

L 12666-63

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3002874

S/0020/63/150/005/1043/1046

64  
63

AUTHOR: Gverdtsiteli, I. M.; Doksopulo, T. P.

TITLE: Some conversion reactions of silicon-containing vinylacetylene glycols

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 150, no. 5, 1963, 1043-1046

TOPIC TAGS: conversion reaction, silicon-containing vinylacetylene glycol, triethylsilane, Speyer catalyst, hydrogenation, catalyst Pd/CaCO sub 3, Raney Ni

ABSTRACT: In a preceding report, the synthesis of silicon-containing vinylacetylene glycol was examined, using triethyl-silane in diacetylene glycols in the presence of Speyer catalyst in isopropyl alcohol. It was of interest to us to explain the influence of the triethylsilyl group on the behavior of the molecule of silicon-containing vinylacetylene glycol in certain chemical reactions, particularly in reaction of hydrogenation, action of triethylsilane and triethyl chlorosilane. Triethylsilane is not joined in the triple bond of silicon-containing vinyl-acetylene glycol in the presence of the Speyer catalyst even during heating of the reaction mixture up to 120C. A study of the hydrogenation reaction in the presence of catalyst Pd/CaCO sub 3 and Raney Ni indicated that exhaustive hydrogenation of silicon-containing vinylacetylene glycol does not occur; only one triple bond was

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partially hydrogenated (to a double bond) and silicon-containing diene glycol was formed. In the hydrogenated glycol, the presence of combined diene bonds was established by the study of glycol spectra. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tbilisi State University)

SUBMITTED: 11Feb63

DATE ACQ: 15Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GVERDTSITELI, I.M.; GUNTSADZE, T.P.; PETROV, A.D.

Synthesis and dehydration of some germanium-containing diene carbinols. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.1:107-110 N '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Petrov).

G. V. G. G. G., I. M.; G. V. G. G., T. T.; G. V. G. G., A. I.

Some transformations of germane-containing diene carbinols.  
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 36 no.3:579-584 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent  
AN SSSR. Submitted July 23, 1964.

QVERDTSITELI, I.M.; GUNTSADE, T.I.; PETROV, A.D.

Effect of  $\text{Hg}(\text{O}_2\text{H})_2$  on primary and secondary vinylacetylene  
carbinols. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.3:607-610 Ji '64.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent  
AN SSSR (for Petrov).

GVERDTSITELI, I.M.; BUACHIDZE, M.A.

Action of  $HGe(C_2H_5)_3$  on diacetylene glycols in the presence  
of  $H_2PtCl_6$ . Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.1:147-150 S-0 '64  
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno aka-  
demikom A.N. Nesmeyanovym.

L 34849-65 EWI (m)/EPF(a)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5008547

S/0286/85/000/006/0061/0061

AUTHOR: Gverdtsiteli, I. M.; Ugrekheldze, D. Sh.; Chanturiya, M. D.

TITLE: A method for producing organometallic polymers. Class 39, No. 169247

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 61

TOPIC TAGS: formaldehyde resin, resol, organo metallic compound, organoelemental polymer

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing organo-metallic polymers based on phenolformaldehyde resin<sup>3</sup> by hardening this resin with metal compounds. A wider selection of hardeners is provided by using tetravalent titanium compounds, e.g. titanium tetrachloride, as well as the products of incomplete hydrolysis and alcoholysis of this compound.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Jun61

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: WT, 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

GVERDTSITELI, I.M.; BUACHIDZE, M.A.

~~Action~~ of triethylgermane on diacetylene glycols in the presence  
of  $H_2PtCl_6$ . Soob. AN GruzSSR 37 no.2:323-330 F '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted July 23, 1964.



GVERDTSITELI, I.M.; DOKSOPULO, T.P.; MENTESHACHVILI, M.M.; ABKHAZAVA, I.I.

Synthesis and study of 5,5-diphenyldibenzosilol and 5,5-diphenyldi-  
benzogermet. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 40 no.2:333-338 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy i organicheskoy khimii AN GruzSSR. Submitted  
March 11, 1965.

ACC NR: AP7001563

SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/66/044/003/0589/0595

AUTHOR: Gverdtsiteli, I. M.; Ugrekhelidze, D. Sh.

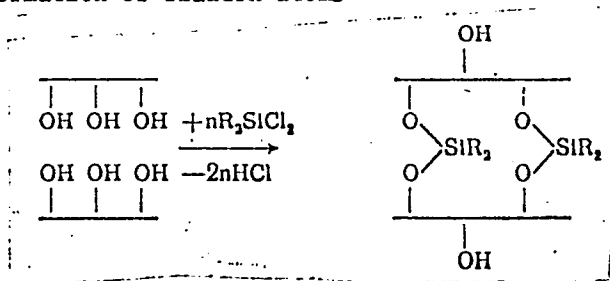
ORG: Tbilisi State University (Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Reactions of phenolic polymers with chlorosilanes

SOURCE: AN GurzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 44, no. 3, 1966, 589-595

TOPIC TAGS: phenolic <sup>plastics</sup> polymer, resol, novolak, polychlorosilane, curing, curing agent

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the curing of phenolic polymers with polychlorosilanes. Polychlorosilanes were shown to form infusible and insoluble products with phenolic polymers. In the reaction of resols with polychlorosilanes two processes take place: 1) formation of silicon atoms



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'ACC NR: AP7001563

containing crosslinks: and 2) conventional curing catalyzed by hydrogen chloride liberated in the reaction. In the reaction of novolaks with polychlorosilanes only one process takes place: formation of silicon atoms containing crosslinks. The total number of silicon atoms involved in crosslinking is proportional to the number of free hydroxyl groups in the initial phenolic resin, and determines the degree of crosslinking of the organosilicon products formed. It is concluded that polychlorosilanes can be used as curing agents for phenolics. The paper was presented by Academician S. V. Durmishidze. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [B0]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 19Feb66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 009/  
ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 2/2

*See file 107*  
KVALIASHVILI, A.A.; RUKHADZE, A.K.; GEORGADZE, K.L.; GVEZADZE, B.R.

Using radioactive iodine (I-131) in the diagnosis of brain tumors.  
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 19 no.3:363-367 S '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno  
akademikom K.D. Kristavi.

(BRAIN--TUMORS) (IODINE--ISOTOPES)

GVETADZE, Baadur Razhdenovich

[Functional state of the central nervous system in thyrotoxicosis and the effect of treatment with radioactive iodine ( $I_{131}$ )] [Funktional'noe sostoianie tsentral'noi nervnoi sistemy pri tireotoksikozakh i vliianie na nem lechenia radioaktivnym iodom ( $I_{131}$ ). Tbilisi, Gos.izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo"] 1963. 98 p. [In Georgian] (MIRA 17:5)

QVETADZE, N.R.

Extraction of steel pellet from the bronchus with the aid of an electric magnet. Vest. oto-rin. 16 no.5:83 S-0 854. (MIRA 7:12)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. prof. S.N.Khechinashvili) Tbilisskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(BRONCHI, foreign bodies,  
extraction, magnetic)  
(FOREIGN BODIES,  
bronchi, extraction, magnetic)

E 54821-65

EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T PC-4/Pr-4/P5-4/Pt-7 WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5017976

UR/0251/64/036/002/0393/0400

42  
41

AUTHOR: Zodelava, G. L.; Bogacheva, Ye. N.; Gvilava, I. S.; Gogokhiya, N. D.; Zukakov, G. A.

TITLE: Features of the deformation of construction plastics under constant loads

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 36, no. 2, 1964, 393-400

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl plastic, laminated glass, fiberglass, nonmetal stress, nonmetal deformation

Abstract: This paper (presented by Academician R. R. DVALI, 13 July 1964) summarizes the results of tests run on four Soviet plastic products -- vinyl plastic "A" (Technical Administration of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry No 3823-53), fiberglass 2763 "S", fiberglass 3318 "B", and fiberglass laminate "ST" (State Standard 4646-49). Various stresses were applied to these materials for periods ranging up to 200 hours, and the resulting deformations were measured and recorded.

In the case of low stresses, the deformation-increase rate diminished rather slowly during the initial period, then began to approach a certain constant value asymptotically (the rate was practically constant after 70-80 hours). In the case of higher stresses, the rate diminished much more

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017976

rapidly, and clearly assumed a constant value.

A certain critical stress could be delineated, above which there was continuous increase in the rate referred to, with inevitable destruction of the material, and below which the rate approached zero. Within the lower range of stresses, the deformation-time curve falls into three sections: (1) the "point" section, corresponding to momentary elastic deformation, (2) a section corresponding to the rise and development of viscoelastic deformation; and (3) a section corresponding to "damping" -- where the increase rate approaches a constant value. In the upper range of stresses the deformation-time curve falls into four sections corresponding to (1) momentary elastic deformations, (2) unsteady deformation (creep), with gradual falling off of the increase rate, (3) plastic deformation of constant increase rate, and (4) deformation marked by a sharply rising increase rate, with ultimate destruction of material.

Deformation-time graphs are given for the four materials tested; they include individual curves for each of the stresses applied.

The paper also includes brief mathematical analyses of viscoelastic and plastic deformation as observed in plastic materials, a discussion of deformation models, and some tabular material. Orig. art. has 4 figures,

6 graphs, 6 formulas, and 2 tables.

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L 54821-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017976

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya SNKH GSSR, Tbilisi. (Institute of  
Machine Science, SNKH GSSP)

SUBMITTED: 13 Jul 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, ME

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

JPRS

Card *fil*  
3/3

DZHAMAGIDZE, Sh.Z.; SHVANGIRADZE, R.R.; MALITSEV, Yu.A.; VILEVA, M.F.

Study on the self-absorption edge in boron. Fiz. tver. tela 7 no.5:  
1563-1564 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

L 00772-66 EMT(i)/EMT(e)/EMT(m)/EMP(i)/T/EMP(t)/EMP(b)/EMT(b)-3 IJP(c) JB

ACCESSION NR: AP5012580

UR/0181/65/007/005/1563/1565

AUTHOR: Dzhamagidze, Sh. Z.<sup>44, 55</sup>; Shvangiradze, R. R.<sup>44, 55</sup>; Mal'tsev, Yu. A.<sup>44, 55</sup>; Gvilava, M. F.<sup>44, 55</sup>

TITLE: Investigation of the edge of intrinsic absorption of boron

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 5, 1965, 1563-1565

TOPIC TAGS: absorption edge, IR spectrometry, absorption coefficient, valence band, conduction band, phonon

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the edge of intrinsic absorption of spectrally pure crystalline boron of  $\beta$ -rhombohedral structure with electric resistivity  $(1-3) \times 10^6$  ohm-centimeter. The absorption coefficient was determined with an infrared spectrometer (IKS-6) with allowance for multiple reflection. Near the absorption edge, the absorption coefficient is practically constant and is equal to only  $2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , demonstrating the low concentration of the free carriers and scattering centers in the investigated samples. A plot of the square root of the absorption coefficient on the photon energy assumes the form of a broken line, indicating the presence of indirect allowed transitions of the electrons from the valence band to the conduction band, in which phonons participate. The phonon energy is 0.16 eV, corresponding to a rather high Debye temperature of 1855K. The minimum gap between bands is 0.93 eV. This differs from the published data ap-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5012580

preciably (1.5--1.6 eV), although part of the difference can be explained. "We thank I. A. Bayramashvili and G. V. Tsagareyshvili for supplying the crystals of pure boron." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 014

Card 2/2

S/058/62/000/006/085/136  
A057/A101

AUTHORS: Gvilava, N. M., Nemsadze, Ye. K., Chigogidze, Z. N.

TITLE: The temperature dependence of the electric conductivity of  $\text{MnO}_3$  single crystals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 32, abstract 6E265  
("Tr. Tbilissk. un-ta", 1960, v. 86, 459 - 464)

TEXT: The dependence of the electric conductivity  $\sigma$  of  $\text{MnO}_3$  single crystals was investigated in the temperature range from  $-60$  to  $+250^\circ\text{C}$  considering the effect of thermal treatment. Two regions of linear dependence of  $\log\sigma$  on  $1/T$  can be observed:  $220 - 280^\circ\text{K}$  with activation energy  $\Delta E \cong 0.47$  ev and  $380 - 430^\circ\text{K}$  with  $\Delta E = 0.87 - 1.12$  ev. The reversible dependence of  $\sigma$  on  $T$  is observed only up to  $80^\circ\text{C}$ . Above  $80^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\sigma$  increases irreversibly without a change of  $\Delta E$ . This is explained by the formation of oxygen vacancies in thermal treatment, which are capture centers for electrons.

P. Konorov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/844/62/000/000/024/129  
D244/D307

AUTHORS: Manobashvili, Ye. M., Beruchashvili, L. P., Gvilava, S.  
Ye., Ivanitskaya, L. V. and Chirakadze, G. G.

TITLE: Oxidation of sulphur compounds under the action of x and  
 $\gamma$  radiation

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khi-  
mii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962,  
155-158

TEXT: The authors investigated the action of x and  $\gamma$  rays on the  
aqueous solutions of sulphides and thiocyanates of various alkali  
metals, aqueous suspensions of sulphide minerals and  $H_2S$ , mercap-  
tans, thiourea and thiophen. Irradiation was carried out with x  
rays from a  $Co^{60}$  source with the activity of 35 curies, and also  
mixed radiation MPT-1000 (IRT-1000), the radiation dosage being  
 $2.5 \times 10^{14}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{13}$  and  $2.5 \times 10^{15}$  ev/ml.sec respectively. The  
irradiation causes full oxidation of Na, K and  $NH_4$  sulphides to

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KOSAREV, O., shturman; GVIL'DIS, B., bortmekhanik (Irkutsk); KORNEV;  
LOZOVSKIY; KUZ'MIN, starshiy inzhener-ekonomist; MESILOV, Yu.,  
aviatekhnik; FROLENKO, N. (Novosibirsk); KHALIULLIN, R.  
(Verkhniye Kigi, Bashkirskoy ASSR); ZOSIMOV, V. (g. Klitsy,  
Bryanskoy oblasti)

Public inspection is in action. Grashd. av. 20 no.6:28  
Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Obshchestvennyy inspektor po bezopasnosti poletov,  
Novosibirsk (for Kosarev).  
(Aeronautics, Commercial)

S/190/63/005/002/020/024  
B101/B102

15.8350

AUTHORS:

Gul', V. Ye., Chernin, I. M., Zaborovskaya, Ye. E.,  
Dontsova, E. P., Gvil'dis, V. Yu.

TITLE:

Investigation of the rupture process of glass fabric-  
reinforced resins

PERIODICAL:

Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 2, 1963,  
274-278

TEXT: The effect of the nature of the binder on the tensile strength of glass-reinforced resins (GRR) was studied.  $\sigma = f(\epsilon)$  was determined and the breaking process was recorded with a high-speed camera. Results: GRR with epoxy phenol or epoxy phenol-rubber binder (I) break in the same way as a homogeneous brittle material,  $\sigma = 1600 \pm 50 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ . In GRR with epoxy organosilicon binder, the individual glass fabric layers behave nonuniformly,  $\sigma = 1250 \pm 100 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ . GRR with epoxy resin binder differed but slightly from I, but a slight separation into layers set in;  $\sigma = 1550 \pm 50 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ . The most irregular behavior was observed in glass fabric layers with polyester maleinate or epoxy polyester acrylate binder;  $\sigma = 650 \pm 100 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ .

Card 1/2



GUL', V.Ye.; CHERNIN, I.M.; ZABOROVSKAYA, Ye.E.; DONTSOVA, E.P.;  
GVIL'DIS, V.Yu.

Process of rupture of fiber glass reinforced plastics. Vysokom.  
soed. 5 no.2:274-278 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
Lomonosova.

(Glass reinforced plastics--Testing)

L 13634-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/ENP(j)/T/EWP(b) Pc-l/Pq-l/Fr-l/Ps-l  
ASD(m)-3/AEDC(b) RM/WH/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP4046901

S/0191/64/000/010/0053/0055

AUTHOR: Dontsova, E. P.; Gvil'dis, V. Yu.; Zaborovskaya, Ye. E.; Gul', V. Ye.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the rupture of fiberglass fabrics during uni-  
dimensional stretching

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy\*, no. 10, 1964, 53-55

TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, fiberglass fabric, plastic cloth, laminated plastic,  
reinforced plastic, epoxide resin, epoxyphenol resin, binder, ply separation

ABSTRACT: The authors attempted to clarify the temperature dependence of the ten-  
sile strength of fiberglass fabrics on the basis of the assumption that if the  
resin and glass fibers undergo the same deformation, the plastic material behaves  
as a monolith, does not separate into layers, and is destroyed only if the stress  
applied to it exceeds the combined strength of all the glass fabric layers. Fiber-  
glass fabrics containing epoxyphenol resin or epoxide binders (K-75 or K-82) were  
investigated over a temperature range of -40 to +200C. It was found that fabrics  
based on different binders differ very little from one another in tensile strength  
at either low temperatures (-40C) or temperatures above 100-150C, regardless of  
the different strength and thermal stability of the hardened binders. In the range

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046901

between -40 and +100C, the strength is determined by the type of binder. In fabrics made from a more thermo stable resin, the strength decreases more slowly with increasing temperature. The character of the destruction in fiberglass fabrics can be clearly seen in photographs of the samples in two planes, in front and side views. These observations are discussed. No ply separation takes place at 20 or 60C, but on increasing the temperature to 100C and higher, or decreasing it to -40C, the layers separate. At 100C, the fabrics containing epoxyphenol resin show less separation than samples with pure epoxide binders. At 150-200C there is a marked separation of the layers. This is explained by the fact that the samples were made of two kinds of glass: silicate and polymeric, which behave differently on heating. In the brittle stage, the binders differ little from one another in deformability, but with increasing temperature the deformability of polymer glass increases much more rapidly than that of silicate glass. The rapid increase in deformation of fiberglass with heating is due to the deformation of the polymer binder. During transition of the binder into the highly elastic state, the deformability of the resin is higher than that of the fiberglass fabric. In this case, the stresses between all layers are distributed non uniformly and this causes the layers to separate. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

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L 13634-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046901

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, AS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

GVIN, V.Ya.

Features of using morphometry in tectonic zoning. Geofiz.razved.  
no.10:113-125 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Geomorphology)

GVIN, V.Ya.

Using morphometry for structural studies of the upper and  
central Volga and Kama Valleys. Vop. geog. no.63:64-80  
'63. (MIRA 17:3)

GVN, V. Ya.

Using isolength maps for forecasting tectonic structures in the northern regions of the Volga-Ural province. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.3:669-672 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Submitted April 22, 1964.

GAPRINDASHVILI, V.N.; KURDEVANIDZE, M.K.; GVINEPADZE, D.S.

Fractional separation of hydroxides of some metals from  
solutions obtained in the acid leaching of local serpentinites.  
Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 4:45-52 '63.  
(MIRA 17:5)



GVIN, V.Ya.

Basic characteristics of the tectonics of the crystalline  
basement of the Vyatka-Kama Basin. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol.  
39 no.4:28-38 J1-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

GVIN, V.Ia.

Map of the length of valleys and its place in the complex of  
cartometric studies. Revvel. profiz. no. 9114-124 185.  
(1984 1858)

GVINIANIDZE, T.I.; SHARASHIDZE, M.I.

Transportation, trade and interregional relations. Trudy  
Inst. geog. AN Gruz. SSR 11:241-264 '59. (MIRA 16:11)

GVINIANIDZE, Z.I.

Caucasian genera of the tribe Lychnideae Fenzl emend. Trudy  
Tbil.bot.inst. 21:53-80 '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Caucasus--Lychnideae)

GVINCHIDZE, N.M.

14-00000

USSR/Engineering  
Erosion

Nov 48

"The Control of Avalanches," N. M. Gvinchidze, 2 pp

"Priroda" No 11

Outlines work on avalanches done by Tbilisi Sci  
Res Inst of Installations and Hydraulic Power Eng.

25/49147

USSR/Geophysics - Avalanches, Snow Jun 50

"Air Currents Emerging in the Movement of Snow Avalanches," Docent N. M. Gvinchidze

"Pirroda" No 6, pp 67-69

Gives 3 instances (2 Russian and one Swiss) of destructive air waves advancing before snow avalanches and discusses the nature and reasons for the formation of air currents in snow avalanches. Two measures now employed in USSR to combat snow avalanches are: (1) construction of snow-catching basins to shore up the snow cover on dangerous

222714

slopes, and (2) periodic instigation of artificial avalanches by mortar bombardment of accumulated snow cover.

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GVINCHIDZE, N. M.

GVINCHIDZE, N. M.

The Struggle Against Snow Avalanches During High-Mountain Hydroelectric Constructions

The author presents the characteristics of the conditions for the formation, size of avalanches, and speed of their motion. He characterizes the principal measures in the struggle against avalanches (artificial constructions, forecasting, protective devices of various kinds). He presents equations for the limiting height of snow cover being held on a slope as a function of slope, volumetric weight of snow, coefficient of internal friction of snow, force of splitting along the slip-page plane, and resistive force of snow to disrapture. (RZhGeol, No. 4, 1955) Gidrotekhn. str-vo. No. 4, 1953, 42-45.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

LISOVSKIY, A.I.; GVINDOZHILIYA, V.I. (Rybinsk)

Case of plasmocytoma of the lung. Khirurgiia no.8:129-130  
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(LUNGS--TUMORS)



GVINDZHILIYA, I. M.

"Materials to the Vagotropic Action of the Platiphylline," Farmakol. i Toksikol.,  
vol. 5, No. 6, 1942.

Mil. Med. Acad. im S. M. Kirov.  
Chair Pharmacology, Tbilisi Med. Inst.

GVINDZHILIYA, I. M.

"An Experimental Study of the Effect of Protracted Tobacco Smoking (Inhalation) on Animals (Young and Adult Rabbits)." Cand Med Sci, Tbilisi State Medical Inst, Tbilisi, 1953. (RzhBiol, No 6, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

GVINDZHILIYA, I.M.

TSKIMANAURI, G.A.; GVINDZHILIYA, I.M.

Effect of digicillin on the heart in various functional conditions  
of the central nervous system. *Farm. i toks.* 20 no.3:57-59 My-Je '57.  
(MIRA 10:10)

1. Laboratoriya kafedry farmakologii Tbilisskogo gosudarstvennogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

(DIGITALIS, effects,

digicillin, cardiac responses in rabbits after admin.  
of sodium bromide & urethane (Rus))

(BROMIDES, effects,

sodium, on cardiac response to digicillin (Rus))

(URETHANE, effects,

on heart response to digicillin (Rus))

GVINDZHILIYA, M.

Forty years of Soviet trade in Georgia. Sov.torg. 34 no.5:20-23  
My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ministr trgovli Gruzinskoy SSR.  
(Georgia---Commerce)

GVINDZHILIYA, V.I. (Yaroslavl', Kooperativnaya ul., d.15, kv.8)

Technic of cutting out flaps from the sartorius muscle [with summary  
in English, p.158] Vest.khir. 77 no.9:28-31 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V.P.Mateshuk)  
i kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (i.o. zav. - dots. Ye.P.TSvetov)  
Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(LEG, musc.

sartorius flap cutting technic)

(TRANSPLANTATION

sartorius musc. flap cutting technic)

GINIMIR, T. K.

USSR / Farm Animals. Silkworm.

Q-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54886.

Author : Gvinepadze, M. K., Mioradze, A. D.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Effect of the Conditions of the Storage of the "Silk-seed" Upon Its Vitalization and Viability of the Mulberry-Feeding Silkworm.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekh. inform. Gruz. n.-i. in-ta shelkovodstva, 1956, 1, 36-38.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Gvineriya, K.I. SOV/113-58-2-3/15

TITLE: Determination of the Construction Parameters for Suspension With Correcting Springs (Opredeleniye konstruktivnykh parametrov podveski s korrekt'ruyushchimi pruzhinami)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost, 1958, Nr 2, pp 7 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Formulae for suspension by means of correcting springs are given here. Figure 1 shows a method of suspension in which the principal elastic element is a cylindrical spring (1). The correcting springs are connected with the wheel axle and the frame of the car (2). In Figure 2 the correcting spring operates together with a rigid lever. A half-elliptic spring with a correcting spring operating in its plane is shown in Figure 3. The same device with two correcting springs and a compensator between the springs and the bridge is shown in Figure 4. In Figure 5 the compensator is lacking. For all the examples mentioned the parameters may be calculated using the given formulae. The selection of the different values is demonstrated in Figure 7. According to the principal elastic element the total rigidity of the suspension should be at a minimum. If the formula is too complicated, a graphical-analytical method may be used to ob-

Card 1/2

SOV/113-58-2-3/15

Determination of the Construction Parameters for Suspension With Correcting Springs

tain the necessary values (Figure 8). In the given example 2 correcting springs operate with a half-elliptic spring without compensator. There are 8 diagrams, 2 tables, 2 graphs and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: NAMI

1. Automobile industry 2. Springs--Design 3. Mathematics

Card 2/2



GVINERIYA, K.I.

Some features in determining parameters of suspension with  
correcting springs. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 23 no.4:445-450 0 '59.  
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Akademiya Nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut metallurgii Tbilisi.  
Predstavleno akademikom R.R. Dvali.  
(Springs (Mechanism))

GVINERIYA, K. I., CAND TECH SCI, INVESTIGATION OF SUS-  
PENSIONS OF VARIABLE RIGIDITY WITH <sup>correcting</sup> ~~ADJUSTING~~ SPRINGS. TBI-  
LISI, 1960. (STATE COM. HIGHER AND SEC SPEC ED UNDER COUNCIL  
OF MINISTERS GEORGIAN SSR. GEORGIA ORDER OF LABOR RED BANNER  
POLYTECH INST IM V. I. LENIN). (KL, 2-61, 207).

-123-

GVINERIYA, K. I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Approximate determination of the volume of rubber-cord balloon  
of an automobile suspension. Avt. prem. 28 no.9:25-27 S '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut mashinovedeniya AN Gruzinskiy SSR.

(Automobiles—Springs)

DZHEBASHVILI, I.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; GVINIANIDZE, I.I., inzh.;  
KAMINSKIY, V.N., inzh.

Testing a tractor engine with a turbocharger under altitude conditions.  
Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no.2:10-13 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinostroyeniya i  
metalloobrabotki Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva GruzSSR (for  
Dzhebashvili, Gvinianidze). 2. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy traktorny institut (for Kaminskiy).

EGHREKASHI Ili, I.Ya., kand. tekh. nauk; AIA-SHUTLI, I.S.; GVINIASHVILI, I.I.

Device for measuring fuel consumption and recording the number of revolutions of an engine crankshaft. Avt. prom. 31 no.1:20 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinovedeniya Soveta narodnogo Khozyaystva Gruzinskoy SSR.

GVINIANIDZE, T.; DOREULI, N.

Transport and intraregional communications of the Adzhar  
A.S.S.R. Trudy Inst. geog. AN Gruz. SSR 19:155-169 '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Adzharistan—Transportation)

GVINIANIDZE, T.I.

Location of Batum in the past and present. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR  
35 no.1:109-115 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

GOTSIRIDZE, Ye. G.; GVINIANIDZE, Z.I.

Some data on studying phosphorus metabolism in brewer's yeast  
with the aid of radioactive tracers. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 20  
no. 4:429-434 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Stalina. Predstavleno  
akademikom P.A. Kometiani.

(Yeast)

(Phosphorus metabolism)



GVINIANIDZE, Z.I.

Importance of the morphology of shoots in delimiting genera of the tribe Lychnideae Fenzl. Soob. An Gruz. SSR 25 no. 4:447-454 0 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut botaniki. Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Ketskhoveli. (Pinks)

GVINIANIDZE, Z. I.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Caucasian varieties of tribe Lychnideae Fenzlemend. A. Br. of the pink family (Carophyllaceae)." Tbilisi, Pub. Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, 1961. 16 pp; (Tbilisi State Univ imeni I. V. Stalin); 200 copies; free; (KL, 6-61 sup, 206)

MARUASHVILI, G.M.; GORDADZE, G.N.; GVINIASHVILI, Sh.P.; POLOVETSKAYA, A.A.;  
ZENAISHVILI, O.P.; GABUNIYA, L.V.

Experience with eradicating ascariasis in Telavi District  
[with summary in English]. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.5:  
555-561 S-0 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii imeni S.S.  
Virsaladze Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR (dir.  
instituta - prof. G.M. Maruashvili) i iz Telavskoy rayonny sani-  
tarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach L.A. Sakvarelidze).  
(ASCARIASIS, prev. & control,  
(Rus))

GVINIYEVA, E.B.

"History of science and technology"; journal of the Polish Academy  
of Sciences, 1956-1957 [in Polish]. Reviewed by E.B. Gvinieva.  
Vop. ist. est. i tekh. no.6:200-204 '59. (MIRA 12:6)  
(Poland--Science--Periodicals)  
(Poland--Technology--Periodicals)

ACCESSION NR: AP4044553

S/0204/64/004/004/0547/0551

AUTHOR: Freydlin, L. Kh., Borunova, N. V., Gvinter, L. I., Layner, D. I., Kagan, N.M.

TITLE: Investigation of the effect of cadmium on the activity and selectivity of nickel-zinc catalysts during hydrogenation of hydrocarbons

SOURCE: Neftkimiya, v. 4, no. 4, 1964, 547-551

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium, nickel, zinc, nickel zinc catalyst, hydrogenation, catalyst selectivity, hydrocarbon, benzene, styrene, cyclohexene, octene, gas chromatography, catalytic hydrogenation

ABSTRACT: The effect of metallic cadmium on the activity and selectivity of nickel over zinc oxide catalysts during the hydrogenation of hydrocarbons, such as heptene-3 (b.p. 95.8-96.1C,  $n_D^{20} = 1.4033$ ), a mixture of octenes (b.p. 123-125C,  $n_D^{20} = 1.4140$ ), cyclohexene (b.p. 83C,  $n_D^{20} = 1.4450$ ), styrene (b.p. 52-53 C/28mm Hg,  $n_D^{20} = 1.5462$ ), and benzene (b. p. 80.1C,  $n_D^{20} = 1.5017$ ), was investigated under flow conditions. After cooling to -5C,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044553

the products were analyzed by gas chromatography. It was found that the relative amounts of cadmium necessary for deactivating the catalyst in the hydrogenation of benzene, cyclohexene and the ethyl bond of styrene were 0.2, 25 and 500% by weight. The probable mechanism of the action of cadmium at different temperatures was studied and discussed. It was established that a variation in the amount of Cd permits the selective hydrogenation of olefins in the presence of benzene or of styrene mixed with cyclohexene. The change in the catalytic properties of nickel due to the addition of Cd is due to the change in the composition and crystal structure of the surface layer of the catalyst. Under conditions close to those of the preparation of Ni-ZnO-Cd, cadmium interacts with nickel and forms an intermetallic compound. X-ray analysis and comparison of the interplanar spacings obtained previously showed that the reaction products of mixtures containing up to 70% Cd consist of nickel crystals and  $\beta$ -phase crystals (Cd, Ni). For products containing only 30% nickel, there was only one line of  $\beta$ -phase with a further increase in the Cd content in the mixture, lines of other intermetallic compounds, apparently with a higher cadmium content ( $\beta$ -phase), appear. On increasing the time of reaction of the catalysts, the loss in Cd increases. New active surface sites on the Ni catalyst are set free and the activity

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4044553

increases. Using a catalyst poisoned with 5% Cd the degree of hydrogenation of pentene-3 was 25% after reduction for 10 hours and 90% after 40 hours. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo, AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR); Gosudarstvenny\*ynauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetny\*kh metallov (State Scientific Research Institute for Alloys and Non-Ferrous Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 02Jul63

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

FREYDLIN, I.Kh.; BORUNOVA, N.V.; SAMOKHVALOV, G.I.; MIRCOPOL'SKAYA, M.A.;  
YANOTOVSKIY, M.TS.; GVINTER, L.I.; FEDOTOVA, H.I.

Directed changes in the selectivity of catalysts in the process  
of hydrogenation of the dienone group. Report No.1: Hydrogenation  
of 6-methyl-3,5-heptadien-2-one on nickel catalysts. Izv. AN SSSR.  
Ser. khim. no.6:996-1003 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR i  
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i vitaminnyy institut.



BORUNOVA, N.V.; FREYDLIN, L.Kh.; GVINTER, L.I.

Changes in nickel catalyst selectivity in the process of  
hydrogenation of crotonaldehyde. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim.  
no.6:1115-1117 Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

FREYDLIN, L.Kh.; ROZINEVA, N.V.; SWINER, L.F.

Selectivity in the action of nickel and cobalt catalysts by modification in the course of hydrogenation of the diene group. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.5:1173-1175 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.  
Submitted February 15, 1965.

Gvintovkin, I.

AUTHOR: Gvintovkin, I., Engineer

84-12-28/49

TITLE: More Attention to Factory Laboratories (Bol'she vnimaniya zavodskim laboratoriyam)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author complains about serious deficiencies in the equipment of Aeroflot establishments with laboratory instruments and apparatus. The distribution of available equipment is often inconsistent. More qualified personnel is demanded for laboratory work, and it is suggested that a special study group be set up for that purpose at the Kiev Institute of Aviation Engineering.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

IGVIRTS, L.M.

BTU32  
5/19/60/000/010/004/017  
3004/B060

158110

ADVERSE:

Serdylova, L. Y., Molotkov, B. V., Gonor, S. S.,  
Kozinskaya, T. Z., Gliner, B. M.

TITLE:

Polyglycidyl Cyanurates as Heat-Resistant Epoxy Resins

PERIODICAL:

PlasticBesskiye assay, 1960, No. 10, pp. 13-14

NOTE:

The authors based on the U.S. Patent No. 2,809,942 to synthesize an epoxy resin from cyanuric acid and epichlorohydrin (Epi-Resin).  
[Abstract's Note: The synthesis is not described. (M. S. S. Serdylova)]  
groups (2-12%), content of inorganically bound chlorine (0.01-0.06%), and  
content of organically bound chlorine (5-6%) were determined. The resin  
was polymerized either with maleic anhydride or tetrakis(4-aminophenyl)  
methane. Mechanical properties were examined and compared with those of  
Epoxy Resin (Epoxy Resin). A better heat resistant epoxy resin (EP-6)  
was obtained. The dielectric loss was determined at high temperatures,  
as compared with EP-6. There are 2 figures and 3 non-Soviet  
references.

Card 1/1

GVIRTS, E.M.; SKRYLOVA, L.V.; KUZ'MINA, L.I.; BELYAYEVA, V.Ye.;  
SYCHEVA, N.A.; BALAYEV, G.A., red.

[ED-5, ED-6, ED-P and ED-L diane epoxy resins general  
information] Dianovye epoksidnye smoly marok ED-5, ED-6,  
ED-P, ED-L; obshchie svedeniia. Leningrad, Pt.1. 1965.  
14 p. (MIRA 18:7)

S/852/62/000/000/017/020  
B106/B101

AUTHORS: Bedritskiy, N. A., Belkind, F. I., Vezhenkova, M. S.,  
Vanetsova, A. M., Gvirtz, R. A., Zavelev, G. I., Skachkov,  
N. I.

TITLE: Use of polymer materials and nonmetallic protective coatings  
in petrochemical industry

SOURCE: *Primeneniye polimerov v antikorroziionnoy tekhnike.* Ed. by  
I. Ya. Klinov. and P. G. Udyma, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962, Vses.  
sovet nauchno-tekhn. obshchestv. 125 - 130

TEXT: With a view to introducing plastics as a constructional material for  
machines used in the petroleum industry, equipment developed by the Gipro-  
neftemash was examined and some mechanical plants were inspected. Polymer  
materials have been found suitable for units and components of petroleum  
installations. Plastics have been recommended for components and fittings  
of pumps, in accordance with plans worked out. The materials best suited  
are AP-4B (AG-4V) and AP-4C (AG-4S) glass-reinforced plastics. Cements  
based on furyl resins have been developed for reaction vessel liners in  
Card 1/3

Use of polymer materials ...

S/852/62/000/000/017/020  
B106/B101

petroleum industry. Varnish colors on the basis of modified furyl resins, and Bakelite varnish with fillers on a metallized base, proved suitable as anticorrosive coatings. Copolymers of polyethylene with polypropylene and fluoroplast-3 are most suitable for coatings based on powdered plastics. A coating made up of a metallized aluminum and zinc layer covered with a X8-77 (KhV-77) "perchlorvinyl" varnish has been developed to protect the springs of safety valves from corrosion, thereby lengthening the life of these springs approximately 7 times. This varnish is used also for protective coats on the inner surfaces of vessels for petroleum and petroleum products containing sulfur. As such coatings are easily destroyed by steaming, it is recommended to replace this by a mechanical wash, using an M-3 (SM-3) machine. The Giproneftemash and neftekhimicheskiy kombinat (Petrochemical Combine) developed a new anti-corrosion treatment for telescopic gas holders. For this purpose a liquid cement based on industrial oil 12, petroleum bitumen, or the extract obtained by aircraft oil refining have been used in combination with polyisobutylenes or synthetic rubber. Eight brands of this protective liquid have been developed, which is not injurious to health. Its application is much less expensive than that of protective coatings using "perchlorvinyl" varnishes. Finally it is recommended that

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Use of polymer materials ...

S/852/62/000/000/017/020  
B106/B101

the production of the protective liquid for telescopic gas holders in Donets Basin, along the Volga, and in Baku should be organized; also that steel tubes having their flanges protected against corrosion by  $\phi$ -10 (F-10) furyl varnish should be produced in one of the tube-rolling mills and that their delivery to the petroleum and chemical industries should be organized. Furthermore, it is recommended that coatings combining Bakelite varnish with inert fillers on a metallized base should be used to protect parts of the equipment and apparatus in petro-chemical and petroleum processing industries. Large plants are to be equipped with installations for repairing and processing nonmetallic material. ✓

Card 3/3



KATSNIL'SON, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; GUS'W, V.V., inzh.; G. LISHAN,  
B.Ya., inzh.

Size of barrier pillars in steeply pitching seams of the  
Donets Basin. [Trudy] VNIMI no.47:125-139 '62 (MIRA 17:7)

GVIRTSMAN, K. P.

Ways to improve production control and calculation in machinery  
manufacturing. Bukhg. uchet 15 no.4:11-17 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Machinery industry--Accounting)

SOV/122-59-5-26/32

AUTHOR: Gvirtzman, Kh.P., Engineer

TITLE: Certain Problems of Production Planning in Engineering  
Batch Manufacture (Nekotoryye voprosy proizvodstvennogo  
planirovaniya v seriyom mashinostroyenii)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 72-76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In batch manufacture, the even and continual rate of output of complete assemblies must be matched with the manufacture of components in batches. A fundamental conception is the batch period, being the rounded off calendar duration between the completion of two succeeding batches. If the batch period is larger than the unit period, the organisation of manufacture is of the batch production type, if equal or smaller than the unit period, production is organised on mass production lines. The unit period is one day when the planning period is one month; five-day units are applied in quarterly or half-yearly planning and 10-day units in half-yearly or yearly planning. The fixing of several essential planning standards is discussed in detail as applied in batch production conditions. The main problems are mentioned and the

Card 1/2

SOV/122-59-5-26/32

Certain Problems of Production Planning in Engineering Batch  
Manufacture

shortcomings of existing methods discussed. The main shortcoming in computing the duration of production cycles is the fact that it is based on an isolated component batch, whilst, in practice, batch production shops handle a large variety of components which influence each other reciprocally during their common machining. Particular attention is devoted to the problem of storage between shops. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

GVIRTSMAN, R.P.

Introduction of rapid methods of microanalysis into the industrial practice [with summary in English]. Zhur.anal.khim. 12 no.3:426 (MIRA 10:7)  
My-Je '57.

1. Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy endokrinologii, Khar'kov.  
(Microchemistry)

Shirshov, Ye. P.

Shirshov, Ye. P. "Calculations for the operation of a production unit", Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1949, No. 12, p. 56-61.

SO: C-3888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949).

GVISHIANI, Dzhermen Mikhaylovich; FOKIN, V., red.; CHEREMNYKH, I., mlad.  
red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn. red.

[Business sociology; critical study of the American theory of  
management]Sotsiologiya biznesa; kriticheskii ocherk amerikanskoj  
teorii menedzhmenta. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 193 p.  
(MIRA 16:2)

(United States—Management)

G. VISHIANI, G.S.

CH

The pharmacology of **salsoline**. G. S. Gypsham. *J. Physiol. (U. S. S. R.)* 24, 1171-80 (1958); *Chem. Zvest.* 1959, 1, 403.—Salsoline, an alkaloid of *Salsola verkeri*, is a hydroxymethoxymethyltetrahydroisoquinoline. Because of its chem. relation to papaverine and hydrastinine it was compared pharmacologically with these alkaloids. Expts. on cats and white mice showed an analogy between salsoline and papaverine as regards their effects on the circulation of the blood and an analogy between salsoline and hydrastinine in their effects on smooth musculature. A favorable effect of salsoline on the circulation in hypertension is reported. M. G. Moore

ASAC SLA METALLOGRAPHIC LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



G. S. GISHIANI, G. S., Chair of Pharmacology of the S. M. Kirov Military Medical Academy, Leningrad.

"Some Pharmacological Properties of Platyphylline," Farm. i Toks.,  
v. 2, no 4, 1939, p. 40.

GVISHIANI, G. S., and GVINDZHILIYA, I. M., Chair of Pharmacology of the Tiflis  
Medical Institute.

"Antidotes for the Vagotropic Action of Platyphylline," *Farm. i Toks.*,  
v. 5, no 6, 1942, p. 46.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*6715H14AII*

*ea*

**Permeability of the hematoencephalic barrier to some pharmaceuticals.** G. S. Gvishiani, *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 10, No. 1, 42-50 (1947).--Adrenaline (I), lobeline (II), and papaverine (III) were tested for ability to pass the hematoencephalic barrier (IV) in cats. Concn. I soln. (0.1 ml.) was added to 1 ml. of fluid (V) drawn from the cisterna magna, and compared with I in isotonic NaCl solns. as to respiratory and tet. activity. These tests were made after 10, 20, 30, 60, 90, and 120 min. on a water bath at 30°. There was practically no inactivating effect of V on I *in vitro*, but *in vivo* intra-arterial I does not appear in the spinal fluid in aunts. detectable by biol. assay. Evidently it is inactivated by IV. The action of intracisternal I on medullar nerve centers is different from that of II or III; these *in vitro* are not inactivated by V. Tests *in vivo* show that III penetrates IV freely. The first effects are respiratory stimulation and increased blood pressure, soon followed by respiratory depression and a drop in blood pressure.

Julian F. Smith

*Chair Pharmacology, Nils. Med. Acad. in. Kiev*

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

*ca*

**Effects of methylanabasine on respiration.** G. S. Gvshiani, *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 19, No. 2, 16-18(1947).

—The mechanism of respiratory stimulation by methylanabasine (I) involves chiefly a direct action on respiratory nerve centers, with some reflex action in sinuscarotid and cardioaortic areas. Injection of 0.5-2 mg. of I into the cisterna magna of cats gives 3-4 times the intensity and duration of respiratory stimulation given by 0.10 mg. of intravenous I. A similar intensification of hypertensive effect was observed. Test cats were cerebrectomized and under ether narcosis; the 14 tests are recorded in charts for tracheal respiration and for blood pressure.

Julian F. Smith

Chair Pharmacology, Military Medical Acad. im. Kirov.

ASTM-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS

GVISHIANI, G. S.

Gvishiani, G. S. and Kvitsaridze, E. P. "The effect of 'solyusur'min' [anticonates?] on the organs of blood circulation", Byulleten' (Nauch.-issled. in-t malyarii i med. parazitologii, im. Virsaladze), No. 2, 1948, p. 44-50, (In Georgian, resume in Russian).

SO: U-4392, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 21, 1949).

LIST AND INDEX PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*G. VISHIANI, 92*

*ca*

Permeability of the hematoencephalic barrier to acetylcholine. G. S. Vishiani. *Fiziol. Zhur. (J. Physiol.)* 34, 123-30(1948); cf. *C.A.* 41, 7633a.—In exper. with cats, the spinal fluid taken from the large cavity, after introduction of acetylcholine soln. (1:1,000-1:10,000) into the carotid artery or into the femoral vein, represses the activity of an isolated frog heart, raises the tone of each spinal muscle, etc.; this indicates permeability of the hematoencephalic barrier to acetylcholine. The latter, introduced into the large cavity as well as into the femoral vein, stimulates respiration, raises intestinal tone and hinders heart action, almost without changing blood pressure. G. M. Kosolapoff

ure.

ASST. SEC. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

APR 1950

PHYSIOLOGY

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

APR 1950

PHYSIOLOGY

GVISHIANI, G.S., professor, zaveduyushchiy; KVITSARIDZE, E.P.

Effect of narcotics upon the reactivity of the blood circulation system in dogs with different types of experimental hypertension. Farm. i toks. 16 (MLRA 6:6) no.1:10-15 Ja-F '53.

1. Eksperimental'nyy otdel Instituta klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy kardiologii Akademii nauk GSSR. (Hypertension) (Narcotics)

GIVISHIANI

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Drugs. B) Sulfon- V  
amides.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No II, 1958, No 52122

Author : Givishiani  
Inst : ~~Scientific~~ Research Institute of Malaria and Medical Parasito-  
logy, GruzSSR.

Title : Data on the Action of Sulfidine on the Cardio-vascular System

Orig Pub : Syul. n-i. in-t malyarii i med. parazitol. GruzSSR, 1956,  
No 3, (27), 66-71

Abstract : Sulfidine, (40-60 ng/kg) in single intravenous administration  
to cats and rabbits, lowered the blood pressure for about  
5-30 minutes; repeated administration (twice daily for 10  
days) caused a longer fall of blood pressure. Sulfidine in  
dilution of 1:10000 1:5000 - caused strengthening of the  
systoly and acceleration of the rhythm (experiments on the  
isolated rabbit and cat heart). Sulfidine administered  
through the femoral vein of a rabbit, dilated the vessels of  
the ear; perfused directly through the vessels of the ear-

Card : 1/1 it caused slight narrowing.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Circulation

T-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617720007-1"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65268

Author : Givishiani G.S., Andriaдзе A.N.  
Inst : The Institute of Clinical and Experimental Cardiology of  
the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR

Title : A Comparison of the Effects of Renol and Renin on the  
Cardiovascular System.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-t klinich. i eksperim. kardiol. AN GruzSSR, 1956  
(1957), 4, 279-285

Abstract : The intravenous injection of renol in physiological solu-  
tion produced an increase in blood pressure in unanesthetized  
dogs and in cats under hexenal anesthesia. The maximum  
effect was seen after 1-2 minutes and depended upon the dose.  
Renin under these conditions brought about a more rapid but  
less pronounced pressor effect. The pressor effect of renol  
and renin lasted in cats in which the medulla was destroyed.  
The injection of renol or renin into an isolated extremity  
or intestine, connected with the rest of the cat only by

Card : 1/2



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*He L*  
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(HYPERTENSION, exper.

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(REFLEX, CONDITIONED

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