

AMBROZY, Pal

Radiation symposium in Leningrad. Idojaras 68 no.4:252-253 J1-Ag '64.

Lecture given by W.O. Roberts. Ibid.:255

1. Editorial Board Member, "Idojaras", Budapest.

AMBROZY, Pal, dr.

P.K.Jevszejev, 1911-1964; obituary. Idojaras 68 no.6:378 N-D '64.

A visit of a Cuban meteorologist to the National Meteorological
Institute. Ibid.:379

1. Editorial Board Member, "Idojaras", Budapest.

L 31384-66 FCC

ACC N#: AP6021136

SOURCE CODE: HU/0033/65/069/04-/0297/0303

AUTHOR: Ambrozy, Pal (Budapest)

33
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Objective analysis of weather maps

SOURCE: Idojaras, v. 69, no. 4-5, 1965, 297-303

TOPIC TAGS: weather map, data analysis, interpolation

ABSTRACT: Methods for the objective analysis of weather maps were reviewed on the basis of references in the literature and of experiences gained in the use of these methods. It was concluded that the method described by Bergthorsson, P., and Doos, B. R. (Tellus, v. 7, no. 3, 1955) is the most convenient if abundant data are available and that the method involving optimum interpolation is the most effective if the data available are scanty. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 009 / SOV REF: 002

Card 1/1

AMBROZYNE MOHACSI, Maria

Hungarian employee of the World Meteorological Organization.
Idojaras 68 no.6:378-379 N-D '64.

Debate on the modification of the World Meteorological Organization
pact. Ibid.:380

AMBRULEVICIUS, I.P.

AMBRULEVICIUS, I.P. (g.Kaunas)

Demonstrating the amplifying properties of electron tubes. Fiz. v
shkole 15 no.6:72 N-D '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. 4-ya srednyaya shkola.
(Amplifiers, Electron-tube)

AMBRULYAVICHUS, I.P. [Ambruliavicius, I.P.].

A steam-jet engine model. Fis. v shkole 16 no.6:73
N-D '56.

(MLRA 9:12)

1. 4-ya srednyaya shkola, g. Kaunas.
(Steam jets--Models)

AMBROSOVA, A.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Alcohol and its effect on the organism. Priroda 46 no.3:38-43
Mr '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Pervyy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Alcohol--Physiological effect)

~~AKBRUMOVA~~ A. G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva); RIKHTER, G.F.,
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Khar'kov).

Treatment of schizophrenia. Priroda 46 no.6:103-104 Je '57.
(MIRA 10:7)
(Schizophrenia)

AMBRUMOVA, A.G.

So-called familial schizophrenia [with summary in French]. Zhur.
nevr. i psikh. 57 no.9:1101-1105 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Psikhiatricheskaya klinika (dir. - prof. Ye.A.Popov) i Moskov-
skogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA, heredity,
familial type (Rus))

BANSHCHIKOV, V.M. ; AMBRUMOVA, A.G.

On the correlation between psychogenic and somatogenic factors in the clinical picture of paranoid reactions. Zhur.nevr. 1 psikh. no.8: 1001-1004 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psikhiiatrii (dir. - prof. V.M. Banshchikov) Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.
(PARANOIA)

AMBRUMOVA, A.G.

Effect of prefrontal leucotomy on the course of the schizophrenic process; from data of long-term catamnesis. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 60 no.9:1193-1197 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Psikhiatricheskaya klinika (dir. - prof. Ye.A. Popov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psikiatrii (dir. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov).
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (BRAIN SURGERY)

BANSHCHIKOV, V.M., prof.; AMBRUMOVA, A.G., kand.med.nauk; BOBROVA, I.N.,
kand.med.nauk

Clinical aspects and treatment of obsessive states in vascular
lesions of the brain and neurosis. Trudy Gos.nauch-issl.inst.
psikh. 25:96-104 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Klinika sosudistyykh psikhozov (zav. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov)
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikiatrii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(OBSESSIONS) NEUROSES) (CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE)

AMBRUMOVA, A.G.; BANSCHIKOV, V.M., prof., red.; FEDOTOV, D.D.,
prof., otv. red.;

[Course of schizophrenia according to data of late catamnesis]
Tечение шизофрении по данным отдаленного катамнеза. Под ред.
V.M.Banshchikova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-issl. in-t psikiatrii,
1962. 216 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(SCHIZOPHRENIA)

AMERUMOVA, A.G.; TSELIBYEV, B.A.

Use of meprostan (andaxin) in a psychiatric clinic. Trudy Gos.
nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 35:259-265 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psikhia-
trii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - prof. D.D.
Fedotov i Institut psikhiiatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - dotsent N.M.
Zharikov).

(MEPROBAMATE)

HUNGARY

AMBRUS, Abraham, Academician, of the Institute of General Zoology and Biology (Altalanos Allattani es Biologiai Intezet) of the Szeged University of Science (Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem).

"Microscopic Innervation of the Coronary Arteries"

Budapest, A MTA Biologiai es Orvosi Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenvei, Vol 14, No 1, 1963; pp 5-14.

Abstract [Author's Hungarian summary]: In the innervation of the coronary arteries certain divergences are noted from the general forms of arterial innervation. These divergences may be grouped as follows: The innervation is generally richer than that of the arteries located in other parts of the organism; the tunica medica is under strong nervous influence; the nerve fibers around the artery and in places also the arterial wall contains large foci, peculiar nerve cells and receptors of complicated structure.

1/1

L 30013-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6020098

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0057/66/000/002/0075/0076

AUTHOR: Ambruz, Alois (Engineer)

23
13

ORG: Institute for Research and Testing of Materials, Klement Gottwald Nova Hut
Iron Works, Ostrava (Vyzkumny a zkusebni ustav NHKG)

TITLE: Use of manganese ore in Martin furnaces

SOURCE: Hutnik, no. 2, 1966, 75-76

TOPIC TAGS: manganese, metallurgic furnace, slag

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted at the steel plant of the Klement Gottwald Nova Hut Iron Works using 58 tons of Indian manganese ore in 10 charges. Using the ore makes possible the removal of sulfur from cheap raw materials where without it such a removal would be impossible. Low sulfur content can also be maintained when slag of a highly basic character is produced, when Mn ore is added to the charge. Lime in the form of a powder may be introduced through the tuyeres on the slag when enough Mn is present in the charge. In oil-heated furnaces, or in furnaces where oxygen is available for an intensified production rate, addition of Mn ore is very advantageous. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUM DATE: none

Card 1/1

NERUS, B.

Suggestions for new principles of standardization of textile fabrics. p. 1. Vol. 7, no. 9. Sept. 1955. STANDARDIZAREA. Bucuresti.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No 2, Feb. 1956.

AMBRIS, E.

Alfalfa legume gallfly-Asphondylia miki Wachtl. Acta agronom
Hung 13 no.1/2:137-155 '64.

1. Submitted August 22, 1963.

HUNGARY/General and Special Zoology. Insects

P-2

Libs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1956, No 68370

Author : Arbuz, Bela

Inst : "

Title : Ecological Observations of the Fauna of Galls.
The Galls of Gsepel Island (Tributary of the
Little Danube) and of the Szilvasvarad-Szalaajkov-
olgy Region

Orig Pub : Allatt. Honl., 1957, 46, No 1-2, 19-32

Abstract : On the basis of collections made near Gsepel
Island, a list is given of galls with indication
of the host-plants and detailed geographical
data. The connections between the remnants of
the original Gsepel Island flora, which is dis-
appearing at present, and the fauna of the galls
of the opposite shores of the Danube tributary
are investigated. Particular attention is de-
voted to an investigation of the ecological con-

Card : 1/2

AMBRUS, Bela (Budapest XX. Pesterzsébet, Ady E. ut 77)

Cecidia of the Zirc Arboretum. Botan közl 51 no.2/3:
87-94 Ag '64.

AMBRUS, Bela

Galls of the plants of the Koszeg Mountains. Allattani kozl
48 no.1/4:19-32 '61.

1. Fovarosi Pedagogiai Szeminarium, Budapest.

AMBRUS, Bela, tanar (Budapest)

~~At~~all. Term tud kozl 5 no.2:67-69 F '61.

AMBRUS, Bela (Budapest)

Gall midges of the Hungarian willows. A. Lattani kozl 51 no.1/4:
7-21 '64.

CA AMBRUS, C.

110

Effect of hyperthyroidism and treatment with thiouracil on cholinesterase levels. C. Ambrus and J. Ambrus (Univ. Budapest, Hung.). *Z. Vitamin-Hormon- u. Fermentforsch.* 2, 464-71 (1949) (in English). --Cholinesterase (A) was detd. by the methods of Ammon (C.A. 28, 1724) and Zeller (C.A. 30, 5181) and in some expts. by the methods of Gakhr and Mattner (C.A. 22, 2624) and Hall and Lucas (C.A. 31, 7513). Tissue exts. were prepd. according to Birkhäuser (C.A. 35, 2169). The av. serum I levels of 12 adults, 9 hyperthyroid, and 3 hypothyroid patients were, resp., 0.5, 87.3, and 46.8 (arbitrary units liberated in 60 min. by Ammon's method). Blood I levels of rabbits were raised 80-100% by a 3-day treatment with thyroxine (0.75 mg/kg/day). The levels of I in the muscle, brain, liver, and kidney were increased

24-48 hrs. after subcutaneous injection of 0.5 mg. thyroxine. Administration of adrenaline to rabbits did not affect their blood I levels. Thiouracil treatment of hyperthyroid patients was accompanied by a lowering of their serum I levels. *In vitro*, thiouracil, thiouracil, and methylthiouracil caused inhibition of the I of serum and tissues; the enzyme from the thyroid gland was most strongly inhibited.

Krich Hirschberg

85173

R/003/60/011/009/002/002

A125/A026

15.8104

AUTHORS:

Solomon, O.F.; Dimonie, M.; Ambras, C.

TITLE:

The Stereospecific Polymerization and the Isotactic Polymers of Vinylic Monomers With Heterocyclic Substituents. Report II. - Polymerization of Vinylcarbazole

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1960, Vol. 11, No. 9, pp. 520 - 526

TEXT:

The authors present in subject article the results of their research conducted on the isotactic polymerization capacity of the vinylic monomer with heterocyclic substituents, i.e., vinylcarbazole. Vinylcarbazole obtained by direct vinylation under pressure (Ref. 5) was used as raw material. The purification of the monomer was accomplished by fractionated recrystallization. Petroleum ether and ligroine flushed for 10 h on metallic sodium served as solvent. The catalysts were obtained by contacting buthyl-lithium and titanium tetrachloride in a medium of ligroine and an atmosphere of inert gases. Butyl-lithium was produced according to the methods recommended in Reference 6. Titanium tetrachloride was of Merck origin. The catalysts were prepared in the installation presented in Figure 1. Brief reference is made to the installation.

Card 1/3

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R/003/60/011/009/002/002

A125/A026

The Stereospecific Polymerization and the Isotactic Polymers of Vinyllic Monomers With Heterocyclic Substituents. - Report II. - Polymerization of Vinylcarbazole

the operation procedure and conditions. The authors then describe the installation used for the polymerization (Fig. 2) and the operation procedure. The conversion was determined by a method, which permits the determination of the double connection of non-reacted vinylcarbazole, according to R.V. Martin. The gross isotactic polyvinylcarbazole was fractionated according to the methods recommended by G. Natta (Ref. 10). The authors obtained the following three fractions:

- 1) A fraction of atactic polyvinylcarbazole soluble in cold carbon tetrachloride, having a melting point of 220°C; 2) a fraction of polyvinylcarbazole soluble in carbon tetrachloride at 60°C and having a melting point of 295°C; and
- 3) a fraction of polyvinylcarbazole insoluble in boiling carbon tetrachloride, having a melting point of 325°C. The melting point was determined with a "Polaron IV Rathenow" polarization microscope, and the crystalline structure by an X-ray apparatus supplied by the ICECHIM. Based on these experiments, the following results were obtained: The conversion increases rapidly for a lithium-titanium ratio of 6.3 and 1.5 during a time interval of 0 to 30 min (Fig. 4). For a subunitary ratio (0.75) the increase of the conversion in function of the time is very rapid, but stops at 70%. The supra-unitary ratios attain 90%. The re-

Card 2/3

ARMEANU, V.; AMBRUS, C.; CAMBOLI, D.

Behavior of β -furoin-oxime in presence of the Pt^{4+} and Pd^{2+}
ions. Rev chimie Min petr 12 no.10:615-616 0 '61.

FERENCZI, Istvan; AMBRUS, Dezzo

Food industry machinery at the Brno Fair. Elelm ipar 14 no.2:
52-58 F '60.

1. Elelmisszeripari Gopgyar (for Ferenczi). 2. Elelmisszeripari
Szolgaltato Troszt (for Ambrus).

HUNGARY

PROHASZKA, Laszlo, Dr, AMBRUS, Dezso, JUHASZ, Sandor; Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Animal Health Research Institute (MTA --Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia-- Allategyeszsegugyi Kutato Intezete) (director: MESZAROS, Janos, Dr, candidate of Veterinary Sciences).

"Antioxidants in the Preparation of Industrial Food Mixtures."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 6, No 18, June 63, pp 232-234.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The biological value of industrially produced food mixtures may be decreased by oxidation of the fats. The peroxides produced might be harmful for substances easily oxidized, especially vitamin A. The oxidation is prevented by the addition of antioxidants. The peroxide, vitamin A and carotene content of cod liver oil, industrial food mixtures and alfalfa flour were determined by the authors. In the experience of the authors and according to data in the literature it is established that 6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2 dihydroquinoline (EMC) is most suitable for the stabilization of food fats, carotinoids and vitamin A. The toxicity of EMC is low and in addition to its use as a preventive, it can also be used for the treatment of encephalomalacia in concentrations of 0.05-0.1 per cent of the food administered for 2-3 days. 1 Hungarian, 7 Western references.

1/1

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
AMBRUS, G.										112									
ca																			
<p>Effect of hyperthyroidism and treatment with thiouracil on the cholinesterase level. Gyuláné Ambrus and Gyula Ambrus. <i>Orvosi Lapja és Népegészségügy</i> 3, 806-7 (1947).—Clinical investigations were made to prove whether weakness and fatigue generally accompanying hyperthyroidism and sometimes increasing the severe</p>																			
<p>myasthenia are connected with increase of cholinesterase level. Comparison of healthy adults and persons suffering from hyperthyroidism showed that the cholinesterase level of the serum is increased in hyperthyroidism and below normal in cases of hypothyroidism. Expts. with rabbits injected with thyroxine for 3 days in daily doses of 0.75 mg. per kg. of body wt. showed increases of 80-100% in cholinesterase level. Other expts. on rats showed that 24 hrs. after injection of 0.5 mg. thyroxine the cholinesterase content of organs increased in the following sequence: kidneys, muscles, liver, and brains. Thyroxine <i>in vitro</i> showed inhibiting effects on cholinesterase. The cholinesterase level of the serum of persons treated with thiouracil or derivs. significantly diminished. Thiourea, thiouracil, and methylthiouracil <i>in vitro</i> inhibited cholinesterase activity of serum and of organs <i>exts.</i> 22 references.</p>										István Finkály									
ASR-5.1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
FROM SYMBOLISM										FROM POWERS									
100000 1100 001										100000 1100 001									

AMBRUS, GY.; NAGY, O.; TASNADI, B.

"Presenting the automatic experimental desalting equipment of 1 m³/ capacity."

p. 140 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

Hungary /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-14

Water treatment. Sewage water.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31749

equal to 1, and are 1-x at equilibrium, and that the concentrations of ROH and HAN are equal to x, the author derives the formula: $x^2/(1-x)^2$ $K_{H_2O}/K_{an} \cdot K_{acid}$. This expression permits to determine K_{an} , the dissociation constant of A, which the latter must have in order that the adsorption of anions of weak acid reach a definite percent of the adsorption capacity of A. There is described the desalination unit of the D'yer-II (transliterated) electric power station, having an output capacity of 10-15 m³/hour, and consisting of 3 filters (837 mm in diameter and 2 m high) connected in series: an H-cationite, an OH-anionite containing a weakly basic A, and an OH-anionite

Card 2/3

AMBIRUS, G.

Distr: 4E2c(3) 15

Resins used in shell molding and properties of the resin-sand system. Gyozo Ambros, Gyorgy Hevencsi, and Janos Szekeres. *Onoda* 9, 1-6 (1958).—Various shell molding resins were examd. for Young's modulus, softening point, free phenol content, "hexa" content, moisture, and hardening time. The effects of the phenol-HCHO ratio, of the above detd. properties, of the resin-sand ratio, sand quality, baking temp., and baking time on the tensile and shrinkage properties of the shell were studied. Resins contg. 40% phenol and 60% cresol were found to be suitable in every respect.

L. G. Arval

5-
2-May
1

gaf

Country : RUMANIA
 Category= : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products (Part 4).
 Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Khim, 1959, No 7, 25609
 Author : Solomon, O.; Ambius, C.
 Institut. : -
 Title : Production of Synthetic Polyisoprene Caoutchouc
 Using Butyl-lithium and Titanium Trichloride as
 Catalysts
 Orig. Pub. : Rev. chim., 1959, 9, No 3, 150

Abstract : The polymerization of isoprene in the presence
 of the catalysts (1.5-2%) butyl-lithium and $TiCl_3$
 was carried out in an H_2 atmosphere, which was
 carefully purified of traces of O_2 , at 25-40°
 during 4-6 hrs. The concentration of isoprene
 was 25% in proportion to the volume of the sol-
 vent (benzol). The process of polymerization is
 especially sensitive to the presence of various
 impurities (H_2O , O_2 , butyl-pyrocatechol) which
 strongly inhibit the polymerization of isoprene
 under experimental conditions.-- G. Markus

Card:

1/1

H-141

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H-5
and Their Applications. Water Treatment.
Sewage.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khiniya, No 7, 1959, 23811

Author : Ambrus, G.
Inst : -
Title : Investigations Leading to the Selection of
Most Economical Conditions for Ionite Filters.

Orig Pub : Energia es atomechn., 1958, 11, No 1-2,
45-62

Abstract : Detailed description of an automatic labo-
ratory installation for the recording of
technological characteristics of ionites
(in particular, for the determination of
the ratio of adsorptive capacity as a func-

Card : 1/3

H - 22

Ambrus, Gy.

Experiences with chemical desalinization equipment. p. 584.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 12, no. 9, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

AMBRUS, Gyozo; VAGAS, Endre

Microcoll B, the new Hungarian-made synthetic resin usable
in microscopic investigations. Magv kem lap 15 no.3:129-130
Nr '60.

18.8300

32034
H/006/62/000/001/001/001
D213/D304

AUTHORS: Ambrus, Gyözö and Kormány, Teréz

TITLE: The corrosive effect of thermosetting plastics on metals

PERIODICAL: Magyar kémikusok lapja, v. 17, no. 1, 1962, 27-29

TEXT: The experiments were aimed at elucidating the causes of the corrosion of metals affected by the decomposition products of plastics, and the selection of construction materials for use under tropical conditions. The tests were carried out by examining the effect of the filings of heathardened test pieces made from phenoplasts and aminoplasts of Hungarian manufacture, on copper and oxidized aluminum foils, at 80° C. To find the corrosive agents among the components of the series examined, first the effect of phenol and cresol on copper and oxidized aluminum foil were studied, by heating the foils in the liquid and vapor phases of phenol and cresol diluted with 5% water, and examining the surface of the foils, and also reweighing the foils to find the increase in weight, owing, presumably to phenolate and cresolate formation. The

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D213/D304

The corrosive effect ...


results have shown that phenol is less active than cresol, that phenol is more active as a corrosive agent in the liquid phase than in the vapor phase whereas with cresol the opposite is true, and that oxidized aluminum foils of German manufacture proved more resilient to corrosion than the Hungarian variety. The pressing powders examined were of the phenoplast and aminoplast groups, the former being based mainly on phenol and cresol resins, the latter on urea type resins. Postulating that in corrosion the residual ammonia content originating from decomposition of hexamethylene tetramine, and chloride content may play a part, the presence of these agents was tested for, and measured. The tests showed a variation in the ammonia content from 0.001% to 0.25%, and between 0.005% and 0.25% for the chloride. The effect of ammonia in phenoplasts was much less than that of phenols, and was thus not directly measurable, but the corrosive effects of chloride in the aminoplasts appear as white stains on oxidized aluminum, as similarly the strongly corrosive effect of aminoplasts on copper foil. For testing heat-hardening plastics, 1 gm of filings from the test pieces was made into a thick mull with a

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D213/D304

The corrosive effect ...

little water and put into a test tube, into which the two test pieces of foils were dipped. The whole assembly was kept for 48 hours in an atmosphere of 90% rel. humidity to avoid condensation on the foils and then with 110 v. d.c. connected to the two test foils the assembly was heated at $80 \pm 5^\circ \text{C}$ for 8 days, the corrosive effect being evaluated by the naked eye and microscope. The degrees of corrosion were correlated with the degrees of coloration of the foil surface, from unchanged to dark brown. The tests were carried out in mulls made with the electrolytic condenser electrolyte liquid, i.e. boric acid, glycol and ammonium hydroxide, and with dry filings. The conclusions are that: The corrosive effects of cresol, and in certain cases, that of water-soluble chloride has been established. Water plays an important part in promoting corrosion which in aqueous media was always at its highest; the hindering effect of the electrolyte may be due to a lowering of the percentage of water, and perhaps formation of an electrical double layer. The foils of foreign manufacture withstood corrosion much better. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references.



Card 3/4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 31855

Author : Firica, Th., Teodorescu, M., Dumitrescu Eugenia, Ambrus, I.

Inst : -

Title : Significance of Biological Constants During Acute Pancreatitis.

Orig Pub : Chirurgia, 1957, 6, No 3, 364-372.

Abstract : The authors consider the increase of amylase (I) in blood serum as a single specific test during acute pancreatitis (40 cases). Acute pancreatitis with normal content of I in blood is met only as an exception. No parallelism was established between the condition of the affliction and the degree of increase of I.

Card 1/1

HODOS, O., ing.; AMBRUS, I.

Peroxide bleaching of cotton fabrics at the Industria Textila Enterprise in Lugoj. Ind text Rum 12 no.12:504-507 D'61.

1. "Industria textila", Lugoj.

AMBRUS, Istvan

Remark on the article entitled "Area computation of city
measurements." Geod kart 15 no.3:220-222 '63.

KOSTOV, I.; AMBRUSH, I. [Ambrus, I.]

Synthesis of 2-nitro-4-methoxyphenylalanine (methyl ether of
2-nitrotyrosine). Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.8:2792-2793 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy issledovatel'skiy institut,
Bukharest.

CA AMIRKUS, J.

118

Effect of hyperthyroidism and treatment with thiouracil on cholinesterase levels. C. Amirus and J. Amirus (Univ. Budapest, Hung.). *Z. Vitamin-Hormon-Forsch. Fermentforsch.* 2, 404-71 (1949) (in English). --Cholinesterase (I) was detd. by the methods of Ammon (C.A. 26, 1724) and Zelky (C.A. 36, 5199) and in some expts. by the methods of Galehr and Mattner (C.A. 22, 2621) and Hall and Lucas (C.A. 31, 7513). Tissue exts. were prepl. according to Birkhäuser (C.A. 35, 2166). The av. serum I levels of 12 adults, 9 hyperthyroid, and 5 hypothyroid patients were, resp., 01.5, 87.3, and 41.8 (in u. min. CO₂ liberated in 60 min. by Ammon's method). Blood I levels of rabbits were raised 80-100% by a 3-day treatment with thyroxine (0.75 mg./kg./day). The levels of I in the muscle, brain, liver, and kidney were increased

24-48 hrs. after subcutaneous injection of 0.5 mg. thyroxine. Administration of adrenaline to rabbits did not affect their blood I levels. Thiouracil treatment of hyperthyroid patients was accompanied by a lowering of their serum I levels. *In vitro*, thiourea, thiouracil, and methylthiouracil caused inhibition of the I of serum and tissues; the enzyme from the thyroid gland was most strongly inhibited.

Erich Hirschberg

ALBRUS, J.

Contribution to the problem of classifying areas from the biometeorologic point of view.

p. 149 (Geograficky Casopis) Vol 9, no. 3, 1957. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MEME) 10, Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan 1958

AMBRUS, J.

Effect of some meteorologic factors on the natural exchange of air in rooms. r.44.
(Meteorologicke Zpravy, Vol. 10, No. 2, Apr. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

Ambrus, J.

Ambrus, J.
Given Name

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliations:

Source: Czechoslovenska Hygiene, Vol V, No 2-3, Prague, Mar 60, Page 101.

Data:

MICHEL, P.

Academic degrees: M.D. Docent

Affiliation: Director of the Oblast Institute of Hygiene, Bratislava

Data: Co-author of "An Analysis of the Contamination of the Atmosphere by Fluorine Compounds in the Environment of Aluminum Plant," Source, Page 101.

B.6

DFORCE, M.

Affiliation: Oblast Institute of Hygiene, Bratislava

Data: Co-author of "An Analysis of the Contamination of the Atmosphere by Fluorine Compounds in the Environment of an Aluminum Plant," Source, p 101.

JANKOVICOVA, J.

Affiliation: Oblast Institute of Hygiene, Bratislava

Data: Co-author of "An Analysis of the Contamination of the Atmosphere by Fluorine Compounds in the Environment of an Aluminum Plant," Source, p 101.

AMBRUS, J.

Affiliation: Oblast Institute of Hygiene, Bratislava

Data: Co-author of "An Analysis of the Contamination of the Atmosphere by Fluorine Compounds in the Environment of an Aluminum Plant," Source, p 101.

CAPACE, J.

Affiliation: Oblast Institute of Hygiene, Bratislava

Data: Co-author of "An Analysis of the Contamination of the Atmosphere by Fluorine Compounds in the Environment of an Aluminum Plant," Source, p 101.

MACUCH, P.; BALAZOVA, P.; BARTOSOVA, L.; HLUCHAN, E.; AMBRUS, J.;
JANOVICOVA, J.; KRILCUKOVA, V.

Hygienic analysis of the influence of noxious factors on the environment and state of health of the population in the vicinity of an aluminium plant. J. hyg. epidem., Praha 7 no.4: 389-403 '63.

1. Regional Institute of Hygiene and Department of Hygiene of the Slovak Postgraduate Medical Institute, Bratislava.

AMBRUS, Laszlo

The "Mambo" magnetophone; a supplement.
Radiotechnika 10 no.1:27-28. Ja '60..

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div>COMMON ELEMENTS</div> <div>COMMON METALS</div> <div>COMMON NON-METALS</div> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div>AMEROL, M.</div> <div>Co</div> </div> <div> <div>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</div> <div>PROCESSING AND PROPERTY</div> </div> <div> <div>112</div> </div> </div>																									
<p>The potassium content of tumors. László Kovács and Matild Amerus. <i>Mag. Orvosi Arch.</i> 32, 230-6 (1931). — The potassium content is increased in malignant tumors. The chem. process of the endogen has a very important part in the etiology of the tumors. The potassium increases always in absolute malignancy (histological control), but is normal in benignant or still incipient tumor. The av. K of healthy tissue was found to be 1.4% and that of malignant tumors 2.3%. The method of Kramer and Tisdall was used.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">H. FAHRER</p>																									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <div>ASB-11A</div> <div>NONMETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</div> </div> <div> <div>1ST ORDER</div> <div>2ND ORDER</div> </div> <div> <div>1ST ORDER</div> <div>2ND ORDER</div> </div> </div>																									

AMBRUS, Matil, dr.

Covering of large defects of the serous membrane of hairpin-like plication. *Magy.sebeszet* 8 no.145-208:202-203. June 55.

1. A Jászberényi Kórház sebészeti osztályának közleménye Forvos: Ambrus Matild dr.

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION, compl..

serous membrane defect of small intestine, surg., plication)

(INTESTINE, SMALL, dis.,

serous membrane defect with intestinal obstruct., surg., plication)

AMBRUS, M.

Pointed closure of the duodenal stump. *Magy. sebeszet* 11 no.4:206-208
Aug 58.

1. A Jaszberenyi Varosi Korhaz kozlemenye.
(DUODENUM, surg.

pointed technic for closure of duodenal stump (Hun))

AMBRUS, Matild, Dr.; MARTON, Tibor, Dr.

Closed retroperitoneal injuries. Magy. sebeszet 12 no.1:56-61 Mar 59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Sebészeti Klinika-
jának (Igazgató: Rubanyi Pál dr. egyetemi tanár) és a Jászberényi
Városi Kórház Sebészeti Osztályának (Főorvos: Ambrus Matild dr.)
közleménye.

(RETROPERITONEAL SPACE, wds. & inj.
closed inj., case reports (Hun))

GAUBE, R., ing.; AMBRUS, R., ing.

Methane gas explosion caused by an atmospheric electric discharge.
Rev min 13 no.12:564-566 D '62.

AMBRUS, T.; VELNICERIU, A.

Contributions to the synthesis of the captan fungicide. Note I.
Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.4:193-187 Ap '62.

AMBRUS, T.; TINCU, L.; VELNICERIU, A.; GAVAT, Lucia

Contributions to the synthesis of the Captan fungicide. Note II.
Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.5:275-278 My '62.

AMERUS, T.; VELNICERIU, A.; IONESCU, Elena; CRACIUN, Iuliana

Obtaining sodium trichloroacetate herbicide. Rev chimie Min petr
14 no.9:506-508 S '63.

1. Sectia agrochimie, Institutul de cercetari chimice (for
Ionescu, Craciun).

AMBRUS, Tamara; TINCU, Lucia; MARCULESCU, Cristineta; BARBULESCU, N.

Some aspects of the synthesis of N-methylamide of the O,O-di-methyldithiophosphorylacetic acid. Rev chimie Min petr 15 no. 7:386-389 JI '64

1. Chemical Research Institute, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industry.

AMBRUS, Tamara

Recent development of dichlorocarbene chemistry. Rev chimie
Min petr 15 no.12:739-744 D '64.

AMBRUS-FALLENBUCHL, Zoltan, dr.

The largest globe of Hungary is one hundred years old. Geod
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AMBRUS-FALLENBUCHL, Zoltan, dr.

Imre Madach as cartographer. Geod kart 15 no.6:458-459 '63.

Vienna congress of "Coronelli-Weltbund der Globusfreunde."
460

AMBRUSH, Iven (Moskva).

Irradiation spectra of organic compounds in gaseous discharges.
Usp. khim. 26 no.3:345-361 Ky '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Organic compounds--Spectra)

AMBROSE J

Dieter: 441j

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Spectroscopic study of 3-pyrazolones. S. K. Kochetkov
and J. Ambrose (State Univ., Moscow. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 1967, 43, 1500). Ultraviolet
absorption spectra are shown for aq. soln. at pH from 1 to 13-14, of methyl 3-pyrazolyl ketone, *tert*-butyl
3-pyrazolyl ketone, and phenyl 3-pyrazolyl ketone. In sub-
stantially neutral media these show bands at 235, 238, and
260 mμ, resp., and with increasing basicity of soln. the inten-
sity of long-wave absorption rises and at pH 14 the max. are
270, 270, and 288 mμ, resp. The alkyl group has little
effect on the spectrum. Acidity constants, calc'd. from the data
are, resp., 1.42×10^{-11} , 3.74×10^{-11} , and 1.07×10^{-11} .
The Na salts of these probably have O bound Na in a form
of an enolate. G. M. Kosolapoff

5 MAY

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AMBRUSH, I., Cand Chem sci -- (diss) "Study in the field of
acylpyrazoles." Mos, 1958, 10 pp (Mos Order of Lenin and
Order of Labor Red Banner ~~inst~~ State Univ, im M.V. Lomonosov.
Chem faculty) 110 copies (KL, 23-58, 102)

- 10 -

AUTHORS: Kochetkov, N. K., Ambrush, Ivan. SOV/79-28-11-27/55
Ambrush, T. I., Severin, Ye. S.

TITLE: Synthesis of Aliphatic β -Chloro-Vinyl Ketones From Oxy-Methyl Ketones (Sintez alifaticheskikh β -khlorvinilketonov iz oksimetilenketonov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 11, pp 3024 - 3027 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The most convenient synthesis of the accessible and reactive β -chloro-vinyl ketones is offered by the direct condensation of the chloric anhydrides with acetylene or vinyl chloride (Refs 1-5). Another one is given by the treatment of the corresponding oxy-ethylene ketones with phosphorohalogen ketones or thionyl chloride (Refs 6,7). The latter was employed for the synthesis of aryl- β -chloro-vinyl ketones (Ref 8) but not for the most simple alkyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketones, as these can be obtained more easily by the first mentioned method. In the case of a failure of the first method the second may be of

Card 1/3

Synthesis of Aliphatic β -Chloro-Vinyl Ketones From
Oxy-Methyl Ketones

SOV/79-28-11-27/55

importance. Two examples of the synthesis of the aliphatic β -chloro-vinyl ketones from oxy-methylene ketones were given, which can in all cases be used for the aliphatic series as well. The reaction of the oxy-methylene pinacolone with thionyl chloride in benzene solution was investigated in detail. It was found that the substitution of the enol hydroxyl of the oxy-methylene ketone by chlorine takes place sufficiently easily. In this case the yield of alkyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketones amounted to 70-80%, which must also hold for other alkyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketones. The earlier inaccessible α -alkyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketones can also be obtained according to this method. There are 15 references, 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

Card 2/3

5(3)
AUTHORS:

Sheynker, Yu. N., Ambrush, Ivan,
Kochetkov, N. K.

SOV/20-123-4-30/53

TITLE:

Acid Properties of 3-Acyl Pyrazoles (O kislotnykh svoystvakh
3-atsilpirazolov)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 4,
pp 709 - 712 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

3-acyl pyrazoles have properties of weak acids (Ref 1). To explain this the authors assumed that the salt formation is accompanied by a tautomeric displacement of the double bonds. The aromatic pyrazole system is supposed to be disturbed and O-metal derivatives formed (Scheme I). The well known theorem that the oxygen atom is more strongly negative than the nitrogen atom, which causes the negative charge to be mainly concentrated on the oxygen atom, tends to prove this. An earlier investigation (Ref 6) in the laboratory of the authors has shown that in the ultraviolet spectra of 3-acyl pyrazoles on the transition from a neutral to an alkaline medium a considerable bathochromic displacement occurs. This would tend to show changes of the system of π -electrons of the molecule. With 3,5-di-

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Acid Properties of 3-Acyl Pyrazoles

SOV/20-123-4-38/53

phenyl-4-bromo pyrazole which is also acidic, but incapable of the above tautomeric displacement, no displacement in the spectrum occurred (Ref 7). A second possibility (Scheme II) of the acidity in question is that the N-H bond in the pyrazole nucleus is polarized, which makes possible the separation of hydrogen as proton. This may occur due to the action of the electron acceptor effect of the carbonyl group of the acyl radical linked with the nucleus (Refs 8,10). After the first explanation (Ref 6) had not made possible a definite choice between scheme (I) and (II), the authors investigated the infrared spectra of the acyl pyrazoles and their metal derivatives. Figure 1 gives the results obtained. They caused the authors to completely drop the assumption that the salt formation of the acyl pyrazoles leading to the formation of O-metal derivatives (Scheme I) takes place. In connection herewith also the earlier assumption (Ref 6) of a tautomerism of the 3-acyl radicals is dropped. It becomes clear that as far as there is a carbonyl group in the metal derivatives of the 3-acyl pyrazoles the salt formation of these compounds is connected with the polarization increase of the N-H formation of the pyrazole nucleus under the electron

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SOV/20-123-4-58/53

Acid Properties of 3-Acyl Pyrazoles

acceptor effect of the acyl group (Scheme II). Apparently the disturbance of the aromatic pyrazole nucleus, in spite of the high electronegativity of the oxygen atom, represents such a great hinderance that salt formation with the nitrogen atom is an energetically advantageous process. The mentioned bathochromic displacement is probably connected with a certain deformation of the system of π -electrons of the pyrazole nucleus. This is also proved by the above-mentioned displacement of the bands of the C=O group in the spectra of the 3-acyl pyrazole salts. There are 1 figure and 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

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

PRESENTED: July 1, 1958, by A. N. Nesmeyanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1950

Card 3/3

5 (3)

AUTHORS: Kochetkov, N. K., Ambrush, Ivan, SOV/79-29-8-26/81
Usov, A. I.

TITLE: Acyl-pyrazoles. II. Synthesis and Constants of Acidity of
3-Aroyl-pyrazoles

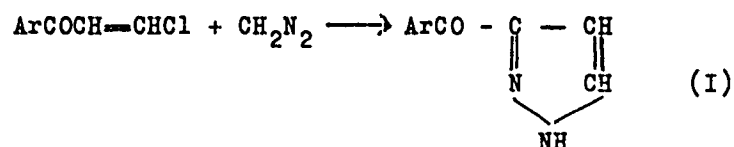
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8, pp 2578 - 2583
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Previously (Ref 1) the authors presented data concerning the acidity properties of some 3-acyl-pyrazoles, and tried to interpret the nature of these properties. In contrast with the earlier conceptions (Ref 1) and A. N. Nesmeyanov and N. K. Kochetkov (Ref 2), they concluded (Ref 3) from the infrared spectra of the 3-acyl-pyrazoles and their salts that the salt formation is not due to a tautomerism of the bonds in the system of the 3-acyl-pyrazole, but to the occurrence of the acidity properties of the hydrogen of the ring (Scheme 1). The previously used spectrophotometric method of determining the acidity constants of the 3-acyl-pyrazoles permitted the quantitative determination of the acidity, in dependence on the nature of the acyl radical. The acidity of the pyrazole derivatives and of the nitrogen-containing heterocycles in

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Acyl-pyrazoles. II. Synthesis and Constants of Acidity SOV/79-29-8-26/81
of 3-Aroyl-pyrazoles

general has so far not been investigated quantitatively. The present paper gives the acidity constants of (I), with substituents in the nucleus, which permit the influence exerted by the character of the carbonyl group of the 3-acyl-pyrazolone upon the acidity properties of the latter to be judged. The analogs of the known 3-benzoyl-pyrazole (Refs 2,4) were synthesized which have a methyl-methoxy- or nitro-group and a chlorine atom in para-position of the phenyl nucleus. The synthesis was easily carried out according to the scheme



where Ar = n-CH₃C₆H₄; n-CH₃OC₆H₄; n-ClC₆H₄; n-O₂NC₆H₄.

The yields of 3-aroyl-pyrazoles were 40-80%. The constants of the acidity dissociation were determined from the ultraviolet absorption spectra of the 3-aroyl-pyrazoles, at different

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Acyl-pyrazoles. II. Synthesis and Constants of Acidity SOV/79-29-8-26/81
of 3-Aroyl-pyrazoles

percentage contents of the medium. It is shown that the acidity of the 3-aroyl-pyrazoles depends on the substituent in the phenyl nucleus, and decreases according to the following gradation scheme: $\text{NO}_2 > \text{Cl} > \text{H} > \text{CH}_3 > \text{CH}_3\text{O}$. This is in complete accordance with the influence of the same substituents upon the dissociation constant of the corresponding para-substituted benzoic acids. The results of the spectrum analysis are given in 7 diagrams. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 12 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1958

Card 3/3

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Kochetkov, N. K., Ambrush, Ivan, Ambrush, T. I.

TITLE:

Acyl Pyrazoles.
III. Synthesis and Acidity Constants of 3,5-Diacyl Pyrazoles

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 9, pp 2964-2969 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors continued their investigations of the effect of the substituents upon the acidity of pyrazole derivatives and synthesized the hitherto unknown 3,5-diacyl pyrazoles. The synthesis of 3,5-diacyl pyrazoles developed by them took place by the reaction of β -chloro-vinyl ketones with diazo ketones. This reaction has hitherto not been described in publications. Heating of the reacting compounds without solvent at 70-110°, proceeded smoothly and yielded 40-50% 3,5-diacyl pyrazoles (in the solvent the yields were less high). Methyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketone, propyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketone, tert-butyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketone, phenyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketone, diazo acetone, 1-diazo butanone-2, and ω -diazo acetophenone were introduced into the reaction. Nine 3,5-diacyl pyrazoles were thus obtained. They do not bind the hydrogen chloride forming in the reaction and are not separated in the form of hydrochlorides, but in the form of free bases, in contrast to 3-acyl-pyrazoles (Refs 2,5). Hydrogen

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SOV/79-29-9-33/76

Acyl Pyrazoles.

III. Synthesis and Acidity Constants of 3,5-Diacyl Pyrazoles

chloride causes partial cleavage of the diazo ketone under the formation of small quantity of ω -chloro ketone. An excess quantity of diazo ketone secured maximum yields (Scheme 1). The structure of the 3,5-substituted pyrazoles was confirmed by the oxidation of 3,5-diacyl pyrazole obtained with permanganate to pyrazole-3,5-dicarboxylic acid. All synthesized 3,5-diacyl pyrazoles were stable, easily crystallizable, and showed distinct acid properties. The spectra of all investigated diacyl pyrazoles indicate the presence of an acid-basic equilibrium in the solutions of these compounds. It was proved that the introduction of a second acyl group into the pyrazole cycle increases acyl pyrazole acidity fivehundred to thousand times. The acidity of diacyl pyrazoles depends on the nature of the radical of the acyl group and decreases according to the scheme $\text{CH}_3 > \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 > n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7 > (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}$. Thus, the acidity character of acyl pyrazoles was proved to be the same as that of other organic acids (Ref 2). There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 12 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

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SOV/79-29-9-33/76

III. Synthesis and Acidity Constants of 3,5-Diacyl Pyrazoles

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1958

Card 3/3

SEL'MICHU, I. [Selmiceanu, I.]; KOSTOV, I. [Costov, I.]; KUYBAN, F.
[Cuibin, F.]; AMBRUSH, I. [Ambrus, I.]

Di(2-chloroethyl) amino derivatives of tyrosine. Part 2: Synthesis
of 3-di(2'-chloroethyl) aminotyrosine. Zhur.ob.khim. 32
no.8:2469-2474 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy issledovatel'skiy institut, Bukharest.
(Tyrosine)

DUMITRESKU, Z. [Dumitrescu, Z.]; AMERUSH, I. [Ambrus, I.]

Selective protection of amino groups in 1,5-diaminotetrahydro-
naphthalene. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.8:2793-2794 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy issledovatel'skiy institut,
Bukharest.

KUYBAN, F. [Culbar, F.]; DUMITRESCU, Z. [Dumitrescu, Z.]; AMBRUSH,
I. [Ambrus, I.]

Derivatives of tetrahydronaphthalene. Part 2: Synthesis of
some N,N-dichloroethylamino derivatives of the tetrahydronaphthalene
series. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 5:1581-1586 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy issledovatel'skiy institut,
Bukharest.

EMBRUSH, K.

501/4982

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry, Moscow, 1960.

Macromolecular symposium on macromolecular chemistry, Moscow, 1960. 14-18 June 1960. 876 pages. 1. Introduction. 2. International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry held in Moscow, June 14-18, 1960. 3. Summary. Section I. (Moscow, June 14-18, 1960) 146 pp. 5,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry

Pub. Ed.: T. V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists and researchers interested in macromolecular chemistry.

CONTENTS: This is Section I of a multi-volume work containing scientific papers on macromolecular chemistry in Moscow. The material includes data on the synthesis and properties of polymers, and on the processes of polymerization, copolymerization, polycondensation, and polymerization. Each part is presented in full or summarized in French, Russian, and English. There are 47 papers, 28 of which were presented by Soviet, Russian, Hungarian, and Czechoslovak scientists. 50 personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

Tsylova, Ye. I., B. A. Dolgoplosk, I. G. Zhuravina, B. N. Korotkiy, and I. E. Kuznetsov (USSR). The Synthesis of α - and β -Unsaturated Polymers on Chain Catalysts and a Study of Their Structures and Properties. Polymerization of α -methylstyrene. Synthesis and 47

Polymers. Ye. I. Tsylova, A. S. Zhuravina, and I. E. Kuznetsov (USSR). The Structure of α -methylstyrene Polymers. 36

Zilberman, Ye. A., A. I. Kabanov, and S. M. Topolovskiy (USSR). New Method of Preparation of Polymers and Their Catalysts. 64

Bobkova, N., and A. S. Zhuravina (Czechoslovakia). Analysis of Cross-Linked Polymers. 72

Tsylova, Ye. I., B. A. Dolgoplosk, I. G. Zhuravina, I. E. Kuznetsov, and I. E. Kuznetsov (USSR). On the Synthesis and Properties of α -methylstyrene Polymers of the Type of Poly- α -methylstyrene and Poly- β -methylstyrene. 90

Malozemov, S. G. (USSR). Crystalline Polymerization and Copolymerization of Divergent Systems. 100

Polymers. Ye. I. Tsylova, A. I. Kabanov, A. V. Topolovskiy, and B. A. Kabanov (USSR). Synthesis of Crystalline Poly- α -methylstyrene. 116

Polymers. Ye. I. Tsylova, A. I. Kabanov, A. V. Topolovskiy, and B. A. Kabanov (USSR). Synthesis of Crystalline Poly- α -methylstyrene. 124

Polymers. Ye. I. Tsylova, A. I. Kabanov, A. V. Topolovskiy, and B. A. Kabanov (USSR). Synthesis of Crystalline Poly- α -methylstyrene. 132

Polymers. Ye. I. Tsylova, A. I. Kabanov, A. V. Topolovskiy, and B. A. Kabanov (USSR). Synthesis of Crystalline Poly- α -methylstyrene. 140

Polymers. Ye. I. Tsylova, A. I. Kabanov, A. V. Topolovskiy, and B. A. Kabanov (USSR). Synthesis of Crystalline Poly- α -methylstyrene. 148

Polymers. Ye. I. Tsylova, A. I. Kabanov, A. V. Topolovskiy, and B. A. Kabanov (USSR). Synthesis of Crystalline Poly- α -methylstyrene. 156

Polymers. Ye. I. Tsylova, A. I. Kabanov, A. V. Topolovskiy, and B. A. Kabanov (USSR). Synthesis of Crystalline Poly- α -methylstyrene. 164

Polymers. Ye. I. Tsylova, A. I. Kabanov, A. V. Topolovskiy, and B. A. Kabanov (USSR). Synthesis of Crystalline Poly- α -methylstyrene. 172

Polymers. Ye. I. Tsylova, A. I. Kabanov, A. V. Topolovskiy, and B. A. Kabanov (USSR). Synthesis of Crystalline Poly- α -methylstyrene. 180

Polymers. Ye. I. Tsylova, A. I. Kabanov, A. V. Topolovskiy, and B. A. Kabanov (USSR). Synthesis of Crystalline Poly- α -methylstyrene. 188

AUTHORS: Kochetkov, N. K., Ambrush, Ivan, SOV/79-28-11-27/55
Ambrush, T. I., Severin, Ye. S.

TITLE: Synthesis of Aliphatic β -Chloro-Vinyl Ketones From Oxy-
Methyl Ketones (Sintez alifaticheskikh β -khlorvinil-
ketonov iz oksimetilenketonov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 11,
pp 3024 - 3027 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The most convenient synthesis of the accessible
and reactive β -chloro-vinyl ketones is offered by the
direct condensation of the chloric anhydrides with
acetylene or vinyl chloride (Refs 1-5). Another
one is given by the treatment of the corresponding
oxy-ethylene ketones with phosphorohalogen ketones
or thionyl chloride (Refs 6,7). The latter was
employed for the synthesis of aryl- β -chloro-vinyl
ketones (Ref 8) but not for the most simple alkyl- β -chloro-
vinyl ketones, as these can be obtained more easily
by the first mentioned method. In the case of a
failure of the first method the second may be of

Card 1/3

Synthesis of Aliphatic β -Chloro-Vinyl Ketones From
Oxy-Methyl Ketones

SOV/79-28-11-27/55

importance. Two examples of the synthesis of the aliphatic β -chloro-vinyl ketones from oxy-methylene ketones were given, which can in all cases be used for the aliphatic series as well. The reaction of the oxy-methylene pinacolone with thionyl chloride in benzene solution was investigated in detail. It was found that the substitution of the enol hydroxyl of the oxy-methylene ketone by chlorine takes place sufficiently easily. In this case the yield of alkyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketones amounted to 70-80%, which must also hold for other alkyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketones. The earlier inaccessible α -alkyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketones can also be obtained according to this method. There are 15 references, 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

Card 2/3

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Kochetkov, N. K., Ambrush, Ivan, Ambrush, T. I.

SOV/79-29-9-33/76

TITLE:

Acyl Pyrazoles.
III. Synthesis and Acidity Constants of 3,5-Diacyl Pyrazoles

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 9, pp 2964-2969 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors continued their investigations of the effect of the substituents upon the acidity of pyrazole derivatives and synthesized the hitherto unknown 3,5-diacyl pyrazoles. The synthesis of 3,5-diacyl pyrazoles developed by them took place by the reaction of β -chloro-vinyl ketones with diazo ketones. This reaction has hitherto not been described in publications. Heating of the reacting compounds without solvent at 70-110°, proceeded smoothly and yielded 40-50% 3,5-diacyl pyrazoles (in the solvent the yields were less high). Methyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketone, propyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketone, tert-butyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketone, phenyl- β -chloro-vinyl ketone, diazo acetone, 1-diazo butanone-2, and ω -diazo acetophenone were introduced into the reaction. Nine 3,5-diacyl pyrazoles were thus obtained. They do not bind the hydrogen chloride forming in the reaction and are not separated in the form of hydrochlorides, but in the form of free bases, in contrast to 3-acyl-pyrazoles (Refs 2,5). Hydrogen

Card 1/3

Acyl Pyrazoles.

80V/79-29-9-33/76

III. Synthesis and Acidity Constants of 3,5-Diacyl Pyrazoles

chloride causes partial cleavage of the diazo ketone under the formation of small quantity of α -chloro ketone. An excess quantity of diazo ketone secured maximum yields (Scheme 1). The structure of the 3,5-substituted pyrazoles was confirmed by the oxidation of 3,5-diacyl pyrazole obtained with permanganate to pyrazole-3,5-dicarboxylic acid. All synthesized 3,5-diacyl pyrazoles were stable, easily crystallizable, and showed distinct acid properties. The spectra of all investigated diacyl pyrazoles indicate the presence of an acid-basic equilibrium in the solutions of these compounds. It was proved that the introduction of a second acyl group into the pyrazole cycle increases acyl pyrazole acidity fivehundred to thousand times. The acidity of diacyl pyrazoles depends on the nature of the radical of the acyl group and decreases according to the scheme $\text{CH}_3 > \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 > n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7 > (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}$. Thus, the acidity character of acyl pyrazoles was proved to be the same as that of other organic acids (Ref 2). There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 12 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Acyl Pyrazoles.

SGV/79-29-9-33/76

III. Synthesis and Acidity Constants of 3,5-Diacyl Pyrazoles

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1958

Card 3/3

5.3100
AUTHORS:

Shorygin, P. P., Geyderikh, M. A.,
Ambrush, T. I.

68849
S/076/60/034/02/011/044
B010/B015



TITLE:

The Effect of Substituents on the Properties of Aromatic Nitriles
and Sulfones

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, Nr 2, pp 335-342 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Raman spectra, ultraviolet absorption spectra, and dipole moments of the para-derivatives of benzonitrile and methylphenyl-sulfone were examined and compared. The frequency values of the -C≡N-group valence oscillation of the para-derivatives of the benzonitrile Raman spectrum, of the coefficients of integral intensity I_{CN} of the CN line in the Raman spectrum, of the intensity I_{CN} of the CN absorption band in the infrared spectrum, of the wave lengths of the most important maxima of the intensive absorption bands in the ultraviolet spectrum (measured with the SF-4 spectrophotometer), and the dipole moments (measured by V. N. Vasil'yeva and Z. S. Yegorova in benzene and dioxane) are shown by table 1. Table 2 shows the frequency difference of the groups Y in the molecule X--Y and -Y (Y = NO₂, COR, CN, SOOR, OH), as well as the corresponding wave length difference Δλ of the

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S/076/60/034/02/011/044
B010/B015

The Effect of Substituents on the Properties of
Aromatic Nitriles and Sulfones

absorption bands, and the difference between the measured dipole moment for $X-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Y}$ and the vector sum of the moments for $X-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Y}$, $\Delta\mu$. The effect of substituents exerted on the investigated properties of the nitro compounds, ketones, nitriles, and sulfones is of the same character. The order of substituents (corresponding to the effect on the mentioned properties) is approximately the same for the four types of compounds mentioned. In this respect, sulfones do not differ from nitro compounds. The effect of substituents is, however, strongest with nitro compounds, and weakest with sulfones (Table 2). The electropositive substituents reduce the frequency of NO_2 , CN , CO , and SO_2 , increase, however, that of OH . The OR group influences the optical properties of the compounds investigated more strongly than the OH group, whereas the dipole moments and dissociation constants of phenols and acids are more strongly influenced by the OH group. The assumption put forward in publications that the SO_2 group is incapable of forming a conjugation is unfounded. The difference in the ICN values of some nitriles is in qualitative agreement with the difference in the ICN values. V. A. Petukhov took some of the

Card . Card 2/3

00513R000101220013-1

AMBRUSS, Eva, dr.

Chordoma of the second cervical vertebrae. Magy. radiol. 6 no.2:
75-78 Apr 54.

1. A Janos-korhaz (igazgato: Bakats Tibor, dr.) Kozponti Tontgen-
intezetének (vezeto: Hajdu Imre dr.) közleménye)

(SPINE, neoplasms

chordoma of 2nd cervical vertebrae, x-ray)

(CHORDOMA

2nd cervical vertebrae, x-ray)

AMBRUSS, Eva, dr.; SZASZ, Imre, dr.

Bone echinococcosis. Magyar radiol 12 no.1:31-33 Mr '60.
(RIBS dis.)
(ECHINOCOCCOSIS case reports)

AMBRUZ, Alois, inz.

Crystallization of the ingot butt. Hut listy 19 no.1:10-14
Ja'64.

1. Vyzkumny a zkusebni ustav, Nova hut Klementa Gottwalda,
Ostrava-Kuncice.

L 34906-66 T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6026589

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/66/000/002/0097/0101

AUTHOR: Ambruz, Alois

ORG: Research and Development Institute, NHKG, Ostrava-Kuncice (Vyzkumny a zkusebni ustav)

TITLE: Effect of residual oxygen on plastic properties of large forgings

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 2, 1966, 97-101

TOPIC TAGS: material deformation, metal forging, tempering, metal heat treatment, alloy steel, material fracture, plasticity

ABSTRACT: Quantitative effect of the residual oxygen was investigated on test bars from heavy forging. The forgings were heat treated by normalization and tempering. They were made in CrMo steel with the following composition: 0.18-0.23% C, 3.1 - 3.5% Cr, 0.40 - 0.60% Mo. The evaluation of the oxygen effect was made after the effect of residual hydrogen, carbides, nitrides, production technique, heat treatment and segregation of components was taken into account. It was determined that the listed factors accounted for 37.3% of the contraction measured, while the oxygen accounted for 62.7%. An equation for the expression of the influence of the amount of oxygen upon the contraction was derived. The influence of the oxygen content upon the appearance of the fracture surface is described. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [Based on author's Eng. abstract] [JPRS: 34,779]

SUB CODE: 13, 20, 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / SOV REF: 001

Cord 1/1

UDC: 621.73

L 1628-66 EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5024269

CZ/0043/64/000/009/0702/0704

AUTHOR: Kancelir, E. (Kantslirzh, E.) (Engineer, Doctor, Candidate of sciences) (Bratislava); Ambruz, V. (Engineer) (Bratislava) 32
B

TITLE: Thermal expansion of minerals in the CaO-Al sub 2 0 sub 3 system

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 9, 1964, 702-704

TOPIC TAGS: thermal expansion, thermochemistry, calcium oxide, aluminum oxide 17

Abstract [Authors' German summary, modified]: A synthetic method was used to CaO-Al₂O₃ and 3CaO-Al₂O₃. Values of the mean coefficient of thermal expansion were measured, and a graphic method was used to determine values of the actual coefficient of thermal expansion. Linear expansion in percent was computed within the range from 20 to 1,000 degree centigrades. Orig. art has 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ustav anorganickej chemie Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Slovak Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 03 May 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

JPRS

Card 1/1 KC

I. 14897-50 T/EMP(t)/BTI/EMP(k) 1J(c) 13,14		SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/66/000/005/0317/0324	
ACC NR: AF6034283		26 13	
AUTHOR: <u>Ambruz, Alois</u> (Engineer)			
ORG: <u>Research Institute, Klement Gottwald Nova Hut Iron Works</u> (Vyzkumny Ustav NHKG)			
TITLE: <u>Inclusions in forgings of hollow boiler drums and their origin</u>			
SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, v. 21, no. 5, 1966, 317-324			
TOPIC TAGS: nonmetallic inclusion, steam boiler, metallography			
ABSTRACT: Detection and prevention of macroscopic inclusions in hollow boiler drums forged from heavy ingots is discussed. The melting process in the furnace, teeming technique in the casting bay and other factors affecting the occurrence of inclusions are reviewed. The inclusions were analyzed chemically, metallographically, and mineralogically; exogenous origin of the inclusions was proved. Modifications to the manufacturing process are suggested, so that the occurrence of inclusions would be avoided; practical results of a successful application of the new process are described. The work was performed without the use of radioisotopes. Orig. art. has: 14 figures and 3 tables. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,867]			
SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / SOV REF: 001			
OTH REF: 001			
Card 1/1 fv		UDC: 621.738 0921 0004	

L 1604-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024492

21B
AUTHOR: Kancir, E. (Kantslirzh, E.) (Doctor, Engineer, Candidate of sciences)
(Bratislava); Ambruz, V. (Engineer) (Bratislava)

OZ/0043/64/000/011/0864/0866

TITLE: Thermal expansion coefficients of minerals in the system $\text{CaO-Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$

SOURCE: Chemické zvesti, no. 11, 1964, 864-866

TOPIC TAGS: thermal expansion, mineral, calcium oxide, iron oxide, aluminum oxide, thermochemistry

ABSTRACT: $\text{CaO.Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, $2\text{CaO.Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, and $4\text{CaO.Al}_2\text{O}_3.\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ were synthesized. The values of the mean thermal expansion coefficient were determined experimentally, a graphical determination was made of the true expansion coefficient, and its value within the limits of $20 - 1,000^\circ\text{C}$ was calculated. The first mineral has a coefficient of $13.1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ deg}^{-1}$, the second 11.6, and the third 9.8. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 1 table.

Card 1/2

Card 2/2 DP

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

L 7685-66

ACC NR: AP6000911

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/001/0051/0054

AUTHOR: Kancelir, Edmund--Kantslirzh, E. (Doctor; Engineer; Candidate of sciences)
Ambruz, Vladimir (Engineer)

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava (Ustav anorganickéj chemie Slovenskej akademie vied)

TITLE: Thermal expansion of minerals in the system CaO - MgO - SiO₂ sub 2

SOURCE: Chemické zvesti, no. 1, 1965, 51-54

TOPIC TAGS: thermal expansion, mineral, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide, silicon dioxide

ABSTRACT: Forsterite 2MgO.SiO₂, Monticellite CaO.MgO.SiO₂, and Merwinite 3CaO.MgO.2SiO₂ were synthesized. The mean values of their thermal expansion coefficients were measured by a graphical method, and the percentage linear expansion coefficient at 200°C to 1000°C was calculated. The respective values for the individual minerals are: 12.2, 11.4, and 12.7 x 10⁻⁶ deg⁻¹. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 25Aug64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 004

Card

Ambruzova, A

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 Category : Chemical Technology. Ceramics. Binding Materials.
 Concrete
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50340
 Author : Ambruzova, A.
 Institute : -
 Title : Prevention of Rejects Caused by Lime " Bubbles"

Orig Pub. : Sta. vha, 1958, 5, No 11, 332-333

Abstract : Experience of the Czechoslovak brick plant at Batizovets leading to minimizing of the so-called "bubbling" of the structural hollow brick, caused by the presence of lime inclusions (up to 10%) in clays, is described. Particle size of these impurities did not exceed 4 mm. It was established that rejects due to "bubbling" may be completely eliminated by means of adding 0.5% (and up to 1%) NaCl; it is effected directly in the conveying equipment, but in a uniform way. From storage
 Card: 1/3

H-13

H-13

Country :

Country	:		H-13
Category	:	Chemical Technology.	
Abs. Jour	:	Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50340	
Author	:		
Institute	:		
Title	:		
Orig Pub.	:		
Abstract	:	steam revealed that bricks made without NaCl	
Con'd	:	were subject to "bubbling" and chipping while	
	:	brick made with the addition of salt had no	
	:	defects. Based on estimates the elimination of	
	:	10% rejects fully justifies the use of salt	
	:	and results in savings.--S. Glebov	
Cord:	:	3/3	
Country	:	COMMUNIST CHINA	H-13

AMBS, Erhard; THORELL, Bo

On the problem of the early stages of leukemia. *Pediat. pol.*
38 no.7:609-618 J1 '63.

1. Z Oddziału Patologii Karolinska Institutet w Sztokholmie
Dyrektor: prof. dr med. B. Thorell.
(LEUKEMIA)

AMBURG, S.L.

KUTANIN, Georgiy Isaakovich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHERNOV, N.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, rezensent; AMBURG, S.L., redaktor; EL'KINA, B.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Studies in the physical and mechanical properties of leather]
Issledovanie fiziko-mekhanicheskikh svoistv kozhi. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva tekstil'noi promyshl. SSSR,
1956. 194 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Leather)

LENDENSKIY, D.A.; MIRONOV, F.V.; LANENKIN, M.V.; AMBURG, S.L.

Impregnating Russian pig leather used in shoe manufacture with
"A" brand acid acrylic emulsion. Obm.tekh.opyt. [MLP] no.27:
39-41 '56. (MIRA 11:11)
(Waterproofing) (Tanning)