RUSU, V., dr.

Data on the biology and pathogenic role of M. lwoffi and B. anitratum (Acinetobacter). Microbiologia (Bucur) 8 no.4: 303-315 Jl-Ag '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Serviciul diagnostic al Institutului "Dr. I. Cantacuzino", Bucuresti.
(ACHROMOBACTER) (MORAXELLA) (BIOLOGY)
(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON) (METABOLISM)

DEDIU, St., dr.; ISTODOR, N. dr.; BOCIRNEA, C., dr.; ANGELESCU, M. dr.; RUSU, V., dr.; VASILIU, Petra, dr.; MARION, Maria, dr.; BARON, Olga, dr.

Meningoencephalitis with Listeria monocytogenes. Med. intern. (Bucur.) 16 no.7:871-879 Jl'64.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica I de boli contagioase I.M.F. [Institutul medico-farmaceutic], Bucuresti si Sectia diagnostic a Institutului "Dr. I.Cantacuzino".

RUSU, V.; DRAGOI, Tatiana

Study of some strains of M. lwoffi and B. anitratum (B.W) (Acinetobacter) noted in infectious pathology. Arch. roum. path. exp, microbiol. 23 no.3:839-844 S'63

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino"; Service du Diagnostic Bacteriologique, Bucarest.

RUMANIA

ALEOIU, M.; RUSU, V.

"Pasteur" Institute, Bucharest (Institutul "Pasteur", Bucuresti) - (for all)

Bucharest, Farmacia, No 1, Jan 1964, pp 35-41

"Remarks on the Packaging in Vials of Injectable, Biological Preparations for Veterinary Use."

MARFIEVICI, D., ing.; RUSU, V., ing.

Plastics used in the construction of textile machines. Ind. text Rum 14 no.8:361-366 Ag '63

RUSU, V., dr.; VLADOIANU, I.R., dr.; CIOROIANU, Natalia, dr.; MUSCAN,S., dr.; FAUR, G., dr.; POPESCU, P. dr.; BASTON, Ileana; TOTESCU,E., dr.; RIVENSON, Melania, dr.

Observations on several vases of salmonellosis rarely found in our country. Microbiologia (Bucur) 9 no.5:417-424 S-O '64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Institutul de microbiologie, parazitologie , epidemiologie "Dr.I. Cantacuzino" in colaborare cu Inspectiile de Stat pentru igiena si protectia muncii din Bucuresti.

RUSU, V.

"Comrade Stalin on the fundamental economic law of socialism," p. 3 (Stinta Si Cultura, Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1953, Bucuresti)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No 9 Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

ANTONIU, R.; MIHAIL, M.; VAICUM, L.; MURGOCI, C.; CUTE, E.; HINCU, S.; BUSNITA, Th.; TALAU, V.; ARDELEANU, I.; RUSU-PANDELESCU, M.; PARASCHIVESCU, A.

Studies on the possibility of improving the sanitary conditions of the lakes surrounding Bucharest. Studii prot epur apelor 5:263-332 '64.

Rumania/Microbiology. Sanitation Microbiology F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57624

Author : Rusu-Pandelescu M., Rosu I.
Inst : Not given
Title : On the Isolation of Salmonella typhi from Water by the Precipitation Method

Orig Pub : Igiyena, 1957, 6, No 4, 357-366

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

[redacted], Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Dr

Affiliation: [not given]

Source: Bucharest, Igiena, No 3, Jul-Aug 61, pp 221-224

Data: "The Role of Milk in the Transmission of Typhoid Fever. Observations Made During a Complex Epidemiological Study."

Co-authors:

IENISTEA, C. Dr. [affiliation not given]
NEGUS, Gh., Dr. [affiliation not given]
IONESCU, Maria [degree and affiliation not given]

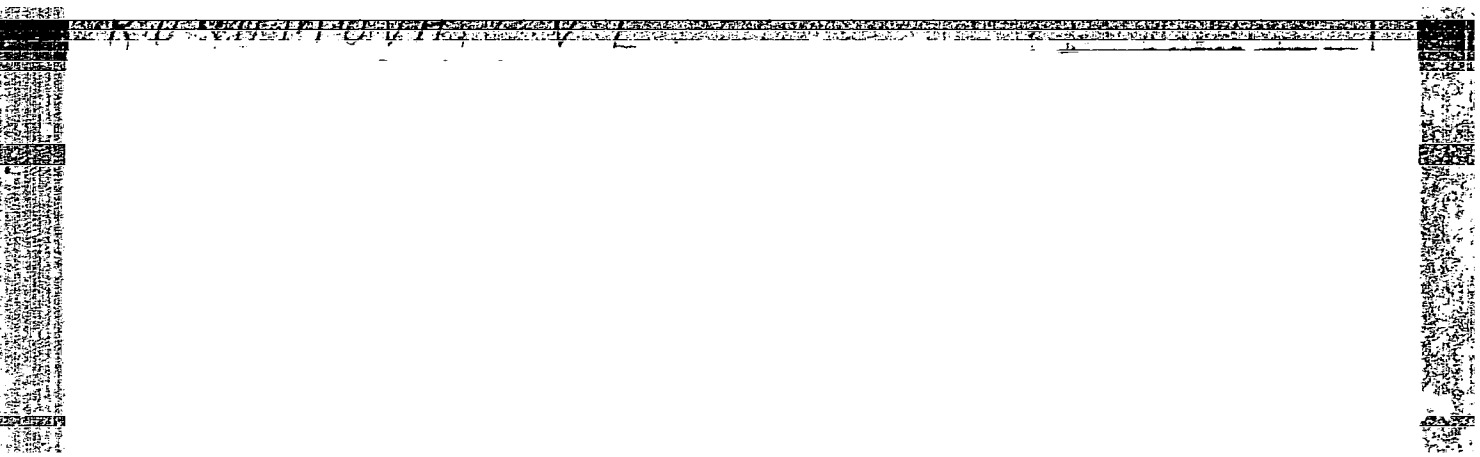
GPO 981643

KADYMOV, Ya.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUSTILOV, M.M., kandt.tekhn.nauk

Calculating electromechanical transients in and induction motor -- synchronous generator set with commensurable ratings. Elektrichestvo no.2:57-60 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Energeticheskiy institut Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.
(Electric motors, Induction)
(Electric generators)

[illegible] V, Kh.R., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of a new highly productive white cocoon species of mulberry silk worm and attempt at different methods of inter-breeding."
Tashkent, 1958, 22 pp (Uzbek Acad of Agr Sci. Central Asian Sci Res Inst of Silk-Culture SANIISh) 150 copies
(KL, 2-58, 114)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446130009-3"

MOSONYI, Laszlo; RUSVAI, Antal

Subacute thyroiditis as a complication of infectious mononucleosis. Magy. Belorv. arch. 15 no.2:59-62 Ap '62.

1. Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet IV. belosztalyanak es a Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Korhaz II. belosztalyanak kozlemenye.
(THYROIDITIS etiol) (INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS compl)

RUSY, Zdenek, inz.

Machines for sorting agricultural products according to color. Prum potravin 15 no.2:102-105 F '64

1. Zavody Viteznho unora, n.p., Vuzkumny ustav stroju chladicich a potravinarskych, Praha.

RUSYAN, V. B. Prof.

Electroencephalography

Pavlov's theory on the higher nervous function and electrophysiological studies. Vop. neirokhir. 17 No. 1, 1953.

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

RUSYANOV, V. S., Prof.

Nervous system

Pavlov's theory on the higher nervous function and electrophysiological studies. Vop. neirokhir. 17, No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

RUS'YANOVA, N. D.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Methods of isolating and of using the bases of black-coal tar". Sverdlovsk, 1958. 17 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Ural Polytech Inst im S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (KL, No 7, 1959, 126)

RUS'YANOVA, N.D.; GOFTMAN, M.V.

Production of high-grade quinoline, isoquinoline, and acridine from coal-tar bases. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; khim. i khim.tekh. no.2:376-379 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy khimicheskoy tekhnologii topliva Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. S.M.Kirova.
(Quinoline) (Acridine) (Isoquinoline)

GOFTMAN, M.V., prof.; KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.; RUS'YANOVA, N.D.

Ways of utilizing coke-gas ammonia. Zhur. VKHO 5 no.1:38-42 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Ammonia) (Coke-oven gas)

S/068/62/000/001/002/002
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Rus'yanova, N.D., Kharlampovich, G.D., Belyayeva, G.F., Goftman, M.V.

TITLE: Oxidation of anthracene-phenanthrene fraction with the production of anthraquinone, phthalic and maleic anhydrides

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, no.1, 1962, 47-52

TEXT: The process of oxidation of the above fraction in the air-vapour phase over a vanadium-potassium-sulphate-silica gel catalyst (K-26) used in the industrial oxidation of naphthalene was investigated on a laboratory scale. The starting fraction was obtained by rectification of raw anthracene fraction with a column equivalent to 25 theoretical plates. The yield of the fraction was about 50% on raw anthracene. About 80% of anthracene and 75 to 80% of phenanthrene were concentrated in this fraction; mean composition: anthracene - 40 to 45%, phenanthrene - 35 to 40% and carbazole - 10 to 15%. The oxidation of pure anthracene and phenanthrene takes place under the following identical conditions: temperature 370°C, contact time 2.3 to 2.4 seconds, load on the catalyst 25 to 30 g/litre hr.

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Oxidation of anthracene- ...

Whereupon from anthracene, anthraquinone is obtained with a yield of 60% and from phenanthrene 54% of phthalic and 13.3% of maleic anhydrides. On shortening the contact time, the oxidation is incomplete and among the products of oxidation of phenanthrene lactone of 2-oxydiphenyl-2' carbonic acid is formed. The oxidation of anthracene-phenanthrene fraction at 370°C and contact time of 2.3 to 2.4 seconds leads to its complete combustion. Only on shortening the contact time to 2 sec was a yield obtained which was equal to that obtained from pure products at a contact time of 2.4 sec. However, there are substantial differences in the conditions of oxidation of phenanthrene:
1) the reaction products contained lactone, which on oxidation of pure phenanthrene appears only at a contact time of 1 sec;
2) there was a decrease in the combustion of phenanthrene and the total yield of its oxidation products increased to 90% (72% acid products and 18% lactone). On shortening the contact time to 1.36 sec, a similar phenomenon was observed for anthracene; due to a decrease in the degree of complete combustion the yield of anthraquinone incr- -s to 81%. On further shortening of the contact time to 1.06 sec, the yield of

anthraquinone increased to 84% but simultaneously the yield of anhydrides decreased. An increase in the load on the catalyst from 50 to 66 g/litre hr has a positive influence on the process. Optimum conditions at 370°C were: 1.36 sec contact time and 66 g/litre hr load on the catalyst. The composition of the mixture (proportion of anthracene to phenanthrene and the content of carbazole) also has a considerable influence on the process (Table 3). In the experiments the oxidation products - anthraquinone, lactone and a part of the phthalic anhydride (about 20%) - were caught in the air condenser, the remaining products in water. The separation of the reaction products presented no difficulties. Anthraquinone was purified by washing with hot water to remove phthalic anhydride, with a 20% alkali to remove lactone and then sublimated. The pure product had a melting temperature of 286 to 287°C. The aqueous solution of phthalic and maleic acids was evaporated in vacuo and anhydrides redistilled. These can be used as a mixture or separated on the basis of the difference in their solubility in water. It is considered that under industrial conditions, the condensation of the oxidation products should be done in two

Oxidation of anthracene- ...

stages; single-stage scrubbing would be difficult due to a high density of the product pulp (a high concentration of anthraquinone). The first stage scrubbing should be done in a Venturi scrubber with a water spray as the cooling medium. It is concluded that the oxidation of anthracene-phenanthrene fraction containing approximately equal proportions of anthracene and phenanthrene and a minimum amount of carbazole would be advantageous on an industrial scale. There are 5 figures, 5 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows:
Ref.1: Kinneu, C.R., Pinkus, I. Ind. Eng. Chem. 1951, 43, no.12, 2880.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Ural Polytechnical Institute)

Card 4/6

Table 3.

1. raw material
2. contact time, sec
3. load on catalyst, g/litre hr
4. Yield at the theoretical
5. anthraquinone
6. lactone
7. phthalic anhydride
8. maleic anhydride
9. 55% anthracene, 35% phenanthrene and 10% carbazole
10. 45% anthracene, 40% phenanthrene and 15% carbazole.

Card 5/6

Rus Yakovlev, N.D.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4350

Soveshchaniye po khimii, tekhnologii i primeneniyu proizvodnykh piridina i khinolina. Riga, 1957

Khimiya, tekhnologiya i primeneniye proizvodnykh piridina i khinolina; materialy soveshchaniya (Chemistry, Technology and Utilization of Pyridine and Quinoline Derivatives; Materials of the Conference) Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviyskoy SSR, 1960. 299 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut khimii; Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo.

Ed.: S. Bazhanova; Tech. Ed.: A. Klyavinya; Editorial Board: Yu. A. Bankovskiy, Candidate of Chemistry, E. V. Vanaga, Candidate of Chemistry (Resp. Ed.), L. P. Zalukayev, Doctor of Chemistry, and M. M. Kalnyn'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for organic chemists and chemical engineers.

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COVERAGE: The collection contains 33 articles on methods of synthesizing or producing pyridine, quinoline, and their derivatives from natural sources. No personalities are mentioned. Figures, tables, and references accompany the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

RUS'YANOVA, N.D.; GOFTMAN, M.V.; KORDEYEVA, Z.K.; PRIVALOV, V.Ye.; ZUBOK, A.M.; KHOMUTINKIN, G.V.

Preparation of high-grade phenanthrene. Koks i khim. no.7: 48-52 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Rus'yanova, Goftman, Gordeyeva). 2. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Privalov). 3. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Zubok, Khomutinkin).

(Phenanthrene)

S/191/60/000/005/013/020
B004/B064

AUTHORS: Rus'yanova, N. D., Gordeyeva, Z. K., Belyayeva, G. F.

TITLE: Production of Dicarboxylic Acids From By-products of the Coke Industry (Liquid Oxidation of Phenanthrene)

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 5, pp. 43-46

TEXT: The authors discuss the development of a cheap method of producing dicarboxylic acids. Phenanthrene oxidized with peracetic acid is mentioned as suitable initial material. Resins on the basis of diphenic acid are better than resins produced from phthalic anhydride. First, the formation of peracetic acid from 112 moles of acetic acid and 16 moles of 30% H_2O_2 at 80°C was studied. The amount of peracetic acid reached a maximum after 2-2.5 hours, which, however, was not sufficient to warrant an intensive oxidation of phenanthrene. Therefore, various acid catalysts were used (H_2SO_4, H_3PO_4, HNO_3, $KHSO_4$, $K_2S_2O_7$, as well as ortho-, meta-, and hexametaphosphates). A 66% transformation of H_2O_2 into peracetic acid

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was attained with $KHSO_4$ after 1.5 h. The reaction temperature was raised to 95°C. Best results at 95°C were obtained with $K_2S_2O_7$: 88% yield. Diphenic acid was yellowish. White diphenic acid was obtained with $(NaPO_3)_6$, which needed no further purification. The yield was 74-75%.

After having checked the optimum amount of catalyst and dependence of diphenic acid yield on the time of oxidation, the following method is suggested: 1 kg of 93% phenanthrene and 150-200 g of catalyst are dissolved in 5 l of 98% acetic acid, heated to 95°C, and subsequently 30% H_2O_2 was added, i.e., 3 l when $(NaPO_3)_6$ was used as a catalyst, and 5 l when $K_2S_2O_7$ was used. Above 95°C, too much H_2O_2 is lost in side reactions. 70% diphenic acid crystallizes when cooling down to 20-25°C. The remaining 10-15% of the total yield are precipitated after distilling off acetic acid in vacuo, extracting the residue with 10% soda solution, and adding concentrated HCl. Yields of 70-75% were reached when 80% phenanthrene was used. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 8 references: 4 Soviet, 3 US, and 1 German.

RUS'YANOVA, N.D.; KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.; BELYAYEVA, G.F.; GOFTMAN, M.V.

Oxidation of the anthracene-phenanthrene fraction in the production of anthraquinone, phthalic and maleic anhydrides. Koks i khim. no.1: 47-52 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Anhydrides)(Anthraquinones)(Oxidation)

GOFTMAN, M.V.; KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.; RAUKAS, M.M.; RUS'YANOVA, N.D.

Antiseptic properties of the products of coal tar. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.94:90-102 '60. (MIRA 15:6)
(Coal tar) (Antiseptics)

RUS'YANOVA, N.D.; KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.; BELYAYEVA, G.F.

Oxidation of the anthracene-phenanthrene fraction for the production of anthraquinone, phthalic and maleic anhydrides. Kin.i kat. 3 no.2:289-291 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Anthracene) (Anthraquinone)
(Phthalic anhydride) (Maleic anhydride)

KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.; RUS'YANOVA, N.D.; MEL'NIKOVA, V.I.; GORDEYEVA, Z.K.;
Prinimali uchastiye: MIRONOV, V.I., laborant; MAKAROVA, Z.A.,
laborant; KUDRYASHOVA, R.I., student; TATARUOV, G.P., student;
SELITSKIY, G.A., student; IL'CHENKO, P.P., student; MOSKOVSKIKH, V.V.,
student; YEVSEYEV, Ye.I., student

Studying the new method of ammonia receovery in an experimental
industrial installation. Koks i khim. no.2:34-38 '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Coke-Oven gas) (Ammonia)

5(2) SOV/32-25-9-13/53

AUTHORS: Rus'yanova, N. D., Kruglov, B. I., Sarancha, Ye. T., Ivanov, V. P., Orestova, V. A., Nikolayeva, N. A., Zel'tser, Ye. Yu., Nessonova, G. D., Turkovskaya, D. V., Boltunova, N. I.

TITLE: News in Brief

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 9, p 1069 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: N. D. Rus'yanova, Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Urals Polytechnic Institute) recommends a polarographic method for the determination of acridine in the analysis of the matrix of anthracite resin. The method is based upon a relationship between the concentration of acridine and the height of the polarogram-wave, the half-wave potential of which lies at 0.79 v. The analysis was carried out on a polarograph of the construction UFAN with a mirror galvanometer M-21. The relative maximum error is given with ± 3.5% and an analysis time of 10-15 minutes. B. I. Kruglov, Ye. T. Sarancha, and V. P. Ivanov, TsZL Lisichanskogo khimkombinata (Central Works Laboratory of the Lisichansk khimkombinat) describe a method for the radiometric determination of potassium (Ref 1) in a catalyst for the isobutanol synthesis. The investigations were carried out in a B-2 apparatus with a counter tube AS-2.

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V. A. Orestova, N. A. Nikolayeva, Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of High-molecular Compounds of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) suggest a rapid method for the determination of sulphur in cation-exchange resins. It consists, in principle, in that the fine pulverized sample is burned in oxygen beside a platinum catalyst, and that combustion products are captured in a neutral hydrogen peroxide solution. The resulting sulphuric acid is titrated in the latter with a 0.01n NaOH solution.

Ye. Yu. Zel'tser, Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektro-promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Electrical Industry) describes a volumometric-complexometric method for the determination of nickel in alloys which are used for the production of permanent magnets on the basis of Fe-Ni-Al-Co-Cu. Ni is separated from the accompanying elements by a 1%-ammoniacal dimethyl glyoxim solution, Co being first transferred into the trivalent form and then titrated with Trilon B.

News in Brief SOV/32-25-9-13/53

G. D. Nessonova, D. V. Turkovskaya, N. I. Boltunova, Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (Moscow Textile Institute) compared four gravimetric methods for the determination of silicon in common alkaline and silicon-organic silicates and found that the most exact results are obtained with the sulphuric acid method. There is 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Urals Polytechnic Institute) TsZL Lisichanskogo khimkombinata (Central Works Laboratory of the Lisichansk khimkombinat) Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of High-molecular Compounds of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektropromyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Electrical Industry) Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (Moscow Textile Institute)

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5(3) SOV/80-32-4-36/47

AUTHORS: Kharlampovich, G.D., Goftman, M.V., Raukas, M.M. and Rus'yanova, N.D.

TITLE: Antiseptic Properties of the Components of Coal Tar (Antisepticheskiye svoystva komponentov kamennougol'noy smoly)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 905-909 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The antiseptic action of individual components of the coal-tar oil have not been sufficiently studied thus far. Therefore the authors undertook an investigation of the action of various coal-tar oils and their individual components, separated from these oils, on wood-destructive fungi of the Coniophora cerebella and Merulius domesticus species. The results of the experiments are shown in tables and in graphs where figures of the loss of weight, ascribed to the destructive action of the fungi, are given. Conclusions drawn by the authors are as follows: 1. Phenols are more effective anticeptics than bases and neutral compounds, the effectiveness of the latter two is approximately the same; 2. The alkylation raises the antiseptic activity of phenols; 3. Naphthols and their homologs are better anticeptics than phenol derivatives; 4. The activity of compounds with a condensed system of benzene rings is higher than that of compounds with disconnected benzene rings; 5. Compounds

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containing the imino-group are a nutritive medium for the fungi, accelerating their growth. Moreover, it was established that a definite maximum of activity exists for all the groups of coal tar components, and the values of the temperatures of these peaks are given. It was also found out that toxicity of impregnating oils did not drop when phenols were removed from them, provided that the phenol content was less than 10%; however, with increasing content of phenols above 10% the toxicity of coal-tar oils increases. Therefore, coal-tar oils with phenol content higher than 10% are especially effective anticeptics. There are 3 graphs, 2 tables and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova (Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1957

5(3)
AUTHORS: Rus'yanova, N. D., Goftman, M. Y. SOV/156-59-2-40/48

TITLE: The Extraction of High-Percentage Chinoline, Isochinoline and Acridine From the Bases of Coal-Tar (Polucheniye vysoko-protsentnykh khinolina, izokhinolina i akridina iz osnovaniy kamennougol'noy smoly)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 376-379 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Table 1 shows the boiling-points of the initial material, the basic coal-tar fraction with a specific weight of 1.1023. The computation of a rectifying column working at atmospheric pressure showed that a separation of chinoline and isochinoline is practically impossible under these circumstances. On the other hand, an experimental installation working at a vacuum of 60 mm Hg, produced chinoline with a purity of 94-95%, isochinoline with a purity of 56% and acridine with a purity of 38.5%. The pure preparation of the chinolines was obtained by an azeotrope rectification with diethylenglykol (Table 2). Chinaldine was eliminated as chinophthaloneby phthalacidanhydride.

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The Extraction of High-Percentage Chinoline, Isochinoline and Acridine From the Bases of Coal-Tar

SOV/156-59-2-40/48

Pure acridine was produced by crystallization in gasoline. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED BY: Kafedra khimicheskoy tekhnologii topliva Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. S. M. Kirova (Chair for Chemical Technology of Fuels Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1958

Card 2/2

KHARLAMPOVICH, G.D.; GOFTMAN, M.V.; RAUKAS, M.M.; RUS'YANOVA, N.D.

Antiseptic properties of coal tar components. Zhur.prikl. khim. 32 no.4:905-909 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Antiseptics) (Coal tar)

KHARIAMPOVICH, G.D.; GOFTMAN, M.V.; HUS'YANOVA, N.D.

New method of recovering ammonia from coke-oven gas. Koks.i khim. no.4:34-39 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Ammonia) (Coke-oven gas)

RUS'YANOVA, N.D.; GORDEYEVA, Z.K.; BELYAYEVA, G.F.

Preparation of dicarboxylic acids from by-products of the coke industry (liquid-phase oxidation of phenanthrene). Plast.massy no.5:43-46 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Phenanthrene) (Diphenic acid)

Rus'yanova N. D.

The mechanism of inhibition by heterocyclic nitrogen bases in the pickling of steel with sulfuric acid in the presence of certain anions. N. D. Rus'yanova and M. V. Gol'tman. *Zhur. Prikhlad. Khim.* 30, 1364-9 (1957).—The addn. of SCN⁻, I⁻, and Br⁻ increases the inhibition [illegible] in 12% H_2SO_4 [illegible] and at [illegible]. The effect [illegible] Fe(CN)₆ [illegible] is negligible. Synthesized complexes $Fe(SCN)_2$, $(C_5H_5N)_4$, $C_5H_5N.SCN$, and C_5H_5NI affect [illegible] the same degree as equiv. mixts. of C_5H_5N and the corresponding anions. The max. effect is obtained when the proportion of anions added is sufficient to form the complex. $\gamma = \rho_0/\rho$ where ρ is the loss in wt. of Fe g./sq. cm. hr. and $\rho_0 = 46 \times 10^{-4}$.

I. Bencowitz

5

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Distr: 4E2c/4E4j/4E3d

RUS'YANOVA, N.D.; GOFTMAN, M.V.; BELYAYEVA, G.F.

Recovery of concentrated phenanthrene from the phenanthrene fraction. Koks i khim. no.8:40-42 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Rus'yanova).
2. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kirova (for Goftman, Belyayeva).
(Phenanthrene) (Coke industry--By-products)

RUS'YANOVA, N.D.; MOROTSKIY, O.A.

Vapor-phase catalytic oxidation of phenanthrene. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.9:2085-2088 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.

RUS'YANOVA, N.D.; GOFTMAN, M.V.; BURMISTRENKO, L.A.

Nitrogen-base coal resins as inhibitors of steel corrosion in acids. Zhur. prikl. khim. v. 31 no.5:748-754 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Gums and resins) (Steel--Corrosion)

S/068/61/000/007/001/001
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Rus'yanova, N.D., Goftman, M.V., Gordeyeva, Z.K., Privalov, V.Ye., Zubok, A.M. and Khomutinkin, G.V.

TITLE: Production of High Percentage Phenanthrene

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1961, No.7, pp.48-52

TEXT: It was recently established that phenanthrene can be used for the production of diphenic acid (a raw material for high quality plastics and resins) and 9-10 phenthrene quinone (a valuable fungicide) but a technology for its production on coke-oven by-product plants was not available. The authors carried out an investigation in order to establish the most suitable starting raw material and operating equipment and practice for the production of phenanthrene fraction from which a high percentage (above 90%) phenanthrene can be obtained. As about 80% of phenanthrene in tar is concentrated in the anthracene oil, the latter was considered as the most suitable starting material. Calculations of the necessary column efficiencies for the separation of the pair phenanthrene-carbazole were carried out for a fraction containing 27% of phenanthrene and 2% carbazole (anthracene oil obtained from

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Production of High ...

the first anthracene fraction) and for a fraction containing 25% of phenanthrene and 11% of carbazole (a mixture of anthracene oil and the second anthracene fraction). The results indicated that the first type of raw material can be rectified on a column equivalent to 17 theoretical plates into an 80% phenanthrene fraction, while in order to obtain a similar product from the second type of raw material, a column equivalent to 50 theoretical plates would be necessary. Laboratory distillations of the above two raw materials as well as of the first anthracene fraction and raw anthracene were carried out on a column equivalent to 25 theoretical plates. The results of these laboratory distillations showed that the optimum raw material for the production of a concentrated phenanthrene fraction is anthracene oil. The laboratory results were checked on an industrial scale in the by-product plant of the Nizhne-Tagil Metallurgical Combine. A mixture of anthracene oil from the first and second anthracene fractions, containing 24% of phenanthrene, 11% of carbazole and 3% of anthracene was used for the experiments. The oil was washed with a 15% alkali and 25% acid. Rectification of the

Production of High ...

washed oil (29.5 tons) was done on a column 1 m in diameter with 33 bubble cup trays. The collection of the fractions was done from a side outlet on the 27th plate. During the rectification two fractions were collected: first up to 320°C (a light fraction) and the second, phenanthrene fraction 320 to 345°C (25.5% of the charge). This contained 80% of phenanthrene, 8% of carbazole and 7.7% of anthracene. All together 84.97% of phenanthrene was recovered in the fraction. It is considered that a vacuum distillation would be more suitable. The required efficiency of the column for the separation of the pair phenanthrene-carbazole for a raw material containing 11% of carbazole under various pressures was calculated. On the basis of the above investigations, the following technological scheme for the production of phenanthrene fraction is proposed; anthracene oil washed from phenols and bases is heated in a pipe furnace to 280°C and passed into the first column equivalent to 18 to 20 theoretical plates. The light fraction is collected at the top, while the residue from the bottom is passed into a second column equivalent to 25 to 28 theoretical plates. The phenanthrene fraction is collected

Production of High ...

from the top of this column while a part of the residue from the bottom is utilized as a heat carrier, i.e. it is passed into the tube furnace, where it is again preheated and returned to the second column. Both columns operate under a vacuo at 100 mm Hg. The production of high percentage phenanthrene from the phenanthrene fraction was also tested. The fraction contains anthracene, carbazole and various oils (mainly a mixture of methyl homologues of fluorene, phenanthrene and anthracene). Phenanthrene used for further oxidation should be freed from carbazole and resinous substances. It was established that on treatment of phenanthrene fraction with 85% sulphuric acid at 35 to 50°C, phenanthrene is not sulphonated but a carbazole sulphate is obtained which, after separation of the acid layer, can be recovered by dilution of the latter with water (to an acid concentration of 50 to 55%). The treatment removes also resinous substances. This was as follows: the fraction was dissolved in xylole 1:2 or benzole 1:3 and treated with 85% sulphuric acid at 25 to 50°C. The consumption of acid depends on the concentration of carbazole. At a content of 2 to 3%, one

Production of High ...

washing with 5 vol.% of sulphuric acid for 15 minutes is sufficient. With a carbazole content of 8 to 10%, 2 to 3 washings, each time with fresh acid, are necessary. After the treatment with sulphuric acid the product usually contained not more than 0.2 to 0.3% of carbazole. After distilling off the solvent and a redistillation of the fraction to remove oils, it was pressed at 100 to 120 atm. A 90 to 92% product, melting at 91 to 93°C with an 80% yield was obtained. The main admixture was anthracene. Some laboratory tests (not described) indicated that the product is suitable for the production of diphenic acid. Under industrial conditions, a product melting at 92 to 94°C was obtained. After a single recrystallization from alcohol (1:5), phenanthrene melting at 99 to 100°C was obtained. There are 1 figure, 6 tables and 13 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The work of L.D.Gluzman (Ref.6: Koks i khimiya, 1959, No.2) is mentioned. The references to English language publications read as follows:
R.E.Dean, E.N.White, D.McNeil, J.Appl.Chem.,1953,3,10,469;
V.N.Kamat, J.de Sa, F.Fernandes, J.Sci.Ind.Res.1956,15,p.8;
U.S.Patent 2575314, C.A., 1952, 8152.

Card 5/6

ASSOCIATIONS: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute) (Rus'yanova, N.D., Goftman, M.V. and Gordeyeva, Z.K.);
VUKhIN (Privalov, V.Ye.);
Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Nizhne-Tagil Metallurgical Combine) (Zubok, A.M. and Khomutinkin, G.V.)

RUSYANTSEV, YU. and MEKONOSHIN, N.

"Airplanes-Carriers of Atomic Weapons" an article in the publication Problems of the Use of Atomic Energy. October, 1956, Moscow

RUSYANTSEV, Yu. Engineer, Major

"In Flight Refueling of Airplanes," Krasnaya Zvezda, No.127, p. 3, 31 May 1955

Translation D 487946

RUSYANTSEV, Yu. (Engr. Major)

"Refueling Aircraft in the Air," Red Star, 31 May 55

Summary of article - D 247125, 31 May 55

RUBYANTSEV, Yu., and [illegible]

"Aircraft Carriers of Atomic Weapons," a chapter from the book Problems in the Utilization of Atomic Energy, the second revised edition of a collection of articles, published in 1956, Moscow, USSR

RUSYANTSEV, Yu. Eng. Maj.

"Problems of High Altitude Flight," from the book Modern Military Technology, 1956, page 247.

Translation 1114585.

AUTHOR: Rusyatinskiy, Ye.Ye. SOV-115-58-3-17/41

TITLE: A Device for Checking the Verniers of Trammels (Prisposobleniye dlya poverki noniusov shtangentsirkuley.)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, k958, Nr 3, p 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The description of a device suggested for use in checking trammels being repaired is given. The device consists of the trammel frame with a bracket with a clamp for a small indicator with a measurement range of 2 mm soldered to it. In checking operations, the frame will be fixed by a screw on the bar of the trammel. The frame with the vernier being checked will be shifted and a matching of the division marks on the trammel with the division marks on the vernier will be watched and compared with the indicator readings.

1. Gages--Design

Card 1/1

RUSYATSKAYA, E.V.

RUSANOV, A.K.; RUSYATSKAYA, E.V.; IL'YASOVA, N.V.

Atlas of spark and arc spectra of elements (range 2100--6600 Å). Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 19 no.1:44-45 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (Spectra--Analysis, Spectroscopic)

RUSYAYEV, A.

Approaching the 22d Congress of the CPSU. Klin.med. no.10:59-62 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Zamestitel' ministra zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR.
(TURKMENISTAN—PUBLIC HEALTH)

RUSYAYEV, A.P.

Study of morbidity among petroleum workers of Turkmenistan; Report No.6: Skin diseases. Zdrav.Turk. 2 no.3:32-37 My-Je '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - prof. Yu.A.Dobrovol'skiy) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.Stalina i Respublikanskogo nauchno-metodicheskogo byuro sanitarnoy statistiki (dir. - prof. Yu.A.Dobrovol'skiy).
(TURKMENISTAN--PETROLEUM WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)
(SKIN--DISEASES)

RUSYAYEV, A. P., CAND MED SCI, "EXPERIENCE OF THE STUDY OF THE GENERAL MORBIDITY OF PETROLEUM WORKERS (NEBIT-DAGSKIY RAYON OF THE TUSSR)." ASHKHABAD, 1960. (KHAR'KOV MED INST). (KL, 3-61, 234).

LUSKUTNIKOV, V.A., gornyy inzh.; RUSYAYEV, L.F., gornyy inzh.; MEN'SHIKOV, B.A., gornyy inzh.

Mine tape measure for measuring the depth of down blastholes. Gor. zhur. no.6, 56-57 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut gornogo i obogatitel'nogo mashinostroyeniya.

RUSYAYEV, I.F., inzhener; KRECHKO, P.Ya.; ZHUKOVSKIY, K.A., agronom.

Experience in growing rice with periodical irrigation without flooding. Gidr.i mel. 6 no.4:9-14 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Rice) (Irrigation farming)

SURMELI, D.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOVA, R.D., kand. tekhn. nauk;
RUSYAYEVA, S.D., inzh.; KRONGAUZ, V.N., inzh.

Bitumen emulsions. Stroi. mat. 11 no.2:9-10 F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

RUSYAYEVA, G.G.

Pasture digression in the sand deserts of the eastern Balkhash region. Bot. zhur. 49 no.5:682-685 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut kormov, pochtovoye otdeleniye Lugovaya, Moskovskaya oblast'.

RUSYAYEVA, T.P.

RODYAKIN, N.F., dotsent; MOZHAR, B.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; YURKEVICH, A.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; BOBROV, S.M., Mladshiye nauchnye sotrudniki; RUSYAYEVA, T.P.; KURBANOV; vrach; IVANOVA, V.P., fel'dsher.

Prevention of suppurative skin diseases among cotton workers. Vest.ven. i derm. no.4:16-18 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz Turkmenskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent N.F.Rodyakin)
(PYODERMA, prevention and control, in cotton workers)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, pyoderma in cotton workers, prev.)

BAZYKA, A.P., kand.med.nauk; RUSYAYEVA, T.P., vrach

Differential diagnosis of syphilis and tuberculosis of the diaphyses of the long tubular bones. Zdrav.Turk. 2 no.1: 36-38 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Turkmenskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dots. N.F.Rodyakin).
(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS) (BONES--SYPHILIS)

RUSYAYEV, A.P.

Injuries among petroleum workers. Zdrav.Turk. 3 no.5:17-24 S-O '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zaveduyushchiy - prof. Yu.A. Dobrovol'skiy) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V. Stalina.
(NEBIT-DAG--PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--ACCIDENTS)

RUSYAYEV, A.P.

In the name of man, for his health. Zdrav. Turk. 5 no.5:3-5 S-O '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Zamestitel' ministra zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR.
(COMMUNISM) (PUBLIC HEALTH)

RUSYAYEV, A.P.; BAGIROV, B.G. (Ashkhabad)

Disease incidence among petroleum workers in the Nebit-Dag petroleum industry and measures for its prevention. Sov. zdrav. 20 no.12:56-69 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk prof. Yu.A. Dobrovol'skiy) Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina i Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (dir. - dotsent Ye.S. Popova). (NEBIT-DAG REGION--PETROLUEM WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

L 58983-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5019017 UR/0286/65/000/012/0042/0042
550.835

AUTHOR: Filippov, Ye. M.; Vakhtin, B. S.; Rusyayev, V. G. 20 B

TITLE: A device for determining the moisture content of ores which contain boron. Class 21, No. 171937 27

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 42

TOPIC TAGS: mining engineering, ore, moisture measurement

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for determining the moisture content in ores which contain boron. The unit contains a neutron source, detector and cadmium screen for shielding the detector from the effect of thermal and epithermal neutrons which are sensitive to the content of boron in the ore. Accuracy is improved and single valued readings are obtained by using an indicator which is activated by slow neutrons which are not sensitive to boron.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Mar64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: ES,NP

Card 1/2 NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

L 58983-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019017

ENCLOSURE: 01

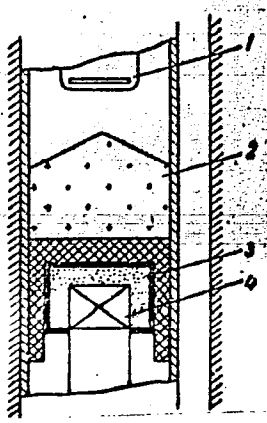

Fig. 1. 1--neutron source; 2--screen; 3--indicator; 4--detector

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RUSYAYEVA, G.G.

Vegetation of the gravelly desert of the Dzungarian Gates.
Bot.zhur. 46 no.3:389-395 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov, stantsiya Lugovava, Moskovskoy oblasti.
(Dzungarian Gates—Desert flora)

RUSYAYEVA, G.G.

Flowering time of wormwoods of the subgenus Seriphidium (Bess.) Rouy. Bot.zhur. 44 no.10:1510-1511 O '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov im. V.P.Vil'yamsa.
(Balkhash region--Wormwood) (Plants, Flowering of)

RODYAKIN, N.F.,dotsent; MOZHAR, B.S., kand. med. nauk; YURKEVICH, A.Ya., kand. med. nauk; BOBROV, S.M., mlad. nauch. sotr; RUSYAYEVA, T.P., mlad. nauch. sotr; KURBANOV, A.K., trach; GADZHIYEV, M.G., vrach; VASIL'YEVA, O.A., sestra.

Use of adhesive tape caps in treating dermatomycosis under rural conditions in Turkmenia. Vest. ven. i derm. no.5:48-50 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz Turkmenskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent N. F. Rodyakin).

(SKIN, diseases,
fungus dis., ther. use of adhesive tape cap in rural conditions in Russia)
(RURAL CONDITIONS,
in Russia, ther. of fungus dis. of skin, use of adhesive tape cap)
(BANDAGING AND DRESSING,
adhesive tape cap, use in ther. of fungus dis. of skin in rural conditions in Russia)

RUSYAYKINA, S.P.

National dress of Tajiks of Garm Province in Tajik S.S.R. Krat.soob. Inst.etn. 20:87-98 '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Garm Province--Tajiks) (Tajiks--Costume and adornment)

21370
S/021/61/000/012/007/011
D251/D305

10.7600 2808 1327

AUTHORS: Leonov, M. Ya, and Rusynko, K. M.

TITLE: On the macroscopic theory of brittle destruction

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Dopovidi, no. 12, 1961, 1582-1586

TEXT: The author introduces the concept of macro-stress in a solid body, defined by the strains averaged within some sphere. It is assumed that in a rigid body plastic deformation does not occur and the values of resistance determined by G. V. Uzhik (Ref. 1: Soprotivleniye otryvu i prochnost' metallov (Resistance to Cracking and the Strength of Metals), Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1950) are used. Basic hypothesis: Brittle destruction takes place when the maximum macrostress of the resistance to cracking is attained. The formula

$$S_p = \sqrt{\frac{\pi ET}{2(1 - \nu^2)a}} \qquad (5)$$

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On the macroscopic ...

for breakdown stress is obtained, where T is the surface energy, E the modulus of elasticity, $\alpha = \rho/a$ where a is the length of the crack, and ρ the radius of the sphere for which the stresses are averaged, and v is Poisson's coefficient. It is shown that the formulae of Griffith and Sack arise for a special case of the argument, when the coefficient of concentration of macroscopic tension is given by

$$\alpha = \frac{\rho}{a},\ \alpha_1 = 1 + \alpha + \sqrt{2 + 2\alpha + \alpha^2} \qquad (2)$$

and

$$k = (1+\alpha)\,\frac{4vb\sqrt{1+b} + \sqrt{2+\alpha}\,[(3-4v)b - (1+\alpha)}{2b\sqrt{\alpha(2+\alpha)(1+b)}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\rho}{a},\ b = \sqrt{2 + 2\alpha + \alpha^2} \qquad (7)$$

Card 2/3

On the macroscopic ...

In this case Muskhelishvili's formula is used to give the displacement. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 8 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut mashynoznavstva ta avtomatyky AN URSR (Institute of Machine Science and Automation AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: by H. N. Savin, Academician AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1961

Card 3/3

RUSYANTSEV, Yu., (Major-Engineer)

"Refueling of Aircraft in the Air," apprearing in "Krasnaya Zvezda", No. 127, May 31, 1955. The article describes three systems of refueling in the air used by air forces of the world.

Summary D-286307, 11 July 1955

RUSYATINSKIY, Ye.Ye.; DEMCHENKO, L.I.

Using plane-parallel end measuring rods for checking instrument microscopes. Izm. tekh. no.4:20-21 Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Microscope)

KHUDOKORMOV, D.N.; FEDCHENKO, A.M.; RUSYY, V.D.

Effect of the structure of pearlitic cast iron on its machinability. Lit. proizv. no.3:38 Mr '64. (MIRA 18:9)

RUSYY, V.D.; STAROSELSKIY, V.Ya.

Effect of simultaneous hardening of holders and bits of hard-alloy tools on their quality. Avt.prom. 31 no.5:39-42 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Minskiy avtozavod.

BRAKHMAN, L.A.; KISELEV, Ye.N.; RUSYY, V.D.; ZHITNITSKIY, S.I.; REKSHINSKAYA, T.P.; BOL'SHAKOV, V.M.; PROVORKOV, V.V.

Using compact-grained hard alloys in the automobile industry. Avt. prom. 31 no.2:38-41 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti, Minskiy avtozavod, Bryanskiy avtozavod, Moskovskiy zavod malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley, Gor'kovskiy avtozavod i Yaroslavskiy motornyy zavod.

HUSZ, Ervinne

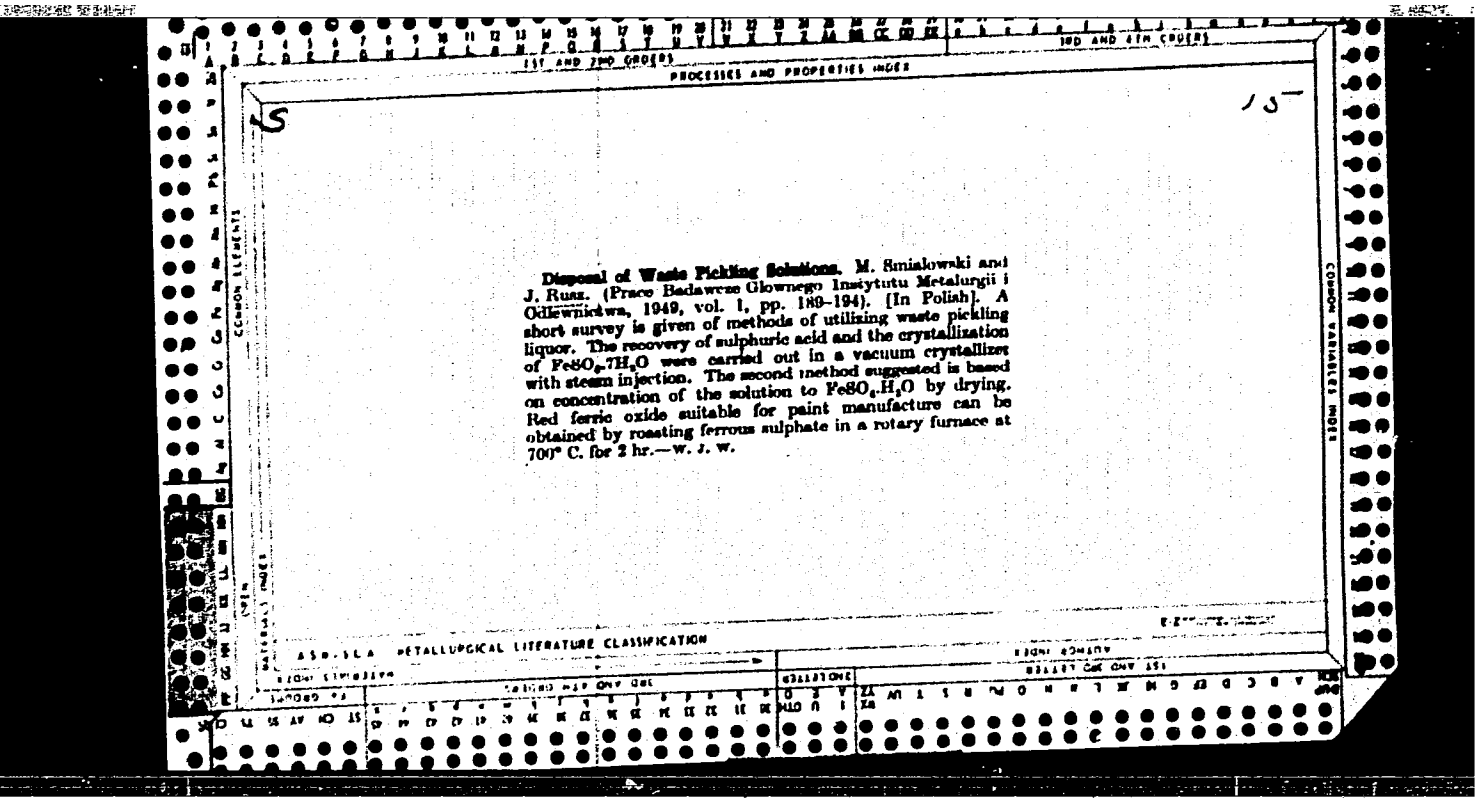
Laboratory testing of the L.Toro-designed water meter.
Hidrologiai kozlony 45 no.4.187-191 Ap '65.

1. Scientific Research Institute of Water Resources Development, Budapest.

RUSZ, Ervinne, mernok, tudomanyos munkatars

Hydraulics of quick-coupled pipelines. Vizugyi kozl no.4:640-648 '64.

1. Scientific Research Institute of Water Resources Development, Budapest.



Disposal of Waste Pickling Solutions. M. Smialowski and J. Ruaz. (Prace Badawcze Glownego Instytutu Metalurgii i Odlewnictwa, 1949, vol. 1, pp. 189–194). [In Polish]. A short survey is given of methods of utilizing waste pickling liquor. The recovery of sulphuric acid and the crystallization of $FeSO_4.7H_2O$ were carried out in a vacuum crystallizer with steam injection. The second method suggested is based on concentration of the solution to $FeSO_4.H_2O$ by drying. Red ferric oxide suitable for paint manufacture can be obtained by roasting ferrous sulphate in a rotary furnace at 700° C. for 2 hr.—W. J. W.

RUSZ, J.

8000

Technology of wire production for thermoelectric elements. J. Rusz, Z. Mrazek, and W. Babinski. *Prace Inst. Hutniczego* 7, 293-301(1955)(English summary). - A very comprehensive paper, reporting the expts. made for thermoelements with wires of (for the upper temp. limit) Pt, Rh Pt (1600), Chromel Alumel (1200), Ni Cr Ni (1000), Fe-Constantan (800), Fe-Copel (900), Chromel Copel (1 550), Cu-Constantan (400). The temps. and thermoelectric potentials were measured by aid of the following standard thermoelements: Ir Ir, Ru, Ir, Rh-Ir, Ru, W-W, Mo, C-SiC. The ... alloys for these fluxes one must use in order to ... cast, cold-work, and wires is described, and how to melt, ... st, cold-work, and anneal them. Example: I is prepd. so that its final analysis will be Cu 54.34, Ni 45.60, Mn 0.11, Fe 0.028, C 0.005, and S 0.003%. I must then be kept for 14 hrs. at 800° in an elec. SiC furnace, followed by raising the temp. to 1000° over 4 hrs., and keeping at this temp. for 1 hr. The temp. is then allowed to drop from 1000 to 900°, during which time the piece is hammered with a pneumatic hammer of 500 kg. Werner Jacobson

Distr: 4E2c/4E2b(w)

5487

669.018.5-415

Rusz J. Babiński W. Electrotechnical Sheet Plates of the Permalloy Type.

„Blachy elektrotechniczne typu permalloy". Hutnik. No. 7—8, 1957, pp.302—304, 2 tabs.

A review of magnetically permeable alloys produced at the Department of Experimental Production of the Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals. Tables show the properties of permalloy and Thermoperm alloys produced at the Department. After overcoming many difficulties, the techniques of producing such alloys have been mastered to such an extent that the most important permalloys can be now manufactured in this country. The permalloys manufactured have the correct chemical composition and C and S impurities are kept down to about 0.006% and 0.003% respectively. The magnetic properties are not less satisfactory than in similar alloys produced abroad. The ingots are, after suitable treatment, rolled to strip of the required size. The width of strip does not exceed 200 mm., and the thickness 0.10 mm. Strip up to 0.03 mm. thick has been made on a quarter technical scale with the Lento rolling mill.

RUSZ, J.

Distr: 4E2c

5475 621.318

Rusz J., Góral A. Low Nickel Content Permalloy Containing 36% of Nickel.

„Permaloj niskoniklowy o zawartości 36% niklu". Przegląd Telekomunikacyjny. No. 8, 1957, pp. 242—246, 9 figs., 4 tabs.

Research work carried out by the Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals, has demonstrated the complete serviceability of Polish made 36% nickel alloy as regards minimizing low frequency magnetic sub-units, and especially transformers used, for instance, in the circuit of a transit terminal repeater, a field type generator telephone and so on. Moreover, attention is directed to the versatility of the low nickel content permalloy, making it possible to obtain a material having either a flat permeability characteristic within the range of weak fields or increased values of the initial and maximum permeability. High importance is also attributed to the economic factor of the low content of nickel. The results obtained when melting the permalloy under vacuum justify the expectation that the 36% nickel alloy may in some cases be suitable for replacing high nickel content permalloys.

EW
1/1

H

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83930

AUTHOR : Rusz, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effect of Feed Used During the Fattening Period on the Chemical Composition of Goose Fat
ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 11, 574-578

ABSTRACT : It has been established that the fat of geese, fed with corn, contains less saturated acids (6-7% linoleicacid), than when fed with oats (up to 15%). Thus, geese, fattened up with oats, are less stable under frozen storage condition. The bibliography covers 21 titles.
-- D. Yakesh.

CARD: 1/1

H - 120

RUSZ, J.

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 64804

Author : Balicki S, Rusz J
Inst : -
Title : The Rate of Oxidation of Fluid Bearings of Alloys

Orig Pub: Prace inst. hutn., 1958, 10, No 1, 29-39

Abstract: A scheme of apparatus was developed for the investigation of the rate of oxidation (RO) of fluid bearings of alloys by the weight method. RO of an alloy comprises (in %): 1) Sb 11.2, Cu 5.07, Sn the remainder-1-2 mg/cm^2/hr at temperature 500-700°; 2) Sb 14.55, Sn 9.7, Cu 1.93, Ni 0.7, Cd 1.92, As 1.6, Pb the remainder-10 mg/cm^2/hr at 500-550°. RO increases by 10 times with an

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5

WANIEWSKI, Edward, mgr inz.; SIARZEWSKI, Leszek, mgr inz.; RUSZ, Jan, mgr inz.

Soft magnetic alloy materials with rectangular hysteresis loop.
Rudy i metale 8 no.2:46-52 F '63.

RUSZ, J.

"Influence of food on the composition of deposited fat in fattened geese. p. 574."

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 9, no. 11, 1958.

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/9 Neurology Sept 59

4408. MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS AND PREGNANCY - Sclerosis multiplex és terhesség - Rusz S. - INDEGGYOG. SZLE 1958, 11/1-2 (35-41)

Of 100 uniparous or multiparous MS patients, 21 had had the onset of their disease at some stages of pregnancy. In 12 cases, pregnancy occurred in the course of development of the MS. In 67 cases, the MS began 1-12 yr. after there had been one or more pregnancies. An untoward effect of pregnancy was present or assumed to be present in 14 of 23 cases, but pregnancy is not regarded as a causative factor of MS. The indication for interruption of pregnancy should be considered in each individual case; no rules can be given in this regard. Edgar - Amsterdam (VIII, 10*)

JUHASZ, Pal, dr.; ZSADANYI, Otto, dr.; TOROK, Pal, dr.; RUSZ, Sandor, dr.; PERTORINI, Rezso, dr.

Village population morbidity in 1961. Orv. hetil. 105 no.37:1742-1746 13 S '64.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Ideg- es Elmeklinika (igazgato: Juhasz Pal dr.).

RUSZ, Sandor

Multiple sclerosis and pregnancy. Ideg. szemle 11 no.1-2:35-41 Feb-Apr 58.

(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, in pregn.
possible etiol. role of pregn. (Hun))
(PREGNANCY, compl.
multiple sclerosis, possible etiol. role (Hun))