

PROSKURKO, A.I.

Subvolcanic and effusive rocks in the southeastern Pamirs. Trudy
Tash.gos.un. 28 no.1:51-87 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Pamirs--Rocks, Igneous)

PROSKURKO, A.I.

Leucites of trachytoid rocks of the eastern Pamirs. Dokl. AN Tadjh.
SSR 3 no.4:15-20 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Tadjhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Lenina.
Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadjhikskoy SSR R.B. Baratovym.
(Pamirs—Trachytes) (Leucites)

PROSKURKO, A.I.

Baveno and Manebach laws on the twinning of plagioclases in igneous rocks of the Pamirs. *Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razved.* 3 no.9: 122-126 S '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Tadjikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Pamirs--Plagioclase)

PROSKURKO, A.I.

Bare laws of the twinning of plagioclase in Pamir rocks. Dokl.
AN Tadzh. SSR 3 no.1:7-16 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.
Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN TadzhSSR R.B.Baratovym.
(Pamirs—Plagioclase)

PROSKURKO, A.I.

Some problems in the geology and geomorphology of the Usay
dam. Izv. Otd. est. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR no.1:79-93 '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universite im. V.I. Lenina.
(Sareskoye Lake Region--Geology)

PROSKURKO, A. I.

Graphitic gneiss in the Dniester Valley. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;
geol.-geog.nauki no.1:41-43 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Tadzhikskiy universitet, fakul'tet yestestvennykh nauk, kafedra
mineralogii i petrografii.
(Dniester Valley--Gneiss)

MUCHAYDZE, D.P.; PROSKURKO, A.I.

Geological and petrological peculiarities of gangues of the
Barsanginskii mountain range junction. Izv.Otd.est.nauk AN
Tadsh.SSR no.22:41-51 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Kafedra mineralogii i petrografii Tadzhijskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. V.I. Lenina i Tadzhijskoye geologicheskoye.
(Tajikistan--Geology)

15-57-4-4458

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,
p 62 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Proskurko, A. I.

TITLE: ~~Proskurko, A. I.~~
Gabbroic Rocks in the Dnestr Region (Gabbrovyye porody
rayona Pridnestrov'ya)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Tadzh. un-ta, 1956, Vol 12, pp 17-24

ABSTRACT: Gabbros and gabbro-diorites in the Dnestr region form concordant masses extending in a northeasterly direction. They have similar mineral compositions. This uniformity of composition is represented chiefly by plagioclase (andesine in the gabbro-diorites and labradorite in the gabbro-norites), pyroxene, both rhombic (hypersthene) and monoclinic (diopside, hedenbergite, and augite), and generally hornblende. The average mineral content of the rocks, in percent, is as follows: plagioclase 53.4, rhombic pyroxene 11, monoclinic pyroxenes 21.4, hornblende 9, biotite 0.4,

Card 1/3

15-57-4-4458

Gabbroic Rocks in the Dnestr Region (Cont.)

olivine 0.1, quartz 0.1, apatite 0.1, and ore minerals 4.5. The author furnishes data on the chemical composition of gabbro-norites from the village of Porogi (see Table), variation diagrams for several magmatic and metamorphic rocks, and a diagram of the chemical composition according to A. N. Zavaritskiy. The author believes that the gabbroic rocks are older (early Archean) volcanic rocks.

	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	FeO	MgO	MnO
1	46.22	1.39	15.39	2.72	14.02	5.33	0.29
2	46.60	0.71	16.35	4.03	8.96	7.35	--
3	47.46	1.55	17.18	6.28	14.88	2.53	0.30

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15-57-4-4458

Gabbroic Rocks in the Dnestr Region (Cont.)

CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	S	SO ₂	H ₂ O	Total
11.74	1.60	0.23	--	--	1.48	100.48
12.71	0.37	0.24	--	--	0.80	97.98
8.83	0.34	0.10	--	--	0.20	99.85
Card 3/3						S. P. B.

PROSKURKO, A.I.

Mineralogy of pegmatites containing beryllium in the central part
of the eastern Pamirs. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR no. 22:13-17 '57.
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvenny universitet im. Lenina. Predstavleno
akademikom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR S.M. Yusupovym.
(Pamirs--Pegmatites)

PROSKURNEV, P.G.

BARANOV, A.F., redaktor; RUDOV, E.F., redaktor; SOLOGUBOV, V.N., kandidat
tekhnikeskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor toma; ALBEGOV, N.A.,
kandidat tekhnikeskikh nauk; VASIL'YEV, B.K., inzhener; VESHINSKIY,
S.V., kandidat tekhnikeskikh nauk; VINOGRADOV, G.P., kandidat tekh-
nikeskikh nauk; VINKUROV, M.V., professor, doktor tekhnikeskikh
nauk; GOLOVANOV, V.G., kandidat tekhnikeskikh nauk; GORDIYEV, A.S.,
dotsent, kandidat tekhnikeskikh nauk; GURSKIY, P.A., dotsent, kandidat
tekhnikeskikh nauk; GUREVICH, A.N., kandidat tekhnikeskikh nauk;
DOMBROVSKIY, A.B., dotsent; YEGORCHENKO, V.F., professor, doktor tekh-
nikeskikh nauk; IVANOV, V.N., professor, doktor tekhnikeskikh nauk;
KARVATSKIY, B.L., professor, doktor tekhnikeskikh nauk; KOROLEV, K.P.,
professor, doktor tekhnikeskikh nauk; MUCHKIN, I.N., kandidat tekh-
nikeskikh nauk; POPOV, G.V., inzhener; PROSKURNEV, P.G., inzhener; SAJON-
TSEV, K.A., inzhener; SEMICHASTNOV, I.F., dotsent, kandidat tekhnikeskikh
nauk; SLOMYANSKIY, A.V., dotsent, kandidat tekhnikeskikh nauk; STEPANOV,
A.D., dotsent, kandidat tekhnikeskikh nauk; SYROMYATNIKOV, S.P., akade-
mik[deceased]; TERNOVSKIY, V.A., dotsent; kandidat tekhnikeskikh nauk;
TRUBETSKOY, V.A., kandidat tekhnikeskikh nauk, KHOKHLOV, N.F., kandi-
dat tekhnikeskikh nauk; SHARONIN, V.S., kandidat tekhnikeskikh nauk;
SHLYKOV, Yu.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnikeskikh nauk; YEVTUSHENKO, A.M.,
kandidat tekhnikeskikh nauk, retsenzent; IVANOV, V.N., professor, doktor
tekhnikeskikh nauk, retsenzent; PANOV, N.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhni-
cheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SLOMYANSKIY, A.V., dotsent, kandidat tekhni-
cheskikh nauk, retsenzent; UTYANSKIY, L.I., inzhener, retsenzent;
NEFYKSA, V.M., professor, doktor tekhnikeskikh nauk, retsenzent;
(Continued on next card)

BARANOV, A.F., -- (Continued) Card 2.

TOPORNIN, G.S., inzhener, retsenzents; DOMBROVSKIY, A.B., dotsent; retsenzents; POYDO, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzents; YAKOBSON, P.Ye., laureat Stalinskoy premii; dotsent; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzents; POPOV, A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzents; PROSKURNEV, P.G., inzhener, retsenzents; SAFONTSEV, K.A., inzhener, retsenzents; SERAFIMOVICH, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; retsenzents; TRAVIN, P.I., inzhener, retsenzents; FOKIN, K.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzents; SHCHERBAKOV, V.P., inzhener, retsenzents; SHADUR, L.A., dotsent; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzents; TIKHONOV, P.S., inzhener retsenzents; TKACHENKO, F.D., inzhener; retsenzents; BABICHKOV, A.M. professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzents; KOROSTYLEV, A.I. inzhener, retsenzents; LEVITSKIY, V.S., dotsent; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzents; KLYKOV, A.F., inzhener, retsenzents; SOLOGUBOV, V.N. redaktor; SHISHKIN, K.A., redaktor; SLOMYANSKIY, A.V. redaktor; SALENKO, S.V., redaktor; YUDZON, D.M. tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Technical reference book for railroad men] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik zheleznodorozhnika. Redaktsionnaya kollegiya: A. F. Baranov, i dr. Glav. redaktor. E. F. Rudci. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo. Vol. 6 [Rolling stock] Podvizhnoi sostav. 1952. 955 p. (MLRA 8:9) (Railroads--Rolling-stock)

PROSKURNEV, P. G.

Dissertation: "Investigations of Thin-Wall Beams, Applicable to the Construction of a Car With an All-Metal Body." Cand. Tech. Sci., Moscow Electromechanical Inst. of Railroad Transport Engineers, Moscow, 1954. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Mekhanika, Moscow, Jun. 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec. 1954

PROSKURNEV, P. G.

URBAN, Ivan Vladimirovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;
PROSKURNEV, P.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor;
KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Theory of calculating thin-walled struts] Teoriia rascheta ster-
zhnevyykh tonkostennykh konstruktsii. Moskva, Gos.transp. zhel-dor.
izd-vo, 1955. 191 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Struts(Engineering))

ACC NR: AM6004820

(A)

Monograph

UR/

Shadur, Leonid Abramovich (Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professor); Chelnikov, Ivan Ivanovich (Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professor); Nikol'skiy, Lev Nikolayevich (Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professor), Nikol'skiy, Evgeniy Nikolayevich (Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professor); Proskurnev, Petr Grigor'yevich (Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent); Kazanskiy, Georgiy Alekseyevich (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Devyatkov, Vladimir Fedorovich (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

Railroad cars; construction, theory, and design (Vagony; konstruktsiya, teoriya i raschet) Moscow, Izd-vo "Transport", 1965. 439 p. illus., biblio. 8,000 copies printed. Textbook for railroad transportation institutes.

TOPIC TAGS: railway equipment, railway rolling stock, railway transportation, railway vehicle data

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book deals with the construction, strength calculations, dynamics, choice of technical-economic parameters, and sizes of railroad cars. It is intended for courses on "Railroad Cars" (construction, theory, calculation) for those specializing in "Railroad Car Construction and Railroad Car Management" of higher technical institutes for railway transport. It is designed to be a basic course for further specialization in special-purpose cars such as refrigerator cars, electric equipment of railroad cars, technology of construction and repair of railroad cars, and other specialties. It is designed for students who have some elementary information on car construction and car strength.

UDC: 625/23/.24

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AM6004820

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Ch. II. Dimensions - - 18
Ch. III. Technical and economical parameters of freight cars - - 30
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Ch. XV. Principles of design, construction, and testing of cars - - 423

SUB CODE: . 13/ SUBM DATE: 21Jul65/ ORIG REF: 218/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2

L 16188-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4045007 S/0065/64/000/009/0066/0068

AUTHOR: Mirzayanov, V. S. ; Berezkin, V. G. ; Proskurneva, Ye. G. ;
Pakhomov, V. P. ES

TITLE: Preparation of highly purified ethylene 7

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 9, 1964, 66-68

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene, purified ethylene, ethylene purification pure ethylene
yield, displacer chromatography, gas carrier, ethylene desorption, ethylene
impurity, solid impurity, ethylene purifying equipment

ABSTRACT: A new method based on displacer chromatography without a gas
carrier has been used to obtain ethylene with no more than 0.001% impurities at a
60% yield. The chromatographic column is filled with ethylene (55 liter) then
comes the displacer, a CO₂ current, which desorbs the pure ethylene. The first
ethylene portions containing poorly adsorbing impurities (O₂, N₂, CO, CH₄, etc)
are discarded; the pure ethylene collects in the container. Solid impurities,
C₃-C₄ with higher Henry coefficients than ethylene, which form a general zone of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045007

solid impurities near the mouth of the column, will move beyond the front of the displacer upon CO₂ addition. The equipment is figured; tables and charts present the results. "Prof. A. A. Zhukhovitski helped the authors in carrying out this work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

EPP(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWA(c)/EWP(b)/EWP(t)
ACCESSION NR: AP5012966

IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

UR/0078/65/010/005/1017/1021
546.76'11

AUTHOR: Proskurnikov, A. A.; Krylov, Ye. I.
4453 94,55

TITLE: Synthesis and properties of chromium hydride
27

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 1017-1021

TOPIC TAGS: chromium plating, chromium compound, hydride, electrolysis

53
20
B

ABSTRACT: This paper is the text of a report given 28 November 1963 at the First
Conference on the Chemistry of Inorganic Hydrides, Moscow, Institute of General
and Inorganic Chemistry im. N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences SSSR. The authors
consider the effect of various factors in electrolytic synthesis of chromium hydride. The
current density, temperature) on electrolytic synthesis of chromium hydride. The
purpose of the study was to determine whether chromic anhydride in the electrolyte
can be partially replaced by sodium bichromate. The stability, microstructure and
magnetic properties of chromium hydride were also studied. The methods and equip-
ment used are briefly described. Curves are given showing solubility of hydrogen
in chromium as a function of CrO₃ and Na₂Cr₂O₇ concentrations in the electrolyte

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L 3680-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5012966

3

at various cathode current densities. Hydrogen solubility in the cathodic chromium increases with a reduction in current density and also with an increase in the concentration of chromium anhydride. Maximum hydrogen concentration (Cr:H = 1:1) is reached at a CrO₃ concentration of 800 g/l. Hydrogen solubility increases with the addition of Na₂Cr₂O₇ until a maximum Cr:H ratio of ~0.9 is reached at an electrolytic composition of 200 g/l CrO₃+400 g/l Na₂Cr₂O₇. The hydrogen solubility begins to drop off at this point with an increase in Na₂Cr₂O₇ concentration. The yield with respect to current also falls off sharply at this point, and therefore current densities should be kept above 15 a/dm². It was found that stoichiometric CrH is deposited from an electrolyte containing 400 g/l CrO₃, 400 g/l Na₂Cr₂O₇ and 4 g/l H₂ SO₄ at current densities from 15 to 50 a/dm². Maximum hydrogen absorption in the chrome deposit is observed at a Na₂Cr₂O₇:CrO₃ ratio of 0.5-1.2. The magnetic moment of chromium in CrH was calculated on the basis of measurements of susceptibility in the temperature interval from 193 to 295°K. The value of this moment was found to be 1.73 μ_B, which corresponds to a single unpaired electron. Experimental measurements show a value of 1.77 μ_B, which agrees quite well with the theoretical value. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskij institut im. S. M. Kirova (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 18Jan64

ENCL: 00
NO REF SOV: 000

SUB CODE: GC, MM
OTHER: 008

FROSKURNIKOV, A.A.; KRYLOV, Ye.I.

Magnetic susceptibility of trivalent chromium compounds
in chromic acid solutions. *Izv. vya. ucheb. zav., khim. i
khim. tekhn.* 8 no. 4: 583-586 '65.

(MIRA 1211)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova,
kafedra khimii i tekhnologii redkikh elementov.

124-58-9-10121

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 101 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Proskurnikov, S. M.

TITLE: New Computational Data on the Seepage Underneath Dams on Lumber-floating Flumes and Other Waterways (Novyye raschetnyye dannyye po fil'tratsii pod lesosplavnymi i drugimi plotinami)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t lesosplava, 1957, Nr 2, pp 5-61

ABSTRACT: Data are presented on the seepage underneath dams serving on lumber-floating flumes and other waterways. The data were obtained experimentally (by means of the EGDA method) under the premise that the soil foundation is homogeneous. The following types of underground contours of dams were investigated: 1) a flat apron with various ratios of the apron length to its thickness ($l/S = 0.16, 0.40, 0.80, 1.60, 2.50, 4.0,$ and 10.0); 2) a single-tongue dam with a split-slab deck for three ratios of the depth of the impervious foundation stratum to the tongue length ($T/S = 5, 3,$ and 2); 3) a single-tongue dam with a continuous slab and a split-slab deck for $T/S = 0.5$; 4) a two-tongue dam with equal tongue length for $T/S = 5, 2,$ and 1.25

Card 1/3

124-58-9-10121

New Computational Data on the Seepage Underneath Dams (cont.)

and for various lengths of the tongues. (The influence of the ratio between the dimensions of the tongues and the magnitude of the downstream slope, the counterpressure, and the discharge is examined for a constant length of the apron $l = 4S_b$ and $T/S_b = 5$); 5) A two-tongue dam with split-slab deck for a constant distance between the even tongues ($l = 4S$, $T/S = 5, 3,$ and 2); 6) a three-tongue dam with tongues having different dimensions ($T/S = 5, 3,$ and 2 ; $l = 2S_b$). For all cases investigated the magnitude of the reduced pressure head, the discharge, and the reduced counterpressure are determined; tables and graphs are constructed. In addition, separate tests were made on the investigation of a two-tongue dam with deepened horizontal tongue reinforcements on the downstream tongue and of a multi-tongue contour (box dam). The problem of the significance of a horizontal slot underneath the apron of a buttress dam is examined. The test data obtained are employed in a comparison of the horizontal and vertical seepage paths in the case of a flat apron and a two-tongue dam with tongues of depthwise constant dimensions. For various types of underground configurations a comparison of the mean pressurehead gradients is given as obtained by means of the EGDA method on the Lena and Blyaya. The calculation results are reduced to tabular form. Further, from a brief literature survey of current standards for the permissible downstream slope the author recommends that the standards

Card 2/3

124-58-9-10121

New Computational Data on the Seepage Underneath Dams (cont.)

set forth in the book "Spravochnik po gidrotekhnike" (Manual of Hydraulic Engineering), (Moscow, 1954, Stroyizdat), be employed. Bibliography: 10 references.

M. M. Semchinova

1. Inland waterways--USSR 2. Dams--USSR 3. Mathematics--Applications

Card 3/3

PROSKURNIKOV, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Winter storage of wood in water. Bum.prom. 35 no.11:22-23 N '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Lesosplava.
(Wood--Storage)

PROSKURNIKOV, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

New estimated data on filtration under timber-floating and
other types of dams. Sbor. nauch. trud. po lesospl. no.2:5-61
'57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Soil percolation) (Dams)

PROSKURNIKOV, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of frictional forces on stability of noncohesive soils
against overflow gates. Sbor. nauch. trud. po lesospl. no.2:225-246
'57. (MIRA 11:?)

(Soil mechanics)

1. PROSHCHENKOV, S. M.

2. USSR (600)

"Results of Experimental Study on the Movement of Pellicular Gravitational Water in Homogenous Sand." Trudy GGI, Issue 8 (62), 1948 (111-149)

9. Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No. 3, 1949.

Report U-2551, 30 Oct 52

1. PROSKURNIKOV, S. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Dams

7. So-called proportional dispersion-dam. Gidr. i mel., 5, no. 1, 1953.

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

1. PROSKURNIKOV S.M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Soil mechanics
7. Volumetric weight of water-saturated ground. Gidr.stroi. 21 no.11, 1952.

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

PROSKURNIKOV, Stepan Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PRIYEZZHIY, I.I., red.;
IOFINOVA, TS.B., red. izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn. red.

[Formation of artificial canals and open places in ice; organizing the winter storage of lumber supplies in water] Obrazovanie iskusstvennykh kanalov i main vo l'du; k voprosu organizatsii khraneniia zimnego zapasa drevesiny na vode. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1959. 51 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Kondopoga Region--Lumber--Storage)
(Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

PROSKURNIKOVA, T. A.

37404. STOLETOV, V. N.; PROSKURNIKOVA, T. A.; i KRYNKINA, E. I. O Nekotorykh Obmennykh Protsessakh v Prorastayushchem i Sozrevayushchem Zerne Pshenitsy.-- Pri. Uchastii Yu. V. Krynkinoy. Problemy Biokhimii v Michurinskoy Biologii. Sb. 1, 1949, s. 151-68. -- Bibliogr: 1) Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

PROSKURNIA, T. I.

KUL'MINSKIY, M.F.; PROSKURNIA, T.I.

Therapeutic exercise as accessory therapeutic factor. *Pediatrics*, Moskva
no.6:71-76 Nov-Dec 1953. (CJML 25:5)

PROSKURNIKOVA, T. A. ; Rubin; and Artsikhovskaya

"Vitamin C and the Oxydative Activity of Plant Tissues, on the Role of
Ascorbic Acid in the Hedge-Rose." Biokhim, 11, No. 4, 1946 pp. 349-357

Inst. Biochemistry im A. N. Bakh, Acad. Sci. USSR

PROSKURNIKOVA, T. A.

ARTSIKHOVSKAYA, E. V., and RUBIN, E. A. "Oxidative Changes of Phenols and Their Role in the Resistance of Potatoes against *Phutophthora infestans*," Biokhimiia, no. 12, 1947, pp. 141-152. 385 B523

So: Sira SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

PROSKURNIKOVA, T. A.

RUBIN, B. S., ARTSIKHOVSKAYA, E. V., and PROSKURNIKOVA, T. A. "Peculiarities of Oxidative Exchange in Potatoes in Connection with Resistance to *Phytophthora infestans*," in Reports of the Scientific-Research Work for 1945, Department of Biological Science, Publishing House of Academy of Science USSR, Moscow, 1947, pp. 316-317. 511 Ak144

SO1 SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

112

CR

- Some metabolic processes in sprouting and ripening wheat grain. V. N. Stoletov, T. A. Proskurikova, and E. I. Krynina. *Problemy Biokhm. v Michurinskoi Biol. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Sbornik*, No. 1, 151-68(1949).—A wheat grain on sprouting secretes carbohydrates into surrounding medium (aq.); this occurs especially in the stage of "milk" ripeness. Grain collected at this stage shows min. viability. Drying such grain mixed with other parts of the plant appears to lead to exchange of metabolites so that the grains retain their viability. G. M. Kosolapov

PROBKURNIKOVA, T. A.

"Characteristics of Carbohydrate Exchange Inheritance of Changed Wheat."

dissertation defended for the degree of Cand. Biological Sci., in Inst. Biochemistry
in A. N. Bakh, 25 June 1953.

Vest. Mosk, p. 4, 16 June 1953

ПРОСКУРНИКОВА Т.А.

POPOVA, L.I.; PROSKURNIKOVA, T.A.; KIRSANOVA, Yu.V.; SHPOTTA, L.A.

Tau-saghyz species of Kirghizia. Trudy Inst.bot. i rast.KirFAN
SSSR no.1:11-23 '54. (MIRA 10:1)

(Kirghizistan--Tau-saghyz)

PROSKURNIN, I., Eng.; VEYKIMAN, KH.

Tractors - Motors

Link and crank bearings for the D-54 engine. MTS 13, No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UNCL.

PROSKURNIN, M. A.

DECEASED

1963/1

c' 1961

RADIOCHEMISTRY

see ILC

PROSKURNIA, V., inzh.; ROSSOVSKIY, N., inzh.

Preparing milk of clay for making mortars. Na stroi. Mosk. 1 no.11:
22-24 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Clay) (Mortar)

PROSKURNIN, V., inzh.

Main Administration for Housing and Public Construction in the
City of Moscow at the Moscow Exhibition of Building in 1958. Na
stroi. Mosk. 1 no.7:22-24 JI '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Moscow--Building--Exhibitions)

PROSKURNIN, VALENTIN. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

PROSKURNIN, Valentin, inzhener; BAYLER, Yevgeniy, inzhener.

Builders' practices. Tekh.mol.22 no.2:13-15 P '54. (MIRA 7:2)
(Moscow University) (Building)

AID P - 2156

Subject : USSR/Engineering-Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 28 - 7/9

Author : V. F. Proskurnin

Title : ~~Automatic remote measuring of levels of petroleum products in tanks~~
Automatic remote measuring of levels of petroleum products in tanks

Periodical: Energ. byul., no.5, 26-28, My 55

Abstract : To enable accurate remote measuring of the quantity of petroleum products in tanks, the author proposes a device which consists of a U-shaped, mercury pressure gage, one end of which is connected with the liquid in the tank, while the other end contains a high-resistance wire leading to a galvanometer. Two sketches of the device and of the general layout are attached. The author was awarded first prize in the competition held for suggestions to achieve more economical consumption of electrical energy and fuel.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

PORPLITS, Yu.P.; PROSKURNIN, V.G., red.; KLEYMAN, L.G., tekhn.red.

[Operation conditions of an electric power system; a lecture]
Rezhimy raboty energosistemy; lektsiia. Moskva. Vses.zaochnyi
in-t inzhenerov shel-dor.transp., 1959. 29 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Power engineering)

MARKVARDT, G.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; PROSKURNIN, V.G., red.;
KLEYMAN, L.G., tekhn.red.

[Using modeling for the design and study of electric railroads;
lecture on "Electric power supply for electric railroads" for
students of the fifth and sixth courses specializing in "Electri-
fication of railroad transportation"] Primenenie modelirovaniia
dlia raschetov i issledovaniia elektricheskikh zheleznykh dorog;
lektatsiia po distsipline "Energosnabzhenie elektricheskikh zhe-
leznykh dorog" dlia studentov V i VI kursov spetsial'nosti
"Elektrifikatsiia zheleznodorozhnogo transporta." Moskva, M-vo
putei soobshcheniia. Vses.zaochnyi in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor.
transporta, 1959. 27 p. (MIRA 13:5)

(Electromechanical analogies)
(Electric railroads--Current supply)

PORFLITS, Yu.P.; PROSKURNIN, V.G., red.; KLEYMAN, L.G., tekhn.red.

[Coefficients and graphs for loads of electric installations; lecture on the subject "Electric stations and substations" for students of the 5th and 6th courses majoring in "Thermal electric power plants" and on the subject "Electric stations and traction substations for students of the 5th course majoring in "Electrification of railroad transportation."] Koeffitsienty i grafiki nagruzok elektricheskikh ustanovok; lektsiia po distsipline "Elektricheskie stantsii i podstantsii" dlia studentov V-VI kursov spetsial'nosti "Teploenergeticheskie ustanovki elektrostantsii" i po distsipline "Elektricheskie stantsii i tiagovye podstantsii" dlia studentov V kursa spetsial'nosti "Elektrifikatsiia zheleznodorozhnogo transporta." Moskva, M-vo putei soobshcheniia. Vses.zaachnyi in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transporta, 1959. 31 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(Electric engineering)

BESSER, Yakov Ruvimovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; PROSKURNIN, Valentin Petrovich;
inzh.; VOLCHANSKIY, R.A., nauchnyy red.; SOKOLOVA, M.A., red.;
PERSON, M.N., tekhn.red.

[Assembling precast reinforced concrete elements] Montazh sbornykh
zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo
Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 345 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

PROSKURNIN, V.P., inzh.

Assembling a vibrated panel house under winter conditions. Bet.
i shel.-bet. no.2:86-89 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Moscow—Apartment houses)
(Precast concrete construction—Cold weather conditions)

8(2)

S/143/60/000/02/007/018
D043/D002

AUTHORS: Renne, V.T., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Morozov, L.A., Proskurnin, V.P., Bayev, I.F.

TITLE: A New Insulating Liquid Made of Waste of the Phenol
and Acetone Production for Capacitor Impregnation

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika,
1960, Nr 2, pp 51-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The new insulating liquid for impregnating power
current capacitors is a mixture of 1, 1.3-trimethyl-
-3-phenylindan chlorides and ethyl benzene. It has
all the advantages of pentachlordiphenyl, but is
considerable cheaper. Isopropyl-benzene- α -methyl-
styrene with a catalyst ($H_3PO_4 \cdot BF_3$) is used as raw-
material for producing trimethylphenylindan poly-
chlorides. The suitability of the new dielectric
for impregnating capacitors was established in

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D043/D002

A New Insulating Liquid Made of Waste of the Phenol and Acetone
Production for Capacitor Impregnation

preliminary experiments, but additional studies are required. With a certain ratio of the mixture components, the solidification point will be at -35 to -40°C . Good ionization characteristics of capacitor models impregnated with the new dielectric were obtained, thus the capacitors may be subjected to considerable overvoltages during their operation. The production process of the new dielectric is uncomplicated, thus the cost for mass-produced power current capacitors will be reduced compared to those filled with pentachlorodiphenyl. Experimental work for obtaining the new dielectric is described. The properties of polychlorides of trimethylphenylindan, ethyl benzene and their mixture are given. Some differences in the $\text{tg}\delta$ values were caused by the measuring methods used

Card 2/3

S/143/60/000/02/007/018
• D043/D002

A New Insulating Liquid Made of Waste of the Phenol and Acetone
Production for Capacitor Impregnation

at the "Kondensator" plant and lacking perfection of purification methods. The characteristics of capacitor paper specimen impregnated with the new dielectric are also given. Capacitance changes of the KON-I and of the KON-II paper specimens did not exceed 8-9% in the temperature range from -20 to +90°C. There are 3 graphs, 1 block diagram, 5 tables and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin) October 9, 1959, by the Kafedra elektrozolyatsionnoy i kabel'ney tekhniki (Department of Electrical Insulation and Cable Engineering)

Card 3/3

PERESELENTSEV, I.F., inzh.; PROSKURNIN, V.P.' inzh.; MEDVEDEVA, A.S., inzh.

Use of synthetic saturation liquids in power condensers operating at low temperatures. Vest. elektroprom. 33 no.8:35-38 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Condensers (Electricity))

RENNE, V.T., doktor tekhn. nauk prof.; MOROZOV, L.A.; PROSKURNIN, V.P.;
BAYEV, I.F.

New electroinsulating liquid made from by-products of the
manufacture of phenol and acetone and used for impregnation of
capacitors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav. energ. 3 no.2:51-60 F '60.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskij institut im. M.I. Kalinina.
Predstavlena kafedroy elektroizolyatsionnoy i kabel'noy tekhniki.
(Electric insulators and insulation)

PROSKURNIN, V. P.

Montazh Sbornykh Zhelezobetonnykh Konstruktsiy / Assembling of Reinforced
Concrete Structures, By / Ya. R. Besser (1) V. P. Proskurnin. Moskva, Trud-
rezervizdat, 1958.

345 p. Diagr., Tables.

Bibliography: p. 343-344

PROSKURNIN, V.P., inzh.; RAYKHENBERG, S.M., inzh.; MOISEYEV, N.I.,
inzh.; PERL'SHTEYN, Z.M., nauchnyy red.; LYTKINA, L.S.,
red. izd-va; SHERSINEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Flow sheets for the construction of completely pre-
fabricated apartment houses] Sbornik tekhnologicheskikh kart
po stroitel'stvu polnosbornykh zhilykh zdaniy. Moskva, Gos-
stroizdat, 1962. 311 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Apartment houses) (Building)

PROSKURNIN, V.P.
14(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2424

Besser, Yakov Ruvimovich, and Valentin Petrovich Proskurnin

Montazh sbornyykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruksiy (Erection of Precast Reinforced-concrete Structures) Moscow, Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 345 p. 30,000 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: R.A. Volchanskiy; Ed.: M.A. Sokolova; Tech. Ed.: M.N. Person.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for workers in the construction industry.

COVERAGE: The author describes precast reinforced-concrete structures and discusses characteristics of individual elements, general requirements, material used, and erections. Information is also given on concrete work, fabrication of reinforced-concrete structural sections, work organization, and the working place. Particular emphasis is given to basic methods of erecting reinforced-concrete structures and the arrangement of equipment and tools used. No personalities are mentioned. There are 33 references, all Soviet.

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Card 5/5

GO/gmp
10-26-59

BESSER, Yakov Ruvimovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PROSKURNIN, Valentin Petrovich, inzh.; IVYANSKIY, G.B., nauchnyy red.; TELINGATER, L.A., red. izd-va; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Assembly of precast reinforced-concrete elements] Montazh sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruksii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 391 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Precast concrete construction)

PROSKURNIN, V. V.

Strel'nikov, D. A. and Proskurnin, V. V. "The development of new systems of mineral working in the Kuzbass since the war", in the collection entitled: Voprosy gornogo dela, Moscow, 1948, p. 68-84.

SO: U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 2, 1949).

PROSKURNINA, K.

B. EROFEEV, ZhFKh 1938, 12, 188-205, 206-226

PROSKURNINA, K.
B. V. EROFEEV, ZhFKh, 12, 189-205(1938)

L 58499-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM UR/0020/64/159/003/0619/0621
ACCESSION NR: AP5019584

AUTHOR: Proskurnina, M. V.; Novikova, Z. S.; Lutsenko, I. F.

27
25

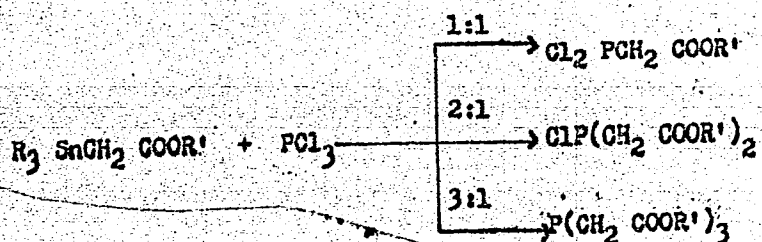
TITLE: Derivatives of Carbalkoxymethylphosphinous acids

B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 3, 1964, 619-621

TOPIC TAGS: ester, acetic acid, organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: It was established that by reacting triethyl or tributyl-stanny-lacetic acid esters with PCl_3 and varying the ratio of reagents, compounds of the following types could be synthesized:



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ACCESSION NR: AP5019584

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The yields of the products were 80-90%. Monoalkyl dichlorophosphites and dialkyl monochlorophosphites reacted similarly: $R_3 SnCH_2 COOR' + (R''O)_2 PCl \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow (R''O)_2 PCH_2 COOR'$. Esters of substituted phosphinous acids of this type could also be prepared starting from the chlorophosphines prepared by the reaction with trialkylstannylacetic acid esters. All derivatives of trivalent P that were synthesized underwent oxidation in air with spontaneous heating. By passing air through ether solutions of tris-(carbalkoxy)-methylphosphines, the corresponding oxides were obtained. The following compounds were prepared: $RPCl_2, R'PCl_2, R_2'PCl, R_3'P, R_3'P, RP(OEt)_2, R'P(OEt)_2, R_2'POEt, R_3'PO, R_3'PO$ (where $R = CH_2COOR''$ and $R' = CH_2COOEt$).

Orig. art. has: 1 table.

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

SUBMITTED: 09Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CC,GC

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

JPRS

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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

PROSKURNINA N. F.

Ca 1

Abstracts from *Salsola richteri* Karel. A. P. Orshov and N. Proskurnina. *Khim. Farm. Prom.* 1950, No. 2, 8-10; *Ch. C. A.* 28, 4735. *Salsola richteri* from southern Turkmenistan contains about 0.16% of alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{17}(OH)(OMe)(NH)$, called anisidine. The alkaloid is extd. with alc. contg. AcOH, neutralized with NH_4OH , concd., dissolved in HCl, extd. with C_6H_6 , extd. with K_2CO_3 , extd. with $CHCl_3$ and evapd. It is purified by recrystn. of its HCl salt from alc. The purified base no. 210-211, is sol. in alc. and $CHCl_3$, difficultly sol. in H_2O and C_6H_6 , almost insol. in ether, petr. ether and kerosene. L. Nasarevich

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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

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10

Alkaloids of Salvia richteri. A. P. Orskov and N. P. Frankovskii. *Dokl. akad. sci. U. S. S. R., Class sci. math. sci., Ser. chem.* 1966, 167-9 (in French 1966); cf. *C. A.* 38, 4725b, 5400p.—Extn. of *Salvia richteri*, crop 1965, gave a mixt. of *d*- and *l*-mimosine (I). Resolution of the racemate through the tartrate gave the pure *d*- and *l* forms. *Mimosine* (II), *l*-mimosine Me ether, was also isolated. Both *d* and *l* are stable with respect to racemizing agents and their interconversion takes place in the plant itself and not during the extraction. C. R. Ashball

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

ALPHABETIC INDEX

NUMERICAL INDEX

PROSKURNINA, N. F.

"On alkaloids of ammodendron conollyi BGE. The structure of ammodendrine." Grechov, A. P.
and Proskurnina, N. F. (p. 318)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1938, Volume 8, No. 4

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

10

Alkaloids of Salicaria richteri. IV. Some properties of *salicoidine*. N. P. Proskurnina and A. P. Orckhov. *Bull. soc. chim.* 6, 144-8(1939); *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 415-18(1939); cf. *C. A.* 31, 7430^o.—The m. pt. and optical rotations of synthetic *salicoidine* prepd. by Späth and Drägel (*C. A.* 32, 2123^o) differ from those reported by O. and P. for the natural alkaloid. A soln. of *l*-*salicoidine*-HCl was treated with NH₄OH and the cryst. base, m. 60-1^o, was dried *in vacuo*, yielding anhyd. *l*-*salicoidine* (I), C₂₀H₂₇NO₃, m. 71-3^o, [α]_D -63.6^o. Vacuum distn. of I gave a thick oil, b.p. 140-50^o, solidifying to a cryst. mass (II), m. 41-5^o, recrystd. from H₂O in shining plates, m. 60-1^o, dehydrated *in vacuo* to I. Both I and II gave identical HCl salts, m. 232-5^o, [α]_D -26.5^o. Passage of CO₂ through ethereal I gave the *carbonate*, (C₂₀H₂₇NO₃)₂·H₂CO₃, m. 80-1^o (decompn.). The acetone mother liquors arising from the purification of crude *salicoidine*-HCl were evapd. down and the residue was taken up in 5 parts of H₂O. The filtered ext. was washed with CHCl₃, decolorized with bone-black and satd. with K₂CO₃. Rxn. with Et₂O and evapn. of the ext. gave a *cryst. powder* (III), (C₂₀H₂₇NO₃)₂·CO₂, m. 115-17^o, converted by distn. *in vacuo* to *dl*-*salicoidine*, m. 47-50^o. *Salicoidine* is therefore present in the plant in the *l*- and *dl*-forms whereas *salicine* is present in the *d*- and *dl*-modifications. *Salamine* is not found in all samples of the plant. The alkaloidal content of *S. richteri* is subject to the time of harvesting and weather conditions during growth of the plant. C. R. Addinall

A 50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROSKURNINA, N. M., OREKHOV, A. P.

"On the Alkaloids of Magnolia Fuscata," Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 9 No. 2, 1939. Alkaloid
Department, Scientific-Research Chemico-Pharmaceutical Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
Received 3 June 1938.

Report U-1517, 22 Oct. 1951

PROSKURINA, N. F. , OREKHOV, A. P.

"On the Alkaloids of Salsola Richteri -----IV." Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 9 No. 5, 1939.
Alkaloid Department, Scientific-Research Chemico-Pharmaceutical Institute imeni Sergo
Ordzhonikidze. Received 21 July 1938

Report U-1517, 22 Oct 1951

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

cd

Alkaloids of *Magnolia fuscata*. II. Structure of magnoline. N. P. Proskurnina and A. P. Orckhov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 16, 707-13(1940); cf. *C. A.* 33, 1439f. - Trimethylmagnoline, prepd. from magnoline in alc. and CH_2N_2 , when oxidized with dil. $KMnO_4$ at 20°, gave 4-methoxy-3,4'-diphenyl-ether-1,1'-dicarboxylic acid (I), m. 383.5°, and 1-keto-6,7-dimethoxy-N-methyl-tetrahydroisoquinoline (II), m. 125.6°. I proved to be identical with the product of oxidation of methylated oxyacanthine (Orckhov, *C. A.* 27, 4876), and II with that of laudanoline (cf. Pyman, *C. A.* 3, 2860). Triethylmagnoline (prepd. with CH_2N_2), when oxidized with $KMnO_4$, gave 4-ethoxy-3,4'-diphenyl-ether-1,1'-dicarboxylic acid, m. 281-3° (*di-Me ester*, m. 72-4°), and 1-keto-6-methoxy-7-ethoxy-N-methyltetrahydroisoquinoline, m. 120.1°. The 2 products are identical with the compts. prepd. by Späth, *et al.* (*C. A.* 21, 1125; 24, 370). The results show that of the 3 free OH groups in magnoline 1 OH is in the 4-position of the diphenyl ether and 2 OH groups are in the 7-position of the 2 isoquinoline rings. The combined exptl. evidence shows that the empirical formula of magnoline is $C_{24}H_{28}N_2O_6$ (and not $C_{24}H_{26}NO_6$, as was previously reported) and its constitutional formula is 4,2-R(4-RC₆H₄O)C₈H₇OH, where R =

$$\begin{array}{c} CH_3 \cdot CH_2 \cdot C \cdot CH \cdot COMe \\ | \\ NMe \cdot CH_2 \cdot C \cdot CH \cdot COH \\ | \\ CH_2 \end{array}$$

Chas. Blanc

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

PROSKURNINA, N. F.

Mr., Alkaloid Dept., All-Union Sci., Res.

Chemico-Pharmaceutical Inst., im. Ordonikidze, -1944-

"On Alkaloids-Gentiana Kirilowi. On the Structure of Gentiana," Zhur. Obshch.

Khim., 14, Nos. 12, 1944;

"Alkaloids *Ammodendron Conollyi* Bge.: II. Separation of

New Alkaloids: Isoammodendrine (I) and Conolline (II)," Zhur. Obshch.

Khim., 19, No. 7, 1949;

"The Alkaloids *Salsola tichteri*: V. N-Derivatives of

Salsoline and Salsolindine," Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 19, No. 8, 1949.

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ca

Alkaloids of *Gentiana hirtellii*. Structure of gentianine. N. F. Erskovskaya. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 14, 1148-52 (1944).—Kats. of ground *Gentiana hirtellii* with dichloromethane in the presence of 10% NaOH, followed by extn. of the ext. with 10% H₂SO₄, treatment of the acid ext. with excess NH₃, and crystn. from Et₂O gave 0.2% crude alkaloid mass, which, on crystn. from EtOH, gave 0.1% gentianine, m. 79-80°; HCl salt, m. 171-2°; HBr salt, m. 177-8° (from EtOH); HNO₃ salt, m. 238-40° (from EtOH); sulfate, m. 152-3° (from EtOH); methanolate, m. 180-1° (from EtOH). The empirical formula of the alkaloid is C₃₄H₄₄N₂O₈. Hydrogenation over Pt in HCl soln. gave dihydrogentianine, m. 75-6° (from EtOH), while treatment of the alkaloid with alc. NaOH yielded a ppt. of Na salt of gentianic acid, m. 133-4°; the acid is readily transformed into gentianine-HCl on standing in HCl soln., thus indicating the probability of a lactone structure. Oxidation of the alkaloid with KMnO₄ in Me₂CO yielded an acid, C₂₂H₂₈N₂O₆, m. 200-3° (from water), which, on oxidation with alk. KMnO₄, gave an acid, C₁₆H₁₈N₂O₆, m. 265-7° (from water in the presence of HCl). Distn. of the alkaloid with Zn dust gave pyridine. The alkaloid is apparently a 3-vinylpyridine deriv., with a lactone-type bicyclic structure. G. M. Kosolapoff

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX										SIGNATURE									
RECORD NO.										RECORD NO.									
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z									

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Alkaloids of *Magnolia fuscata*. III. Structure of magnolamine. N. P. Prokurnina (All Union Chem. Pharm. Inst., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 10, 129-38(1940); cf. *C.A.* 35, 2520. It was shown that magnolamine belongs to the class of bisol, ether-type benzylisoquinoline alkaloids and that it differs from magnoline by an addnl. OH group in the benzyl fraction of the mol. Magnolamine (1 g.) in 20 cc. MeOH was treated with CH_3N_3 (from 3 g. nitrosomethyleneurea) in Et_2O to yield, after 2 days' standing, 0.8 g. "methylmagnolamine" (actually it is a *tetra-Me deriv.*), $C_{17}H_{23}NO_2$, m. 151.2° (from EtOH). Oxidation of this with $KMnO_4$ in Me_2CO (from EtOH). Oxidation of this with $KMnO_4$ in Me_2CO gave a product, sol. in hot EtOH, insol. in alkalis, acids, and water, and little sol. in Et_2O , m. 146-7° (from EtOH), which had the compn. $C_{17}H_{21}O_2$ (I), 1-keto-2-methyl-6,7-dimethoxytetrahydroisoquinoline, m. 121.5°, and magnolaminic acid, m. 273° (from AcOH) and purified by addnl. $KMnO_4$, oxidation in alk. soln. to const. compn., $C_{17}H_{19}O_4$, m. 284.1°. Oxidation of I by $KMnO_4$ in Me_2CO for 48 hrs. gave the same acid. Treatment of magnolaminic acid with CH_3N_3 in EtOH gave the *Me ester*, m. 131.2° (from EtOH), which was not Me 1,4-dimethoxy-3,4'-diphenylaxle-1,1'-dicarboxylate, as presumed at first. Fusion of magnolaminic acid with KOH at 250° gave *p*-HO C_6H_4 CO $_2$ H and, probably, gallic acid. Ethylation of magnolamine with $MeCH_2N_3$ gave the *Et deriv.*, $C_{18}H_{25}NO_2$, m. 101-3° (from EtOH), which was treated with $KMnO_4$ in Me_2CO to give a neutral product, m. 113-14° (from EtOH), an acid, $C_{18}H_{23}O_4$, m. 265.7° (from AcOH), whose *di-Me ester* (made with CH_3N_3) m. 112-13° (from EtOH), and a weakly basic material, m. 120.1°, which was identified as 1-keto-6,7-dimethoxy-2-methyltetrahydroisoquinoline. Therefore, the structure of magnolamine is either A or B:

CA

Alkaloids of Galantinus woronovi. N. F. Prokhorina and L. Ya. Arshakina (Pharmacol. Inst., Med. Sci. Acad., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, 1216-10 (1947) (in Russian). --Dried and ground bulbs of *Galantus woronovi* (10 kg.), moistened with 10% NH₄OH, were extd. with (CH₂Cl)₂; the ext. was shaken out with 5% H₂SO₄ and the latter was made alk. with 10% NaOH to give 88.2 g. alkaloids as a microcryst. mass; the alk. mother liquor was extd. with CH₂Cl₂ and the latter evapd. to give 24 g. amorphous alkaloids. Extn. of the cryst. fraction with hot Me₂CO and cooling of the ext. gave *galantine*, m. 132-4° (from EtOH); *hydrate*, which loses H₂O of crystn. at 125° and then m. 160-2°, is sol. in EtOH, Me₂CO, and CH₂Cl₂, difficultly sol. in H₂O and Et₂O; its compn. is C₁₆H₁₇NO, and it forms the *HCl salt*, m. 108-9° (from EtOH); *HBr salt* m. 211-3° (from EtOH); *perchlorate* m. 190-201° (from dil. EtOH), [α]_D 39.2°.

Galantine has [α]_D -87°, contains 3 MeO groups and 1 OH group. The methiodide (2 g.) boiled 40-50 min. with 30 cc. 25% KOH in MeOH gave 0.5 g. greenish needles, C₁₆H₁₇N(O₂Me), m. 172-4°, apparently due to loss of MeOH and H₂O, accompanied by aromatization of 1 of the alkaloid rings. The Me₂CO-insol. residue from the isolation of galantine with 1:3 Me₂CO-HBr yielded the *isolation-HBr*, m. 213-13.5°, [α]_D 32.3° (from EtOH); treatment with NH₄OH (5%) gave the free *galantidine*, C₁₆H₁₇NO₂, m. 235-8° (from EtOH), almost insol. in H₂O, Et₂O, and CH₂Cl₂; heating it with phosphoric acid and H₂SO₄ gave a red ppt.; this shows the presence of a methylenedioxy group; it is optically active but its rotation could not be detd. directly owing to poor soly.; its *HCl salt* m. 197-9°; *methiodide* m. 212-3° (from EtOH).

(S. M. Kozlovskii)

ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE

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PROBURNING, H. F.

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids
Anagryne

Jul 49

"Alkaloids Ammodendron Conollyi Bge. II, Separation of New Alkaloids: Isoammodendrine (I) and Conolline (II)." N. F. Proskurnina, V. M. Merlis, Alkaloid Dept, All-Union Sci Res Chemtophar Inst Imeni Ordshonkldze, Moscow, 6 1/2 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 7

In addition to pachycarpine and ammodendrine, which were earlier discovered in Ammodendron Conollyi Bge., this study reveals presence of anagryne and two new alkaloids: I and II. Only a small quantity of the latter (C₁₃H₂₀ON₂) is obtained. Yields of plants ~~very~~ and ~~very~~ contain ether ammodendrine with an 2/50732

Jul 49

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids
Anagryne (Contd)

admixture of isoammodendrine or vice versa. Formula for I is C₁₂H₂₀ON₂ or C₁₀H₁₇N(NCOCH₃). It is an unsaturated base with a specific rotation of $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 15.90 in an alcohol solution. Its salt is levorotatory. Submitted 17 Mar 48.

2/50732

149711

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids
Medicine - Pharmacology

Aug 49

"The Alkaloids Salsola Richteri: V. N-Derivatives of Salsoline and Salsolidine," N. F. Proskurnina, V. M. Merits, Alkaloid Dept, All-Union Sci Res Chemcophar Inst Imeni Ordzhonikidze, Moscow, 4 1/2 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 8

Obtained following N-derivatives of salsoline and salsolidine: diethylaminoethylsalsolidine, diethylaminopropylsalsolidine, N-beta-hydroxyethylsalsolidine, benzyl-N-beta-hydroxyethylsalsolidine,

149711

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids (Contd)

Aug 49

phenylurethan of N-beta-hydroxyethylsalsolidine, salsolidinepropionediol, nitrosalsolidine, nitrososalsoline. Most interesting of these pharmacological tests shows that phenylurethan of N-beta-hydroxyethylsalsolidine has some anesthetic action. Submitted 17 Mar 47.

149711

PROSKURNINA, N. F.

FA 52/49T58

USSR/Medicine - Gentianin
Medicine - Chemistry, Physical
May 49

"Gentiana Kirilow's Alkaloids," N. F. Proskurnina,
V. V. Shpanov, R. A. Konovalova, All-Union Sci Res
Physicophar Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 3

Structural formula of gentianin was established by
oxidation with permanganate, entailing formation
of isonicotinic acid. It was found to contain a
vinyl group. Because of its structure it differs
from well-known alkaloids of related substances.
Submitted by Acad A. N. Nesmeyanov, 14 Mar 49.

52/49T58

C.A.

Alkaloids of *Ammodendron conollyi*. III. Structure of isosammodendrine. V. M. Meelis and N. P. Prokurnina (S. Ordahonikidae All-Union Chem.-Pharm. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 1722-8(1950); cf. C.A. 44, 1119c.—Hydrogenation of isosammodendrine in dil. HCl over Adams' Pt catalyst yields a dihydro deriv., b.p. 175-85°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 4°. Boiling this (9.3 g.) 6 hrs. with 13 g. KOH in 55 ml. MeOH gave dipiperidyl, isolated as monohydrate, m. 92-3°, the di-HCl salt does not m. 300°; treatment with BrCl gave the di-Br deriv. of dipiperidyl, m. 150-1° (from petr. ether).—Treatment of isosammodendrine with Na in hot AmOH readily gave a hygroscopic product, identical with the above dipiperidyl, and, as above, its 2-HCl salt does not m. 300°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 6° (H₂O), and di-Br deriv., m. 151°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 181° (EtOH). Sols. of this dipiperidyl (3 g.) in 18.7 ml. H₂O and 2.5 ml. AcOH and heated with 36.5 g. AgOAc 8.5 hrs. to 175-85° gave 1 g. oil, identified as α,β -dipiperidyl, its picrate m. 151-3°, dipicrate m. 160°, methiodide m. 104-5°. Isosammodendrine warmed with PhCH₂Cl in C₆H₆ gave the benzyl deriv., oil, whose HCl salt m. 178-9°. Hence, ammodendrine and isosammodendrine have the same dipiperidyl-type skeleton, with an Ac group on one of the N positions. G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

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alkaloids of *Ammodendron conollyi*. III. structure
of isosamodendrin. V. M. Merits and N. F. Prakhov-
nina (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem.-Pharm. Inst.,
Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20, 1781-6(1950)(Engl.
translation).—See *C.A.* 45, 1302a. R. M. S.

Chem A

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Alkaloids of *Salsola richteri*. VI. N-Derivatives of salsoline. N. F. Proskurnina and V. M. Merlis. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.)* 21, 740-2 (1951); cf. *C.A.* 45, 3393g.—Addn. of 3 g. CH_2O and 2 g. HCO_2H to 5.65 g. *dl*-salsoline, m. 218°, yields CO_2 , and heating 2.5 hrs. on a steam bath, satn. with K_2CO_3 , extn. with Et_2O , and treatment of the isolated base with HCl gave the 2-Me deriv., m. 143°; *HCl salt*, m. 236-7° (from EtOH); *HI salt*, m. 202-3°, *HBr salt*, does not m. at 300°. Similar treatment of the *d*-isomer gave the racemic *dl*-2-Me deriv. as above, instead of the expected optically active form. Methylation with MeI in MeOH gave 2-methylsalsoline-*MeI*, m. 232-4° (from EtOH), which was inactive. Heating *d*-salsoline 5 hrs. to 175°, or refluxing 5 hrs. with 10% alc. KOH did not change its optical activity, indicating extreme resistance to racemization. G. M. Kosolapoff

1957

CP

Alkaloids of *Salsola richteri* VI. N-Derivatives of
salsoline. 2. N. P. Praskunina and V. M. Merits. *J.*
Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 21, 815-17 (1961) (Engl. translation).
See *C.A.* 45, 9540a. R. M. S.

PROSKURNINA, N. F. and OREKHOV, A. P.

"Alkaloids of the Magnolia Fuscata," 1952.

U-1982, 22 May 52

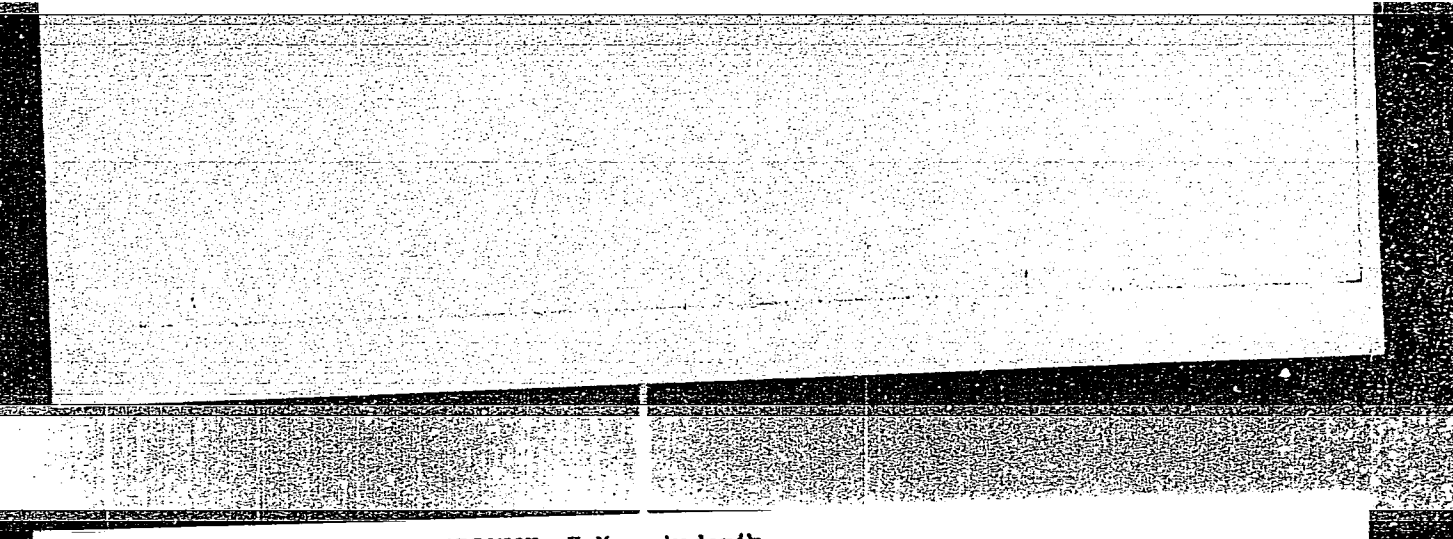
PROSKURNINA, N. F. and OREKHOV, A. P.

"Alkaloids of the Salsola Richteri," 4, 1952.

PROSKURNINA, N.F.; YAKOVLEVA, A.P.

Alkaloids of *Galanthus woronowi*. II. Isolation of a new alkaloid.
Zhur. Obshchey Khim. 22, 1899-1902 '52. (MLRA 5:11)
(CA 47 no.14:6959 '53)

1. S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem. Pharm. Inst., Moscow.



PERSONNEL V. M. alodank

PROSKURNINA, N.F.; KUZOVKOV, A.D.; ROBIONOV, V.M., akademik.

Investigation of alkaloids from *Sophora pachycarpa*. Structure of sophocarpine and sopheramine. Dokl. AN SSSR 91 no.5:1145-1146 Ag '53. (MLBA 6:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Robionov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze (for Proskurnina and Kuzovkov). (Alkaloids) (*Sophora pachycarpa*)

The mother liquors after the sepn. of the known alkaloids of *S. pachycarpa* were examd. This resulted in the isolation of sopheramine, previously found in *S. afopeautoides* (Orekhov, C.A. 27, 4234). On catalytic hydrogenation over Raney Ni at room temp., sopheramine took up 2 H₂ yielding a satd. base C₁₅H₂₂N₂, in 73°-6°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 33.8° (H₂O). Similar hydrogenation of m. 277-9°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 23.5° (H₂O) of sophocarpine should be C₁₅H₂₂N₂. Three of the 4 alkaloids from this plant (matrine, sophocarpine, and sopheramine), have the same heterocyclic nucleus. The lactam groups of the last 2 are not hydrolyzed by hot alc. KOH, while matrine is hydrolyzed readily. Reduction of matrine with LiAlH₄ gave C₁₅H₂₆N₂. m. 60-1°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -15.3°; HI salt, decomp. 310°. This substance, along with matrine, was obtained in the electrolytic reduction of sophocarpine. The O-free substance is different from Ochiai's material (C.A. 46, 5604)

Alkaloids of pancratium maritimum. N. F. Proskurnina
(S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Sci. Research Chem. Technol. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 25, 84-6 (1950).
Extn. of 14 g. dried tubers of the plant with (CH₂Cl)₂ in 10% NH₄OH, extn. of the ext. with 10% H₂SO₄ and addn. of NH₄OH to the acidic ext. gave a tarry dist. which was stirred with EtOH, yielding 4.3 g. powder, identified as lycorine-HBr, m. 211-12°; free base, m. 260-3° (cf. Kondo and Uyeo, *C.A.* 31, 4980°). The EtOH soln. was evapd. and the residue rubbed with Me₂CO, yielding a yellow powder, m. 208-9° (crude), m. 209-10° (from Me₂CO), of a substance C₁₂H₁₇O₄N (I), [α]_D 148° (CHCl₃); *HCl salt*, m. 202-3°; [α]_D 118°; *HCl salt*, m. 267-13°, [α]_D 115.5°; methiodide, m. 218-19°. Degradation of this base methiodide with Ag₂O gave a *des-base*, whose *HCl salt* m. 185-7°. This with MeI gave the methiodide, m. 171-3°, which with Ag₂O gave a *des-base*, m. 103-10°. The basic salt, after re-

PROSKURNINA, N. F.

Alkaloids of Galanthus woronowi. III. Structure of
galanthamine. N. F. Proskurnina and A. P. Yakovleva
(S. Ordzhonikidze)

TRANS - IN / M.

PROSKURNINA, N.F.

Alkaloids of *Pancreatium maritimum*; identification of methylpancratine with tacettine. Dokl. AN SSSR 103 no.5:851-852 Ag '55. (MLBA 9:1)

1. Vsesoiuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordshonikidse. Predstavleno akademikom I. N. Nazarovym.

(ALKALOIDS,

methylpancratine of *Pancreatium maritimum*, identity with tacettine)

(PLANTS,

Pancreatium maritimum alkaloid methylpancratine, identity with tacettine)

PROSKURNINA, N. F.

Alkaloids of *Galanthus woronovi*. V. Isolation of galanthamidine. N. F. Proskurnina and A. P. Yakovleva (S. Ordibonikidze All-Union Chem.-Pharm. Sci. Research Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 26, 172-3(1956); cf. *C.A.* 50, 3444j.—The roots were extd. with (CH₂Cl)₂ in the presence of 8% NH₄OH and the org. ext. was extd. with 5% H₂SO₄. The acid soln. treated with excess NH₄OH gave a gray ppt. of crude bases (8 g. from 1.5 kg. roots). These extd. with hot Me₂CO gave a residue of 6 g. lycorine, m. 244-6°, while the soln. gave 0.17 g. galanthine, m. 125-7°. The residue after evapn. of Me₂CO was treated with EtOH, yielding a ppt. of galanthamidine, 0.35 g., m. 211-13° (from MeOH), $[\alpha]_D^{20} -94.2^\circ$, methiodide, decomp. 219°. Galanthamidine is C₁₉H₂₄O₄N; it contains a methyl-enedioxy group, lacks MeO groups, and contains a tertiary N. G. M. Kosolapoff.

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PROSKURNINA, N.F.; SHPANOV, V.V.

Configuration of gentianine. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.3:936 Mr '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

(Gentianine)

PROSKURNINA, N. F.

79-11-52/56

AUTHOR: Proskurnina, N. F.

TITLE: Alkaloids of Piptanthus Nanus (Alkaloidy Piptanthus nanus).
The Separation of Isopiptantine (Vydeleniye izopiptantina).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 11,
pp. 3160-3162 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1951 Konovalova and Diskina separated two new alkaloids, piptantine and piptamine, from the Central Asiatic plant Piptanthus nanus. In the present paper the separation of a new base from this plant is described which possesses the empiric formula $C_{14}H_{24}N_2$ and which is an isomer of the above-mentioned alkaloids, wherefore it was given the name isopiptantine. This base is optically inactive and is according to its properties very close to piptantine and piptamine. Similar to these alkaloids isopiptantine has a secondary nitrogen atom which in the methylation with methyl iodide forms an N-methylisopiptantine of the formula $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$.
By the action of formaldehyde and formic acid upon isopiptantine, like it is the case with piptantine and piptamine, a product of the condensation of isopiptantine with formaldehyde ($C_{15}H_{24}N_2$) is obtained which already possesses

Card 1/2