N.N., kand. med. nauk, red.

[Occupational diseases in the chemical industry] Professional'nye zabolevaniia v khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 322 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Letavet).

L 05819-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) DD

ACC NR: AP6032137 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/009/0041/0044

AUTHOR: Veretinskaya, A. G. (Moscow); Tolgskaya, M. S. (Moscow); Pavlova, I. V. (Moscow) 35

ORG: Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, AMN SSSR (Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR) B

TITLE: Effects of UHF radiation on the nucleic acid content in the lungs of rats with experimental silicosis

SOURCE: Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 9, 1966, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: UHF, medical experiment, nucleic acid, silicosis/UVCh-1 radiation device 10 28

ABSTRACT: Biochemical and histochemical changes occurring in the lungs during UHF field radiation were investigated. A UVCh-4 device operating continuously at 40 Mc was used. The effects of the UHF field on the development of silicosis and on the nuclei-acid content in lungs of rats examined were studied, and calculated in milligram-percentages of phosphorus per dry weight of the lung. The appearance of new cell formations during silicosis was determined experimentally. UHF radiation

Card 1/2 UDC: 616, 24-003, 662-092, 9-085, 846-07;616, 24-008, 939, 633, 2-074

L 05819-67

ACC NR: AP6032137

was found to retard development of silicosis. Experiments showed that the macrophagic functions of histocytes increased, their fibroblastic functions decreased after UHF radiation, and as a result, the collagen synthesis was retarded. Quartz discharge from the organism is considered to increase under the effect of UHF radiation, which shows the favoragle effect of the latter on the course of the silicosis process. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 06, 07/ SUBM DATE: 02Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003/

Card 2/2 egh

ACC NR: AP6032135 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/009/0032/0036

AUTHOR: Karamzina, N. M. (Moscow); Pavlova, I. V. (Moscow)

ORG: Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, AMN SSSR (Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Oxidation processes in lungs of rats after poisoning with various beryllium compounds

SOURCE: Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 9, 1966, 32-36

TOPIC TAGS: animal physiology, respiratory system, enzyme, poison effect, rat , beryllium compound, aluminum compound

ABSTRACT: The comparative effect of poisoning with various beryllium compounds on pulmonary oxidation processes in white rats was studied. A single dose of beryllium oxide or a mixture of equal parts metallic beryllium and aluminum introduced intratracheally caused a sharp increase in the weight of lungs of experimental animals and inhibited the oxidation of alpha-ketoglutaric and malic acids by pulmonary tissue enzymes. After poisoning with beryllium-aluminum alloys, pulmonary oxidation processes were much less affected, apparently because of the

UDC: 616.24-003.669.725-092.9-07:616.24--008.922.1

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6032135

altered physical and chemical properties of the beryllium alloy. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 12Dec64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

VINOGRADOV, A.V.; PAVLOVA, I.V.

Interaction of oxalate complexes of niobium and tantalum with hexamminocobalt chloride. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.2807-2811 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

PATRUSEV, V.I.; BATUYEVA, T.I.; BOGOMOLOV, N.A.; GANYUSHKINA, S.M.;
NAUMOV, M.P.; PAVLOVA, I.V.; PARYSHKIN, Yu.A.; POLUKHINA, A.V.;
SILANT'YEVA, K.G.; SUGANOVA, N.M.

Experiments in physiological evaluation of food rations. Uch.zap.
UrGU no.31:3-16 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Cattle--Feeding and feeds) (Proteins)

ARSEN'YEVA, Ye.V.; PAVLOVA, I.V.

[Handbook on laboratory work in physics; section: Electricity] Rukovodstvo k laboratornym rabotam po fizike; razdel: Elektrichestvo. Sost. E.V.Arsen'yeva, I.V.Pavlova. Leningrad, 1962. 82 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Leningrad. Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki. Kafedra fiziki.

PAVLOVA, I.V. (Moskva)

Fifth International Biochemical Congress. Gig.truda i prof.
zab. 6 no.5:55-56 My'62. (MIRA 16:8)
(BIOCHEMISTRY--CONGRESSES)

PAVLOVA, K.A.

PAVLOVA, K.A.: "Some problems of the transformation of aromatic hydrocarbons with preliminary hydrogenation". Moscow, 1955. Acad Sci USSR, East Siberian Affiliate. Inst of Chemistry, Laboratory of Liquid Fuel and Catalysis. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No 45, 5 November 1955. Moscow.

PAVLOVA, K. A.

The composition of the products of destructive hydrogenation of benzene over tungsten-nickel sulfides and alumina. I. V. Kalechits and K. A. Pavlova. *Trudy Vostochno-Sibir. Filiala, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Khim.* 1956, No. 4, 81-6.—The authors compare the effect of com. catalyst composed of 25% WS_2 and 5% NiS deposited on alumina, with that of pure WS_2 or MoS_2 on the hydrogenation, isomerization, and cleavage during the hydrogenation of benzene. The expts. are carried out in autoclaves with stirrers at initial H pressure of 140-50 atm. later increased to 300-50 at temps. 420, 450 and 500° ± 3°, the 500° being used mainly to study the cleavage. The duration of each expt. is 3 hrs. The catalyst is used in the form of tablets. The paraffin-naphthene hydrocarbons are detd. by chromatography, the butane-pentane parts by fractional distn. Identified products are 2-methylbutane, pentane, cyclopentane, 2-methylpentane, 3-methylpentane, hexane, methylcyclopentane, cyclohexane, and unchanged benzene. Analyzing the results obtained at 420°, the hydrogenation activity of the different catalysts is WS_2-NiS-Al_2O_3 (I) > WS_2 (II) > MoS_2 (III) > WS_2 on terrane (IV) > Ni-Al_2O_3 (V); the isomerization activity IV > II > III > V > I; the cleavage activity V > IV > III > II > I. The same relation of activities exists for I, II, and III at 450 and 500°. Since most strongly hydrogenating catalysts are also strongly isomerizing, I is an exception. The optimum hydrogenation temp. of benzene in the presence of I is 450°. 10 references.

N. Vasileff

1/1

PAVLOVA, K. A.

3

The consecutive reactions during the destructive hydrogenation of benzene. 7 I. V. Kalechits and K. A. Pavlova. Trudy Vostochno-Sibir. Filiala, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Khim. 1956, No. 4, 87-93.—The destructive hydrogenation of benzene is considered as consecutive reaction of hydrogenation to cyclohexane, its isomerization to methylcyclopentane followed by cleavage and formation of aliphatic hydrocarbons. Assuming that the hydrogenation, isomerization and cleavage are first order reactions and using some experimentally found values, the authors offer math. equations which, when plotted, agree fairly well with the experimentally found yield curves. It is considered proven that during the destructive hydrogenation of benzene, the direct cleavage of the formed cyclohexane is improbable without being preceded by isomerization to methylcyclopentane. 8 references. N. Vasileff

4E4j

1/1

PAVLOVA, K. A.

The change of catalytic effects in relation to the physical properties of WS_2 with its deactivation. I. V. Kalechits, K. A. Pavlova, and S. M. Samoilov. Trudy Vostochno-Sibir. Filiala, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Khim. 1956, No. 4, 124-9.—By hydrogenation of C_6H_6 with fresh or already deactivated WS_2 by a standardized procedure and identifying the resulting products, it is found that the hydrogenating ability of the catalyst exhibits a major change, while the cleavage activity is a lesser one, and the isomerization capability is changed to a minor degree. X-ray studies indicate a slow recrystn. to the nonactive hexagonal form of WS_2. Specific surface and the distribution of pore sizes of the catalysts are studied by the adsorption isotherms of N at the temp. of liquid N. It is found that the vol. of pores of the deactivated WS_2 is 1.8 times less than that of the fresh one. The major change of pore vol. is due to the decrease of pores with a radius 20-80 A. Deactivation of the catalyst is considered to be the result of the recrystn. and the decrease of pore vol. 4 references. N. V.

5

4E4j

KALECHITS, I.V.; PAVLOVA, K.A.; SAMOYLOV, S.M.

Effect of the recrystallization of the WS_2 catalyst on its hydrogenating and isomerizing activities. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.18:81-86 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Tungsten sulfide)

KALECHITS, I.V.; PAVLOVA, K.A.

Composition of products of toluene destructive hydrogenation in the presence of high temperature catalysts. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil.AN SSSR no.38:15-18 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Toluene) (Hydrogenation) (Catalysts)

PAVLOVA, K.A.; KALECHITS, I.V.

Composition of products of o- and m-xylene destructive hydrogenation in the presence of tungsten sulfide. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.38:19-24 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Xylene) (Hydrogenation) (Tungsten sulfides)

33602
S/678/61/000/038/001/009
A057/A126

11.0160

AUTHORS: Kalechits, I.V., Pavlova, K.A., Kaliberdo, L.M., Skvortsova, G.G., Bogdanova, T.A., Sidorov, R.I , Trotsenko, Z.P.

TITLE: On the chemism of transformations of bi-cyclic hydrocarbons under conditions of destructive hydrogenation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vostochno Sibirskiy filial. Trudy. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 38, Moscow, 1961. Prevrashcheniya aromaticheskikh uglevodorodov v protsesse destruktivnoy gidrogenizatsii., 31 - 57

TEXT: Laboratory experiments on destructive hydrogenation of naphthalene, tetralin, and decalin were carried out under semi-industrial conditions in presence of industrial catalysts. The composition of the products obtained was classified, 17 single hydrocarbons were separated, and 11 more determined by spectrum analysis. It is shown that transformations of bi-cyclic hydrocarbons occur in the presence of tungsten catalysts and in vapor-phase processes preferably by consecutive hydrogenation isomerization, and final splitting. The transformations observed are explained by the carbenium-ionic the-

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S/678/61/000/038/001/009
A057/A126

On the chemism of ....

ory, and schemes for transformations of bi-cyclic hydrocarbons in vapor- and liquid-phase processes presented. In the present paper a discussion is presented of the problem oftransformations of polycyclic hydrocarbons with a review of appropriate literature data. Among the problems to be solved is the question, whether a direct splitting of the ring is possible in hydrocarbons of the tetralin, tetrahydroanthracene, etc. type, or whether isomerization occurs before and which bonds and by what reasons are most easily split. This and related problems were investigated before. Experiments were carried out too, with a powdered Fe-semicoke catalyst at 470°C, 450 atm, 3 h and 10% catalyst. The products obtained were separated by fractional distillation, and the remainder chromatographically treated over silica gel [types МСМ(MSM), or КСМ(KSM)]. After separating methane-naphthenic and aromatic fractions, narrow cuts were prepared by fractional distillation. The cuts were specified by n_D^{20} and d_4^{20} values, and some also by Raman spectra [taken on an ИСП-51 (ISP-51) spectrograph]. The amount of cyclohexane and homologues, and of bicyclic hydrocarbons containing hexamethylene rings were determined by D.D. Zelinskiy's method of dehydrogenation catalysis. The content of paraffinic and monocyclic naphthenic hydrocarbons was determined by means of specific refraction R_D and molecular

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33604
S/678/61/000/038/003/009
A057/A126

5.3300

AUTHORS: Pavlova, K.A., Kalechits, I.V.

TITLE: Destructive hydrogenation of methyl naphthalenes in the presence of a WS_2 catalyst

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial. Trudy. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 38, Moscow, 1961. Prevrashcheniya aromaticheskikh uglevodorodov v protsesse destruktivnoy gidrogenizatsii., 61 - 67

TEXT: In the present experiments naphthalene, α-, and β-methylnaphthalene were hydrogenated in the presence of a WS_2 catalyst (30% by weight of the hydrocarbon), in a 1 l autoclave (with stirrer), at 140 atm initial hydrogen pressure, 420°C and 3 h contact time. The aromatic and naphthenic fraction of the product was separated first chromatographically and then by fractional distillation into narrow cuts. The composition was determined by the refraction indices, and by dehydrogenation by Zelinskiy's method. In the calculations the absence of monocyclic naphthenes was assumed. Four parallel runs

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A057/A126

Destructive hydrogenation ....

were carried out with each hydrocarbon and only a low content of high hydrocarbons observed in the products. Prevalent in the methane-naphtenic fraction are isomerized hydrocarbons of the series of bicyclo-(0,3,3)-octane, and bicyclo-(0,3,4)-nonane. By an exhaustive dehydrogenation of the aromatic fraction of the methyl naphthalene hydrogenation product the present authors determined that hydrogen addition occurs quicker in the non-substituted ring. Hence the same regularities were observed as with other catalysts. Thus the obtained results demonstrate that the introduction of a methyl substitute accelerates hydrogenation, isomerization, and splitting processes respectively, and regularities observed in monocyclic hydrocarbons are valuable also for bicyclic hydrocarbons. The content of aromatic hydrocarbons was in the hydrogenation product of naphthalene 50.5%, of α-methyl naphthalene 48.2%, and of β-methyl naphthalene 34.9%. Comparing experimental data a small accelerating effect of the methyl substitute if in α-position is shown, but an intensive effect if in β-position. The authors explain this effect by the carbenium ionic theory. It can be seen that by an introduction of methyl in α-position, in spite of adding a tertiary atom, the number of easily to realize possibilities of bond splitting does not change. Introduction of methyl group in β-position adds two easily to realize variants of bond splitting, in spite of the stronger

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S/081/62/000/017/072/102
B156/B186

AUTHORS: Kalechits, I. V., ~~Pavlova, K. A.,~~ Kaliberdo, L. M., Skvortsova, G. G., Bogdanova, T. A., Sidorov, R. I., Trotsenko, Z. P.

TITLE: The chemical affinity of bicyclic hydrocarbon transformations under conditions of destructive hydrogenation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1962, 471, abstract 17M144 (Tr. Vost.-Sib. fil. Sib. otd. AN SSSR, no. 38, 1961, 31 - 57)

TEXT: Experiments on the destructive hydrogenation of naphthalene, tetralin, and decalin in a rotating half-liter autoclave are described. The conditions were almost the same as those in industrial processes, and industrial catalysts were used. Group composition, and in a number of cases individual features of hydrogenation products, were established. It is proved that, in the presence of tungsten catalysts, bicyclic hydrocarbons are mostly transformed by successive hydrogenation reactions, followed by isomerization and finally by splitting. It is most likely that

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B156/B186

The chemical affinity of...

the rings split along the links with the other rings. When an Fe-catalyst is present process conditions in the liquid phase are dominated by the transformations that characterize the thermal process without a catalyst, which are mostly due to the splitting of the link with the benzene ring but which mostly occur without intermediate isomerization of the hydrogenated ring. Methods of transforming bicyclic hydrocarbons under vapor and liquid phase process conditions are proposed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

VARAKSIN, Vladimir Ivanovich; PAVLOVA, K.A., red.

[Advantages of uniting heating boilers in one organization] Chto daet ob"edinenie otopitel'nykh kotel'nykh v odnoi organizatsii. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 37 p. (MIRA 18:3)

PAVLOVA. K.A.; PANTELEYEVA, B.D.; DERYAGINA. E.N.; KALECHITS. I.V.

Effect of nonstoichiometric sulfur on the activity of sulfide catalysts. Kin.i kat. 6 no.3:493-498 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza, Angarsk.

PAVLOVA, K.

Crimping and pleating of fabrics. Prom.koop. no.11:21-24 N '55.
(MLRA 9:5)

(Dressmaking)

PAVLOVA, K.

New developments in the organization of socialist competition. (MIRA 17:11)
Avt. transp. 42 no.7:6-8 Jl '64.

1. Predsedatel' Moskovskogo oblastnogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabotnikov svyazi, rabochikh avtotransporta i shosseynykh dorog.

KOLODEY, Anton Pavlovich, inzh.; PAVLOVA, Klara Artem'yevna,
inzh.; BOGUSLAVSKIY, Leontiy Davydovich, kand. tekhn.
nauk; BERNSHTEYN, Yevgeniy Iosifovich, inzh.;
KISLINSKIY, Yan Vladimirovich, inzh.; KIRPICHNIKOV,
Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; IVANOV,
Valentin Pavlovich, inzh.; KUTUKOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich,
arkh.; DEMENT'YEV, Anatoliy Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk

[Handbook on maintenance of apartment houses] Rukovodstvo
po tekhnicheskoi ekspluatatsii zhilykh zdanii. Moskva,
Stroiizdat. Pt.2. 1965. 291 p. (MIRA 18:7)

PAVLOVA, K.I.

Effect of corn monocultures on the dynamics of some insect pests. Vop. ekol. 7:125-126 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy, Leningrad.
(Vasil'evka District--Corn (Maize)--Diseases and pests)
(Vasil'evka District--Insects, Injurious and beneficial)

PAVLOVA, K.K.; SUBOCH, V.V.

Evaluation of base flow on swampy drainage areas. Trudy GGI no.122:120-130 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

VSEVOLOZHSKIY, V.A ; PAVLOVA, K.K.

Characteristics of the formation of subsurface flow into rivers in the Pur region. Trudy GGI no.114:171-179 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

Pavlova, K. L.

4
1-4E2c

Preparation of high-grade potash from sodium carbonate-potassium carbonate solutions of the alumina industry. A. A. Sokolovskii, T. I. Kuznetsova, and K. L. Pavlova. *Khim. Nauka i Prom.* 2, 533-4(1957).—Tech. processes for the recovery of high-grade K_2CO_3 from alumina solns. are suggested. The 1st stage of evapn. continued to satn. The 2nd stage consisted of 2 steps: heating to 150°, crystg. Na_2CO_3 and then at 75° crystg. Na_2CO_3 + K_2CO_3 and satg. the soln. with $Na_2CO_3.H_2O$ + K_2CO_3 + $K_2CO_3.Na_2CO_3$, d. 1.51. In the 3rd stage the soln. was evapd. at 100° to satn. with $K_2CO_3.1.5H_2O$ + $K_2CO_3.Na_2CO_3$ + K_2SO_4, d. 1.62; the crystd. double salt and K_2SO_4 was returned to the cycle. The mother liquor from the 3rd stage was either evapd. at 25° and $K_2CO_3.1.5H_2O$ crystd. or dried and heated to 500° in air and treated with H_2O at 25°. The soln. was evapd. at 75-100° crystg. a part of K_2CO_3, and the rest at 25°; the mother liquor was returned to the 3rd stage. L. B.

PAVLOVA, K. L.

SOKOLOVSKIY, A.A.; KUZNETSOVA, T.I.; PAVLOVA, K.L.

Obtaining high-quality potash from waste soda-potash solutions from production of alumina. Khim.nauka i prom. 2 no.4:533-534 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskoy promyshlennosti.

(Potash) (Alumina)

ZECHIKHIN, Boris Semenovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dotsenta; PAVLOVA, Korneliya Nikolayevna, studentka-diplomnitsa

Magnetic field in the air gap of an inductor machine with a comb-type toothed zone. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.8:907-916 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskaya ordena Lenina aviatsionnyy institut.

ПАВЛОВА, К.Н.

PAVLOVA, K.N. (Zagorsk, Moskovskaya oblast')

Behind closed doors. Zdorov'e 4 no.3:13 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(APARTMENT HOUSES--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

TITKOV, N.P.; BOGDANOVA, Z.S.; KRUGLIKOV, M.M.; OZOLIN, L.T.; PAVLOVA, K.S.;
SHAPIRO, R.B.

Research carried on by the Institute of Mechanical Mineral
Processing on iron ore dressing. Obog. rud 2 no.5:42-50
'57. (MIRA 11:11)
(Metallurgical research) (Iron ores) (Ore dressing)

SOV/137-58-7-14015

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p4 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pavlova, K. S.

TITLE: Beneficiation of the Iron Ores of Kostomuksha in the Mezhozero Deposit of Karelia (Obogashcheniye zheleznykh rud Kostomukshskogo Mezhozerskogo mestorozhdeniy Karelii)

PERIODICAL: [Tr.] Vses. n.-i. i proyektn. in-ta mekhan. obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh, 1957, Nr 102, pp 142-151

ABSTRACT: Mineralogical analyses of 8 samples show that the ores of the Kostomuksha deposit constitute magnetite and hematite-magnetite varieties with a high quartz and silicate content, and that there is an intimate concretion of the magnetite and hematite with gangue minerals. Fe content is 39.4-30%. The investigations show that these ores are susceptible to successful beneficiation by magnetic separation with comminution in 2 or 3 stages, the initial size being 6-0mm, the final being 0.1-0 mm (93-95% -0.074 mm), and the intermediate 0.5-0 mm. To dress the hematite-magnetite ore, a procedure employing combined magnetic and gravitational concentration is recommended. This yields a concentrate with 61-62% Fe, with a recovery of ~90%

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SOV/137-58-7-14015

Beneficiation of the Iron Ores of Kostomuksha (cont.)

of the Fe. To obtain a concentrate with 62-63% Fe it is necessary to eliminate the second magnetic separation step in the first stage of beneficiation, the concentrate being obtained only after fine grinding of the entire middlings. Mineralogical analysis of the ores of the Mezhozero deposit shows that ores to be magnetites with medium to fine dissemination of the magnetite and the gangue minerals. Fe content is 36.8-35.6%, silicon 42.1-43.5%. Recommended for these ores is a procedure for magnetic separation on separators having a weak magnetic field, an initial size of 3.0 or 0.5-0 mm, and a concentrate of 61-62% Fe, with recovery of 88% of the Fe.

A. Sh.

1. Iron ores--Analysis 2. Iron ores--Test results

Card 2/2

PAVLOVA, K.V.; YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B.

Kinetics of the reaction of iodide oxidation by potassium chlorate in the presence of rhenium. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.5:1027-1032 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 57061-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5012967

UR/0078/65/010/005/1027/1032
542.943:541.128:546.15—128.2

AUTHOR: Pavlova, K. V.; Yatsimirskiy, K. B.

14

TITLE: Kinetics of the oxidation of iodide by potassium chlorate in the presence of rhenium

11

B

27

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 1027-1032

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium oxidation catalyst, chlorate ion, iodide ion, catalytic oxidation

ABSTRACT: The kinetics and mechanism of the oxidation of the iodide ion by the chlorate ion in the presence of rhenium compounds was investigated. The reaction studied was $ClO_3^- + 6I^- + 6H^+ \longrightarrow Cl^- + 3I_2 + 3H_2O$, catalyzed by divalent rhenium. The reaction rate was studied as a function of the concentrations of the reacting components, and was found to be different in the two solutions studied, 0.16 *N* HCl and 0.64 *N* H_2SO_4. The sensitivity of the catalytic reaction depends on the state of divalent rhenium in sulfuric and hydrochloric acid; it is less when stable complexes of Re(II) are formed, as in the HCl medium, because the fraction of the cata-

Card 1/2

L 57061-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012967

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lytically active equilibrium concentration of Re(II) is thus decreased. The lack of a linear relationship between the reaction rate and the Re(II) concentration may be due to the formation of dimeric complexes of Re(II), as in 0.64 *N* H_2SO_4. The authors postulate that the above oxidation reaction involves the formation of the activated complex $[ClO_3ReI]$ with the participation of Re(II), ClO_3-, and I^-, since the reaction rate does not vary linearly with the concentrations of these reagents. If the mechanism is assumed to be

$$I^- + Re^{2+} + ClO_3- \xrightarrow{Fast} [ClO_3ReI] \xrightarrow{Slow} I_2 + Re^{2+} + ClO_2-,$$

the reaction rate is given by the equation $d[I_2]/dt = K_2[ClO_3ReI] = K_2[M]$, where K_2 is the rate constant of the decomposition of the intermediate compound. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 table, and 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

dm

Card 2/2

PAVLOVA, L.

About good people. Okh. truda i sots. strakh. no.6:91-93 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:10)
(Industrial hygiene)

PAVLOVA, L. (Lyudinovo, Kaluzhskoy obl.)

Man lives among people. Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.7:6-7 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Lyudinovo—Machinery industry workers) (Socialist competition)
(Labor discipline)

PAVLOVA, L. (Sokol, Vologodskoy obl.)

The workman is studying. Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.13:24-25 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Sokol (Vologda Province)--Evening and continuation schools)

PAVLOVA, I.

How to measure this wealth. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.19:43-44 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Amateur art activities)

PAVLOVA, L. (Klintsy)

In the Klintsy community centers. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.1:32-
33 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Klintsy—Community centers)

PAVLOVA, L. (Bryansk - Moskva)

A worker and stage-director. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.13:35 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Bryansk—Amateur theatricals)

PAVLOVA, L.

Formation and use of a consumers' good's fund. Fin.SSSR 20 no.3: 63-66 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(Russia--Manufactures)

PAVLOVA, L.A

Pa

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Regulation of carbohydrate metabolism in hypertension. N. A. Tolubeeva and L. A. Pavlova (Pavlov Med. Inst., Leningrad). *Klin. Med.* 23, No. 10/11, 59-63(1945). The blood sugar was detd. after 13-14 hrs. of hunger, then 100 g. cane sugar and 200 cc. water were given to hypertensive patients and the blood sugar was followed for 3 hrs. From the initial value of 80-90 mg. % the blood sugar rose within 0.5 hr. to 140 mg. %, then dropped slowly over 2 hrs. to the initial level, and then to a mildly hypoglycemic level in healthy subjects. In hypertensive cases (various degrees of arteriosclerosis) some $^2/_3$ of these patients showed definite deviations from normal. There was a tendency toward a prolonged and pronounced hyperglycemia, although no definite relationship between the lack of sugar regulation and clinical symptoms could be established. This lack of regulation is connected with disturbed neurohormonal activity. G. M. Kosolapoff

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PAVLOVA, L. A.,

Azomethanes I. Hydrolysis reaction of azomethanes. B. A. PoraY-Koshits, V. S. Shevchenko, and L. A. Pavlova (Leningrad Technol. Inst.) J. Gen. Chem. (USSR) 17, [illegible] (19[illegible])
(in Russian)/

For description of process see biblio of B. A. Porai-Koshits.

PAVLOVA,,L. A.

Mbr., Lab. Org. Chem. Leningrad Tech. Inst., im. Lensovet, -c1949-.

"Research on the Conversion of Pinacols with Substituted Acetylene Radicals: V. Synthesis and Conversion of Diphenyl-Methyl-Phenylacetylenyl-Ethylene Glycol," Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 19, No. 5, 1949;

Synthesis and Conversion of Methyl-Diphenyl-Phenylacetylenyl-Ethylene-Glycol (Symmetrical) (2,3,5-Truphenyl-Pentyne-4 diol-2,3)," ibid.

PAVLOVA, L. A.

USSR

Transformations of the pinacols with substituted acetylene radicals. VI. Synthesis and transformation of sym-methyldiphenyl(phenylethynyl)ethylene glycol (2,3,5-triphenyl-4-pentyne-2,3-diol). E. D. Venus-Danilova and L. A. Pavlova (Leningrad Technol. Inst.). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 19, No. 9, a107-210 (1949) (English translation).—See *C.A.* 44, 3172*e*. B. J. C.

C H

10

Transformations of pinacols with substituted acetylenic radicals. VII. Synthesis and transformations of methyldiphenyl(*tert*-butylethynyl)ethylene glycol. E. D. Venus-Danilova and L. A. Pavlova (Lensovet Technol. Inst., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) **20**, 82-91(1950); cf. *C.A.* **44**, 3472*e*. Addn. of methylbenzoin (from benzil and MeMgI) in Et_2O to *tert*-BuC : CMgBr, stirring 2 days at room temp., and refluxing 1 day, gave 50% *MePhC(OH)C(OH)PhC : CCMe₃*, m. 63-5° (after standing 1.5 years), b_1 160-3°. Refluxing the glycol with 10 parts 30% H_2SO_4 3 hrs. gave 44.8% *3,3-diphenyl-6,6-dimethyl-4-heptyn-2-one*, m. 79-80° (from petr. ether) (*semicarbazone*, m. 202-3°), and 50% crude *unsatd. keto alc.* which remained as mother liquor after crystn. of the above ketone; if 20% H_2SO_4 is used for the isomerization, the yield of the ketone drops to 10%. The crude keto alc. could not be distd. without decompn. (loss of H_2O and possibly other changes); its oxidation with $KMnO_4$ gave AcPh, benzil, BzOH, traces of HCO_2H, and Me_3CCO-CO_2H. Clean-cut dehydration of this alc. was accomplished by heating it to 155° with an equal vol. of Ac_2O 1.5 hrs., which yielded 50% *2,3-diphenyl-6,6-dimethyl-1,3-heptadien-5-one*, $b_{0.4}$ 170-9° (*semicarbazone*, m. 204-5°). The structure was confirmed by oxidation with $KMnO_4$ to benzil, HCO_2H, and Me_3CCOCO_2H. G. M. K.

PAVLOVA, L. A.

"A Study of Transformations of Pinacones with Substituted Acetylenic Radicals. VIII. Synthesis and Transformations of Trimethylphenylacetylenyl Ethylene Glycol (2,3-Dimethyl-5-phenylpentyne-4-diol-2,3)." by E. D. Venus-Danilova, V. I. Serkova, and L. A. Pavlova (p. 2210)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1951, Volume 21, no. 12

PAVLOVA, L.A

Transformations of primary-tertiary glycols of acetylenic series I. 2,4-Diphenyl-3-butyne-1,2-diol. L. A. Pavlova. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 25, 1171 [illegible] translation).—See C.A. 50, 4809c.

B. M. R.

PAVLOVA, L.A.

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Transformations of primary-tertiary glycols of acetylenic series. I. Transformations of 2,4-diphenyl-3-butyne-1,2-diol. L. A. Pavlova (Lensovet Technol. Inst., Leningrad). CH Zhur. ~~Obshchei Khim.~~ 25, 1521-6(1955).—The Iotsich reaction of BzCH$_2$OH with PhC:CH gave 65% *2,4-diphenyl-3-butyne-1,2-diol* (I), m. 106-7° (cf. Chelpanova and Libman, *C.A.* 49, 8887*e*). I (5 g.) and 5.6 g. HgCl$_2$ in 65 ml. EtOH heated to reflux 1 hr. gave 3 g. yellow solid (II), m. 109-10°. The same formed in lower yield when a smaller proportion of HgCl$_2$ was used. II was identified as *2,4-diphenylfuran*. I heated with 12% alc. H$_2$SO$_4$ 2 hrs. at 40-5° gave 53.6% I *Et ether*, m. 69-70°, b$_1$ 180-2°, and 14.5% II. Oxidation of I Et ether with KMnO$_4$ gave BzOH and PhCH(OEt)CO$_2$H, indicating that the ether is indeed *2-ethoxy-2,4-diphenyl-3-butyn-1-ol*. G. M. Kosolapoff

Pavlova, L.A.

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3

Influence of the structure of the acetylenic α-glycols on their transformations. E. D. Venus-Danilova, L. A. Pavlova, and A. Fabritsy. *Vestnik Leningrad. Univ.* 11, No. 16, *Ser. Fiz. i Khim.* No. 3, 117-25(1956).—Isomeric transformations of acetylenic α-glycols, induced by 30% H_2SO_4, are reviewed. Certain basic products thus formed give colored salts with acids, and colored complexes with some metal chlorides of the type $R.FeCl_4$ and possess a hydroxy group causing their basicity. They are shown to be related to α- and γ-chromanols, flavanols, and xanthydrol. $HgCl_2$ induces similar transformations. From the accumulated exptl. data, the authors propose a general scheme of the isomeric transformations of acetylenic glycols, leading to acetylenic ketones by dehydration or to 4-hydroxy-4,5-dihydrofurans by cyclization, with possible further dehydration to substituted furans if H is available in the β-position. If dehydration is impossible, dihydrofuryl salts may be formed (2 possible structural formulas are given). These salts, on hydrolysis and cleavage of the free base, may lead to ethylenic γ-oxo alcs. Similar transformations were observed with 2- and 4-substituted benzopyranols. 12 references. J. Vebra

Chem

VENUS-DANILOVA, E.D.; PAVLOVA, L.A.; FABRITSY, A.

Effect of the structure of α-glycols of acetylene series on their conversion. Vest.Len.un. 11 no.16:117-125 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Glycols)

ORLOVA, A.N.; PAVLOVA, L.A.; VENUS-DANILOVA, E.D.

Hydroxydihydrofurans. Part 13: Condensation of 3,3-dimethyl-1-phenyl-
1-hydroxyphthalan and 5,5-dimethyl-2,4-diphenyl-2-hydroxy-2,5-dihyd-
rofuran with malonic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3265-3270 0 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. Gerstena
i Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

PAVLOVA, L.A.

Condensation of tertiary acetylenic alcohols with compounds containing labile hydrogen atoms. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10: 3270-3274 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

PAVLOVA, L.A.

450

AUTHORS: Favorskaya, T. A. and Pavlova, L. A.

TITLE: Study of Conversions of Beta-Glycols of the Acetylene Series. Part 1. Synthesis and Conversion of 2,4-dimethyl-6-phenylhexine-5-diol-2,4 (Izucheniye prevrashcheniy Beta-glikoley atsetilenovogo ryada. I. Sintez i prevrashcheniya 2,4-dimetil-6-fenilgeksin-5-diola-2,4)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 52-57 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The study of beta-glycols of the acetylene series began with the most accessible 2,4-dimethyl-6-phenylhexine-5-fiol-2,4 synthesized according to the Iotsich method from diacetone alcohol and phenylacetylene. The glycol was subjected to effects of sulfuric acid of various concentrations and heated for 1-2 hrs to 70-100°. When diluted sulfuric acid was used, a greater part of the glycol was recovered without any changes and the reaction products included only small amounts of acetone and isopropenylphenylacetylene. The acetone was determined by the 2,4-dinitrophenyl hydrazone. Isopropenylphenylacetylene was first obtained by Skosarevskiy (4) during dehydration of dimethyphenylacetylenyl-carbinol. The formation of this hydrocarbon is also mentioned by A. I. Zakharova and Z. I. Sergeyeva (5) during the derivation of chlorohydrin of

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Study of Conversions of Beta-Glycols of the
Acetylene Series. Part 1

dimethyl-phenylacetylenyl-carbinol. The constants of the hydrocarbon obtained by the authors of this report were in conformity with literature constants.

The curve clearly shows the absorption intensity maximum characteristic for the acetylene bond (4.48μ) and for the isopropenyl group (valent frequency 3.25μ, deformation frequency 11μ); the curve is similar to the absorption curve in the infrared zone for phenylacetylene and vinylacetylene. It was found that an increase in acid concentration, temperature and heating time is followed by an increase in the amount of acetone and isopropenylphenylacetylene in the reaction products. In experiments with a 4% alcohol solution of sulfuric acid, the authors also obtained a high boiling fraction which gave qualitative reactions with hydroxyl, ethoxyl, double bond, revealed no carbonyl groups and its composition and molecular weight were close to glycol.

Card 2/3

One graph. There are 11 references, of which 9 are Slavic.

PAVLOVA, L.A.

VENUS-DANILOVA, E.D.; PAVLOVA, L.A.; FABRITSY, A.

Study of oxydihydrofurans. Part 6: Reaction of 5,5-dimethyl-2,4-diphenyl-2-oxydihydrofurna-2,5 and 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.9:2423-2429 S '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Furan) (Hydrazine)

AUTHORS: Pavlova, L. A., Fabritsy A. [illegible] 19/61
~~Venus~~-Danilova, E. D.

TITLE: Investigation of the Reactions of Pinacols With Substituted Acetylene Radicals (Issledovaniye prevrashcheniy pinakonov s zameshchennymi atsetilenovymi radikalami). XV. The Action of Sulfate of Mercury on the Asymmetric Dimethylphenyl-Phenyl-Acetylenyl- and the Asymmetric Methyl-Diphenyl-Phenylacetylenyl-Ethylene-Glycols (XV. Deystviye sernokisloy rtuti na nesimm. dimetil-fenil-fenil-atsetilenil- i nesimm. metil-difenil-fenilatsetilenil-etilen-glikoli)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3, pp. 651-657 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Using mercury salts the authors have not succeeded until now in obtaining hydration products of acetylene-double-tertiary α-glycols. It was observed that the asymmetric methyl-diphenyl-phenylacetylenyl-ethylene glycol (formula I b) in aqueous as well as in acetone solution converts to the earlier described $C_{46}H_{36}O_2$ (ref 3) in the presence

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Investigation of the Reactions of Pinacols
With Substituted Acetylene Radicals.
XV. The Action of Sulfate of Mercury on the Asymmetric Dimethylphenyl
-Phenyl-Acetylenyl- and the Asymmetric Methyl-Diphenyl Phenylacetylenyl-
Ethylene-Glycols

79-[illegible]-19/61

of small amounts of sulfuric acid. It can be assumed from the dehydration and the regrouping within the molecule that in the beginning a 2,5,5-triphenyl 4-vinyl-dihydrofurfuran-4,5 is formed which then converts to a dimer, analogous to 2,3,3,4-tetramethyl-2-(β β) dimethylvinyl-dihydrofurfuran-2,3 (ref. 4). The parallel experiment to convert glycol (I b) with diluted sulfuric acid without sulfate of mercury was not successful, as was to be expected. The asymmetric dimethyl-phenyl-phenylacetylenyl-ethylene glycol (I a) was subjected to the action of sulfate of mercury on various conditions. In aqueous and weakly acidous sulfuric acid 5,5-dimethyl (-2,4-diphenyl-2 oxydihydrofurfuran-2,5 (II) resulted, in acetone solution a viscous oil which did not have any hydroxyl group and slowly decolored a bromo- and potassiumpermanganate solution. The synthetized product could be obtained pure by vacuum distillation. The same product resulted from the action of sulfate of mercury on glycol in acetone solution. According to its elementary solution and its molecular weight this

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79-28-3-19/61

Investigation of the Reactions of Pinacols With
Substituted Acetylene Radicals.
XV. The Action of Sulfate of Mercury on the Asymmetric Dimethylphenyl-
-Phenyl-Acetylenyl- and the Asymmetric Methyl-Diphenyl Phenylacetylenyl-
Ethylene-Glycols

product could either be an isopropylidene derivative of glycol (VII) or that of a condensation of oxydihydrofurfurans (II) with acetone 5,5-dimethyl-2 4-diphenyl-2 acetonyldihydrofurfuran-2,5 (VIII) The attempt to try and obtain the bond (VIII) by condensation of dihydrofurfurans (II) with acetone was successful. The heating of the acetone solution of the compound (II) with sulfate of mercury lead to a product which is identical with the one synthetized from glycol under these conditions. This experiment makes it possible to acknowledge the compound obtained from glycol in acetone solution under the action of sulfate of mercury, as being 5,5-dimethyl-2,4-diphenyl-2-acetonyl-dihydrofur- furan-2,5. The identity of the products obtained from (I a) and (II) was illustrated by taking the absorption spectra in ultraviolet light.
There are 2 figures and 12 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

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Investigation of the Reactions of Pinacols With Substituted Acetylene Radicals. XV. The Action of Sulfate of Mercury on the Asymmetric Dimethylphenyl-Phenyl-Acetylenyl- and the Asymmetric Methyl-Diphenyl-Phenylacetylenyl-Ethylene-Glycols

79-28-3-19/61

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Technological Institute imeni Lensovet, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: January 23 1957

Card 4/4

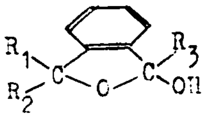
5 (3) SOV/79-29-5-39/75

AUTHOR: Pavlova, L. A.

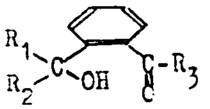
TITLE: Investigations in the Field of the Oxy-phthalanes (Issledovaniya v oblasti oksiftalanov). 3,3-Dimethyl-1-(p-tolyl)-1-oxy-phthalane and 3,3-Dimethyl-1-(p-anisyl)-1-oxy-phthalane (3,3-Dimetil-1-(p-tolil)-1-oksiftalan i 3,3-dimetil-1-(p-anizil)-1-oksiftalan)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 1588-1592 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Substituted oxy-phthalanes react both in cyclic form (I) and in the form of o-acyl-benzyl alcohols (II) (Refs 1-4).



(I)



(II)

For both kinds of reaction data were available in publications (Refs 2, 4, 5, 6, 7). According to their structure, substituted oxy-phthalanes resemble 2-oxy-dihydro-furans which were obtained and investigated for the first time by E. D. Venus-Danilova and her coworkers (Refs 8-10). Also oxy-dihydro-furans

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Investigations in the Field of the Oxy-phthalenes. SOV/79-29-5-38/75
3,3-Dimethyl-1-(p-tolyl)-1-oxy-phthalane and 3,3-Dimethyl-1-(p-anisyl)-1-
oxy-phthalane

react in two ways. Besides, they have the interesting capability of salt formation. For this reason in the present paper the assumed basic properties of the substances mentioned in the title were checked in this article. The preparation was carried out by reaction of dimethyl-phthalide with magnesium-(p-tolyl)-bromide and Mg-(p-anisyl)-bromide, respectively. For 3,3-dimethyl-1-(p-tolyl)-1-oxy-phthalane the author obtained the perchlorate, ferric chloride, and stannic chloride, and the perchlorate, ferric chloride, and picrate for the p-anisyl compound. The infrared spectra of both initial compounds as well as that of 5,5-dimethyl-2,4-diphenyl-2-oxy-dihydrofuran-2,5 (Figure, taken by T. V. Yakovleva) showed no frequencies of carbonyl groups. The oxy-phthalanes primarily occur in cyclic structure (as oxy-dihydro-furans), accordingly. Publications of other authors (Refs 9, 10) showed that 2-oxy-dihydro-furans-2,5 are to be regarded as five-membered analogs of the compounds of the series of chromenol, flavenol and xanthydrol. Substituted oxy-phthalanes should, accordingly, be added to this series

Card 2/3

Investigations in the Field of the Oxy-phthalanes. SOV/79-29-5-38/75
3,3-Dimethyl-1-(p-tolyl)-1-oxy-phthalane and 3,3-Dimethyl-1-(p-anisyl)-1-oxy-phthalane

of compounds. The experimental part gives the synthesis of the initial compounds and their salts, their 2,4-dinitro-phenylhydrazones and semicarbazones as well as the physical and analytical data. The students V. I. Vyshkvar' and [illegible]. V. Sagin assisted in these experiments. There are 1 figure and 13 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: December 31, 1957

5.3400

78251
SOV/79-30-3-[illegible]

AUTHORS: Pavlova, L. A., Orlova, A. N., Venus-Danilova, E. D.

TITLE: Concerning the Condensation of 3,3-Dimethyl-1-Phenyl-1-Hydroxyphthalan and 5,5-Dimethyl-2,4-Diphenyl-2-Hydroxydihydrofuran-2,5 With Acetic Anhydride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3, pp 735-742 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the continuation of investigations of the condensation of hydroxyhydrofurans and hydroxyphthalans with acetone, phenylmethylpyrazolone, and other compounds (this journal, Vol 26, p 884 (1956); ibid., Vol 28, p 651 (1958); ibid., Vol 29, p 1588 (1959). In the present study, 3,3-dimethyl-1-phenyl-1-hydroxyphthalan (I) was condensed with acetic anhydride on boiling for 4 hr in the presence of pyridine. The reaction gave (3,3-dimethyl-1-phenylphthalyl-1) acetic acid (II, yield 35%; mp 106-107° C, from ethyl ether + petroleum ether) and o-isopropenylbenzophenone (IV, yield 52.4%, mp 42-43° C, from methanol dilute). The latter was formed as a result

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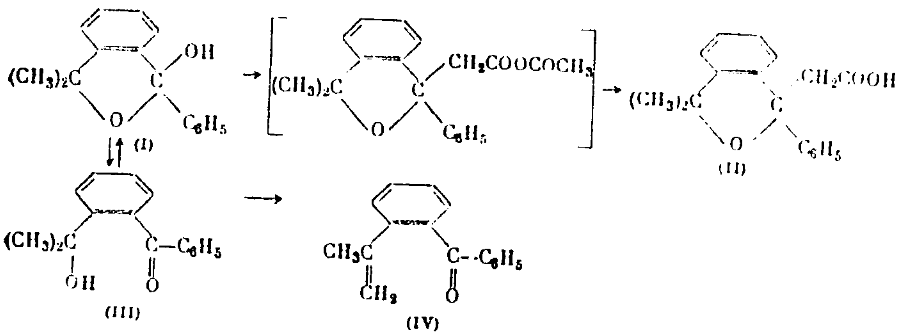
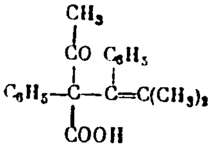
of the dehydration of the open hydroxyketo-form (III) of phthalan I.



Concerning the Condensation of 3,3-Dimethyl-1-Phenyl-1-Hydroxyphthalan and 5,5-Dimethyl-2,4-Diphenyl-2-Hydroxy-dihydrofuran-2,5 With Acetic Anhydride

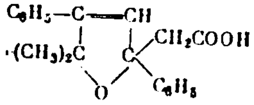
78251
SOV/79-30-3-5/69

The condensation of 5,5-dimethyl-2,4-diphenyl-2-oxydihydrofuran-2,5 with acetic anhydride gave (5,5-dimethyl-2,4-diphenyl-2,5-dihydrofuryl-2) acetic acid (VI, mp 137-138° C), and not acid (V) as suggested previously by the authors (this journal, Vol 23, p 681 (1953).



$C_6H_5-C(COCH_3)(COOH)-C(C_6H_5)=C(CH_3)_2$

(V)



(VI)

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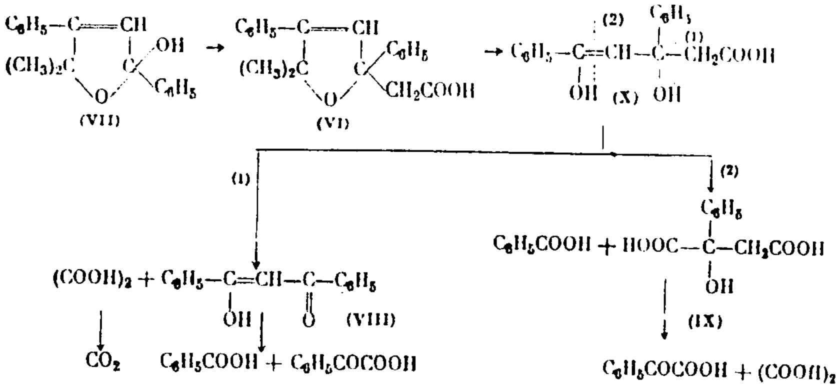
Concerning the Condensation of 3,3-Dimethyl-1-Phenyl-1-Hydroxyphthalan and 5,5-Dimethyl-2,4-Diphenyl-2-Hydroxy-dihydrofuran-2,5 With Acetic Anhydride

78251
SOV/79-30-3-5/69



Card 4/5

Concerning the Condensation of 3,3-Dimethyl-1-
Phenyl-1-Hydroxyphthalan and 5,5-Dimethyl-
2,4-Diphenyl-2-Hydroxy-dihydrofuran-2,5 With
Acetic Anhydride

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SOV/79-30-3-5/69

The structure of VI was confirmed by investigating its oxidation with potassium permanganate. The primary product of the oxidation, the hydroxyketo-acid (X), could not be separated as it was oxidized rapidly in 2 directions forming: (1) dibenzoylmethane (VIII, yield 39%) and oxalic acid; and (2) α-phenylmalic acid (IX, yield 10.7%) and benzoic acid. There are 23 references, 2 U.S., 2 U.K., 2 French, 1 Dutch, 8 German, 1 Czechoslovak, 7 Soviet. The U.S. and U.K. references are: J. B. Niedrl, W. F. Hart, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 59, 719 (1937); J. E. Humphries, J. Chem. Soc., 374 (1926); E. B. Barnett, J. W. Cook, I. G. Nixon, J. Chem. Soc., 504 (1927); E. H. Huntress, H. C. Walter, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 70, 3702 (1948).

ASSOCIATION: Lensoviet Leningrad Technological Institute (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1958

Card 5/5

PAVLOVA, L.A.; VENUS-DANILOVA, E.D.

Hydroxydihydrfurans. Part. 7: Condensation of 5,5dimethyl-2,4-diphenyl-2-hydroxy-2,5-dihydrofuran with diethyl malonate. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1150-1154 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Furan) (Malonic acid)

SAVICH, I.G., MELENT'YEVA, T.G., PAVLOVA, L.A.

Study of hydrogen bonding in hydroxynaphthalenes by infrared spectroscopy. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.3:415-419 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

SOROKINA, G.V.; PAVLOVA, L.A.

Structural classification of sea silts. [illegible]
no.54:103-129 '64.

PAVLOVA, L.A.; YAKOVLEV, S.V.

Hydroxyisoindolines. Part 3. Synthesis and properties of 3,3-dimethyl-2-phenyl-1-p-tolyl-1-hydroxyisoindoline. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.8:1495-1499 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

ACC NR: AP6028904 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/008/1478/1480

AUTHOR: Kuz'min, K. I.; Pavlova, L. A.

ORG: Kazan Chemical Technology Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Acetylenic derivatives of arsenic

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1478-1480

TOPIC TAGS: bisdialkylarsinoacetylene, arsenic ~~arsine derivative~~, acetylene ~~derivative~~ compound

ABSTRACT: The five previously unreported bis(dialkylarsino)acetylenes were obtained by the reaction

$$BrMgC\equiv CMgBr + 2R_2AsJ \rightarrow$$
$$\rightarrow R_2AsC\equiv CAsR_2 + 2MgBrJ.$$

Composition and constants of the new compounds are given in the table. [W.A. 50]
Orig. art. has: 1 table.

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.312+661.718.2

ACC NR: AP6028904

Formula	bp (p in mm)	Yield (in %)	n_D^{20}	d_4^{20}	MR_D Found	$[AR_D]_{As}$	% As Found	% As Calc'd
$(C_3H_7)_2AsC{\equiv}CAs(C_3H_7)_2$	118.5—119.5° (2)	42.5	1.5268	1.1570	91.89	12.42	42.75	43.24
$(n\text{-}C_4H_9)_2AsC{\equiv}CAs(n\text{-}C_4H_9)_2$	157—160 (1.5)	43	1.5163	1.1151	110.45	12.48	37.10	37.27
$(iso\text{-}C_4H_9)_2AsC{\equiv}CAs(iso\text{-}C_4H_9)_2$	134—136 (2)	30.1	1.5122	1.0948	110.00	12.24	36.90	37.27
$(C_5H_{11})_2AsC{\equiv}CAs(C_5H_{11})_2$	185—193 (3)	17	1.5103	1.0800	129.54	12.77	32.80	32.69
$(C_6H_{13})_2AsC{\equiv}CAs(C_6H_{13})_2$	199—201 (1.5)	19	1.5083	1.0722	148.99	13.24	29.13	29.13
				Average . .		12.63		

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 03Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

L 11403-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/008/1478/1480

~~ACC NR:~~ AP7003665

4

AUTHOR: Kuz'min, K. I.; Pavlova, L. A.

ORG: Kazan' Chemicotechnological Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Acetylenic derivatives of arsenic

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1478-1480

TOPIC TAGS: Grignard reagent, organic arsenic compound

ABSTRACT: Five new bis(dialkylarsine) acetylenes, not described in the literature, were synthesized by the reaction of a Grignard reagent prepared from ethyl bromide and magnesium with acetylene, followed by treatment with dialkyliodoarsine. The atomic refraction of arsenic in bis(dialkylarsine) acetylenes was found to be 12.43 on the average. [JPRS: 38,970]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 03Jul65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

UDC: 547.312 + 661.718.2

0926 0278

Card 1/1 JB

MELENT'YEVA, T.G.; PAVLOVA, L.A.

Acid-base conversions of hydroxyphthalans. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.10:1739-1742 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lenosoveta.