GUTYRYA, V.S. [Hutyria, V.S.], doktor khim.nauk; PATRILYUK, K.I. [Patryliak, K.I.], kand.tekhn.nauk; GALICH, P.N. [Halych, P.M.], kand.tekhn.nauk; MASUMYAN, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; GAPONENKO, O.I. [Haponenko, O.I.]

Separation of aromatic hydrocarbons from kerosene-gas oil fractions. Khim.prom. [Ukr.] no.2:20-22 Ap-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

GALICH, P.N.; GOLUBCHENKO, I.T.; GUTYRYA, V.S.; L'IN, V.G.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.

Catalysis of synthetic zeolites containing cations of group 1 metals. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no. 11:1117-1122 '65

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN UkrSSR.

GALICH, T.A., Cand ~~Tech~~ Agr Sci -- (diss) "Biological and economic peculiarities of two types of exterior and constitution of cows of black-spotted cattle of L'vovskaya Oblast." Khar'kov, 1959, 19 pp (Min of Agr UkSSR. Khar'kov Zootechnological Inst) 150 copies (KL, 28-59, 129)

GALICH, V.M.

136-3-16/25

AUTHORS: Belogay, P. D., Galich, V.M. and Zakalyukin, I.S.

TITLE: Method of Fixing Filter Cloths onto Suction Filters. (Sposob krepleniya fil'trtkani na nutch-fil'trakh).

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.3, pp.77-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a very brief illustrated description of a method used at the Davendinsk Works in which filter cloths in the form of rectangular bags are secured by the weight of a steel frame. Cloth changing takes 3 to 4 minutes. There is one figure.

1/1

ASSOCIATION: Davendinsk Works. (Davendinskaya Fabrika)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

BELOGAY, P.D.; GALICH, V.M.

Hydrocyclones are a potentiality for increasing the productivity of comminution departments in ore dressing. TSvet. met 33 no. 12:84-85 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Separators (Machines))

LAKOTA, B.M.; GALICH, V.M.

Flotation of primary manganese middlings of Nikopol' plants. Obog. rud 6 no.4:9-13 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Nikopol' region (Dnepropetrovsk Province)--Manganese ores)
(Flotation)

TITKOV, N.P.; BOGDANOVA, Z.S.; GALAKTIONOVA, K.N.; KUROVA, M.D.; LAKOTA, B.M.; OZOLIN, L.T.; Prinimali uchastiye: CHRKOVA, K.I.; ASHITKOV, Yu.R.; SMIRNOV, Ye.A.; PLATUNOV, A.A.; GALICH, V.M.; PATKOVSKAYA, N.A.; VLODAVSKIY, I.Kh.; GORLOVSKIY, S.I.

Outlook for introducing the flotation of ferrous metal ores. Gor. zhur. no.9:57-62 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh, Leningrad.
(Flotation) (Iron ores) (Manganese ores)

GALICH, V.M.

Determining the liberation of mineral particles by the gravitation analysis method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 6 no.4:44-51 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh.
(Ore dressing) (Molybdenum--Analysis)

GALICH, V.M., inzh.

Comparing results of testing certain flow sheets for the dressing of molybdenum ores. Izv.vys.uchev.zav.:gor zhur. 7 no. 4:173-178 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut obogashcheniya i mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh.

ACCESSION NR: AT4025437 S/0000/62/000/000/0091/0119

AUTHORS: Tur'yev, I. A.; Galich, Ye. V.; Semenov, Yu. V.; Reznikov, I. P.; Kozlovskiy, B. V.; Oliv, A. G.; Petrov, I. Ya.

TITLE: Laboratory computer for combined operation with simulating unit

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya. 16th, Leningrad, 1961. Kibernetika i elektronno-vy*chislitel'naya tekhnika (Cybernetics and electronic computer technology); materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1962, 91-119

TOPIC TAGS: computer, optimal control, analog digital computer, computer component, computer technique, computer testing, computer control

ABSTRACT: The laboratory computer is intended for the design and

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4025437

investigation of complicated dynamic systems subject to random influences and can also be used as an ordinary high-speed universal computer for the solution of engineering problems. It is designed to be part of an experimental combined simulating installation containing both analog and digital parts. However, the usual analog computer and digital computer shortcomings can be eliminated by using this combined computer by making the analog part operate in real time and the digital computer part to improve the precision of the results. The combined computer can also be used for optimization of dynamic systems. Various other uses of such a combined computer are also proposed. The article headings are: Main operational-technical specifications of the laboratory computer. Overall description of laboratory computer. Distribution of the number-position grid of the computer. List of commands. Block diagram of laboratory computer. Arithmetic unit. Memory unit. Input unit. Printing unit. Central control unit. Random number generator. Control panel. General principles underlying the construction of the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4025437

electric circuit. Time cycle of computer operation. Features of arithmetic unit. Features of control unit. Features of magnetic operative memory. Input and printing units. Random number generator. Power supply. Preventive supervision of computer operation. Experience in the operation of the laboratory computer as a universal computer. Orig. art. has: 12 figures, 4 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 01Sep62	DATE ACQ: 07Apr64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: DP	NR REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

SOCHIVKO, V.P.; GALICH, Ye.V., inzh., retsenzent; TREVOGIN, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KRAYZMER, L.P., nauchn. red.; SACHUK, N.A., red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Pattern recognizing devices; survey of foreing and Russian literature] Opoznaiushchie ustroistva; obzor otechestvennoi i zarubezhnoi literatury. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 78 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Optical pattern recognition)

L 48335-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) Pz-6/
Peb IJP(c) JD/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5009954 UR/0078/65/010/004/0997/1000

AUTHOR: Belotskiy, D. P.; Galichanskiy, V. G.

TITLE: The CdSb-Cu section of the ternary Cd-Sb-Cu system

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 997-1000

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium antimonide alloy, copper containing alloy, alloy semiconductor property, alloy electrical conductivity, alloy thermal emf

ABSTRACT: The effect of 0—100 at% copper additions on the semiconductor properties of CdSb-Cu alloys vacuum melted from synthetized CdSb compound and pure copper has been investigated. Measurements of electrical conductivity (σ) and thermal emf (α) showed that σ sharply increases and α decreases with Cu additions of up to 1 at%. The formation of solid solutions of copper (up to 1 at%) in CdSb, shown previously by x-ray diffraction-pattern examinations, was confirmed by the presence of extremum points on the plotted σ and α curves. The increase in electrical conductivity is explained by the ordering of the CdSb crystal lattice resulting from substitution of Cu for Cd, which increases the number of charge carriers. The solubility of CdSb in Cu is much higher than the solubility of Cu in CdSb because CdSb is a covalent compound with rigid tetrahedral bonds, whereas copper has a metallic bond. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [MS]

Card 1/2

L 48335-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009954

ASSOCIATION: Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Chernovtsy State University)

SUBMITTED: 28Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, MM

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 3250

Card 2/2

VORONETSKIY, I.Ya.; GALICHENKO, G.I.

System for the automatic control of the dosing of constituents in crusher rolls. Avtom. i prib. no.3:6-8 Jl-S '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

GALICHENKO, Klavdiya Yakovlevna; LYASHEVICH, Kseniya Konstantinovna; DUBOVA, Margarita Ivanovna; SHINKEVICH, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VEREVKINA, N.M., red.; KISLYAKOVA, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Album of axonometric projections with explanations] Aksonometricheskie proektsii; al'bom s poiasneniiami. Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego i srednego spets. i prof. obrazovaniia BSSR, 1963. 152 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Axonometric projection)

Galichenko, V. V., and Speranskiy, D. Ya.

"Investigation of the Relationship Between the Temperature During Friction and the Physical Properties of the Surface Layers of the Rubbing Components of Machines" p. 22

Sukhoye i granichnoye treniye. Friktsionnyye materialy (Dry and Boundary Friction. Friction Materials) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 302 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy, V. 2)

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Resp. Ed.: I. V. Kragel'skiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: K. I. Grigorash; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Tikhomirova.

The collection published by the Institut mashinovedeniya, AN SSSR (Institute of Science of Machines, Academy of Sciences USSR) contains papers presented at the III Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh (Third All-Union Conference on Friction and Wear in Machines, April 9-15, 1959.

GALICHIN, P., zasluzhennyy zootekhnik RSFSR

Raising fine-wool sheep in Transbaikalia. Nauka i pered.op.v sel'khoz. 9 no.9:36-40 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Sovkhoz "Komsomolets," Chernyshevskogo rayona, Chitinskoy oblasti.
(Transbaikalia--Sheep)

L 31024-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6022951 SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/061/003/0048/0051

AUTHOR: Galichiy, V. A. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Stability of compensatory mechanisms of the nervous system in acute radiation sickness (on the model of unilateral labyrinthectomy)

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 61, no. 3, 1966, 48-51

TOPIC TAGS: neurology, radiation sickness, brain vestibular function, reflex activity, rabbit muscle physiology, EEG, cerebral cortex, gamma irradiation, radiation biologic effect, vestibular analyzer

ABSTRACT: Since there have been no studies dealing with the state of compensatory nervous mechanisms of disturbed functions with qualitative and quantitative evaluation of reactions in the dynamics of development of acute radiation sickness, the author selected the model of unilateral labyrinthectomy, well developed by the school of E. A. Asratyan, to characterize the state of compensatory mechanisms of disturbed functions. The group of vestibular nuclei present in the medulla oblongata is the site for the completion of several labyrinthine reflexes. One of these reflexes is nystagmal movement of the eyes in response to stimulation of the semicircular canals of the labyrinth. By recording reactions of post-rotatory nystagmus when an animal with one labyrinth is rotated, the author can estimate the condition of compensatory processes arising following labyrinthectomy. Experiments were performed on 23 male rabbits of the chinchilla breed, weighing 2.5 - 3.2 kilograms, of which 12 were experimental and 11 control. The left labyrinth was damaged in the experimental animals. The animals were investigated on a special rotating device. The rotation began with threshold values of acceleration

Card 1/2 UDC: 617-001.28-036.11-07:616.8-008.66-072

L 31024-66

ACC NR: AP6022951

and then several stimuli increasing in value were used -- 30, 60, 120 and 180 degrees per second, alternately rotating the animals in both directions. The nystagmal reactions arising after halting of the device were transmitted with the aid of needle electrodes and a special piece of equipment to a 16-channel electroencephalograph. In 4.5 - 6 months, when disturbances induced by unilateral labyrinthectomy had levelled out or had disappeared entirely, the animals underwent whole-body gamma-irradation (dose of 800 rads, dose strength 200 rads/minute). The data led to the conclusion that neither in the first day following radiation injury, when truncal formations are in a state of increased excitability, and the cerebral cortex -- in an inhibited state, nore in the period of relative normalization (3rd and 5th day) of activity of the cortex and truncal nerves, nor at the peak of radiation sickness (8th day), when there is instability of processes at all levels of the nervous system, do disturbances of the compensatory mechanisms previously formed occur. This affords the conclusion that the medulla oblongata, playing a dominant role in compensation for labyrinthine disturbances (in the present case) revealed high resistance to radiation exposure. However, the author does not exclude the resistance of higher levels of the central nervous system to irradiation. The results of control experiments indicate a progressive decrease in reactivity of the vestibular analyzer, with its maximum drop following death of the animals. This work was carried out at the suggestion of Professor Yu. G. Grigor'yev. This paper was presented by Acti Member AMN SSSR V. V. Parin. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 29May65 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 019

Card 2/2 LC

GALICHIY, V.A.

State of compensatory mechanisms of the nervous system following large-dose irradiation. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. 31 no.1:134-140 Ja-F '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted September 18, 1965.

L 32743-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6028237 SOURCE CODE: UR/0216/66/000/001/0134/0140

AUTHOR: Galichiy, V. A.

25
B

ORG: none

TITLE: State of compensatory mechanisms of the nervous system upon irradiation with large doses 19

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 1, 1966, 134-140

TOPIC TAGS: rabbit, radiation biologic effect, vestibular function, otolaryngology, nervous system

ABSTRACT: Rabbits that had been labyrinthectomized on the left side were subjected to general irradiation with gamma-rays in a dose of 1,600 r after compensation of the disturbed function had taken place 6 months later. Within 4-5 hours after irradiation, impairment of the compensatory mechanisms was observed: the length of the nystagmus reaction in response to dextrorotation decreased while that of the reaction in response to dextrorotation decreased (i.e., the vestibular analysor tended to return to the state into which it was brought immediately after unilateral removal of the labyrinth). On the 3rd and 5th day after irradiation, the delabyrinthized animals showed no imbalance with respect to nystagmus on rotation to the left and to the right. This indicated a high degree of plasticity of the nervous system and a progressive depression of all of its functions. Parallel changes in the

Card 1/2 UDC: 612.014.482:59

0917 1818

L 37743-66

ACC NR: AP6028237

nystagmic reactions of intact rabbits exposed to a total gamma-irradiation at 1600 r in response to levo- and dextrorotation give evidence of a significant stability of reflex mechanisms of the brain stem. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 18Sep65 / ORIG REF: 019 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 vmb

GALICHKIN, S.

Wall-newspaper is the educator of the collective. Prof.-tekh. obr. 12 no.3:27 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Pomoshchnik direktora po kul'turno-vospitatel'noy rabote uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva No. 7 (Stalingradskaya oblast')
(Wall newspapers)

(GALICHNIKOV, L.A.

SHMANENKOV, N.A., professor; GALICHNIKOVA, L.A., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Vitamin A and caretene in feed; importance for livestock and methods of determination. Veterinariia 32 no.9:75-78 S '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konevodstva.
(CARETENE) (VITAMINS - A) (FEEDING AND FEEDING STUFFS)

ACCESSION NR: AR4014151 S/0137/63/000/012/I034/I034

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 12I211

AUTHOR: Psarev, V. I.; Galichuk, Ya. D.; Dobry*den', K. A.

TITLE: On the intergrowth of crystals of the compounds CdSb and Zn_3Sb_2 in alloys

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. yezhegodnik za 1959 g. Chernovitsk. un-t. Fiz.-matem. fak. Chernovtsy*, 1960, 617-619

TOPIC TAGS: Cadmium antimonide crystal, Zinc antimonide crystal, crystal aggregation, crystal intergrowth, centrifugal crystallization

TRANSLATION: An investigation was made into the feasibility of consolidating crystals of CdSb and Zn_3Sb_2 in binary alloys of Cd with 25% Sb and Zn with 35% Sb by the mechanical effect of centrifugal forces on a crystallizing casting. The alloys were prepared from c.p. Zn, Sb of grade Su-0, and Cd of grade Kd-0, further purified by triple vacuum distillation. The crystallization was carried

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ACCESSION NR: AR4014151

out in evacuated pyrex ampoules, which were cooled together with the furnace after the metal had melted, at rest and with rotation. During the rotation, and in the course of the solidification, the CdSb and Zn_3Sb_2 crystals, which differ considerably in density from the adjoining liquid, grow together into large aggregates. This is illustrated by a comparison of the microstructures of the specimens cooled with and without rotation. V. Zolotorevskiy.

DATE ACQ: 09Jan64 SUB CODE: ML, PH, CH ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ELLERT, Henryk; JASINSKI, Tadeusz; GALICKA, Nina

Determination of aturban and doriden by the method of titration in non-aqueous milieu. Acta pol. pharm. 18 no.6:521-523 '61.

1. Z Katedry Chemii Lekow Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku Kierownik: doc. dr H.Ellert.
(HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES chem) (PARASYMPATHOLYTICS)

GALIGUZOV, L.K., inzhener.

Shells for casting pattern bedplates molded without flasks. Lit. proizv. no.4:32 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Patternmaking)

6

4270. ADJUSTMENT OF KOSPASHSKII PREPARATION PLANT AT MINE 24/38. Galiguzov, N.S. (Ugol (Coal), Jan. 1954. 35-38). Washability tests and operation of the first preparation plant in the Kizel basin are described. It consists of vibrating screens and trough washers. The coal contains 29.6% ash and 5.4% sulphur. Putting it through the plant twice yields 3.35% pyrites containing 30.01% sulphur, and refuse containing 67.15% ash. (L).

(VNIIUgleobogashchenlye)

GALIGUZOV, N.S.

A valuable book for workers of the coal industry: "Elements of the theory of hard coal flotation." V.I.Klassen. Reviewed by N.S.Galiguzov. Ugol' 29 no.10:47-48 O '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. VNIIUgleobogashcheniye.
(Coal preparation) (Klassen, V.I.)

GALENKOV, N. S.:

GALENKOV, N. S. : "A study of the behavior of coal pyrites in the flotation of coal." Min Coal Industry USSR. All-Union Sci Res Coal Inst (VUGI). Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate In Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis'
No 21, 1956. Moscow

TRUSENEVA, V.S.; [redacted]; MAKAYENKO, I.I.; RABINKOVA, T.S.; VARTANYAN, K.T.

Discussions. Trudy Mekhanobr no.98:60-75 '56. (MLRA 10:7)
(Ore dressing)

GALIGUZOV, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Up-to-date explanations of the jigging process in the light of Mayer's theory. Sbor.inform. po obog. i brik.ugl. no.2:47-55 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

(Coal preparation)

GALIGUZOV, N.S.

Coal preparation in Great Britain. Ugol' 32 no.5:40-43 My '57.
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ugleobogashcheniye.
(Great Britain--Coal preparation)

GALIGUZOV, Nikolay Semenovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; RYKOV, N.A., otv.red.; GARBER, T.N., red.izd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Coal preparation in England] Obogashchenie uglia v Anglii. [Moskva] Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 46 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Great Britain—Coal prepatation)

AUTHOR: Galiguzov, N. S. (Moscow) SOV/24-58-8-32/37

TITLE: On the Relations Governing the Behaviour of Pyrite During Coal Flotation (O zakonomernostyakh povedeniya pirita pri flotatsii ugley)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 8, pp 154-156 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The flotational properties of pyrite of coal are similar to those of the coal or the accompanying mineral inclusions in which this pyrite formed during the formation of the coal seam. This is explained by the fact that the pyrite of the coal is impregnated with coal substance or with "extraneous" mineral inclusions which form a coating on the pyrite surface. As a result of this the physical and chemical properties of the surface will differ from those of the core of the pyrite particles; also, the coating will protect the surface of the pyrite grain from interacting with the reagents. The here described investigations were based on the principles recommended by V. I. Klassen and V. A. Mokrousov (Ref 4). Study of the boundary wetting angles (according to the method of P. A. Rebinder) of coal, rock, ore pyrites and

Card 1/4

coal pyrites as a function of the concentration of the collecting substance, the results of which are graphed in Fig.1, indicate that the flotation properties of coal pyrite separated out from the rock and of ore pyrite are similar and, on the other hand, the flotation properties of coal pyrite separated out from bright coal has flotation properties which are similar to those of the bright variant of coal from which this pyrite has been separated out. The data on the correspondence between the contents of sulphur and ash in the individual size classes of the flotation concentrate and the flotation tailings obtained under optimum floating conditions of coal of the size class 1-0 mm, Fig.2, represent a second independent confirmation of the here expressed hypothesis. A further confirmation is provided by the flotation results obtained with separate synthetic mixtures of the investigated coal with ore pyrite and with coal pyrite separated out from the same coal, Fig.3. The obtained results enable

formulation of a quantitative dependence between the contents of sulphur and ash of the flotation concentrate:

$$S_1 = B_o + B_1 A \qquad (1)$$

where S_1 is the total percentual content of sulphur in the (dry mass) flotation concentrate;
A is the percentual ash content of the same flotation concentrate;
B_o and B_1 are constant coefficients.

The obtained results provide a practical basis of possible variants of technological schemes of flotation desulphuring of coal smalls. Three typical cases are distinguished:
First case: The coal pyrite in the process of seam formation became only slightly associated with the bright petrographical variety of coal, "bright coal" and to a larger extent with the lustreless variety "dull coal" and with the mineralogical inclusions.
Card 3/4 Second case: The coal pyrite in the process of formation

On the Relations Governing the Behaviour of Pyrite During Coal Flotation

of the coal seam associated to a greater extent than in the first case with the bright variants of the coal. Third case: When the coal pyrite during the process of formation of the coal seam associated approximately equally with all the components present in the given coal.
Rational technologies are suggested for all the three variants.
There are 3 figures, 1 table and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet, one English.

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1957

1. Coal--Flotation 2. Pyrites--Flotation 3. Pyrites--Physical properties 4. Sulfur--Separation

Card 4/4

GALIGUZOV, N.S., kand. tekh. nauk

Studying the possibility of reducing both ash and sulfur content in the coal of the "t4" seam. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.9:38-42 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Donets Basin--Coal--Analysis)
(Coal preparation)

GALIGUZOV, N.S. (Moskva)

Remarks on V.I. Klassen's and T.K. Iagodkina's article "Peculiarities of the flotation of pyrites and marcasites found in coal deposits." Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i topl. no.6:185 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Flotation) (Pyrites) (Klassens', V.I.) (IAgodkinas' T.K.)

GALIGUZOV, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Regularities in the behavior of coal pyrites in flotation and practical trends in flotation desulfurization of coals. Obog.i brik. ugl. no.17:59-68 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Coal preparation)

GALIGUZOV, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; BLAGOVA, Z.S., inzh.; GREBENSHCHIKOVA, A.Ye., inzh.

Coal preparation in heavy suspensions and prospects of its application. Obog.i brik. ugl. no.21:26-33 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Coal preparation)

GALIGUZOV, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Technological processes and equipment for coal preparation.
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform.
no.5:16-22 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Coal preparation)

GALIGUZOV, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Response to V.I.Klassen, V.A.Nevskaia, N.S.Vlasova's article "Use or radioactive isotopes for studying the interaction of flotation reagents." Ugol' 37 no.7:54 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Flotation) (Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)
(Klassen, V.I.) (Nevskaia, V.A.) (Vlasova, N.S.)

PIKKAT-ORDYNSKIY, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GALIGUZOV, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Review of the book "Coal flotation." Ugol' 39 no.8:77-79 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.

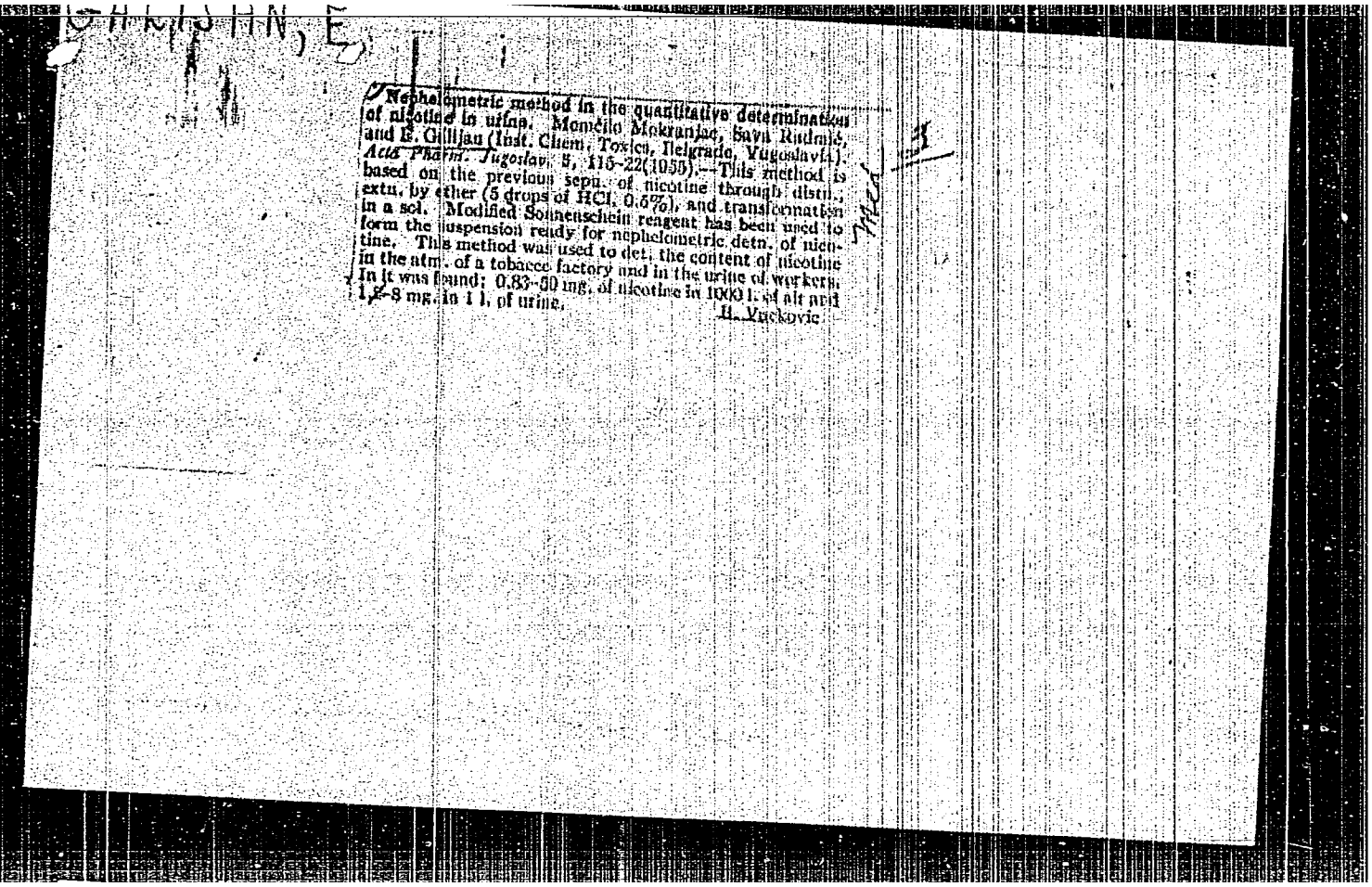
GALIJAK, R.

Changes in Sloverian sea fisheries. p 189

MORSKO RIBARSTVO. (Udrusemje morskog ribarstva Jugoslavije) Rijeka, Yugoslavia. Vol. 11, no. 9, Sept. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2 Feb. 1960

Uncl.



Nephelometric method in the quantitative determination of nicotine in urine. Momčilo Makranjac, Savo Radmilović, and E. Gilljan (Inst. Chem. Toxicol., Belgrade, Yugoslavia). *Acta Pharm. Jugoslav.* 5, 115-22(1955).—This method is based on the previous sepn. of nicotine through distn., extn. by ether (5 drops of HCl, 0.5%), and transformation in a sol. Modified Sonnenschein reagent has been used to form the suspension ready for nephelometric detn. of nicotine. This method was used to det. the content of nicotine in the atm. of a tobacco factory and in the urine of workers. In it was found: 0.83–50 mg. of nicotine in 1000 l. of air and 1.2–8 mg. in 1 l. of urine.

B. Vuckovic

GALIJAN, T.

The muscarine series. II. Acetals of betaine aldehyde and their muscarinic activity. Some views on the structure of muscarine. K. Balenović, N. Bregant, and T. Galijan (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). Arhiv Kem. 26, 233-7(1954) (in English).—Refluxing 0.3 g. o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH_2CHO$ (I), 3 g. $HOCH_2CH_2CHMeOH$, and 0.3 g. p-$MeC_6H_4SO_3H$ (II) in [illegible] ml. C_6H_6 during 7 hrs. with a total condensation take-off adapter, until the theoretical amt. of H_2O distd., washing the resulting mixt. with H_2O and evapg. to dryness gave 3.6 g. o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH_2CH.O.CH_2.CH_2.CHMe.O$ (III), m. 118-20°; analytical sample, m. 139-40° (from CH_2Cl_2-petr. ether 1:1). In the same manner 0.46 g. I, 12.0 g. $PhCH_2OH$, and 0.4 g. II gave 10 g. crude o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH_2CH(OCH_2Ph)_2$ (IV), m. 95-100°; analytical sample m. 108-9° (from CH_2Cl_2-petr. ether 1:1). III (7.83 g.), refluxed 3 hrs. with 60 ml. M $N_2H_4.H_2O$ soln. in EtOH and 80 ml. EtOH, cooled, the phthaloylhydrazide (V) filtered off, CH_2Cl_2 added to the filtrate and addnl. V filtered off giving a total of 78% V. Distn. of the filtrate gave 2.0 g. $H_2NCH_2CH.O.CH_2.CH_2.CHMe.O$ (VI), b_{10} 60-70°; picrate, m. 100° (from MeOH). IV (10.4 g.) treated in the same manner with 200 ml. M $N_2H_4.H_2O$ soln. in EtOH and 200 ml. EtOH, gave 10.8 g. crude $H_2NCH_2CH(OCH_2Ph)_2$ (VII), $b_{0.8}$ 110-15°; picrate, m. 123-4° (from EtOAc-petr. ether). VI (1.4 g.), 1.9 g. MeI, 0.7 g. NaOH, and 8 ml. EtOH refluxed 2 hrs., cooled, 0.7 g. powdered NaOH added and shaken until dissolved, 1.0 g. MeI added, refluxed 2 hrs., the same procedure repeated twice, cooled and let stand overnight yielded 3.2 g. $IMe_3NCH_2CH.O.CH_2.CH_2.CHMe.O$ (VIII), m. 197-9°; crystn. from EtOH gave 2.3 g. VIII free of NaI, m. 200-2°; analytical sample, m. 208° (from abs. EtOH). VII (1.8 g.), 3.4 g. MeI, and 10 ml. MeOH treated in the same way gave 2.2 g. $IMe_3NCH_2CH(OCH_2Ph)_2$, m. 144-5°; analytical sample, m. 146° (from EtOH). VII showed an activity of 10,000 muscarinic units per g. when tested on isolated frog (Rana esculenta) heart.

E. Gušiak

(2)

GALIJAN, I.

The muscarine series. III. Isolation of quaternary bases from Amanita muscaria. K. Balenović, D. Cerar, B. Gašpert, and T. Galijan (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arhiv kem.* 27, 107–16(1955)(in English); cf. preceding abstr.—With regard to the still unknown structure of muscarine (I), a description of isolation and purification of I is given. Fresh fly mushrooms (1130 kg.) was homogenized with an equal amt. of EtOH, stored for a week at −5°, EtOH was added with stirring (total EtOH 2450 l.), the liquid decanted, the residue pressed out, and the combined aq. EtOH exts. evapd. *in vacuo* to 53 l. (51% of dry residue). The concentrate was poured into 106 l. of abs. EtOH, left at 0° for 24 hrs., the liquid was removed and evapd. *in vacuo* to a concentrate containing 31–33% of dry residue. The concentrate was extd. with 5 l. of Et_2O, the aq. layer (38 l.) was poured into 60 l. of abs. EtOH and left at −5° overnight. The liquid was removed, evapd. to a vol. of 13.6 l., extd. with four 4 l.-portions of Et_2O, the ext. was washed with 1 l. of H_2O, and the aq. layers were combined (13.1 l., ext. *a*). To ext. *a* (12 l.) a 3% NH_4 reineckate soln. (20 l.) was added, left overnight at 0°, the ppt. was filtered off, and dried *in vacuo* yielding 750 g. of reineckates (II). By the use of the Craig countercurrent distribution method with the system Me_2CO–EtOAc–Et_2O–H_2O (1:1:1:2), it was impossible to sep. I from choline (III) in the form of reineckate. II (50 g.) was dissolved in 1 l. of Me_2CO, dild. with 200 ml. of H_2O, treated with 15 g. of Ag_2SO_4 dissolved in 2.5 l. of H_2O (cf. *C.A.* 25, 127), and left at 0° overnight; the ppt. was removed, and the liquid treated with a soln. of 11.70 g. of $BaCl_2.2H_2O$ in 1.15 l. of H_2O. $BaSO_4$ was removed, and the liquid evapd. *in vacuo* in a N atm. The residue was dissolved in abs. EtOH, filtered and evapd. *in vacuo* to give 13.3 g. of crude I chloride, with an activity of 30,000 Muscarine units per g. Chromatography of I chloride on Whatman No. 1 paper with the system BuOH–H_2O–C_5H_5N (6:3:2) (solvent *A*) gave six spots with Levine-Churgiff reagent (cf. *C.A.* 46, 2118*g*) for R_f 0.02, 0.09, 0.14 (due to III), 0.18, 0.24, and 0.31. The muscarine activity was found between R_f 0.19–0.29. 5 g. of crude I chloride was dissolved in 50 ml. of solvent *A*, and chromatographed on 500 g. of Whatman cellulose powder (B quality, standard grade); 300 fractions of 10 ml. were collected. I chloride was distributed between fractions 121–164 (400 mg.). Chromatographic sepn. on cellulose was also performed in the system BuOH–NH_3 (4 parts of BuOH satd. with 1 part of 1.5*N* NH_4) (solvent *B*). I chloride was found between fractions 140–194 (220 mg. from 2.5 g. of crude I chloride). I chloride fractions were converted to chloroaurate (cf. King, *C.A.* 16, 4185), pale yellow leaflets, m. 111–12°. I chloride prepared from chloroaurate following Dudley (cf. *C.A.* 24, 1083), had an R_f 0.255 ± 0.005 at 20° in solvent *A*. The chromatographed fractions of I chloride (500 mg.), were fractionated on 100 g. of cellulose in solvent *B*; fractions 1.5 ml. in 20 minutes. Fractions 60–80 showed one spot on the paper with R_f 0.20, due to pure I chloride; chloraurate, m. 117.5–18°. An attempted sepn. of crude I chloride using countercurrent distribution method with the solvent *B*, and cation exchangers (Amberlite IRC-50 and Ionac C-100) failed to separate I from III. D. Fleš

(3)

GALIĆ, N.

Optically active amino aldehydes. II. Preparation of cyclic acetals of quaternary amino aldehydes; contribution to the knowledge of the stereospecificity of muscarinic activity. K. Balenović, N. Bregant, T. Gallian, Z. Stefanac, and V. Skarić (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *J. Org. Chem.* 21, 115–18(1956); cf. *C.A.* 48, 1958b; 50, 3319a.—Cyclic acetals $RCH(NH_2)CH.O.CH_2.CH_2.O$ are prepd. from the corresponding NH_2 acids or from the tetrahydroquinazole derivs. and are converted into their quaternary NH_4 salts. Condensation of o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH_2CH_2CHO$ with $(CH_2NHPh)_2$ gives *1,3-diphenyl-2-(2-phthalimidoethyl)tetrahydroimidazole* (I), needles, m. 148°. Slowly distg. 6.1 g. *N*-phthaloyl-L-alanine aldehyde, $[\alpha]_D$ −26°, 7.6 cc. $(CH_2OH)_2$, 0.2 g. p-$MeC_6H_4SO_3H$, and 300 cc. C_6H_6 5 hrs. with simultaneous removal of 1.2 cc. H_2O, and evapg. the washed and dried C_6H_6 soln. give 96% *N-phthaloyl-L-alanine aldehyde ethylene acetal* (II). Slowly distg. 20 g. L, 12.5 cc. $(CH_2OH)_2$, and 15.8 g. $PhSO_3H$ in 900 cc. C_6H_6 and 10 cc. H_2O 8 hrs. with simultaneous removal of the H_2O and evapg. the washed and dried C_6H_6 soln. give 100% *β-phthalimidopropionaldehyde ethylene acetal* (III), needles, m. 113–16°. Refluxing 8 g. III with 75 cc. alc. $N_2H_4.H_2O$ and 60 cc. EtOH 3 hrs., adding CH_2Cl_2 to the filtered soln., and evapg. the filtered soln. give *β-aminopropionaldehyde ethylene acetal*, b$_{18}$ 70–5°. Treating L-alanine aldehyde ethylene acetal with MeI according to Fischer [*Ber.* 26, 464(1893)] gives

Balenović, K., Bregant, N., Ga...

80.7% (1-formylethyl)trimethylammonium iodide ethylene acetal (IV); 2-formylethyl analog, prepd. similarly from I-NCH$_2$CH$_2$CHO ethylene acetal in 68% yield, platelets, m. 235°. The following aldol. NH_2 derivs. are prepd.: phthalimidobutyraldehyde, 62%, m. 106-8°; N-phthaloyl-DL-valine aldehyde, 61%, prisms, m. 60°; L-isomer, 95%, pale yellow oil, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ −47.3° ± 1° (c 5.4, C_6H_6) [semicarbazone, needles, m. 223°; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, yellow needles, m. 133-4°; tetrahydroimidazole deriv., yellow needles, m. 130-1°, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ −29.1° ± 0.6° (c 0.55, C_6H_6)]; N-phthaloyl-DL-leucine aldehyde, 87%, m. 60°; L-isomer, 80%, pale yellow oil, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ −40.2° ±2° (c 5.17, C_6H_6) [semicarbazone, needles, m. 182-3°; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, yellow needles, m. 105-7°; diethyl acetal, pale yellow oil, $b_{0.03}$ 130-5°, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ −15.2° ± 0.3° (c 3.82, C_6H_6)]; O-methyl-N-phthaloyl-DL-serine aldehyde, 49%, pale yellow oil (tetrahydroimidazole deriv., yellow needles, m. 154.5°); O-Et homolog, 28.4%, pale yellow oil (semicarbazone, prisms, m. 196.5°). The amino acetals (a) derived from the following NH_2 acids are prepd. from their corresponding N-phthaloyl derivs. (b), and the picrates (c) and quaternary methiodides (d) of a are prepd.: L-alanine, a, b_{14} 65-75°, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ 16.3° ± 1.1° (c 1.32, 0.1N HCl), b (II), m. 93°, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ 23° ± 0.2° (c 2.5, C_6H_6), c, yellow prisms, m. 207°, d, needles, m. 221-2°, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ −15.2° ± 0.4° (c 1.22, H_2O); D-alanine, a, b_{14} 65-70°, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ −15.0° ± 0.3° (c 1.50, 0.1N HCl), b, prisms, m. 95°, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ −21° ± 0.3° (c 2.85, C_6H_6), c, yellow prisms, m. 210°, d, needles, m. 219-20°, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ 14.1° ± 0.2° (c 1.03, H_2O); DL-α-aminobutyric acid, a, b_{14} 70-1°, b, m. 60-2°, c, yellow needles, m. 201°, d, needles, m. 187°; DL-valine, a, b_{14} 80-5°, b, prisms, m. 81°, c, yellow needles, m. 154°, d, needles, m. 160-1°; L-valine, a, —, b, prisms, m. 30°, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ −4.7° ± 0.1° (c 7.07, C_6H_6), c, yellow needles,

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m. 180°, *d*, needles, m. 184-5°, [α] 10.5° ± 0.8° (c 2.17, H_2O); DL-leucine, *a*, b_{14} 75-80°, *b*, yellow oil, $b_{0.4}$ 120-30°, *c*, yellow needles, m. 169-70°, *d*, needles, m. 191°; ... methyl-DL-serine, *a*, —, *b*, —, *c*, yellow needles, m. 21[illegible]° ... needles, m. 181-2°; *O*-ethyl-DL-serine, *a*, b_{14} 95-100°, ... $b_{0.01}$ 125-30°, placelets, m. 54°, *c*, yellow needles, m. 15[illegible] ... *d*, prisms, m. 144°. The results of the muscarinic activity ... of *d* carried out according to Kögl *et al.* (*C.A.* 26, 80) ... given in a table.

F. E. Brauns

CIGER,J.; POLAK,L.; GALIK,E.

Contribution to the theory of normal personality and to a positive determination of its features. Activ. nerv. sup. 6 no.1:112-114 '64.

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FABIAN, P.; GALIK, L.

Clinical and EEG picture of acute carbon monoxide poisoning in a child. Cesk. pediat. 17 no.4:345-349 Ap '62.

1. Detske oddeleni KUNZ Banska Bystrica, prednosta Dr. P. Fabian Neurologicke oddelenie KUNZ Banska Bystrica, prednosta Dr. L. Galik.

(CARBON MONOXIDE toxicol)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY in inf & child)

HRNZIAROVA,M.; BIELIK,E.; HRNCIAR,J.; GALIK,L.

Hyperinsulinism. Diagnostic and therapeutic aspects. Cas.lek. cesk. 103 no.12: 57-62 20 Mr'64.

1. Interne oddelenie (veduci MUDr.A.Sitar). Ustredne laboratorium (veduci: MUDr. E.Belik) a neurologicke oddelenie (vedouci: MUDr. L.Galik) KUNZ v Banskej Bystrici.

*

GALIK L., MUDr.; FABIAN, P., MUDr.

Drug poisoning of a child with hydantoinates in clinical and EEG aspects. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.6:374-379 31 Mr '65

1. Neurologicke oddelenie Krajskeho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Banskej Bystrici (veduci: MUDr. P. Fabian).

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ACC NR: AP6022844 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/66/016/002/0125/0126

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B

AUTHOR: Galik, M. (Engineer)

ORG: Metallurgical Plant, Turcianske Machine Works, Martin (Turcianske strojarne, Hutny zavod)

TITLE: High-grade cast iron for plain bearings made at the Turcianske Machine Works

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 16, no. 2, 1966, 125-126

TOPIC TAGS: cast iron, bearing material, metal grain structure, mechanical property, alloy composition, antifriction bearing

ABSTRACT: The article deals with special cast iron for plain bearings which in many cases can replace expensive nonferrous metals. It describes the manufacturing process, the composition of the iron, its mechanical properties and structure. Several applications are pointed out. This paper was presented by Engineer J. Vins. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

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UDC: 669.131.6: 669.018.24

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GALIK, Milan

Experience with founding in metallic molds in the national enterprise Kovosmalt in Filakovo. Slevarenstvi 10 no.1:11 Ja '62.

GALIK, Milan; BLAHA, Vladimir

Effect of modification of reversible materials on the volume of the cast iron Czechoslovak standard 42 4384 during solidification. Slevarenstvi 10 no.1:21-22 Ja '62.

GALIK, Milan

Chill detection in valve lifters. Slevarenstvi 12 no.10: 394-395 O '64.

1. Turcianske strojarne, Martin.

GALIK, V., PETRU, F.

Galik, V., Petru, F. "A contribution to the knowledge of the constitution of sandaracoprimaric acid. p. 613. CASOPIS PRO PESTOVANI MATEMATIKY. CZECHOSLOVAK MATHEMATICAL JOURNAL. VOL. 47. no. 4, Apr. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC., Vol. 3, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Uncl.

PETRU, F.; GALIK, V.

Structure of sandaracopimaric acid [in German with summary in Russian]. Sbor.Chekh.khim.rab. 18 no.5:717-723 O '53. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Institut obshchey organicheskoy khimii Prazhskogo Politekhnicheskogo instituta, Praga. (Sandaracopimaric acid)

LUKES, R.; GALIK, V.

Certain β-substituted quinuclidine derivatives. Part 4. Preparation from cinchonine of an optically active 3-vinylquinuclidine [in German with summary in Russian]. Sbor.Chekh.khim.rab. 18 no.6:829-835 D '53. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Institut obshchey eksperimental'noy organicheskoy khimii Prazhskogo Politekhnicheskogo instituta. (Quinuclidine) (Cinchonine)

GALÍK, V.

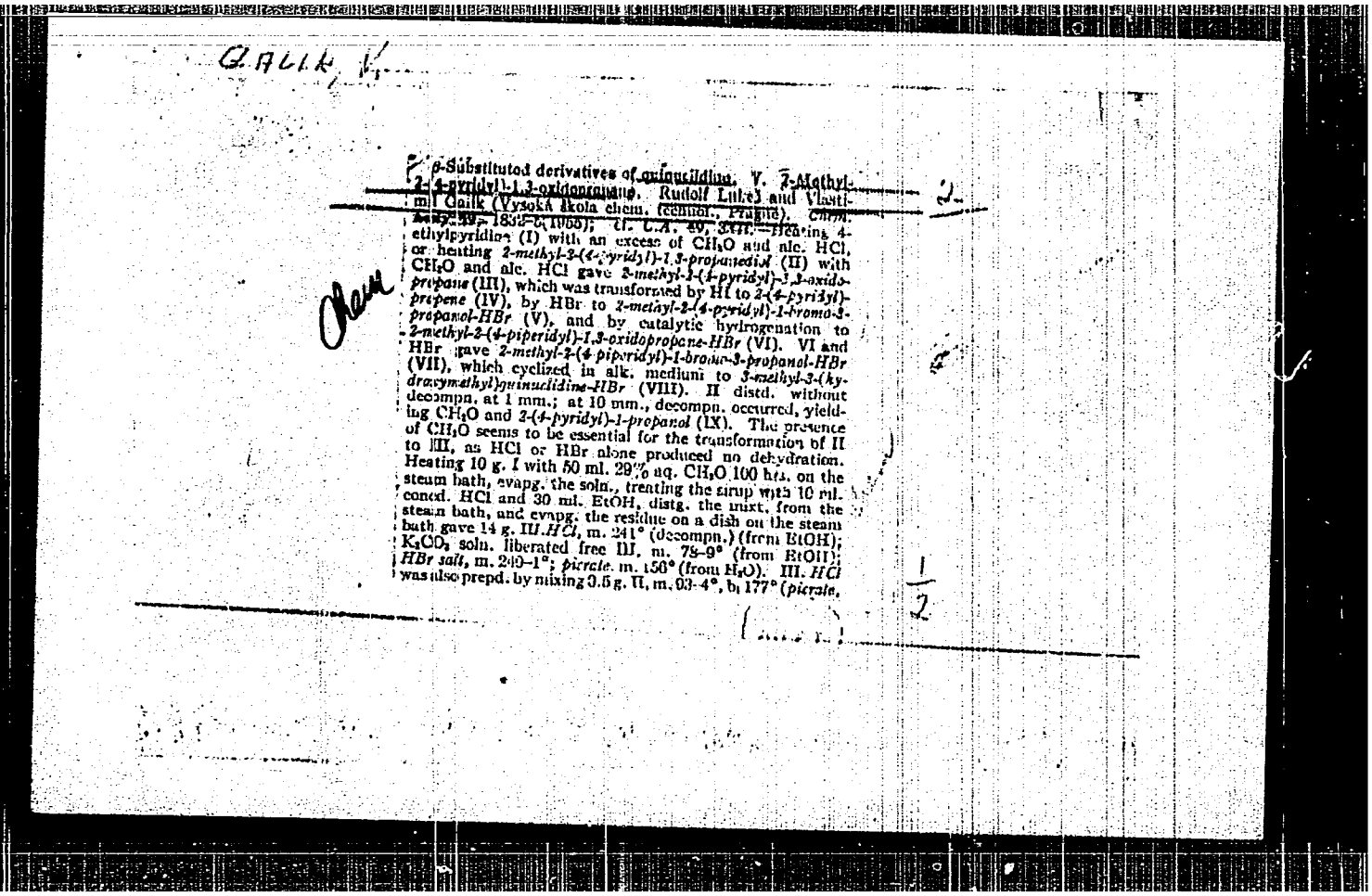
β-Substituted derivatives of quinuclidine. IV. Preparation of the optically active 3-vinylquinuclidine from cinchonine. Rudolf Lukeš and Vlastimil Galík (Vysoká škola chem., Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 47, 858-62 (1953); cf. *C.A.* 45, 5693*b*.—The Oppenauer oxidation of cinchonine (I) to *cinchoninone* (II), followed by nitrozation cleavage, gave *6-isonitroso-3-vinylquinuclidine* (III). During the electrolytic reduction of III was isolated the *Et ester of meroquinene* (IV), reduced with $LiAlH_4$ to *3-vinyl-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperidine* (V), and V then transformed to the HBr salt of *3-vinyl-4-(2-bromoethyl)piperidine* (VI), which was cyclized to *3-vinylquinuclidine* (VII). I, m. 256°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 219°, (29.5 g.) refluxed 18 hrs. with *tert*-AmOK (prepd. from 10 g. K and 230 ml. *tert*-AmOH), 91 g. Ph_2CO, and 500 ml. C_6H_6 yielded 24.3 g. (82.9%) II, m. 120-1°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 51.3°. III, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 118°. (0.1 g.) in 20 ml. 20.2% H_2SO_4 electrolyzed at 0.47 amp./hr., the mixt. alkalinized with 40% NaOH, steam distd., the residue neutralized with dil. HCl, evapd., dried with C_6H_6, esterified with 100 ml. EtOH satd. with HCl, refluxed 1 hr., and the NaCl sepd., gave the HCl salt of IV, m. 162-3°, also prepd. by refluxing 3 hrs. 8 g. III in 80 ml. 20% HCl and 160 ml. H_2O, evapg. the mixt., removing the $H_2NOH.HCl$, and esterifying the residue with EtOH and HCl [yield 11 g. (98.9%), m. 165-6°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 22.0°]. *Free base*, b_{11} 137-8°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 51.7°, n_D^{20} 1.4770, in 7.4 g. (81.9%) yield was obtained by treating 10.8 g. IV.HCl in 5 ml. H_2O with 50 ml. Et_2O and 10 g. K_2CO_3 in 8 ml. H_2O. IV (6 g.) in 30 ml. Et_2O added to 1.7 g. $LiAlH_4$ in 20 ml. Et_2O, the mixt. refluxed 1 hr., decompd. with H_2O and 20% NaOH, and the ppt. decanted with six 150-ml. portions of Et_2O gave, after evapn., 4.5 g. (95.3%) V, b_1 103-4°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 87.42°, n_D^{20} 1.5061. Dissolving 1.03 g. V in H_2O, neutralizing with HBr, evapg. the soln. *in vacuo*, dissolving the residue in $CHCl_3$, and refluxing the soln. 2 hrs. with 27 ml. of a soln. contg. 1.2 g. PBr_3 in 50 ml. $CHCl_3$ gave VI, which was transformed by alkalinization with K_2CO_3, extn. with Et_2O, evapn., steam distn. of the ext., and neutralization of the distillate, to 37.4% VII.*HCl*, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 61.33°; *picrate*, m. 149-50° (from H_2O); *free base*, b. 224° (both temp.), infrared spectra given. Also in *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs.* 18, 859-75 (1953) (in German). M. Hudlický

GALIK, VLASTIMIL

Constitution of sandaracopimaric acid. Vesmírek Petr. and Vlastimil Galik (Vysoká škola chem., Prague, Czech.). *J. Chem. Listy* 47, 618–27(1953).—Sandarac (50 g.) was extd. with Et_2O, the ether ext. (contg. 18.8 g. extd. material) treated with dry NH_3, the NH_4 salts of the acids (17.2 g.) filtered off, the filtrate extd. with 1% NaOH, washed with H_2O, the alk. ext. acidified with dil. AcOH (1:3), the ppt. filtered, washed with H_2O, extd. with 80% EtOH, the filtered ext. adjusted to pH 9 with NaOH in EtOH, and the EtOH distd. off *in vacuo*; the aq. residue deposited after several hrs. the Na salt of *sandaracopimaric acid* (I), which, recrystd. from H_2O decompd. with CO_2, gave, after repeated crystn. from EtOH, 0.35 g. (0.7%) I, m. 173° $[\alpha]^{18}_D$ −19.69°. Transformation of I to its Na salt and crystn. of the regenerated I gave a product, m. 170°, $[\alpha]^{18}_D$ −38.42°. *Me ester* of I (with CH_2N_2) m. 69° (from MeOH); mixed m.p. with Me dextropimarate, 44–5°; with Me isodextropimarate, 42–3°. Hydrogenation of I over PtO_2 in EtOH or AcOH yielded a dihydro deriv., m. 179–80° (from EtOH), giving pos. test with $C(NO_2)_4$. I (0.6) and 0.6 g. Se, heated in a sealed tube 20 hrs. at 330–50°, gave, after chromatography, 1,7-dimethylphenanthrene (pimanthrene), m. 83–4° (from EtOH) [*C₁₆H₁₂(NO₂)₄ compd.*, m. 150–60° (from EtOH) *picrate*, m. 132° (from EtOH)], and oil ($C_{18}H_{18}$), $b_{0.1}$ 146° (bath temp.), n^{18}_D 1.5703. Also in *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs.* 18, 717–22(1953) (in German).
M. Hudlický

GALL, L.; LUKES, R.

Synthesis 1-aza-azulenone. In English. p. 710. (Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communication. Praha, East Vol. 19, no. 4, Aug. 1954)
SO: Monthly List of European Accession (EAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, June 1955, Uncl.



β-Substituted derivatives of quinuclidine. V. 2-Methyl-2-(4-pyridyl)-1,3-oxidopropane. Rudolf Lukeš and Vlastimil Gaiik (Vysoká škola chem. technol., Prague). *Chem. listy* 49, 1838–9 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 49, 3411f.—Heating 4-ethylpyridine (I) with an excess of CH_2O and alc. HCl, or heating *2-methyl-2-(4-pyridyl)-1,3-propanediol* (II) with CH_2O and alc. HCl gave *2-methyl-2-(4-pyridyl)-1,3-oxidopropane* (III), which was transformed by HI to *2-(4-pyridyl)-propene* (IV), by HBr to *2-methyl-2-(4-pyridyl)-1-bromo-3-propanol-HBr* (V), and by catalytic hydrogenation to *2-methyl-2-(4-piperidyl)-1,3-oxidopropane-HBr* (VI). VI and HBr gave *2-methyl-2-(4-piperidyl)-1-bromo-3-propanol-HBr* (VII), which cyclized in alk. medium to *3-methyl-3-(hydroxymethyl)quinuclidine-HBr* (VIII). II distd. without decompn. at 1 mm.; at 10 mm., decompn. occurred, yielding CH_2O and *2-(4-pyridyl)-1-propanol* (IX). The presence of CH_2O seems to be essential for the transformation of II to III, as HCl or HBr alone produced no dehydration. Heating 10 g. I with 50 ml. 29% aq. CH_2O 100 hrs. on the steam bath, evapg. the soln., treating the sirup with 10 ml. concd. HCl and 30 ml. EtOH, distg. the mixt. from the steam bath, and evapg. the residue on a dish on the steam bath gave 14 g. III.*HCl*, m. 241° (decompn.) (from EtOH); K_2CO_3 soln. liberated free III, m. 78–9° (from EtOH); *HBr salt*, m. 249–1°; *picrate*, m. 150° (from H_2O). III.*HCl* was also prepd. by mixing 0.5 g. II, m. 93–4°, b. 177° (*picrate*,

Substitute derivatives . . .

m. 100–10°), with 1 ml. 20% CH_2O, 0.5 ml. HCl, and 5 ml. EtOH, distg. off the EtOH, and evapg. the residue to crystn. (yield 0.5 g.). III.HBr with alk. $KMnO_4$ gave *isonicotinic acid*, while ozonization of HBr in AcOH left it unchanged. Refluxing 3 g. III 10 hrs. with 18 ml. HI (d. 1.7) and 0.5 g. red P, filtering the mixt., evapg. the HI *in vacuo*, treating the residue with 10 ml. H_2O, 10 ml. 20% $NaHSO_3$, and excess NaOH, steam distg. the mixt., alkalinizing the distillate with NaOH, extg. with Et_2O, and evapg. the ext. gave 0.15 g. IV, b. 186° (bath temp.); *picrate*, m. 172°. Heating 5 g. III with 30 ml. 27% HBr in AcOH 5 hrs. at 110–20° in a sealed tube, evapg. the soln. *in vacuo*, removing the residual AcOH by heating with EtOH, and recrystg. the residue from EtOH gave 6 g. (68%) V, m. 180–1°, also obtained by heating 2 g. II with 14 ml. 27% HBr in AcOH 5 hrs. at 130° (yield 2 g.). III (2 g.) in 10 ml. H_2O with II and 0.2 g. PtO_2 gave 1.8 g. (88%) VI, m. 222–3°; *picrate*, m. 194° (from H_2O). Heating 1.8 g. VI with 10 ml. 27% HBr in AcOH 5 hrs. at 130°, evapg. the soln. *in vacuo*, removing the residual AcOH by heating the residue with EtOH, evapg. the EtOH, liberating the base with 50% K_2CO_3, extg. with Et_2O, evapg. the Et_2O, adding 50 ml. EtOH, refluxing the soln. 1 hr., distg. the EtOH *in vacuo*, and recrystg. the residue from EtOH gave VIII, m. 310–11°. Distn. of 0.5 g. II at 200–20°/10 mm. gave 0.2 g. IX, b_{10} 160–70°; *picrate*, m. 143° (from H_2O). M. Hudlický

2/2 PM

GALIK, V.

β-Substituted derivatives of quinuclidine. V. 2-Methyl-2-(4-pyridyl)-1,3-oxidopropane. R. Lukeš and V. Galík. Collection Czech. Chem. Communs. 21, 620-4(1956)(in German).—See C. A. 50, 9402c. R. J. C.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1273.

Author : Lukes, R., Galik, V.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Reaction of 2,4,6-Trimethyl Pyridine With Formaldehyde.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 12, 2319-2324.

Abstract: Upon reacting 2,4,6-trimethyl pyridine (I) with an excess of 35% formaldehyde (II) at 100°C., only one methyl group reacts: in the 2-position with one mole, in the 4-position with 1-3 moles of formaldehyde. Three hundred grams of I and 1.24 kilograms of II are heated for 50 hours and steam distilled, 42.3% of the starting I is evaporated, the remaining oil is dissolved in acetone. After three days (-15°C.) the residue is heated

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1,1959, 1273.

Abstract: with acetone and 2,8-bis-(2',6'-dimethyl pyridyl-4') -2,8- dihydroxymethyl-4,6-dioxanonan diol-1,9 (III) is separated, m. p. 209-210°C. (from alcohol); tetraacetyl derivative, m. p. 103-104°C.(from ligroin). A solution of III in water is added dropwise to boiling 65% nitric acid, is boiled for 12 hours, evaporated and one obtains the nitrate of of 2,6-dimethyl isonicotinic acid (IV, V, base), m. p. 211-212°C. (from water); V, m. p. 278-279°C. Upon evaporating the acetone mother liquor there was obtained 2,6-dimethyl-4-(α, β'-dihydroxy isopropyl)-pyridine (VI), m. p. 155-156°C. (from alcohol); hydrobromide (HB), m. p. 157-158°C. (from alcohol); picrate, m. p. 138°C. (from alcohol). Upon the action of HBr (gas) on VI in glacial acetic acid for 10 hours at 100°C. in a welded tube there

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis. C-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1273.

Abstract: is formed the HB of 2,6-dimethyl-4-(α, β'-dibromo isopropyl)-pyridine, m. p. 159-160°C. (from alcohol). Upon oxidizing VI with nitric acid, IV is formed; ethyl ester of V, m. p. 39-40°C. (from alcohol). Upon distilling V with C_aO there was obtained 2,6-dimethyl pyridine; hydrochloride, m. p. 230-231°C.; picrate, m. p. 165°C. Upon heating VI with a 56% aqueous solution of HI and P for 15 hours there was obtained 2,6-dimethyl-4-isopropyl pyridine, b. p. 196-197°C., m. p. 33°C.; picrate, m. p. 95°C.; By the distillation of the residue after VI has been separated, 2,4-dimethyl-6-vinyl pyridine, b. p. 80-81°C./18 mm. [picrate, m. p. 156°C. (from water)] and 2,4-dimethyl-6-(β-hydroxy-ethyl)-pyridine (VII), m. p. 63-64°C., b. p. 135-136°C./18 millimeters, were prepared;

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1273.

Abstract: picrate, m. p. 128°C.; HB, m. p. 158-159°C.; phenyl urethane, m. p. 156-157°C. VII with nitric acid produces 2,4-dimethyl pyridine-6-carbonic acid, m. p. 158°C. (after fractionating) which, after distillation with C_aO, is converted to 2,4-dimethyl pyridine; HB, m. p. 198-199°C.; picrate, m. p. 183-184°C. VII with HI forms 2,4-dimethyl-6-ethyl pyridine, b. p. 205°C. (bath temperature), $n^{20}D$ 1.4991, $d^{20}0.9144$; picrate, m. p. 117°C. From the fraction having a b. p. 160-180°C./18 millimeters, 2,6-dimethyl-4-(β-hydroxyethyl)-pyridine (VIII) crystallized out, m. p. 70°C., picrate, m. p. 128-129°C., which upon oxidation with nitric acid was converted to V and by reduction with HI was transformed to

Card 4/5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81573.

Author : Petru F., Galik V.
Inst :
Title : The Decomposition of Triscyclopentenbenzene and Triscyclohexenbenzene with Ozone.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 12, 2371-2373.

Abstract: It was established that glutaric and adipronic acids are the sole products of the ozonolysis of triscyclopentenbenzene (I) and triscyclohexenbenzene (II) with 3% O_3 (12 hours in CCl_4, by cooling off with ice and salt, the ozonide is boiled for one hour with water). I was obtained by boiling (14 hours) cyclopentenone (500 grams) with alcoholic solution of H_2SO_4, yield 32 grams, m.p. 95 to 97°C. (from alcohol). In the

Card : 1/2

Vlastimil Galik -
Tech Univ, Prague

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Country : Czechoslovakia G-2
Catogory= : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

Abs. Jour. : Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya N$_0$. 6, 1959 19473

Author : Lukes, R.; Galik, V.
Institut. :
Title : Interaction of 2,4,6-Trimethylpyridine with Formaldehyde.

Orig. Pub. : Collect. czechosl. chem. commun., 1958, 23, No 6, 1083-1089

Abstract : See RZhKhim, 1959, 1273.

Card: 1/1

GALIK, V.

The steric relationship between sandaracopimaric acid and the dextropimaric acids. Vlastimil Galik, František Petrů, and Josef Kuthan (Chem. Tech. Hochschule, Prague). *Naturwissenschaften* 46, 322-3(1959).—Partial dehydration of sandaracopimaric acid with Pd yielded the hydrocarbon $C_{18}H_{22}$, which, by its ultraviolet absorption spectra and mixed m.p. detn., proved to be identical with the hydrocarbon of Harris and Sanderson (*C.A.* 42, 6801b). I was identical with dextropimaric acid, not isodextropimaric acid. Kathryn M. Wolfe

GALIK V.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Laboratory of Heterocyclic Compounds, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Laboratorium fuer heterocyclische Verbindungen, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften), Prague

Source: Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, Vol 26, No 11, November 1961, pp 2727-2733

Data: "Reaction of 2,4-Dimethylpyridine with Formaldehyde."

Authors:

LUKES, R*
GALIK, V
JIZBA, J

*deceased

LUKES, R. [deceased]; JIZBA, J.; GALIK, V.

Some methylpyridine acids and pyridinecarbolyxic acids. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.12:3044-3050 D '61.

1. Laboratorium fur heterocyclische Verbindungen, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

LUKES, R. [deceased]; GALIK, V.

Reduction of some methylisonicotine acids. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2220-2222 S '62.

1. Laboratorium fur synthetische Treibstoffe, Technische Hochschule fur Chemie, Prag.

GALIK, V.; LANDA, S.

Paper chromatography of alkyl pyridine. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.10: 2562-2567 O '64.

1. Laboratorium fur synthetische Treibstoffe und Erdol, Technische Hochschule fur Chemie, Prague.

GALIKARNASOV, I.V.

Simple and useful. Put' i put.khoz. 8 no.6:40 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Stantsiya Saratov, Privolzhskoy dorogi.

GALIK, Ya., [Halik, J.] (Fraga)

Toxicity of modern radioactive phosphors. Med. rad. 10 no.1:15-19 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted January 7, 1965.

1. GALIKHYEV, Kh. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Plants - Disease and Pest Resistance

7. Bactericidal properties of green plant leaves. Mikrobiologiia 22, No. 1, 1953.

Brief description of research on bactericidal properties of the green leaves of trees growing in natural surroundings in a suburban area of Moscow. The leaves were sprayed with a standard strain of Staph albus, and cultures were grown subsequently on a solid nutrutive medium. The bactericial effect of these leaves on the Staph albus was detd in thefollowing breakdown: fir needles complete bactericidal effect attained in 6 hrs; leaves of birch and linden; in 8 hrs; leaves of maple and oak: in 10 hrs. No pathogenic flora was found after the time stated.

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9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

GALIKEYEV, Kh L

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary Microbiology F-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol. No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 68586

Author : Galikeev, Kh.L.
Title : The Problem of Frequency of Detection of Para-Agglutinating Strains of Intestinal Bacilli in the Soil.

Orig Pub : Sb. Nauch. Rabot Kold. Otd. Vses. Nauch. O-va mikrobiol., Epidemiol. i infektsionistov, 1956, No 1, 75-77

Abstract : Of 300 samples of soil taken within and outside the city 36 para-agglutinating types of Bacterium coli were isolated, but only 3 firmly retained the ability of agglutination with dysentery sera. Upon artifical implantation of the soil with the isolated resistant type the para-agglutinating properties were conserved for 80 days. Out of the feces of laboratory and domestic animals and fowl (horses, dogs, chickens, white mice, etc.) the same resistant para-agglutinating strains were isolated. Rabbits artificially contaminated by these strains excreted in their feces para-agglutinating microbes for more than a month.

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GALIKEYEV, KH. L.

"A Method of Detecting Virus Aerosols," by Kh. L. Galikeyev, Kishinev Medical Institute, Vrachebnoye Delo, No 7, Jul 56, p 751

"According to contemporary ideas, bacterial aeroplankton has multiphasic structure. Various apparatuses have been proposed for the differential study of these phases. The Rechmenskiy bacterial separator is a universal apparatus. It affords the possibility of observing microorganisms connected both with dust and with droplet phases of aeroplankton in the air.

"We assigned ourselves the task of determining the collecting capacity of this apparatus with respect to influenza virus occurring in a suspended state in the air. For this task, an initial suspension of lyophilized virus (Schklyaber strain) was prepared in 0.5 ml of physiological solution. The initial suspension was subsequently used for preparing various dilutions of virus.

Sum. 1345

GALIKEYEV, KH. L.

"Dispersal of the suspension of influenza virus in different dilutions was carried out in an experimental chamber with a volume of 0.25 cm^3 [sic]. Air samples were collected with the bacterial separator 10 and 30 minutes after dispersal of the virus suspension. One ml of bouillon from the reservoir of the apparatus was transferred to a sterile test tube, after which a little streptomycin (on the end of a scalpel) was added. Eleven-day chick embryos were infected with 0.25 ml of bouillon to obtain the influenza virus. After the eggs were incubated for 48 hours in a thermostat, the embryos were dissected and the chorioallantoic fluid removed. This fluid was used to perform the hemagglutination reaction on a water glass with guinea pig erythrocytes and with specific anti-influenza serum. On the basis of a positive hemagglutination reaction, and its retardation with specific serum, a conclusion concerning the presence of influenza virus (Schklyaber strain) in the experimental chamber was drawn.

"Results of the hemagglutination reaction are presented in the following table.

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Sum. 1345

GALIKEYEV, KH.L.

Time of Investigation of Air Samples	Dilution of Virus			
	Natural Solution	Dilution 10^{-1}	Dilution 10^{2}	Dilution 10^{-3}
10 minutes after dispersal	+	+	+	-
30 minutes after dispersal	+	-	-	-

SOV. 1345

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GALIKEYEV, KH. L.

"As seen from the data presented, the presence of influenza virus was observed in the air of the chamber for 30 minutes after its dispersal.

"Virus in the air of the chamber was found in droplets of physiological solution. It was detected in spite of its negligible concentration." (U)

SUM. 1345

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GALIKEYEV, Kh. L.

"Investigation of Microflora in the Atmospheric Air of Cities," by Kh. L. Galikeyev, Kishenev Medical Institute, Vrachebnoye Delo, No 11, Nov 56, p 1194

"At the present time, special significance is attached to investigation of the atmosphere. Harmful contaminants -- dust, smoke, gases, microorganisms, particularly pathogenic species which are contained in the air -- cannot be disregarded in considering the health of the population. In connection with this, determination of the quantitative and qualitative content of microflora in the air assumes important practical significance.

"In recent years, a number of special apparatuses have been proposed, the most suitable of which is the Rechmenskiy bacterial sampler. This apparatus permits the separation of the bacteria which are found in various phases of bacterial aeroplankton from the air.

"In studying the microflora of the atmospheric air of cities with an air-sampler we first used the distance method of collecting air samples using the suction power of a moving vehicle.

"As is known, areas of increased and decreased pressure surround a moving automobile. This, we have established, affects the quantitative content of microflora in the air. Furthermore, as a result of the motion of the wheels of the vehicle, dust rises into the air from the road surface and artifically mixes soil microflora in it. For this reason the bacterial sampler was attached by means of a support to the front bumper of the vehicle at a height of 1.5 m from the ground.

"The narrow end of the sampler was connected by means of a rubber tube to the metal end of the windshield wiper tube. The wiper was then disconnected. Suction of air by the motor proceeded both when the vehicle was in motion and when it was standing still if the motor was turned on.

"Samples were collected using a pickup truck, but other models can also be used for this purpose, for example the GAZ-AA, ZIS-5, GAS-M11, GAZ-51, M-1, etc.

"Use of the truck motor for sucking air into the apparatus did not disturb its normal function. Up to 200 liters of air passed through every bacterial sampler during a 5-10 minute period.

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"Air in the central streets of the city was investigated using a truck moving at a speed of 25 km per hr. In addition, air samples were taken in areas where people were congregated -- on squares in front of railroad stations and in markets. To establish the extent to which air contamination in central rayons and outlying areas depends on the intensity of movement of people and vehicular traffic, we also took samples beyond the city limits and in large wooded areas. For this purpose, meteorological factors were taken into account -- wind intensity and direction, humidity, temperature, barometric pressure, etc.

"In the majority of cases, saprophytic, spore-bearing microflora were obtained. In some cases, Streptococcus beta were isolated from the air of station squares and on certain streets.

"For purposes of illustration, the following data from one of the reports are presented.

"On a street where there was lively movement of people and vehicles, under overcast and weather conditions, there were 20,000 microorganisms per one m^3 of air. Streptococcus beta was observed in 100 l of air. On the same day, 17,000 microorganisms were found in one m^3 of a sample of air obtained from a station square; and 2,800 microorganisms in a sample from outlying areas.

GALIKEYEV, Kh.L.

On the frequency of detection of para-agglutinating strains of the coli bacillus in the soil. Gig. i san. 21 no.11:94 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10192

AUTHOR : Galikeyev, Kh. L.
INST. : ---
TITLE : The Pathogenetic Role of Filterable Forms of Streptococci

ORIG. PUB. : Vrachebn. delo, 1957, prilozh., 93-94

ABSTRACT : Four-month bouillon cultures of streptococci (S) which had been subjected to the effect of different concentrations of penicillin were filtered by gravity flow through Seitz filters using "SF" plates. Checking of the sterility of the filtrates was carried out by means of a 15-day period of keeping them in a thermostat. Numerous passages through serum bouillon made it possible in all cases to detect secondary S cultures. Mice were infected with the filtrates intraperitoneally, intranasally and also by aspiration of an aerosol of the

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COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 10192

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : filtrate. Young animals weighing less than 5 grams were most sensitive to aspiration of the aerosol; they died sooner than the infected adult animals. On autopsy foci of involvement were found in the lungs and S were isolated from the blood. In the adult mice which died 15 days after the infection a hemorrhagic edema of the lungs and foci of necrosis in the spleen and liver were found. Cultures of blood and of the organs were negative, but passages of the filtrates of a suspension of the organs of these mice through serum bouillon

Card: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 10192

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : produced the growth of secondary S cultures. The author believes that the filterable forms of S under certain conditions can acquire an independent pathogenetic significance. -- G. P. Kalina

Card: 3/3

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GALIKEYEV, Kh L.

USSR / Microbiology - Sanitary Microbiology. F-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38431

Author : Galikeev, Kh. L.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Devices for Air Microflora Testing.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. rabot. Mold. otd. Vses. nauchn. o-va mikrobiol., epidemiol. i infektsionistov, 1957, No 2, 19-27.

Abstract: No abstract.

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USSR/Microbiology. General Microbiology F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57437

Author : Galikeyev Kh. L.
Inst : Not given
Title : Manifestations of the Variability of Microbes and Duration of Viability in the Drop and Dust Phases of the Aeroplankton

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot Mold. otd. Vses. nauchn. o-va mikrobiol., epidimiol., i infektsionistov, 1957, vyp. 2, 28-33

Abstract : The variability of staphylococci, streptococci, and sarcine isolated from the air atmosphere in different seasons of the year was investigated. Microorganisms having typical colonies predominated in the air in cold and cloudy weather. A-typical variants were determined in the air during

Card 1/2