

LOBOV, V.P.; YAGUPOL'SKIY, L.M.; CHEREPENKO, T.I.; FIALKOV Yu.A.

Fungicidal properties of the substitutes of benzotrichloride and  
benzilidene chloride. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.3:355-357  
M7-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

YAGUPOL'SKIY, L.M.; GANDEL'SMAN, L.Z.; TRUSHANINA, L.I.

Relationship between the structure and photostability of  
fluorine-containing dyes. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no. 12:  
1301-1305 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR. Submitted June 25,  
1964.

YAGUPOL'SKIY, L.M.; TROITSKAYA, V.I.; GRUZ, B.Ye.; KONDRATENKO, N.V.

Cyanine dyes containing fluorine. Part 12: Cyanine dyes from  
5-Trifluoromethylmercapto-2-methylbenzimidazole derivatives.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.9:1644-1650 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

ACC NR: AP6029834

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/66/032/008/0849/0852

AUTHOR: Yagupol'skiy, L. M.; Pavlenko, N. G.; Solodushenkov, S. N.; Fialkov, Yu. A.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN UkrSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Nitro derivatives of benzotrichloride

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 32, no. 8, 1966, 849-852

TOPIC TAGS: organic nitro compound, halogenated organic compound, mixed halogenated organic compound

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to find new methods of preparing nitro derivatives of benzotrichloride. Nitration of benzotrichloride was carried out by using pure nitric acid and nitrating mixtures of various compositions. With  $\text{HNO}_3$  alone, taken in amounts of 10-30 moles per mole of benzotrichloride, even at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$  a considerable hydrolysis of the trichloromethyl group takes place, and the yield of the products, a mixture of isomeric nitrobenzotrichlorides, does not exceed 30%. The optimum nitrating mixture consists of 25%  $\text{HNO}_3$  and 75%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (by weight), 3 moles of  $\text{HNO}_3$  being taken for 1 mole of benzotrichloride. The yield of isomeric nitrobenzotrichlorides then exceeds 90%, and the isomers consist of 16.8% ortho-, 20.7% para- and 62.5% meta-nitro derivatives. Fluorination of p-nitro- $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -dichlorobromotoluene with antimony trifluoride and anhydrous HF produced p-nitrobenzotrifluoride in good yield. The substitution of fluorine

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UDC: 547.539.232.3

ACC NR: AP6029834

for chlorine and bromine in p-nitro- $\alpha,\alpha$ -dichlorobromotoluene by means of HF proceeds with much more difficulty than in benzotrichloride; this is because the presence of the electronegative substituent in the benzotrichloride molecule hinders the halogen exchange.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 04Feb55/ OTH REF: 013

Card 2/2

YAGUPOL'SKIY, N.I. and MAN'KO, N.I.

A New Method of Introducing Fluorine Into Aromatic Nuclei, Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, No 2, Vol. 23, 1952.

~~YAGUPOV, A.V.~~  
SVIRENKO, P.V., inzh.; SOLOV'YANOV, L.N., inzh.; YAGUPOV, A.V., inzh.

Highly resistant bore rods for rock drilling. Gor. zhur. no. 2:23-26  
P '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Giprorudmash.

(Rock drills)

SOV-127-58-3-18/24

AUTHOR: Yagupov, A.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Pneumatic Mine Lamp (Pnevmaticheskiy shakhtnyy svetil'nik)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 3, pp 74-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a pneumatic mine lamp constructed by the Giprorudmash and based on a lamp used in Sweden. The alternate current generator of G30-A2 type, 60 w capacity is mounted in the aluminium body. A small turbine wheel with 17 blades is fixed on the axle of the generator. Compressed air is brought to the lamp through a hose. The wheel is brought into rotation by the stream of air, and the generator makes the light brighter or weaker depending on the strength of the air flow. There is 1 figure, 1 photo and 1 reference.

1. Lighting equipment---Design
2. Underground structures---Lighting systems
3. Pneumatic systems---Applications

Card 1/1



*YAGUPOV, A.V.*

AUTHOR: Yagupov, A.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences 127-58-7-16/20

TITLE: A Small Sized Ventilator for the Ventilation of Mine Development Workings (Malogabaritnyy ventilyator dlya provetrivaniya nareznykh vyrabotok)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 7, pp 74-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a description of the VShP-1 two-step ventilator, constructed by the Giprorudmash Institute for use in the blind ends of development faces. It is now being tested at the Novaya shakhta rudoupravleniya imeni K. Libknekhta (The Novaya Mine of the Mine Administration imeni K. Libknekht)

Card 1/1 1. Mines-Ventilation systems

ASSOCIATION: Giprorudmash

YAGUPOV, A.V., kand. tekh. nauk

Use of energy in expended compressed air for dust collecting  
in the dry drilling of upraising holes and rifts. Bor'ba s  
sil. 3:71-74 '59. (MIRA 12:9)  
(DUST--REMOVAL) (SHAFT SINKING)

14(5)

SOV/67-59-3-2/27

AUTHOR:

Yagupov, A. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

On the Application of Oxygen for Fire Drilling (Primeneniye kislороda pri ognevom burenii)

PERIODICAL:

Kislород, 1959, <sup>12</sup>Nr 3, pp 6 - 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Fire drilling for the destruction of hard rock (ferriferous quartzite) is much more economic than mechanical destruction. The efficiency of fire drilling depends on the oxygen supply and on the reliability of the oxygen apparatus used. The problems connected with this work are dealt with in the present paper on the basis of experimental work with the fire-box drilling machine, which were carried out under industrial conditions in the Southern Ore Enrichment Kombinat in Krivoy Rog. The experiments were made from April 1958 to May 1959 by using the drilling machine worked out by the Giprorudmash. Thermal energy generated by the combustion of highly caloric liquid fuels (kerosene) in oxygen is used for the destruction of the rocks. The calories utilized which form due to the combustion of kerosene in the drilling machine are 61.5 kcal/sec. Figure 1 shows the principal design of a fire jet burner. A turbulent current of oxygen and kerosene is

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On the Application of Oxygen for Fire Drilling

SOV/67-59-3-2/27

produced in the burner which guarantees an intensive and complete combustion of the fuel. Figure 2 shows the upper part of the boring bar with the oxygen, kerosene and cooling water supply lines. Figure 3 shows the drilling machine working in the rocks. It is 12.5 m high, the diameter of the borehole may be varied from 180-250 mm temporarily also to 400 mm. The drilling machine consumes 240  $\text{mm}^3$ /hour of oxygen, 110 kg/hour of kerosene, and 3.6  $\text{m}^3$ /hour of water. The explosion bore hole drilled in one hour has 4.0 m, and 20-24 m in a shift. The following measures are taken for the oxygen supply of the drilling machine: Since work with two drilling machines leads to an average consumption of 150  $\text{mm}^3$  per hour the oxygen supply may be carried out with oxygen containers of a volume for one shift by means of pipe lines or by transporting the liquid oxygen and by gasification (the former possibility is shown on figure 4). The shortcomings and the advantages of the various possibilities are discussed, they must, however, still be worked out from the economical point of view. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/2

YAGUPOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Use of oxygen in making boreholes and in stone cutting. Kislород  
12 no.5:47-51 '59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(United States--Oxygen) (United States--Mining engineering)

MELESHKIN, S.M.; VARICH, M.S.; BEZLYUD'KO, A.I.; SOROKIN, Ye.A.;  
Yagupov, A.V.

Flame-throwing drill for drilling blastholes in pits.  
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2:4-6 '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Boring machinery)

YAGUPOV, A.Y., kand.tekhn.nauk; POTAPOV, A.I.

Experimental jet piercing of blastholes in mining. Gor. zhur.  
no. 1:42-45 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Krivorozhskiy filial Instituta gornogo dela AN USSR (for  
Yagupov). 2. Nachal'nik rudnika Krivorozhskogo yuzhnogo  
forno-obogatitel'nogo kombinata (for Potapov).  
(Boring--Equipment and supplies)  
(Strip mining)

~~YAGUPOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; POKROVSKIY, Mikhail Aleksandrovich;~~  
~~VASIL'YEV, Anatoliy Pavlovich; VARICH, Mikhail Sidorovich;~~  
LYUBIMOV, N.G., otv. red.; OVSEYENKO, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Jet piercing of blast holes] Ognevoe burenie vzryvnykh skvazhin.  
[By] A.V.IAgupov, i dr. Moskva, Gosgortekhzdat, 1962. 199 p.  
(MIRA 15:7)

(Boring)



YAGUPOV, A.V.

Keeping the cabin of an excavator free from dust. Sbor.nauch.  
trud.Kriv.fil.IGD AN URSR no.1:175-181 '62. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Excavating machinery) (Mine dusts)

YAGUPOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Mechanism of rock breaking in jet piercing of holes. Gor. zhur.  
no. 2:34-38 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Krivorozhskiy filial Instituta gornogo dela AN UkrSSR.  
(Krivoy Hog Basin--Boring)

YAGUPOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Reply to the article "Ventilation of open pits with a turbojet engine" by B.A. Semenenko, O.A. Bogaevskii, and V.G. Kibal'nikov. Gor. zhur. no.10:75-76 0 '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Krivorozhskiy filial Instituta gornogo dela AN UkrSSR.

VELIKIY, M.I., inzh.; YAGUPOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Jet piercing of holes and using portable oxygen equipment in strip mine construction. Shakht. stroi. 9 no.2:28-29 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu oborudovaniya po dobyche i obogashcheniyu rud (for Velikiy). 2. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut (for Yagupov).

YAGUPOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHAUSTOV, I.T., inzh.

Increasing the effectiveness of the thermal piercing of blast  
holes. Gor. zhur. no.7:47-49 JI '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.

AUTHOR: Yagupov, A. Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/127-59-1-22/26

TITLE: The Semi-Automatic Pointing of Core Bits (Poluavtomaticheskaya zatochka burovykh koronok)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal 1959, Nr 1, pp 74-76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A device for the semi-automatic pointing of core bits is described. It can point up 15 core bits in a single operation. The construction characteristics, the grinding process and the machine are described in detail. There are 2 diagrams and 1 photo.

ASSOCIATION: Giprorudmash, Krivoy Rog.

Card 1/1

44056

S/863/62/000/000/006/008  
D207/D308

9,9000

AUTHORS:

Yanevich, Yu.M., Shtennikov, Yu.V. and Yagupov, I.G.

TITLE:

Modeling of the processes of radiowave propagation over the earth's surface

SOURCE:

Modelirovaniye yavleniy v atmosfere i gidrosfere; trudy Pervoy mezhdudomstvennoy konferentsii 22-26 noyabrya 1960 g. Moscow; Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 67-82

TEXT:

The electrodynamic method of modeling ground-wave propagation was employed: the dimensions of obstacles, the wavelength and the electrical properties of the ground were scaled up or down. The phase characteristics of the waves but not their amplitudes were investigated. The effect of the geometrical dimensions of an obstacle was found using 3000 Mc/s waves travelling from a transmitting aerial (a quarter-wave copper pin) over a path represented by an aluminum sheet. The measured phase shift due to a hemispherical aluminum obstacle agreed satisfactorily with theoretical predictions. In another series of tests the effect of a change in the

Card 1/2

Modeling of the processes ...

S/863/62/000/000/006/008  
D207/D308

electrical properties of the ground (e.g. at the sea-land boundary) on the phase of a ground wave was studied. The beat method was used at 300 Mc/s to compare the phases of a wave which travelled partly over aluminum sheets (representing a change of the electrical properties) and a wave which did not. Again, the results of the model experiment agreed with theoretical calculations. There are 16 figures. LX

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

Card 2/2



GIUNNINEN, E.M.; MAKAROV, G.I.; YAGUPOV, I.G.; YANEVICH, Yu.M.

Effect of surface obstructions on the propagation of radio  
waves. Probl.dif.i raspr.voln 2:166-211 '62. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Electromagnetic waves) (Diffraction)

YAGUPOV, M.K., inzh.

Evaluating the methods for weed control. Zemledelie 27 no.6:  
49-53 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Sibirskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

YAGUPOV, M.K.

Agrotechnical evaluation of the equipment for the cultivation  
of Solonetz soils. Trudy Biol. inst. SAB., otd. AN SSSR no. 9:  
222-228 '62 (MIRA 17:8)

YAGUPOV, M.K., Inzh.

Studying an apparatus for flame cultivation. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash.  
no.3:28-30 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Sibirskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

1. YAGUPOV, V.A., MATVEYEV, I.B.

2. USSR (600)

4. Grinding and Polishing

7. Selection of smoothness in the reverse motion of grinders. Stan.i instr. 23  
no. 10, 52

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

SOV/130-58-6-17/20

AUTHOR: Yagupov, V.I.

TITLE: Mechanization of Labour-consuming Processes (Mekhanizatsiya trudoymkikh protsessov)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 6, pp 35 - 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Stalino Metallurgical Works, there is a special department to deal with mechanization, consisting of a design office and workshops with suitable personnel. The author outlines the work of this department, of which he is the head. It deals with improvements in equipment, works out proposals, carries out experiments, prepares models and so on; for mechanizing labour-consuming processes in difficult cases, it has the collaboration of sections of the chief engineer's department. He estimates that such mechanization has, over the last ten years, freed 550 and eased the work of over 1,500 people, and briefly mentions some examples. He states that in 1957, the figures were 56 and 340, respectively, the number of mechanization proposals adopted being 63, and gives

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Mechanisation of Labour-consuming Processes

SOV/130-58-6-17/20

briefly some examples of that year's proposals. He concludes by outlining work being carried out in 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Stalino Metallurgical Works)

Card 2/2

1. Materials - Processing
2. Metallurgical equipment - Development
3. Manpower - Reduction

KAZUMIN, Filipp Alekseyevich, vrach; YAGUPOV, Vladimir Timofeyevich,  
zhurnalist; YARMYSH, Yu., red.; FISENKO, A., tekhn.red.

[Yevpatoriya Health Resort; advice for patients and those cared  
for but not under official orders] Evpatoriia - kurort; sovery  
kurortnikam i otdykhaiushchim bez putevok. Simferopol', Krym-  
izdat, 1960. 126 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(YEVPATORIYA--THERAPEUTICS, PHYSIOLOGICAL)



SHUGAL, Ya.G.; RYABOV, O.M.; BOCHAROVA, T.V.; KISLYAK, L.M.; KOBEL'KOVA,  
A.M.; LYKOV, A.D.; MANYAKHINA, O.V.; SHLENOVA, T.G.; YAGUPOVA,  
Ye.I.; IVANOV, N.A.; RYBKIN, I.P.; KHOKHLOVA, P.Ye.; KHEUNTAYEVA,  
K.S.; PROLOVA, M.I.; RAKOV, F.M., red.; MARCHENKO, V.A., red.;  
KOLPAKOV, B.T., red.; DEMINA, V.N., red.; MELENT'YEV, A.M., tekhn.  
red.

[Soviet commerce of the R.S.F.S.R.; a statistical manual] Sovet-  
skaya torgovlia v RSFSR; statisticheskiy sbornik. Moskva, Gos.  
stat. izd-vo, 1956. 342 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Tsentral'noye statisticheskoye  
upravleniye. (Commercial statistics)



SOV-27-58-8-7/27

AUTHOR: Yagutkin, A.

TITLE: Do not Forget Quality of Production (Ne zabyvat' o kachestve izdeliy)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-tekhnicheskoye obrazovaniye, 1958, Nr 8, page 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the production of schools of the labor reserves. In the majority of cases, the quality of products is satisfactory. The author draws attention to the fact that the output of these institutions is part of the national product, and has to meet the established requirements as to quality. The author cites several instances where the reason for rejects was the inferior quality of raw materials supplied by the plants.

1. Industrial production--Quality control

Card 1/1

11A

CA

Morphology of the blood clot and chemical changes of blood pigment in various stages of digestion of female *Anopheles maculipennis* M<sup>g</sup>. L. V. Yaguchinskaya (Centr. Malarial Inst., Moscow). *Med. Parasitol. Parasitic Diseases (U.S.S.R.)* 14, No. 2, 38-45(1945).-- Immediately upon arrival in the mosquito stomach, the blood seps. into the foamed components and the plasma, with the latter distributed on the periphery of the wide section of the stomach; because of rapid water absorption, plasma is thickened rapidly, then becomes resorbed under the influence of gastric enzymes. Fibrin ppt. only 1 hr. after feeding and can no longer be seen at the end of the gastric digestion. Erythrocytes rapidly "ball-up" and remain so in the 1st half of the digestive cycle, then undergo rapid hemolysis. Blood pigment retains its color for many hrs. and at the end of digestion the mosquito stomach content is that of dark granules of hematin. 27 references. G. M. Kosolapoff

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YAGUZHINSKAYA, L. V.

"Distribution of the Insecticide DDT in the Body of the Black Cockroach (*Blatta Orientalis* L.)", *Med. Paraz. i Paraz. Bolez.*, Vol. 17, No. 5, pp 454-59, 1948.

YAGUZHINSKAYA, L.V.

Reaction to light of *Musca domestica* poisoned with DDT. Med. parazit..  
(CML 25:1)  
Moskva no.3:242-246 May-June 1953.

1. Of the Entomology Department (Head -- Prof. V. N. Beklemishev) of the  
Institute of Malaria, Medical Parasitology, and Helminthology (Director --  
Prof. P. G. Sergiyev), Department of Public Health USSR.

YAGUZHINSKAYA, L.V.

New data on the physiology and anatomy of the heart of diptera;  
structure and function of the heart of the female *Anopheles*  
*maculipennis* Wgn. *Biul.MOIP Otd.biol.* 59 no.141-50 Ja-F '54.  
(MLRA 7:5)

(Mosquitoes) (Insects--Anatomy) (Heart)

USSR

YAGUZHINSKAYA, L.V.  
Some data concerning the mechanism of the action of DDT and hexachlorane upon ticks of the genus *Alectorobius*. L. V. Yaguzhinskaya. *Izd. Parasitol. i Parazit. Bol'sh. Z.* 6: 61-6 (1958).—Hexachlorane (BHC) penetrates quicker than DDT, especially when used in a confined space. Fumes of BHC kill ticks at 15-cm. distance. DDT gradually damages the peripheral nerves while BHC affects the whole nervous system. The superiority of BHC as an insecticide is due to its ability to act as a fumigant. A. S. Mirkin



YAGUZHINSKAYA, I.V. (Moscow)

Mechanism of the action of insecticides. Usp.sovr.biol. 45  
no.2:185-199 ~~Mr-Apr~~ 58 (MIRA 11:6)  
(INSECTICIDES, effects,  
review (Rus))

**YAGUZHINSKAYA, I.V.**

Mechanism of the resistance of insects to insecticides; according to data of the World Health Organization. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 37 (MIRA 13:4)  
no.5:609-615 S-0 '59.

1. Iz otdela entomologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martynovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSR (direktor instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zaveduyushchiy otdelom - prof. V.N. Beklemishev).  
(INSECTICIDES)

YAGUZHINSKAYA, L.V.

Some findings on the role of tissue oxidation processes in resistance of the housefly (*M. domestica*) to DDT. J. hyg. epidem. 7 no.1:105-112 '63.

1: Martsinovsky Institute of Parasitology and Tropical Medicine, Synanthropic Fly Laboratory, Ministry of Health of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(HOUSEFLIES) (DDT)  
(CYTOCHROME OXIDASE)

(TISSUE METABOLISM)  
(SUGGINATE DEHYDROGENASE)

5(3)

AUTHORS:

SOV/79-29-8-17/81  
Grandberg, I. I., Kost, A. N., Yaguzhinskiy, I. S.

TITLE:

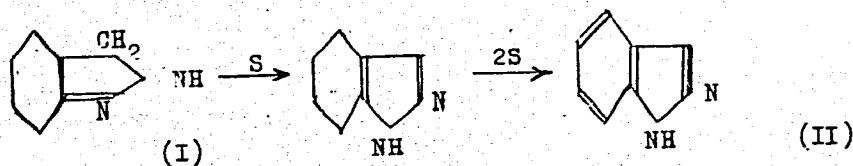
Investigation of Pyrazoles. IV. A New Method of Synthesizing  
the Tetrahydroindazoles and Indazoles

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8, pp 2537-2541  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In addition to previous papers (Refs 1,2) the authors described in the present paper the dehydrogenation of 3,4- and 4,5-tetramethylene-pyrazolines with sulfur, in which connection the dehydrogenation was found to take place first on the pyrazoline ring to form the 4,5,6,7-tetrahydroindazoles. The latter are transformed on further heating with excess sulfur into the indazoles themselves:



Card 1/3

SOV/79-29-8-17/81

## Investigation of Pyrazoles. IV. A New Method of Synthesizing the Tetrahydroindazoles and Indazoles

Thus the 3,4-tetramethylene pyrazoline (Ref 3) forms compound (I) in a 56% yield, and further the indazole (II). Compound (III) obtained according to scheme 2 is transformed on dehydrogenation to give the compounds (IV) and (V). The synthesis of the particularly interesting initial tetramethylene pyrazolines hitherto unknown, which are substituted in position 1, was carried out according to scheme 4. In this way compounds (VI) and (VII) resulted in good yield. In the case of phenylhydrazine the reaction proceeds under formation of different products according to the conditions. The yield in compound (VIII) was only 21%. On heating these pyrazolines (VI)-(VIII) with equimolar quantities of sulfur up to 220-270°, hydrogen sulfide develops, and the corresponding tetrahydroindazoles are formed (40-70%). After 1-1.5 hours, the evolution of H<sub>2</sub>S stops and the reaction is finished. If the pyrazoline is not heated with 1 mole but with 3 moles of sulfur, the transformation into the indazoles is continued, but with very small yields (10-20%). Gradual dehydrogenation proved to be most useful: first up to

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SOV/79-29-8-17/81

Investigation of Pyrazoles. IV. A New Method of Synthesizing the Tetrahydroindazoles and Indazoles

the tetrahydroindazoles which were separated and converted, on further heating with sulfur, to give the indazoles. This method yields pure products, though in small yields (26-35%). Compound (VII) undergoes complicated transformations by complete dehydrogenation. All resultant pyrazolines and pyrazoles were characterized by means of absorption spectra in ultraviolet light, and were in accordance with those described in publications (Refs 2-5). The spectra, the data of which are presented in the table, were taken by V. I. Bogomolova on the SF-4-spectrophotometer. There are 1 table and 10 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1958

Card 3/3

5(3)  
AUTHORS: Chernova, N. G., Yaguzhinskiy, L. S., Berlin, A. Ya. SOV/20-126-4-31/62  
TITLE: The Synthesis of  $\beta$ -(p-di-(2-Chloroethyl)-aminophenyl)- $\beta$ -alanine  
(Sintez  $\beta$ -(p-di-(2-khloretil)-aminofenil)- $\beta$ -alanina)  
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 4, pp 802-805  
(USSR)  
ABSTRACT: As is known, "Sarcylsine" (p-di-(2-chloroethyl)-amino- $\beta$ -phenyl-2-alanine) possesses a high anti-tumor activity in the experiment as well as in the clinic (Refs 1, 2). It therefore was of interest for the authors to synthesize the chemically related substance, as mentioned in the title (I). It is a derivative of  $\beta$ -amino acid.  $\beta$ -(p-nitrophenyl)- $\beta$ -N-acetyl- $\beta$ -alanine (II), produced according to V. M. Rodionov's method, served as initial substance. Since the synthesis was difficult, due to a protection of the  $\beta$ -amino group by the rest of acetyl, and as the output was small (15%) a second way was studied: with a phthaloyl protection of the  $\beta$ -amino group. It proved completely satisfactory. The first way is described. Investigating the second way,  $\beta$ -(p-nitrophenyl)- $\beta$ -alanine (VII) (Ref 3) was used as initial substance. It was esterized by means of an alcoholic HCl solution. A successive treatment with phthalic acid anhydride and acetic acid anhydride (Ref 5) converted the  $\beta$ -(p-nitrophenyl)- $\beta$ -alanine-ethylester (VIII)

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SOV/20-126-4-31/62

The Synthesis of  $\beta$ -(p-di-(2-Chloroethyl)-aminophenyl)- $\beta$ -alanine

immediately into  $\beta$ -(p-nitrophenyl)- $\beta$ -N-phthaloyl-alanine-ethylester (IX). (IX) was synthesized into  $\beta$ -(p-aminophenyl)- $\beta$ -N-phthaloyl- $\beta$ -alanine-ethylester (X) by means of hydration in the presence of skeleton nickel. Analogous to the transformations of (IV) into (I), several successive syntheses of a phthaloyl compound (X) were carried out without isolating the intermediate products:  $\beta$ -(p-di-(2-oxyethyl)-aminophenyl)- $\beta$ -N-phthaloyl- $\beta$ -alanine-ethylester (XI) (Ref 6),  $\beta$ -(p-di-(2-chloroethyl)-aminophenyl)- $\beta$ -N-phthaloyl- $\beta$ -alanine-ethylester (XII), chlorine hydrate (I) as well as base (I). The latter was produced with a yield of 48%. There are 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Experimental Pathology and Cancer Therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: February 7, 1959, by M. M. Shemyakin, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1959

Card 2/2



GRANDBERG, I.I.; KOST, A.N.; VAGUZHINSKIY, L.S.

Reactions of hydrazine derivatives. Part 30: Case of an anomalous course of the Fischer reaction in the tetrahydrocarbazole series. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.9:3108-3111 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Carbazole) (Cyclohexanone) (Hydrazine)

BERLIN, A.Ya.; YAGUZHINSKIY, L.S.

Potential cytotoxic groups. Part 1: Derivatives of N-phenyl-N-(2-chloroethyl)urethans. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.5:1638-1646 My '62.  
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(URETHANS)

BERLIN, A.Ya.; ~~YAGUZHINSKIY, I.S.~~

Potential cytotoxic groupings. Part 2: Diurethan derivatives of phenylacetic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:3091-3096 S '62.  
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

(Acetic acid) (Urethans) (Cytotoxic drugs)

L 17949-65 Pa-1  
ACCESSION NR: APS 00156

S 009 64/034/007/2133/2137

AUTHOR: Yaguzhinskiy, L. S.; Berlin, A. Ya. B

TITLE: Potential cytotoxic groups. IV. Esters of N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-arylsulfimic acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchei khimii, v. 34, no. 7, 1964, 2133-2137

TOPIC TAGS: ester, organic sulfur compound, pyrolysis, hydrolysis

Abstract: A series of ester of N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-arylsulfimic acids were synthesized: the ethyl and propyl esters of N-ethyl-N-phenylsulfimic acid and N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)sulfimic acid, as well as the ethyl esters of N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-phenylsulfimic acid and N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-(p-carboxymethylphenyl)sulfimic acid. The behavior of some of the compounds obtained in acid and alkaline hydrolysis was studied: acid hydrolysis proceeded far more rapidly than alkaline hydrolysis, complete decomposition occurring in 1.5-2 minutes under the action of 5% cold hydrochloric acid, while complete hydrolysis with 8% alkali with boiling took 0.5-1 hour. The pyrolysis of the esters was found to be more complex than the pyrolysis of the corresponding sulfamic acid derivatives, producing primary

Card 1/2

L 17949-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002556

0

secondary, and tertiary amines, alcohols, sulfur dioxide, and water. A hypothetical mechanism for the pyrolytic reaction is proposed, including decomposition of part of the substance, liberating water, which then hydrolyzes the rest of the product; parallel minor processes are alkylation and dealkylation of the ethylaniline radical. It was shown that the reaction of alkyl chlorosulfonates with triethylamine produced esters of methanesulfonic acid in small amounts. Orig. art. has 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, Academy of Medical Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 009

JPRS

Card 2/2

L 38288-65

ACQUISITION NO: 1850 1022

UR/0079/64/034/011/3747/3752

AUTHOR: Yazuzhinsk y, L. S.; Berlin, A. Ya.

acids

NOTE: Journal Khimicheskoy fiziki, v. 34, no. 11, 1964, 3747-3752

TOPIC TAGS: ester, organic sulfur compound, reaction mechanism, toxicology



YAGUZHINSKIY, L.S.; CHINAYEVA, A.D.; BERLIN, A.Ya.

Potential cytotoxic arrangements. Part 6: Reactivity of esters of  
N-methyl and N-(2-chloroethyl) N-arylsulfamic, carbamic and sulfamic  
acids. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.1:86-89 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.



BERLIN, A.Ya.; YAGUZHINSKIY, L.S.

Reactions of antineoplastic alkylating compounds. Usp. khim.  
34 no.7:1293-1310 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

YAGUZHINSKIY, L.S.; MARTYNOV, V.S.; VARDANYAN, S.A.

Synthesis of O-(2,4-diaminophanyl)-L-tyrosine. Zhur. ob. khim.  
35 no.7:1311-1312 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

13

L 61412-65 EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019108

UR/0286/65/000/012/0134/0135

AUTHORS: Afonin, A. N.; Yershova, O. I.; Ivanovskiy, K. Ye.; Ioffe, P. S.;  
 Komashenko, A. Kh.; Kon'kova, T. F.; Lipovetskiy, V. A.; Mel'nikov, V. V.;  
 Mishedchenko, Yu. F.; Neverovich, A. M.; Paris-Revue, A. A.; Preobrazhenskiy,  
 O. A.; Rikman, M. A.; Semenov, B. D.; Semenov, V. M.; Sukhanov, A. I.; Sheleg,  
 R. G.; Yaguzhinskiy, S. M.

TITLE: Transmission device of an overhead thrust conveyor. Class 81, No. 172231

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 134-135

TOPIC TAGS: overhead conveyor, transmission, crane

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a transmission device of a suspended thrust conveyor. The device contains spring-supported vanes set in a rotary motion by a star wheel meshing with the drive chain of the conveyor (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To prevent the possibility of wedging the carriage during its transport, the device is provided with a two-armed spring-supported lever. One of the arms serves as a stopper for the carriage, and the other one (provided with a roller) interacts with a circular template fixed on the star wheel. The template has openings for receiving the roller which frees the carriage from the stopper.

Card 1/3

L 61412-65 .

ACCESSION NR: AP5019108

3

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pod'yemno-transportnogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hoisting and Conveying Machine Construction)

14 55

SUBMITTED: 12Aug63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 40339-66 EWF(m)/EWF(e) WH/WW

ACC NR: AP6007523

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0419/65/000/002/0046/0051

AUTHOR: Kitayharodski, I. I. (Deceased); Kuz'myankow, M. I.; Havarushka, Z. I.;  
Zhunina, L. A.; Yahlow, V. M.

49  
48  
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Mechanism responsible for conversion of glass to pyroceramic in members of the isomorphic series of the  $\text{CaO-MgO-SiO}_2+(\text{R}_2\text{O}; \text{R}_2\text{O}_3)$  system

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk , no. 2, 1965, 46-51

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, solid solution, calcium compound, mangesium compound, ceramic material, pyroceramic

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for using plentiful minerals as raw materials for production of economic pyroceramics with a pyroxene composition and excellent physical, mechanical, thermal and anticorrosion properties. The phase diagram of the  $\text{CaO-MgO-SiO}_2$  system is used as a base with addition (above 100 wt.%) of  $\text{R}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{R}_2\text{O}_3$  in the form of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ . This ternary system has a pyroxene field containing a continuous series of diopside-enstatite solid solutions. There is a good basis for assuming that a continuous isomorphic series passes through the entire system. This is important from the standpoint of synthesizing pyroceramics based on multicomponent raw materials (e. g. clay) since all components appearing in the original raw material

Card 1/2

L-40339-66

ACC NR: AP6007523

enter the crystalline structure of the pyroxene solid solution during conversion of the glass to pyroceramic in the isomorphic series. The glass was founded in 1-liter quartz crucibles in a gas furnace at a maximum temperature of 1450-1470°C. The optimum compositions were founded in 25-kg crucibles. The experimental specimens were subjected to gradient crystallization and heat treatment under various conditions (2, 4 and 6 hours at 600-1000°C). The pyroceramic products are subjected to comprehensive x-ray, electron microscope, petrographic and extraction analysis. The results show that pyroceramic conversion of pyroxene glass, synthesized from nonmetallic raw materials is a continuously variable process. Continuous interaction between the structural complexes in the glass during heat treatment results in a pyroxene phase of variable composition. Thermograms of the glass are given. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 38732-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH  
ACC NR: AP6007526 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0419/65/000/002/0127/0130

AUTHOR: Yahlov, V. N.; Zhumina, L. A.

40  
39  
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Use of differential thermal analysis for determining the optimum quantity of crystallization stimulator

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk, no. 2, 1965, 127-130

TOPIC TAGS: catalyzed crystallization, chromium oxide, thermal analysis method, pyrometer, glass, *PIROMETRY*

ABSTRACT: Differential thermal analysis is used for determining the effect of Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> on the pyroceramic forming ability of glass in the SiO<sub>2</sub>-MgO-CaO-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Na<sub>2</sub>O system with a high concentration of MgO. The crystallization stimulator was introduced in the form of (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> in quantities of 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8 and 0.9% (above 100%). The experimental glass was founded in 100-gram corundum crucibles in an electric furnace at 1450°C for 1.5 hours. It was then poured onto a metal plate where it was cooled to room temperature. Preliminary crystallization of the various types of glass in a gradient furnace at 400-1200°C showed volumetric crystallization in all specimens. A Kurnakov *PK-59* pyrometer was used for taking the thermograms. It was found that the shape, magnitude and temperature of the endo- and exothermic effects

Card 1/2

L-38732-66

ACC NR: AP6007526

are strongly dependent on the amount of crystallization stimulator added. An analysis of the experimental data shows that the optimum concentration of crystallization stimulator ( $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ) is 0.7% (above 100%). This experiment indicates that differential thermal analysis may be successfully used for determining the optimum quantity of crystallization stimulator in some types of glass in the  $\text{SiO}_2\text{-MgO-CaO-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Na}_2\text{O}$  system. It may be assumed that the method is applicable to other systems as well. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. 15

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 *HP*



BULGARIA

YAICHEV, V.; Department of Gastroenterology at the Institute for Graduate Medical Studies (Katedra po enterogastrologiya pri ISUL,) Head (rukovoditel na katedrata) Prof T. TASHEV, [Sofia.]

"Errors in Rectosigmoidoscopy and Lessons Derivable Therefrom."

Sofia, Suvremenna Meditsina, Vol 14, No 6, 1963; pp 21-28.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Main errors discussed are ascribable to unfamiliarity with methods, poor technique, improper indication for procedure; use of adult instrument in children. Five detailed case reports with deplorable sequelae, many individual comments with illustrations and discussions of errors; exhortations.

YAICHKOV, K.M.

ZOLOTNITSKIY, N.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; YAICHKOV, K.M.,  
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; SOLOV'YEV, N.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; TARASOV-AGALAKOV, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; DUVANKOV, G.S., inzhener, retsenzent; ARDANSKIY, A.S., inzhener, retsenzent; LAVROV, D.P., inzhener, retsenzent; KUPRIYANOV, Ye.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GORBACHEV, I.N., inzhener, redaktor.

[Safety techniques and fire-prevention techniques in construction]  
Tekhnika bezopasnosti i protivopozharnaya tekhnika v stroitel'stve.  
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1952. 350 p.  
(MIRA 7:6)

(Building--Safety measures) (Fire prevention)

ARKHIPOV, K.M.; BELOUS, A.A.; YAICHKOV, K.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redsentent; GORBACHEV, I.M., inzhener-polkovnik, redaktor; SHPAYER, A.L., redaktor; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Fire prevention in enterprises of the building materials industry]  
Protivopozharnaya tekhnika na predpriyatiyakh promyshlennosti stroitelnykh materialov. Izd. 3-e, dop. i ispr. Moskva, Gosizd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1955. 254 p. (MLBA 9:5)  
(Building material industry) (Fire prevention)

~~YAICHKOV, Konstantin Konstantinovich; MIKOLENKO, Ya.F., otvetstvennyy red.;~~  
~~KHAVINA, N.K., red.izd-va; PRUSAKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.~~

[Railroad freight transportation contracts in Soviet law] *Dogovor*  
*zheleznodorozhnoi perevozki gruzov po sovetskomu pravu. Moskva,*  
*Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 287 p. (MIRA 11:4)*  
*(Railroads--Freight)*

YALCHKOV, M. K.

L 20918-65 ENT(1)/ENP(m)/ENG(v)/FCS(k)/EWA(h)/EWA(1) Pd-1/Pe-5/Pi-4 SSD(b)/  
AEDC(7) ASD/APWL/AEDC(n)/BSD/ASD(f)-3/ASD(p)-3/AFETR/RAEM(a)/SSD(rs) MLK  
ACCESSION NR: AT4048013 8/0000/04/000/000/010470114

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, S.G., Shatilov, A.P., Lazareva, Ye. V., Trukhanova, L.N., Averina,  
L.A., Yalchkov, M.K.

TITLE: Methods for measuring the density field of gas flow in a shock tube with the aid  
of an interferometer <sup>am</sup> <sup>B+</sup>

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut. Fizicheskaya gazodinamika i svoystva  
gazov pri vysokih temperaturakh (Physical gas dynamics and properties of gases at  
high temperatures). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 104-114

TOPIC TAGS: gas dynamics, gas density measurement, shock wave, shock tube, inter-  
ferometry, nitrogen shock wave

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with techniques for interferometric studies of shock waves  
in a tube. The lengths of the high and low pressure tubes are 0.9 and 3.4 m, respectively,  
the internal cross section is 72 x 72 mm, and the side-walls of the end-section are made  
of accurately (0.2 band over the entire field) plane-parallel glass. A description of the  
electronic details for recording, synchronization, etc. is then given. A Mach-Zehnder  
interferometer was used. The 'white' light source provided a light-pulse of 1  $\mu$ sec effective  
length, by point and line-discharges of a capacitor charge to 10 kV. The scanning  
Card 1/2

L 20818-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048013

method allowed continuous density measurement at a fixed plan with spatial resolution of 1-1.5 mm and time resolution of 2-3  $\mu$ sec. The electronic recording system for framing photography is also described, using an image-converter type PIM-3 made in the laboratory of M. M. Butslav, so that the high-speed processes could be recorded on a fixed film. The shift of bands could be measured on a microscope with an accuracy of less than 0.1 of a band, and the maximum and minimum blackening were measured with an MF-2 microphotometer. The method of calibration is described and the total error in density determination is graphed for incident and reflected shocks as a function of the Mach-number of the incident shock, in nitrogen with an initial pressure of 10 mm Hg and a temperature of 300K. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 6 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR (Power Engineering Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

TAICHNIKOV, I.S.

RT-1101 (Hydrolysis of gelatines by acids and alkalis) Gidroliz zhelatiny kislotoi i shcheloch'iu.

ZHURNAL RUSSKOGO FIZIKO-KHIMICHESKOGO OBSHCHESTVA, 61(1): 109-118, 1929.

PROCEDURES AND PREPARATION UNDER  
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

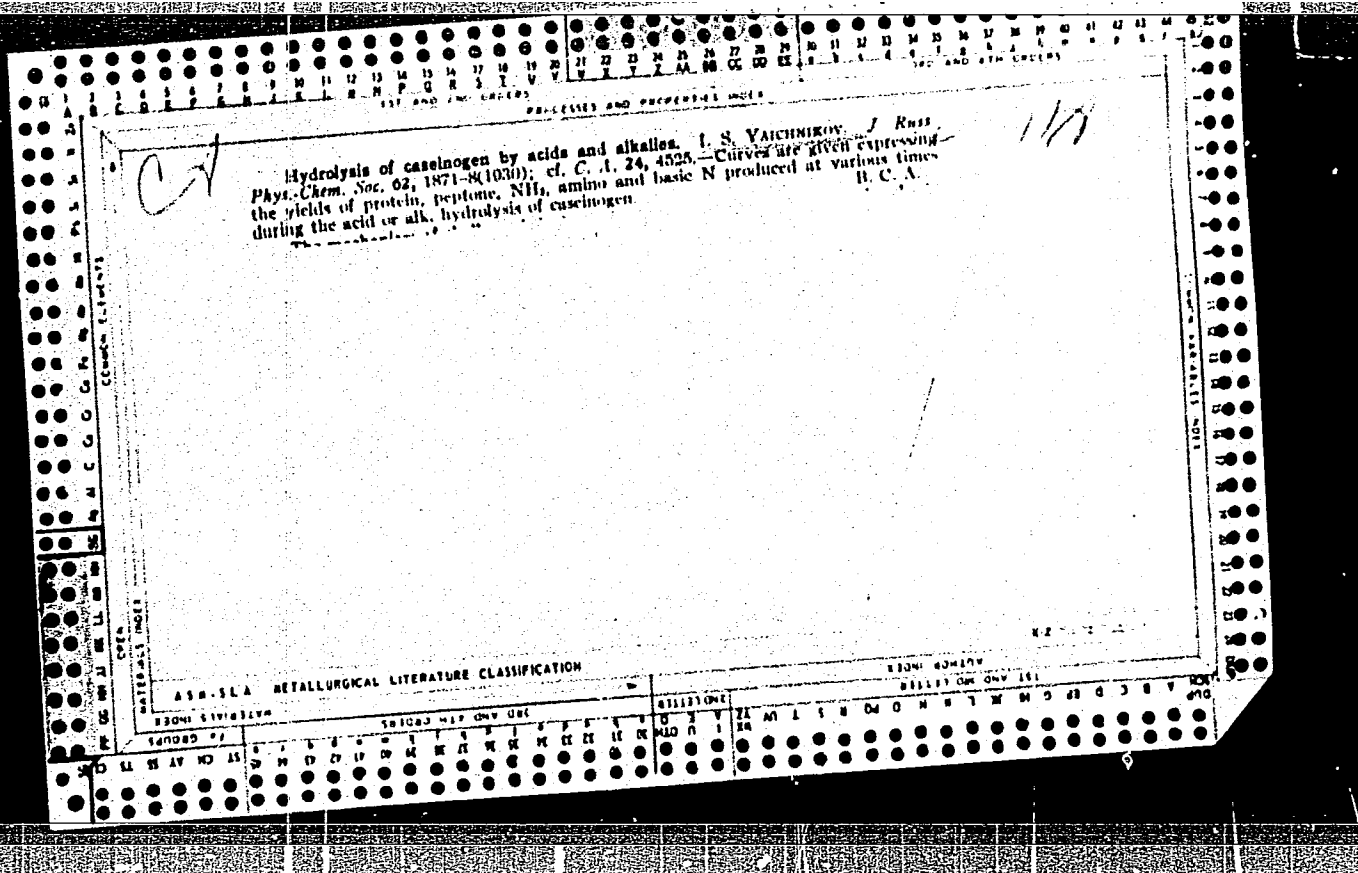
11A

**Hydrolysis of albumin by means of acid and by means of alkali.** I. S. YACHNIKOV.  
*J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 62, 693-702(1930); cf. *C. A.* 23, 3723. *Conn. ovalbumin*  
 was purified, analyzed for N, and subjected to hydrolysis under 8 different conditions,  
 as follows: (1) 0.2 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 37°; (2) 0.2 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 100°; (3) N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at  
 37°; (4) N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 100°; (5) 0.2 N NaOH at 37°; (6) 0.2 N NaOH at 100°;  
 (7) N NaOH at 37°; (8) N NaOH at 100°. Alkali at 100° hydrolyzes more energeti-  
 cally than acid; raising the temp. has a greater influence on the degree of hydrolysis  
 than raising the concn.; a great quantity of NH<sub>3</sub> was split off in (1), (2), (3) and (4).  
 Apparently, during acid hydrolysis some of the amides decomp. to give NH<sub>3</sub>. The pep-  
 tones increase with time during weak hydrolysis; during energetic hydrolysis their  
 quantity diminishes because of further splitting (hydrolyzates (6) and (8)); the quan-  
 tity of albumin invariably drops; in (1) and (2) the reverse is apparent, because albu-  
 min does not dissolve at once and even after 9 hrs. is not completely dissolved; hence  
 the albumin dissolves in due time while part of it decomps. The products detd. by  
 difference (amino acids, etc.), in general, increase with time; hydrolyzates (2) and (3)  
 are an exception. In (2) this quantity diminishes, because the difference does not  
 truly represent these decompn. products; into this difference falls also the albumin  
 which failed to dissolve. In (3) the difference is const. with time. Y. now repre-  
 sents the components of albumin by a series of vector diagrams, constituting a further  
 development of the system of representation proposed by him (*C. A.* 23, 3723). A  
 detailed discussion of these vector diagrams follows. D. K.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E2





2

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*W*

**Fixation of iodine by casein.** I. S. Yalchukov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 3, 1-3 (1933).—The action of I vapor on casein was studied by storing 0.4348 g. casein (obtained by drying 0.4524 g. casein to a const. wt. in a vacuum desiccator) and cryst. I (in sep. containers) in a desiccator for 1000 days. Casein became gradually colored from light yellow to coffee-brown. In all, 10<sup>4</sup> weighings of casein were made at intervals of 1-125 days with 13 refillings of I. The increase in wt. of casein was relatively greater at the beginning of each addn. of I than at the later stages. At some intervals there was a small loss of wt., which was compensated by the continued increase in wt. of casein to 0.9284 g. iodocasein with 63.17% I or 113.53% I based on casein. From the failure of the compd. to attain equil. it may be inferred that I is fixed in iodocasein mainly by adsorption, probably with a little I more firmly combined. C. B.

E-2

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1930s 1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s 1990s 2000s











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

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

COMMON ELEMENT

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ALBUMINOUS SUBSTANCES IN WHEAT BRANS. I. S. YALCHNIKOV and T. V. SHVEDOVA. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 6, 584-7 (1938).—Bran and chaff were successively extd. with H<sub>2</sub>O, 10% NaCl and 0.25% NaOH, and the sep. exts. were analyzed, giving, resp., 86.32 and 98.33% N of the total N, and 80.37 and 86.57% of albuminous N (97.16 and 99% of the total albuminous N). Chas. Blanc

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AVIANCE INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTER

3RD AND 4TH CROSS

COMMON ELEMENT

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND CROSS

3RD AND 4TH CROSS



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

09

11D

Albuminous substances in meadow fescue (*Festuca pratensis*). I. S. Yaichnikoy, *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 388-90(1937).--The ground grain was successively extd. with H<sub>2</sub>O, 10% NaCl and 0.25% NaOH. The exts. were analyzed giving 80% albuminous, 10% basic and 10% ammonia N. The pigment in the grain caused difficulties in the analysis. S. L. Madosky

ASA-SCA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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

GA

11/2

Albumins of the seeds of *Dactylis glomerata*. I. S. Yaichnikov and A. I. Solntsev. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 11, 005-7 (in French 907) (1938). — The seeds contained moisture 0.44, ash 8.25, fat 4.79, cellulose 17.45, total N 2.42, albumin N 2.36, and protein 14.75%. Of the protein 0.78% was sol. in H<sub>2</sub>O; 12.26% in 10% NaCl soln.; 61.42% in 0.25% NaOH soln.; and 19.54% was insol. in the above solvents. Prolamin extd. from the seeds with 70% alc. soln. and pptd. with 1% NaCl soln. in the amt. of 25.02% (of the total protein), contained 16.27% of N.      A. A. Podgorny

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

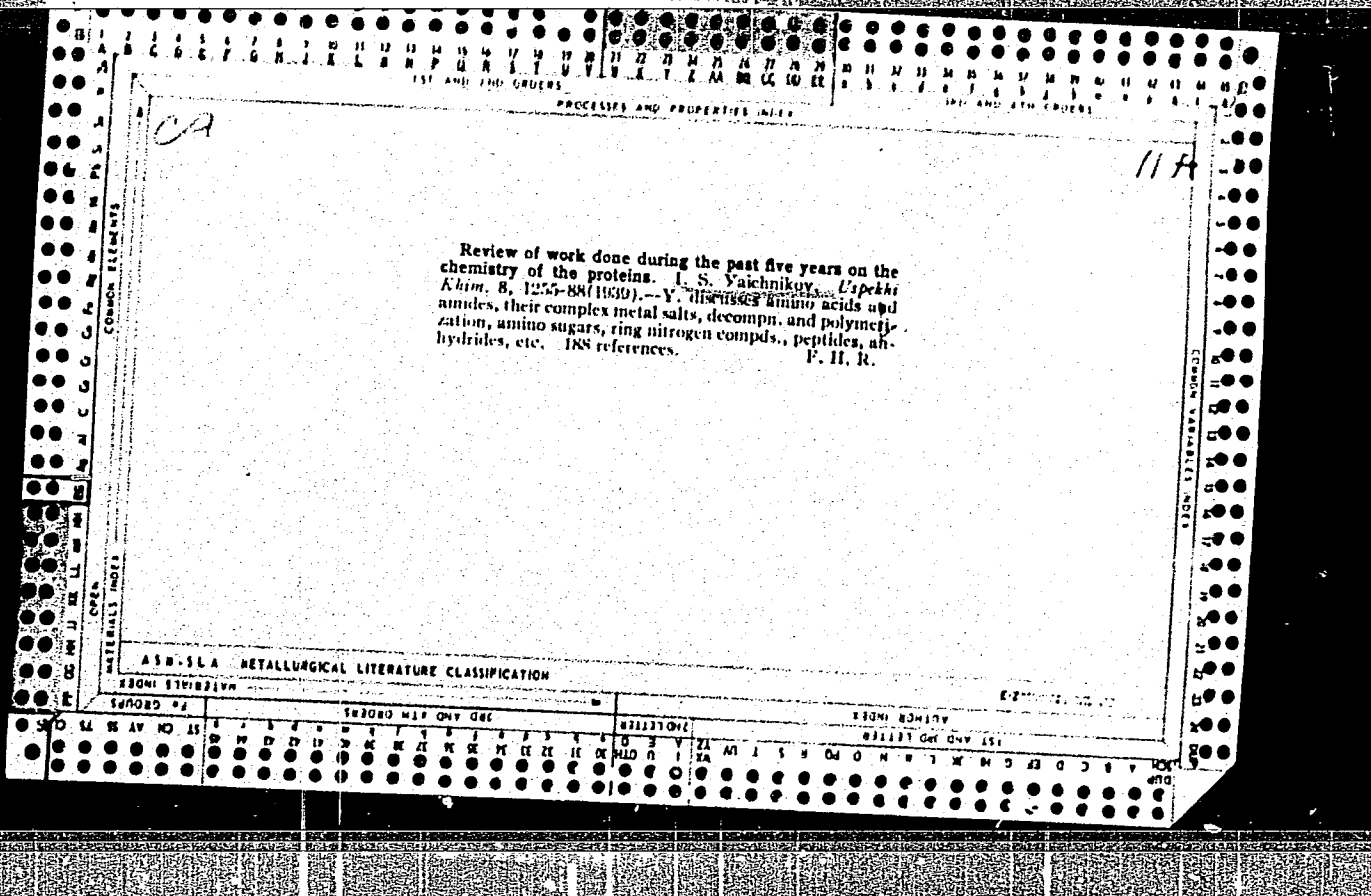
E-2

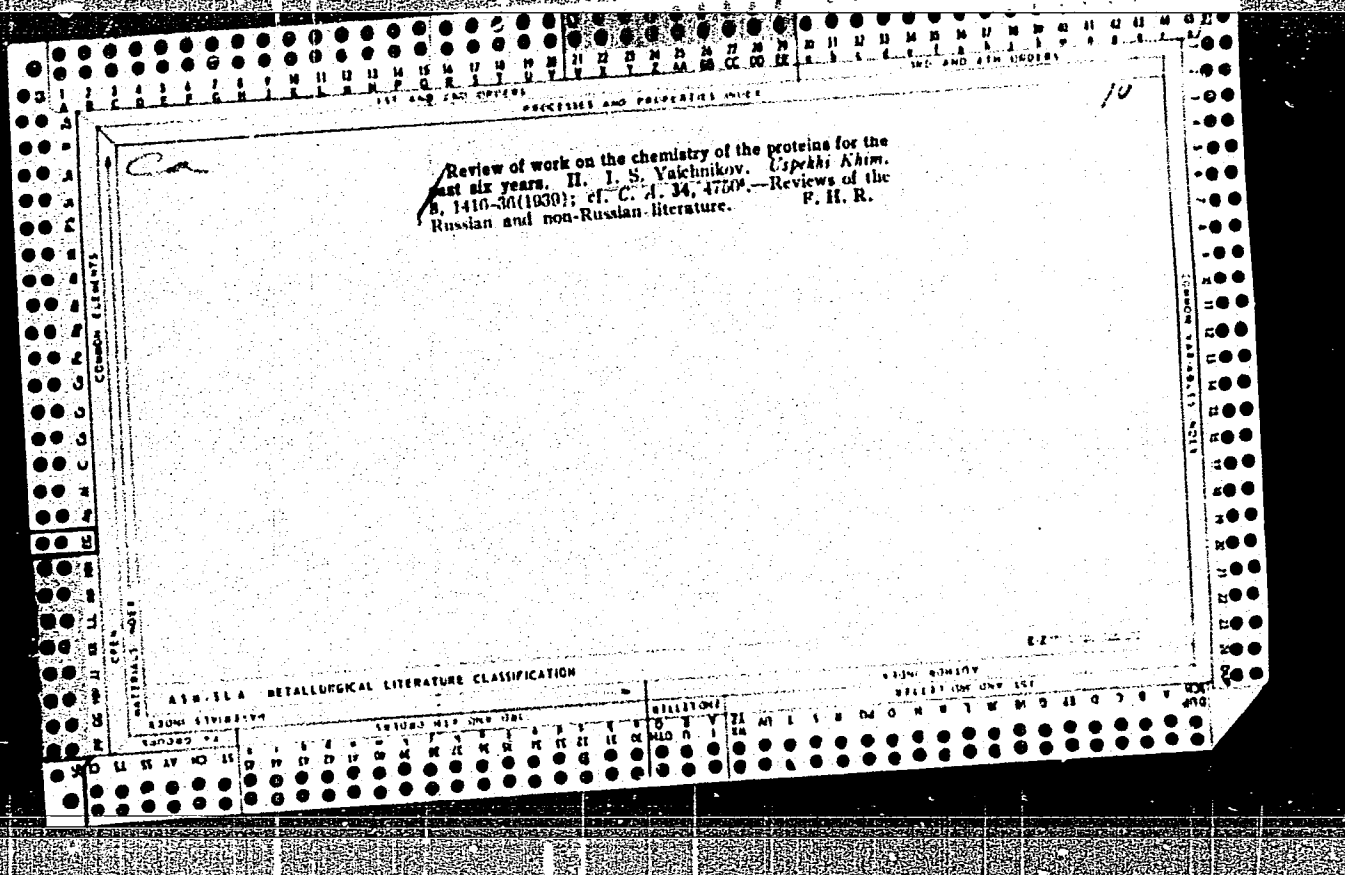
COMMON ELEMENTS      COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS      PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX      1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

CA

11A

**Thermal splitting of casein and edestin.** I. S. Yaichnikov (Moscow Agr. Acad.). *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 15: 841-3 (1945); cf. *C.A.* 32, 8416. —Heating edestin at 125° for 4-16 hrs. does not change it greatly. At 200° in 1 hr. and especially in 4 hrs. the N content decreases. At 275° there is a much greater N loss even after 1 hr. Dry distn. of casein up to 300° gives a gas mixt. contg. CO<sub>2</sub> 2.4, O 19.8, and CO 0.3-1%. Less CO<sub>2</sub> than O is liberated. The solid residue contains pyrrole, indole, HCO<sub>2</sub>H, HOAc, EtCO<sub>2</sub>H, (CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, and amines. Under similar conditions, edestin at 280° gives NH<sub>3</sub> 1.31%, CO 0.62%, CO 0.8%, and O 28.7% in the gas, and pyrrole, HCO<sub>2</sub>H, EtCO<sub>2</sub>H, and (CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub> in the residue. Casein, heated for 1-2 hrs. at 200°, gives a very active C, but at 125° this is not formed. Hydrolysis of the residue from this treatment gives xanthine bases, a small amt. of arginine and lysine, but no histidine. In other expts. traces of glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, glutamic and aspartic acids, proline and phenylalanine are found, but no tyrosine. Edestin, heated 1 hr. at 200°, gives traces of arginine, leucine, and aspartic acid, and doubtful tests for lysine and glutamic acid. H. M. Leicester.

COMMON ELEMENTS      COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX      ALUMINUM INDEX

ASH-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION      6-2-52

MATERIALS INDEX												ALUMINUM INDEX											
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS												1ST AND 2ND ORDERS											
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	M	L	K	J	I	H	G	F	E	D		
C	B	A	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N	M	L	K	J	I	H		



CA

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Absorption and removal of water from casein. I. S.  
Yakhtikov. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 19, 477-80 (1940)  
(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 43, 6442a. R. J. C.

PROCEDURES AND PREPARED NOTES

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CA

Absorption and elimination of water by casein. I. B. Vajsbukh, *Zh. Fiz. Khim.* 19, 10, 257-301 (1949). The rate of loss of H<sub>2</sub>O by casein over H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at room temp. can be represented approx. by  $y = 1 + (\sqrt{x}/10)$  or by  $y = \sqrt{x}/5$ , where  $y$  = loss of wt. in g./10 g. casein,  $x$  = time in days. In 85 days, 10 g. lost 1.3755 g., on subsequent drying *in vacuo* the loss rose to 1.2911 g. after a total of 147 days, and, on drying at higher temps. (up to 100 to 116°), the final loss, after 181 days, was 1.041 g. The rate of absorption of H<sub>2</sub>O by dry casein, at room temp. under atm. pressure, is best represented during the 1st days, by  $y = \sqrt{x}/10$ , later by  $x = \sqrt{y}/5$ , where  $y$  = increase of wt. in g. After 178 days, the wt. of 8.5381 g. dry casein was 9.5907 g. The final amts. of H<sub>2</sub>O given up or absorbed correspond to 350-475 moles, which gives the amt. of polar groups in casein. N. Thon

ASD-513 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDUCATION

COLLECTION

EDUCATION

YAICHNIKOV, I-S.

Isolation and hydrolysis of protein ingredients of complex feeds. I. S. Yaichnikov and N. E. Florenskaya. *J. Appl. Microbiol.* 1964, 17, 631-2 (Engl. translation).—Sci. C. S. 48, 05340. B. M. R.

①

YALCHNIKOV, I.S.

Determination of the most important amino acids in foods.  
I. S. Yalchnikov, N. K. Florenskaya, and A. N. Pionikova.  
*J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 27, 533-5 (1954) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 6593f.  
B. M. K. MD

2

YAICHNIKOV, I. S.

Subject : USSR/Chemistry AID P - 928  
Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 19/22  
Authors : Yaichnikov, I. S. and Florenskaya, N. K.  
Title : Separation and hydrolysis of proteins contained in the ingredients of combination feeds  
Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 27, no. 5, 568-570, 1954  
Abstract : Data on protein content of various ingredients are given. Three tables, 1 reference (Russian: 1936-1939).  
Institution : Grain Institute. Moscow  
Submitted : S 5, 1952

Yaichnikov, I. S.

Subject : USSR/Chemistry AID P - 929  
Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 20/22  
Authors : Yaichnikov, I. S., Florenskaya, N. K., and Funikov, A. N.  
Title : Determination of the most important amino acids in feeds  
Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 27, no. 5, 570-572, 1954  
Abstract : In various feeds six amino acids were determined. Their contents are shown in a table. One table, 3 references (Russian: 1934-1948).  
Institution : Grain Institute. Moscow  
Submitted : S 2, 1952

КАУЧУКОВ. I.S.

Протокол от 1986 г. № 2

С. П. КУРЧАНОВ

YAICHNIKOV, I. S.

YAICHNIKOV, I. S.; KLIMENTOVA, M. I.

Proteins of summer wheat. Zhur.prikl.khim. 29 no.7:1132-1133  
J. '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Proteins) (Wheat)



YAICHNIKOV, R.

YAICHNIKOV, R.

Let us prepare for our festival. Pozh.delo 3 No.6:13 Ja '57.  
(MLRA 10:7)

1.Nachal'nik kluba Upravleniya pozharney okhrany Latvyskoy SSR.  
(Youth--Congresses)

YAICHNIKOV, R.

YAICHNIKOV, R.

Traveling motion picture units. Pozh.delo 3 no.12:4 D '57.  
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Nachal'nik kluba Upravleniya pozharnoy okhrany Latvyskoy SSR,  
Riga.

(Riga--Fires and fire prevention)  
(Motion pictures, Documentary)



