

30980. ALATYRTSEVA, I. YE.

Poluchenie polivalentnykh antitoksicheskikh syvorotok metodom kompleksnoi immunizatsii loshadey. Sbornik nauch. Trudov (Kazansk, ih-t epidemiologii i mikrobiologii(, vyp. 1, 1949 [na obl: 1948], s. 91-101

ALATYRTSEVA, I. YE

30990. ALATYRTSEVA, I. YE. AND ABRAMOVA, N. A.

Sreda no myasnom kislotnom gidrolizate dlya. proizvodstva stolbnyachoto
anatoksina. Sbornik nauch. Trudov (Kazansk. in-t epidemiologii i mikrobiologii),
vyp. 1, 1949 [na obl: 1948], s. 149-52

ALATYRTSEVA, I. Ye.

Combined (Complex) Immunization in the Light of Contemporary Data on the Physiology of Irritation. I.Ye. Alatyrtseva, Kazan' Sci Res Inst of Epidemiology and Microbiology. Zhur Mikr, Epid i Immun, No.5, pp.20-26, 1953

Simultaneous immunization with 2 weak antigens (e.g., V.septicus and B. histolyticus) results in summation and mutual stimulation of the immunogenic processes. Simultaneous immunization with 2 strong antigens results in repression of the immunogenic processes. After bivalent immunization which consists of application of a weak antigenic irritant (Toxin of V. septicus or B. histolyticus) following that of a strong irritant (anatoxin of B.perfringens or of B. oedematiens), has been carried out, there is summation of irritations, i.e., nonspecific stimulation of the action of the strong irritant by the weak irritant takes place. The phenomenon of summation was also apparent in expts on tetravalent immunization.

253T8

ALATYRTSEVA, I.Ye.; USMANOVA, S.A.

Causes of appearance of refractivity in diphtheria anatoxin immunization. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.11:87-91 N '55.
(MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz Kazanskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.
(DIPHTHERIA, prevention and control,
vacc. postvacc. refractivity)
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,
diphtheria, postvacc. refractivity)

Country: USSR

Category: Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages)

E

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 105481.

Author : Avkent'yeva, V.A.; Alatyrtseva, I. Ye.; Burukina, A.V.; Zobnina, K. S.; Gel'shan, L.S.; Kuznetsova, G.S.; Minkevich, Ye. I.

Inst : -

Title : The Problem of Increasing the Therapeutic Effectiveness of Dysentery Bacteriophage.

Orig Pub: Sb. Bakteriofagiya, Tbilisi, Gruzmedgiz, 1957, 115-121.

Abstract: Of 357 dysentery cultures isolated in children who were sick with chronic dysentery only 60 percent proved to be sensitive to the usual standard phages. The phages were adapted (to each culture individually)

Card : 1/2

17 (3, 6)

SOV/16-60-4-8/47

AUTHOR: Alatyrtseva, I.Ye., Nemshilova, N.A., Khisamutdinov, A.G., Saydasheva, Kh.G., Amfiteatrova, N.F., Mel'nikova, V.K. and Kolosova, R.K.

TITLE: A Study of the Reactogenicity of Pertussis-Diphtheria Vaccine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 4, pp 34 - 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors summarize the data on the reactogenicity of pertussis-diphtheria vaccine, derived from mass immunization with such vaccine prepared by the Institut mikrobiologii i epidemiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR) at Zelenodol'sk in the Tatar ASSR. Most of the reactions in children immunized with the vaccine were weak (30.6%) or mild (32.3%). After the second and third inoculation, the percentage of children with a general reaction declined. Most of the children who did react showed a weak general reaction. Local reactions were more common than general ones. Most of the children who reacted did so with a weak (49.6%) or moderate (51.5%) local reaction. After the second and third inoculation the percentage of children with a local reaction dropped. The reactogenicity of the vaccine varied

Card 1/2

SOV/16-60-4-8/47

A Study of the Reactogenicity of Pertussis-Diphtheria Vaccine

greatly from batch to batch. Thus, methods for standardizing the vaccines must be improved. The reactogenicity of adsorbed vaccine was about half that of unadsorbed vaccine. The authors conclude that further improvement of the vaccine is required but that its defects are not serious. There are 3 tables and 12 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 6 English, 1 Italian and 1 German. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy institut epidemiologii i gigiyeny (Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene, Kazan')

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1959

Card 2/2

ALATYRTSEVA, I.Ye., KOLPACHIKHIN, F.B.; AMFITEATROVA, N.F.; SHAROVSKAYA, V.N.;
DVORKINA, A.I.; MEL'NIKOVA, V.K.; BERZON, I.G.

Intranasal revaccination against diphtheria. Report No. 1. Vop.okh.
mat.i det. 7 no.4:29-32 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Kazanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

(DIPHTHERIA--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

KHISAMUTDINOV, A.G.; ALATYRTSEVA, I.Ye.; NEMSHILOVA, N.A. [deceased];
MEL'NIKOVA, V.X.

Experience in the control of whooping cough with vaccination of children on a large scale. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.11:23-27 N '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Kazanskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

SAFINA, S.G.

Course of pregnancy, labor and **outcome** for the fetus in pregnant women with toxoplasmosis subjected to prophylactic treatment.
Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:537-538 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. I kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. R.G.Bakiyeva, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. P.V.Manenkov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Kazanskiy institut epidemiologii mikrobiologii (dir. - L.Ye.Alatyrtseva).

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX		100 AND 4TH COLUMNS	
ALATYRTSEVA, M.				12	
<p>Chemical composition and microflora of sheep milk. P. Kugenev and M. Alatyrtseva—<i>Molokhnaya Prom.</i> 10, No. 5, 36-7(1949); cf. C.A. 42, 13604. Sheep milk has somewhat higher acidity than cow milk owing to double the casein content. The density and fat content of milk of the animals undergoing lactation are indicative of gradual decrease of milk fat. In over 50% of cases the total bacterial count in the milk is under 42,000 per ml.; in 4% it is over 170,000. (S. M. Kozolapoff)</p>					
<p>AS N. S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
SOURCE SYMBOL		SUBJECT INDEX		EXPLANATORY	
100000 01		100000 01		100000 01	

SHORYGIN, P.P.; ALAUNE, Z.B. [Alsune, Z.]

Optical research of the interference of atomic groups in the
molecules of organic compounds. Liet ak darbai B no.4:57-69 '59.
(REAI 9:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR i
Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.
(Organic compounds) (Molecules)
(Atoms)

5(4), 5(3)

AUTHORS:

Shorygin, P. P., Alaune, Z. B.

SOV/76-33-3-33/41

TITLE:

Investigation of Solutions of Aromatic Amines in Organic Acids (Issledovaniye rastvorov aromaticeskikh aminov v organicheskikh kislotakh)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 3, pp 717-721 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the case of aromatic compounds which possess an electronegative group in the para-position to the amino group, a salt formation leads to a noticeable variation of the absorption spectrum. Similar variations may be stated by comparing the Raman spectra of nitro-benzene solutions with p-nitro-dialkyl aniline. According to these data the authors of a previous paper (Ref 1) assumed that in acetic acid solutions aniline (I) forms no salt but a compound with the solvent. In this case the authors studied the spectra of the solutions of (I) and dimethyl aniline (II) as well as the corresponding para-nitro compounds. The absorption spectra were obtained by means of the photoelectric spectrophotometer SF-4 with a concentration of 10^{-2} - 10^{-4} moles/l of the substances under investigation. The Raman spectra were photo-

Card 1/3

Investigation of Solutions of Aromatic Amines in Organic Acids

SOV/76-33-3-33/41

graphed by means of the three-prism spectrograph ISP-51 with the excitation of the Hg line 4358 Å (concentrations of (I) and (II) being about 10%, that of p-nitrodiethyl aniline (III) being <1%). On the basis of the absorption spectra obtained from (I) in acetic acid (IV), heptane and HCl solutions (Fig 1) it is assumed that a salt was formed by about 95% (I) in 80% acetic acid. Since (I) is acetylated already at room temperature, the Raman spectra of the system (I) + (IV) cannot be clearly interpreted. (II) is not acetylated and it was possible to determine the coefficients of the line intensity of the benzene ring (I_{1600}/I_{1000}) for (II) (Table). The absorption curves of the solutions of (II) (Fig 2) indicate that up to 90% of salt is formed in 100% acetic acid. The above-mentioned spectroscopic data, however, do not exclude the formation of complex compounds. The absorption spectra of (III) show (Fig 3) that no special salt formation occurs in acetic acid, whereas in a benzene solution of trichloroacetic acid 99% of (III) pass into a salt. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

SOV/76-33-3-33/41

Investigation of the Solutions of Aromatic Amines in Organic Acids

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physical and
Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1957

Card 3/3

ALAUNE, Z. B., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Optical research into the mutual effect of atomic groups in molecules of organic compounds." Vil'nys, 1960. 15 pp; (Vil'nyus State Univ im V. Kapsukas); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 131)

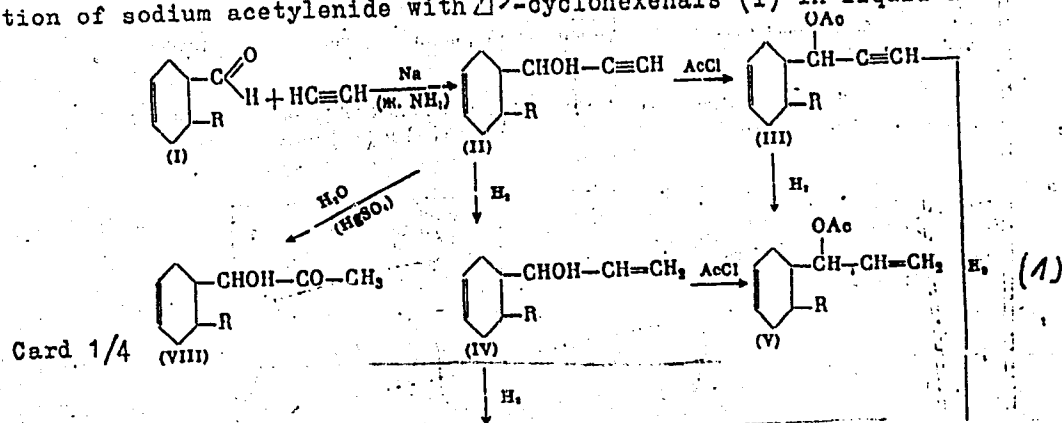
S/079/61/031/002/015/019
B118/B208

AUTHORS: Kugatova, G. P., Mozolis, V. V., and Alaune, Z. B.

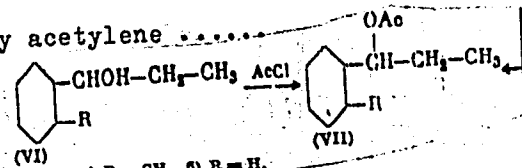
TITLE: Secondary acetate alcohols of the 4³-cyclohexene series, and some of their conversions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 2, 1961, 604-610

TEXT: Secondary acetylene alcohols were obtained in good yields by condensation of sodium acetylenide with Δ^3 -cyclohexenals (I) in liquid ammonia



Secondary acetylene



a) R = CH₃, b) R = H.

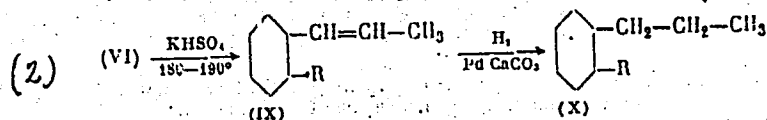
In addition to the corresponding acetylene alcohols (II), always a nitrogen-containing product results in this reaction whose quantity may be reduced by adding large quantities of liquid ammonia, and by using dimethoxy methane as solvent for the aldehyde. The structures of the products synthesized were confirmed by their infrared spectra in the range 900-4000 cm⁻¹, as well as by their properties and conversions. Acetylene alcohols (II) are easily hydrogenated to the corresponding saturated alcohols (VI) with the palladium catalyst; by hydrogenation with one mole of hydrogen, diene alcohols (IV) are formed. The precise selective hydrogenation of the initial acetylene alcohol (II), and the infrared spectrum of the resultant diene alcohol (IV) (absence of absorption bands of the stretching vibrations C≡C and ≡C-H, appearance of a new band at 1625 cm⁻¹ characteristic of the C = C bond) indicate the presence of a double bond in the side chain of the latter. Hydration of secondary acetylene alcohols (II) according to Kucherov usually gives the corresponding ketols (VIII) in sufficiently

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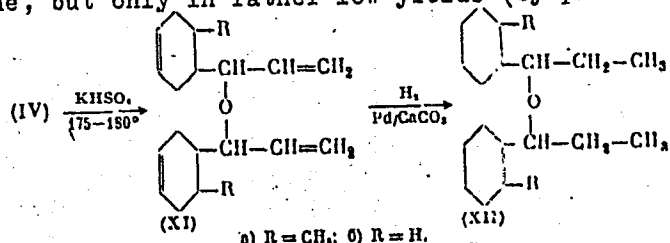
S/079/61/031/002/015/019
B118/B208

Secondary acetylene

high yields. Dehydration with bisulfite usually takes place only with saturated alcohols (VI) (see Scheme 2)



Heating them to 180-190°C gave the unsaturated hydrocarbons (IX). Dehydration of the diene alcohols (IV) with potassium bisulfite at 175-180°C yielded the unsaturated ethers (XI) which absorbed 4 moles H₂ on hydrogenation (Pd/CaCO₃), and gave the saturated ethers (XII). Acetylene alcohols (II) cannot be dehydrated under these conditions. Dehydration of acetylene (II) and diene alcohols (IV) was possible only with phosphorus oxychloride in pyridine, but only in rather low yields (by-products) (Scheme 3)



Card 3/4

Secondary acetylene ...

S/079/61/031/002/015/019
B118/B208

Dehydration of acetylene alcohols mainly occurs in one direction without isomerization of multiple bonds. The principal products are compounds (XIII) whose structure was confirmed by spectrum analysis. Dehydration of diene alcohols (IV) takes place in a similar manner, without isomerization. Compound (XIV) is obtained as the principal product. The resultant unsaturated hydrocarbons (XIII) were selectively hydrogenated to hydrocarbons (XIV) (by means of Pd/CaCO_3), which gave the saturated hydrocarbons (X) on exhaustive hydrogenation (Table). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 4 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1959

Card 4/4

ALAUNE, Z.B.; MOZOLIS, V.V.

Dehydration products of β -keto alcohols. Trudy AN Lit. SSR.
Ser. B no.2:109-116 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

GAL'DIKENE, O.K. [Galdiklene, O.]; MATULIS, Yo.Yu. [Matulis, J.]; ALAUNE,
Z.B.

Electrochemical transformations of organic brighteners in the
process of electrodeposition of metals. Report No. 1: Stability
of the sodium salt of 2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid in nickel
electrodeposition. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B no.2:33-47 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Latvskoy SSR.

ALANIN, I.B.; MIZOLIN, V.V.

Optical studies of acetylene compounds. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser.
B no.22001-105 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

Dehydration of tertiary acetylate alcohols of the cyclohexane
series. Ibid.:107-121.

1. Institut Khimii i Khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

ALAUNE, Z.B.; TALAYKITE, V.A. [Talayskye, V.]

Intensity in the vibrational spectra of conjugated acetylenic compounds. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B no.2:57-64 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

L. Institut Khimii i Khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

MIKSHIS, Yu.I. [Miksys, J.]; ALAUNE, Z.B. [Alaune, Z.]

Mechanism underlying the increase in the elasticity of cellulose
fibrous materials when they are treated by carbamide preparations.
Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B no.2:65-77 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

ALAUNE, Z.B.

Conjugation of benzene rings through cross-links. Trudy AN Lit.
SSR. Ser. B no.3:91-94 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN litovskoy SSR.

ALAUNE, Z.B.; TALAYKITE, Z.A. [Talaikyte, Z.]; VIDUGIRENE, V.I. [Vidugiriene, V.]

Spectroscopic study of 2,4-dinitrophenyl hydrazones of α -acetylenic ketones.
Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser.B no.1:39-43 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

VALENTELIS, L.Yu.; ALAUNE, Z.B.; MATULIS, Yu.Yu. [Matulis, J.]

Change of the microstructure of galvanic deposits of nickel as dependent on the additions of acetanilide and coumarin and the decrease of concentration of the latter in solution during electrolysis. Trudy AN Lit.SSR. Ser. B. no.2:3-11 '65.

(MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.
Submitted September 25, 1964.

ALAUNE, Z.B.; YOKUBAYTITE, S.P. [Jokubaityte, S.]

Vibrational spectra of cycloaliphatic compounds. Part 1:
Cyclohexene aldehydes and their acetals. Trudy AN Lit.
SSR. Ser. B. no. 4:61-67 '65 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy
SSR. Submitted June 30, 1965.

ALAUNE, Z.B.; TALAYKITE, Z.A. [Talaikyte, Z.]

Vibrational spectra of cycloaliphatic compounds. Part 2:
Secondary acetylenic alcohols. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B.
no. 4:69-73 '65 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy
SSR. Submitted June 30, 1965.

ALAUNE, Z.B.; VIDUGIRENE, V.I. [Vidugiriene, V.]

Vibrational spectra of cycloaliphatic compounds, Part 3:
 α -Acetylenic ketones. ~~Trudy~~ AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B. no. 4:
75-78 '65 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut khimii i ~~khimicheskoy~~ tekhnologii AN Litovskoy
SSR.

ALAUPOVIC, P.

Y. U. G. O.

Preparation of 3-(2-furyl)propylamine. P. Alaupovic.
Arhiv. kem. 25, 257 (1953) (in English). 3-(2-furyl)-
acrolein (70 g.), 300 ml. EtOH, and 5 ml. Raney Ni sus-
pended in EtOH were satd. in an autoclave with NH₃ and
H₂ and hydrogenated 4 hrs. at 40-100° at 100 atm. The
mixt. was cooled and fractionated in vacuo to obtain 15.1
g. (19.3% yield) 3-(2-furyl)propylamine, a colorless oil,
bp 74-4°. Jens T. Carstensen

AT 821

ALAJROVIC, P.

YUGO.

Preparation of margaric acid. D. R. Sunko and P. Alajrović, *Archiv. Rev.*, 25, 250-251 (1953) (in English).
 $C_{29}H_{58}O_2$: $C_{29}H_{58}O_2$ obtained from $C_{29}H_{58}CO_2Et$ by the Barbier-Wieland synthesis (C.I. 22, 4515). On dissolving 300 g. of the hydrocarbon in 3 l. AcOH, adding 180 g. of CrO_3 , CH in 180 ml. H_2O , removing the AcOH in \textcircled{O} *vacuo*, and treating the residue 1 hr. with 3 l. of 10% aq. H_2SO_4 soln. on the steam bath, crude solid, $C_{29}H_{58}CO_2H$ seps. or top of the H_2SO_4 layer; purification through the K salt gives 130 g. (43%) CH \textcircled{O} *solid*, m. 58-60°. J. T. Carstensen.

ALAUPović, P.

5

V Preparation of some trialkyl 3-(2-furyl)propylammonium
iodides. P. Alaupović and R. Seiwert (Inst. Ind. Re-
search and Dev., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arhiv kem.* 27,
21-3 (1955) (in German).—A mixt. of 30 g. 3-(2-furyl)-
propyl chloride (I) and 89 g. of a 25% aq. Me₃NH soln. was
heated for 12 hrs. at 120° in a stainless-steel pressure tube,
acidified with 6N HCl, extd. with Et₂O, the aq. layer made
alkaline with 20% NaOH, extd. with Et₂O, and the extract
dried, evapd., and distd. in vacuo to yield 19.9 g. RNMe₃.
[R = 3-(2-furyl)propyl throughout this abstract], b_p
79-81°; picrate, m. 131.5-2.5° (from EtOH). I, 30 g.,
and 32.2 g. Et₃NH, treated in the same way, gave 20.3 g. RN-
Et, b_p 69-102°; H oxalate, m. 82.5-4° (from abs. EtOH).
Refluxing a soln. of RNR', in abs. EtOH with R'I 3 hrs.,
evapg. and crystallizing the residue from 20:1 EtOAc-EtOH
following RNR', R'I were prepared (R', R', m.p., and %
yield given): Me, Me, 177-8°, 94.8; Me, Et, 123-30°,
92.2; Et, Me, 117-20°, 98.5; Et, Et, 122°, 81.

R. Gušak

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ALAPOVIC, P.

Necrosamine series. II. Synthesis of racemic 4, 5-diaminonadecane. III. Preparation of 4-(ϕ -carboxybenzamido-)5-benzylaminoeicosane and its hydrolysis to 4-amino-5-hydroxyeicosane. IV. Preparation of 2-methyl-3-hexahydrophthalimido-4-aminonadecane. In English.

P. 211(Croatia Chemical Acts. Vol. 28, no. 3, 1956, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (FEAT) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

Alaupovic, P.

9
A synthetic investigation in the necrosamine series.
M. Prostenik and P. Alaupović (Univ. Zagreb, Croatia,
Yugoslavia). *Naturwissenschaften* 43, 340-50 (1956).
Prepn. of racemic necrosamine, $\text{Me}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CH}$
 $(\text{NH}_2)\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$ (Ikawa, *et al.*, *C.A.* 48, 10575i) proceeded from
a Bowman ketone synthesis between dibenzyl tetradecyl-
malonate and *N*-phthaloyl-DL-norvaline acid chloride or *N*-
phthaloyl-DL-valine acid chloride which yielded 4-phthal-
imido-5-icosanone (I), m. 39-8.5°, and 2-methyl-3-phthal-
imido-4-nonadecanone (II), m. 52-3°, resp. I and II hy-
drolyzed with HBr gave 4-amino-5-icosanone-HBr (III),
m. 95-6°, and 2-methyl-3-amino-4-nonadecanone-HBr (IV),
m. 127-7.5°. Oximes of III and IV reduced over PtO_2 and
the corresponding diamines isolates as the di-HCl salts gave
4,5-diaminoicosane-2HCl, m. 265-7° (H_2O) [diacetyl der-
iv. m. 122-3° (MeCN)], and 2-methyl-3,4-diaminononona-
decane-2HCl, m. 225-6° (alc.) [diacetyl deriv. m. 136-8°
(MeCN)]. I. M. Bogawski

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201 ay

J.D.

YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70729.

Author : Proshtenik, Alaupovich.

Inst :

Title : Application of an Asymmetric Synthesis in the
Determination of the Configuration of Amino
Alcohols and Diamines With Two Adjacent Asymmetric
Hydrogen Atoms.

Orig Pub: Croat. chem. acta, 1957, 29, No 3-4, 393-402.

Abstract: By the use of N-phthaloyl-alanyl-chloride (I)
and dibenzene ester of a n-tetradecyl malonic
acid (II) as starting material in the Bowman synthe-
sis (Bowman R.E.J. Chem. Soc. 1950, 325), the authors
prepared the hydrobromide of D-(-)-2-aminooctadeca-

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YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70729.

0.084 g-atom of Na powder in 250 ml of C_6H_6 , a solution of 0.084 mole of II in 250 ml of C_6H_6 is added. After the Na has been dissolved ($20^\circ C$, 1-2 hours), 0.084 mole of I in 150 ml of C_6H_6 is added to the above mixture. After ~ 12 hours the contents were poured into water. The product of reaction was extracted with C_6H_6 , the solvent was removed by evaporation and the residue was dissolved in 400 ml of alcohol and was subjected to hydrogenation (2×3 g of Pd/BaSO₄, 3550 ml of H_2 , 12 hours, $20^\circ C$, 750 mm). The product of hydrogenation was dissolved in 50 ml of C_6H_6 whereupon 4.05 g of tetradecyl malonic acid was obtained as a precipitate. From the filtrate

Card : 3/7

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YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70729.

alcohol); N-benzoyl derivative, m.p. 108-109°C
(from aceto nitrile), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -4.05° (c 2.47;
chloroform); diacetyl derivative, m.p. 70-70.5°
(from acetonitrile); N-acetyl derivative (obtained
from previous one upon action of alcoholic 1 N
NaOH at 40-50°C for 1 hour), m.p. 121-122° (from
acetonitrile). The catalytic reduction of III
(as in the case of oxime of III) resulted in the
formation of 56.6% of erythro-IV-HCl and 9.16%
of Threo-IV, m.p. 176-177°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -0.86°
(c 2.77, absolute alcohol); N-benzoyl derivative,
m.p. 95-96°C (from acetonitrile). By series of
comparative experiments, an easier N \rightarrow O
migration of acyl was demonstrated (upon heating

Card : 6/7

ALEKSEYEV, B.D.; ALAYERDOV, A.I.; BABIN, I.D.; BIDNEV, A.I.; BUROVOY, I.A.;
GUSOV, A.V.; IVANOV, V.I.; KAYDAK, A.M.; LEYZEROVICH, G.Ya.; RUPPUL',
V.K.; SEREBRYANNIKOV, E.Ya.; SHTEINGARDT, G.M.

Roasting zinc concentrate in a gas fired boiling fuel bed. Prom.
energ. 13 no.8:19-20 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Zinc--Metallurgy)

ZEMLYAKOV, Ivan Petrovich; ALAVERDOV, Ya.G., inzh., red.; SMIRNOVA,
G.V., tekhn.red.

[Kapron and its uses in technology] Kapron i ego primeneni
v tekhnike. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1960. 54 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Nylon)

NIKOLAYEV, V.B.; UDYMA, P.G.; ALAVERDOV, Ya.G., inzh., red.; GORDEYEVA,
L.I., tekhn.red.

[New machinery and equipment for chemical industries; shown at
the "AkHEMA" Exhibition (West Germany)] Novoe oborudovanie dlia
zavodov khimicheskoi promyshlennosti; eksponirovano na vystavke
"AkHEMA" (FRG). Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1960. 134 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Chemical engineering--Equipment and supplies)
(Germany, West--Exhibitions)

ZAVGORODNIY, Viktor Konstantinovich; ZAV'YALOV, L.G., inzh., retsenzent;
ALAVERDOV, Ya.G., inzh., red.; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization and automation of plastics industry processes]
Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia pererabotki plasticheskikh mass.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960.
338 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Plastics industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Automatic control)

GOR'AINOVA, Avgusta Vasil'yevna; GULYAYEV, A.S., inzh., retsenzent [deceased];
ALAVEROV, Ya.G., inzh., red.; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.; GORDEYEVA,
L.P., tekhn.red.

[Glass-reinforced plastic in machinery manufacturing] Stekloplastiki
v mashinostroenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1961. 214 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Machinery--Construction)
(Glass-reinforced plastics)

BESKOV, Sergey Dmitrovich; ALAVEROV, Ya.G., red.; VORONINA, R.K.,
tekh. red.

[Calculations of chemical production processes] Tekhno-
khimicheskie raschety. 3. izd., ispr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
"Vysshaia shkola," 1962. 467 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Chemical engineering)

EMANUEL', N.M.; KNORRE, A.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: GAGARINA, A.B.;
SKIBIDA, I.P.; ALAVEROV, Ya.G., red.; YEZHOVA, L.L., tekhn.
red.

[Course in chemical kinetics; homogeneous reactions] Kurs khimicheskoi kinetiki; gomogennye reaktsii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
"Vysshiaia shkola," 1962. 413 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Chemical reaction, Rate of)

TSYURUPA, Nikolay Nikolayevich; ALAVERDOV, Ya.G., red.

[Laboratory work in colloid chemistry] Praktikum po kol-
loidnoi khimii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vysshaya
shkola, 1963. 183 p. (MIRA 17:4)

BARKOVSKIY, Vladimir Filippovich; GORELIK, Solomon Moiseyevich;
GORODENTSEVA, Tat'yana Borisovna; ALAVEROV, Ya.G., red.;
GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory work in the physicochemical methods of analysis]
Praktikum po fiziko-khimicheskim metodam analiza. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1963. 349 p. (MIRA 17:4)

OSOKIN, Aleksandr Stepanovich; BESKOV, S.D., prof., doktor khim. nauk, retsenzent; SOPOVA, A.S., kand. khim. nauk, retsenzent; POLYANSKAYA, A.S., kand. khim. nauk, retsenzent; ALAVEROV, Ya.G., red.; VORONINA, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Principles of general chemical technology] Osnovy obshchei khimicheskoi tekhnologii. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1963. 390 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A.I.Gertsena (for Sopova, Polyanskaya).

(Chemistry, Technical)

PASYNSKIY, Anatoliy Germanovich; KARGIN, V.A., akademik, red.;
ALAVEROV, Ya.G., red.; VORONINA, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Colloid chemistry] Kolloidnaya khimiya. Pod red. V.A.
Kargina. 2.izd. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1963. 296 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

(Colloids)

MUKHLENOV, I.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KUZNETSOV, D.A.;
AVERBUKH, A.Ya.; TUMARKINA, Ye.S.; FURMER, I.E.;
ALAVEROV, Ya.G., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn. red.

[General chemical technology] Obshchaia khimicheskaiia tekhnologiya. [By] I.P.Mukhlenov i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1964. 628 p. (MIRA 17:4)

LEVANT, Grigoriy Yefimovich; RAYTSYN, Genrikh Aleksandrovich;
ALAVENDOV, Ya.G., red.

[Laboratory work in general chemistry] Praktikum po
obshchei khimii. Izd.2., isp. i dop. Pod red. I.N.
Putilovoi. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1963. 270 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

NIKOLAYEV, Lev Aleksandrovich; ALAVERDOV, Ya.G., red.; STUKOVNIN,
N.D., red.

[Biocatalysts and their models] Biokatalizatory i ikh modeli.
Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 197 p. (MIRA 18:3)

DEVYATYKH, Grigoriy Grigor'yevic , doktor khim. nauk, prof.;
PAVLOV, Aleksey Mironovich: ODNOSEVTSEV. Aleksandr
Ivanovich; MIRONOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich;
SHUSHUNOVA, Ada Fedorovna; ALAVERDOV, Ya.G., red.

[Manual of laboratory work in inorganic chemistry] Ru-
kovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiyam po neorganicheskoi
khimii. Izd.2., ispr. 1 dop. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola,
1964. 282 p. (MIRA 17:6)

NIKOLAYEV, Lev Aleksandrovich; TULUPOV, Vladimir Alekseyevich;
Prinimal uchastiye LUNIN, M.A., dots.; ALAVERDOV, Ya.G.,
red.; STUKOVNIN, N.D., red.

[Physical chemistry] Fizicheskaya khimiya. Moskva, Vys-
shaya shkola, 1964. 440 p. (MIRA 17:9)

DRAKIN, Sergey Ivanovich; KUDRYAVTSEV, Aleksandr Andreyevich;
SELIVANOVA, Nadezhda Mikhaylevna; MAYYER, Antonina
Ivanovna; SAMPLAVSKAYA, Kira Karlovna; SOLOKHIN, Viktor
Aleksyevich; STAKHANOVA, Mariya Sergeyevna; ALAVERDOV,
Ya.G., red.; FEDOROVA, T.P., red.; KARAPET'YANTS, M.Kh.,red.

[Laboratory work in general and inorganic chemistry]
Praktikum po obshchei i neorganicheskoi khimii. Moskva,
Vysshaya shkola, 1964. 268 p. (MIRA 18:4)

SOROKIN, Mikhail Fedorovich; LYALYUSHKO, Kapitolina Alekseyevna;
YUKHNOVSKIY, G.L., prof., doktor khim. nauk, retsenzent;
ARKHIPOV, M.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
ALAVEROV, Ya.G., red.

[Practical laboratory work on synthetic polymers for lac-
quers] Praktikum po sinteticheskim polimeram dlia lakov.
Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1965. 271 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy Khar'kovskogo Politekhnikeskogo
instituta im. V.I.Lenina (for Yukhnovskiy).

ALAVERDOVA, V. (1) -

"Review of P. V. Kozhevnikov and N. V. Dobrotvorskaya's Article 'Chronic Cutaneous Leishmaniasis'," Vest. Venerol. i. Dermatol., No. 2, 1949.

ALAVERDOVA, V. M.

"Review of N. F. Rodyakin's Article 'Seasonal Effects on the Frequency of
Pyodermic Processes'," Vest.Venerol i Dermatol., No. 3, 1949.

ALAVKEROVA V. M.

30561

Matyeryaly k yeyenyu klymy i gistopatologyy oslozhnyennykh syfilytyehyeshikh
shankrov. Vvestnik vyenyerologii i duermatologi, No. 4, 1949, s. 18-20.
Bibliogr: 7 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 34

ACC NR: AP7000658

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/005/0744/0751

AUTHOR: Palatnik, L. S.; Fuks, M. Ya.; Il'inskiy, A. I.; Alaverdova, O. G.

ORG: Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: The structure and mechanical properties of vacuum-deposited copper films

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 5, 1966, 744-751

TOPIC TAGS: copper thin film, vacuum deposited film, film substructure, film mechanical property, thin film, metal film, metal deposition

ABSTRACT: Copper films, 0.5—70 μ thick, were made by vacuum deposition of 99.95%-pure copper at a rate of 0.5—1.6 μ /min on copper substrate maintained at 90—250C and their substructure and mechanical properties were investigated by various methods of physical analysis and by mechanical tests. It was found that the film strength, microhardness, and microstresses decreased with increasing temperature of the substrate, while the size of the mosaic blocks increased. The microstresses in the films were significantly higher than the yield strength of solid copper and in a film deposited on the substrate at 90C in a vacuum of 10^{-4} mm.Hg reached 60 kg/mm². The film thickness in the 0.5—50 μ range had little or no effect on the mosaic block size and microstresses. In films 40—50 μ thick, the

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UDC: 669.3 : 539.23

ACC NR: AP7000658

substructure characteristics varied along the film thickness: mosaic blocks on the substrate side were substantially larger and the microstresses much lower than on the opposite side, which is explained by the relaxation and recrystallization processes under the effect of substrate heat. Films 0.5—20 μ thick had the maximum tensile strength, 80—88 kg/mm². With increasing film thickness to 50—70 μ , the strength dropped 30—35% because of the inhomogeneity of thick films. The size of mosaic blocks increased and the level of microstresses sharply decreased with a deeper vacuum. The residual gases and impurities from the crucible cause absorption phenomena and also "alloying" or oxidation of condensed copper, and retard the relaxation and recrystallization processes, i.e., increase the stability of the condensate. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 tables. [MS]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 17Jan66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 2/2

ALAVERDYAN, Makar B

KAZUMOV, Narik Bagratovich; ALAVERDYAN, Makar Beybutovich

[Wines and wine-making regions of Armenia] Vina i vinodel'cheskie
raiony Armianskoi SSR. Erevan, Akademiia nauk Armianskoi SSR,
1956. 129 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Armenia--Wine and wine making)

KAZUMOV, N.B.; ALAVERDYAN, M.B.; AKHNAZARYAN, R.N.

Madeirizing wines of varied composition. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i
sel'khoz. nauki 9 no.9:103-107 S '56. (MLBA 9:11)

1. Institut vinogradarstva i vinodeliya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(MADEIRA WINE)

ALAVERDYAN, M.I.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Evaluation of certain criteria of the pathogenesis of staphylococcus. Dokl. AN Arm.SSR 17 no.1:15-18 '53. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Institut stroitel'nykh materialov i sooruzheniy Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavlene L.A.Oganesyanom.
(Staphylococcus)

ALAVERDYAN, M.I.

Effect of hyaluronic acid preparations on the development of local
staphylococcal inflammatory reactions. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun.
no.8:86 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYALURONIC ACID) (STAPHYLOCOCCUS)

AVETIKYAN, B.G.; TOTIYAN, A.A.; ALAVERDYAN, M.I.

Results of experimental testing of A.N.Gordienko's data on reflex formation of antibodies. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.5: 54-59 My '56. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES
antibody form., eff. of conditioned reflex)
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
eff. on antibody form.)

ALAVERDYAN, M.I.

Permeability factor and hyaluronic acid in the phenomena of infection and immunity. Report no.1: The permeability factor and hyaluronic acid in experimental infection. Trudy TomNIIVS 11:186-197 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE) (HYALURONIC ACID)
(PERMEABILITY)

ALAVERYAN, M.I.

Permeability factor and hyaluronic acid in the phenomena of infection and immunity. Report no.2: The permeability factor and hyaluronic acid in an experimental immunology model. Trudy TomNIIVS 11:198-206 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(TYPHOID FEVER--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)
(HYALURONIC ACID) (PERMEABILITY)

ALAVERYAN, M.I.

Permeability factor and hyaluronic acid in the phenomena of infection and immunity. Report no.3: The permeability factor and hyaluronic acid in an experimental immunology model using cold-blooded animals. Trudy TomNIIVS 11:207-212 '60.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(HYALURONIC ACID) (PERMEABILITY) (IMMUNOLOGY)

ALAVERDYAN, M.I.

Hyaluronidase and hyaluronic acid in some manifestations of infection and immunity. Report No.6: Effect of hyaluronidase and hyaluronic acid on the reactivity to tetravaccine and the preventive properties of immune sera. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.1:81-85 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Donetskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - dotsent G.L. Starkov). Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

(HYALURONIDASE)

(HYALURONIC ACID) (VACCINES)

(SERUM)

ALAVERYAN, M.I., dotsent; GEZALYAN, L.S., kand. biol. nauk; MARUKYAN, T.Kh.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TERDZHANYAN, O.Ye.; OKHIKYAN, V.M.,
starshiy laborant

Effect of decortication and X-rays on the phagocytic activity of
leucocytes in rabbits. Vop. radiobiol. [AN Arm. SSR] 3/4:47-52
'63. (MIRA 17:6)

ALAVERYAN, M. T., dotsent; MOVSESIAN, M.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
MARUKYAN, L. Kh., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Combined effect of irradiation and blood loss on the phagocytic
activity of leucocytes in rabbits. Vop. radiobiol. [AN Arm. SSR]
3/4:17-26 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

ALAVERYAN, M.I., dotsent; VLASENKO, S.P., kand. med. nauk; MARUKYAN, T.Kh.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AYRAPETYAN, F.O., aspirant; GRIGORYAN,
D.G., starshiy laborant

Effect of X-rays on the activity of hyaluronidase and hyaluronic
acid. Vop. radiobiol. [AN Arm. SSR] 3/4:229-234 '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

ALAVERDYAN, M.I.; GAMBARYAN, L.S.; PAPOYAN, S.A.; MOVSESYAN, M.A.;
GEZALYAN, L.S.

Effect of ionizing radiation and some surgical operations on
the cellular phagocytic reactivity of the organism. Izv. AN
Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 18 no.11:3-10 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Sektor radiobiologii AMN SSSR i Laboratoriya neyrobioniki
AN ArmSSR.

L 28024-66 ~ EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6018168

SOURCE CODE: UR/0298/65/018/011/0003/0010

AUTHOR: Alaverdyan, M. I.; Gambaryan, L. S.; Papoyan, S. A.; Movsesyan, M. A.;
Gezalyan, L. S. 42
B

ORG: Sector of Radiobiology, AMN SSSR (Sektor radiobiologii AMN SSSR); Laboratory of
Neurobionics, AN ArmSSR (Laboratoriya neyrobioniki AN ArmSSR)

TITLE: Effect of ionizing radiation¹⁹ and interference in the form of operations on
the cell-phagocytic reactivity of the organism

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskikh nauk, v. 18, no. 11, 1965,
3-10

TOPIC TAGS: ionizing radiation, radiation biologic effect, brain, cerebral cortex,
autonomic nervous system, blood

ABSTRACT: Phagocytosis was studied in rabbits against the background of
decortication of the brain, removal of the sympathetic network, x-rays, and
severe blood loss. A single exposure to x-rays (800 and 260 r) resulted in
activation of phagocytosis within 24 hours after treatment and in a reduction
of this reaction during the first, second, and third weeks of radiation
sickness. The combination of radiation with blood loss resulted in a sharp
inhibition of phagocytosis, stronger than that of radiation alone. Blood
loss by itself did not inhibit the phagocytic reactions of the blood. Re-
moving the abdominal sympathetic network along with radiation caused, as

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ACC NR: AP6018168

did both of these factors separately, a pronounced suppression of phagocytotic activity of leukocytes of rabbits in the later stages of the post-radiation period but activated phagocytosis in the twenty-four hours following radiation and removal of the sympathetic network. Removal of the cerebral cortex caused an evident reduction in the level of phagocytosis (up to five times). Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 09Mar65 / ORIG REF: 030 / OTH REF: 021

Card

2/2

90

ALAVERDYAN, O., kand.tekhn.nauk; BALYAN, S., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk

Use of ultrasonic waves for the intensification of cleaning processes of machinery parts. Prom.Arm. 5 no.1:54-58 Ja '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya Yerevanskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Armenia--Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)
(Metal cleaning)

ALAVERYAN, O. N.

37644. K ekologii Anopheles superpictus po materialam ekspeditsii v sel Dvin (Armyanskaya SSR), Trudy In-ta malyarii i med. Parazitologii (M-vo zdravookhraneniya Arm. SSR), vyp. 4, 1949, S. 119-31

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

PARTEV, Z.Kh.; ALAVERDYAN, S.N.

Ruben Osipovich Eolian, 1894-1955,;obituary. Vest. khir. 76 no.11:
167-168 '55. (MLRA 9:4)

(OBITUARIES,
Eolian, R.O.)

ALAVERDYANTS, L. M.

AID P - 4141

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 28/33

Authors : Alaverdyants, L. M., and others

Title : I. V. Tokov, deceased.

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 12, 77, D 1955

Abstract : The authors present a short biographical note on the life and activities of I. V. Tokov, professor, engineer, and one of the pioneers in the construction of Soviet large water wheel generators.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MAMALADZE, S.I.; ALAVIDZE, B.Z.; KUZNETSOV, A.N.

Loading and unloading bricks in circular kilns with the aid of
lightweight conveyers. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.5:50-55
'58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Saburtalinskiy kirpichnyy zavod polusukhogo pressovaniya,
GruzSSR, selo Saburtalo Tbilisskogo rayona.
(Brickmaking) (Loading and unloading) (Conveying machinery)

ALAVIDZE, G.

Tsitrusovyye Sovkhozy Gruzii, Tbilisi, "Sabchota Sakartvelo"., 1960.

125 [1] p. Tables.,

Bibliography: p. 122-126

ALAVIDZE, G.; ZHGENTI, P.M., prof., red.; PAYLODZE, D.A., red. izd-va;
KHUNDADZE, Z.G., tekhn. red.

[Citrus state farms of Georgia] TSitrusovye sovkhozy Gruzii.
Tbilisi, Gos. izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo," 1960. 125 p.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Georgia--Citrus fruits)

ALAVIDZE, G. A.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Citrus crops in sovnarkhozes of Georgia and means for their development." Tbilisi, Pub. Georgian Agricultural Inst, 1961. 35 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture Georgian SSR, Georgian Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Inst); 180 copies; price: free; (KL, 6-61 sup, 230)

VOYNICH-SYANOZHENTSKIY, T.G.; ALAVIDZE, T.A.

Determining maximum water levels in nonselfregulating diversion
conduits in connection with sudden decreases in load. Soob. AN
Gruz. SSR 21 no.4:399-406 0 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sooruzheniy i
gidroenergetiki im. A.V. Vintera. Predstavlenom akademikom K.S.
Zavriyevym.

(Hydraulic engineering)

AIKVIDZE, T.A.

Stabilizing effect of lateral overflow spillways without
self-regulating diversion channels and their hydraulic cal-
culation. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29 no. 4:433-440 0' '62
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sooruzheniy
i gidroenergetiki imeni Vintera. Submitted October 16, 1961.

AKRAMKHODZHAYEV, A.M.; AMIRKHANOV, Sh.Kh.; ALAVUTDINOV, P.;
MIRZADZHANOV, T.

Quantity and distribution of scattered hydrocarbons in
sedimentary rocks. Dokl. AN UzSSR. 21 no.3:35-38 '64.
(MIRA 1961)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh
mestorozhdeniy AN UzSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN UzSSR
(for Akramkhodzhayev). Submitted October 10, 1963.

AKRAMKHODZHAYEV, A.M.; AMIRKHANOV, Sh.Kh.; ALAVUTDINOV, D.

Using mass-spectrometric analysis in petroleum geology.
Uzb. geol. zhur. 7 no.3:70-75 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh
mestorozhdeniy AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

PATAIEYEV, A.V.; ALAYEV, G.S.

Degree of foundation heaving forces in Khabarovsk. Gen.,
fund. 1 makh. grun. 7 no. 6:24-26 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 21308-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6006193

SOURCE CODE: UR/0377/65/000/004/0023/0026

AUTHORS: Umarov, G. Ya. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences);
Alavutdinov, D.; Alimov, A. K.

ORG: Physico-technical Institute, AN UzSSR (Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR)

TITLE: On the possibility of making a long focal-length evacuated film concentrator

SOURCE: Geliotekhnika, no. 4, 1965, 23-26

TOPIC TAGS: solar radiation, solar furnace, optics

ABSTRACT: The possibility of constructing a long focal-length film concentrator in an evacuated chamber is investigated. It is assumed that the surface of the concentrator is almost spherical (see Fig. 1) and that the maximum film curvature is calculated to be

$$h = \frac{D^2}{16f}$$

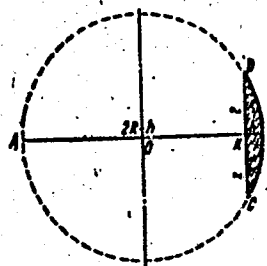
For various focal lengths and concentrator diameter, the magnitudes of h are

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ACC NR: AP6006193

Fig. 1.



calculated and tabulated. It is found that the diameter of the focal point is close to the diameter of the solar image as a direct result of the fact that the concentrator has an optically exact surface. Also tabulated are the focal lengths versus the corresponding focal point temperatures, and also the focal length and the film tension. This latter can be controlled by means of an adjustable spring. It is shown that one can construct a long focal-length concentrator with $1.5 \leq f \leq 10$ m such that the temperature at the focal point can be made to vary between 1200 to 3000. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables, and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 03/13 SUBM DATE: 01Jun65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 22657-66 EWP(m)/EWP(j)/T RM
ACC NR: AP6006194

SOURCE CODE: UR/0377/65/000/004/0027/0030

AUTHOR: Vil'kova, S. N.; Novikova, I. A.; Alavutdinov, D.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute, AN UzSSR, (Fizikotekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR)

TITLE: The use of foamed polyurethans for manufacturing solar energy collectors

SOURCE: Geliotekhnika, no. 4, 1965, 27-30

TOPIC TAGS: solar energy, solar energy collector, polyurethane, foamed polyurethane, foamed plastic, plastic mirror, epoxy resin, aluminum filled epoxy resin, energy conversion, solar energy conversion, polyethylene terephthalate

ABSTRACT: A method for making solar energy collectors from rigid foamed polyurethans lined with mirror-like plastic films is described. Polyurethans used for this purpose were prepared from branched polyesters of dicarboxylic acids and triols or the combination of the latter with diols; the polyesters were combined with aromatic diisocyanates. Foamed polyisocyanates were obtained by combining a polyester resin prepared from glycerol (1.3 moles), sebacic acid (0.5 moles) and adipic acid (0.3 moles) with toluylene diisocyanate in a 10:7 ratio at room temperature; water was used to enhance foaming; the foam was stabilized with OP-7 or OP-10 emulsifier (0.3-0.5%). The foamed plastic obtained had good mechanical properties. Two types of solar energy collector were built: one-piece paraboloid collectors with a diameter of 280 or 410 mm, and facet collectors mounted from hexagonal facets with sides 55 mm long each.

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The one-piece collectors were made as follows: metal-coated poly(ethylene terephthalate) film fixed between a disk and a ring was inflated to the required curvature, thus forming a paraboloid mirror; the mirror was coated with a thin layer of liquid epoxy resin which cured on the inflated film. After that foam was applied on the mirror obtained; polymerization of the foam lasted about 12 hours at room temperature. The weight of the foamed collector of 410 mm diameter was 201 g, while the similar collector made from filled epoxy resin weighed 930—1000 g; the temperature of the heat receiver in the focus of the collector was 880C; convexity h was 5 cm, and focal length was 21 cm. The facets for the facet collector were prepared by pouring foam into molds. The facets were lined with an epoxy resin mirror, obtained by applying liquid epoxy resin on the aluminum powdered glass. After curing, the film was stripped by heating the mirror on the glass substrate to 160—190C for 2—3 hr. An experimental model assembled from 19 facets with a total surface of 1444 cm² had a focal length of 0.5 cm. The reflection coefficient of the facet was 0.9; the focus point had an area of 150 cm²; the temperature of the heat receiver in the focus point was initially 250C, but decreased to 115C after 60 days of exposure because of the damage to the mirror surface caused by dirt, dust, and cleaning. The problem of protecting the mirror surface has not yet been solved. The polyurethan substrate retained its high mechanical properties after 60 days of exposure; the color of the foamed plastic changed from light yellow to dark yellow. The expedience of the use of foamed polyurethan for a solar energy collector for the Central Asian climatic conditions was demonstrated. The technology of preparing thin epoxy resin mirror has been developed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [BN]

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