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ACC NR: AP6015289

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rinsing. All the factors which promote the increase of hydrogen content in the surface layer improve the adhesion of copper plating to titanium. The potential of activated titanium reaches a value of minus 0.78—0.8V in 2—3 sec and then remains almost constant. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [WW]

SUB CODE:11, 13/SUBM DATE: 07Jun65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:4261

Card 2/2 CC

USOVA, YE. M.

USOVA, YE. M. -- "On the Formation of Benzene Hydroxamic Acids and Some of Their Derivatives." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR, Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Khar'kov, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 43, October 1956, Moscow

USOVA, YE. M.

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Theoretical and General Questions of Organic Chemistry. E-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26675 D

Author : Usova, Ye.M.
Inst : Kharkov University.
Title : To the Question of Structure of Benzhydroxamic Acids and of Some Derivatives of Theirs.

Orig Pub : Avtoref. diss. kand. khim. n., Khar'kovsk. un-t, Khar'kov, 1956.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

DENISOV, P.V. [Denysov, P.V.]; BUGAYEV, A.L. [Buhaiov, A.L.]; USOVA, Ye.M.

Chemical composition of snow [with summary in English]. Dop. AN URSR no.3:289-291 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Kharkivs'kiy zootekhnichniy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR A.I. Kiprianovym.

(Snow)

20-6-34/59

AUTHOR: USOVA,Ye.M., VOROSHIN,Ye.M.

TITLE: On the Structure of Hydroxamic Acids and some of their Derivatives by means of Infrared Spectroscopy. (Issledovaniye stroyeniya gidroksamovykh kislot i nekotorykh ikh proizvodnykh metodom infrakrasnoy spektroskopii, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 6, pp 1306-1309 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The properties of benz-hydroxamic acids were closely investigated, but hitherto, no sufficient explanation has been found for their chemical structure. A double structure was ascribed to them; either the oxygen atom is attached by a double binding to the first carbon atom outside the benzenecycle, or it is attached to a nitrogen atom in the hydroxyle. A still greater unclearness exists concerning the aryl derivative of dibenzhydroxamic acid - the tribenz hydroxylamine which exists in two crystal modifications α and β with different melting temperatures and solubility. According to some authors they are physical polymorphs, others count them among the tautomers, i.e. hydroxamic- and hydroxymic forms, not one of which explains to what modification this or the other structure can be ascribed. In order to decide these questions investigations concerning their transformation into one another were carried out, and furthermore also measurement of the dipole-momenta was carried

Card 1/2

20-6-34/59

On the Structure of Hydroxamic Acids and some of their Derivatives by means of Infrared Spectroscopy.

out according to SIDGWICK. Transformation into one another in the case of heating of the α- and ß-forms were not observed. Under the action of nitrogenous solvents (pyridine, nitrobenzene, aniline, and chinoline) the transformation of the less stable ß-form into the α-form was detected, so that is certain that they are not polymorphs. Investigations of the infrared absorption spectra prove the existence of a group with an oxygen atom affixed to carbon by means of a double binding. (4 illustrations, 2 Slavic references)

ASSOCIATION: Charkov Zootechnical Institute.
PRESENTED BY: A.N.NESMEYANOV, Member of the Academy.
SUBMITTED: 12.10.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

USOVA, Ye. M.

20-1-33/64

AUTHOR: USOVA, Ye.M., VOROSHIN, Ye.M.

TITLE: The Problem Concerning the Structure of Benzhydroxame Acids and Some of their Derivatives. (K voprosu o stroyenii benzgidroksamovykh kislot i nekotorykh ikh proizvodnykh, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 1, pp 120-123 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: For the determination of the structural peculiarities of benzhydroxame acids and of the α, β-form of tri-benzhydroxilamine (in the liquid phase) investigations were carried out of the absorption spectra in the ultraviolet domain of the benzamid solutions, the mono- and di-benzhydroxame acids, as well as of the α, β-forms of tri-benzhydroxilamine. Investigation of the electron spectra of the solution of the aforementioned compounds was carried out by the method of ultraviolet spectrography (according to V.HENRI) with the spectrograph ISP-22. The effect produced by concentrated 96% sulphuric acid on benzamid causes a second absorption band and an increase of the intensity maximum of absorption. The α- and β-forms of tri-benzhydroxilamine in an ethanol solution and of the sodium alcoholates have different spectra.
A different spectrum is obtained by the α, β-form of tri-benzhydroxilamine in concentrated 96% sulphuric acid. In the spectra

Card 1/2

20-1-33/64

The Problem Concerning the Structure of Benzhydroxame Acids and Some of their Derivatives.

of the solution of these forms in sulphuric acid various lines vanish and they have nearly the same absorption maxima. As found by experiment, both forms of tri-benzhydroxilamine are transformed into di-benzhydroxame (and benzo-)acids under the influence of concentrated sulphuric acids. (With 3 Diagrams).

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

ARTEMOVA, V. M.; USOVA, Ye. M.

Effect of food coloring substances on the formation of the gelatin structure. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no. 2: 46-48 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Donetskiy institut sovetskoy torgovli, kafedra organicheskoy i fiziko-kolloidnoy khimii.

LETOV, G.S.; USOVA, Ye.Ya.

Plague outbreak among marmot hunters in the vicintiy of Urt-Golyn-Ulan-Kisa. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 20:111-115 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(URT-GOLYN-ULAN-KISA (MONGOLIA)--PLAGUE)

KHAZANOV, M.A., prof.; USOVA, Yu.I., ordinator

Some questions of the epidemiology, clinical course and therapy of neuroviral diseases in the White Russian S.S.R. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.6:6-8 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(WHITE RUSSIA--ENCEPHALITIS) (VIRUS DISEASES)

USOVA, Yu.I. [Usava, IU.I.]

Copper content of the blood in meningoencephalitis in children.
Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.2:83-87 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

USOVA, Z. V.

Dissertation: "Midge of the Family Simuliidae Deptera of the Karelo-Finnish SSR and Murmanskaya Oblast." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Zoology, Acad Sci USSR, Jan-Mar 54. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow, Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

USOVA, Z. V.
Entomology

Dissertation: "Gnats of the Karelo-Finnish SSR and the Murmansk Oblast." Cand Biol Sci, Leningrad Zoological Inst, Acad Sci USSR (no date of defense given).
(Leninskoye Znamya, Petrozavodsk, 21 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 1954

USOVA, Z.V.

Biology of the pupal stage of gnats (Simuliidae). Dokl. AN SSSR 105 no.4:846-847 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Institut biologii Karelo-Finskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye. N. Pavlovskim.
(Black flies)

USOVA, Z. V.

USSR/Zooparasitology - Tics and Insects (Disease Transmitters) P-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologii, No 16, 1957, 70212

Author : Usova, Z.V.
Title : Some Results of Testing the Action of DDT and Hexochlorane on Black Flies (fam. Simuliidae) under Lab. Conditions and in Nature.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR 1956, No 2, 417-420

Abstract : A stream covered 500m by larvae and pupae of black flies, chiefly Eusimulium latipes and S. truncatum, was treated with a 20% oily concentrate of DDT for 25 minutes by a final dilution of one to ten thousand. In 30-50 minutes all larvae separated from the substrate. Many larvae connected by threads in the water, disappeared after twenty hours. Observation of the stream in 1955 showed new species of black flies, which were at the time of the stream treatment in the forms of eggs. The destruction of different species of black flies was observed by

Card 1/2 - 40 -

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologii, No 16, 1957, 70212

treatment of the same stream and its spring with a 20% hexochlorane in a one to a million solution. Adult black flies which came in contact with the skin of a calf lightly painted by a 2% emulsion of hexochlorane, containing 23-28 and 84.6% -isomere appeared to be extremely sensitive to these poisons, particularly the hungry males. The abdoman, chest and neck of the horse was lighly rubbed with a 2% emulsion of hexochlorane. It took 18-20 hours until isolated males sat there; they perished in 5-6 hours. Within 40-48 hrs. on and around the tested horse there was one half of the blackflies than on the control horse.

USOVA, Z.V.

Materials on the biology and ecology of the black flies (Simuliidae) in the Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. and Murmansk Province. Trudy Kar.-Fin. fil. AN SSSR no.4:131-149 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Karelia--Black flies)
(Murmansk Province--Black flies)

USOVA, Z.V.

Biology and ecology of black flies (Diptera, Simuliidae) in Karelia and Murmansk Province. Ent.oboz.35 no.4:840-855 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut biologii Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR, Petrozavodsk.
(Karelia--Black flies) (Murmansk Province--Black flies)

USOVA, Z.V.; KULIKOVA, Z.P.

Bloodsucking activity of black flies (Diptera, Simuliidae) in Karelia [with summary in English]. Ent.oboz. 37 no.4:869-882 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Karel'skiy filial AN SSSR, Petrozavodsk.
(Karelia--Diptera)

USOVA, Z. V.

"Daytime Hiding Places for Mosquitos and Midges (Deptera, Simuliidae)."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Institute of Biology, Karelian Branch of USSR Academy of Sciences (Petrozavodsk)

USOVA, Z.V.

Searching for new methods of controlling the water phases of the black flies (Diptera, Simulidae) in brooks and rivers of Karelia. Trudy Kar.fil.AN SSSR no.14:114-123 '59.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Karelia--Black flies--Extermination)

USOVA, Z.V.

A new species of black flies Hellichia dogieli n. sp. (Diptera, Simuliidae) from the Karelian A.S.S.R. Trudy Kar.fil.AN SSSR no.14:110-113 '59. (MIRA 15:12)
(Karelia--Black flies)

USOVA, Zinaida Vasil'yevna; BEYEV, K.A., kand. biolog. nauk, red.; STEL-KOV, A.A., red. izd-va; ZENDEL', M.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Black flies (Diptera, Simuliidae) of Karelia and Murmansk Province] Fauna moshek Karelii i Murmanskoi oblasti (Diptera, Simuliidae). Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 286 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Karelia--Black flies) (Murmansk Province--Black flies)

USOVA, Z.V.

Materials on the biology of adult black flies (Diptera, Simuliidae) in the Karelian A.S.S.R. Paraz. sbor. 20:299-305 '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut biologii Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(KARELIA--BLACK FLIES)

USOVA, Z.V.

Phenological periods and duration of the development of black flies (Diptera, Simuliidae) in the Karelian A. S. S. R. and in Murmansk Province. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.30:143-152 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

(Karelia—Black flies)
(Murmansk Province—Black flies)

USOVA, Z.V.

A new and some little known species of black flies (Diptera, Simuliidae) from the Karelian A. S. S. R. and Murmansk Province. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.30:153-160 '61. (MIRA 15:9)
(Karelia--Black flies)
(Murmansk Province--Black flies)

USOVA, Z.V.

Hiding places of black flies (Diptera, Simuliidae) in the Karelian A.S.S.R. Ent. oboz. 42 no.2:316-319 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut biologii Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR, Petrozavodsk.
(Karelia--Black flies) (Insects--Behavior)

USOVENKO, V. V.

"Viscosite des systemes acide acetique -- dimethylaniline et acide acetique -- diethylaniline"., Udovenko, V. V. (p. 1923)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1940, Volume 10, no. 19-20.

USOVERSHENSTVOVANIYA

4475. I ratsionalizatorskiye predlozheniya po energetike, vnedrennyye v neftyanoy promyshlennosti v 1953-54 GG. (Sbornik opisaniy). M., Gtoi tsentrneft, 1954.24S. S Ill. 20SM. 1.000 ekz. 65K.- (54-58026)

622:323:621.3

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1955

USOVERSHENSTVOVANIYE

4516. Tekhnologicheskikh Protsessov Svarki. (Sbornik Statyey). M., 1954.
30 S. S. Ill. 20 sm. (M-vo Transp. Mashinostroyeniya SSSR. Vsyesoyuz. Proyektno-Tekhnol. In-t Vpti. Obmen Tekhn. Listok No. 12). 500 EKZ. B. TS.- (54-15658 Zh)
621. 941-7

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37. 1949

LEBEDEV, P.T.; USOVICH, A.T.; CHEPUROV, I.P., prof.; KAL'CHENKO, M.M., aspirant; MATUSEVICH, V.F., doktor veterin. nauk; STEN'KO, A.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LAKHMYTKINA, A.N., aspirant; GRISHCHENKO, N.F.; ORLOV, A.I., veterinarnyy vrach (Arkhangel'skaya obl.); PROSTYAKOV, A.P., kand. biolog. nauk; KOVYNDIKOV, M.S., kand. veterin. nauk; ARIFDZHANOV, K.A., kand. veterin. nauk

Veterinary experiments. Veterinariia 41 no.4:101-111 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut (for Lebedev, Usovich). 2. Poltavskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Chepurov, Kal'chenko). 3. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya (for Matusevich, Sten'ko, Lakhmytkina). 4. Chernigovskaya oblastnaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya (for Grishchenko). 5. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii (for Prostyakov, Fortushnyy, Kovyndikov). 6. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut (for Arifdzhanov).

USOVICH, E.V. (Molodechnanskaya oblast')

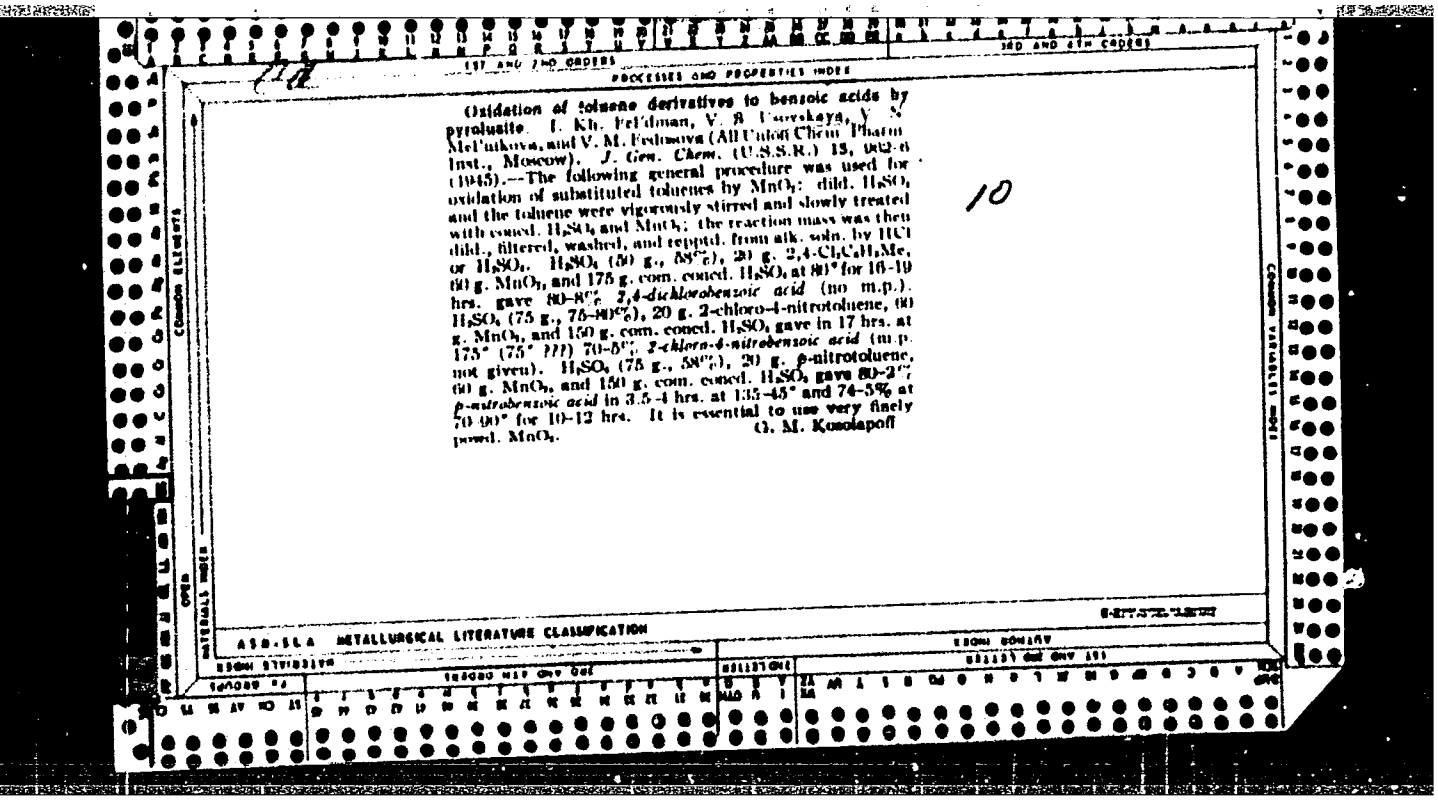
Some more remarks pertaining to the universal board. Mat. v shkole no.5:65 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Geometry--Visual aids)

USOVNIKOV, V.I.

Kirov Plant is a laboratory for new equipment. Mashinostroitel' no.9:4-5 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Predsedatel' proizvodstvenno-massovoy komissii zavkoma Kirovskogo zavoda.

(Leningrad--Machinery industry)



Oxidation of toluene derivatives to benzoic acids by pyrolusite. I. Kh. Fel'dman, V. S. Lavrskaya, V. S. Mel'nikova, and V. M. Fedunova (All Union Chem. Pharm. Inst., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 15, 982-6 (1945).—The following general procedure was used for oxidation of substituted toluenes by MnO_2: dild. H_2SO_4 and the toluene were vigorously stirred and slowly treated with concd. H_2SO_4 and MnO_2; the reaction mass was then dild., filtered, washed, and reppid. from alk. soln. by HCl or H_2SO_4. H_2SO_4 (50 g., 58%), 20 g. 2,4-$Cl_2C_6H_3Me$, 60 g. MnO_2, and 175 g. com. concd. H_2SO_4 at 80° for 16-19 hrs. gave 80-8% *2,4-dichlorobenzoic acid* (no m.p.). H_2SO_4 (75 g., 75-80%), 20 g. 2-chloro-4-nitrotoluene, 60 g. MnO_2, and 150 g. com. concd. H_2SO_4 gave in 17 hrs. at 175° (75° ???) 70-5% *2-chloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid* (m.p. not given). H_2SO_4 (75 g., 58%), 20 g. *p*-nitrotoluene, 60 g. MnO_2, and 150 g. com. concd. H_2SO_4 gave 80-2% *p-nitrobenzoic acid* in 3.5-4 hrs. at 135-45° and 74-5% at 70-90° for 10-12 hrs. It is essential to use very finely pwed. MnO_2.

O. M. Kosolapoff

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USOVSKAYA, V. S.

PA 30/49T18

USSR/Chemistry - Benzotriazole, Derivatives Sep 48
Chemistry - Isomerization

"Some Derivatives of Benzotriazole: I, Isomerization of Acetylmethoxybenzotriazole," I. Kh. Fel'dman, V. S. Usovskaya, All-Union Chem Pharm Sci Res Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow, 4 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khimii" Vol XVIII, No 9

Prepares three isomers of acetylmethoxybenzotriazole. Proves structure by synthesis from n-acetanisidine and m-acetanisidine. Submitted 1 May 47.

30/49T18

(2)

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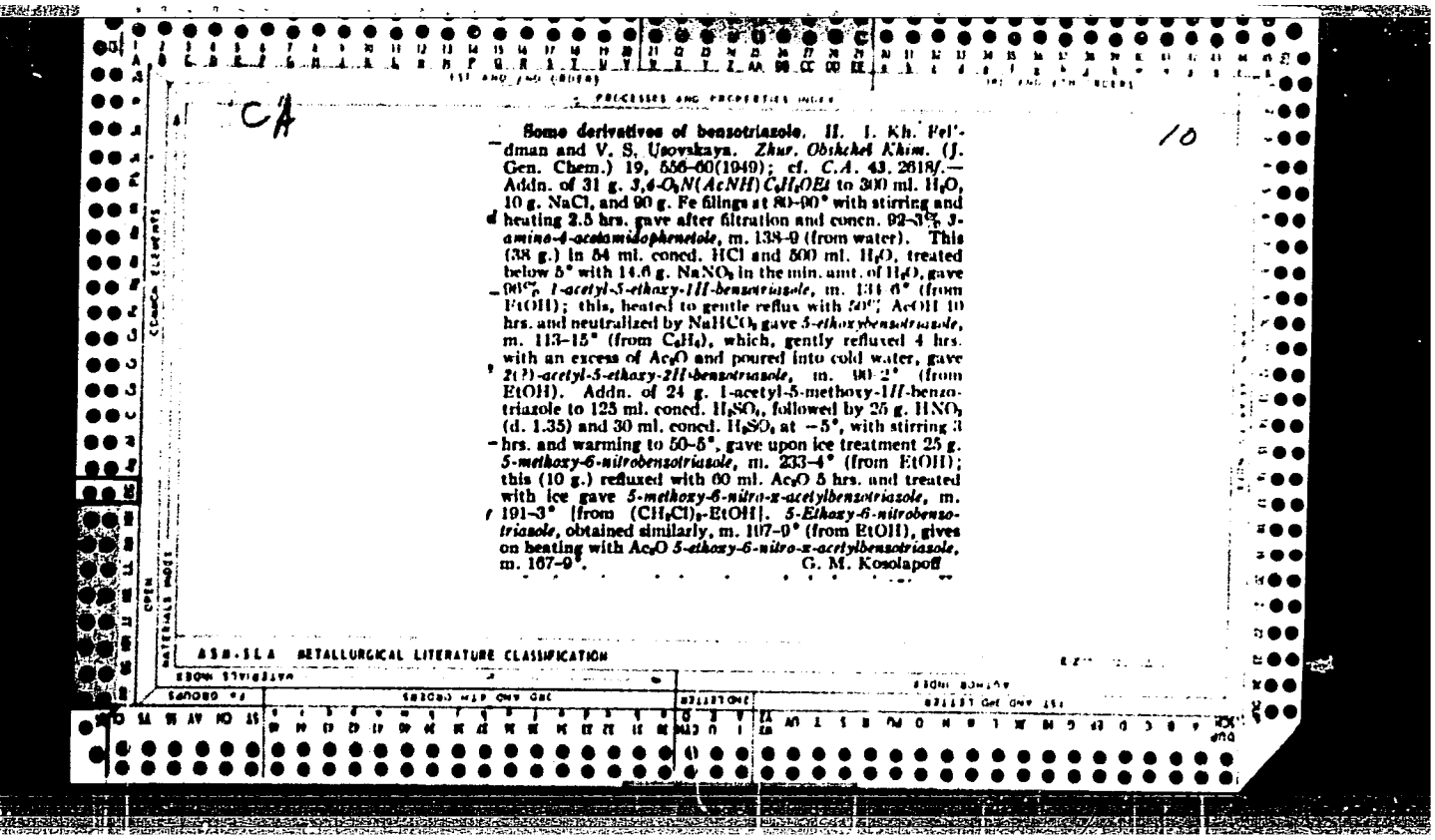
Some derivatives of benzotriazole. II. I. Kh. Fel'dman and V. S. Usovskaya (All-Union Chem.-Pharm. Sci. Research Inst., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 19, 505-8 (1949)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 43, 7016c.
E. J. C.



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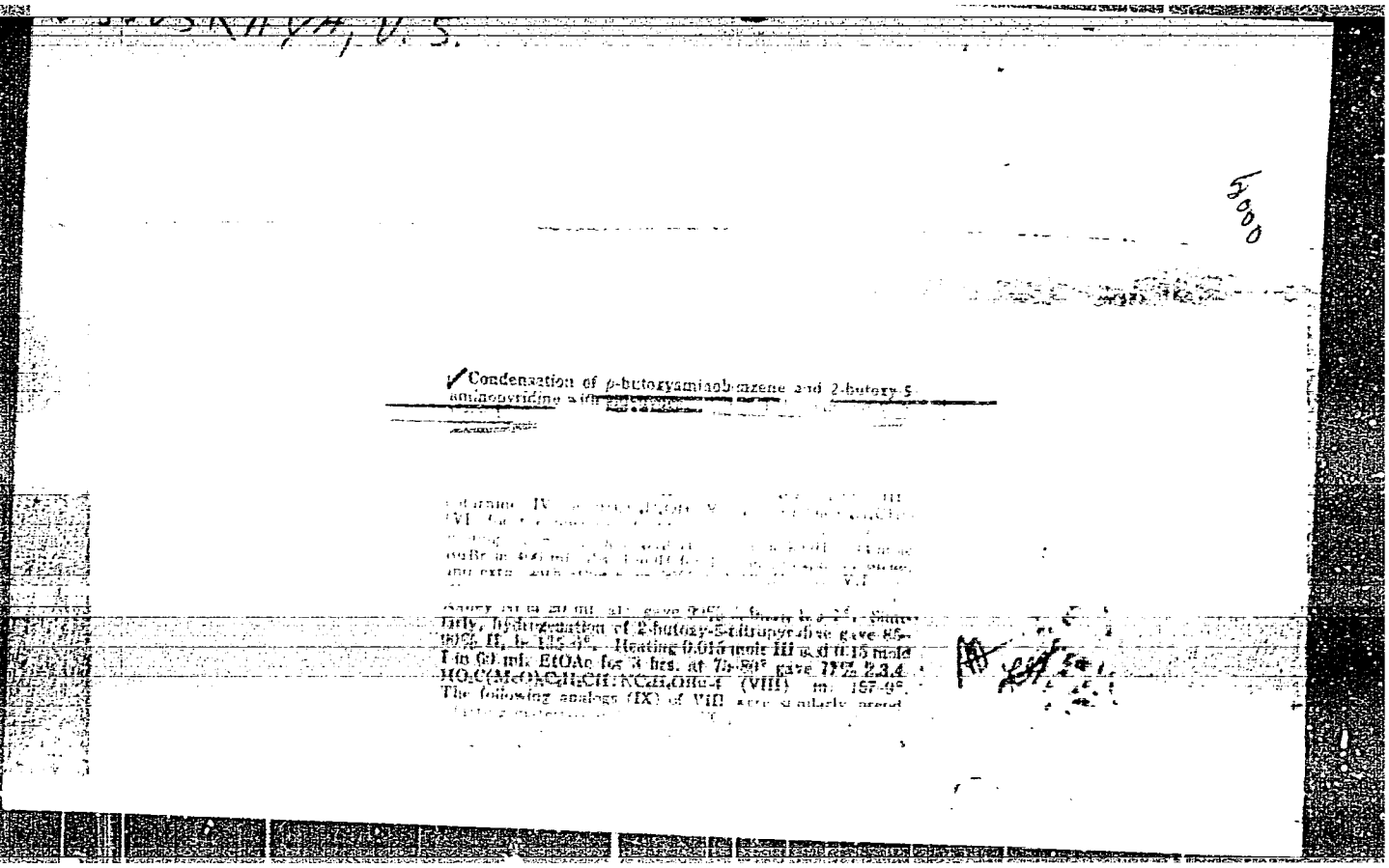
Some derivatives of benzotriazole. II. I. Kh. Pel'dman and V. S. Usovskaya. *Zhur. Obshchel Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 19, 556–60(1949); cf. *C.A.* 43, 2618f.—Addn. of 31 g. *3,4-O*$_2$*N(AcNH)C*$_6$*H*$_3$*OEt* to 300 ml. H_2O, 10 g. NaCl, and 90 g. Fe filings at 80–90° with stirring and heating 2.5 hrs. gave after filtration and concn. 92–3% *3-amino-4-acetamidophenetole*, m. 138–9 (from water). This (38 g.) in 84 ml. concd. HCl and 500 ml. H_2O, treated below 5° with 14.6 g. $NaNO_2$ in the min. amt. of H_2O, gave 90% *1-acetyl-5-ethoxy-1H-benzotriazole*, m. 134–6° (from EtOH); this, heated to gentle reflux with 50% AcOH 10 hrs. and neutralized by $NaHCO_3$ gave *5-ethoxybenzotriazole*, m. 113–15° (from C_6H_6), which, gently refluxed 4 hrs. with an excess of Ac_2O and poured into cold water, gave *2(?)-acetyl-5-ethoxy-2H-benzotriazole*, m. 90–2° (from EtOH). Addn. of 24 g. 1-acetyl-5-methoxy-1H-benzotriazole to 125 ml. concd. H_2SO_4, followed by 25 g. HNO_3 (d. 1.35) and 30 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 at −5°, with stirring 3 hrs. and warming to 50–5°, gave upon ice treatment 25 g. *5-methoxy-6-nitrobenzotriazole*, m. 233–4° (from EtOH); this (10 g.) refluxed with 60 ml. Ac_2O 5 hrs. and treated with ice gave *5-methoxy-6-nitro-x-acetylbenzotriazole*, m. 191–3° [from $(CH_2Cl)_2$-EtOH]. *5-Ethoxy-6-nitrobenzotriazole*, obtained similarly, m. 107–9° (from EtOH), gives on heating with Ac_2O *5-ethoxy-6-nitro-x-acetylbenzotriazole*, m. 167–9°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

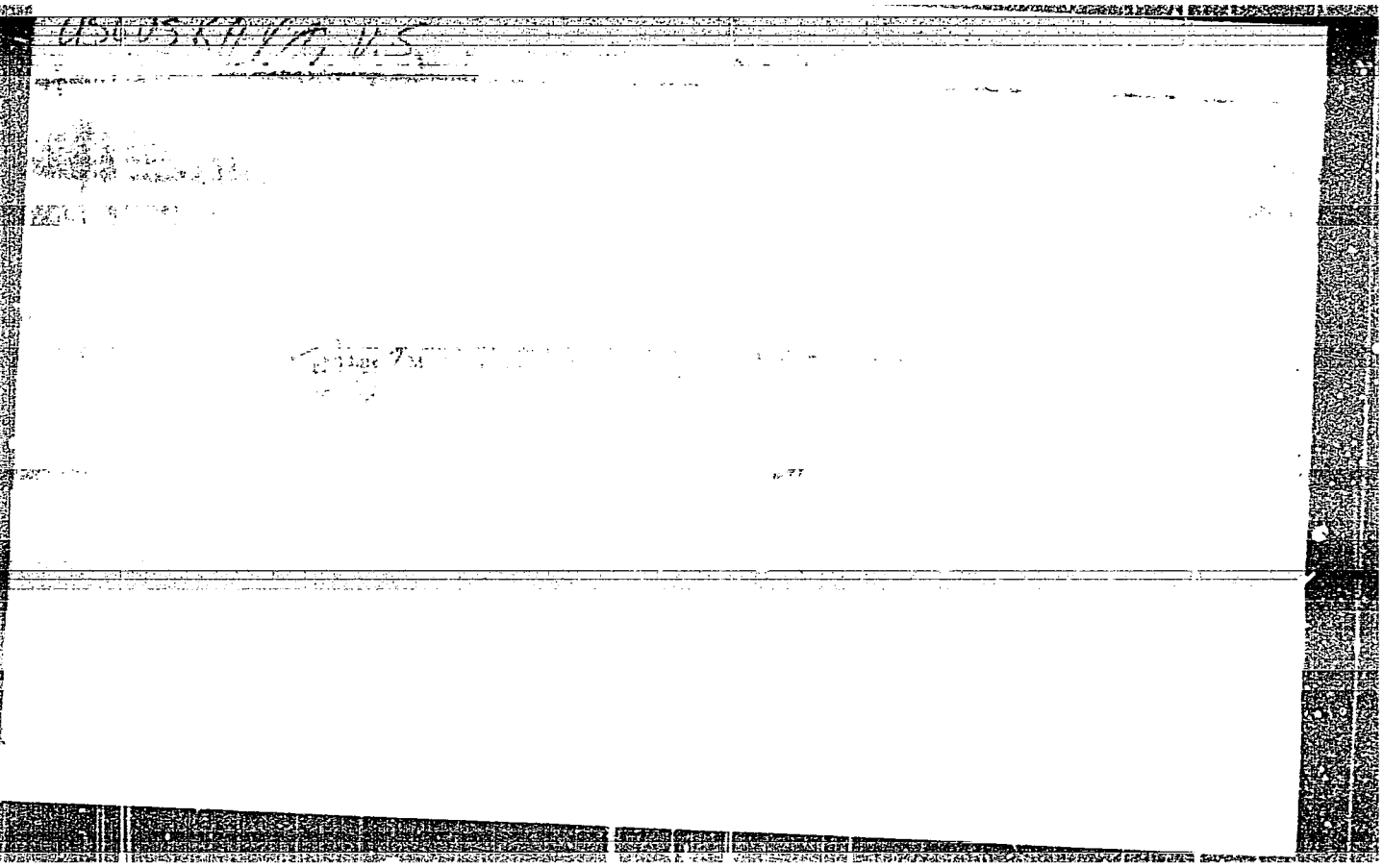


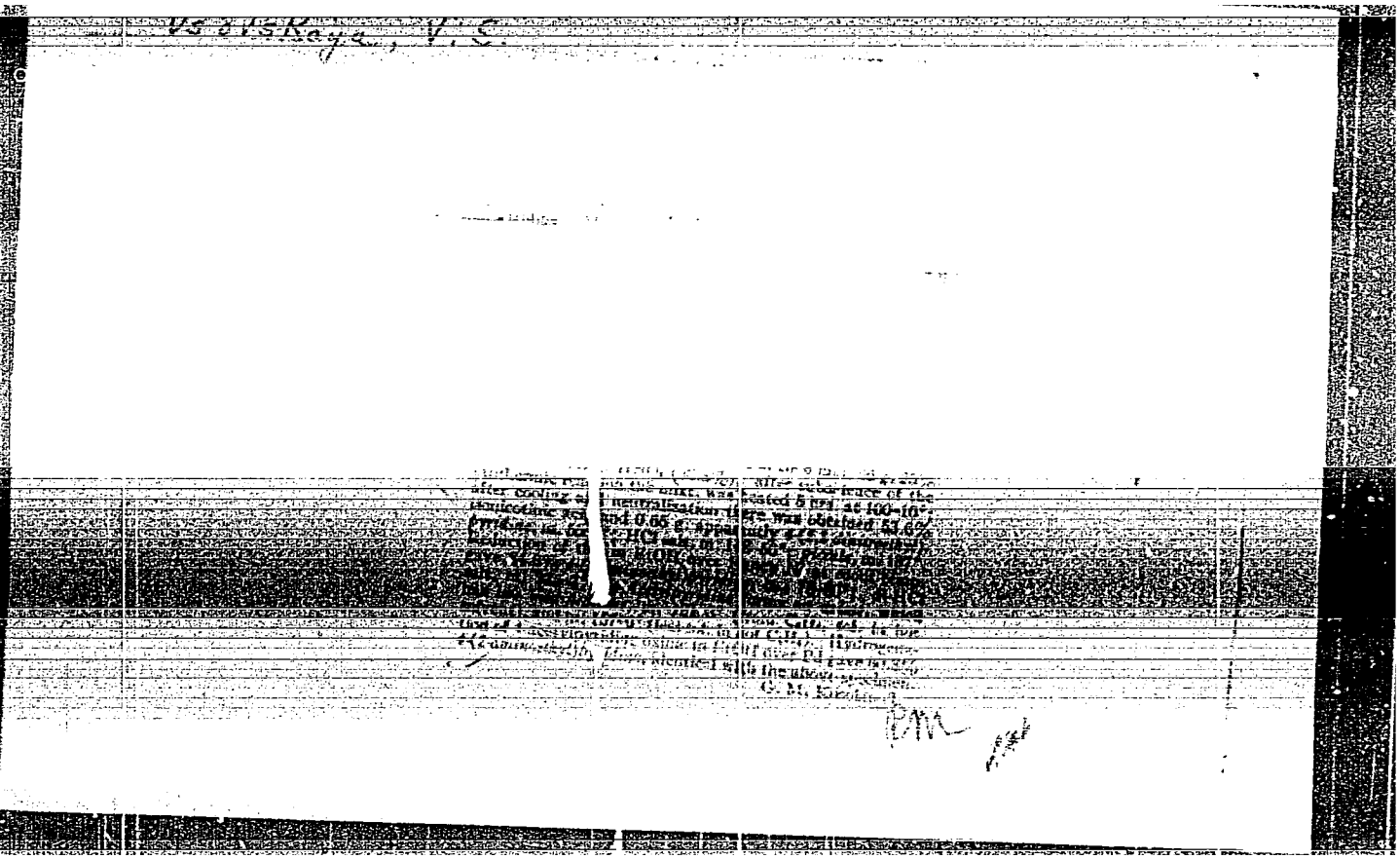
Condensation of p-butoxyaminobenzene and 2-butoxy-5-aminopyridine with

Finally, hydrogenation of 2-butoxy-5-nitropyridine gave 85% II, b. 115-6°. Heating 0.01 mole III with 0.15 mole Im in 60 ml. EtOAc for 3 hrs. at 75-80° gave 77% 2,3,4-HO2C(MeO)C6H2CH:NC5H3(OBu)-4 (VIII), m. 157-9°. The following analogs (IX) of VIII

FEL'DMAN, I.Kh.; USOVSKAYA, V.S.

Thiosemicarbazones of certain aldehydes and ketones. Soob.o nauch.rab.chl.VKHO no.3:45-46 '54. (MIRA 10:10)
(Semicarbazones)





USOVSKAYA, V. S.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61543

Author: Rubtsov, M. V., Nikitskaya, Ye. S., Usovskaya, V. S.

Institution: None

Title: Alkamino Esters of Some Heterocyclic Acids as Possible Hypotensive Remedies

Original Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 1, 130-134

Abstract: There have been synthesized the diethylaminoethyl esters of dipicolinic (I), dipipecolinic (II), N-methyl dipipecolinic (III), 6-methyl picolinic (IV), 6-methyl pipecolinic (V), 1,6-cimethyl pipecolinic (VI), and quinuclidine carboxylic-2 acid (VII). On pharmacological investigation it was found that the di-methyl iodides of VI and VII have high ganglion-blocking activity. A mixture of 3 g dipicolinic acid (VIII) and 30 ml $SOCl_2$ is boiled until completely dissolved (6-8 hours) heat the thus formed di-acid chloride (IX) with 30 ml diethylaminoethanol (X) for 6 hours at

Card 1/3

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61543

Abstract: 110-115°; I is obtained with a yield 55.4%, BP 214-215°/0.5 mm; dihydrochloride MP 190-191°; dimethyl iodide MP 200-202°. Analogously from 6-methyl picolinic acid (XI) is obtained IV (yield 77%, BP 128-131°/0.25 mm; hydrochloride, MP 147-149°; methyl iodide, MP 115-117°) and [redacted] quinuc[redacted]dine carboxylic-2 acid, there is obtained VII; yield 73%, BP 160-164°/9 mm, di[redacted]ethyl iodide MP 222-223° (from acetone). 10.7 g of I are hydrogenated in 165 ml of 2.5% solution of HCl in alcohol (0.63 g PtO_2 ~20°, 40-60 cm of water column, 9-10 hours); water is ad[redacted]ed, the mixture is filtered, evaporated to dryness, treated with 50% solution of K_2CO_3 and extracted with ether; II is obtained with a yield 86%, BP 182-184°/0.2 mm; trihydrochloride MP 232-233°. Analogously is prepared V, yield 52.3%, BP 98-100°/0.2 mm; dihydrochloride MP 220°. By boiling of IX with absolute alcohol is synthesized the diethyl ester of I (XII), yield 84.7%, BP 127-128°/0.2 mm MP 44-46°. Analogously is prepared the ethyl ester of XI (XIII), yield 87.3%, BP 79-81°/0.25 mm; hydrochloride MP 74-75°. By hydrogenation of XII and XIII over Pt (from PtO_2) under the above-described conditions are obtained respectively the diethyl ester of dipipecolinic acid (XIV), yield

Card 2/3

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61543

Abstract: 90%, BP 103-105°/0.25 mm, and the ethyl ester of 6-methyl pipecolinic acid (XV), yield 92%, BP 99-100°/13 mm; hydrochloride MP 213-215°. Mixture of 4.27 g XIV, 1.32 g CH_3J and 23 ml absolute alcohol heated for 6 hours at 40-45°, evaporated in vacuum, residue extracted with dry C_6H_6, the insoluble hydroiodide of XIV is filtered off and from the benzene extract is recovered the diethyl ester of N-methyl dipipecolinic acid (XVI), yield 52.7%, BP 107-108°/0.2 mm. Analogously is prepared the ethyl ester of 1,6-dimethyl pipecolinic acid, yield 43.7%, BP 53-54°/0.2 mm; hydrochloride MP 198-200°. In 7 ml of X are dissolved 0.01 g Na, added with stirring 1.32 g XVI, heated 3 hours at 150° (distilling off the alcohol) excess of X is distilled off, the residue is treated with 50% solution K_2CO_3 and extracted with ether; III is thus obtained, yield 51.2%, BP 176-178°/0.2 mm; methyl iodide and hydrochloride are oily subs[redacted] Analogously is synthesized VI, yield 44.7%, BP 106-108°/0.25 mm; dimethyl iodide MP 201-202°.

Card 3/3

USOVSKAYA, V. S.

AUTHORS: Nikitskaya, Ye. S., Usovskaya, V. S., Rubtsov, M. V. 79-1-34/63

TITLE: Tertiary Amines of Some Heterocyclic Compounds as Possible Means For Blocking Nerve Ganglia (Tretichnyye aminy nekotorykh geterotsiklov kak vozmozhnyye gipotensivnyye sredstva).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 1, pp. 161-166 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The quaternary ammonia salts with their quaternary nitrogen were formerly considered the most important source of remedies for blocking ganglia. But the most recent investigations showed that this may also be the case with secondary and tertiary amines (reference 2). Thus the authors had already earlier found that e.g. the pertinent 2-diethylaminoethylaminomethylquinuclidine (formula (a)) possesses a high activity in the above-mentioned sense. As compounds of this type of activity are of great importance for healing hypertonia it was expedient to synthesize simpler compounds of a similar type, namely that of the pyridine and piperidine series. By the conversion of the hydrochlorides or esters of dipicolinic and 6-methylpicolinic acid with different amines it was possible to produce the amides (I and II). In spite of

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Tertiary Amines of Some Heterocyclic Compcunds as Possible Means For Blocking Nerve Ganglia. 79-1 34/63

indications in publications that no amines can be obtained from the amides of pyridincarboxylic acids with the aid of the aluminum hydride of lithium the authors succeeded in converting most of the obtained amides to the amines (III) although the yield on that occasion was small and by-products occurred. The reduction of the amides of piperidincarboxylic acids took place much better, with good yields and easy isolation (IV). The pharmacological Investigation of the pyridine and piperidine derivatives which was performed by I. M. Sharapov showed that 1,6-dimethyl-2-(β-diethylaminoethylaminomethyl)-piperidine (IV d) possesses a high activity in the above-mentioned sense, that it even ten times surpasses that of tetraethylammoniumiodide. There are 1 table and 6 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION. All Union Scientific Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

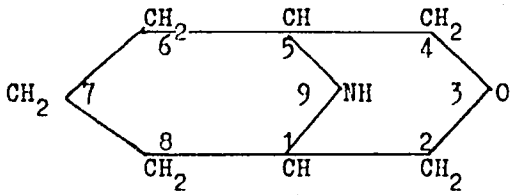
SUBMITTED: January 7, 1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2 1. Chemistry 2. Cyclic compounds 3. Amides

AUTHORS: Nikitskaya, Ye. S., Usovskaya, V. S., SOV/79-29-1-28/74
Rubtsov, M. V.

TITLE: Bicyclic Systems Derived From 2,6-Lutidine (Bitsiklicheskiye sistemy na baze 2,6-lutidina)
II. Synthesis of the 3,9-Oxazabicyclo-[3,3,1]-Nonane and Its N-Derivatives (II. Sintez 3,9-oksazabitsiklo-[3,3,1]-nonana i yego N-proizvodnykh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 124-129 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In continuing work on the synthesis of the bicyclic systems derived from 2,6-lutidine the authors obtained a new compound, the 3,9-oxazabicyclo-(3,3,1)-nonane



Card 1/3 The diethyl ester of the dipipecolinic acid, obtained from

2,6-lutidine, was used as initial product (Ref 1). By the reduction of the ethyl ester of this acid with aluminum-lithium hydride in ether solution compound (I) was obtained which yielded (II) by methylation. By the action of thionyl chloride in the hydrochlorides of (I) and (II), (III) and (IV) were formed. On longer boiling of (I) with sulfuric acid (V) resulted, a slightly volatile, crystalline and salt-forming product (on nitrogen), from which some of its N-substituted derivatives were obtained. From compound (I) the nonane (VI) was formed by formic acid and formaldehyde. The sulfurization yielded the N-sulfo acid which was separated in the form of potassium salt (VII). By the reaction of (I) with the chloric acid anhydride of β-chloro propionic acid in alkaline medium with subsequent boiling of the resulting amide of this acid with piperidine and diethylamine the compounds (VIII) and (IX) were formed. By reduction of the amides obtained with aluminum--lithium hydride (X) and (XI) were synthesized. The reaction of an excess of (I) with dichloric acid anhydride of glutaric and adipic acid the diamides (XII) and (XIII) were obtained. The latter were transformed by reduction with aluminum-lithium

hydride and subsequent treatment of the resulting amines with methyl iodide into the compounds (XIV) and (XV). Compounds (V) and (VI) show a nicotine-like activity, whereas compounds (VIII-XI) exert a lower activity. There are 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Chemico-pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1957

SOV/79-29-2-25/71

AUTHORS: Nikitskaya, Ye. S., Usovskaya, V. S., Rubtsov, M. V.

TITLE: Piperidine Derivatives as Possible Hypotensive Agents (Proizvodnyye piperidina kak vozmozhnyye gipotensivnyye sredstva)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 2, pp 472-476 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to the sec tertiary amines of the quinuclidine and piperidine series, which develop a high ganglion-blocking activity, the authors synthesized some N-substituted piperidine derivatives, in order to examine further tertiary amines. 2,6-lutidine, a waste product in the preparation of "phthivazide" (Ftivazid), served as initial product. The reaction of 2,6-lupetidine (obtained from 2,6-lutidine) with the chloric anhydride of β-chloropropionic acid and subsequent boiling of the reaction product in ethyl alcohol with piperidine and diethyl amine gave the compounds (I) and (II). By reduction, the latter correspondingly passed over to compounds (III) and (IV) (Scheme). After a number of failures, the authors succeeded in carrying out the synthesis, beginning from 2,6-lupetidine, of the sec quaternary salts by the aid of dichloric anhydride of glutaric and adipic acid, namely, compounds (V) and (VI). These

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Piperidine Derivatives as Possible Hypotensive Agents

piperidides of both acids could, correspondingly, be converted by reduction into 1,5-bis(2',6'-dimethyl piperidine-1')-pentane (VII) and 1,6-bis(2',6'-dimethyl piperidine-1')-hexane (VIII). Sec quaternary salts (Scheme 2) easily result from these two compounds. By reaction of ethyl ester of 6-methyl pipecolinic acid with chloric anhydride of β-chloro propionic acid and by subsequent treatment of the reaction product with piperidine or diethyl amine, piperidines (IX and X) were obtained, which in their turn changed over to piperidines (XI and XII) by reduction (Scheme 3). The constants of the compounds synthesized will be given in a following paper. There is 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Scientific Chemo-pharmaceutical Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: January 3, 1958

RUBTSOV, M.V.; NIKITSKAYA, Ye.S.; YANINA, A.D.; USOVSKAYA, V.S.

New ganglion blocking preparations. Khim. i med. no.15:16-28 '60.
(MIRA 15:1)

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

5.3610

77375
SOV/79-30-1-36/78

AUTHORS: Nikitskaya, Ye. S., Usovskaya, V. S., Rubtsov, M. V.

TITLE: Bicyclic Systems Based on 2,6 Lutidine. III. N-Derivatives of 3-Oxa-9-azabicyclo-(3,3,1)-Nonane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 1, pp 171-182 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Acyl and alkyl derivatives of 3-oxa-9-azabicyclo-(3,3,1)-nonane (I) were synthesized. Acid chlorides of acetic, propionic, and benzoic acids were reacted with I in anhydrous benzene with cooling and 9-acetyl- (IIa), 9-propionyl- (IIb), and benzoyl-3-oxa-9-aza-bicyclo-(3,3,1)- nonanes (IIc) were obtained. The obtained products, on reduction with lithium aluminum hydride, were converted into corresponding amines. Morpholine and dimethylamine in anhydrous alcohol, phenothiazine in anhydrous benzene, and the sodium salt of quinozolone-4 in anhydrous alcohol were

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Bicyclic Systems Based on 2,6-Lutidine. III

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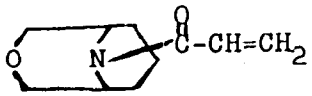
reacted with 9-(β-chloropropionyl)-3-oxa-9-azabicyclo-(3,3,1)-nonane and corresponding β-substituted derivatives of 9-propionyl-3-oxa-9-azabicyclo-(3,3,1)-nonanes (IId, IIe, IIf, IIg) were obtained. The above reaction with phenothiazine and quinozolone takes place with formation of a sideproduct, 9-acryloyl-3-oxa-9-azabicyclo-(3,3,1)-nonane.



Acetyl chloride reacts with I, in aqueous alkali, forming as main product 9-[3'-oxa-9'-azabicyclo-3', 3', 1'-nonano-9'] -acetyl-3-oxa-9-azabicyclo-(3,3,1)-nonane (IIj).

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Bicyclic Systems Based on 2,6-Lutidine. III

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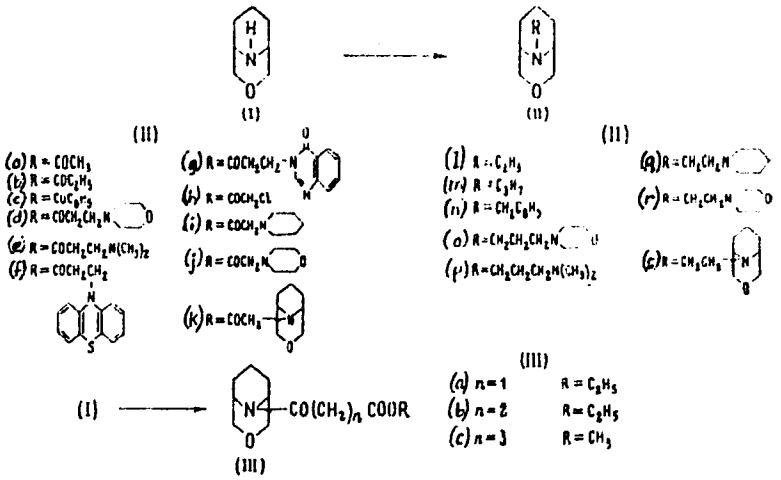
SOV/79-30-1-36/78



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Bicyclic Systems Based on 2,6-Lutidine. III

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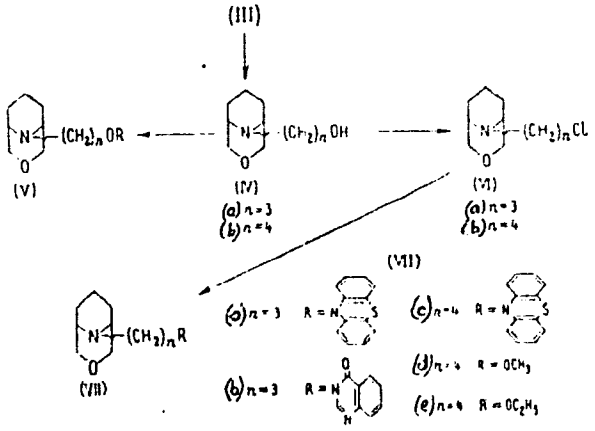
SOV/79-30-1-36/78



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Bicyclic Systems Based on 2,6-Lutidine. III

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SOV/79-30-1-36/78

The corresponding amines (IIo, IIp, IIr, IIs, IIt) were obtained on reduction of IId, IIe, III, IIj, IIk, with lithium aluminum hydride. Attempts to reduce compounds IIf and IIg were unsuccessful. The desired amines were prepared as follows: I was reacted with carbethoxyacetyl chloride. The obtained IIIa was reduced to IVa; the latter with thionyl chloride gave VIa. Phenothiazine and quinozol-4-one were reacted with VIa; corresponding VIIa and VIIb were obtained. IIIb and IIIc were obtained similarly from β-carbethoxy-propionyl chloride and β-carbomethoxypropionyl chloride, forming on reduction IVb. Thionyl chloride was reacted with IVb and a corresponding hydrochloride (VIb) was obtained. Phenothiazine reacts with VIb, forming VIIc (yield 34%). Alkoxides react with VIb, forming corresponding ethers. VIId and VIIe were obtained by the above reaction.

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Bicyclic Systems Based on 2,6-Lutidine. III

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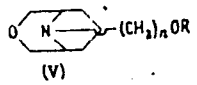
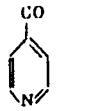
SOV/79-30-1-36/78



(V)

n	R	Reaction Time (hr)	Reaction Temperature	Yield (%)	Boiling Point (Pressure in mm)	Melting Point of Hydrochloride
3	$COCH_3$	4	On boiling	67	—	200—202°
3	COC_2H_5	4	On boiling	58	—	170—172
3	COC_6H_5	4	On boiling	80	—	189—191
3*		3	60—70°	59	183.5° (0.9)	179—181
3**		1	45—50	72	183 (1)	150—152

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(Continuation, and explanation of asterisks, on next card)

Bicyclic Systems Based on 2,6-Lutidine. III

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('table cont'd)

n	R	Reaction time (hr)	Reaction temperature	Yield (%)	Boiling point (pressure in mm)	Melting point of hydrochloride
4	$COCH_3$	4	On boiling	95	--	201—202
4	COC_2H_5	4	On boiling	~100	--	194—196
4	COC_6H_5	4	On boiling	87	--	194—195.5
4 *		2	60	67	200—201 (0.8)	137—139
4 **		2	60	60	184 (0.9)	152—154

* Was isolated in the form of dihydrochloride.
** Was isolated in the form of dihydrochloride monohydrate.

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The yields and properties of compounds are given below:

Compound	Yield (%)	bp (°C) (Pressure in mm)	mp (°C)
IIa	70	106-109/1	74-75
IIb	60	113-114/0.6	-
IIc	81	162-163/0.7	78-80
IId	72	183-185/0.2	-
IIe	75	140/0.8	68-70
IIf (1st fraction)	~30	101-103	-
IIf (2nd fraction)	56	260	-
IIg	27	-	138-139
IIh	78	124-126/0.5	77-79
III	83	157-159/0.5	97-99
IIj	90	148-150/0.4	100-102
IIk	43	-	140-142
III	81	67-67.5/3	-
IIm	64	55-56/0.8	-
IIn	93	119-121/0.7	38-40

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Bicyclic Systems Based on 2,6-Lutidine. III 77375
SOV/79-30-1-36/78

(Continued from Card 8/10.)

The yield and properties of compounds are given below:

Compound	Yield (%)	bp (°C) (Pressure in mm)	mp (°C)
IIo	72	140-142/0.6	-
IIp	62	98-100/0.6	-
IIq	79	108/0.35	-
IIr	70	118-120/0.3	-
IIs	84	-	113-115
IIIa	77	157-159/0.7	-
IIIb	55	151-152/0.5	-
IIIc	77	171-172/1	63-65
IVa	65	107-109/0.5	-
IVb	70	135-137/1	-
VIa	75	217-219 (dec)	-
VIb	80	-	173-175
VIIa	41	-	234-236 (alc)
VIIb	52	215/0.8	-
VIIc	34	-	194-196
VIId	-	-	163-165

Bicyclic Systems Based on 2,6-Lutidine. III

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SOV/79-30-1-36/78

(Continued from card 9/10.)

VIIe 64 - 176-177

There is 1 table; and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Ordzhonikidze All-State Scientific Research Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1959

Card 10/10

NIKITSKAYA, Ye.S.; USOVSKAYA, V.S.; RUBTSOV, M.V.

Bicyclic systems based on 2, 6-lutidine. Part 5: Biquaternary salts of α, ω -bis[9-methyl-3, 9-diazabicyclo (3, 3, 1)-nonano-3]-alkanes. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.10:3202-3205 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

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(Lutidine) (Paraffins)

NIKITSKAYA, Ye.S.; USOVSKAYA, V.S.; RUBTSOV, M.V.

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(Diazabicyclononane)

NIKITSKAYA, Ye.S.; USOVSKAYA, V.S.; RUBTSOV, M.V.

Bicyclic systems on the basis of 2,6-lutidine. Part 6: Synthesis of 3,9-diazabicyclo [3,3,1]nonane. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2886-2888 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

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(Bicyclononane)

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Bicyclic systems on the basis of 2,6-lutidine.
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(Pipecolic acid)
(Magnesium organic compounds)

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NIKITSKAYA, Ye.S.; LEVKOYEVA, Ye.I.; USOVSKAYA, V.S.; RUBTSOV, M.V.

Synthesis of 7-hydroxy-9-methyl-3,9-diazabicyclo [3,3,1] nonane and some of its derivatives. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.1:174-182 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

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(United States--Poultry plants)

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(Vegetables) (Cabbage)

USOVSKIY, B.N., prof. (Moskva)

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(Blueberries)

USOVSKIY, B., prof.

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(Artichokes)

USOVSKIY, B., prof.

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UBOVSKIY, B., prof.

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(Salt)

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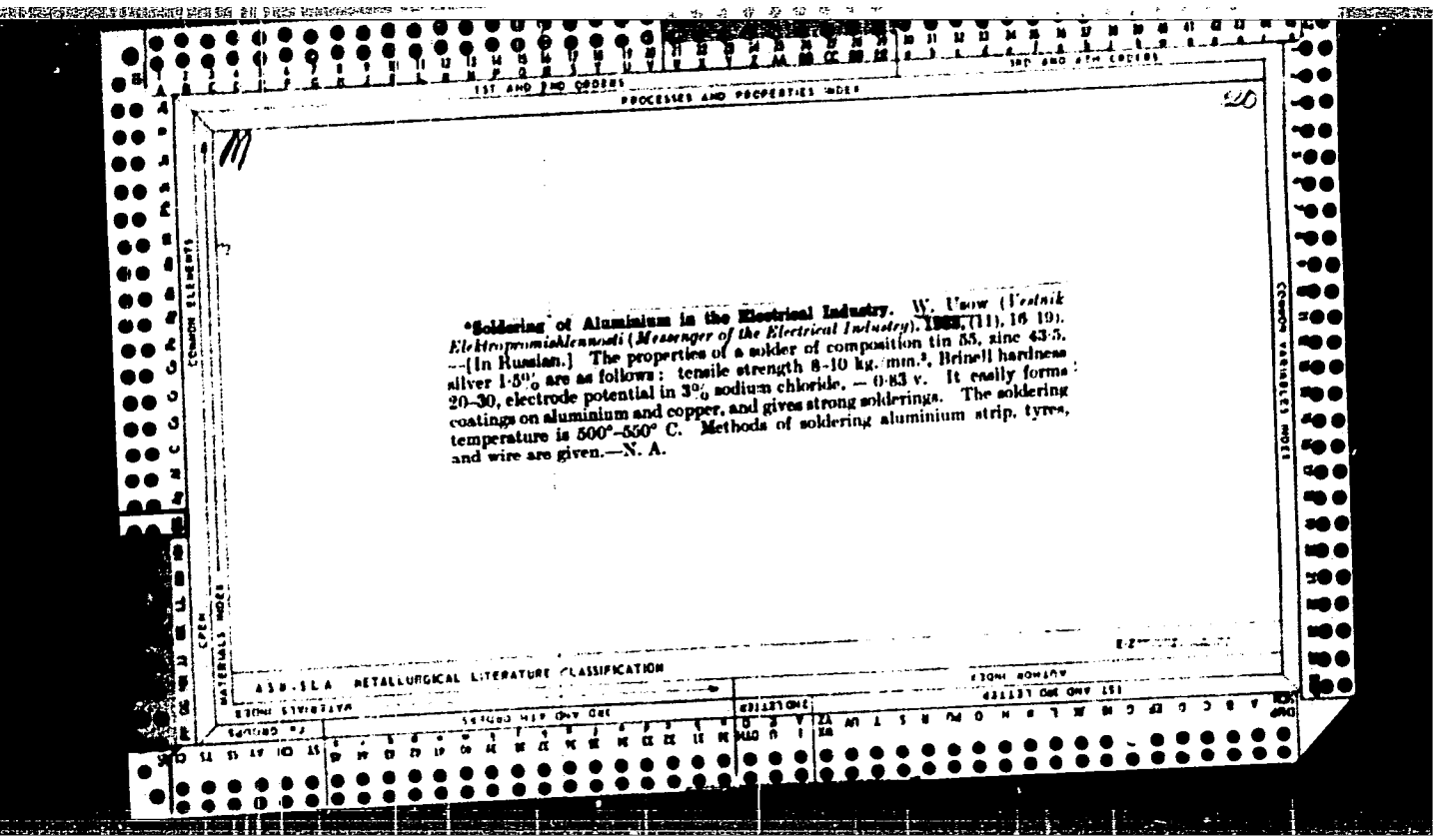
New salad plants. Priroda 50 no.7:116-117 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Vegetables)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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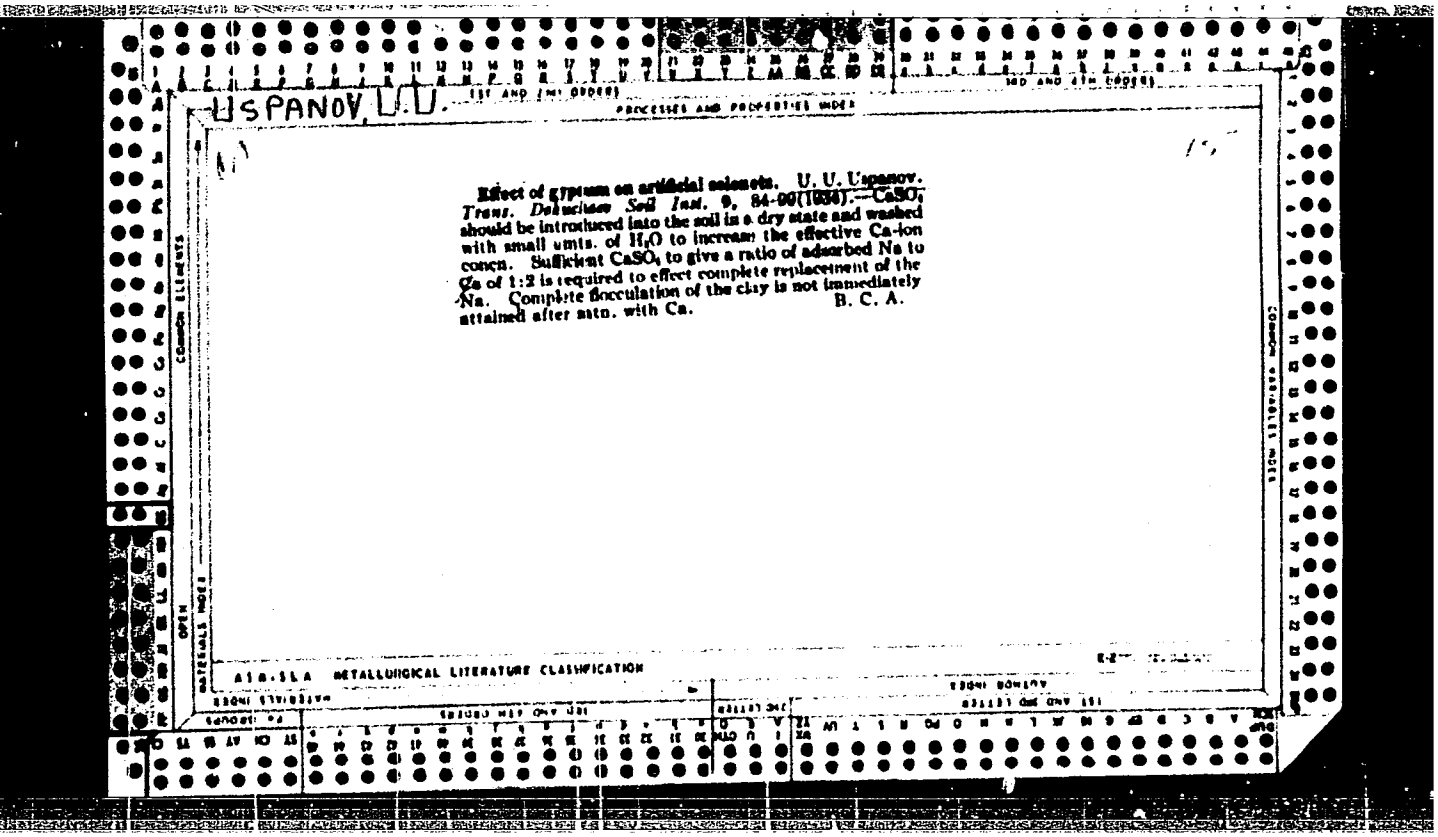

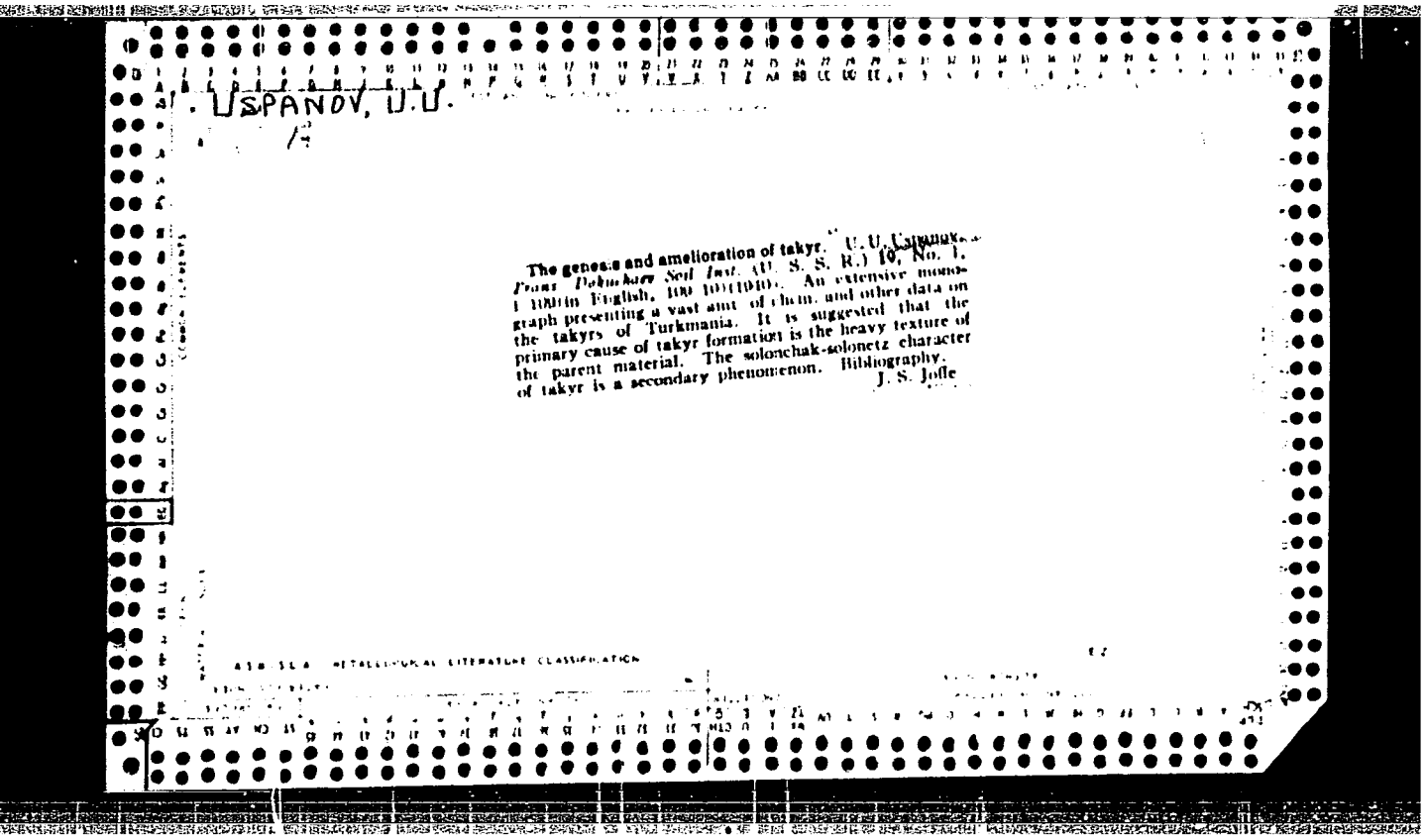

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The genesis and amelioration of takyr. U. U. Uspanov. *Trans. Dokuchaev Soil Inst.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, No. 1, 1 100 in English, 100 100 (1934). An extensive monograph presenting a vast amt of chem. and other data on the takyrs of Turkmania. It is suggested that the primary cause of takyr formation is the heavy texture of the parent material. The solonchak-solonetz character of takyr is a secondary phenomenon. Bibliography.
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PA 1/50T5

USSR/Agriculture - Pedology Sep 49

"Activity of the Institute of Pedology, Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR," U. U. Uspanov, 3 3/4 pp

"Pochvoved" No 9

The institute has carried out extensive pedological studies in Central Kazakhstan and Dzhezkazgan and aided in founding an experimental station in the latter. Soil maps of Kazakhstan in various scales have been completed. Data collected on Syr Dar'ya River have been of great aid to kolkhozes. The Sector of Soil Genesis is active in studying soil formation. The institute has lacked close

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USSR/Agriculture - Pedology (Contd) Sep 49

connection with Party needs, but is studying means to fulfill the Stalin Plan for the Transformation of Nature.

1/50T5

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28948 O Deyatel'nosti Instituta Pochvoved Knsya An Kaz SSR. Pochvovedenie, 1949, No, 9 S. 566-63

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USSR/Agriculture - Soil study

Card 1/1 : Pub. 123 - 4/17

Authors : Uspanov, U., Dir. of Inst. of Soil Study

Title : Basic results and the most pressing tasks in the study of the soil of Kazakhstan

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR 11/1, 42-53, Jan 1954

Abstract : Some account is given of the preparation of soil maps of Kazakhstan and attempts to adapt the soil to the raising of grain and the planting of trees.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...