

POCHERNIKOVA, K.A.; SELEZNEV, N.S.

Production of an active aluminosilicate filler. Neftteper. i  
neftekhim. no.3;9-12 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Novokuybyshevskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

SKURKO, Roman Isayevich; POCHERNIKOVA, Kaleriys Andreyevna;  
GEL'MS, I.E., red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.; VORONOVA,  
V.V., tekhn. red.

[Production of synthetic catalysts for petroleum refining]  
Proizvodstvo sinteticheskikh katalizatorov dlia neftepererabotki.  
Pod red. i s dop. I.E.Gel'msa. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963.  
117 p. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Catalysts) (Petroleum--Refining)

MARTEM'YANOV, V., master sporta; OVSYANKIN, V., master sporta; PISKUNOV,  
V., master sporta; POCHERNIN, V., master sporta; TREGULOV, D.,  
master sporta

A new sports plane is needed. Kryl. rod. 16 no.2:11 F '65.  
(MIRA 18:3)

GLADKOV, N., zasluzhennyy master sporta; RATSENSKAYA, M., zasluzhennyy  
master sporta; IL'CHENKO, V., zasluzhennyy master sporta;  
VERETENNIKOV, M., master sporta; OSTROVSKIY, P., master sporta;  
ZUBOVA, V., master sporta; CHERNOV, B., master sporta;  
ZAYTSEV, S., master sporta; PISTOLENKO, V., master sporta;  
POCHERNIN, V., master sporta

Toward new sportive achievements. Kryl.rod. 13 no.4:7 Ap '62.  
(MIRA 15:5)

(Aerial sports)

POCHERNIN, V., master sporta (Orel)

The title of master brings obligations. Kryl.rod.12 no.3:12  
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Aerial sports)

POCHERNYAYEV, F. K.: <sup>Copied</sup> Master Agric Sci (diss) -- "Biological aspects of young pigs  
of the Berkshire and Large White strains". Khar'kov, 1958. 18 pp (Min Agric USSR,  
Khar'kov Zootechnical Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 122)

ACC NR: AP6025597

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0036/0037

INVENTORS: Bykov, A. G.; Pochernyayev, Yu. A.; Shapoval, G. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for the running control of electric voltages and currents. Class 21, No. 183258

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 36-37

TOPIC TAGS: electric current, electric measuring instrument, automatic control system

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for the running control of electric voltages and currents with different tolerances which are defined on the basis of a program. The device is self-adjusting in respect to a reference and includes a commutator, a program unit, an analog-digital converter, and a device for storing the zero signal (see Fig. 1). The design provides for self-adjustment of the system on the basis of two combined characteristics for the purpose of increasing the precision and stability of control. The device includes a nullifying unit for the voltage, which consists of two coincidence circuits connected through inverters with two filters. The inputs of the filters are connected, through emitter followers and a calculating device, to the regulator of the compensating current increase in

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142:53.087.92

ACC NR: AP6025597

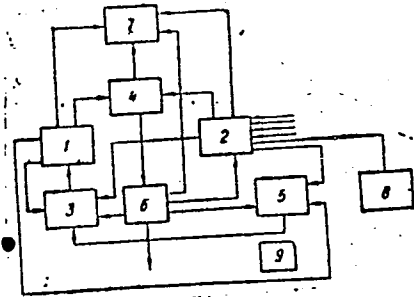


Fig. 1. 1 - switching unit of the reference resistances; 2 - switching unit of the parameters; 3 - zero unit; 4 - program comparison unit; 5 - nullifying unit; 6 - control unit; 7 - signaling unit; 8 - reference source; 9 - power supply unit

the zero unit. The current nullifying unit (which consists of two coincidence circuits) is connected with the control output of the trigger. The output of the trigger is connected, through the filter and emitter follower, to the regulator of the input potential of the zero unit. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 09Dec63

Card 2/2



KOVALENKO, M.A.; ZHURBA, V.A.; POCHERNYAYEVA, G.M.

[Feed rations for swine] Kormovye ratsiony dlia svinei.  
Kiev, Urozhai, 1964. 148 p. (MIRA 18:11)

POCHERNYAYEVA, G. M.: Master Agric Sci (diss) -- "The effect of feeding various quantities of corn on the growth, development, and reproductive powers of 'remont' sows". Khar'kov, 1959. 19 pp (Min Agric USSR, Khar'kov Zootech Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 15, 1959, 118)



POCHETNYI, V.P.; STUKMAN, N.G., glavnyy inzhener

Mechanization of industrial processes. Leg.prom.15 no.8:46-48  
Ag '55. (MIRA 8:10)

1. Direktor Obuvnoy fabriki No. 1 "Proletarskaya pobeda."  
(for Pochetnyy)

(Shoe industry)

**DROZDOVA**, P.M., uchitel'nitsa biologii (Kalinin); **KOROLEVA**, Ye.D.,  
uchitel'nitsa biologii (Kalinin); **POCHETOVA**, M.M., uchitel'nitsa  
biologii (Kalinin)

"School excursions to places of agricultural production" by V.P.  
Ponomarev. Reviewed by P.M. Drozdova, E.D. Koroleva, M.M.  
Pochetova. Biol. v shkole no.5:91-92 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(School excursions) (Agriculture--Study and teaching)  
(Ponomarev, V.P.)









1ST AND 2ND ORDERS  
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

771

New method of determination of the rate of diffusion (mobility) of molecules of surface-active substances in the interface solid-gas.

P. F. PUCHAL (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1939, 13, 146).—  
A droplet of oleic acid is placed on the free end of a metal plate partly immersed in H<sub>2</sub>O. The acid spreads over the metal surface and from it over the H<sub>2</sub>O surface; the amount transferred to the H<sub>2</sub>O surface is determined with a surface balance.  
J. J. B.

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

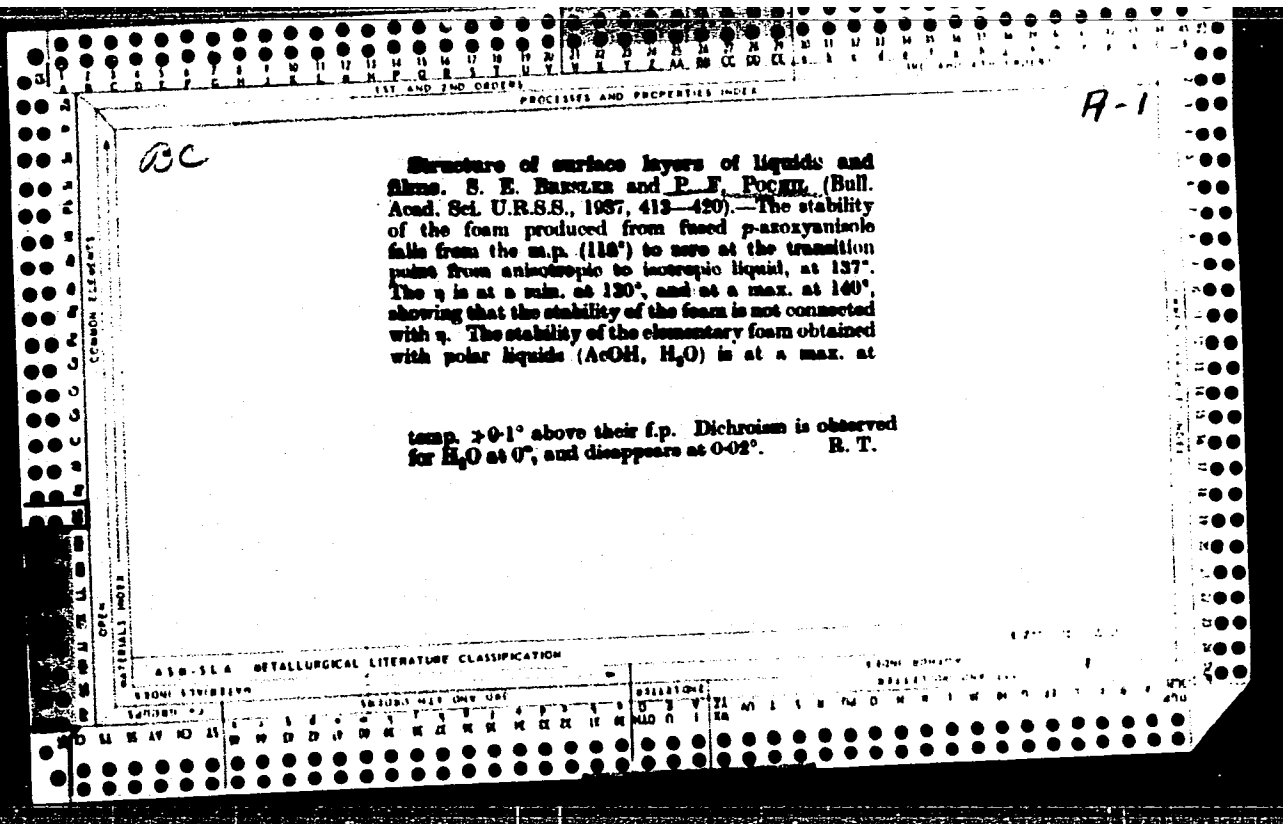
ABB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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POCHINAYKO, S.S.

Motor bus with a plastic body. Mashinostroitel' no.12:34 D '60.  
(MIRA 13:12)

(Motorbuses--Bodies)

POCHINAYLO, A.P.

7  
4E2c

Ion-exchange study of some of the complex compounds of cadmium and zinc<sup>2+</sup>. I. A. Korsunov, A. P. Pochinillo, and V. A. Tikhonrova (N.I. Lobachevskii State Univ., Gorki). *Zhur. Neorg. Khim.* 7, 63-72 (1957). The complex and the instability consts. were detd. for complex compds. of Zn and Cd with oxalate and tartrate ions and of Zn with thiosulfate and citrate ions by the ion-exchange method with radioactive isotopes. The compds. which were studied and their instability consts. are:  $[Cd(C_2O_4)_2]^-$   $2.20 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $[Cd(C_2H_2O_4)_2]^-$   $3.25 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $[Zn(C_2O_4)_2]^-$   $7.7 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $[Zn(C_2H_2O_4)_2]^-$   $2.3 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $[Zn(S_2O_3)_2]^-$   $2.6 \times 10^{-4}$ , and  $[Zn(C_6H_5O_7)]^-$   $2.8 \times 10^{-4}$  (all values of K are av. of a no. of measurements). J. Rovtar Leach

for  
att

Pochinaylo, A.P.

KORSHUNOV, I.A.; POCHINAYLO, A.P.; TIKOMIROVA, V.M.

Ion exchange investigations of some cadmium and zinc complex compounds. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.1:68-73 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.I. Lobachevskogo,  
Kafedra radiokhimi.  
(Cadmium compounds) (Zinc compounds) (Complex compounds)

POCHINAYLO, A.P.

"Investigation of Some Complex Compounds of Cadmium and Zinc by the Ion Exchange Method," by I. A. Korshunov, A. P. Pochinaylo, and V. M. Tikhomirova, Chair of Radiochemistry, Gorkiy State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 2, No 1, Jan 57, pp 68-73

By measuring the exchange with ions of radioactive isotopes, the composition and constants of instability of some complex compounds of Zn and Cd ions with oxalate and tartrate ions, and also of Zn ions with thiosulfate and citrate ions, were determined. The characteristics of the complex ions in question are given.

Sum. 1305



POCHINKO, R. YE.

AL'TMARK, A.M.; VINOGRADOVA, Ye.I.; POCHINKO, R.Ye.

Prolonged sleep therapy of psychiatric cases. Zhur.nevr.i psikh.  
54 no.1:17-21 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Gor'kovskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa Ministerstva  
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. (Sleep) (Psychoses) (Neuroses)

*POCHINKO, T.R.*  
AL'TMARK, A.M.; VINOGRADOVA, Ya I.; POCHINKO, T.R.

Result of the treatment of psychiatric patients  
with prolonged sleep. Zh. nevropat. psikhiat., Moskva  
54 no.1:17-21 Jan. 1954. (OZML 25:5)

1. Gor'kiy Psychoneurological Hospital of the Ministry  
of Public Health USSR.

STETSSENKO, Aleksey Vasil'yevich [Stetsenko, O.V.], kand.khim.nauk; ~~POCHINKO~~  
V.Ya. [Pochynko, V.IA.], kand.khim.nauk, red.; TEPLYAKOVA, A.S.  
[Tepliakova, A.S.], red.

[High molecular weight compounds and their importance for the  
national economy] Vysokomolekuliarni spoluky ta ikh znachennia  
dlia narodnoho hospodarstva. Kyiv, 1958. 30 p. (Tovarystvo dlia  
poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' URSR. Ser.4, no.11)  
(Gums and resins, Synthetic) (Polymers) (MIRA 12:2)

POCHINOK, K.H.M.

A colorimetric ninhydrin method for the determination of amino nitrogen in plants. K.H. M. Pochinok and B. I. Bershtein (Inst. Plant Physiol. and Agrochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 28, 354-62 (Russian summary, 362-3) (1958). -- P. and B. present a new modification for the colorimetric detn. of amino N (I) with the aid of ninhydrin in which KCN is replaced by ascorbic acid and the comp. of the org. solvent is changed. By this method 0.7-7% of I can be detd. in 1 ml. of soln. Ascorbic acid is superior to KCN as a reducing agent in pyridine medium, and prevents the decompu. of the formed colored product by phenol upon heating. The yield of the colored product in the majority of cases varies to a negligible degree, not exceeding 10%. P. and B. believe that their modification can be employed not only in the detn. of individual amino acids, but to their totality in mixts. Conditions are specified for the detn. of I and of the activity of protease in plants. The method for the detn. of I: Grind fresh plant material (not exceeding 0.5 g.) with 70% EtOH; transfer to a 10-ml. marked test tube and make up to vol. with 70% EtOH; stopper tube and mix well; centrifuge; pour off clear supernatant into a clean and dry tube; remove 5 ml. into a 25-ml. volumetric flask; add H<sub>2</sub>O to mark and mix well; place 1 ml. of this into each of several 5-ml. marked test tubes; with the aid of a buret add 2 ml. of 1:1 alc. soln. of phenol and 2 ml. of 5% soln. of ninhydrin; mix well and submerge rack and tubes into boiling water for 10 min.; remove and cool to room temp. for 15 min., shaking the tubes occasionally; add 60% alc. to mark; again shake and make colorimetric estn. at 570 m $\mu$ . Use the following as the zero soln.: to a test tube add phenol, pyridine, ascorbic acid and ninhydrin in strength and quantities as above; add 1 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O and heat; cool concurrently with exptl. test tubes. The photometric results are evaluated with the aid of a calibrated curve and I in mg. % is calcd. by the formula:  $N = 0.1 A \cdot a/b/c \cdot p \cdot n$  in which A = the vol.

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POCHINOK, K.H. M. AND BERSHTEIN, B.I.

in ml. of the original soln. in which the specimen was dissolved;  $a$  = the quantity of I in  $\gamma$  present in  $c$  ml. of the studied soln.;  $b$  = capacity of the flask in ml. in which the next soln. is prepd.;  $c$  = number of ml. of the studied soln. prepd. in the flask;  $p$  = the weighed portion in g.;  $n$  = no. of ml. of the original soln. used in the prepn. of the next (final) soln. The procedure for the detn. of the activity of protease: Take 5 g. of the studied plant material; add 1-2 ml. of NH<sub>4</sub>-free water in a mortar and grind well; transfer to a 50-ml. volumetric flask; add H<sub>2</sub>O to mark; mix well; with a pipet remove 10 ml. and place into each of two 100-ml. volumetric flasks; add to each flask 10 ml. of NH<sub>4</sub>-free H<sub>2</sub>O and 5 ml. of phosphate buffer pH 5.8; place one flask into boiling water for 2-3 min. to inactivate the protease; cool and use as control; add to test and to control flasks 15 drops of toluene; stopper and place into incubator at 35° for 20 to 40 hrs. depending upon the type of plant material studied (e.g. potato tubers require a longer time than leaves); remove from incubator; submerge test flask into boiling water for 2-3 min.; cool; add H<sub>2</sub>O to mark to control and to test contg. flasks; mix well; place 10 ml. of each into centrifuge tubes and centrifuge; pour off clear supernatant into clean dry tubes; det. content of I as above described; equate photometric readings with the aid of calibrated curves and calc. protease activity with the aid of the following formula:  $A = (x - b)/p \cdot m$  in which  $A$  = the activity of the protease in  $\gamma$  of I/hr./g. of the material;  $x$  = I in  $\gamma$  contained in 100 ml. of the soln.;  $b$  = I in  $\gamma$  contained in 100 ml. of the control soln.;  $p$  = g. of material in 100 ml. of the test soln.;  $m$  = duration of protease activity in hrs.

2/2

B. S. Levine

POCHINOK, Kh.M.; BERSHTEYN, B.I.

Colorimetric ninhydrin method of determining amino nitrogen in plants.  
Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 28 no.3:354-363 '56. (MIRA 9:20)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy i agrokhimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy  
SSR, Kiyev.

(NINHYDRIN REACTION) (NITROGEN)  
(PLANTS--CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

The oxalate method for the determination of barium in barium chloride by precipitation and titration of the filtrate. N. A. Tananayev and Kh. N. Pichina. *Zhurnal Khim. Lab.* 1932, No. 2, 17-27; *Chem. Zvest.* 1934, II, 2558. It is recommended to ppt. with a measured vol. of 0.1 N  $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4$ , filter and titrate an aliquot part of the filtrate with  $KMnO_4$ . W. A. Moore

ASM-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASTM-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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*ca*

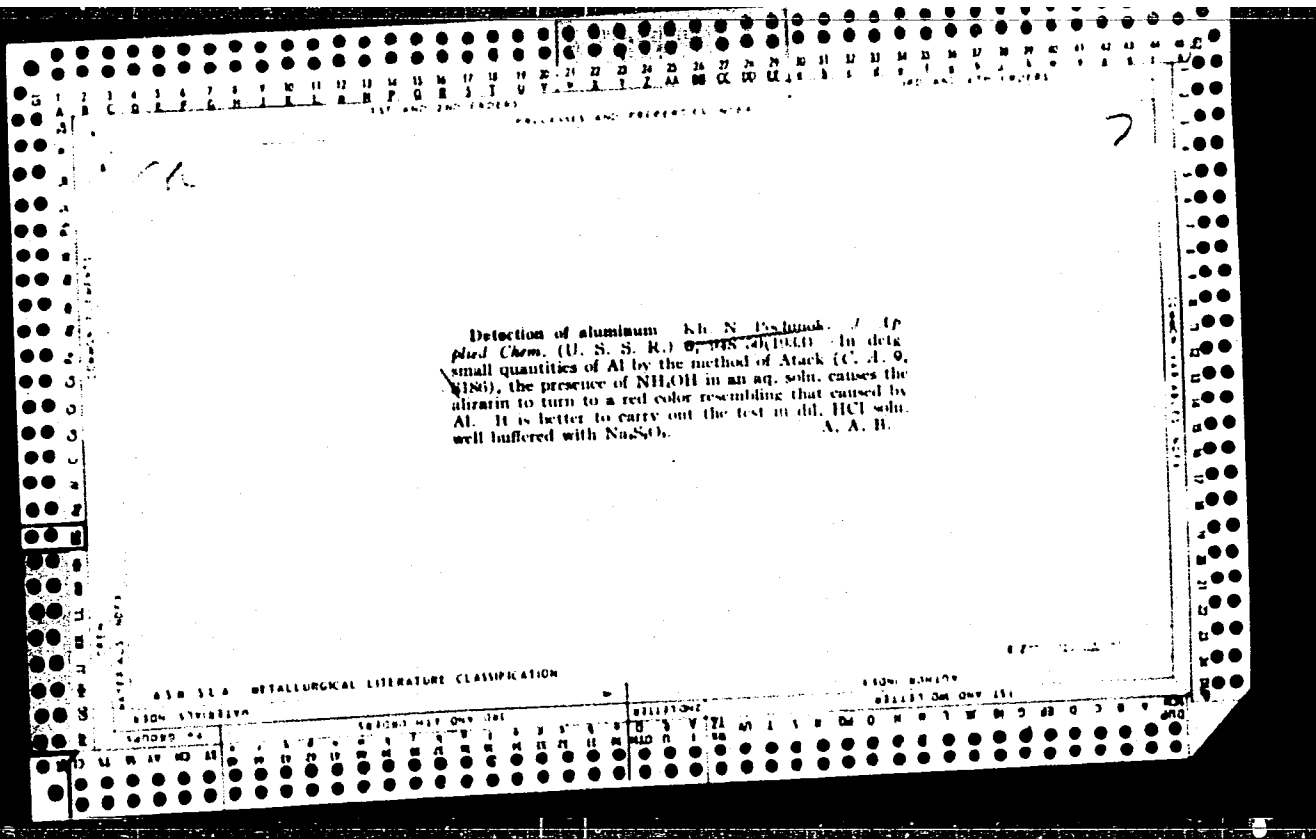
The solubility of calcium oxalate. N. A. Ivanov and K. N. Pochinok. *Zhurnal Khim. Fiz.* 1932, No. 4, 12-28; *Chem. Zvest.* 1934, II, 3012-13. — The soly. of  $\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  increases regularly with the temp., although above 50° the rate of increase becomes less. In the presence of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  the soly. is decidedly greater and increases with concn. and temp.  $\text{NH}_3$  exerts a similar although slight effect. The soly. of the  $\text{Ca}$  oxalate at room temp. is greater in the presence of both  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  than in the presence of either alone, but the increase with temp. is slight so that at 45° the soly. is less in the presence of both components than in the presence of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  alone.  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$  reduces the soly., although at 98° twice as much  $\text{Ca}$  oxalate dissolves in its presence as at 25°, so that in accurate analyses filtration must be done in the cold. It is recommended that in the presence of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  large amts. of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$  be added. The application of these results to analyses is discussed. W. A. Moore

438.33.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

APR 19 1964





CA

110

The determination of the forms of calcium and oxalic acid in leaves of sugar beets. A. P. Lebedeva and Kh. N. Buchinok. *Nauch. Zapiski Sakharnoi Prom.* 11, Book 46-8, No. 8-10, 31-33 (in English 46-7)(1934).  
 A small portion of Ca from sugar-beet leaves is not extr. even with HCl; young leaves contain a higher percentage of unextractable Ca than the old leaves. No  $H_2O$ - or acetic acid-sol. Ca was found. Water-sol. oxalates were found in quantities equal to 1.5-2 times the quantity of  $CaCO_3$  and young leaves contained more of these than the old leaves. The oxalate content varies in the different parts of the leaf, sometimes the difference being as high as 50 per cent. A micro method for the detn. of  $CaC_2O_4$  in leaves has been worked out. J. S. Joffe

AS 6 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

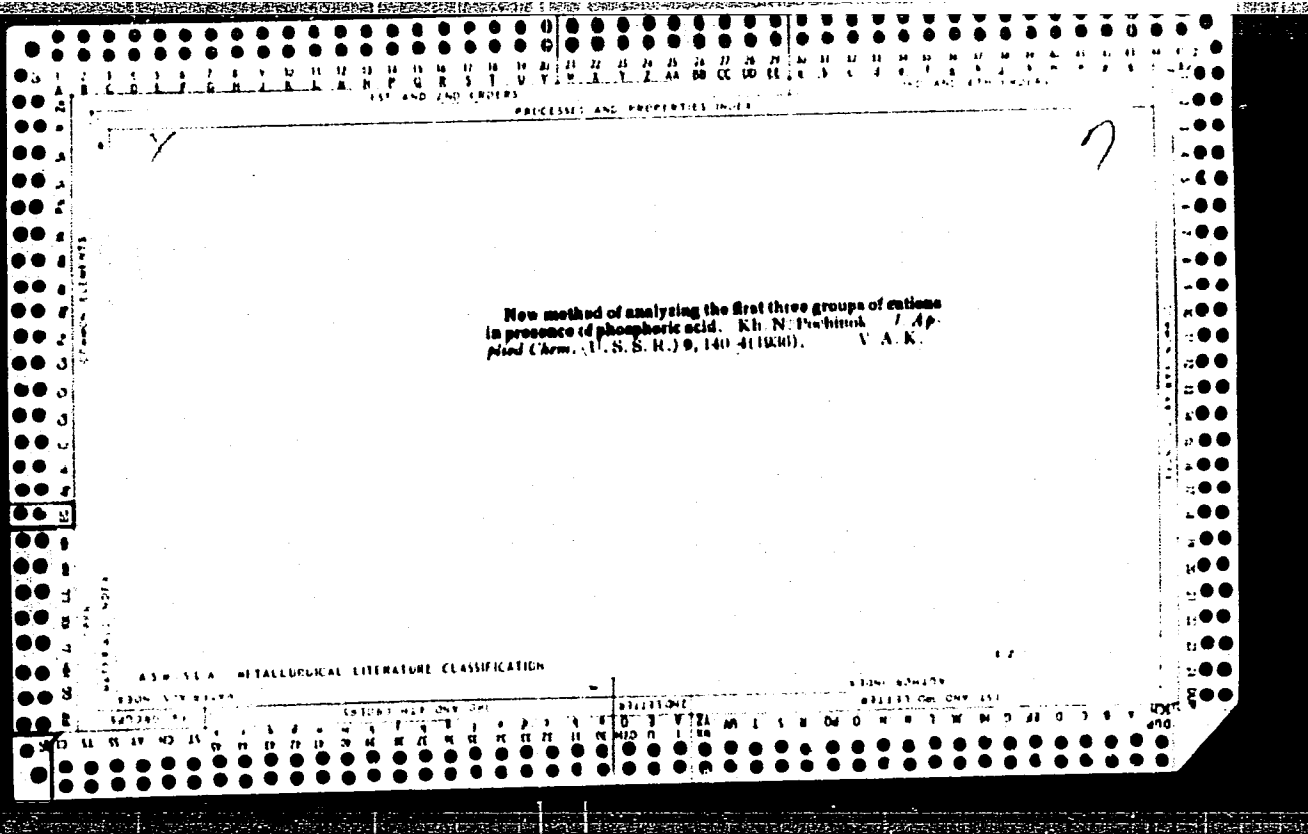
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CA

7

Fractional determination of potassium  $KH_2N$   
 Pashnuk, *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* **4**, 521,  
 (in German 527) (1951). The method can be used in  
 the presence of  $NH_4$  but in the absence of  $Rb$  and  $Cs$ .  
 To the soln. to be tested add half of its vol. of formalin  
 (40%), one drop of phenolphthalein and 2 N  $Na_2CO_3$  to  
 pink coloration; remove any ppt. by filtration without  
 washing; add  $AcOH$  to disappearance of color and finally  
 add a few drops of  $Na_2[Co(NO)_2]$ . A yellow ppt. of  
 $K_2Co(NO)_6$  (insol. in  $AcOH$ ) appears on agitation if  $K$   
 is present. Formalin is not added if  $NH_4$  is absent. A  
 $K$  concn. of 1 in 1000 can be detected. Five references.  
 A. V. Pashnuk

ASAC 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION







CA

7

**Volumetric determination of copper after its separation with thioacetate.** Kh. N. Puchuk. *Zarodkova Lab.* 13, 1012-14(1947).--The Cu in soln, together with other metals of the 3rd analytical group is pptd. as CuS by adding Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. No acid other than H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> should be present. Heat the soln. and ppt. on a sand bath and boil for 2 min. While still hot, filter, wash with hot H<sub>2</sub>O until free of SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, and place the filter in 50 ml. of a hot soln. contg. 80 g. of NH<sub>4</sub>Fe(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and 30 ml. of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> per l. Heat on the steam bath until the Cu<sub>2</sub>S is dissolved, cool, and titrate the excess Fe<sup>2+</sup> with KMnO<sub>4</sub>. The reaction is  $Cu_2S + 4Fe^{3+} = 2Cu^{2+} + 4Fe^{2+} + S$ . The Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> should be added in only slight excess. M. Hosh

7

CA

**New sensitive reagent for magnesium.** Kh. N. Pochinok and V. Ya. Pochinok (T. V. Shevchenko State Univ., Kiev). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 4, 244-7(1949). The new reagent is 3-phenyl-1-*p*-nitrophenyl-3-hydroxytriazine. Directions for prepg. the reagent are given. The compl. is greenish yellow, insol. in H<sub>2</sub>O, sol. in alc., acetone, and toluene, and gives yellow soln. In strong alkali hydroxide solns, a red soln. results. The change yellow to orange to red occurs at pH 11-12. To prep. the reagent for Mg, dissolve 0.05 g. hydroxytriazine in 100 ml. of 90% alc. and add 2-3 ml. of this soln. to 100 ml. of 1% NaOH; the resulting soln. should be cherry-red. The aq. soln. does not keep well, but the alc. soln., kept in the dark, is quite stable. To test for Mg add 1-2 ml. of the reagent to 1 ml. of neutral or weakly acid tested soln. A rose, violet, or blue-violet color appears, depending on the quantity of Mg present. If the Mg content is more than 0.05 mg. per 1 ml., a ppt. will form. The detectable min. is 1  $\gamma$  and the limiting concn. is 1:1,000,000. Alkali, alk. earth, and Pb do not interfere. Cations of the 3rd and 4th analytical group which are pptd. by NaOH, and particularly the ones that are colored, do interfere and should be removed with (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S or Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. The most intense color, stable for 1 hr., is obtained with a reagent contg. Na<sub>2</sub>B<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub> 2, NaOH 0.6 g., H<sub>2</sub>O 100, and 0.05% alc. soln. of hydroxytriazine 3 ml. This reagent is suitable for detg. Mg in a photoelec. colorimeter. one-half ml. of 0.5% gelatin soln. should be added to the test solns. to prevent pptn. M. Hosh



POCHINOK, Kh. N.

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis,  
Magnesium

Sep/Oct 51

"Communication on a New Sensitive Reagent for Magnesium," Kh. N. Pochinok, V. Ya. Pochinok, Kiev State U imeni T. G. Shevchenko and All-Union Sci Res Inst of Sugar Beet

"Zhur Analit Khim" Vol VI, No 5, pp 288-296

New photocolorimetric method for detn of Mg in plant ash and natural waters uses 3-phenyl-1-para-nitrophenyl-3-hydr oxytriene, with removal of PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> and Mn<sup>+</sup> ions (which inhibit reaction) before detn; keeps concn of Ca, which

189711

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis,  
Magnesium (Contd) Sep/Oct 51

Lowers intensity, const, equal to unsatd EYP-soln. Protective colloids retard and lower sensitivity of reaction; oxalic, tartaric, citric acids raise it. Protective colloids are required to stabilize soln at low concns of Mg.

189711

POCHINOK, Kh.N.

Apparatus for gasometric determination of photosynthesis under  
natural conditions. Fiziol. rast. 5 no.2:200-205 Mr-Ap '58.  
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut fiziologii rastenii Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh  
nauk USSR, Kiyev.  
(Photosynthesis) (Botanical apparatus)

OKANENKO, A.S.; BERSHTEYN, B.I.; POCHINOK, Kh.N.; GAMAYUNOVA, M.S.

Characteristics of biochemical processes occurring during "Gothic"  
degeneration of potatoes. Biokhim. pl. i ovoshch. no. 4:164-182  
'58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy i agrokhimii AN USSR.  
(Potatoes--Diseases and pests)

I 32584-66 EWT(1) SGTB DD SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/65/000/016/G005/G005  
ACC NR: AR5024091

AUTHOR: Gulyayev, B. I.; Pochinok, Kh. N.

TITLE: Application of the colorimetric method for uninterrupted measurements of photosynthesis and breathing intensity

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Abs. 16G26

REF SOURCE: Tr. 1-y Resp. nauchn. konferentsii fiziologov i bio-khimikov rast. Moldavii, Kishinev, Kartya Moldovenyaske, 1964, 184-195

TOPIC TAGS: colorimetry, photometric analysis, photosynthesis, plant physiology

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a modification of the colorimetric method, based on a determination of differences between the spectral transparency of two bicarbonate solutions, with the pH of the first in a free balance with the CO<sub>2</sub> within the experimental chamber, and the pH of the second solution with that of the CO<sub>2</sub> of the air outside the chamber. A diagram and description of the experimental equipment and of the method used for its calibration are given. For building the equipment, the photolorimeter FEK-57 was used, from which the measuring shutter was removed and the diaphragm filters replaced by interference filters with a maximum 550-555 mμ filtration. Selenium

Card 1/2

UDC 581.132

L 32584-66

ACC NR: AR5024091

cells were substituted by Tsv-3 cesiumantimony cells. The feeding of the equipment was done from a 6 v battery and a 70 v anode battery. The measuring of corrections for the equipment zero was done every 30-60 minutes. A description is given of the mixer for air with the buffer, consisting of two communicating sections, where the air is sucked through the solution at a 0.3-1.0 per minute. Because of large discharges, the glass mixers distort the results and therefore are useless for this work. It is recommended to use a pH 7.4 bicarbonate solution and a 0.1% phenolred indicator. Ye. Yurina

SUB CODE: 06    SUBM DATE: none

LS  
Card 2/2

POCHINOK, Kh. N., kand. khimicheskikh nauk; GULYAYEV, B. I., mladshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Efficiency of a green leaf. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.9:21-23  
S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziologii  
rasteniy, Kiyev (for Gulyayev).

(Photosynthesis)

<sup>Kh.</sup>  
POCHINOK, Z.N., (USSR)

"Determination of Amino, Ammoniacal and Amido Nitrogen in  
Plants by the Thymol-Hypobromide Method."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow,  
10-16 Aug 1961.

*POCHINOK, N. I.*

~~POCHINOK, N. I.~~

New defrother for raw juice measuring tanks. Sakh. prom. 32 no.1:  
63 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Ryzhavskiy sakharnyy zavod.  
(Foam) (Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)



BONDARENKO, A.S.; ZELEPUKHA, S.I.; POCHINOK, P.Ya.; NEGRASH, A.K.  
[Nehrash, A.K.]; KUDRYAVTSEV, V.A.

Antimicrobial properties of *Bidens cernua* L. and *Bidens*  
*tripartita* L. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.1:67-72 '64.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

DROBOT'KO, V.G., otv. red.; AYZENMAN, B.Ye., red.; MANDRIK, T.P., red.;  
BEL'TYUKOVA, K.I., red.; ZELEPUKHA, S.I., red.; NEGRASH,  
A.K., red.; KULIKOVSKAYA, M.D., red.; MATYSHEVSKAYA, M.S.,  
red.; POCHINOK, P.Ya., red.; SHVAYGER, M.O., red.;  
KUZNETSOVA, A.S., red.

[Phytoncides in the national economy] Fitontsidy v narodnom  
khoziaistve. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 350 p.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Akademiya nauk URSS, Kiev. Instytut mikrobiologii i vi-  
rusologii. 2. Institut mikrobiologii AN Ukr.SSR (for  
Zelepukha, Pochinok, Negrash, Kulikovskaya).

POCHINOK, P.Ya. [Pochynok, P.IA.]

Fourth conference on the problem of phytoncides. Mikrobiol. zhur.  
25 no.1:72-74 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

Pochinok, P. YA., Zaritskiy, A. M., Serbrennikova, V. I., Ponomareva, G. YE.,  
Barshetyn, YU. A.

Continued studies of possibilities that healthy persons can be carriers of  
dysentery microbes.

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288pp  
(Kievskiy Nachno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

DYACHENKO, S.S.; POCHINOK, P.Ya.

Synergism of the effect of penicillin and of gallic acid in neutral and slightly alkaline solutions (preliminary report). Mikrobiol.zhur. 14 no.3: 22-27 '52. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Z Kiivs'kogo medichnogo institutu. (Penicillin) (Gallic acid)

POCHINOK, P. YA.

POCHINOK, P. YA. -- "Antibacterial Activity of Some Tissues in Combination with Antibiotics." \* (Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Institute Academician A. A. Bogomolets, Kiev, 1955.

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 31, 30 July 1955.

\* For the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.

POCHINOK, P. Ya.

USSR.

The synergistic action of gallic acid with penicillin. T. S. S. Dyachenko and P. Ya. Pochinok (Ukr. Inst. Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Kiev). *Mikrobiol. Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 16, No. 2, 47-53 (1954) (Russian summary).—It was pointed out in a previous communication that in the presence of gallic acid or its salts at neutral or slightly alk. pH, the antibacterial activity of penicillin is enhanced, and that Na gallate has a stabilizing effect upon penicillin subjected to boiling. The antibacterial properties of gallic acid and its salts depend to a considerable extent upon the pH of the medium and the number of bacterial cells in suspension, factors which also influence its synergism with penicillin. Taking these two factors into consideration, studies were conducted with aerobic bacteria. Conditions which favorably influence the antibacterial properties of gallic acid and its salts (pH 7.1-8.2, a minimal suspension of bacterial cells, the properly balanced concns. of the antibacterial agents) also lead to a max. synergistic antibacterial action. Na gallate effectively arrests the growth of *Micrococcus pyogenes* var. *aureus*, and var. *albus*, streptococci, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Corynebacterium bovis*, and others. Antibacterial synergism between gallic acid or its salts and penicillin is best expressed in relation to microorganisms naturally susceptible to the antibacterial action of the two drugs. Na gallate added to H<sub>2</sub>O soln. of penicillin prevents the decompn. of the latter for about 7 days at room temp. and at 37-39°. R. S. Levine

*POCHINOK, P.YA.*  
DYACHENKO, S.S. [DIACHENKO, S.S.], POCHINOK, P.Ya. [POCHYNOK, P.IA]

Gallic acid-penicillin synergism. Report No.2: Some conditions  
for the stabilization of penicillin with sodium gallate. Mikrobiol.  
zhur. 20 no.1:30-34 '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Z Ukrains'kogo institutu epidemiologii ta mikrobiologii,  
Mikrobiologichna laboratoriya.  
(PENICILLIN, administration,  
sodium gallate stabilized prep. (Uk))  
(GALLIC ACID, rel, cpds.  
sodium gallate, stabilization of penicillin (Uk))



1. POCHINOK, V. IA.; ZAITSEVA, S. D.; EL'GORT, R. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Tetrazole
7. Benzothiazolotetrazoles, Ukr. khim. zhur., 17, No. 4, 1951.

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

BTR

7353 Report on a New Sensitive Manganese Reaction.  
(In Russian.) Kh. N. Pochinok and V. L. Pochinok. *Zhurnal  
Analyticheskoi Khimii*, v. 6, Sept.-Oct. 1951, pp. 238-246.  
An investigation was made of the use of phenyl-*l*-pyrrolo-phenyl  
oxotriazene in determination of Mg in plant ash and natural  
waters. Procedures are described, chemical reaction data are  
tabulated and charted.



7

CA

**New sensitive reagent for magnesium.** Kh. N. Pochinok and V. Ya. Pochinok (T. V. Shevchenko State Univ., Kiev). *Zhur. Akad. Nauk.* 4, 244-7(1949).—The new reagent is 3-phenyl-1-*p*-nitrophenyl-3-hydroxytriazine. Directions for prep. the reagent are given. The compd. is greenish yellow, insol. in H<sub>2</sub>O, sol. in alc., acetone, and toluene, and gives yellow soln. In strong alkali hydroxide solns. a red soln. results. The change yellow to orange to red occurs at pH 11-12. To prep. the reagent for Mg, dissolve 0.05 g. hydroxytriazine in 100 ml. of 90% alc. and add 2-3 ml. of this soln. to 100 ml. of 1% NaOH; the resulting soln. should be cherry-red. The aq. soln. does not keep well, but the alc. soln., kept in the dark, is quite stable. To test for Mg add 1-2 ml. of the reagent to 1 ml. of neutral or weakly acid tested soln. A rose, violet, or blue-violet color appears, depending on the quantity of Mg present. If the Mg content is more than 0.05 mg. per 1 ml., a ppt. will form. The detectable min. is 1  $\gamma$  and the limiting concn. is 1:1,000,000. Alkali, alk. earth, and Pb do not interfere. Cations of the 3rd and 4th analytical group which are pptd. by NaOH, and particularly the ones that are colored, do interfere and should be removed with (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S or Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. The most intense color, stable for 1 hr., is obtained with a reagent contg. Na<sub>2</sub>B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> 2, NaOH 0.6 g., H<sub>2</sub>O 100, and 0.05% alc. soln. of hydroxytriazine 3 ml. This reagent is suitable for detg. Mg in a photoelec. colorimeter. one-half ml. of 0.5% gelatin soln. should be added to the test solns. to prevent pptn.

M. Hoesch

Pochinok, V. Ya.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 6  
Mar. 25, 1954  
Organic Chemistry

Synthesis of sulfido alcohols. V. Ya. Pochinok and  
E. K. Grzegorzovskaya (State University, Moscow, U.S.S.R.).  
*Zh. Fiz. Khim.* 15, 307-10 (1949).—(BzCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S with RMgX  
yields [PhCR(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>S. Thus, to PhMgBr from 24 g.  
PhBr was added 17 g. (BzCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, and the resulting  
red soln. treated with ice and 0.1N HCl, yielding on evapn.  
of the org. layer 23.6% [PhC(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>S, m. 106-8° (from  
EtOH). No cryst. derivs. could be prepd. with PhNCO,  
AcCl, or BzCl. Similarly 1-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>MgBr gave 1-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CPh-  
(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>S, 51%, m. 78-80° (from ligroine). EtMgBr  
gave an uncrystallizable and undistillable oil. G. M. K.

POCHINOK, V. Ya.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 6  
Mar. 25, 1954  
Organic Chemistry

The "magnesium" synthesis of triazones. V. Ya. Pochinok and R. G. El'gort (State Univ., Kiev). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 15, 311-17 (1949); cf. Dimroth, *Ber.* 36, 909 (1903).— $2-C_{10}H_7NH_2$  (30 g.) in 180 ml. AcOH and 80 ml. concd.  $H_2SO_4$  diazotized with 15 g.  $NaNO_2$  in 50 ml.  $H_2O$ , 5 g. urea added after 10 min., the soln. treated dropwise with 15 g.  $NaN_3$  in 60 ml.  $H_2O$ , the mixt. extd. with  $Et_2O$ , and the ext. distd. with steam yielded 22 g.  $2-C_{10}H_7N_3$ , m.  $33^\circ$  (Forster and Fierz, *C.A.* 2, 1014), which added in  $Et_2O$  to  $Mg$ , refluxed 25 min., and hydrolyzed with  $NH_4Cl-NH_4OH$ , gave 80%  $2-C_{10}H_7NHN:NMg$ , m.  $86.5-7.5^\circ$  (from ligroine); its  $EtOH$  soln. treated with  $AgNO_3$  in  $EtOH-NH_3$  gave a yellow  $Ag$  salt, decomp. violently at  $165-7^\circ$ . The following  $2-C_{10}H_7NHN:NR$  were similarly prepd. from the corresponding  $RMgBr$  [R, yield (%), and m.p. given]:  $Et$ , 80 (crude) and 53 (pure),  $67-3^\circ$  ( $Ag$  salt (75%), decomp.  $148.5-7.5^\circ$ );  $Pr$  (from  $PrMgI$ ), 64,  $80.5-1.5^\circ$  (from petr. ether) ( $Ag$  salt, decomp.  $112-14^\circ$ );  $Bu$ , 65,  $61-2^\circ$  ( $Ag$  salt, decomp.  $152-3^\circ$ ); *iso-Am*, 50-5,  $69-70^\circ$  ( $Ag$  salt, decomp.  $114-15^\circ$ );  $Ph$ , 64,  $150^\circ$ ; *allyl*, 60,  $83-4^\circ$  ( $Ag$  salt, decomp.  $148-0^\circ$ ).  $PhN_3$ , prepd. according to Fischer [*Ann.* 190, 92(1878)], and *iso-AmMgBr* gave an uncrystallizable oil, whose  $Ag$  salt, decomp.  $101-2^\circ$ , gave only a very unstable red oil with  $Na_2S$ . G. M. K. ✓

POCHINOK, V. YA.

Acetone

Effect of phenylmagnesium bromide monoazidoacetone UKR. KHIM. ZHUR 15 No. 3, 1949.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

CA

New sensitive reagent for magnesium. Kh. N. Puchinok and V. Ya. Puchinok (T. G. Shevchenko State Univ., Kiev). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 6, 293-96 (1951); cf. C.A. 44, 2402r. Improvements in the prepn. of the reagent are described. Detn. of Mg in plant ashes and in natural waters is described. Place in a porcelain crucible enough plant material to contain 0.5-5 mg. of MgO and ignite in a muffle at 500-600°. Cool, add 1 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, 5 drops of 1:1 KNO<sub>3</sub>, and evap. to dryness. Moisten residue with 1 drop of HNO<sub>3</sub>, add 10 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, heat, add 0.2 g. of PbO and 3 drops of 0.1 N KMnO<sub>4</sub>, and heat for 1-2 min. This acid. ppt. the interfering PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> and Mn<sup>2+</sup> as well as Fe<sup>3+</sup>. Add 2 ml. of 10% Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> soln. and a pinch of CaSO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, and boil for 2 min. to ppt. dissolved Pb and the excess Ca. Filter through an ashless filter into a 25-ml. volumetric flask, wash ppt. with a satd. gypsum soln., and shake. Transfer 5 ml. into a dry test tube, add 0.5 ml. of 0.5% gelatin soln., mix, add 5 ml. of an alk. soln. of the reagent, mix thoroughly, and after 40 min. compare color intensity with sample and after 40 min. compare color intensity with sample and after 40 min. compare color intensity with sample and prepd. from std. CaSO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O soln. 5, gelatin 0.5, and reagent 5 ml. Use a green filter. Det. Mg content from a standard curve. To det. Mg in water add to 100 ml. of sample 1 drop of methyl orange and titrate with 1:9 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. This is to neutralize interfering HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>. Add 0.2-0.3 g. of CaSO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, bring to a boil, cool, transfer to a 100-ml. volumetric flask avoiding the transfer of the ppt., bring to vol. and allow to settle out. Transfer 5 ml. into a dry test tube, add 0.5 ml. of gelatin, and 5 ml. of reagent contg. NaK tartrate, and finish as before. In plant material contg. 0.14-1.86% of MgO the error of this method was 0.02 ± 0.01% compared to the gravimetric detn. and in water contg. 20.4-136% MgO detd. gravimetrically the error was -0.4 to +1.0%. M. Hoach



POCHINOK, V. Ya.

Benzothiazoletriazoles, V. Ya. Pochinok, S. D. Zaitseva, and R. G. Brgons (Kiev State Univ.), *Ukrain. Khim. Zhurn.* 17, 595-10 (1961) (in Russian). Shaking 10 g. 2-ethylbenzothiazole with 5 g.  $\text{NaN}_3$  in 20 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and 0.5 ml.  $\text{AcOH}$  7 days gave 90% benzothiazoletriazole (5-ethyl-2-*h*-benzothiazole) m. 110-115° (from  $\text{EtOH}$ ), also formed in 48% yield from 0 g. 2-aminobenzothiazole in 30 ml.  $\text{AcOH}$  treated at 5° with 3.12 g.  $\text{NaN}_3$  in 55 ml. concd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and the mixt. kept 0.5 hr. at room temp., poured on ice, and treated with aq. urea until N evolution ceased, and then with 3.5 g.  $\text{NaN}_3$  in 10 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .  $\text{PhMgBr}$  soln. with

1.5 g. I in dry  $\text{MePh}$  or  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  gave a yellow ppt. and red soln.; the first treated after 0.5 hr. on a steam bath with aq.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (10%) yielded 80% 1-phenyl-3-(5-ethyl-2-benzothiazol-2-yl)triazene (III), decomp. 172-5° (from  $\text{EtOH}$ ). From  $\text{MePh}$  heated briefly with concentrated  $\text{AcOH}$  or  $\text{EtOH}$ , it gave 10% corresponding *Ag salt*, decomp. 250-1°. Boiled with aq.  $\text{HCl}$ , it yielded 10% 2-aminobenzothiazole and  $\text{PhOH}$ . Similar treatment of 2-aminobenzothiazole gave 47% 1-phenyl-3-(5-ethyl-2-benzothiazol-2-yl)triazene, which with  $\text{PhMgBr}$  gave 1-phenyl-3-(5-ethyl-2-benzothiazol-2-yl)triazene, decomp. 165-9° (from  $\text{EtOH}$ ); *Ag salt*, decomp. 250-1°. 2-Amino-6-methoxybenzothiazole similarly yielded 73% 1-phenyl-3-(6-methoxy-2-benzothiazol-2-yl)triazene, decomp. 167-4° (from  $\text{EtOH}$ ), which yielded with  $\text{PhMgBr}$  88% 1-phenyl-3-(6-methoxy-2-benzothiazol-2-yl)triazene, decomp. 167-10° (from  $\text{EtOH}$ ); *Ag salt*, decomp. 255-0°. 2-Amino-5-naphthothiazole (2 g.) in 30 g. strips  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$  was added at -5° to 2 g.  $\text{NaN}_3$  in 10 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and the mixt. treated after 2 hrs. with 1.5 g.  $\text{NaN}_3$  in 10 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , yielding 100% 1-phenyl-3-(5-naphthothiazol-2-yl)triazene, m. 111-15° (from  $\text{EtOH}$ ). This with  $\text{PhMgBr}$  gave 70% 1-phenyl-3-(5-naphthothiazol-2-yl)triazene, decomp. 182-5°; *Ag salt*, decomp. above 250°.

C. M. Kosolapoff

(2)

AVRAMENKO, L.F.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; IVANOV, B.M.; ZAYTSEVA, S.D.;  
POCHINOK, V.Ya.

Mechanism of the stabilizing effect of tetrazolobenzothiazole  
derivatives on photographic emulsions. Part 2. Nature of the  
adsorption compound. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8  
no.6:419-426 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G. Shev-  
chenko i filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
kinofotoinstituta, Shostka.

POCHINOK, V. YA.

Triazene alcohols from *p*-azidonacetophenone.  
 Pochinok and E. S. Kakshnikova (Kiev State Univ.).  
~~*Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 17, 517-20 (1958) (in Russian).~~ *p*-  
 $\text{H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COMe}$  (20 g.) in 200 ml. dil.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (1:8) treated  
 at 0° with 10.2 g.  $\text{NaNO}_2$  in 50 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and the greenish  
 diazo soln. kept 40 min. and treated with cooling with 10 g.  
 $\text{NaN}_3$  in 50 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  yielded a ppt. of the desired product,  
 which was purified by distn. with steam, giving 70% *p*-  
 $\text{N}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COMe}$ , m. 43° (from dil.  $\text{EtOH}$ ), bp. 125-30°.  
 This (5 g.) in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  added slowly to  $\text{PhMgBr}$  soln., yielded  
 at first a brownish solid which was transformed by further  
 reaction into a brown oil, and treatment with aq.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ,  
 $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  and evapn. of the  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  gave 84% *p*- $\text{PhN}:\text{NNH}-$   
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COPhMeOH}$ , m. 81-2°, alc.  $\text{AgNO}_3$  yields the *Ag* deriv.,  
 m. 177-9° (from  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ).  $\text{EtMgBr}$  similarly gave an oily  
*p*- $\text{EtN}:\text{NNHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COMeEtOH}$ ; *Ag* salt, m. 135-40° (from  
 petr. ether- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ). The latter triazene alc. in crude state  
 treated with cold 10%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , evolved  $\text{N}$  and the residual  
 soln. treated 2-naphthol gave red 1,2-(*p*- $\text{MeEtC(OH)C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}:$   
 $\text{N})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}$ , m. 99.5-100.5° (from ligroine). Apparently  
 the acid cleavage yielded *p*- $\text{MeEtC(OH)C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$ .  
 G. M. Kosolapoff

Pochinok, V. Ya.

Alkylation of benzoic acid and 2-naphthol by alkyl-2-naphthyltriazines. V. Ya. Pochinok and V. A. Portnyagina (T. G. Shevchenko State Univ., Kiev). *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 18, 831-4(1952)(in Russian).—Reaction of RMgX with 2-naphthylazide gave: 2-C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NHN:NM<sub>2</sub> (I), m. 68.5-7.5°; Et analog (II), m. 67-8°; Pr analog (III), m. 80.5-1.5°; Bu analog (IV), m. 83-4°; iso-Am analog (V), m. 69-70°; allyl analog (VI), m. 83-4°. Soln. of 5 g. I and 3.3 g. BzOH in abs. Et<sub>2</sub>O leads to gas evolution and after standing overnight the mixt. yields 81% BrOMe. II gave 76% BzOEt. III gave 71% BzOPr. IV gave 77% BzOBu. V gave 70% BzOAm-iso. VI gave 68% BzO-CH<sub>2</sub>CH:CH<sub>2</sub>. Mixing 5 g. I and 3.9 g. 2-C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OH in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> followed by standing overnight and heating on steam bath 1 hr. gave 63% 2-MeOC<sub>11</sub>H<sub>11</sub>, b. 272-6°, m. 71-2°; picrate, m. 93-4°. II similarly gave 65% 2-EtOC<sub>11</sub>H<sub>11</sub>, m. 37-8°; picrate, m. 91-5°. III gave 67% 2-PrOC<sub>11</sub>H<sub>11</sub>, m. 39-40°; picrate, m. 74-5°. V gave 56.8% 2-iso-AmOC<sub>11</sub>H<sub>11</sub>, m. 26°; picrate, m. 90-1°. G. M. Kosolapoff

*POCHINOK, V. YA.*

POCHINOK, V. Ya.; VDOVICHENKO, L.P.

Synthesis of thiourethanes and rhodanides in the benzothiazole series. Ukr.khim.zhur. 19 no.1:61-64 '53. (MIRA 7:4)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko, kafedra organicheskoy khimii. (Urethanes) (Thiocyanates)

*POCHINOK, V. YA.*  
KIPRIANOV, A.I.; POCHINOK, V.Ya.

2-aminomethylbenzothiazole. Ukr.khim.zhur. 19 no.2:165-168 '53.  
(MLRA 7:4)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organicheskoy  
khimii. (Thiazole)

*POCHINOK, V. YA.*

POCHINOK, V.Ya.; MARENETS, M.S.; SMAZHAYA-IL'INA, Ye.D.

Triazenes as reagents in analytical chemistry. Part 1. Synthesis  
of oxytriazenes and triazenes. Ukr.khim.zhur. 19 no.2:179-192 '53.  
(MLRA 7:4)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organicheskoy  
khimii. (Triazene) (Chemical tests and reagents)

KIPRIANOV, A.I.; BABICHEV, F.S.; MUSHKALO, L.K.; POCHINOK, V.Ya.; PEL'KIS, P.S.

[Outline history of organic chemistry at Kiev University] Ocherki po istorii organicheskoi khimii v Kievskom universitete. Pod red. A.I. Kiprianova. [Kiev] Izd-vo Kievskogo gos. univ. im. T.G.Shevchenko, 1954. 130 p. (MLRA 9:8)  
(Chemistry, Organic) (Kiev University)



POCHINOV, V. Ye

U S S R

Azacyanines. II. A. I. Kiprianov, V. Ye. Pochinok, and A. I. Tolmachev (T. G. Shevchenko (State Univ., Kiev): *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.*, 20, 204 (1954) (in Russian).—Cyanine dyes in which one or several methine groups of a polymethine chain are replaced by N atom(s) are called azacyanines. Azacyanines with three N atoms substituted in the conjugated chain have been obtained by K., *et al.*, *ibid.*, 15, 460 (1959). Azacyanines with three N atoms and one, or two *para*-phenyl groups in the conjugated chain were synthesized from 2-amino-5-benzothiazole (I) and 2-(*p*-aminophenyl)benzothiazole(II) and their quaternary salts. It was demonstrated that the introduction of one phenyl group into the azacyanine displaces the absorption max. 45 m $\mu$  towards the short wave lengths, while introduction of 2 *sym.* phenyl radicals on the other hand leads to displacement toward the long wave lengths by 25-30 m $\mu$ . I, m. 129°, was prepd. according to Drozdov (*C.A.* 32, 1600) from phenylthiourea by its cyclization. 2-Imino-3-methylbenzothiazoline, m. 123°, was prepd. by methylation of I with CH<sub>3</sub>I (Fischer, 1909)

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*Ann.* 712, 339(1882); *Angew. Chem.* 36, 3135(1903)).  
 2-*p*-nitrophenyl-*bc*-thiazole(III), m. 231°, was prepd. by  
 adding 1 g. *p*-nitrobenzoyl chloride in 50 ml. benzene to 10  
 g. *p*-aminothiophenol in 30 ml. dry benzene, the ppt. HCl  
 salt of III being converted to free base with HCl, filtered,  
 washed, and dried. The yield was 18 g. or 62% (Bogert  
 and Smith, C.A. 18, 2015). The product was not recrystd.  
 for refection to the amine. II, m. 163, was prepd. in 75%  
 yield from III by Sn + HCl reduction; (cf. B. and S., *loc.*  
*cit.*). 1,3-Bis(2-benzothiazolyl)thiazene, n. 217-50°, was  
 obtained in up to 50% yield by adding 5 g. I, dissolved in  
 25 ml. glacial HOAc at 5°, slowly to nitroxy-sulfonic acid  
 (2.6 g. NaNO<sub>2</sub> in 5 ml. concd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) cooled to 0°, keeping  
 the temp. below 10° and then at room temp. for 30 min.,  
 filtering, and adding the filtrate to a cooled water-salt. soln.  
 of 2 g. I and 50 g. cryst. NaOAc, whereupon the yell. ppt.  
 which formed turned brownish upon standing. The mixt.  
 was dil. with 300 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, the ppt. filtered off, washed  
 with dil. HCl and H<sub>2</sub>O, and dried; yield up to 50%. The  
 crude thiazene could not be completely purified from co-  
 lous impurities, recryst. from glacial HOAc was possible  
 only after a hot wash (80°) with nitrobenzene. 1,3-Bis(2-  
 benzothiazolyl)thiazene is yellow; absorption max. at 440  
 mμ; poorly sol. in alc., ether, benzene, sol. when heated in  
 glacial HOAc; insol. in concd. HCl changing from yellow  
 to red; yellow color in strong H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, turning red upon dilu-  
 tion with H<sub>2</sub>O, and on further dilu. turning yellow again. HCl  
 salt was prepd. by passing dry HCl through an ether sus-  
 pension, decomp. temp. 195-200°, insol. in benzene and  
 ether, decompd. by H<sub>2</sub>O, absorption max. in MeOH contg.

*a. d. K...*  
HCl at 475 m $\mu$ . 3-(2-Benzothiazolyl)-1-(4-methyl-2-benzothiazolyl)triazene was prepd. in yields up to 60% by diazotizing 5-amino-6-methylbenzothiazole and coupling with I. After thorough washing with benzene and ether and 3 recrystals. from glacial HOAc, it decompd. at 237-46°. Absorption max. in alc. contg. HCl was 480 m $\mu$ . HCl salt m. 187-90°, sol. in alc. with orange-red color turning yellow slowly; red salt color disappeared immediately on contact with H<sub>2</sub>O. II (3.5 g.) was diazotized, added to 3-methyl-2-iminobenzothiazoline-HCl, and then neutralized with NaOH. The pptd. base filtered off and washed with dil. F<sup>+</sup>Cl, H<sub>2</sub>O, alc., and ether, resp., yielded 1.2 g. of crude product (IV) which did not crystallize and was used as such. IV was slightly sol. in alc., ether, acetone, and glacial HOAc and sol. in pyridine and dichloroethane. IV (6.5 g.) was heated 20 min. on water bath with 0.25 g. Ni<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The product of an azacyanine extd. with hot water and pptd. from soln. with sat. KI soln. yielded 0.42 g. (62%) of an azacyanine from HOAc, m. 170° with decompn., insol. in water, poorly sol. in alc. and acetone, sol. in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N, 440 m $\mu$  absorption max. in alc. *o*-(Ethylamino)phenyl mercaptan was prepd. from 2-mercaptobenzothiazole according to K. and Pazenko (C.A. 44, 3487g). 2-(*p*-Nitrophenyl)benzothiazole-EtCl (V) was prepd. by adding 3.1 g. of *p*-nitrobenzoyl chloride in 10 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> to 2.5 g. of *o*-(ethylamino)phenyl mercaptan in 10 ml. dry C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, followed by heating 30 min.

A.I. Kiprianov

on a water bath. The pptd. quaternary salt was filtered, washed with  $C_2H_5$ , and dried; yield 5.3 g. (96%). A portion of the salt was converted to the iodide, orange needles from alc., m.  $235^\circ$ . 2-(*p*-Amino-phenyl)benzothiazole (VI) was prepd. by refluxing 3.9 g. of V, 0.6 ml. concd. HCl, 100 ml. water, and 13 g. Sn for 4 hrs. and filtering the hot tolu. to yield 2.15 g. of the  $SnCl_4$  salt of VI, orange prisms, m.  $107^\circ$  (from alc.); 2 g. of which, in hot alc. soln., was treated with gaseous HCl and the quaternary salt was removed by filtration to yield 1.15 g. (37%), based on the nitro compound. A portion was converted to the iodide to give yellow needles, m.  $290^\circ$  (from alc.). 2-(*p*-Nacrophensyl)benzothiazole- $E(Cl)$  resulted from the condensation of *p*-nitrobenzoyl chloride with *o*-(*o*-thylamino)phenyl mercaptan in dry  $C_2H_5$ . The nitro group was then reduced to the amino group, followed by diazotization and coupling with *N,N*-dimethylaniline to yield azo-styrene absorption max. 474 m $\mu$  (alc.). Coupling of diazotized 2-(*p*-amino-phenyl)benzothiazole (VII) with VIII gave a yellow diazaminic compd. with absorption max. of 420 m $\mu$ . From the latter, so. a. was immediately pptd. with  $NH_3$  a blue-violet azacyanine, sol. in alc. with intense reddish-pink color, absorption max. 510-20 m $\mu$ , unstable in soln., decompd. rapidly by alkalis, discolors in light. Attempts to purify by crystn. and by  $Al_2O_3$  chromatography failed.

Clayton P. Holway

POCHINOK, V. Ya.

~~The reaction of triazeno alcohols with acids. V. Ya. Pochinok, A. I. Tolmachev, and A. P. Pizachenko (1958) *Sov. Chem.*, *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 26, 282-4 (1954) (in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 41, 3066f. — Treating MeCPh(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>N:NNHPh (I) with aq. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and with AcOH, EtCO<sub>2</sub>H, or BzOH in abs. Et<sub>2</sub>O led in each case to the decompn. of the alc. to MeCOCH<sub>2</sub>Ph (II), PhNH<sub>2</sub>, and N. I and β-naphthol in dry C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> gave, in addn. to II, 1-(β-naphthoxy)-2-phenyl-2-propanol, colorless leaflets, m. 73°, sol. in Et<sub>2</sub>O, Me<sub>2</sub>CO, petr. ether, and hot EtOH, insol. in H<sub>2</sub>O. I was decompd. within 1 hr. when boiled in toluene, but did not decomp. when boiled 30 hrs. in Et<sub>2</sub>O or C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>. The following new triazeno alcs. behaved similarly: *p*-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-CMe(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>N:NNHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Me-*p* (III), m. 00-7° (from ligroine); the *di(o-tolyl)* isomer of III, yellow oil (did not cryst. on cooling); the *bis-p-MeO* C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> analog, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, of III, colorless crystals, m. 100-1° (from C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>); *p*-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-C(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>N:NNHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Me-*p*, colorless crystals, m. 145-7° (from ligroine).~~

Gary Gerard

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(2)

POCHINOK, V. YA.

✓ Alkylation of carboxylic acids and of phenols with alkyl-  
 phenyltriazenes. V. Ya. Pochinok and O. I. Shezchenko C1  
 (Kiev State Univ.; ~~Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.~~ *Zhur.* 20, 280-82 (1954)  
 (in Russian); *Ch. C.A.* 49, 682a. —RN: NNHPh [R = Me  
 (I), Et (II), Pr (III), or Bu (IV)] were satisfactory alkylating  
 agents for acids and phenols. Thus, refluxing 6 g. I in 25  
 ml. dry TetraHn (I) and carefully adding 2.5 g. AcOH in  
 20 ml. I, distg. the product, removing AcOH from the frac-  
 tion boiling at 78-100° (4.8 g.) by washing with aq. K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>,  
 drying the org. layer and distg. gave 2.8 g. EtOAc, b. 78-  
 80°. Similarly were obtained: PhOMe, the Et, Pr, and Bu  
 esters of CzOH, the Et and Pr esters of EtCO<sub>2</sub>H, and  
 EtOPh, PrOPh, and BuOPh. Gary Gerard

MA  
 JCN  
 ①

POCHINOK, V.Ya.; LIMARENKO, L.P.

Alkylation of alcohols with aliphatic-aromatic triazenes. Ukr.  
khim.shur. 21 no.4:496-498 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G.Shevchenko,  
kafedra organicheskoy khimii.  
(Alkylation) (Alcohols) (Triazene)

POCHINOK, V.Ya.; MIKHAYLYUCHENKO, N.K.

Triazeno alcohols from  $\omega$ -asidoacetophenone. Ukr.khim.zhur. 21 no.5:  
625-627 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G. Shevchenko,  
Kafedra organicheskoy khimii.  
(Alcohols) (Acetophenone)



POCHINOK, V. YA.

6

Alkylation of triazenes with alkylaryltriazenes. V.

Va. Pochinok and A. P. Lomarenko (I. G. Shevchenko

State Univ., Kiev, *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 21: 628-30

(1955) (in Russian). The triazenes were treated in anhyd

CCl<sub>4</sub> as described previously (I. A. 49, 982a), except that I

was used in a 10% excess and the reaction was at 100°C

for 24 hr. The products were purified by distillation

and analyzed by IR and NMR. The following results were

obtained: I (1.0 g, 0.025 mole) and II (0.5 g, 0.025 mole)

gave 0.8 g (80%) of III, mp 100-101°C, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4872. As is seen, the

alkyl sulfide is not formed when I is absent. A mechanism

for the catalyzed reaction is suggested. — M. A.

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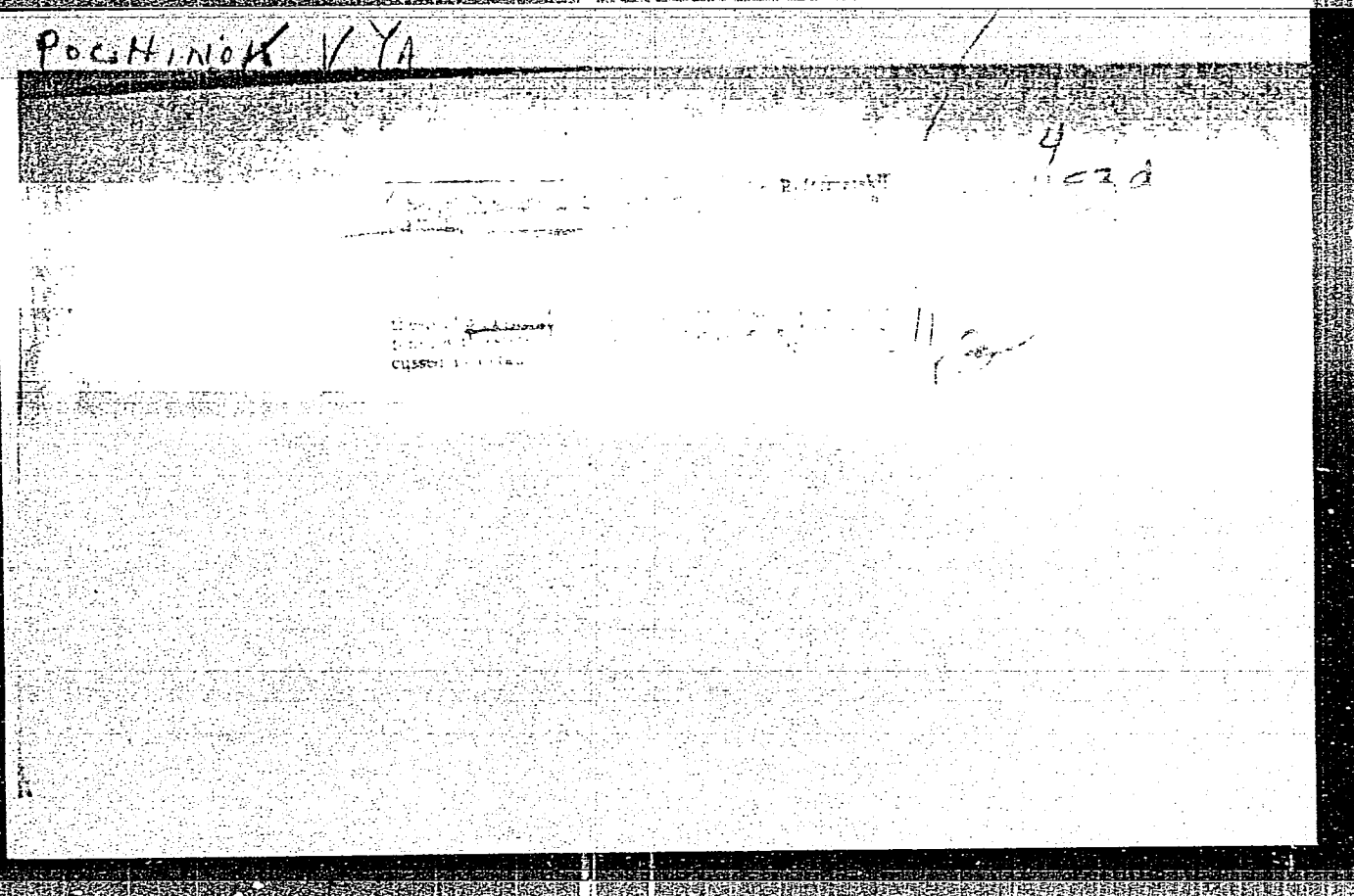
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POCHINOK, V.Ya. [Pochynok, V.IA.]; POMPA, V.P.

Reactions of benzoyl azide with magnesium halide organic compounds.  
Nauk.zap.Kyiv.un. 16 no.15:129-132 '57. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Benzoyl azide) (Magnesium organic compounds)

*POCHINOK, V. Ya.*

POCHINOK, V.Ya.; POMPA, V.P.; TONKOSHKUR, O.D.

Oxytriazenes of anthraquinone. Ukr. khim. zhur. 23 no.5:629-633  
'57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.  
(Anthraquinone) (Triazene)

PODRUSHNYAK, Ye.P.; POCHINOK, V.Ya. (Kiyev)

Antibacterial action of phthalasole. Vrach.delo no.1:1293-1297  
D '58.

(MIRA 12:3)

(PHTHALANILIC ACID)

AVRAMENKO, L.F.; POCHINOK, V.Ya.; ROZUM, Yu.S.

Quaternary salts of thiazolotetrazaoles and tetrazolobenzothiazoles.  
Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:278-280 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut organicheskoy  
khimii AN UkrSSR.

POCHINOK, V. Ya.

USSR / Pharmacology and Toxicology--Medicinal Plants V-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol, No 23, 1958, 107355

Author : Pochinok, V. Ya.

Inst : ~~Not given~~ Kiev Medical Inst in Antibiotics

Title : Antibacterial Properties of Eucalyptus Decoction.  
I. The Effect of Eucalyptus Decoction on the Consumption of Oxygen and the Ferment of Succindehydrogenase of Microbes

Orig Pub: Mikrobiol. zh., 1958, 20, No 1, 35-39

Abstract: Experiments carried out according to the Warburg method with three strains of Staphylococcus aureus showed that the eucalyptus decoction depresses the consumption of O<sub>2</sub> and activity of the ferment of succindehydrogenase of these microbes. The degree

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POCHINOK, V.Ya.; BELINSKAYA, R.V.; SHEVCHENKO, O.I.; MIKHAYLICHENKO, N.K.

Thermal decomposition of fatty aromatic triazenes. Ukr. khim.  
zhur. 24 no. 2:228-231 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko,  
Kafedra organicheskoy khimii.  
(Triazene)



~~POCHINOK, V.Ya.~~ [Pochynok, V.IA.]; PORTNYAGINA, V.A. [Portniagina, V.O.];  
SHRUBOVICH, V.A.

Decomposition of aliphatic aromatic triazenes by various acids,  
phenols and halohydrins. Visnyk Kyiv.un.no.2.Ser.fiz.ta khim.  
no.1:95-104 '59. (MIRA 14:8)

(Triazene)

AVRAMENKO, L.F.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; GUSEVA, L.K.; IVANOV, B.M.; POCHINOK,  
V.Ya.; STEKLYANNIKOVA, Z.I.; FAYERMAN, G.P.

Stabilizing effect of thiazolotetrazoles and tetrazolobenzo-  
thiazoles on silver chloride photographic emulsions. Zhur.nauch.  
i prikl.fot.i kin. 5 no.4:294-295 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet Kiyev, Filial Nauchno-issledovatel'-  
skogo kino-fotoinstituta, Shostka i Institut kino-inzhenerov,  
Leningrad.

(Photographic emulsions) (Tetrazole)

DEGTYAREVA, A.P. [Dehtiar'ova, A.P.]; POCHINOK, V.Ya. [Pochynok, V.IA.]

Physical, chemical and antibacterial properties of substances isolated from the leaves of the myrtle (*Myrtus communis* L.) and eucalyptus (*E. laevopinea* R.T.Bak and *E. Wilkinsoniana* R.T.Bak).  
Farmatsev. zhur. 15 no.6:47-52 '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i biokhimi rasteniy Gosudarstvennogo Nikitskogo botanicheskogo sada i kafedra mikrobiologii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(EUCALYPTUS) (MYRTLE) (MATERIA MEDICA, VEGETABLE)

POCHINOK, V.Ya.; ZAYTSEVA, S.D.; Primali: učestnye; Pochinok, P.Ya.;  
BELINSKAYA, R.V., student; PEDCHENKO, L.F., student; AVRAMENKO, L.F.,  
student; MARCHENKO, N.G., student

Thiazolotetrazoles and triazenes synthesized from them.  
Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.7:351-355 J1 '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko.  
(Tetrazole) (Triazene)

POCHINOK, V. Ya. Doc Chem Sci -- "Triazenes, their synthesis and the reactions of their fission." Kiev, 1961 (Acad Sci UkSSR. Inst of Organic Chem). (KL, 4-61,186)

POCHINOK, V. Ia.; ZAYTSEVA, S. D.; Primala uchastiye MARCHENKO, N. G.,  
~~studentka~~

Reactions of benzothiazolylcyantriazenes with ammonia, amines,  
hydroxylamine, hydrazine, and benzohydrazide. Ukr.khim.zhur.  
27 no.5:675-680 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.  
(Triazene) (Ammonia)

POCHINOK, V.Ya.; AVRAMENKO, L.F.

Thiazolotetrazoles and their tautomerism. Ukr.khim.zhur. 28  
no.4:511-517 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G.Shevchenko.  
(Tetrazole) (Tautomerism)

DYACHENKO, S.S., prof.; POCHINOK, V.Ya., kand.biol. nauk; PODRUSHNYAK,  
Ye.P., kand.med.nauk

Antibacterial properties of silver-treated water obtained by  
means of an ionizer. Vrach. delo no.7:109-113 J1'63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. S.S.Dyachenko) Kiyev-  
skogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(WATER PURIFICATION) (SILVER)



AVRAMENKO, L.F.; POCHINOK, V.Ya.; ROZUM, Yu.S.

Effect of substituents on the formation of the condensed  
tetrazole(1,5-b)benzothiazole. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:980-985  
Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G. Shevchenko  
i Institute organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.  
(Tetrazolobenzothiazole) (Substitution (Chemistry))

L 33155-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWG(j)/EWA(h)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)EWA(c)/I/EWA(l) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/  
ACCESSION NR: AP5004738 Peo RPL wa/JW/RM S/0073/65/031/001/0089/0093

AUTHORS: Gurash, G. V.; Meleshevich, A. P.; Pochinok, V. Ya.; Syromyatnikov, V. G.;  
Fedorova, I. P.

TITLE: Synthesis by irradiation of allylamine methacrylic acid copolymers

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B

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskij zhurnal, v. 31, no. 1, 1965, 89-93

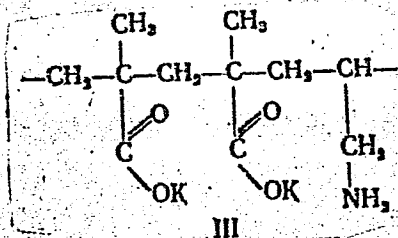
TOPIC TAGS: allylamine, methacrylic acid, copolymer, hydrogen peroxide, benzene  
peroxide, methanol, sodium acetate, IR spectra

ABSTRACT: The synthesizing procedure was tested in producing polyampholites by  
copolymerization of allylamine and methacrylic acid under irradiation by Co<sup>60</sup> gamma  
rays with different solvents, varying the pH of media, temperatures, and initiators.  
The latter were: hydrogen peroxide, benzene, tertiary butyl, persulfates, and  
dinitrile of azo-isobutyric acid. Mixtures of aqueous allylamine and potassium  
methacrylate yielded no copolymers on heating and on usual initiation. Copolymers  
did appear after irradiation and could be precipitated with methanol or sodium  
acetate. They were soluble in acids and alkali. The elementary link of these  
copolymers corresponds to the formula

Card 1/2

L 33155-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004738



More extensive irradiations resulted in grafting of additional allylamine on already formed copolymer chains. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 1 table, and 6 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Kievskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko. (Kiev State University); Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarshevskogo AN UkrSSR. (Institute of Physical Chemistry AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

POCHINOK, V.Ya. [Pochynok, V.Ia.]

Combined effect of urithiol and antibacterial substances produced  
from eucalyptus leaves on the pathogenic staphylococcus and its toxins.  
Farmatsev. zhur. 19 no.6:51-57 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.