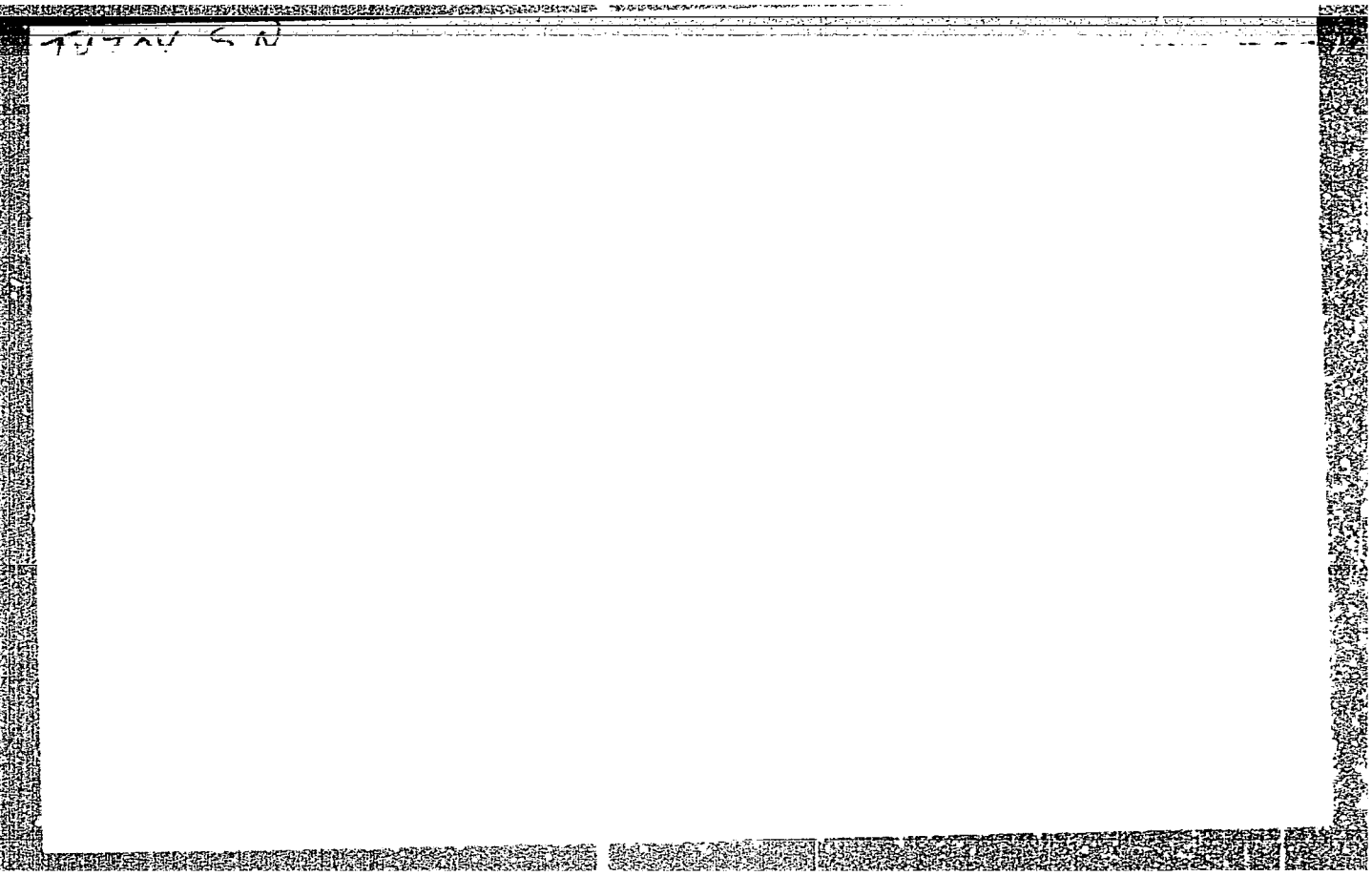

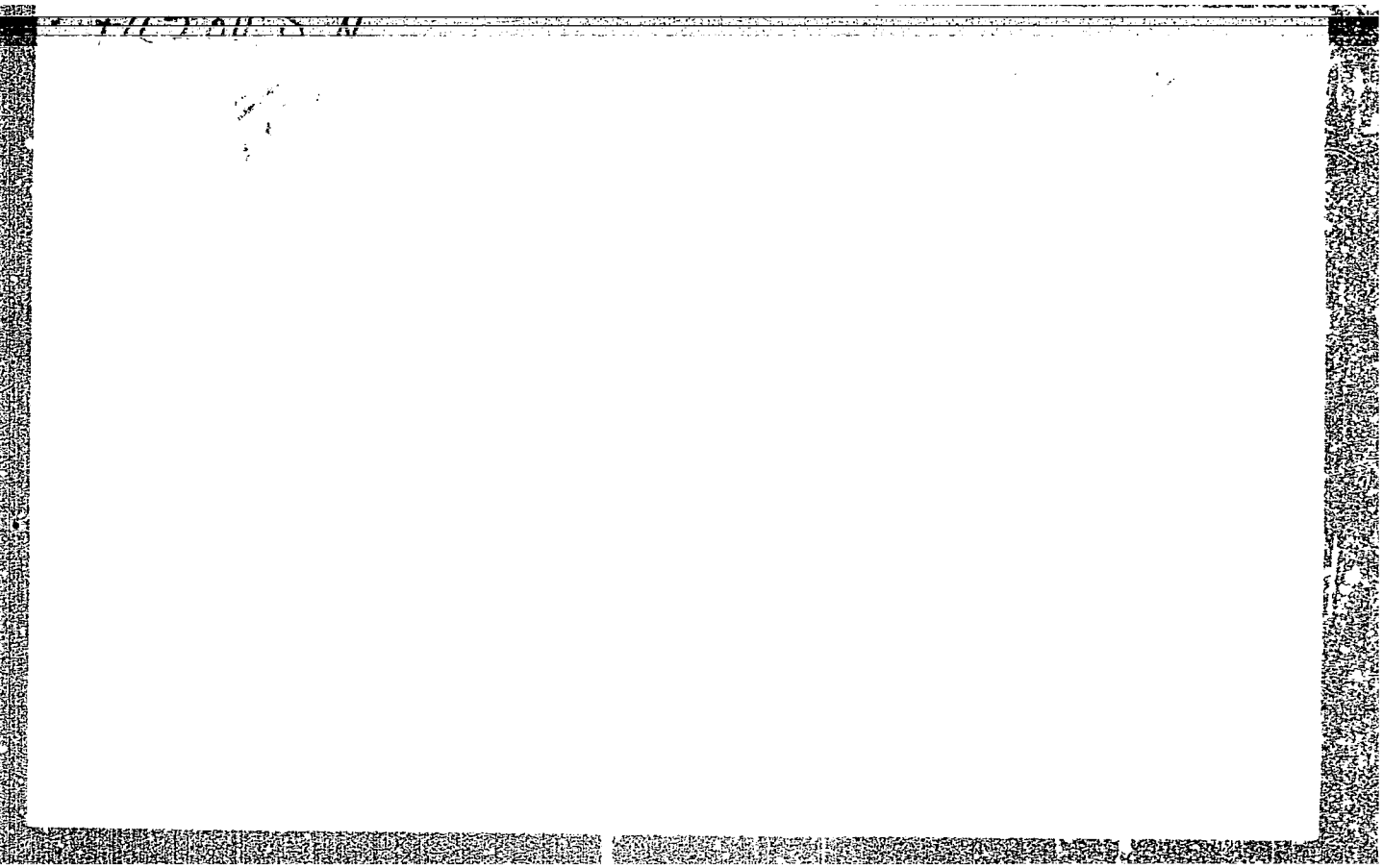

TUZOV, S.N.; FRONIN, V.T.

Installation for increasing the heat capacity of generator gas.
Stek. i ker. 13 no.7:28-30 Jl '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Gas producers)

BOYDACHENKO, V.N.; TUZOV, V.P.

Results of conducting logging operations in the Moscow Coal Basin.
Razved. i okh.nedr 22 no.2:42-48 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Moscow Basin--Borings) (Moscow Basin--Coal geology)

7-58 3-9/15

AUTHORS: Vaynshtoyn, E. Ye., Tugarinov A. I., Tuzova, A. M., Shevaleyevskiy, I. D.

TITLE: On the Hafnium-Zirconium Ratio in Metamorphic and Metasomatic Rocks(O sootnoshenii gafniya i tsirkoniya v metamorficheskikh i metasomaticheskikh porodakh)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 241 - 244 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The distribution of zirconium and hafnium was investigated in 14 samples from the upper sequence of the Krivorozh'ye Rog--series. Five samples of them are from Sredneye Krivorozh'ye, nine samples from Severnoye Krivorozh'ye. The content was determined by means of X-ray spectral analysis, the applied method was described already earlier by the authors (Ref 1). A table gives the content of the single samples of ZrO_2, HfO_2, as well as the zirconium oxide-hafnium oxide ratio. This lies in metamorphic rocks between 2o and 4o (Sredneye Krivorozh'ye). In metasomatic rocks (Severnoye Krivorozh'ye), especially in natron rocks, zirconium is enriched; the ratio to hafnium

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On the Hafnium-Zirconium Ratio in Metamorphic and Metasomatic Rocks 7-58-3-9/15

oxide rises up to 112. In order to explain these differences, some properties of zirconium and hafnium are compared in a small table (ion radius, ionization potential in eV, formation heat of the oxides). The differences in the migration capacity must, however, not be explained by the ion properties only, since these elements were complexes under natural conditions, e.g. as the rare earths as alkaline carbonate complexes. There are 2 tables and 2 references 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im.V.I.Vernadskogo, AN SSR, Moskva (Moscow Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I.Vernadskiy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1958

1. Rock--Analysis 2. Hafnium--Determination 3. Zirconium--Determination 4. X-ray spectrum analyzers--Applications

Card 2/2

S/007/61/000/004/001/004
B107/B207

AUTHORS: Ronov, A. B., Vaynshteyn, E. Ye., Tuzova, A. M.

TITLE: Geochemistry of hafnium, zirconium and some other elements - hydrolyzates in clays

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, no. 4, 1961, 306-315

TEXT: Sixteen mixed samples, consisting of 277 samples altogether, were examined. The samples originated from Fammenian and Yasnaya Polyana strata. Partly complete and partly partial silicate analyses were made from the samples (Table 1). The zirconium and hafnium contents were determined by X-ray analysis. The sand and clay fraction of two samples were mineralogically studied. Summarizingly, the following is stated: the mean hafnium content in clays is $6 \cdot 10^{-4}$% and, therefore, higher than in theoretical calculations ($4 \cdot 10^{-4}$%). The Zr- and Hf content depends on climate and tectonics; it is considerably higher in clays of humid than in clays of arid origin. The Zr/Hf ratio changes little; only at considerable changes of the physico-chemical conditions, e.g., at the transition from the alkaline medium of arid basins into the acid medium of humid basins, changes

Geochemistry of...

occur which correspond to those of the Al_2O_3/SiO_2 and Al_2O_3/TiO_2 ratios. Apparently, the Zr/Hf ratio is particularly affected by humic acids and other organic acids with which Zr forms complexes more readily. Thus, the Zr/Hf ratio decreases. A study of the fractions shows a concentration of Zr and Hf in the sand fraction, i.e., in the accessory zircons and titanium minerals. The amounts of these minerals contained in the clays and, consequently, their Zr and Hf content increase toward the areas of denudation. This indicates that the majority of Zr and Hf is of terrigeneous origin. The following persons are thanked for collaboration: Li Ang-mo, Laboratory Assistant, for his assistance in the X-ray analysis, K. V. Gorshkova, N. V. Yeremeyeva, A. I. Yermishkina, G. A. Zolotova, G. A. Korzina, and I. V. Markova, analysts, for silicate analyses, I. I. Solodkova and R. F. Ryabova, mineralogists, for analyzing the sand fractions, I. D. Ekhus, Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences for determining minerals in clay fractions, V. V. Shcherbina for discussion. A. P. Vinogradov and I. D. Shevaleyevskiy are mentioned. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. Degenhardt. Geochim.

S/007/61/000/004/001/004
B107/B207

Geochemistry of...

et Cosmochim. Acta, 11, no. 4, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1960

Legend to Table 1: Zirconium and hafnium contents in the clays of the Russkaya Platform and their chemical compositions (wt%); a) region, drilling; b) age; c) number of samples in the mixed sample; d) conditions of clay formation due to facies or climate; e) C_{org}; f) loss on ignition, i.e., difference between the loss on ignition and the sum of the determined volatile substances: CO_2, C_{org}, H_2O^+ and H_2O^-. In the cases where water was not determined, the loss on ignition indicates the difference between the loss on ignition and the sum $CO_2 + C_{org}$; g) sum. (1) Valday, drilling:

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Geochemistry of...

continental, arid. (2) Lyuboni, 7283; continental, arid. (3) Kotel'nich. opornaya skvazhina (test boring); saline lagoon, arid. (4) Redkino, test boring; salt lagoon, arid. (5) Povarovka, test boring; saline lagoon, arid. (6) Soligalich, test boring; saline lagoon, arid. (7) Shar'ya, test boring; saline lagoon, arid. (8) Loshaki boring 98488; continental; colored, humid. (9) Loshaki, boring 98488, fraction 0.1 - 0.01 mm; continental colored; humid. (10) Loshaki, drilling 98488, fraction below 0.001 mm; continental colored; humid. (11) Abakumovo, boring 110212; continental carboniferous; humid. (12) Abakumovo, boring 110212, fraction 0.1 - 0.01 mm; continental carboniferous; humid. (13) Abakumovo, boring 110212, fraction below 0.001 mm; continental carboniferous; humid. (14) Bogoroditskoye, boring 93046; continental colored; humid. (15) Pronsk, boring 110203; continental carboniferous; humid. (16) Nikandrovo, boring 7285; continental colored; humid. (17) Lyubytino, boring 6157; continental colored; humid. (18) River Shuya, boring 6105, continental colored; humid. (19) Lyuboni, boring 7283; continental carboniferous; humid. (20) Staritsa, test boring; bordering land to marine; humid. (21) Mean value for arid clays. (22) Mean value for humid clays. (23) Mean value

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Geochemistry of... S/007/61/000/004/001/004
B107/B207

for clays. C_1^{9CH} - Yasnaya Polyana

(Note: Due to the size of the Table, we were unable to fit it to a master.)

Card 5/5

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; TUZOVA, A.M.; SHAVELEYEVSKIY, I.D.

Ratio of zirconium to hafnium in the Lovozero Massif [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia no.8:743-748 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Lovozero Tundras--Zirconium ores)
(Lovozero Tundras--Hafnium ores)

5(2),5(3)

AUTHORS: Tuzova, A. M. and Nemodruk, A. A. SOV/75-13-6-11/21

TITLE: Determination of Small Amounts of Zirconium and Hafnium in Silicate Rocks (Opredeleniye malykh kolichestv tsirkoniya i gafniya v silikatnykh porodakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 6, pp 674-676 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tests carried out by the authors on the separation of zirconium and hafnium from silicate rocks by using the methods described in the literature (Refs 3-6) showed that a quantitative separation of both elements is not possible, if the contents of Zr + Hf are lower than 0.01%. This fact was established by the aid of tracer isotopes. The authors found evidence that a sample decomposition with Hf + $HClO_4$ instead of sulfuric acid + hydrofluoric acid and the adoption of hydrochloric acid instead of sulfuric acid to solve the precipitate after decomposition allows a more complete separation of zirconium and hafnium in the form of phenyl arsonates (Ref 6). It was also found that by increasing the added amount of phenyl arsonic acid, a quantitative separation of both elements can even be obtained

from sulfuric solutions, provided that the content of both elements together is not lower than 1.10^{-4}%. However, the concentration of Zr and Hf thus obtained is insufficient so that zirconium can be determined only very inaccurately by the aid of X-ray spectra because of its low content in the concentrates, while hafnium can not be determined at all. The use of X-ray spectra for the determination of zirconium and hafnium in the concentrates offers the advantage that the accuracy of the results obtained is independent of the total sample composition. The X-ray spectra method used by the authors (Ref 4) allows the determination of 0.5% Zr and 0.05% Hf. A repeated precipitation with phenyl arsonic acid allows zirconium to concentrate up to 0.7-2%, while hafnium still remains difficult to determine. If, however, the concentrate obtained by precipitating with phenyl arsonic acid and by subsequent burning out of the precipitate is repeatedly precipitated with 4-dimethyl amino azobenzene-4'-arsonic acid, the weight of the concentrate obtained from 10 g of silicate rock can be reduced to 3-5 mg, the content of Zr to increasing to 10-66% and that of Hf to 0.2-1.5%. The mentioned organic reagent forms very weakly soluble precipitates with zirconium and hafnium (Refs 7-9). To obtain a more complete

separation of these two elements, methyl orange or another sulfonic acid having a sufficiently high molecular weight are used as an additional precipitant when precipitating with 4-dimethyl amino azobenzene-4'-arsonic acid. It was ascertained by the aid of radioactive isotopes that this method separates Zr and Hf up to 94-100%. Owing to the high degree of concentration, a most accurate X-ray spectrum determination of each of the two elements is made possible. A very accurate description of this method is given. It allows to determine 1.10^{-4}% - 0.5% of the sum of both elements. The authors thank I. D. Shevaleyevskiy for carrying out the X-ray spectrum determination of zirconium and hafnium in the concentrates. There are 2 tables and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow)

Determination of Small Amounts of Zirconium and Hafnium in Silicate Rocks SOV/75-13-6-11/21

SUBMITTED: February 18, 1958

Card 4/4

SOV/7-59-5-7/14

AUTHORS: Gerasimovskiy, V. I., Tuzova, A. M., Borisenok, L. A., Rasskazova, V. S.

TITLE: Gallium in the Rocks of the Lovozero Alkaline Massif (Galliy v porodakh Lovozerskogo shchelochnogo massiva)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 449 - 454 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Gallium was determined by the extraction with rhodamine B without previous separation of the other elements (method according to reference 4). The results are given in a large table (Table 1), arranged according to the four intrusion phases of the massif. Furthermore, the results of the spectroscopic gallium determination and the aluminum content are given. The aluminum determinations were carried out by Yu. B. Kholina. The Ga- and Al-values are given in a diagram as well. Another table (Table 2) gives the gallium content of individual minerals. The gallium contents fluctuate between 3 and 10.10^{-3}%, 6.10^{-3}% is the average for the whole massif. This is more than the usual content of the nepheline syenites. The third intrusion phase has the highest gallium content. Gallium is enriched in the later phases, compared to aluminum. Gallium

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Gallium in the Rocks of the Lovozero Alkaline Massif SOV/7-59-5-7/14

is able to enter into the crystal lattice for aluminum as well as for trivalent iron, e.g. in agirine. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1959

Card 2/2

TUZOVA, A.M.; NEMODRUK, A.A.

Determination of small amounts of zirconium and hafnium in silicate rocks. Zhur.anal.khim. 13 no.6:674-676 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Zirconium--Analysis) (Hafnium--Analysis) (Silicates)

3(0)
AUTHORS: Gerasimovskiy, V. I., Tuzova, A. M., Shevaleyevskiy, I. D.

SOV/7-58-8-5/8

TITLE: On the Zirconium-Hafnium Ratio in Rocks of the Lovozerskiy Massif (O tsirkoniyevo-gafniyevom sootnoshenii v porodakh Lovozerskogo massiva)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 743 - 748 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 48 rock samples from three magmatic complexes of the Lovozerskiy massif, Kola peninsula (Lovozerskiy massiv, Kol'skiy poluostrov) were examined. The zirconium and hafnium content was determined by the X-ray spectrometric method. The results are recorded in a table. The zirconium and hafnium content ranges from 0.07 to 2.31% ZrO_2 and from 0.015 to 0.057% HfO_2, while the variations of the zirconium-hafnium ratio are insignificant. Zr and Hf are concentrated in later magmatic complexes: 0.167% in the first, 0.290% in the second and 1.49% ZrO_2 in the third. Agpaitic rocks have a higher Zr and Hf content than miascite rocks, but no relation between sodium-potassium and zirconium-

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hafnium contents could be observed. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

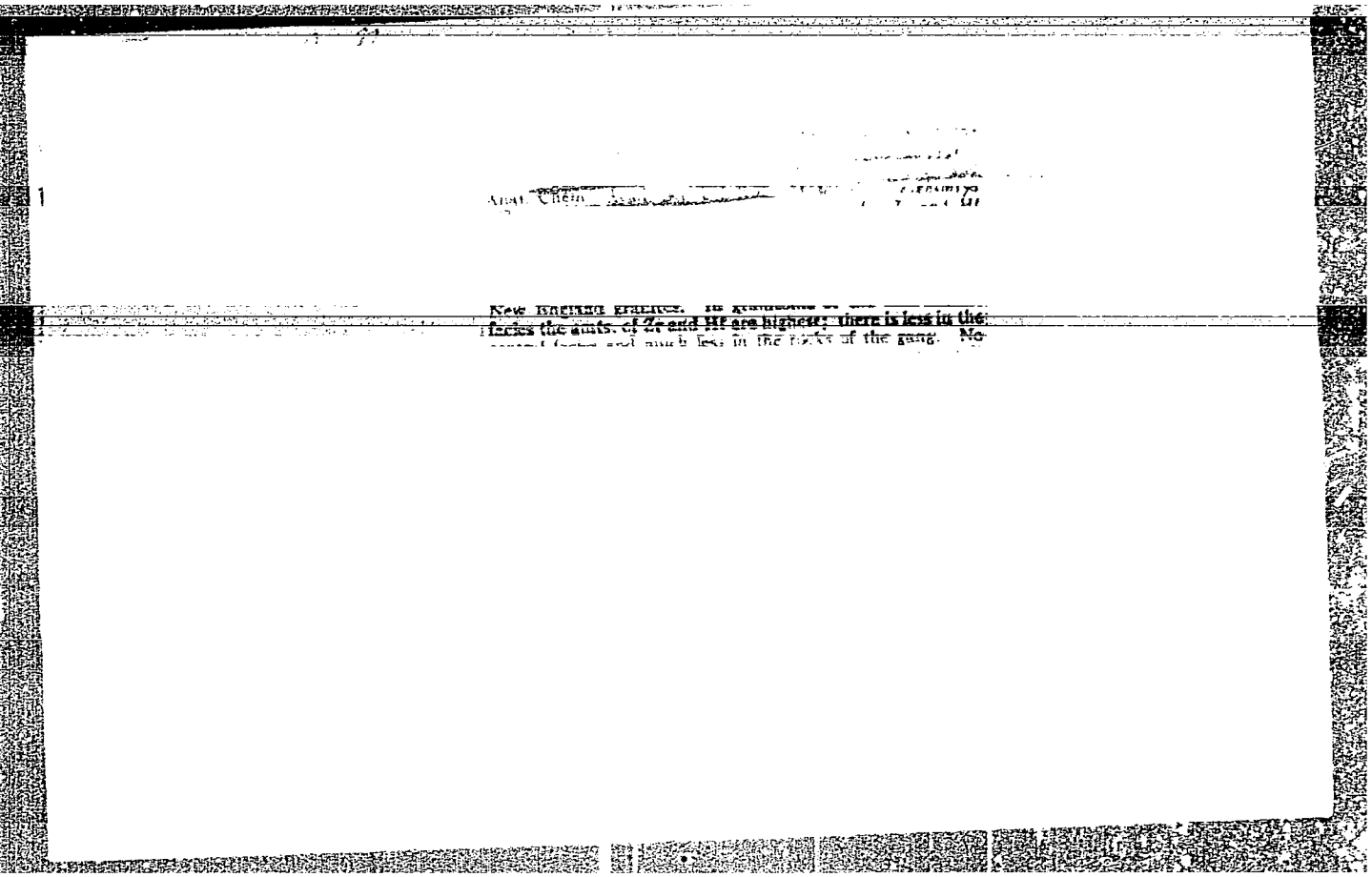
ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1958

RONOV, A.B.; VAYNSHTEYN, E. Ye.; TUZOVA, A.M.

Geochemistry of hafnium, zirconium, and some other hydrolyzate elements in clays. Geokhimiia no.4:306-315 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. V. I. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Hafnium)
(Zirconium)
(Clay)



TUZOVA, E. YE.

TUZOVA, E. YE. -- "Epidemiological and Laboratory Material Concerning Sporadic Cases of Infectious Jaundice, Vasil'yev-Weil's Disease." Leningrad State Order of Lenin Inst. for the advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov, Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 35, 1955

RODENKOVA, Ye.G.; RUMYANTSEVA, N.V.; sortirovshchitsa pismennoy korrespondentsii; KITAYEVA, A.V., pochtal'on; KLIMOVA, L.V.; sortirovshchitsa pismennoy korrespondentsii; ZHALILOVA, M., brigadir pochtal'onov; KIRILLOVA, T.I.; KHARINA, T.I., brigadir pochtal'onov; TUZOVA, G.A., sortirovshchitsa.

Leading postal workers are sharing their experiences. Vest. sviazi 20 no.11:22-24 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik 98-go otdeleniya svyazi g.Moskvy (for Rodenkova). 2. Leningradskiy pochtamt (for Rumyantseva). 3. Arzamasskaya kontora svyazi Gor'kovskoy oblasti (for Kitayeva). 4. Minerallovodskoye otdeleniye perevozki pochty (for Klimova). 5. 5-ye otdeleniye svyazi g.Chelyabinska (for Zhalilova). 6. Nachal'nik 24-go otdeleniya svyazi g.Ivanova (for Kirillova). 7. Kuybyshevskiy pochtamt (for Kharina). 8. Otdel obrabotki pismennoy korrespondentsii Sverdlovskogo otdeleyniya perevozki pochty (for Tuzova).
(Postal service--Employees)

TUZOVA, L.S.

Structure and stratigraphic position of the remains of wood in Tertiary coal-bearing deposits of Bashkiria. Izv. Kazan. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. nauk no.4:173-178 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Bashkira--Trees, Fossil)

15-57-1-820

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, pp 129-130 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bludorov, A. P., Kirsanov, N. V., Distanov, U. G., Tuzova, L. S.

TITLE: Tertiary Coal Deposits in Central and Southern Bashkiria (Tretichnyye uglenosnyye otlozheniya tsentral'nykh i yuzhnikh rayonov Bashkirii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Geol. in-ta Kazansk. fil. AN SSSR, 1956, Nr 3, 141 pp.

ABSTRACT: The oldest formation, gypsum and dolomite of the Kungura series, outcrops at the surface in stock-like forms that break across red beds composed of conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones, and mudstones, with layers of limestone. These red beds represent deposits of the Ufa, the Kazan', and the Tataria series, and part of the Triassic sequence. Layers of coal are locally present in the Triassic Surakay series. On the north, Jurassic formations are coal bearing; on the

Tertiary Coal Deposits in Central and Southern Bashkiria (Cont.)

south, they are marine. The Upper Cretaceous contains marine fossils and occurs north of the marine Jurassic. The Paleogene is composed of sandy clay deposits, with layers of coal in the Oligocene rocks in the southern and eastern parts of the region. The Miocene rocks, with the greatest quantity of coal, consist of clays, sands, gravels, and subordinate siltstones and clay breccias; clays predominate in southern Bashkiria and coarse sediments, sands and gravels, are most abundant in central Bashkiria. White kaolinitic clays are characteristic in the floor rocks, locally also in the roof rocks, of the coal beds. Gravels are common both at the base and in the middle of the Miocene coal-bearing sequence. The latter occurrence divides the sequence into two parts. The undisturbed attitude of the Tertiary sediments is destroyed by karst and salt tectonics, which led to the development of faults. The total content of heavy minerals in the Miocene deposits is 0.15 to 0.30 percent of the rock, reaching one percent where there is pyrite in the lower Miocene and in the coals of the middle Miocene. In the sandy gravelly rocks and the clays of the middle Miocene, the increase is due to hydrogoethite. The principal minerals in the heavy fraction

Tertiary Coal Deposits in Central and Southern Bashkiria (Cont.)

(> 10 percent) are iron ores, pyrite, hydrogoethite, locally also zircon, tourmaline, rutile, and picotite. The chief light minerals are quartz, chert; and feldspar. Tourmaline, picotite, rutile, and deucoxene are index minerals for correlation in the Lower Miocene. In the Middle Miocene, in addition to those mentioned, ilmenite, sillimanite, and disthene are also used. The Southern Urals formed the provenance for the Miocene deposits. The coal-bearing sequence is composed of sediments of alternating alluvial, lacustrine, and paludal facies, usually in seven to eight lithic groups, the number of which is almost twice as great in the southeastern part of the area because of the greater mobility of the land. The Miocene dating of the coal deposits is supported by pollen-spore complexes and by woody structures that point to the predominance of conifers on the south and of woody plants on the north, including warm-climate forms. The plants belong to the Turgay flora and were introduced through the Turgay Strait. Both simple and complex coal beds are formed by dense and earthy coals, by small or large fragments of lignite, locally with peat-like varieties. The coal is brown, dull, with clotted matrix and indistinct segregated

Tertiary Coal Deposits in Central and Southern Bashkiria (Cont.)

inclusions of xylain, fusain, vitrain, cuticle, spore husks, tar bodies, and minerals. The coal in the surrounding parts of the deposit has more ash than the finely crushed coal in the central parts. The coal accumulated in Tertiary time in a succession moving in general from south to north, forming in the southern region in the Oligocene (weakly) and in the lower Miocene. The entire region was the site of coal accumulation in the middle Miocene. Uplift of the southern part of the region led to erosion of the middle Miocene coal deposits. Rare accumulations of Pliocene coal have no industrial value.

Card 4/4

A. K. M.

BLINKOVA, T.M.; BYSTRIKOV, A.P.; KAGAN, Ye.S.; TUZOVA, G.Ya.

High-frequency hardening of spindle ends of machine tools. Stan.i instr. 33 no.7:33 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Steel--Hardening)

FATEYEV, K.Ya.; KHROMOVA, M.V.; TUZOVA, L.S.

Variability of internal organs in the silver fox (Vulpes fulvus Decm.). Zool.zhur. no.7:1090-1098 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Department of Zoology, State Pedagogical Institute of Kostroma.
(Silver fox) (Viscera)

3(0)
AUTHORS: Bludorov, A. P., Tuzova, L. S., Shishkin, A. V.

SOV/20-123-3-37/54

TITLE: The Coal Content of Lower Carboniferous Coal in Northwestern Bashkiriya (Uglenosnost' nizhnego karbona severo-zapadnoy Bashkirii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 3, pp 513-516 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Although Lower Carboniferous coal-bearing strata were found in all oil drill holes, the petroleum technicians usually speak of them only as coaly shales. The Kazan' Branch of the AS USSR has been concerned with this problem for several years. Bituminous coal occurs in Bashkiriya in the Tournaisian and Visean Stages. The former contains a fauna and spore assemblage in terrigenous deposits which(the assemblage)is characteristic of the Tournaisian Stage. Its thickness is 65-160 m, and oil was discovered in porous limestones. The Visean is represented in all substages and horizons. L. S. Tuzova discovered a spore assemblage here which is characteristic of the Stalinogorskiy horizon. The age was determined by this spore assemblage since no fauna have been

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found in this horizon. The thickness of the Visean Stage is 25-74 m. Coal is rare in the Tul'skiy horizon, and a characteristic fauna, as well as Tul'skiy complex spores, occur in limestones. The thickness of the Tul'skiy horizon is 30-60 m. No coal was found in the higher lying sediments of the Lower Carboniferous. The limestones here and in the Middle and Upper Carboniferous contain a characteristic marine fauna. The coal-bearing sediments lie in northwestern Bashkiriya between the Tatarskiy and Bashkirskiy arches. The coal seams are found at a depth of -1150 to -1250 m, and in the south at -1750 m and perhaps still deeper. The coal-bearing masses of the Stalinogorskiy horizon formed on a swampy plain near a shallow sea. Its sediments belong to the following facies: a. littoral, b. river bed, c. deltaic, d. lacustrine and e. swamp. Alluvial sediments of facies d. and e. are predominant, and no fauna were found. The structure of the coal-bearing mass shows several variations. Thus, several groups of sections can be recognized: 1. Thick, white quartz sandstone with cross-bedded strata, dark gray aleurolith and argillite. This mass is 50-74 m thick here, and the coal

seams are also very thick. It lies in depressions of the limestone foundation on erosion surfaces of various old rocks. 2. Dark gray sandstones; however, argillite sometimes predominates. Coal seams are of slight thickness or absent. The mass here lie on highs of the limestone foundation, possibly with slight erosion. The thickness is 25-50 m. In conclusion the coal seams and the types of coal are described. Table 1 presents the chemical analysis. The authors distinguish: 1. cannel coal, 2. semi-cannel coal, 3. semi-anthracite and 4. coaly shales. The coals of the region discussed here lie at great depths and have reached the stage of long-flame coal in their transformation. They belong mainly to the humus coals. S. N. Naumova gave valuable advice and references. There are 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Kazan' Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: June 30, 1958, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

ELLERN, S.S.; TUZOVA, L.S.; PAVLOVA, N.N.

Some data on the structure and age of the Devonian terrigenous formation on the right bank of the Ufa River (Pokrovskiy District, Bashkir A.S.S.R.). Uch. zap. Kaz. un. 117 no.9:301-303 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina. Kafedra geologii nefti i gaza.
(Pokrovskiy District (Bashkiria)--Geology, Stratigraphic))

BLUDOROV, A.P.; KIRSANOV, N.V.; DISTANOV, U.G.; TUZOVA, L.S.; ARKUZOV, A.Ye., akademik, redaktor.; MIROPOL'SKIY, L.M., redaktor; SHAPOVALOVA, G.A., redaktor; PAVLOVSKIY, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Tertiary coal-bearing deposits of the central and southern regions of Bashkiria] Tretichnye uglenosnye otlozheniia tsentral'nykh i iuzhnykh raionov Bashkirii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 138 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Kazanskii filial, Kazan. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.3) (MLRA 9:10)

(Bashkiria--Coal geology)

BLUDOROV, A.P.; TUZOVA, L.S.; SHISHKIN, A.V.; SHUBAKOV, G.N.

Lower Carboniferous coal resources of southern Udmurtia. Dokl.AN SSSR 136 no.5:1168-1171 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavleno akad.N.M.Strakhovym.
(Udmurt A.S.S.R.—Coal geology)

BLUDOROV, A.P.; TUZOVA, L.S.

Coal deposits of the lower Carboniferous in the Tatar A.S.S.R.
Dokl. AN SSSR 111 no.3:663-666 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Coal geology)

TUZOVA, L.S.

Stratigraphic importance of spores and pollen in the Devonian of the eastern Tatar A.S.S.R. Izv. Kazan. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. nauk no. 7:97-182 '59. (MIRA 14:4)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Geology, Stratigraphic)

TUZOVA, M.M. (Moskva)

Ekaterina Vasil'evna Koptsova. Med.sestra 18 no.4:37-38 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(KOPTSOVA, EKATERINA VASIL'EVNA)

TUZOVA, M.M. (Moskva)

Varvara Iosifovna Shatova. Med. sestra 18 no.3:41 Mar '59.
(SHATOVA, VARVARA IOSIFOVNA) (MIRA 12:3)

ALIYEV, D.A.; TUZOVA, N.V., khimik

Use of the chromatographic method for analyzing pyrolysis gas.
Neftianik 7 no.9:14-15 S '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Pyrolysis) (Chromatographic analysis)

AKHMEDOV, Sh.T.; ALIYEV, D.A.; MAMEDOVA, V.D.; TUZOVA, N.V.

Cryoscopic method for determining the isomer content in xylene.
Neftepor. i neftekhim. no.4:42-44 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Bakinskiy zavod "Neftegaz".

Tuzova, A. F.

"Study of the Immunobiological Processes in Brucellosis of Cattle" Izv. Ak SSSR, No 3, 1954, pp 58-69

Observations were made on cattle sick with brucellosis in various stages of the disease. The author studied the methods of phagocytic reaction and agglutination for their value in determining the presence or absence of the disease. In healthy cattle the phagocytic reaction was negative but became positive soon after an animal was infected, in the first stage of the disease. The agglutination reaction often remained positive even after the animals were free from infection, but remained negative even though they had become infected. The author therefore advises use of the phagocytic reaction. (RZhBiol, No 2, 1954)

SO: Sum. 492, 12 May 55

YUSKOVETS, M.K.; TUZOVA, R.V.

[Rabies in farm animals and how to control it] Beshenstvo sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh i mery bor'by s nim. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR, 1954. 68 p. (MIRA 10:3)
(Rabies)

TUZOVA, R. V.

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary FD-466

Card 1/1 : Pub. 137 - 7/24

Author : Yuskovets, M. K., Prof, Active Member of the Academy of Sciences, Belorussian SSR; and Tuzova, R. V., Cand Sci

Title : Tuberculosis in poultry

Periodical : Veterinariya, 7, 22-24, Jul 54

Abstract : Tuberculosis in poultry is a chronic infectious disease involving liver, spleen, and intestines. A large number of fowl 4-5 months of age have been found to be infected with tuberculosis. Control measures used on poultry raising farms should be the same as those used on cattle raising farms. Single injection of tuberculin does not guarantee detection of tuberculosis in fowl. For more accurate test a 2nd injection, 40-48 hours after the first, is necessary.

Institution :

Submitted :

YUSKOVETS, M.K.; TUZOVA, R.V., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk

Preventive results of the specific prophylaxis of brucellosis in cows in the White Russian S.S.R. Izv. AN BSSR no.1:37-45 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN BSSR (for Yuskovets)
(White Russia--Brucellosis in cattle)

TUZOVA, R.V., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Results of testing the effectiveness of vaccine from strain no.68 in White Russia. Veterinariia 32 no.7:43-47 Jl '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1.Institut zhivotnovodstva Akademii nauk BSSR.
(WHITE RUSSIA--BRUCELLOSIS IN CATTLE--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

Tuzova, R.V.

YUSKAVETS, M.K., akademik; TUZOVA, R.V., kandidat veterynarnykh navuk.

Dissemination of bird-type tubercular mycobacteria in the tissues of chickens. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.biial.nav. no.3:69-73 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1.Akademiya nauk BSSR (for Yuskavets)
(Tuberculosis in poultry)

TUZOVA, R. V.

TUZOVA, Raisa Vladimirovna.

[Brucellosis in farm animals and its control] Brutsellioz sel'skahaspadarchykh zhyviol i mery barats'by z im. Minsk, Dziarzh. vyd-va BSSR, 1957. 38 p. (MIRA 10:11)

(Brucellosis)

Country	:USSR
Category	:Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic For Man and Animals. Mycobacteria.
Abs. Jour	:Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, No 107885
Author	:Yuskovets V.K., Tuzova R.V.
Institut.	:Scientific Research Veterinary Institute of the Academy*
Title	:Comparative Testing of Tuberculin from a Local Avian Tuberculosis Culture and a Standard Biological Preparations Factory Preparation of Tuberculin
Orig Pub.	:Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. vet. in-t Akad. s.-kh. nauk BSSR, 1957, No 1, 12-14
Abstract	:No abstract.

*of Agricultural Sciences of the Belorussian SSR.

Card: 1/1

P-63

GOLUBEV, I.Ye. [Holubeu, I.E.]; TUZOVA, R.V. [Tuzava, R.V.];
ZHARYKOV, I.S. [Zharykau, I.S.]

Moisei Kalinikovich IUskovets. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.biial.nav.
no.3:102-107 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(IUskovets, Mosei Kalinikovich, 1898)

R

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25973

AUTHOR : Tushkovets, M.K.; Zuzova, K.V.
INST. : Belorussian Institute of Animal Husbandry
TITLE : Trial of Anti-Brucellosis Vaccine from Strain No.68 under Productional Conditions of the Economy of BSSR in 1952-1954.
ORIG. PUB. : Nauchn. tr. Belorussk. in-ta zhivotnovodstva, 1958, 1, 291-305
ABSTRACT : It was shown that the inoculation of cattle with vaccine from strain No.68 produces an immuno-biological change-over of the organism which is accompanied by the formation of agglutinins and complement-fixing substances in the blood. The check-up of vaccinated animals by means of an agglutination reaction (AR) brings about a stabilized positive reaction by the 10th-20th day in the serum titer of 1:200 - 1:3200. In individual cases the agglutination titer may be

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25973

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd. : no higher than 1:5 - 1:100. Fading away of the titer of AR begins 2-3 months after vaccination, and in a number of animals AR disappears completely by th 9th-10th month. Furthermore, the reaction becomes extinct more rapidly in calves vaccinated at the age of 4-6 months, more slowly so in older groups of young cattle, and still more slowly in adult animals (cows). The vaccinated

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY	:	
CATEGORY	:	R
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25973
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT cont'd.	:	animals do not present a source of infection for the healthy, nonvaccinated cattle surrounding them. Inoculation with vaccine from strain 6o of heifers and cows in various periods of pregnancy, even as late as after 6 months, does not occasion any negative sequelae. The use of the vaccine produces an immunity to brucellosis in the vaccinated cows and heifers, which are under the conditions of not only indirect but also direct contact with cows affected with brucellosis, within 90-95% of cases. The vaccination
CARD:		3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26973

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd. : permits to stop further development of brucellosis on the farm. The most effective results from the use of the vaccine of strain 6 are achieved by inoculating cattle not yet infected with brucellosis.--From the authors' summary.

CARD: 1/1

TUZOVA, R.V. [Tuzava, R.V.]; IVANOV, D.P. [Ivanou, D.P.]

Kh.S. Harahliad; on his 60th birthday. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser.biial.nav. no.4:132-135 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Harahliad, Khariton Stepanovich, 1898-)

YUSKOVETS, Moisey Kallinikovich; TUZOVA, Raisa Vladimirovna

[Immunological reactions in the diagnosis of brucellosis] Immunologicheskie reaktsii v diagnostike brutsellyoza. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red.sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 185 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Brucellosis)

YUSHKOVETS, M.K., akademik; TUZOVA, R.V., kand. veterin. nauk

Ways for the elimination of tuberculosis in animals in White Russia. Veterinariia 40 no.10:14-17 O'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.

YUSKOVETS, M.K., akademik, otv. red.; BOBKOVA, A.F., kand. vet. nauk, red.; GOREGLYAD, Kh.S., akademik, red.; DEMIDOV, V.A., red.; TUZOVA, R.V., red.; KARKLINA, E., red.

[Controlling losses in animal husbandry; transactions] Bor'ba s poteriami v zhivotnovodstve; trudy NIVI. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry BSSR, 1963. 212 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Minsk. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut. 2. Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Yuskovets, Goreglyad).

YUSKOVETS, M.K.; TUZOVA, R.V., kand. veter. nauk

Pathomorphological changes in cattle infected with avian-type tuberculosis. Veterinariia 40 no.6:27-33 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN BSSR (for Yuskovets).

YUSKOVETS, M.K., akademik; TUZOVA, R.V., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Infectibility of cattle with Mycobacterium avium.
Veterinariia 37 no.4:29-31 Ap'60. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR i Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk BSSR (for Yuskovets).
(MYCOBACTERIUM AVIUM) (TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS)

YUSKOVETS, M.K., akademik; TUZOVA, R.V., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

...rian tuberculosis in cattle. Veterinariia 38 no.6:29-31 Je '61. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR (for Yuskovets).
(Tuberculosis in animals)

SOV/122-58-11-18/18

AUTHORS: Kogan, M.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences
Tuzlukova, V.A., Engineer

TITLE: Ultrasonic Machine Tool for Hard Materials (Ul'trazvukovoy stanok dlya obrabotki tverdykh materialov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 92-95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An ultra-sonic machining bench, type UZS-3M, illustrated in Fig.1, is described, which has been developed by the Institute for Scientific Production Research (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Tekhnologicheskiy Institut). The tool vibrations are induced by a magneto-striction transducer, type PMS-7, at 22 kcps with an output of 2 kw. The working conditions of the transducer with an amplitude of amounting to 0.06 - 0.18 Vsec/m^3 magnetic induction the polarising field of 1300 - 1500 amps/m are adjusted by the variable supply voltage and magnetising current. Fig.2 shows the distribution of vibration amplitudes along the transducer core. Owing to the reducing cross-section, a mechanical amplitude transformation takes place and a driving amplitude

Card 1/3

Ultrasonic Machine Tool for Hard Materials

of 10 microns corresponds to 70 microns at the working tool face. The working tip of the tool is interchangeable to cater for rapid wear. The supply of abrasive suspension is carried out by a pump built into the bed of the machine. Owing to its high power, the bench is suitable for the piercing of large holes (up to 60 mm diameter). When piercing glass, the rate of penetration of the first 2 mm amounts to 1-5 mm/min. The volume removed varies between 200 and 2000 mm^3/min. At a greater depth, the difficulty of abrasive supply reduces the rate. A water suspension of boron carbide is used as an abrasive. A tool with 24 thin-gauge tubes soldered to its face is shown (Fig.4) having an abrasive liquid supply through an internal cavity. Ferrite components are machined at a high rate (6-8 mm/min). Carbide and hardened steel require the greatest amplitude, large grain abrasive and a subsequent finishing operation. The tool dimension

Card 2/3

should be smaller than the nominal by 0.12 - 0.15 mm. The time for finishing a hole of 12-15 mm diameter to a depth of 12 mm in tongsten carbide is 70-80 min. There are 4 illustrations including 2 photographs.

YUSKOVETZ, M.K.; TUZOVA, R. V.

"Tuberculosis of the Avian Type and the Biological Peculiarities of this Infection in Domesticated Mammals in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic"

17th World Veterinary Congress held in Hanover, West Germany
14-21 Aug '63

TUZOVA, R.V., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Etiological role of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, types bovinus and avium in the incidence of tuberculosis in human beings. Zdrav.Bel. 7 no.11:7-9 N '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Zaveduyushchaya otdelom po izucheniyu tuberkuleza Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk BSSR.

(TUBERCULOSIS)

YUSKOVETS, M.K., akademik, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Belorusskoy SSR;
TUZOVA, R.V., kand.veterin.nauk; SYUSYUKIN, V.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
DEDYULYA, E.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effectiveness of Veterinary Research Institute tuberculin in the diagnosis of tuberculosis in chickens. Trudy NIVI 1:34-38 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. AN Belorusskoy SSR i Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Yuskovets).
(Tuberculosis in poultry) (Tuberculin)

TUZOVA, R.V., kand.veterin.nauk

Role of the mycobacteria of tuberculosis of the avian type in the epizootology of tuberculosis in mammals. Trudy NIVI 1:39-43 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

(Mycobacterium) (Tuberculosis in animals)

TUZOVA, R.V., kand.veterin.nauk; TROITSKIY, N.A., kand.veterin.nauk; KOTEL'NIKOV, A.A., kand.veterin.nauk

Use of radioactive phosphorus (P^{32}) for studying the body reactivity of healthy and tuberculosis infected chickens. Trudy NIVI 1:44-47 '60. (MIRA 15:10)
(Tuberculosis in poultry) (Phosphorus—Isotopes)

(13)

Sofia, [illegible], Vol 53, No 8, 1961

1. "[illegible] Diagnosis of Brucellosis," M. K. [illegible] (Academician) and R. V. [illegible]A (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences); pp 6-10.

2. "A Case of [illegible] Mastitis in Sheep, Caused by Mixed Infection with Micrococcus mastitidis [illegible] and [illegible] mastitidis (Zamston and Freers)," [illegible] (V[illegible]*, Sofia), p 11.

3. "Ensilaging of Forage as a Weapon Against Some Helminths," Georgi [illegible] (Assistant at the Zootechnical Faculty[1]); pp 11-12

4. "Intermediate Host of Thelazia rhodesi in Bulgaria," [illegible]; pp 13-14

5. "A Case of Mass Infertility in Sheep," Pavel [illegible] (KVS* in Purgas); pp 15-18.

6. "Influence of SZhK (Preparation of Serum Obtained from Pregnant Mares) upon Reproductive Ability in [illegible]," Stoyan [illegible] and Dimitr [illegible] (KVS* in Ray); pp 18-21.

7. "A Case of Peptic Ulcer in a Calf," [illegible], Chief Veterinary Physician, and Konstantin [illegible], Veterinary [illegible]; pp [illegible].

8. "Necrobacillosis in the Rumen of a Buffalo Cow," I. [illegible] and I. [illegible]; pp 23-25

* Abbreviation not identified.
1 Zootekhnicheskiya fakultet.

TUZOVA, R. V., and YUSKOVETS, M. K.

"Avian type of Tuberculosis in Large Cattle."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 6, 1961. p.29

Tuzova, R. V. - Candidate of Veterinary Sciences.
Continuation of their article in "Veterinariya" No. 4, 1960.

CHALOV, P.I.; TUZOVA, T.V.; MUSIN, Ya.A.

Isotopic U^{234}/U^{238} ratio in natural waters and its use for nuclear geochronology. Geokhimiia no.5:404-413 My '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut of Physics and Mathematics, Academy of Sciences of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, Frunze.

L 24522-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/I JD/JG/WH

ACC NR: AP6007677 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0049/0049

INVENTOR: Shumitskaya, L. F.; Gol'dfarb, M. L.; Tuzova, V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Glass resistant to vapors of alkaline metals

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 49

TOPIC TAGS: glass, glass product, alkali resistant glass

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for glass resistant to alkali metal vapors containing SiO_2, B_2O_3, Al_2O_3, CaO, and SrO. In order to produce glass products without matte, it is suggested that the above ingredients be introduced in the following amounts (wt %): SiO_2, 12 ± 2; B_2O_3, 32 ± 2; Al_2O_3, 32.5 ± 2; CaO, 20 ± 1.5; SrO, 35 ± 1.5; and in addition, not over 0.3 of Fe_2O_3. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul64/

Card 1/1 UDC: 666.112.92
666.117.4

GOVOROV, A.A.; KOSHKIN, V.A.; GORDIN, O.V.; TUZOVSKIY, A.I.; SAKHAROVA, N.A.; LYMAR', A.I.

Effect of the temperature of the end of rolling on the mechanical properties of rail steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.8:137-140 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

CHALOV, P.I.; MUSIN, Ya.A.; TIKOVA, T.V.; MERKULOVA, K.I.

Isotope shift between U^{234} and U^{238} in secondary uranium minerals of some hydrothermal deposits. Atom. energ. 19 no.1:82-84 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

CHALOV, P.I.; TUZOVA, T.V.; MUSIN, Ya.A.

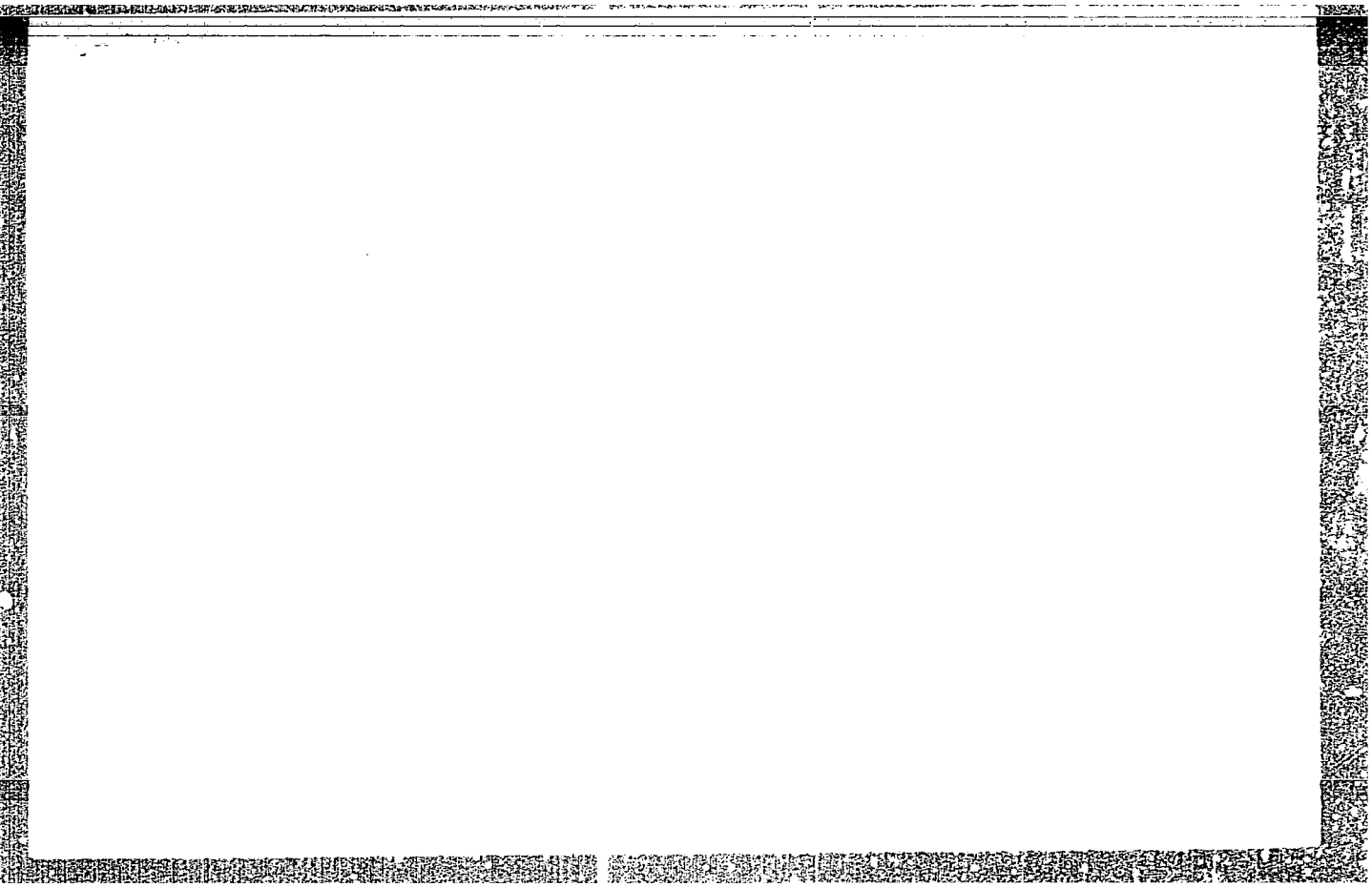
Isotopic ratio U^{234}/U^{238} in natural waters and its use in geochronology. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geofiz. no.10:1552-1561 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Kirgizskoy SSR.

PONIZOVKIN, A.N.; SHURKINA, V.S.; KUZNETSOV, V.A.; TUZOVSKIY, I.D.; EFIMANOV, S.Ya.; VINOGRADOV, V.V.; VLASKO, Yu.M.; GRINBERG, P.I.,red.; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Brief handbook on motor vehicles] Kratkii avtomomibl'nyi spravochnik. Izd.4., perer. i dop. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 311 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta. 2. Laboratoriya gruzovykh avtomobiley i avtopoyezdov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta avtomobil'nogo transporta (for all except Grinber, Bodanova). (Motor vehicles)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001757620017-5"

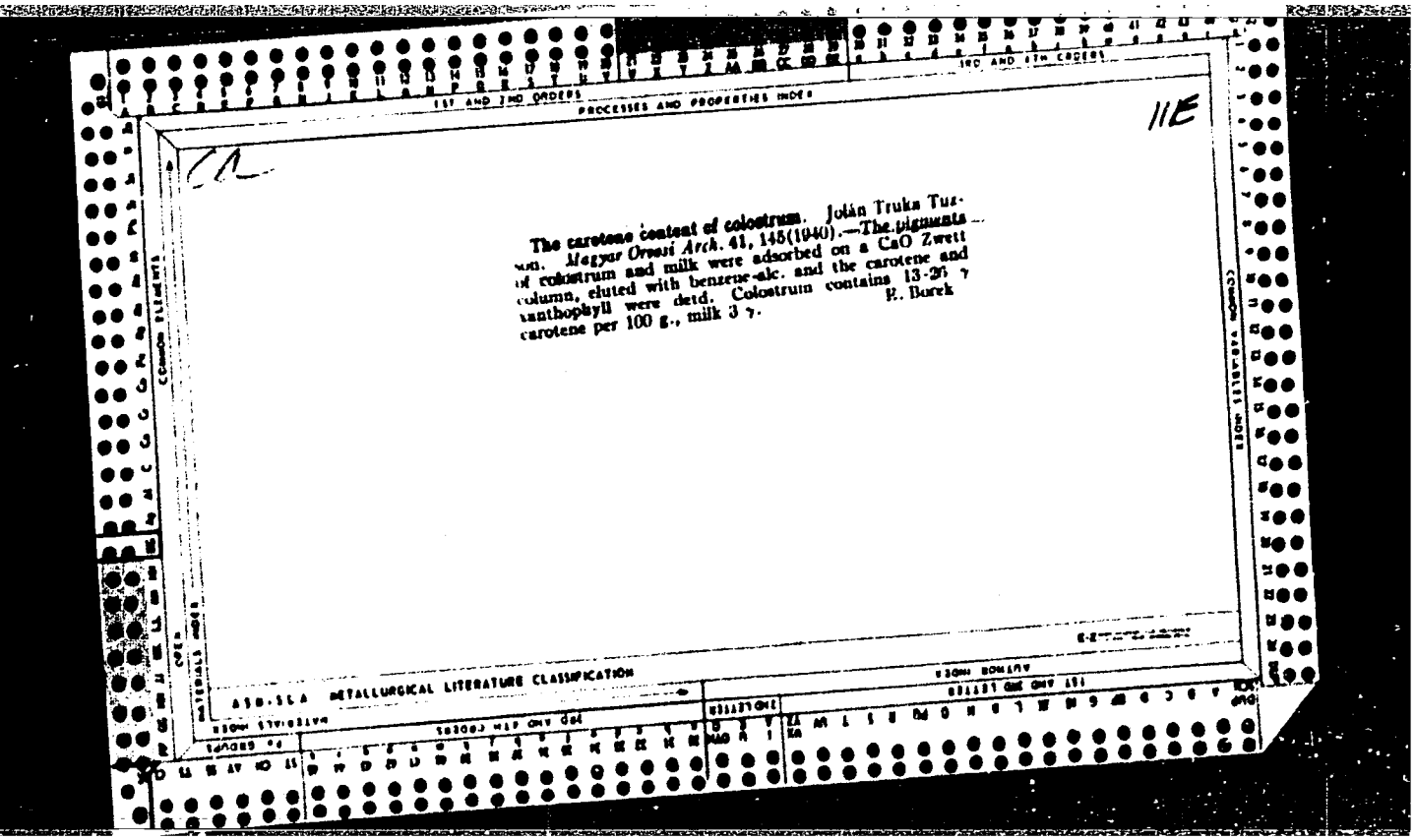
TUZSON, G., ing.

Problems of mechanical balancing in the sugar industry. Ind alim veget 13 no.5:132-137 My '62.

1. Energoreparatii, Bucuresti.

TUZSON, Gabor, okleveles gepeszmernok (Bucharest, Rumania)

Static and dynamic balancing of rotating machine parts.
Energia es atom 14 no.7:317-321 Jl '61.



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

11E

The carotene content of colostrum. Jolán Truka Tuz-son. *Magyar Orvosi Arch.* 41, 145(1940).—The pigments of colostrum and milk were adsorbed on a CaO Zwett column, eluted with benzene-alc. and the carotene and xanthophyll were detd. Colostrum contains 13-26 γ carotene per 100 g., milk 3 γ. R. Borek

A59-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RefAM

TUZSON (J. v.). **Az Ösmi barackfa Agaricus melleus okozta betegsége.** [On the Peach tree disease caused by *Agaricus melleus*.]—*Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. hung.*, Pars bot., xxxvi, pp. 132-136, 2 pl., 1943. [German summary. Received May, 1947.]

Agaricus melleus [*Armillaria mellea*] was found to be responsible for the dying-off of grafted peach trees [*R.A.M.*, xxiv, p. 25] observed annually in a large orchard at Érd, Hungary, on a recently cleared forest site where the fungus was already widespread and continued to thrive on the decaying roots, stumps, and other woody debris. Entry into the stems was gained through the juncture between scion and stock, which should preferably be located at a higher level to avoid any risk of contact with contaminated soil.

HUNG.

Lysergic acid as a standard in the colorimetric determination of ergot alkaloids. Pál Tétényi, Ildikó Tétényi, and István Bayer (Fabrik Richter, Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 2, 15–24(1952)(in German).—Since the color intensity produced by treating ergot alkaloids with *p*-$Me_2NC_6H_4CHO$ in the presence of H_2SO_4 has a definite linear relation with the lysergic acid (I) content (cf. Molnar and Uskert, *C.A.* 45, 6575c), the colorimetric detn. of these alkaloids is possible with I, ergometrine maleate, or ergoclavine as standard. The intensity of the blue color produced is inversely proportional to the mol. wt. The depth of color is not influenced by satg. the reduceable double bond of I. Ergotoxine phosphate (II) (cf. Smith and Timmis, *C.A.* 24, 4200), m. 184–6° (decompn.), killed white mice at 25 mg./kg., acted sympatholytically on the isolated rabbit uterus at 0.0225 mg./kg., and raised the blood pressure of cats at 0.5 mg./kg. Hydrogenation of II in dil. dioxane at 40–50° and 50 atm. gave the dihydro deriv. (III), m. 198–9° (decompn.). III killed white mice at 100 mg./kg., acted sympatholytically on the isolated rabbit uterus at 0.015 mg./kg., and lowered the blood pressure of cats at 0.3 mg./kg.

Martin Jacobson

5

TUZSON, Jolan

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, Perfumes

(3)

Paper partition chromatography of digitalis glucosides. Gábor Vasthgh and Jolán Tuzson (State Hyg. Inst., Budapest). *Pharm. Zentralhalle* 92, 88–90 (1953).—A preliminary report on the sepn. of the glucosides of *Digitalis lanata* by a paper chromatographic method by using a mixt. of dioxane, $HCCl_4$, and H_2O in a ratio of 10:5:3. N. L.

TUZSON, Jolan

Separation of digitalis glycosides by paper chromatography. Gábor Vastagh and Jolán Tuzson (Hyg. Inst., Budapest). *Pharm. Zentralhalle* 92 [illegible]; cf. C. A. 48, [illegible]f, 3635h. A supplement to previous publications by the authors. [illegible] Levin

4

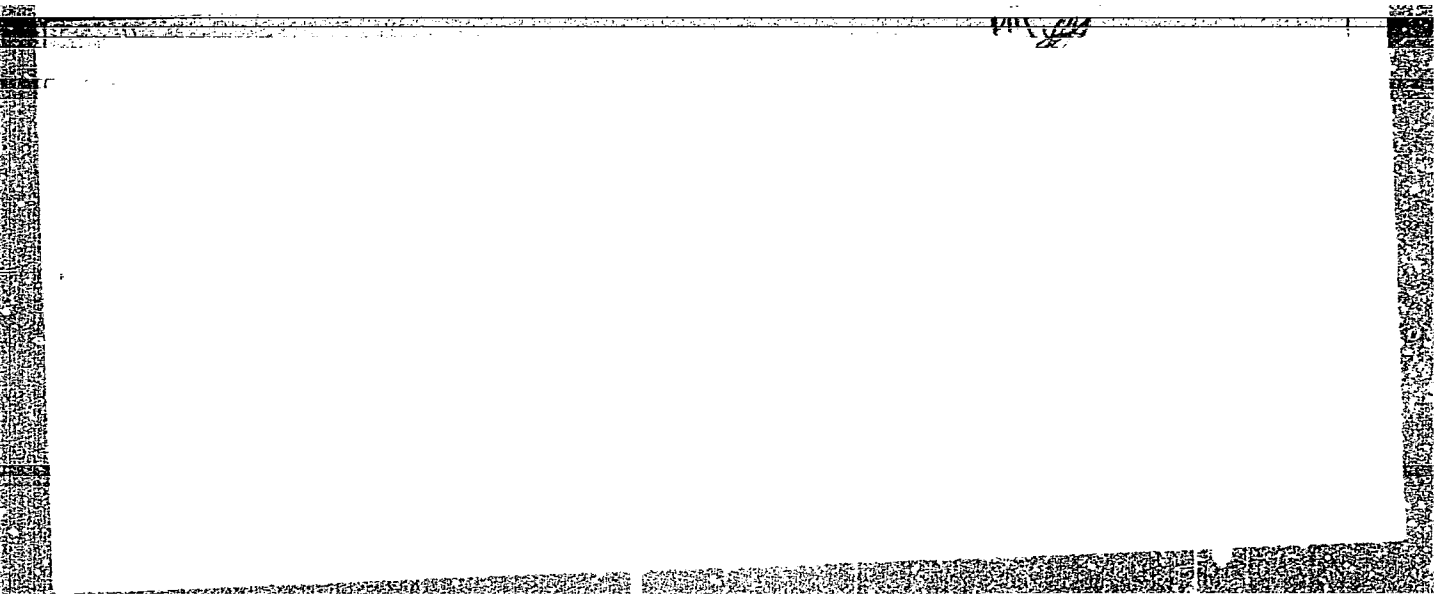
HUNG

Separation of ergot alkaloids by paper chromatography
Julián Turzson and Gábor Vastagh (State Hyg. Inst., Budapest). *Acta Pharm. Acta Hela.* 39, 357–60(1964).—The ergot alkaloids can be sepd. by monoplane paper chromatography by using untreated papers and, as solvents, MeOH and a mixt. of toluene-petr. ether.
H. M. Burlage

BI

TUZSON, J.

1851. The quantitative paper-chromatographic separation of digitalis glycosides. J. Tuzson and G. Vastagh (Staatlich. Hyg. Inst., Budapest). *Pharm. Acta Helv.*, 1956, 30 (12), 444–451.—The exact conditions for making quantitative the paper-chromatographic separation of the digitalis glycosides have been fixed. Low recoveries (≃90 per cent.) are obtained, particularly in the usual method of assay, but the percentage loss is practically the same for all the glycosides. The lanatoside-C component always contains a hitherto unknown glycoside as impurity. A. R. Rogers



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001757620017-5"

TUZSON, J.

"Paper chromatography of corticosteriods at ½ room temperature," by J. TUZSON, State Institute of Public Health & I Medical Clinic, Medical University of Budapest, Nature, Supplement No. 25, to Vol. 184, No. 4703, 19 Dec. 1959, U.

TOXICOL, PAT

HUNG.

Lysergic acid as a standard in the colorimetric determination of ergot alkaloids. Pál Turcon, Iolán Turcon, and István Bayer (Fabrik Richter, Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 2, 15–24(1952)(in German).—Since the color intensity produced by treating ergot alkaloids with p-$Me_2NC_6H_4CHO$ in the presence of H_2SO_4 has a definite linear relation with the lysergic acid (I) content (cf. Molnar and Uskert, *C.A.* 45, 5575c), the colorimetric detn. of these alkaloids is possible with I, ergometrine maleate, or ergoclavine as standard. The intensity of the blue color produced is inversely proportional to the mol. wt. The depth of color is not influenced by satg. the reducible double bond of I. Ergotoxine phosphate (II) (cf. Smith and Timmis, *C.A.* 24, 4200), m. 184–6° (decompn.), killed white mice at 25 mg./kg., acted sympatholytically on the isolated rabbit uterus at 0.0225 mg./kg., and raised the blood pressure of cats at 0.5 mg./kg. Hydrogenation of II in dil. dioxane at 40–50° and 50 atm. gave the dihydro deriv. (III), m. 198–9° (decompn.). III killed white mice at 100 mg./kg., acted sympatholytically on the isolated rabbit uterus at 0.015 mg./kg., and lowered the blood pressure of cats at 0.3 mg./kg.

Martin Jacobson

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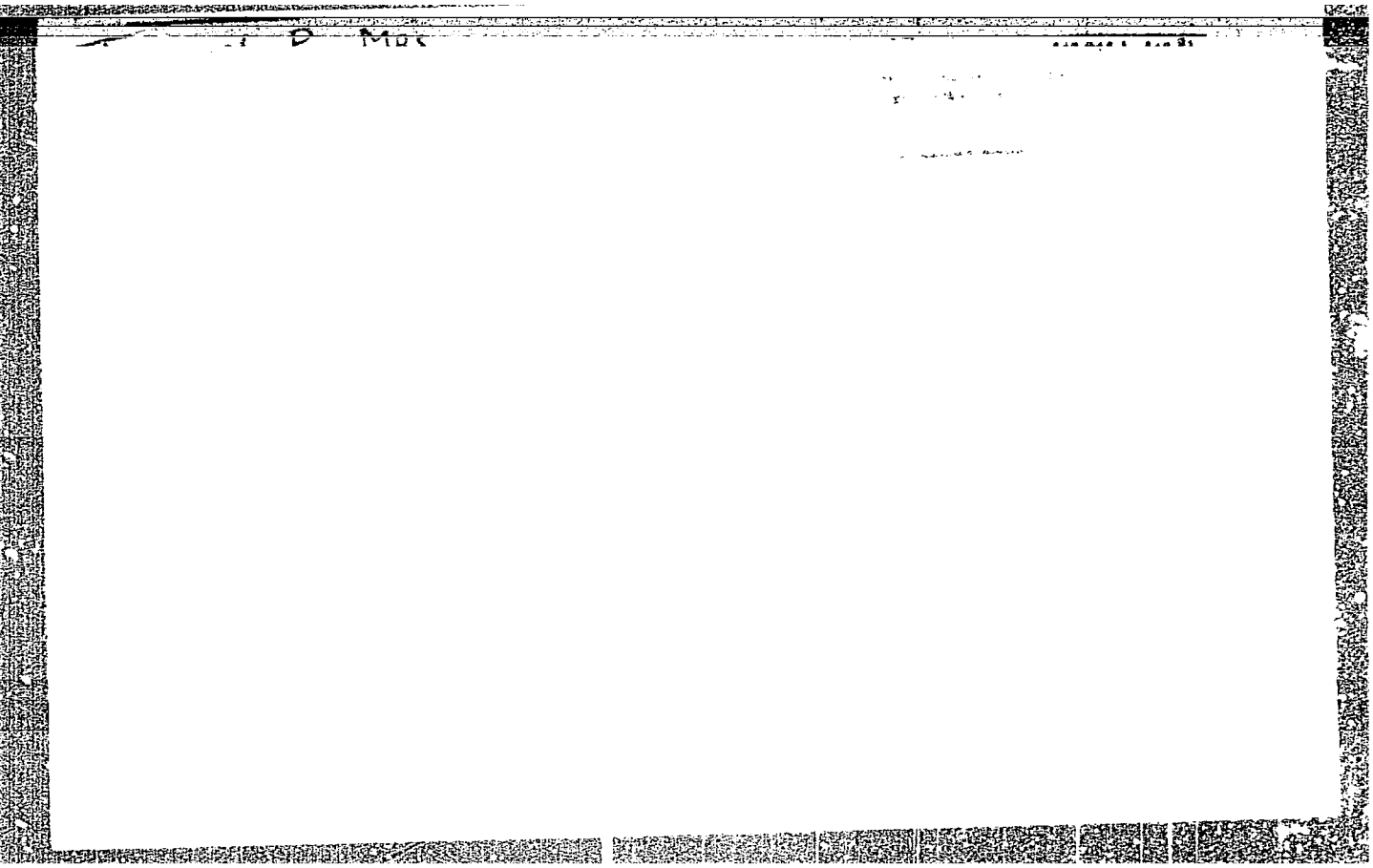


TUZSON, Palne

(3) subject

C.A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Pharmaceuticals
Cosmetics & perfumes

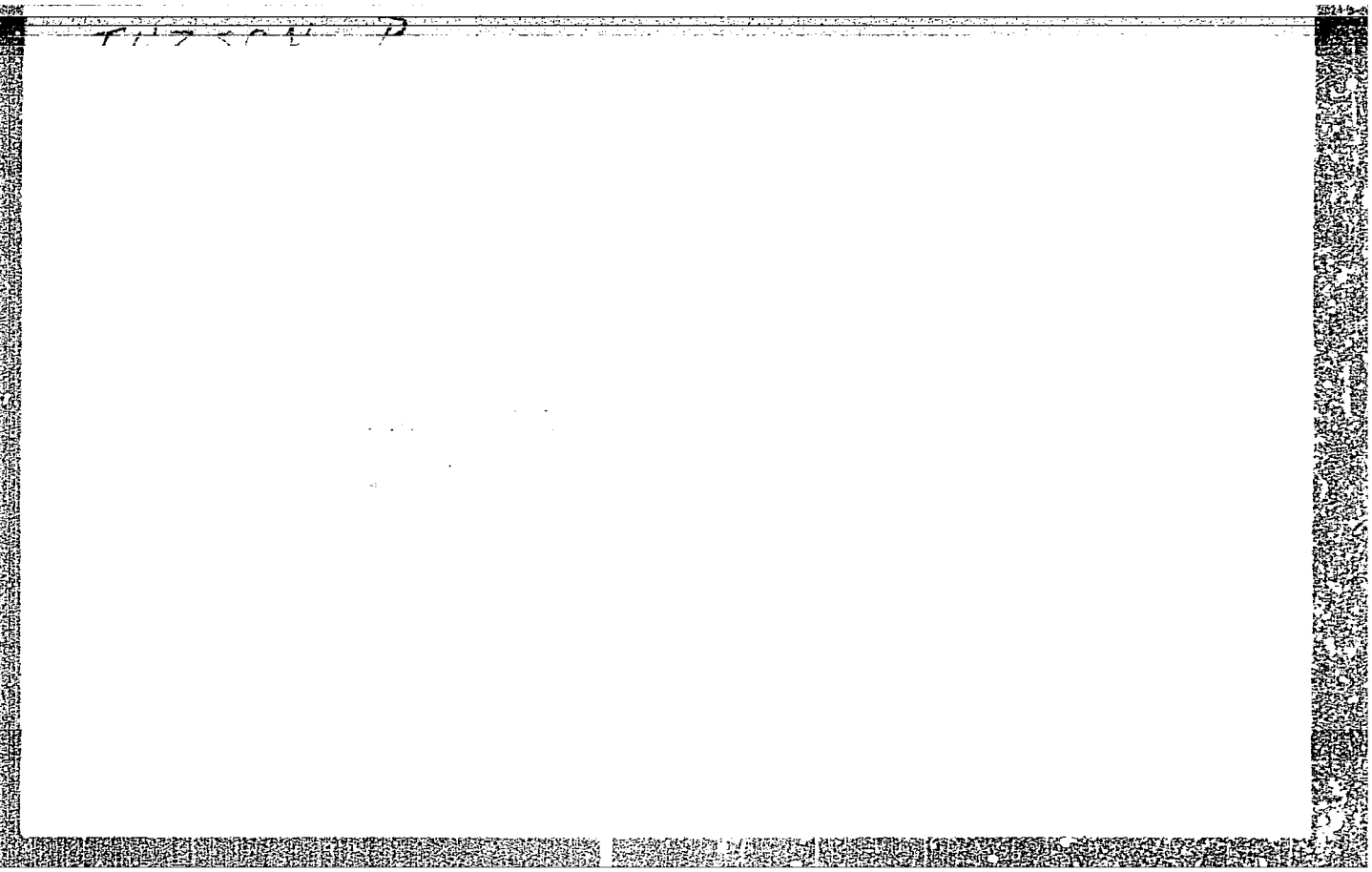
Experiments to separate glucosides of digitalis by paper chromatography. Gábor Vastagh and Pálné Tuzson (Hyg. Inst., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 59, 225–8 (1953).—In a series of attempts to sep. glucosides of *D. lanata* and their products of degradation a mixt. of EtOAc and $CHCl_3$ was used as a mobile phase. Applying Macherey-Nagel No. 214 and Schleicher-Schüll No. 1571 filter papers as a stable phase, the best suitable mobile phase was a 10:8:5 and 10:10:5 mixt. of EtOAc:$CHCl_3$:H_2O, resp., in case of Digilanid and Digitoxin. Defilements of the filter papers were removed by allowing the strips to stand in an atm. of EtOAc. Ascending chromatography was applied 2.5 hrs. The spraying agent proposed by Svendsen and Jensen (*C.A.* 45, 1726e) was used and the fluorescence was observed under a quartz lamp. The own fluorescence of filter paper can be reduced by spraying a 5% aq. PhOH soln. on the paper and drying 5–6 min. at 80°. The soln. of $SbCl_3$ in 20% $CHCl_3$ proposed by Lawday (*C.A.* 47, 5075e) proved suitable also for developing the chromatogram. Digitoxin and gitoxin run in the proximity of the solvent front while glucosides remain close to the starting line. István Finály

TUZSON, P.

Alkaloids of solanum. II. Soladulcidine

P. 31, (ACTA CHIMICA) Vol. 12, no. 1, 1957, in German
Budapest, Hungary

SC: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 3
March 1958



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Country : HUNGARY
Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogues

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61021

Author : Bite, P.; Tuzson, P.
Inst :
Title : "Solanum" Alkaloids. IV. Dissociation of Solasodine, I.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1958, 10, No 2, 235-240

Abstract: Solasodine (I) was dissociated in accordance with the well known method (Kahn, R., Low J., Chem. Ber., 1952, 85, 416). The results obtained from acetylation and isomerization were evaluated by the determinations of $[\alpha]_D$. Presented are curves for the acetylation of I with $(CH_3CO)_2O$ in

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Country : HUNGARY
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Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61021

C_5H_5N at 0, 25, 75° and at boiling point temperature. It is established that the reaction proceeds as follows: I ⟶ O-acetyl-I (II) ⟶ O, N-diacetyl-I (III). In the acetylation of I with ketones, the yield is 65%, the reaction scheme is I ⟶ N-acetyl-I (IV) ⟶ III. Starting with I, in accordance with the usual scheme, acetate of $\Delta^{5,16}$-pregnadyenole -3 β -one-20 (V) is obtained with the 42% yield, in the acetylation of I with a ketone the yield is 60%. From III 68% yield of V is derived; from IV the yield of V is 20%, due to the partial acetylation of the free OH-group located at C(3) during the isomeriza-

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Country : HUNGARY
Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogues.

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61021

tion. The hydration of I with Pd/C in CH_3COOH leads to the formation of solasodanol, the splitting of which results in the decomposition product similar to that of tomatidine (VI)-acetate of Δ^{16}-allopregnenol -3 β -one-20 (VII), yield 20%. The above serves as a proof of similarity of the rings A, B, C, D in I and VI (aside of the double bond Δ^5). To 4 ml $(CH_3CO)_2O$ at 0° were added 1 gr I and 14 ml of absolute C_5H_5N. After 24 hours at 0° isolated were 0.6 gr II of 189-191° melting point (from CH_3OH), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ of ___ 114° (with 2; chloroform). 5 gr I, 70 ml of

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