

AGOSTON, A.

Two articles on vacuum measurement. Meres automat 11 no.12:  
382 '63.

AGOSTON, A.

"Constant current bridge." Reviewed by A. Agoston. Meres  
automat 11 no.8/9:262 '63.

AGOSTON, Attila, tudományos munkatárs

Logical algebra, logical circuits and their applications.Pt.3.  
Mérés automat 11 no.10:316-320 '63.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Automatizálási Kutató Laboratórium.

AGOSTON, Attila, tudományos munkatárs

Logical algebra, logical circuits and their applications. Pt.3.  
Mérés automat 11 no.11:351-354 '63.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Automatizálási Kutató Laboratóriuma.

AGOSTON, Atilla; SIMONYI, Endre

Analysis of nonlinear systems by means of linearization.  
Meres automat 12 no.9:293-296 '64.

1. Research Institute of Automation, Hungarian Academy of  
Sciences, Budapest.

AGOSTON, Attila; BEZI, Istvan

Antifreeze control.Auto motor 17 no.2:13 21 Ja '64.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akademia Automatizalasi Kutato  
Laboratorium.

AGOSTON, David

Effect of light on drugs. Gyogyaszerezes 10 no.6:110-112 1 June 55.

(DRUGS,  
  eff. of light)  
(LIGHT, effects,  
  on drugs)

AGOSTON, Eva, dr.; JANOSSY, Gergely, dr.; LENGUEL, Gyula, dr.; SZOLLOSSY,  
Ervin, dr.

Isolation of viruses and serological tests in the 1962 keratoconjunctivitis epidemic in Szeged. Orv.hetil. 105 no.5:225-227 2F '64.

1. Szeged, Varosi Közegeszsegügyi Jarvanyügyi Allomas.



SZOLLOSY, E.; BELADI, Ilona; KUKAN, Eszter; AGOSTON, Eva; JANOSSY, G.;  
MILE, Ibolya

Virus excretion and antibody response of children immunized with  
monovalent or trivalent live poliovirus vaccines. Acta paediat.  
acad. sci. Hung. 3 no.1:33-39 '62.

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: Prof. G. Ivanovics), University  
Medical School, Szeged, and Public Health and Epidemiological Station  
(Head Physician: J. Vetro), Szeged.  
(POLIOMYELITIS immunology) (POLIOMYELITIS VIRUSES)

HUNGARY, 1958

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their  
Application, Part 2. - Processes and Apparatus of  
Chemical Technology.

H-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 32718.

Author : Istvan Nagy, Fülöp Agoston

Inst : Not given.

Title : Remarks to The Article by Benes and Dr. Ladomery "Air Pre-  
heaters Utilizing Heat of Combustion Gases".

Orig Pub: Magyar energiagazd., 1955, 8, No 2, 78-79.

Abstract: See RZhKhim, 1956, 14998.

Card : 1/1

3

GROF, Pal; BOROS, Bela; AGOSTON, Iren

Relation of mast cells and the histamine content in the eye.  
Szemeszet 100 no.4:197-200 D '63.

1. Pecszi Orvostudományi Egyetem Borgyógyászati és Szemeszeti Klinikája (Igazgató: Boros Bela az orvostudományok kandidátusa) közleménye.

\*

GROF, Pal, dr.; ALLER, Maria, dr.; AGOSTON, Iren, dr.; CSEH, Anna, dr.

Effect of ultraviolet rays on mast cells in vitro. Borgyogy.  
vener. szemle 40 no.1:3-11 F '64.

\*

GROF, Pal; BOROS, Bela; AGOSTON, Iren.

Free histamine content of the bovine eye. Kiserl. orvostud.  
16 no.2:113-118 Ap'64

1. Peci Orvostudományi Egyetem Borgyógyászati és Szemeszeti  
klinikája.

\*

ACOSTON, J. 1949

( A Budapesti Tudományegyetem I. Sz. Női Klinikájának Közleménye)

"Recent Investigations on the Action of Choriogenic Gonadotropin on the Suprarenal Gland."

Magyar Neorvosok Lapja, Budapest, 1949, 12/2(55-57)  
Abst: Exc. Med. 111, Vol. 111, No. 9, p. 346

AGOSTON, Janos, dr.; HORN, Bela, dr.; RECHNITZ, Kurt, dr.

Examination of the peripheral nerve fibers in the vulva in precancerous conditions. Magy. noorv. lap. 18 no.4:211-213 July 55.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. női klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Horn, Bela dr. egyetemi tanár).

(NERVES, PERIPHERAL,

in vulva, in precancerous conditions, fiber exam. (Hun))

(VULVA, neoplasms

precancerous conditions, exam. of peripheral nerve fibers. (Hun))

AGOSTON, Janos, dr.; RECHNITZ, Kurt, dr.

Data on the pathogenesis of endometriosis. Magy.nocrv.lap. 20  
no.6:316-319 N '59.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Női Klinikájának  
közleménye (Igazgató: Horn Béla dr. egyetemi tanár).  
(ENDOMETRIOSIS etiol)



AGOSTON, Janos, dr.; KAPLAR, Zoltan, dr.

A case of chorioepithelioma appearing in menopause. *Magy.noorv.*  
lap. 23 no.5:294-298 S '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Női Klinikájának  
közleménye (igazgató: Horn Béla dr egyet. tanár).  
(CHORIOCARCINOMA case reports)  
(MENOPAUSE compl)

AGOSTON, Janos, dr.; RECHNITZ, Kurt, dr.

Early diagnosis of cervical cancer with the aid of electron microscopy.  
Magy onkol 5 no.4:222-227 D '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I sz. Noi Klinika.

(CERVIX NEOPLASMS diag) (MICROSCOPY ELECTRON)

AGOSTON, Janos, dr.; SZLEPKA, Geza, dr.

Use of Gastrobamate in premenstrual syndrome. Orv. hetil. 103 no.3:  
121-122 21 Ja '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I Női Klinika.

(MEPROBAMATE ther) (MENSTRUATION DISORDERS ther)  
(ATROPINE rel cpds)

AGOTA, E.

"Natural and synthetic laundry soaps." (p.277). KÖZLEHETI HÍRŐR (Magyar Banyaszati és Kémiai Eredmeny) Budapest. Vol 2, No 12.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 6, No 8, Aug 1954

HEGYESSY, Gyula, dr.; KUBINYINE SCHWANNER, Marta, dr.; AGOTA, Ferenc, dr.

Significance of the occupation in the Hungarian *Leptospira*  
*icterohaemorrhagiae* (Weil disease) infections. Munkavedelem  
8 no.1/3:31-33 '62.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet; Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi-  
Jarvanyugyi Allomas; Fovarosi Csatorna Muvek.

AGOTAI, Bela

Rustproof and acidproof steels. Musz elet 18 no.8:11  
11 Ap '63.

ACC NR: AF6023545

SOURCE CODE: HU/0014/65/098/012/0535/0539

AUTHOR: Agotai, Bela (Graduate metallurgical engineer)

ORG: Research Institute for the Iron Industry (Vasipari Kutato Intezet)

TITLE: Effects of changes during the recrystallization heating of transformer ribbon on the wattage loss

SOURCE: Kohaszati lapok, v. 98, no. 12, 1965, 535-539

TOPIC TAGS: metal heat treatment, metal chemical analysis, metal recrystallization, microscopy, electric transformer

ABSTRACT: Changes occurring in the recrystallization heat treatment of transformer ribbon according to the Goss technique were investigated with the aim of establishing the parameters for attaining a desired degree of wattage loss in the finished ribbon. The samples were subjected to various heat-treatments and were then examined by microscopy and analyzed for carbon, silicon, manganese, phosphorus and copper content. The particle-size distribution and the structural characteristics of the samples were also determined. It was found that the wattage loss increases with increasing degree of purity and increasing particle size. In the samples examined these conditions were attained best by treating for 40 hours at 1150°C in a hydrogen atmosphere. The experimental results were presented and discussed. Orig. art. has: 18 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 09, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

BLG

UDC: 621.78:669.14.018.5:620.18

0915

1508

AGOVA, M.

ZHELIASKOV, L.; AGOVA, M.; ZIKOLOVA, Sv.

New drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis, hydrazides and  
hydrazones. Farmatsia 4 no.1:26-29 Ja-F '54.  
(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS,  
\*pharmacol.)



AGOVA, M.

~~SECRET~~  
New compounds in the treatment of tuberculosis. Farmatsia, Sofia  
4 no.6:8-13 1954.

(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS,  
chem.)  
(THIOSEMICARBAZONES,  
chem.)

ZHKLIAZKOV, L.; ZIKOLOVA, Sv.; AGOVA M; MUTAFCHIEVA, E.

Synthesis of new compounds with antituberculous properties, III.  
Hydrazides and hydrazones of  $\alpha$ -cyanocarbonic acid. *Farmatsiia*, Sofia  
5 no.3:17-20 My-Je '55.

(ACETIC ACID, derivatives,  
cyanoacetic acid hydrazides & hydrazones, ther. of  
tuberc. review)

(TUBERCULOSIS, therapy,  
cyanoacetic acid hydrazides & hydrazones, review)

Country : Bulgaria G-2  
 Category :  
 Abs. Jour : 45844  
 Author : Zhelyazkov, L., Agova, M., and Zikolova, S.  
 Institut. : Bulgarian Institute for Pharmacology  
 Title : The Attempted Synthesis of Isonicotinic Acid  
 Hydrazide  
 Orig Pub. : Trudy Nauch Isledovatel Inst Farmatsiya, 1, 8-11.  
 (1957)  
 Abstract : The authors report a number of improvements which  
 have been made in the synthesis of isonicotinic  
 acid hydrazide (I) by the reaction scheme:

$$C_5H_5N \longrightarrow \gamma-C_5H_4NC_2H_5 \longrightarrow \gamma-C_5H_4NCOOH \longrightarrow$$

$$\gamma-C_5H_4NCOOCH_3 \longrightarrow I \text{ (cf Wibaut, 261, 1941, I, 3078)}$$

The  $C_5H_5N$  and  $(CH_3CO)_2O$  are regenerated in the first stage. The oxidation of  $C_5H_4NC_2H_5$  is

Card: 1/2

BULGARIA / Organic Chemistry--Synthetic organic chemistry

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49491

Author : Zholyazkov, L.; Zikolova, S.; Agova, M.; Zhelyazkov, L.;  
Agova, M.; Zikolova, S.; Mutafcheva, E.

Inst : Bulgarian Institute for Pharmacology

Titlo : Synthesis of Compounds with Possible Antitubercular  
Activity. I. Hydrazides of Some Organic Acids and  
Their Derivatives. II. Hydrazides of Isonicotinyl  
Hydrazide. III. Hydrazides and Hydrazones of  $\alpha$ -  
Cyanocarboxylic Acids

Orig Pub : Trudy Nauch Issledovatel Farmatsiya, 1, 12-15; 15-19;  
19-21 (1957)

Abstract : I. In the course of research on the synthesis of  
compounds with antitubercular activity (ATA), the  
authors have synthesized a number of hydrazides by the

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BULGARIA / Organic Chemistry--Synthetic organic chemistry.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49491

reaction of organic acid esters with  $N_2H_4 \cdot H_2O$  (I) at about  $100^\circ$  or at higher temperatures (the starting acid, code of the corresponding hydrazide in parentheses, yield in %, and mp in  $^\circ C$  are given in that order: isonicotinic (II), 98, 171; nicotinic, 98, 158 - 159;  $C_6H_5COOH$ , 80, 112 - 113; 4- $NO_2C_6H_4COOH$ , 75, 208; 4- $NO_2C_6H_4COOH$ , 75, 220 - 224; 2- $HOC_6H_4COOH$ , 60, 148 - 152; PASK /PASC? (III), 60, 123 - 124;  $C_6H_5SO_3H$ , 70, 100 - 102; 4- $NH_2C_6H_4SO_3H$ , 75, 131; 4- $CH_3CONHC_6H_4SO_3H$ , 74, 177; citrazinic, 56, 215 - 216;  $HSCH_2COOH$  (IV), 70, -. The action of  $C_6H_5CHO$  (V) and 2- $HOC_6H_4CHO$  (VI) on IV gives  $HSCH_2CONHN=CHC_6H_5$  (VII), yield 63%, mp  $170 - 175^\circ$ , and  $HSCH_2CONHN=CHC_6H_4OH-2$  (VIII), yield 70%, mp  $180 - 186^\circ$ . The ATA of III is equal to that of I; the remaining hydrazides have lower activities. VII and VIII were found to have no activity. Apparently the ATA carrier

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BULGARIA / Organic Chemistry--Synthetic organic chemistry.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49491

is not the =NHO group but the molecule as a whole.  
II. The reaction of II with aldehydes or ketones gives a series of isonicotinyll hydrazones. The reaction proceeds in alcoholic or aqueous medium in the presence (or absence) of a small amount of  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  at about  $20^\circ$  or at about  $100^\circ$  (10 - 15 min); at more elevated temperatures the reaction takes 10 - 20 hrs [misprint?]. The starting aldehyde or ketone, the yield in %, and the mp in  $^\circ\text{C}$  are given for the following isonicotinyll hydrazones: camphor, 60, 217; carvone, 70, 142 - 143; perillaldehyde, 35.5, 126 - 130; benzoin, 90, 163; 2-hydroxy- $\alpha$ -naphthoic aldehyde, 98, 255;  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}=\text{CHCOCH}_3$ , 98, 183 - 186;  $\alpha$ -naphthyl- $\beta$ -phenylindone, 20, 223 - 226; antipyrine, 10, 254 - 257;  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ , 50, 171 - 178; triacetoneamine, 98, 186.5; diacetoneamino oxalate, 60,

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BULGARIA / Organic Chemistry--Synthetic organic chemistry.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49491

205; phorone, 50, 189; mosityl oxide, 50, 263 - 264; 4-hydroxycoumarin, 10, 237;  $\alpha$ -galactose, 50, 170 - 173;  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3$ , 96, 140 - 142;  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-COCH}_2\text{CN}$ , 60, 234 - 236;  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ , 50, 253 - 255; 5-nitrofurfural, 98, 250 (docomp); furfural (IX), 90, 214 - 215;  $\alpha$ -glucosyl, 40, 180; VI, 98, 239 - 240; 4- $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHO}$ , 90, 202 - 203; acetone (X), 70, 160 - 161;  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-COCH}_3$ , 98, 174; 4- $\text{CH}_2\text{-CONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHO}$  (XI), 97, 278 - 281; V, 90, 199;  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ , 91, 176 - 178; cyclohexanone (XII), 90, 174; enanthic aldehyde, 70, 99 - 102; vanillin, 90, 222 - 225. 4- $\text{CNCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-NNHCOC}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}\cdot\text{HCl}$  has also been synthesized in yields of 87% (mp 279 - 280°). Two of the above isonicotinyl hydrazones have shown good results during clinical tests. III. Hydrazones have been synthesized by the reaction of aldehydes and ketones with  $\text{RCH}(\text{CN})\text{-CONHNH}_2$  (XIII), prepared

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BULGARIA / Organic Chemistry--Synthetic organic chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimya, No 14, 1959, No. 49491

from I and  $\text{RCH}(\text{CN})\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ . The reaction of  $\text{CNCHNaCOOC}_2\text{H}_5$  and  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$  in xylene (reflux for about 10 hrs) gives  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CN})\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$  in yields of 50%.  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}(\text{CN})\text{CONH}_2$ , mp  $75^\circ$ , and  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CN})\text{CONHNH}_2$ , mp  $127 - 128^\circ$ , have also been prepared. The starting aldehyde or ketone and the R group in XIII, and the mp in  $^\circ\text{C}$  of the hydrazone are listed in that order for the following hydrazones: XII, H, 128; XI, H, 226 (decomp); VI,  $\text{CH}_3$ , 212 - 214; IX,  $\text{CH}_3$ , 153 - 156; X,  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$ , 109; V,  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$ , 158 - 160; VI,  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$ , 146; the ATA of the hydrazones obtained are lower than the ATA of II. --  
V. Skorodumov

Card 5/5



Country : Bulgaria G-2  
Category :  
Aba. Jour : 45864  
Author : Zhelyazkov, L. and Agova, M.  
Institut. : Bulgarian Institute for Pharmacology  
Title : New Synthesis of 2-Amino-4-Methylpyrimidine  
Orig Pub. : Trudy Nauch Isledovatel Inst Farmatsiya, 1, 32-34  
(1957)  
Abstract : 2-amino-4-methylpyrimidine (I) can be prepared  
by the condensation of methyl- $\beta$ -chlorovinyl-  
ketone (II) and guanidine. 55 mols of guanidine  
rhodanide and 0.05 mol II are heated 30 min at  
100°, a solution of 1.27 gms Na in 40 ml CH<sub>3</sub>OH  
is added dropwise to the hot mixture, the re-  
sulting mixture is heated an additional 30 min  
at 100°, filtered, the CH<sub>3</sub>OH is distilled off,  
the residue is made alkaline with 10% NaOH,  
and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> is used to extract the I, yield 25%,  
mp 157-158°.  
D. Vitkovskiy

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : Bulgaria n-17  
CATEGORY :  
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 87566  
AUTHOR : Zhelyazkov, L.; Agova, M.; Petkova, Ye.; \*  
INST. : Scientific Research Institute of Pharmacy  
TITLE : Synthesis of 5,6-Dimethyl-Benzimidazole  
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N.-1. in-t farmatsiya, '1957, 1, 50-51  
ABSTRACT : A synthesis has been effected for 5,6-dimethylbenzimidazole (MP 202-203°, yield 80%), used as predecessor in the biosynthesis of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>. A method has been developed for the chloromethylation of p-nitrotoluene with symmetrical dichlorodimethyl ether, which has strongly toxic properties, without isolation of the latter from the sulfuric acid reaction mixture. -- From authors' summary.  
CARD: \* Bikova, N.; Levi, Sh.  
209

BULGARIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46809

or  $\alpha$  - aminopyridine with I in the presence of soda.  
A substance, the oxalate of which carbonizes without  
melting, is forming of 2-amino-4-methylazol under the  
same cinditions. Only II is an antituberculosis mean.

Card 2/2

BULGARIA/Organic Chemistry Synthetic Organic Chemistry

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81637.

Author : Ivanov Ch , Jelyaskov L , Dodova M , Agova M.

Inst : AN Bulgaria.

Title : The Preparation of Nitrofuran Substitutes Having Possible Antitubercular Activity.

Orig Pub: Dokl. Bolg AN, 1957, 10, No 4, 313-316

Abstract: In search of new preparations which possess anti-tubercular activity, there were obtained: 5-nitofurfurylidene salicylhydrazine, yield 80.3%, m.p. 246-250°C. (with decomposition; from alcohol); 5-nitrofurfurylidene benzylcyanoacetyl hydrazine, yield 64%, m.p. 181-185°C. (with decomposition; from alcohol), and 5-nitrofurfurylidene isonicotynoyl hydrazine (I). It was demonstrated that cyanoacetyl

Card : 1/2

BULGARIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81668

Author : Zhelyazkov L., Zikolova Sv., Agova M.

Inst :

Title : The Synthesis of Compounds With Prospective Anti-tubercular Activity. III. Hydrazides and Hydrazones

Orig Pub: Khimiya i industriya (Belg.), 1958, 30, No 1, 14-17

Abstract: In the search of new antitubercular compounds, the hydrazide of 2,6-dioxyisonicotinic acid was obtained, m p. 215-216°C., which was converted into isonicotinoyl hydrazones (INH) by the condensation with carbonyl compounds (CC); Given are CC and m.p. in °C. of the corresponding INH: (α-galactose, 170-173°C., diacetone alcohol, 140-142°C ; 5-nitrofurfurol, 250 (decomposition); Karvon, 142-143; perillaldehyde, 126-130;

Card : 1/2

AGOVA, M.

Deuteration in organic chemistry. Khim i industriia 35 no.1:  
23-28 '63.

ZHENIAZKOV, L.; AGOVA, N.

Synthesis of some 1,2-substituted imidazolines. Pt. 1. Trud Khim-  
farmatsev inst 4:3-4 '63.

ACC NR: AP6031666

SOURCE CODE: UR/0216/66/000/005/0760/0766

AUTHOR: Gol'din, M. I.; Agoyeva, N. V.; Tumanova, V. A.

ORG: Institute of Microbiology, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute microbiologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Use of a method of studying virus inclusions in tissue culture and isolated plant cell experiments designed to investigate interactions between viruses and their host plants

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 5, 1966, 760-766

TOPIC TAGS: plant physiology, plant injury, plant disease, host plant, virus, plant disease virus, virus inclusion, *PLANT METABOLISM, PLANT MORPHOLOGY*

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted to determine to what degree and under what conditions the study of viral inclusions in plant cells facilitates analysis of host cell-virus particle relationships, both in tissue cultures and in individual cells. Kazakh-strain TMV inclusions were found in 50% of the cells of tested calluses and, on the average, in every fifth cell of callus sections. Thus, frequency, abundance, and diversity of the kinds of inclusions in the cellular cytoplasm and nucleus may be useful indicators for use in long-term

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UDC: 632.3



ACC NR: AP6031666

tissue culture studies. However, viral inclusions in tissue culture cells possess unique properties. Iwanovskiy crystals are retained for long periods in dead tissue-culture cells. Inclusions of K-strain TMV were found not only in individual tissue culture cells, but also outside the cells in the nutrient, where they presumably can survive and multiply. Factors such as cytoplasmic density appear to have as much influence on inclusion formation as the number of virus particles. Long-term *in vitro* observations of callus cells containing viral inclusions suggest that in some cases these formations directly interfere with cell activity. Large aggregates of pointed or circular viral inclusions of Kazakh-strain TMV can congest the endoplasmic reticulum, thus impairing normal intracellular metabolism. One advantage of this method is that tissues can be studied grossly and do not have to be prepared for electron microscopy. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

[W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 16Nov65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

AGRACHEV, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MORGULIS, P.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Approximate determination of the time required to put a marine diesel into reverse. Sudostroenie 27 no.9:30-36 S '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Marine diesel engines)

AGRACHEV, G. I.

Effect of phrenico-alcoholization and thoracoplasty on the heart in pulmonary tuberculosis; electrocardiographic findings. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no.4:65-70 July-Aug 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Candidate Medical Science. 2. Of Moscow Oblast Scientific Research Tuberculosis Institute (Director -- Prof. F. V. Shebanov).

AGRACHEV, G.I.

~~SECRET~~  
Certain peculiarities of physical and electrocardiographic examination  
of the heart in pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no.4:  
45-53 July-Aug 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Of Moscow Oblast Scientific-Research Tuberculosis Institute (Director  
-- Prof. F. V. Shebanov).

ПОИСКОВЫЕ  
ASEYEV, D.D., professor; BERLIN, I.I., professor; VOZNESENSKIY, A.N., professor; SOROKIN, I.E., professor; UGRYUMOV, B.P., professor; TCPCHAN, A.B., professor; AGAPKIN, I.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; AGRACHEV, G.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; AL'TSHULER, N.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; BRENNZON, Ya.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ZORIN, Ye.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KOROVIINA, Yu.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KOSITSKIY, G.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MANDEL'SHTAM, F.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MOGHALOVA, T.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; OBLOGINA, Ye.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; PATSKHVEROVA, A.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; FOKOTILOV, K.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ROZANOVA, M.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SAKHAROV, A.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; YASHCHENKO, T.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

"Tuberculosis"; handbook for physicians edited by Z.A. Lebedeva and N.A. Shmelev. Reviewed by D.D. Azeev and others. Probl. tub. 34 no.2: 76-80 Mr-Ap '56. (MLR 9:8)

(TUBERCULOSIS) (LEBEDEVA, Z.A.) (SHMELEV, N.A.)

AGRACHEV, G.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Electrocardiographic features of pulmonary heart disease during tuberculosis [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 35 no.2:53-61 '57. (MLBA 10:6)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberkuleznogo instituta (i.o. dir. N.P.Gurskiy, zam. dir. po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D.Aseyev).

(PULMONARY HEART DISEASE, compl.

tuberc., pulm., ECG changes (Rus))

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, compl.

pulm. heart dis., ECG changes (Rus))

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in various dis.

pulm. heart dis. in tuberc. (Rus))

KOSITSKIY, G.I.; AGRACHEV, G.I.; VYSOKOVA, T.M.; KALANDADZE, Z.F.; KIDANOVA, Z.S.

Disorders of respiratory and circulatory function in chronic fibrous-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis and their pathogenesis. Probl. tub. 38 no.3:75-83 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. V.F.Chernyshev, zamestitel' direktora po nauke - prof. D.D.Aseyev).  
(TUBERCULOSIS) (RESPIRATORY ORGANS--DISEASES)  
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

AGRACHEV, G.I.; KIDANOVA, Z.S.

Dynamics of electrocardiographic changes following major chest surgery in tuberculosis. Probl.tub. no.6:79-86 '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz elektrokardiograficheskogo kabineta Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR dir. V.F. Chernyshev, zam.dir. po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D. Aseyev).

(TUBERCULOSIS)

(LUNGS--SURGERY)



RCZANOVA, M. D., doktor med. nauk; AGRACHEV, G. I., kand. med. nauk;  
VYSOKOVA, T. M., kand. med. nauk; KIDANOVA, Z. S.; MIRONOV, F. F.

Effect of exercise therapy on the functional state of adolescents  
with pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl. tub. 40 no.5:56-63 '62.  
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberku-  
leza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - kandidat medi-  
tsinskikh nauk V. F. Chernyshev, zam. dir. po nauchnoy chasti -  
prof. D. D. Aseyev).

(TUBERCULOSIS) (EXERCISE THERAPY)

AGRACHEV, G.I., kand. med. nauk

Electrocardiography with a physical load as a method of detecting latent myocardial pathology in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl. tuberk. 41 no.4:14-21 '63  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza ( dir. - kand. med. nauk T.P.Mochalova, zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D.Aseyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

VYSOKOVA, T.M., kand.med.nauk; AGRACHEV, G.I., kand.med.nauk; KIDANOVA, Z.S.;  
SOLDATOV, V.Ye., kand.med.nauk

Functional state of respiratory organs and the cardiovascular  
system in patients with fibrocavernous pulmonary tuberculosis.

Probl. tub. 42 no.3:13-18 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Otdeleniye funktsional'noy diagnostiki i fizicheskikh metodov  
lecheniya (rukovoditel' S.R.Lachinyan) i 3-ye terapevticheskoye  
otdeleniye (rukovoditel' - prof. I.E.Sorkin) Moskovskogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (direktor - T.P.Mochalova;  
zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D.Aseyev)  
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

AGRACHEV, G. S.

Mechanical Engineering

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Gear Drive of an Electric Tractor With a Multispeed Asynchronous Motor." Cand Tech Sci, Joint Sci Council of All-Union Sci Res Inst of Mechanization of Agriculture (VIN) and All-Union Sci Res Inst of Electrification of Agriculture (VIESKh), 6 Apr 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 25 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

*Full name*  
AGRACHEV, I.I.

*0- 11/1952*

4982. RATIONAL SCHEMES FOR DISTRICT HEATING OF LARGE TOWNS AND INDUSTRIAL CENTRES. Melent'ev, L.S. Agrachev, I.I. Levental, G.B. and Michurina, K.I. (Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk) (Bull. Acad. Sci. stations are sited in towns to serve areas of 6 to 7 km radius. An analysis of the problem points to future stations being larger (150 to 200 MW turbines), sited 30 to 50 km and more outside the towns, with their heating sides connected in parallel with stations in the towns and with ~~other~~ other out of town stations. Stations would supply water at 170 to 180°C. generally on the single pipe system in which after heating the water is used for domestic hot water supply etc., and then runs to waste. no.4, 1952.

AGRACHEV, I. I.

AID P - 2404

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/2 Pub. 26 - 3/33

Authors : Melent'yev, L. A., Prof. and Agrachev, I. I.

Title : Single pipeline system of heat supply to cities and industry

Periodical : Elek sta 5, 8-13, My 1955

Abstract : The possibility of a single pipeline system is discussed in detail. A schematic diagram showing the eventual layout of a heat and electric power plant with new type turbines is presented. The problem of a heat network is discussed and the construction underway, of an experimental automatic pumping station for hot water in Leningrad is mentioned. The operational conditions and safety of the new system are discussed with graphs and tables. The single pipeline heat supply is also recommended for possible financial savings. In conclusion, the author strongly recommends additional research on the problem. Eight diagrams.

AGRACHEV, I.I.

Selecting parameters for long-distance heat transmission piping.  
Trudy LIEI no.12:128-134 1956. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Nauchnyy sotrudnik Leningradskoy laboratorii Energeticheskogo  
instituta Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Heating pipes)

1. AGRACHEV, S.I. GORNSHTEYN, K.F.
2. USSR (600)
3. Liver
4. Application of the thymol-veronal test to liver function tests in children.  
Pediatriia No. 5 - 1952

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



AGRACHEV, S.I.

Disturbance of liver function in pneumonia in children. *Pediatriya*  
'53, No.1, 15-20. (MLRA 6:5)  
(CA 47 no.16:8228 '53)

1. 1st. Med. Inst., Moscow.

AGRACHEVA, N. D.

SOV/20-128-6-771

17 (4, 10)  
AUTHORS:

Shabadash, A. L., Zelikina, T. I.,  
Agracheva, N. D.

TITLE:

Cytochemical Changes in Nucleoproteins of Nerve Cells in  
Mammals Observed at Early Stages of Radiation Injuries

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 6, pp 1290-1293  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The changes in ribonucleoproteins (RNP) in the central nervous system of mammals have caused reactive processes which are not comprehended by the usual pathologic-histological methods (Refs 16-19). The investigation of the physicochemical properties of mitochondria with a simultaneous consideration of their morphology proved to be most promising. Until recently, most investigators had represented the opinion that the nervous system is radioresistant (Refs 23, 26 et al), which has, however, more and more been refuted lately (Refs 1, 2, 6, 8, 21, 24). The authors irradiated once, with a dose of 1000 r, white rats on a  $\gamma$ -plant according to A. V. Bibergal' et al (Ref 3). After 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 3.5, 4, 5, 6 and 24 hours, the rats were totally fixed by an injection into the blood vessels and treated according to A. L. Shabadash's method (Refs 16-

Card 1/4

Cytochemical Changes in Nucleoproteins of Nerve Cells SOV/20-128-6-55/63  
in Mammals Observed at Early Stages of Radiation Injuries

for determining the RNP (dyeing with methylene blue at different pH-values). Very acid pH-values of the isoelectric points (IEP) of the mitochondria and of the tigroids in afferent ganglionic neurons, as compared with similar indices of motoneurons of the spinal cord, and of the neurons of the cerebral hemispheres, were characteristic of normal (control-) rats (Table 1). Histochemical changes in the IEP of the RNP in mitochondria, in the tigroid and cytoplasm, showed - after one single total- $\gamma$ -irradiation - sharp disturbances (characteristic of each neuron category) of the physicochemical state of nucleoproteins of the cytoplasm and of the organoids (Table 2). The quantitatively biggest changes were detected in the mitochondria of the afferent cells, followed - in decreasing order - by the shifting in the mitochondria of the motoneurons of the 4th, 3rd and 5th layers of the cerebral cortex, in the tigroid of the motoneurons, and finally in the tigroid of the cells of the cerebral cortex. The most considerable changes in RNP were determined in structures which normally have low IEP. As had been proved before (Refs 16-20), basic dyes are bound by RNP thanks to the free phosphoric acid groups, and their ✓

Card 2/4

Cytochemical Changes in Nucleoproteins of Nerve Cells      SOV/20-128-6-55/63  
in Mammals Observed at Early Stages of Radiation Injuries

ASSOCIATION:      Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute  
of Biological Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED:      April 29, 1959, by L. S. Shtern, Academician      ✓

SUBMITTED:      April 7, 1959

Card 4/4

SHABADASH, A.L.; ZELIKINA, T.I.; AGRACHEVA, N.D.

Cytochemical changes in the mammalian nervous system following  
local X irradiation; preliminary report. Radiobiologia 1 no.1:  
42-44 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

88578

S/020/61/136/001/035/037  
BC16/B052

21 6300

AUTHORS: Shabadash, A. L., Zelikina, T. I., and Agracheva, N. D.

TITLE: Cytochemical Reactions of Ribonucleoproteids of Mitochondria and the Tigroid of Nerve Cells Within the First Minutes After Exposure to Gamma Rays

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 1, pp. 222-225

TEXT: The authors continued analyzing the role of the central nervous system in the "radiation reaction" of white rats. In Refs. 1 - 3, they had proved that already 30 minutes after one single exposure to  $\gamma$ -rays, the stimulus threshold of neurons in the central nervous system of mammals is disturbed by considerable histochemical changes. In this paper, the authors attempted to explain the shortest period of time necessary for the occurrence of physicochemical disturbances in the neuron structure, which can be registered by their methods. Studies on the isoelectric point (i.e.p.) of ribonucleoproteids (RNP) in the organoids of nerve cells showed that fundamental changes are by no means early processes of damage, but very early biological processes similar to the damage of blood-forming

Card 1/3

Cytochemical Reactions of Ribonucleoproteids of Mitochondria and the Tigroid of Nerve Cells Within the First Minutes After Exposure to Gamma Rays

88578  
S7020/61/136/001/035/037  
BC16/B052

organs. They are exactly located in concrete structures. The experimental conditions are described in Ref. 2. The radiation intensity was 100 r/min, and the exposure time was 10 min for a dose of 1000 r. The changes of i.e.p. were determined from the intensity of selective sorption of methylene blue as dependent on the pH of the medium. The earliest changes in the nervous cells occur in i.e.p. shifts of the RNP of their mitochondria and tigroid clumps in alkaline direction. Table 1 gives the quantitative changes of i.e.p. in the last-mentioned organoids of various categories of neurons within 1, 5, 10, 12, 17, 30, 40, 50, and 60 min. Hence, the authors found that the largest i.e.p. shifts are characteristic of mitochondria of afferent ganglionic cells. A similar shift is also characteristic of the RNP of mitochondria of the fourth layer of the cerebral cortex (parietal region). Only physico-chemical characteristics are considerably disturbed, whereas the morphological ones remain unchanged. Within the first minutes, the above shifts differed in mitochondria and tigroid. Hence, the authors conclude that not the participation of RNP in any structure is decisive for the extent and moment of the shift, but the

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88578

Cytochemical Reactions of Ribonucleoproteids of Mitochondria and the Tigroid of Nerve Cells Within the First Minutes After Exposure to Gamma Rays

S/020/61/136/001/035/037  
B016/B052

total characteristics of the symplex concerned, which differ in mitochondria and tigroid. The i.e.p. characteristic of a structure in normal state, however, may be used as sensitivity index for ionizing radiation. The dynamic specialization of large sections of the central nervous system characterizes the original cytochemical properties of nerve cells. Hence, cytochemical indices may serve as standard characteristics for a classification into concrete neutron categories. In the authors' view, the i.e.p. shift in alkaline direction is a protective mechanism. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 13 references: 11 Soviet and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biophysics, Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: July 25, 1960, by L. S. Shtern, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1960

Card 3/3



AGRACHEVA, N. D.

SESSION II-5-7: Response of Brain and Nerve

(6)  
Cytochemical Analysis of Cells of the Central Nervous System in the Latent Period of Radiation Damage

A. L. Shabatash, T. I. Zepkina and N. D. Agracheva

The cytochemical investigation of ribonucleoprotein (by the method of Shabatash) showed that even during the first minute following the total-body irradiation of white male mice (I D<sub>50</sub>) there were considerable shifts in the isoelectric point (IEP) of the mitochondria of the afferent neurons and brain cortex cells. The alkaline shift of IEP increases also during the subsequent 20 min (by 1.0 to 1.4 pH units) and is maintained for several days. The curve of the quantitative indices of deviation from the mean standard is wavy; during the first hours one notes several peaks; at 24 hr a plateau, which passes gradually into the standard level at 48 hr; there follows another rise, with a maximum during the 4th day, while during the period of clinical manifestations one observes a complex alteration of IEP deviations in the alkaline and acid directions. It is known that the electro-colloidal changes of ribonucleoproteins substantially alter the reaction between the mitochondrial enzymes and their substrates; this, in turn, distorts the metabolism and the functioning of the most important neuron categories; cytochemical shifts are more marked than visible disturbances in the microstructure of organelles. The screening of the head or trunk shows that the observed physico-chemical changes are the sum of direct radiation effects on the central nervous system and of the distance (including the reflex) processes. The 'latent period' of radiation damage of mammals virtually does not exist since the cytochemical 'pathology' of the neuron mitochondria is revealed permanently and predetermines the disturbance of normal correlations of the entire body. When radiation illness is in full swing, distinct damage to the neuron mitochondria in the higher trophic centres of the hypothalamus can be seen.

*Institute of Biological Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow*

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,  
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

SHABDASH, A.G.; AGRACHEVA, N.D.; ZEMEKINA, T.I.

Periodicity of cytochemical changes in the ribonucleoproteins  
in the cells of the central nervous system in the latent period  
and in the initial stage of the clinical appearance of radiation  
injury. Radiobiologia 2 no.1:105-114 Ja '62 (MIRA 18:1)

SHABADASH, A.L.; ZELIKINA, T.I.; AGRACHEVA, N.D.

Cytochemical indications of inhibited states of cells of the  
central nervous system in mammals. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.3:657-  
660 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno  
akademikom I.S.Beritashvili.  
(MITOCHONDRIA) (INHIBITION)

SHABADASH, A.L. (Moskva, G-151, pr. Kutuzova, 24, kv. 114); ZELIKINA, T.I.  
(Moskva, Butyrskaya ul., 84, kv. 1; AGRACHEVA, N.D. (Moskva 2,  
Truzhenikov per., 4, kv. 18)

Cytology and cytochemistry of ribonucleoproteins in mitochondria and tigroid of the cells of the central nervous system during the latent period of radiation sickness.  
Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 44 no. 2:3-9 F '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Moskva).

SHABADASH, A. L.; ZELIKINA, T. I.; AGRACHEVA, N. D.

Cytochemical characteristics of ribonucleoproteids and the  
deoxyribonucleoprotein complex in the nucleolus of nerve cells.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 2:445-447 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno  
akademikom A. N. Belozerskim.

2817 Agracheva, O.V.

Vgizaniye zvuka na vslovnyye refleksy. Vyrabotannyye v chelovekama tsvetovyye razdrazhiteli nadboragovykh yarkostey. M., 1954. 17 s. 20 sm. (Akad. med. nauk SSSR). 100 KXZ. B. ts. -- (54-55250)

AGRACHEVA, R-A.

Application of Waelz process to Karabash (Russia) copper-zinc ores and mixed concentrates. A. N. VOIARKH, R. A. AGRACHEVA AND N. G. SEREBRNNIKOVA. *Third issue Metal* 1932, 322-40. The applicability of the Waelz process to the ores of the Karabash district was investigated. The complex ores contain sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tennantite, pyrite and other minerals, the av. analysis being: Cu 3.4%, Zn 3.7%, Pb 0.2-0.5%, As 0.2-0.9%, Fe 31-40%, Au 13-66 g per ton, Ag 1.2-1.9 g per ton and S 41-46%. Because of the low Zn content of the ores the direct application of the Waelz process was not justified, and, therefore, the concentration of these ores was investigated with the aim of producing a Cu-Zn concentrate, since the selective flotation did not give satisfactory results. The av. metal content of the concentrates was: Cu 12-15%, Zn 20-23%, Pb 0.7-2.5%, As 0.7-2.2%, Fe 20-30%, Au 66-110 g per ton, Ag 4-10 g per ton, and S 35-40%. The recovery in flotation was Cu and Zn 90-95%, Au and Ag 70%. Expts. showed that volatilization of Zn concentrates. With unroasted concentrates erosion of furnace walls was considerable, and the Zn volatilization was not as good as with roasted ores. In the case application of the Waelz process the volatilization of not less than 95% of Zn is expected. The Zn oxide contains some Pb and As, although most of the As (85%) is volatilized in roasting. The furnace temp. need not be above 1100°. The residue obtained from treating roasted concentrates consists mainly of metallic Cu (16-20%), and Fe and its oxides, mainly magnetite (total Fe 37-44%). The Fe oxides can be reduced, and the product consisting almost entirely of Cu and Fe may be obtained. By remelting, this product can be separated into Cu, containing some Fe, and cupiferous Fe. The residue may also be treated together with Cu mats in a converter, or can be smelted together with Cu concentrates. The coal consumption is about 40% of the weight of the roasted concentrate. H. N. DASHKOV.

AGRACHEVA, R.A.

CA

Smelting of Ural copper-zinc concentrates in the form of briquets. A. N. Volkil and R. A. Agracheva. *Trininsk Metall.* 1933, No. 4, 68-72. — Expts. were made to det. the feasibility of economic extrn. of both Cu and Zn by smelting the Cu-Zn concentrates without selective flotation. The concentrates contained Cu 12, Zn 9.88 and Fe 31.11%. Two methods were used to obtain (1) mat, slag and Zn oxide and (2) metallic Cu, slag and Zn oxide. By the use of the first method 92-5% of Zn and 96-8% of Cu were recovered. The second method gave 90-2% recovery of Zn and 98-8.5% of Cu. The consumption of coal was 15-20% of the charge in the first method and 15% in the second. Smelting of concentrates agglomerated with coal gave less satisfactory results, which, however, can be improved by blowing pulverized coal into the molten slag.

B. N. Daniloff

ASB 554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



AGRACHEVA, R.-A.

*ca*

9

A study of chemical equilibria in melts (mat and slag).  
 A. N. Vol'skii and P. A. Agracheva. *Tsvetnii Metall.*  
 1935, No. 3, 92-114. 1. *Dissociation pressure of sulfides*  
*in molten slags.*—On the basis of theoretical analysis of  
 equil. between mat and slag the authors show the impor-  
 tance for theoretical metallurgy of detns. of the relation  
 between the dissoen. pressures of sulfides and oxides and  
 their conen. in their melts. Exptl. methods developed  
 for detg. dissoen. pressures of sulfides are described in  
 detail. The relation between the dissoen. pressures of  
 Ag<sub>2</sub>S and FeS and their conen. in their solns. (molten)  
 in Cu<sub>2</sub>S were detd. The dissoen. pressures of sulfides are  
 considerably lowered as their conen. in the melt decrease.  
 The mass action const. for the reaction of dissoen. of sul-  
 fides in melts does not remain const., but is a function of  
 conen. of these sulfides in the melt, and is decreased as the  
 conen. decreases. 2. *Dissociation pressures of oxides*  
*dissolved in molten slags.*—The relation between dissoen.  
 pressure of FeO and its conen. in molten slags was detd.

9 With decreasing conen. of oxide of a given metal in molten  
 slag the equil. conen. of CO<sub>2</sub> in the mixts. of CO and CO<sub>2</sub>  
 decreases. When oxides of 2 metals of different affinities  
 for O are present in slags, different conen. of these oxides  
 are required to produce equal dissoen. pressures. The  
 conen. is greater for the metal of greater affinity for O.  
 When this condition of equal dissoen. pressures is realized  
 both metals will be reduced simultaneously. This ex-  
 plains, for example, the reduction of Fe in the reduction  
 smelting of Cu, Pb, Ni and Sn ores, in spite of the fact

that certain amts. of Cu, Pb, Ni and Sn remain unreduced,  
 although these metals possess lower affinity for O than the  
 Fe. B. N. Daniloff

ASH-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	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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SOV/180-59-3-8/43

AUTHORS: Agracheva, R.A., Vol'skiy, A.N. and Yegorov, A.M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of a Method of Treating Lead Sulphide Concentrates by the Application of Ferrichloride Solutions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 37-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The thermodynamics of the interactions between sulphides and chlorides of heavy metals in aqueous solutions is worked out. Results are given in Table 1. The thermodynamics of the processes between chlorides and sulphides of different metals was also examined and results given in table 2. An experimental investigation was carried out on the dissociation of sulphides of heavy metals by ferrichlorides. Results (table 3) show that galena, chalcocite, silver sulphide and covellite are easily decomposed; pyrrhotite, marmatite and chalcopyrite are slowly decomposed; but pyrites are unaffected. Experiments were carried out on a lead concentrate containing 63.77 Pb, 2.56 Cu, 5.4 Zn, 4.73 Fe, 17.36 S, 0.59 SiO<sub>2</sub>, 1.06 H<sub>2</sub>O and 4.48% remainder. The results for two temperatures (60 and 80°C) and two times (90 and 120 minutes) are given in Table 4 ( $q^{\circ}$  = degree of

Card 1/2

SOV/180-59-3-8/43

Investigation of a Method of Treating Lead Sulphide Concentrates by  
the Application of Ferrichloride Solutions

extraction). Results of further experiments on a more complex mixture are given in Table 5. The extraction of lead is greater than 99%. The method of treating lead concentrates is thus: treatment with iron ferrichloride solution which converts  $PbS$  to  $PbCl_2$ , leaching with a solution saturated with  $CaCl_2$  and  $NaCl$  and electrolytic extraction of  $Pb$  from the solution. Experiments on purification of the anolyte showed that copper is almost completely precipitated by lead sulphide (Table 6,  $q$  = degree of precipitation) but precipitation of zinc is very slow (Table 8) and this method is unsatisfactory. There are 8 tables and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

SUBMITTED: April 26, 1958

Card 2/2

AGRACHEVA, R.A.; VOL'SKIY, A.N.

Treatment of lead sulfide concentrates with ferric chloride.  
Sbor. nauch. trud. GINTSVETMET no.33:26-33 '60. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Lead sulfide) (Hydrometallurgy)

VOL'SKIY, A.N. (Moskva); AGRACHEVA, R.A. (Moskva); SERGIYEVSKAYA, Ye.M.  
(Moskva)

Efficient analysis of nickel compounds in waste slags from the  
smelting of nickel. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i gor.  
delo no.4:70-80 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

VOL'SKIY, A.N. (Moskva); AGRACHEVA, R.A. (Moskva); SERGIYEVSKAYA, D.M.  
(Moskva)

Effect of the composition of waste nickel slag on the content  
of nickel in them. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.4:52-57  
Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

AGRAONOVA, I. D.

COND. CHEMICAL SCI.

"New Method of Obtaining Salvarsan and Certain Questions of Its Structure." Sub 25 Dec 51, All-Union Sci Res Chemicopharmaceutical Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55



USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 19/40

Authors : Kraft, M. Ya.; Agracheva, E. B.; and Sytina, E. N.

Title : New method for the synthesis of polymer homologues of salvarsan

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/2, 259-260, Nov 11, 1954

Abstract : A new method for the derivation of salvarsan polymer homologues from the reduction of 3-amino-4-hydroxyphenylarsinic acid with zinc powder, is introduced. The value of the iodine constant indicated that this new method of reduction offers high-molecular salvarsan of approximately the same quality as is usually obtained when hypophosphorous acid is used as a reducing agent. The iodine constant of salvarsan cannot be reduced by using small amounts of zinc powder, the salvarsan yield is reduced but the iodine constant remains unchanged. Methods of synthesizing less polymerized salvarsanes are shown. Six references 3-German; 2-USA and 1-USSR (1912-1949).

Institution : The S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Scientific Research Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute

Presented by: Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, June 11, 1954

USSR/ Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 22/52

Authors : Kraft, M. Ya., and Agracheva, E. B.

Title : The structure of salvarsan and its molecular weight

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/2, 279-282, Jan 11, 1955

Abstract : Data are presented regarding the chemical structure and molecular weight of salvarsan (drug for protozoan infections). It was found that the viscosity of a salvarsan solution depends upon the magnitude of the molecular weight and not upon the causes connected with the control of the solution. The molecular weight of salvarsan was determined by studying the hydrolysis of high molecular salvarsan in the presence of HCl. Six references: 1 USA; 1 French; 1 German and 3 USSR (1920-1954). Tables.

Institution : The S. Ordzhonikidze All Union Scientific Research Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute

Presented by : Academician A. N. Mesmeyanov, June 16, 1954

SMIRNOV, Ye.A.; AGRACHEVA, Ye.B.

Compounds with two electron-donor systems. Part 7: Phenomena of the chromaticity of N-(phenylglycyl)-O-(4-nitrocinnamoyl)-1,4-aminonaphthol. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.3:559-563 Mr '65.  
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

BOGOSLOVSKIY, B.M. [deceased]; AGRACHEVA, Ye.B.

Investigations in the field of benzalazine and its derivatives.  
Part 2: Asymmetric derivatives of benzalazine, their preparation  
and properties. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 4  
no. 2:275-279 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut. Kafedra organicheskoy  
khimii.

(Benzaldehyde)

SMIRNOV, Ye.A.; AGRACHEVA, Ye.B.

Separated chromophoric systems. Part 31. Phenomena of color in the derivatives of N-phenylaminoethyl ester of p-nitrobenzoic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 35 no.12:2115-2119 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut. Submitted December 25, 1964.

AGRAMOV, S.K.; SEMENOV, M.P.; CHALISHCHEV, A.M.[deceased]; DUBROVSKIY, V.V.,  
inzhener, redaktor; SAFONOV, P.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; TOKER,  
A.M., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Impounding underground water] Vodozabory podzemnykh vod. Izd. 2-oe,  
perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1956.  
255 p. (MIRA 9:9)  
(Water, Underground)



SOLODKIY, Fedor Timofeyevich; AGRANAT, Asne Lazarevna; SOKOLOV, T.D.,  
redaktor; SVETLAJEVA, A.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHITS, V.P.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Production of chlorophyll-carotin paste from pine needles] Proizvod-  
stvo khvoynoi khlorofillo-karotinovoi pasty. Moskva, Gos. lesbumizdat,  
1956. 29 p. (MLRA 9:10)  
(Chlorophyll) (Carotens) (Ointments)



Abstracts of papers. P. T. Solodki and A. I. ...  
Abstract. U.S.S.R. 105,500, May 26, 1957. The sq.  
text. (cf. preceding abstr.) is of the type ... in which

2

AGRANAT, A.L.

How modern methods of processing sulfate soap affect its  
phytosterol content. Trudy LTA no.87:91-102 '59. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Soap) (Phytosterols)

AGRANAT, A. L., Cand Tech Sci -- <sup>revision of</sup> "Working out a method for  
~~the~~ <sup>producing</sup> obtaining phytosterin from sulphate soap and <sup>meditation</sup> ~~an~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~explana-~~  
~~tion~~ of the possibility of applying <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ given method in  
the cellulose sulphate industry of <sup>the</sup> USSR." Len, 1961. (Min  
of Higher and Sec Spec Ed RSFSR. Len Order of Lenin Forestry  
Eng Acad im S. M. Kirov) (KL, 8-61, 240)

- 193 -

- 192 -

ACC NR: AP7002615 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/060/023/019/0130

INVENTOR: Golovko, V. Ya.; Spektor, L. A.; Agranat, A. R.; Mezhaikov, V. P.;  
Khodorchenko, A. S.; Olifir, V. P.

ORG: None

TITLE: A radial plunger pump. Class 59, No. 189314 [announced by the Gorlovka  
Machine Building Plant im. S. M. Kirov (Gorlovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 129-130

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic pump, fluid friction

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a radial plunger pump with a rotating  
cylinder block. The pump is designed for operation as a high-efficiency submerged  
unit by eliminating oil friction in the rotating components. The cylinder block is  
enclosed in a chamber with two vent holes, one to permit escape of the oil from the  
chamber under the effect of centrifugal forces, and the other to prevent the formation  
of a vacuum in the chamber by communicating with the atmosphere.

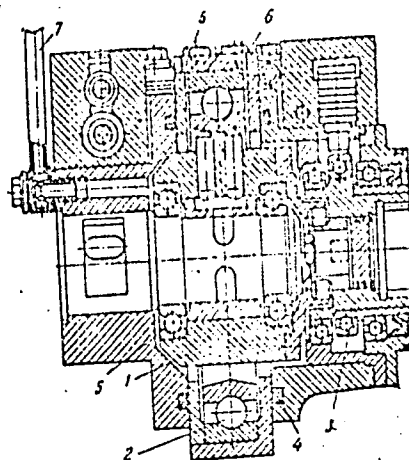
Card 1/2

UDC: 621.653-728

0930

2733

ACC NR: AP7002615



1--rotor; 2--bearing; 3--shaft; 4--seal; 5--chamber; 6--hole for escaping oil;  
7--hole communicating with the atmosphere

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 16Dec64

Card 2/2

26119-66

ACC NR: AP6012443 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0359/65/000/005/0139/0145

AUTHOR: Lysyak, N. K. (Aspirant); ~~Agranat, A. I.~~ (Senior research associate); 25  
Solodkiy, F. T. (Docent, Candidate of technical sciences) B

ORG: Special Laboratory for Utilization of Living Tree Elements, Leningrad Forestry Engineering Academy (Problemnaya Laboratoriya po ispol'zovaniyu zhivyykh elementov dereva Leningradskoy lesotekhnicheskoy akademii)

TITLE: Investigation of the nonsaponifiable fraction of the resinous material in coniferous needles. Report I

SOURCE: IVUZ. Lesnoy zhurnal, no. 5, 1965, 139-145

TOPIC TAGS: soap, wood chemical product, vitamin, chlorophyll, resin

ABSTRACT: About 30% of the resinous material in coniferous needles is converted to a nonsaponifiable fraction during saponification of this material to produce sodium chlorophyllin. The authors study the composition of the nonsaponifiable fraction and isolate components of practical value from it: phytol,  $\beta$ -sitosterol,  $\beta$ -carotene and vitamin E. The resultant data are tabulated. The highest phytol concentration was observed in fractions distilled at 135°C in a vacuum of  $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mm Hg. A detailed description of spectral analysis of this fraction will be given in another paper in this series. Orig. art. has: 8 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Cord 1/1. 20 UDC: 668.445 : 674.87

CA  
AGIRANAT, B. A.

2

Dipole moments of stearic acid and tristearin as determined in their cyclohexane, benzene and dioxane solutions. N. Stepanenko and V. Agrat. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys. (U.S.S.R.)* 14, 226-31 (1944).—With a wave length of 301.5 m, the dielec. coeffs. of solns. of stearic acid and tristearin in dioxane, cyclohexane and benzene were found. The dipole moments were found by detg. the polarization. The dipole moment of stearic acid in dioxane is greater than that in cyclohexane and less than that of oleic and linoleic acids in the same solvents. The polarization  $P_{\infty}$  and dipole moments  $\mu \times 10^{18}$  of stearic acid in dioxane are 160 cc., 1.66; in cyclohexane 125.3 cc., 1.04; of oleic acid 163.0 cc., 1.68; 129.0 cc., 1.15; and of linoleic acid 162.5 cc., 1.71; 139.5 cc., 1.38, resp.; of tristearin in dioxane 484 cc., 2.98; in benzene 472 cc., 2.81; and of triolein 548 cc., 3.08 and 547 cc., 3.08, resp. The data obtained are discussed from the standpoints of mol. structure and assoc. The degree of assoc. in dioxane soln. as calcd. according to Wolf from  $\mu = (P_{\infty} - P_0)/P_{\infty}$  are stearic acid 0.42, oleic acid 0.30, linoleic acid 0.30, triolein 0.32 and tristearin 0.05.

P. H. Rathmann

430.554 METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED	SERIALIZED	INDEXED	FILED	DATE	BY	CLASS.	NO.	EXT.	REMARKS

LIST AND DISCUSSION OF PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES (METS)

2

**C.A.**  
**AGRANAT, G.A.**

Dipole moments of stearic and palmitic acids and their triglycerides. N. Stepanenko, V. Agranat, and T. Novikova. *Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S.* 20, 623-32(1948); cf. C.A. 39, 13341. — Dipole moments in Debye, calcd. from dil. soln. measurements at 22-3°, were obtained in dioxane (D), cyclohexane (C), and benzene (B) as follows: palmitic acid D 1.76, C 0.81, B 0.70; stearic acid D 1.65, C 1.04; tripalmitin D 2.00, B 2.77; tristearin D 2.98, B 2.83. On the assumption that (1) only acid monomers are present in dioxane and (2) any dimers in other solvents have zero moment, the degree of assoc. of the acids was calcd. and indicated that 80-85% of palmitic and stearic acid mols. are assoc. in pairs in a cyclohexane soln. (2 vol. %). Tripalmitin and tristearin show no noticeable assocn.

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



AG-RAN AT

Dielectric polarization and dipole moments of stearic and oleic acids determined in cyclohexane solutions at different temperatures. N. N. Stepanenko, B. A. Abramov, and V. F. Yakovlev (Building Inst. Moscow Soviet). *J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 21, 863-7 (1947) (in Russian).—The dielec. const. of cyclohexane solns. is detd. for 4 concns. and 4 temps. for each acid. The dipole moments (times  $10^{-18}$  e.s.u.) at 25, 50, 70, and 79° are for stearic acid 0.87, 0.78, 0.80, and 1.06, and for oleic acid 1.12, 1.81, 1.61, and 1.60, resp. The variation of the dipole moment with temp. and its low magnitude are attributed to assocn. of acid molcs. The degree of assocn. is calcd. J. J. Bikerman

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYMBLWV

FROM BOMIIV

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

Cand Physicomath Sci

AGRANAT, B. A.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Dipole Moments and Dielectric Dipolarization of the Molecules of Aliphatic Acids on the 301.3 meter Wave and High-Frequency Amplifier."  
22/6/50

Moscow City Pedagogical Inst imeni V. P. Potemkin

SO Vecheryaya Moskva  
Sum 71

S/137/62/000/004/068/201  
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Agranat, B. A., Zaretskiy, F. I.

TITLE: Application of ultrasound to the production of a stable drawing emulsion

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 34, abstract 4D197 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. In-t tsvet. met. im. M. I. Kalinina", no. 33, 1960. 369-376)

TEXT: The investigation of the emulsification process acted upon by a strong ultrasonic field was carried out on emulsion of the "Moskabel" plant. For drawing Cu- and Al-wire the plant used to prepare emulsions by boiling a soap solution and mechanical mixing with oil and water. These emulsions would usually stratify in 5 - 10 days and proved unsuitable for further use. A series of experiments carried out to produce a more stable emulsion by means of ultrasound has shown that the disperisty of the ultrasound treated emulsion changes inconsiderably, and it preserves practically its stability during several months. A description and diagram of the ultrasonic unit for producing emulsion are given.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

K. Ursova

Card 1/1

AGRANAT, B.A.

Use of ultrasonics for the cleaning of metal surfaces. Izv. vys.  
ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.4:174-179 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali, kafedra fiziki.  
(Metal cleaning)  
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)