

USSR

UDC: 539.4:624.012

DOKUDOVSKIY, S. I.

"Test of a Prefabricated Prestressed Ferroconcrete Autoclave"

Tr. NII betona i zhelezobetona. Gosstroy SSSR (Works of the Scientific Research Institute of Concrete and Ferroconcrete. Office of State Construction of the USSR), 1972, vyp. 5, pp 38-55 (from RZh-Mekhanika, No 9, Sep 72, Abstract No 9V758)

Translation: The paper presents the results of an experimental study of a full-scale specimen of a prefabricated prestressed ferroconcrete autoclave for operational reliability. The tests showed the following: 1) prestressed ferroconcrete can be used in addition to steel in the autoclave construction industry; this is particularly advisable in autoclave designs of large dimensions; 2) most economical are prefabricated prestressed autoclaves (with inside dimensions of 3.7x2.7x26.4 m, designed for a steam pressure of 8 and 12 atmospheres); 3) the most efficient form of housing for ferroconcrete autoclaves used in steaming large articles should be taken as a rectangular shape which enables an increase in the space utilization factors inside such autoclaves as well as a reduction in the area of autoclave departments

1/2

USSR

DOKUDOVSKIY, S. I., Tr. NII betona i zhelezobetona. Gosstroy SSSR, 1972, vyp. 5, pp 38-55

as compared with cylindrical autoclaves; 4) to increase the rigidity and cracking resistance of the autoclave housing, it is advisable to use pre-stressing in the longitudinal and transverse directions; 5) to protect the concrete housing of the autoclave from the action of steam, it is necessary to install an inner steel jacket. Bibliography of 32 titles. Z. L. Gil'gur.

2/2

1/2 033 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70
TITLE--TERPOLYMER OF FLUORO SUBSTITUTED STYRENES WITH STYRENE AND WITH
DIENES -U-
AUTHOR-(05)-ANISIMOVA, V.V., GORSHKOVA, I.A., DOKUKINA, A.F., PETERKIN,
B.D., SMIRNOVA, Z.A.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--IZV. VYSSH. UCHEB. ZAVED., KHIM. KHIM. TEKHNOL. 1970, 13(2), 256-8
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY, MATERIALS

TOPIC TAGS--POLYMERIZATION, FLUORINATED ORGANIC COMPOUND, STYRENE, DIENE,
ISOPRENE, COPOLYMER, ELASTICITY

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--2000/0780

STEP NO--UR/0153/70/013/002/0256/0258

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0124449

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 033

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0124449

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE INFLUENCE OF COMONOMER MIXT. COMPN. ON THE COMPN. AND PROPERTIES OF THE TITLE TERPOLYMERS WAS STUDIED. EMULSION OR BULK POLYMN. OF STYRENE (I), BUTADIENE (II) OR ISOPRENE (III), AND P PHC SUB6 H SUB4 CF:CF SUB2, PHCF:CFSUB2 (IV), C SUB6 F SUB5 CME:CHSUB2, PHCF: CFCL, OR RPHC SUB6 H SUB4 CF: GAVE 12 HIGH MOL. WT. TERPOLYMERS, IN 17.9-72.4PERCENT YIELDS, WHOSE FLUOROSTYRENE CONTENTS (05.-24PERCENT) WERE SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER THAN THOSE IN THE ORIGINAL MONOMER MIXT. (3.66-49-82 MOLE PERCENT). EMULSION POLYMN. OF A I-II-III MIXT. AND BULK POLYMN. OF I, III, AND C SUB6 F SUB5 CH:CH SUB2 DID NOT GIVE TERPOLYMERS. REACTIONS WITH ISOPRENE REQUIRED SIMILAR TO 4 TIMES LONGER. THE HIGHER THE II CONTENT OF A TERPOLYMER, THE HIGHER ITS MOL. WT. TERPOLYMER CONTG. GREATER THAN 20PERCENT II WERE RUBBERS; FILMS CAST FROM BENZENE SOLN. WERE MORE ELASTIC THAN THOSE OF COPOLYMERS NOT CONTG. II. FACILITY: LENINGRAD. POLITEKH. INST. IM. KALININA, LENINGRAD, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 024 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70
TITLE--DETERMINATION OF THE COMPOSITION OF THREE COMPONENT COPOLYMERS
CONTAINING HALO SUBSTITUTED STYRENE, STYRENE, AND DIENE -U-
AUTHOR--(03)-GORSHKOVA, I.A., PITERKIN, B.D., DOKUKINA, A.F.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--IZV. VYSSH. UCHEB. ZAVED., KHIM. KHIM. TEKHNOL. 1970, 13(1), 106-9

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY

TOPIC TAGS--COPOLYMER, STYRENE, DIENE, BUTADIENE, FLUORINATED ORGANIC
COMPOUND, ISOPRENE, UV SPECTRUM

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAE--2000/0976

STEP NO--UR/0153/70/013/001/0106/0109

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0124635

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 024

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0124635

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-O- ABSTRACT. THE COMPN. OF SEVERAL TERNARY
COPOLYMERS, E.G., STYRENE (I), BUTADIENE
(II), ALPHA,BETA,BETA,TRIFLUOROSTYRENE (III), I,ISOPRENE,III,
ALPHA,BETA,DIFLUORO,BETA,CHLOROSTYRENE,I,II, AND
P,PHENYL,ALPHA,BETA,BETA,TRIFLUOROSTYRENE,I,II, WAS DETD. BY UV
SPECTROSCOPY AT 240-80 NM. THE ANAL. WAS RAPID AND ACCURATE.
FACILITY: LENINGRAD. POLITEKH. INST. IM. KALININA, LENINGRAD, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

DOKUKINA, G. A., KASHENTSEV, M. K., and GAVRILENKO, N. G.

"The Effect of Industrial Noise on the Organism"

Aktualn. probl. professionaln. patologii. Resp. Mezhved. sb (Current Problems in Occupational Pathology. Republic Interdepartmental - collection of works), 1970, No 1, pp 107-111 (from RZh-Biologiya, No 1, Jan 71, Abstract No 1P996)

No Abstract

1/1

1/2 023 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--3000170
TITLE--TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF THE VISCOSITY OF BLACK FILMS AND
ADSORPTION LAYERS IN SODIUM DODECYLSULFATE SOLUTIONS WITH ADDITIONS OF
AUTHOR--(021)-TRAPEZNIKOV, A.A., DOKUKINA, YE.S.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--KOLLOIDNYY ZHURNAL, 1970, VOL 32, NR 2, PP 272-277

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY

TOPIC TAGS--THERMAL EFFECT, FLUID VISCOSITY, ALCOHOL, ADSORPTION, SURFACE
PROPERTY

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRA--1992/1718

STEP NO--UR/0069/70/032/002/0272/0277

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0112712

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 023

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0112712

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. A STUDY OF THE TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF THE VISCOSITY OF SURFACE LAYERS IN LAURYL SULFATE SOLUTIONS WITH ADDITIONS OF LAURYL ALCOHOL (LOH), AS WELL AS THE VISCOSITY OF DOUBLE SIDED FILMS FORMED FROM THESE SOLUTIONS HAS SHOWN THAT THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BEGINNING OF THE VISCOSITY DECREASE (T SUBD) IN THE FILM IS LOWER THAN IN THE SOLUTION SURFACE LAYER. INCREASE IN LOH CONTENT IN THE SOLUTION LEADS TO HIGHER T SUBD, BUT THE RATE OF THIS DECREASE BECOMES LOWER. THIS IS ACCOUNTED FOR BY INCREASE OF LOH CONCENTRATION IN THE ADSORPTION LAYERS. THE RATIO OF THE FILM-ADSORPTION LAYERS VISCOSITIES IS NOT EQUAL TO TWO, WHICH INDICATES THAT THE COMPOSITION OF THE ADSORPTION LAYERS IN THE FILM AND IN THE SOLUTION SURFACE LAYER IS DIFFERENT.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 023 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70
TITLE--TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF THE VISCOSITY OF BLACK FILMS AND
ADSORPTION LAYERS IN SODIUM DODECYLSUFATE SOLUTIONS WITH ADDITIONS OF
AUTHOR--(02)-TRAPEZNIKOV, A.A., DOKUKINA, YE.S.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--KOLLOIDNYY ZHURNAL, 1970, VOL 32, NR 2, PP 272-277
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY
TOPIC TAGS--THERMAL EFFECT, FLUID VISCOSITY, ALCOHOL, ADSORPTION, SURFACE
PROPERTY
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--1992/1718 STEP NC--UR/0069/70/032/002/0272/0277
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0112712
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 023

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0112712

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. A STUDY OF THE TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF THE VISCOSITY OF SURFACE LAYERS IN LAURYL SULFATE SOLUTIONS WITH ADDITIONS OF LAURYL ALCOHOL (LOH), AS WELL AS THE VISCOSITY OF DOUBLE SIDED FILMS FORMED FROM THESE SOLUTIONS HAS SHOWN THAT THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BEGINNING OF THE VISCOSITY DECREASE (T_{SUBD}) IN THE FILM IS LOWER THAN IN THE SOLUTION SURFACE LAYER. INCREASE IN LOH CONTENT IN THE SOLUTION LEADS TO HIGHER T_{SUBD} , BUT THE RATE OF THIS DECREASE BECOMES LOWER. THIS IS ACCOUNTED FOR BY INCREASE OF LOH CONCENTRATION IN THE ADSORPTION LAYERS. THE RATIO OF THE FILM-ADSORPTION LAYERS VISCOSITIES IS NOT EQUAL TO TWO, WHICH INDICATES THAT THE COMPOSITION OF THE ADSORPTION LAYERS IN THE FILM AND IN THE SOLUTION SURFACE LAYER IS DIFFERENT.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC 547.62.24

DOKUNIKHIN, N. S., SOLODAR', S. L., and STAVINCHUK, V. G., Scientific Research Institute of Organic Intermediate Products and Dyes, Moscow

"Conversions of Polycyclic Ketones. The Action of Phosphorus Oxychloride on Phenalene and 1,3(2H)-Phenalendione"

Leningrad, Zhurnal Organicheskoy Khimii, Vol 9, No 2, Feb 73, pp 375-377

Abstract: On heating with phosphorus oxychloride phenalene and 1,3(2H)-phenalendione form 1-chloroperopyrene, m.p. 327-329°, and 1,3,7-trichloroperopyrene, m.p. 336-337°, respectively which can then be reduced to peropyrene. Oxidation of 1-chloroperopyrene with dilute nitric acid gave perylene-3,4,9,10-tetracarboxylic acid. The structure of 1,3,7-trichloroperopyrene was established by oxidizing it to 2-chloroperylene-3,4,9,10-tetracarboxylic acid, followed by conversion to the known 2-hydroxy-perylene-3,4,9,10-tetracarboxylic acid.

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- 36 -

Acc. Nr:

AP0053445

Abstracting Service:

CHEMICAL ABST.

Ref. Code:

4P0366

110555d Reactions of polycyclic ketones. III. Mechanism of action of polycyclic ketones with carboxylic acid chlorides. Dokunikhin, N. S.; Solodar, S. L.; Shapiro, B. I. (Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Org. Poluprod. Krasitel., Moscow, USSR). Zh. Org. Khim. 1970, 6(2), 371-4 (Russ). The reaction of phenalene (I) with AcCl gives acyloxyphenalenyl free radical, detected by EPR spectroscopy. The formation of this free radical led to the postulation of a mechanism for the formation of acyloxypropylene. CPJR

REEL/FRAME
19830470

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1/2 040 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70
TITLE--ABSORPTION AND RADIATION CAPACITY OF A XENON PULSED DISCHARGE
PLASMA -U-
AUTHOR--(03)-GAVRILOVA, L.I., DOINIKOV, A.S., IGNATYEV, V.G.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--ZH. PRIKL. SPEKTROSK. 1970, 12(3), 537-9
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS
TOPIC TAGS--DISCHARGE PLASMA, XENON, GAS PRESSURE, CURRENT DENSITY, LIGHT
ABSORPTION, ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAE--1996/1492 STEP NO--UR/0368/70/012/003/0537/0539
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0118479
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 040
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0118479

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. OPTICAL PROPERTIES (TEMP. AND ABSORPTION COEFF.) WERE STUDIED OF Xe PULSED DISCHARGE PLASMA AS A FUNCTION OF BOTH C.D. AND PRESSURE (100-600 TORR). THE ABSORPTION COEFF. VARIES ALMOST LINEARLY WITH C.D., THE PROPORTIONALITY CONST. BEING SPLIT INTO 2 FACTORS DEPENDING ON WAVELENGTH AND PRESSURE, RESP. THE RELATION BETWEEN PLASMA ABS. TEMP. T AND C.D. J (A-CM PRIME2) IS GIVEN BY THE EMPIRICAL EQUATION T EQUALS 1.14 TIMES 10 PRIME3 J PRIME0.PRIME29. THE EXPTL. VALUES OF THE ABSORPTION COEFF. ARE APPROX. ONE THIRD COMPARED WITH THEORETICAL ONES, WHICH CAN BE ESPLAINED BY CHANGES IN CONCN. OF NEUTRAL PLASMA PARTICLES DURING DISCHARGE.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC 666.192:535.323

ALEKSEYEVA, T. A., BAKHSHIYEVA, G. F., DOLADUGINA, V. S., Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and KULIKOVA, I. I.

"The Dependence of the Index of Refraction of Quartz Glass Upon the Method of its Production"

Leningrad, Optiko-Mekhanicheskaya Promyshlennost', No 4, Apr 72, pp 62-64

Abstract: In the paper are presented the results of an investigation of the refraction indexes of quartz glass obtained by various methods, from raw materials originating from various deposits. It is found that the value of the refraction index of quartz glass is determined mainly by the technology of its production, and depends practically not at all upon the initial materials. One table.

1/1

- 71 -

1/2 017

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

TITLE--LIGHT TRANSMISSION OF FLUOROPHOSPHATE GLASSES AS A FUNCTION OF
SYNTHESIS CONDITIONS -U-

AUTHOR-(04)-GOLUBTSOV, L.A., KHALILEV, V.D., YEVSTROPYEV, K.S.,
DOLADUGINA, V.S.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--IZV. SSSR. MOSCOW, NEORGANICHESKIYE MATERIALY, VOL 6, NO 5, MAY
70, PP 924-927

DATE PUBLISHED----MAY70

SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS

TOPIC TAGS--LIGHT TRANSMISSION, CHEMICAL STABILITY, GLASS CRYSTALLIZATION,
PHOSPHATE GLASS, FLUORIDE, GLASS COMPOSITION

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRA--3006/1044

STEP NO--UR/0363/70/006/005/0924/0927

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0134746

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 017

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70


CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0134746

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE AUTHORS STUDIED THE EFFECT OF THE DIGESTION CONDITIONS ON THE TRANSPARENCY AND HOMOGENEITY OF FLUOROPHOSPHATE GLASSES OF THE FOLLOWING COMPOSITION (WT PERCENT): AL(PO SUB3) SUB3, 30; BAF SUB2, 60; CAF SUB2, 10. THIS GLASS SHOWS VERY HIGH CHEMICAL STABILITY AND COMPARATIVELY LOW CRYSTALLIZATION ABILITY. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THE PRESENCE OF OXYGEN AND WATER VAPORS IN THE GASEOUS MEDIUM ABOVE THE ALLOY DURING DIGESTION OF FLUOROPHOSPHATE GLASSES LEADS TO CONSIDERABLY POORER TRANSPARENCY IN THE ULTRAVIOLET AND INFRARED SPECTRAL REGIONS, AND TO POORER HOMOGENEITY. HOMOGENEOUS GLASSES WITH HIGH TRANSPARENCY MAY ONLY BE 1-1 OBTAINED IN AN INERT ATMOSPHERE. FACILITY: LENINGRAD TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IMENI LENS0VET.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC: 541.183


GURFEYN, N.S., DOBYCHIN, D.P., KOPLIYENKO, L.S., All-Union Scientific Research
Institute of Petrochemical Processes, Leningrad, State Committee for the Fuel
Industry USSR

"Computation of the Increase in Adsorption Energy in Pores of Molecular Dimensions
for the Model Case of Nonspecific Nonlocalized Adsorption"

Moscow, Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol 44, No 3, Mar 70, pp 741-746

Abstract: A method is proposed for calculating the energy of nonspecific adsorption in pores of molecular dimensions for an idealized model, and the corresponding computer calculations and solutions are given. The picture of change in the shape of the potential curves is followed as the size of the pores approaches that of the molecules. It is shown that the bottom of a potential well shifts as a result of a change in adsorption energy, as well as a change in the distance of the molecule from the wall. A conclusion is drawn on the possibility of effects of apparent reduction in the pore volume and nonhomogeneity of pore dimensions when the molecular probe method is used. It is noted that the calculated value of the maximum energy in pores of molecular dimensions coincides satisfactorily with the experimentally observed values. The effect which nonhomogeneity of pore distribution with respect to size has on the integral energy of nonspecific adsorption on molecular sorbents is studied.

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USSR

UDC: 531.7.087.92

DOBYRN V. V., STABNIKOV, M. V., IOFFE, A. F., Physical-Technical Institute
imeni A. F. Ioffe

"Displacement Sensor Receiving Head"

USSR Authors' Certificate No 242413, Filed 26 December 1967, Published 11
September 1969 (Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal Avtomatika, Telemekhanika
i Vychislitel'naya Tekhnika, No 7, 1970, Abstract No 7A114P, by N. S.)

Translation: The receiver head of a movement sensor is described. It contains a light source, large and small diffraction gratings, a clamp containing a rotating drum with four lenses, and four phototransistors. The photosensitive layer of each transistor is located in the focal plane of the corresponding lens. In order to increase the reliability and simplify the design, the phototransistors are placed in the rotating drum in the angles of a parallelogram, the sides of which are described by lines connecting the sensors where the axes of the phototransistors intersect. The distance between these axes is equal to four times the width of the small diffraction grating, providing a phase shift of 90° between the phototransistor signals. Two illustrations.

1/1

- 29 -

USSR

UDC 518

DOBYSH, A. D.

"Algorithm for Minimization of a Function Computed With Random Error"

Sb. tr. Mosk. inzh-stroit. in-t (Collection of Works of the Moscow Construction Engineering Institute), No 83, 1970, pp 124-139 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal - Matematika, No 8, Aug 71, Abstract No 8B781)

Translation: A heuristic algorithm is proposed for finding the minimum of a smooth convex function which is contained within a given multidimensional parallelepiped. The function is given by means of an operator that permits the calculation at any point of its value with an additive random error that has zero mathematical expectation. In addition to the function, the dispersion of the error calculated exactly or approximately can be assigned. The algorithm was implemented in the form of a procedure in abbreviated algorithmic language ALGOL-60. The operation of the algorithm is illustrated with its numerical results obtained on a computer for quadratic and near-quadratic functions. Author's Abstract.

1/1

USSR

UDC 621.791.052:620.178.2:62-97

DOBZHENKO, A. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Central Scientific Research Institute of Steel Construction Planning

"Transition Temperature of Intense Destruction in Ferro-Perlite Steel Welds"

Moscow, Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, No 1, Jan 71, pp 36-39

Abstract: A study is made of the causes of intense destruction in welded structures designed for extended operation. Cyclical variations in loading and temperature, the necessity of operation at high temperature levels, and operation under neutron bombardment are examined. The tests were made on flat welded specimens of 22K steel after high tempering at 620-640° C, normalization at 920-950° C, and further tempering. For hand and automatically welded joints, the tests were made directly after the first tempering; for electroslog welding, the tests were not begun until the entire preliminary process was completed. Transverse cross sections measuring 260-500 cm² at maximum testing machine stress were than made in flat, 90-mm-thick form. Curves are plotted for the transition temperature of damaged specimens and for the stress deformations of the specimens, as well as for irradiated materials.

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- 78 -

DOCHKIN, I. I.

Effect of UHF Waves on Hemopoiesis

HEMIE AND
EPIDEMIOLOGI

J-9605

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1031E

UHF 016.441-003.971621-396.957
55: Military Medical Journal
Nov 1970

THE EFFECT OF UHF WAVES ON HEMOPOIESIS
(Experimental Investigation)

I. I. Doshkin, Lieut.-Col., Medical Service

Ultra high frequency electromagnetic waves have a high level of biological activity, but our knowledge of the nature and degree of the influence of a UHF field on hemopoiesis is still far from complete. Exposure to heavy doses of UHF can lead to serious consequences. At smaller doses, too, may prove to be no less dangerous, since their effect is not always apparent immediately after exposure.

We have studied the changes in peripheral blood and morphologic acute and chronic doses of UHF radiation with a peak pulse power of 30 microwatts per cm². The groups of animals were observation: the first consisted of 10 rabbits, and the second — of 7 dogs. All of them were exposed to UHF radiation by means of a 1200-36 device (wavelength 12.62 cm, frequency 2375 mc, peak pulse power: 30 microwatts per cm²). The duration of exposure was 30 minutes, the distance from the source of the radiation to the surface of the subject was 31 cm. The output capacity of the device was 50 watts. The diagram of the irradiation of the rabbit is shown below, in Table 1.

Table 1.

Tablet No.	Number of exposures	How long after last exposure the test was made
1	1	After 2 hours
2	2	After 24 hours
3	3	"
4	4	"
5	5	"
6	6	"
7	7	"
8	8	"
9	9	"
10	10	First test — after 24 hours Second test — after 3 days Third test — after 24 hours Fourth test — after 10 days

Radiobiology

USSR

UDC 616.411.003.971:621.396.967

DOCHKIN, I. I., Lt Col Med Serv

"The Effects of a Microwave Field on Hematopoiesis"

Moscow, Voenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No 11, 1970, pp 42-43

Abstract: Peripheral blood shifts and bone marrow morphology were studied in acute experiments on rabbits and chronic experiments on dogs in which the animals were exposed to a microwave field ($H=30 \mu\text{wt}/\text{cm}^2$) for 60 min at a time. In the rabbits, single or double exposures slightly lowered the erythrocyte and leukocyte counts, increased the number of immature neutrophils in bone marrow, and stimulated the red marrow. These shifts were reversed 5 to 10 days after the last exposure. In the dogs, chronic irradiation with microwave field of the same intensity produced similar though less pronounced shifts, but normalcy was not restored until 25 days after the last exposure.

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1/2 036

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

TITLE--EFFECT OF POLY(VINYL CHLORIDE) PLASTICIZATION ON THE LIFE OF FILM
WELDS -U-

AUTHOR--(03)-ODDIN, M.G., RATNER, S.B., BARSHTEYN, R.S.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--PLAST. MASSY 1970, (3), 54-6

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS, MECH., IND., CIVIL AND MARINE ENGR

TOPIC TAGS--POLYVINYL CHLORIDE, PLASTIC FILM, WELD EVALUATION, PLASTIC
MECHANICAL PROPERTY, RUPTURE STRENGTH

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRA--1999/1790

STEP NO--UR/0191/70/000/003/0054/0056

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123587

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 036

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123587

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE DURABILITY OF PLASTICIZED POLY(VINYL CHLORIDE) (I) WELDED BONDS OBEYED THE RATNER EQUATION (S. B. RATNER, 1968). PLASTICIZATION OF I DID NOT AFFECT THE MAX. ACTIVATION ENERGY OF FAILURE OF THE WELDED BOND, BUT DID AFFECT THE STRUCTURE SENSITIVE CONST. UPSILON, ANALOGOUS TO UPSILON IN THE ZHURKOV EQUATION (S. N. ZHURKOV, 1961). INCREASED DEGREE OF PLASTICIZATION LOWERED THE TEAR STRENGTH AND INCREASED THE PEELING STRENGTH.

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 028

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0135312

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. AT LOW LATITUDES THE POST OPERATIVE COURSE OF THE DISEASE WAS CHARACTERIZED BY THE BANDAGE COVERING THE INCISION BEING SOAKED THROUGH WITH PERSPIRATION. THE INCREASED LEVEL OF PERSPIRATION WHICH CAUSES MACERATION AND LOWERING OF THE ACIDITY OF THE SKIN CREATES FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR THE VITAL ACTIVITY OF MICROORGANISMS AND FOR THEIR PENETRATION INTO THE INCISION. IN ORDER TO PREVENT INFECTION OF THE INCISION IT WAS NECESSARY EACH DAY UNTIL THE REMOVAL OF THE STITCHES TO CLEAN THE SKIN AND CHANGE THE BANDAGE. THE STITCHES WERE REMOVED ON THE SEVENTH TO EIGHTH DAY. MOST OF THE PATIENTS (61 PERSONS) STAYED IN THE INFIRMARY FOR 8 TO 11 DAYS; THE REMAINING ONES STAYED 12 TO 14 DAYS. THE LONGER TREATMENT OF THE 7 PATIENTS WAS IN CONNECTION WITH SUPPURATION OF THE INCISION FROM THE OPERATION. THE APPEARANCE OF SUPPURATION DURING THE POST OPERATIVE PERIOD, IN SPITE OF THE CAREFUL INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION, APPARENTLY IS EXPLAINED BY THE INFECTION OF THE INCISION AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE INCREASED LEVEL OF PERSPIRATION UNDER THE UNFAVORABLE MICROCLIMATIC CONDITIONS. NO OTHER COMPLICATIONS WERE OBSERVED AFTER THE OPERATIONS. UPON RECOVERING THE PATIENTS RECEIVED A SHORT PERIOD OF REST AND RELAXATION AND WERE FREED FROM HEAVY WORK AND FROM STANDING WATCH. IN CONCLUSION WE FEEL THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO NOTE THAT IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO OPERATE EARLIER IN THE CASE OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS THE MEDICAL INDOCTRINATION WORK SHOULD INCLUDE CONSTANT REMINDERS TO THE PERSONNEL OF A SHIP TO GO IMMEDIATELY TO THE MEDICAL SECTION IN THE CASE OF THE OCCURRENCE OF ACUTE PAINS IN THE STOMACH.

UNCLASSIFIED

AA0040727- DODOKA, V.G.

UR 0482

1-70

Soviet Inventions Illustrated, Section I Chemical, Derwent,

242338 HEAT-INSULATION of the top part of a steel ingot is provided by a rapidly hardening composition which is poured between the casting mould and a model. In an example, the composition consists of 95-96% of quartz sand and 4-5% of ferrochrome slag, with addition of 7-10% of a binder comprising water glass and a foaming agent). The insulation does not require any additional drying; it is porous and permeable to gases. This method is simpler and more rapid than the conventional methods.

12.5.68 as 1239974/22-2. V.G. DODOKA et alia.
"ZAPOROZHSTAL'" WORKS. (2.9.69) Bul 15/25.4.69.
Class 31b. Int.Cl.B 22d.

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19750379

AA0040727

AUTHORS: Dodoka, V. G.; Zhil'ko, M. M.; Podgorodetskiy, A. A.;
Gurskiy, G. L.; Tkachenko, A. S.; Shchastnyy, P. M.;
Shevlyakov, N. F.; Petrov, L. G.; Rudichev, K. P.; and
Sidorenko, O. A.

Zavod "Zaporozhstal'"

19750380

$\frac{2}{2}$

1/2 019 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70
TITLE--TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF THE MOESSBAUER EFFECT FOR OCTAHEDRAL IRON
ATOMS IN GARNETS -U-
AUTHOR-(03)-LYUBUTIN, I.S., DODOKIN, A.P., BELYAYEV, L.M.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--FIZ. TVERD. TELA 1970, 12(5), 1399-401
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--EARTH SCIENCES AND OCEANOGRAPHY, PHYSICS, MATERIALS
TOPIC TAGS--MOSSBAUER EFFECT, IRON, GARNET, DEBYE TEMPERATURE
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--3005/0957 STEP NO--UR/0181/70/012/005/1399/1401
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0133043
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 019

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0133043

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. AT 77-800DEGREESK, THE MOESSBAUER EFFECT WAS INVESTIGATED FOR OCTAHEDRAL FE ATOMS IN THE GARNETS CA SUB3 FE SUB2 SI SUB3 O SUB12 AND CA SUB3 FE SUB2 GE SUB3 O SUB12. THE TEMP. DEPENDENCE OF THE ISOMER SHIFT IS RELATED MAINLY TO THE TEMP. DEPENDENCE OF THE RELATIVISTIC SHIFT. FROM MEASUREMENTS OF THE PROBABILITY OF THE RESONANCE ABSORPTION, THE "MOESSBAUER" DEBYE TEMP. WAS EVALUATED, WHICH IS LOWER THAN THE CALORIMETRIC DEBYE TEMP. FACILITY: INST. KRISTALLOGR., MOSCOW, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 025 UNCLASSIFIED) PROCESSING DATE--11SEP70
TITLE--MAGNETIC AND ELECTRIC HYPERFINE INTERACTIONS OF FE PRIMES7 NUCLEI
IN VANADIUM AND SILICON GARNETS -U-
AUTHOR--LYUBUTIN, I.S., BELYAYEV, L.M., VISHNYAKOV, YU.S., DMITRIYEVA,
T.V., ODDOKIN, A.P.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR D
SOURCE--ZHURNAL EKSPERIMENTAL'NOY I TEORETICHESKOY FIZIKI, 1970, VOL 58,
NR 4, PP 1204-1210
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--EARTH SCIENCES AND OCEANOGRAPHY, MATERIALS

TOPIC TAGS--VANADIUM, SILICON, GARNET, MOSSBAUER EFFECT, IRON COMPOUND,
ELECTRIC FIELD, MAGNETIC FIELD

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY RFEL/FRAME--1988/0989

STEP NO--UR/0056/70/058/004/1204/1210

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0105853
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 025

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--11SEP70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0105853

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE MOSSBOUER EFFECTS FOR FE PRIME 57 NUCLEI IN THE SUBSTITUTED GARNET SYSTEMS $Y_{SUB3} MINUS X_{CA} SUBX_{FE} SUB5 MINUS X_{SI} SUBX_{O} SUB12$ WITH $0 \leq X \leq 1$ AND $Y_{SUB3} MINUS 2X_{CA} SUB2X_{FE} SUB5 MINUS X_{V} SUBX_{O} SUB12$ WITH $0 \leq X \leq 1$ IS INVESTIGATED AT TEMPERATURES BETWEEN 78 AND 600 DEGREES K. IT IS FOUND THAT THE EFFECTIVE MAGNETIC FIELDS H_{SUBEFF} IN THE ALPHA-SUBLATTICE OF THE VANADIUM GARNETS IS LOWER THAN THE CORRESPONDING FIELDS IN SILICON GARNETS FOR EQUAL REDUCED TEMPERATURES $T-THETA$. SUBSTITUTION LEADS TO A STRONG GROWTH OF THE ELECTRIC FIELD GRADIENT IN THE ALPHA-SUBLATTICES OF VANADIUM AS WELL AS SILICON GARNETS, THE GROWTH BEING MORE PRONOUNCED IN THE VANADIUM GARNETS. IT IS ALSO FOUND THAT WITH GROWTH OF X THE MAGNITUDE OF THE ISOMER SHIFT IN THE ALPHA-SUBLATTICE DECREASES. THE EFFECTS CAN BE EXPLAINED BY A COVALENCE ADMIXTURE TO THE IONIC CHEMICAL BOND BETWEEN IRON AND OXYGEN IN THE ALPHA-SITES OF THE VANADIUM GARNETS.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC 669.715.721.725.295.296.74.26.018.29(033.3

BELOUSOV, N. N., MIKHEYEVA, Ye. N., ZHOLOBOVA, Ye. P., KASHEVNIK, L. Ya.,
DODONOV, A. A., YEGOROVA, V. A., YEVSTRATOV, Yu. A., POPKOVA, V. A., BOTYANOVSKIY,
M. G.

"Aluminum-Based Casting Alloy"

USSR Author's Certificate, No. 253375, Filed, 19/06/67, Published, 8/10/70.
(Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal Metallurgiya, No. 5, 1971, Abstract No. 5
1670P).

Translation: The alloy has the following composition (%): Mg 8-9.5, Be 0.03-0.15,
Ti 0.05-0.15, Zr 0.05-0.2, Mn 0.1-0.3, Cr 0.05-0.15, remainder Al. The alloy has
high technological properties, corrosion resistance, and stability of properties.
In the cast state, the alloy, when cast in a sand mold, has σ_b 18-23 kg/mm², δ 0.7
- 2.5%, α_H 0.2-0.4 kgm/cm²; when cast in a chill mold - σ_b 27-33 kg/mm², δ 4 -
12%, α_H 0.4 - 1.2 kgm/cm².

1/1

1/2 012 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70
TITLE--SYNTHESIS AND SOME REACTIONS OF DIETHYL (ALPHA, (TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)
ETHOXY) THALLIUM -U-
AUTHOR-(04)-RAZUVAYEV, G.A., MITROFANOVA, YE.V., DODONOV, A.A., MOLKOVA,
L.N.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--IZV. AKAU. NAUK SSSR, SER. KHIM. 1970, (2), 465-6
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY

TOPIC TAGS--CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS, ALKOXIDE, THALLIUM COMPOUND, PEROXIDE,
CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITION

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRA--1997/0841

STEP NO--UR/0062/70/000/002/0465/0466

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0119745

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 012

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0119745

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. ADDING 1.39 G ME SUB3 COOCHMEOH IN ET SUB2 O TO 3.03 G ET SUB3 TI AT 5DEGREES GAVE C SUB2 H SUB6, AND AFTER 15 MIN, THE MIXT. WAS COOLED TO MINUS 75DEGREES TO PPT. 50-5PERCENT ET SUB2 TIOCHMEOOOCME SUB3, M. 10DEGREES. THIS IN DEGASSED C SUB6 H SUB6 HEATED 24 HR AT 50DEGREES GAVE ET SUB2 TIOAC AND ME SUB3 COH. SIMILARLY IN CUMENE THE PEROXIDE DECOMP. AT ROOM TEMP. IN 2.5 DAYS TO YIELD ET SUB2 TIOAC, ME SUB3 COH, DICUMYL, AND ET SUB2 TIOH; A LOW YIELD OF ACH WAS DETECTED ALSO. REACTIONS WITH ISO, PRBR AND ME SUB3 CBK IN C SUB6 H SUB6 GAVE ET SUB2 TIOAC AND ME SUB3 COH. FACILITY: LAB. STABIL. PULIM., GORKI, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

DODONOV, A. G. and FEDOTOV, V. V.

"The Problem of the Maximum Dynamic Flow in a Network"

Gibrid. Vychisl. Tekhn. i Elektronika [Hybrid Computer Equipment and Electronics -- Collection of Works], Kiev, Nauk. Dumka Press, 1972, pp 384-390 (Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal Kibernetika, No 9, 1973, Abstract No 9V521).

Translation: Oriented network G is studied with source H and sink K , in which each arc (i, j) has not only throughput capacity $c(i, j)$, but time of passage $t(i, j)$. The problem is to find the flow of the maximum quantity of product from the source to the sink over a given number of time periods τ (this flow is called the maximum dynamic flow from H to K in τ periods). This problem is solved in a book of L. R. Ford and D. R. Fulkerson (RZhMat, 1966, 11V249K).

This article is dedicated to discussion of one theorem of Ford and Fulkerson, according to which the maximum dynamic flow from H to K in τ periods can always be generated by stable flow $x_{\tau+1}(i, j)$ from H to K in the initial network, maximized by the linear function

$$(\tau+1)g - \sum_{(i,j)} t(i,j) \cdot x(i,j), \quad (1)$$

1/2

USSR

Dodonov, A. G. and Fedotov, V. V., Gibrid. Vychisl. Tekhn. i Elektronika, Kiev, Nauk. Dumka Press, 1972, pp 384-390.

where $x(i, j)$ is the stable flow from H to K in network G, y is the value of this flow $x(i, j)$ (here $\text{flor } x(i, j)$, naturally, should not disrupt the condition of throughput capacity $c(i, j)$ of network G).

In the first portion of this article it is affirmed that this theorem "does not indicate what stable flow $x(i, j)$ should be," and a "contradictory example" is constructed, i.e., a network in which stable flow $x(i, j)$ does not generate the maximum dynamic flow. Actually, the authors of the article are confused, since their example involved the maximum stable flow in network G, not flow $x_{\tau+1}(i, j)$, maximizing function (1). As concerns flow $x_{\tau+1}(i, j)$ the statement of the theorem of Ford and Fulkerson is always fulfilled in any network for it.

The second portion of the article actually repeats the method of Ford and Fulkerson for production of the maximum dynamic flow by means of a chain expansion of stable flow $x_{\tau+1}(i, j)$.

Ye. Levner

2/2

USSR

ANTSUT, V. A., DODONOV, A. G. and FEDOTOV, V. V.

"One Method of Solution of the Problem of the Minimum Flow"

Gibrid. Vychisl. Tekhn. i Elektronika [Hybrid Computer Equipment and Electronics -- Collection of Works], Kiev, Nauk. Dumka Press, 1972, pp 445-455
(Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal Kibernetika, No 2, 1973, Abstract No 9V520).

Translation: The flow of the minimum quantity satisfying the conditions $z(i, j) \geq r(i, j)$ is sought in a fixed oriented network, where $r(i, j)$ represent the fixed throughput capacities of the arc. The method of reduction of this problem to the problem of maximum flow is described in detail. The search for the minimum flow consists of the following three stages: 1. A certain permissible flow is sought, such that $x(i, j) \geq r(i, j)$ in all arcs (i, j) . 2. The residual throughput capacities $\Delta s(i, j) = x(i, j) - r(i, j)$ are calculated and the maximum flow $\bar{x}(i, j)$ is constructed (for example with a Ford-Fulkerson algorithm) such that $x(i, j) \leq \Delta x(i, j)$ on all arcs (i, j) . 3. The desired minimum flow is found as follows $x_{\min}(i, j) = x(i, j) - \bar{x}(i, j)$. This method agrees with a method presented (in shorter form) in a book of K. Berzha (RZhMat, 1963, 7A314K, pp 88-89).

Ye. Levner

1/1

- 48 -

USSR

UDC: 51

VASIL'YEV, V. V., DODONOV, A. G., LEVINA, A. I.

"On a Method of Solving the Traveling Salesman Problem"

Tr. Seminara po metodam mat. modelir. i teorii elektr. tsepey. In-t kibernet. AN USSR (Works of the Seminar on Methods of Mathematical Modeling and Electric Circuit Theory. Institute of Cybernetics, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR), 1971, vyp. 9, pp 58-67 (from RZh-Kibernetika, No 4, Apr 72, Abstract No 4V449)

Translation: A method is outlined for solving the problem of the traveling salesman. The procedure is based on solution of the problem of the shortest path on an expanded graph. Possibilities of reducing the dimensions of an expanded graph are discussed. The method enables simulation of least-dimension problems on type ASOR computers. Authors' abstract.

I/1

USSR

UDC 541.15 547.241

ZAGORETS, P. A., SHOSTENKO, A. G., DODONOV, A. M., Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleev

"Gamma-Initiated Synthesis of β -Chloroalkyldichlorophosphines"

Leningrad, Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol 41, No 10, 1971, pp 2171-2173

Abstract: A study was made of the products of addition reactions, initiated by gamma-irradiation from Co-60 source, of phosphorus trichloride with straight- and branched-chain olefins containing 4 to 8 carbons in a molecule. The reactions yielded 77 to 95 percent β -chloroalkyldichlorophosphines (I) which are important intermediate products, easily convertible into acids, esters, and amines, because they contain labile chlorine atoms. The maximum yield of (I) was obtained by irradiation, with 1-200 rad/sec. dose, of a mixture of liquid olefin and phosphorus trichloride in 1:4 molar ratio. Almost all preparations produced a mixture of two isomers of the 1:1 adduct with admixtures of the products of radical recombination and disproportionation reactions.

1/2

- 48 -

USSR

ZAGORETS, P. A., et al. Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii. Vol 41, No 10, 1971, pp 2171-2173

A series of pure (I) were separated by vacuum distillation and were identified by elemental analysis and IR spectra. The tabulated analytical data show that one or another isomer of (I) can be obtained in predominant quantity by varying the reaction temperature in the 0-70° range. The elemental analysis data and some physical constants are tabulated for the series of (I) and IR spectra of three (I) compounds are shown. The experimental procedures are described in some detail.

2/2

USSR

UDC 541.15+547.241

ZAGORETS, P. A., SHOSTENKO, A. G., ~~DODONOV, A. M.~~, Moscow Institute
of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev

"Radiochemical Synthesis of Chloroethyldichlorophosphine From
 PCl_3 and Ethylene"

Moscow, Khimiya Vysokikh Energiy, Vol 5, No 6, Nov-Dec 71,
pp 556-557

Abstract: The authors synthesized chloroethyldichlorophosphine by addition of phosphorus trichloride to ethylene under the action of Co-60 gamma radiation. Elemental analysis and IR spectroscopy were used to identify the reaction product. The kinetics of chloroethyldichlorophosphine accumulation were studied at temperatures of 100, 130, 150, 180 and 195° and absorbed dose rates of $1.5 \cdot 10^{16}$, $2.5 \cdot 10^{16}$, $7.7 \cdot 10^{16}$ and $12.8 \cdot 10^{16}$ ev/ml. It was found that the radiation yield of chloroethyldichlorophosphine increases with use in temperature and a decrease in radiation dose rate.

1/1

- 58 -

USSR

DODONOV, S. B.

"A System for Interpretation of a High-Level Language"

Upravlyayushchiye Sistemy i Mashiny [Control Systems and Machines],
1973, No 1, pp 101-102 (Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal Kiber-
netika, No 10, 1973, Abstract No 10V681)

Translation: The interpretation system suggested utilizes three lan-
guages (L_{in} is the input language, L_2 and L_4 are internal languages),
and operates in two modes -- debugging and computation. Debugging of
the program is performed using L_{in} and L_2 . The debugged program is
translated from L_2 to L_4 , a lower level language. The use of this sys-
tem allows program debugging time to be saved and provides for a high
interpretation speed.

Author's view

1/1

- 66 -

Acc. Nr.

AP0053762

Abstracting Service:
CHEMICAL ABST.

Ref. Code

UR0366

110967q Peracylalkyl(aryl) carbonates. VIII. Reactions of some aryloxy radicals with carbon tetrachloride. Razuvaev, G. A.; Starostina, T. I.; Dodonov, V. A. (Gor'k. Gos. Univ. im. Lobachevskogo, Gorki, USSR). *Zh. Org. Khim.* 1970, 6(2), 237-40 (Russ). The thermal decompn. of $BzOOCO_2R$ or AcO_2R (R is iso-Pr, Me, or cyclohexyl) at 60° in CCl_4 gives RO_2CO_2 , BzO_2 and AcO_2 which lose CO_2 to give RO_2 , Ph_2O , or Me_2O . RO_2 react with CCl_4 to give HCl , acetone ($HCHO$ or cyclohexanone) and Cl_2C . Cl_2C reacts further with $HCHO$ to give $HCCH$, CO , and HCl .
CPJR

REEL/FRAME
19830825

Organometallic Compounds

USSR

UDC 542.91 + 541.459 + 547.214

ZUBAYEV, G. A., MITROFANOVA, YE. V., DODONOV, V. A., and MOL'KOVA, L. N., Laboratory of Polymer Stabilization, Academy of Sciences USSR

"Synthesis and Some Reactions of Diethylthalliumethoxy- α -peroxy-tert.-butyl"

Moscow, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Khimicheskaya, No 2, Feb 70, pp 465-466.

Abstract: The interaction of triethylthallium with α -hydroxy-tert.-butyl peroxide gives diethylthalliumethoxy- α -peroxy-tert.-butyl. The latter is an organometallic peroxide compound which decomposes on heating in benzene, cumene, isopropyl bromide and tert.-butyl bromide with cleavage of the oxygen-oxygen bond to give diethylthallium acetate and tert.-butyl alcohol.

REEL # 6
CHERVAK, YU. YU.
DONONOV, V. A.