

VALYASHKO, M.G.; U BI-KHAO [Wu Pi-hao]

Bromine-chlorine ratios in the halites of the Starobin deposit as
a criterion of the cyclonic development of salt-forming basins.

Lit. i pol. iskop. no.6:57-64 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.

VALYASHKO, M.G.; POLIVANOVA, A.I.; ZHEREBTSOVA, I.K.; METTIKH, B.I.;
VLASOVA, N.K.; NIKOLAYEV, A.V., *otv. red.*; STOLYAROV, A.G.,
red.

[Geochemistry and genesis of brines of the Irkutsk amphitheater] Geokhimiia i genezis rassolov Irkutskogo amfi-teatra. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 158 p. (MIRA 19:1)

VALYASHKO, M.G.; VLASOVA, N.K.

Ways of formation of calcium chloride brines. *Geokhimiia* no.1:43-
55 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra geokhimi i geologicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

VALYASHKO, M.G.; POLIVANOVA, A.I.; ZHEREBTSOVA, I.K.

Jet gravitation movement and its role in the formation and
distribution of natural waters. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.4:Geol. 20
no.5:9-30 S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

PA 9/49T19

VALYASHKO, N. N.

USSR/Chemistry - Aldehydes
Chemistry - Absorption Spectra

Jun 48

"Spectrographic Studies of 5-Brom- and 3,5-Dibrom-
salicylic Aldehydes," N. A. Valyashko, N. N.
Valyashko, Lab of Org Chem, Khar'kov Chem-Tech
Inst imeni S. M. Kirov, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII (LXXX), No 6
p.1113

Synthesized 5-bromsalicylic aldehyde (I) and 3,5-
dibromsalicylic aldehyde (II). Investigated ab-
sorption spectra of I in alcohol and II in alcohol,
chloroform and petroleum ether. Submitted
25 Jun 1947.

9/49T19

6

Absorption spectra and structure of benzene derivatives
XVIII 3,4-Dihydroxyacetophenone and its methyl ethers

3,4-Dihydroxyacetophenone (I): 2290 (40,000), 2740 (20,000), 3100 (11,000), 2740 (16,000), 3310 (10,000); 3,4-dimethoxyacetophenone (IV): 3000 (12,000), 2730 (15,000), 2200 (20,000). In H₂O: II 3020 (17,000), 2740 (22,000), 2270 (45,000), III 3040 (11,000), 2740 (16,000), 2270 (20,000); IV 3000 (11,000), 2750 (16,000), 2200 (20,000); in hexane: II 2990 (10,000), 2840 (10,000), 2220 (45,000); III 2880 (6000), 2820 (12,500), 2880 (32,000); IV 2980 (6400), 2600 (16,000), 2800 (20,000); in concd. H₂SO₄: II 3500 (100,000), 2350 (100,000); I 3400 (90,000), 2370 (100,000); III 3500 (45,000), 2340 (20,000). The mono-Me derivs. in EtOH-EtONa form salts at the free HO group, and the bands shift accordingly to longer wave lengths; I gives a wide band at 3450 Å, whose intensity rises with concn. of EtONa. The spectra indicate the carbonyl conjugation in 3- and 4-positions with the benzene ring. I appears to have a H bond between the HO groups. The spectra are reproduced *Ibid* 294-264. Ultraviolet absorption spectra in H₂O: I: OH, (CH₃)₂, hexane, hexane, and concd. NaOH, and concd. H₂SO₄ are shown for 2,5-dihydroxyacetophenone V, its 2-methoxy analog 5-methoxyacetophenone VI, and 2,4-dihydroxy-

analog. The spectra indicate individual conjugations of the HO groups with the ring and the carbonyl group. Thus, the energy of conjugation of the 2-OH group is 61.4 or 92 kcal/mole, whereas the energy of conjugation of the 5-OH group is 58.5. The 2,5-dihydroxy derivative possesses a spectrum that is nearly a duplicate of that calculated for the 2,4-OH derivative, but it is more intense. The conjugation of the carbonyl group with the ring and with one of the HO groups is maintained in all media except, for instance, NaOH, in which media the spectrum adds the conjugation effect of 2 ionic O atoms in para position which correspond to bands of hydroquinone, whereas in alcohol the quinone bands are in evidence. H₂O, CH₂Cl₂, and CCl₄ are all solvents in which the spectra are similar. The intensity of the spectrum is a function of the concentration of the compound in the solvent.

RM

VALYASHKO, N.A. [deceased]; VALYASHKO, N.N.

Absorption spectra and structure of benzene derivatives. Part 19.
Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.2:294-304 F '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina.
(Benzene--Spectra)

RAVICH, M.I.; VALEASHKO, V.M.

Solubility of sodium fluoride at elevated temperatures.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.1:204-208 Ju '64. (1964, 10-11)

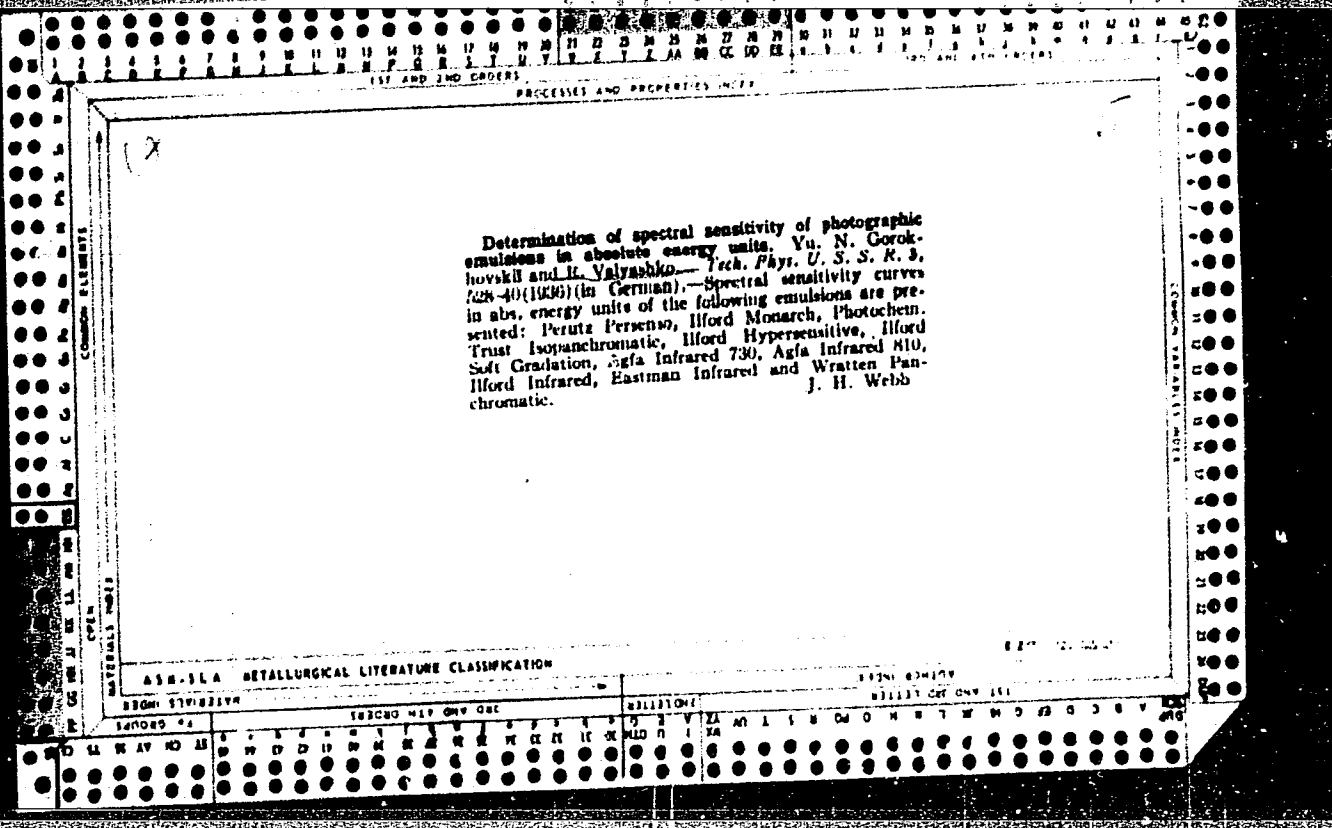
1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova
AN SSSR. Submitted June 10, 1964.

VALYASHKO, V.M.; KOGARKO, L.N.

Inclusions in the apatites of the Khibiny and Lovozero Massifs.
Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.1:202-205 Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.Vernadskogo
AN SSSR. Submitted July 20, 1965.



VALYASHKO, YE. G. Cand. Physicomath, Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Nature of Coloration of Corundum Crystals."
Inst. of Crystallography, Acad. Sci. USSR. 17 Dec. 1947.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Dec. 1947 (Project #17836)

VALYASHKO, Ye.G; GRUM-GRZHIMAYLO, S.V.

Methods for the study of corundum coloring. Trudy Inst.krist.no.8:
111-128 '53. (MLRA 7:5)

(Corundum) (Coloring matter)

YALYASHKO, Ye.G.

Polarizing prisms. Opt. i spektr. 15 no.5:690-697 II '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

ACCESSION NR: APh039661

S/0181/64/006/006/1729/1734

AUTHORS: Bayev, I. A.; Valyashko, Ye. G.

TITLE: A study of the nonuniformity of semiconductor crystals with the help of a scanning light probe

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1729-1734

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, light probe, photo emf, impurity content, resistance, grain boundary, concentration gradient, n germanium, p germanium, n indium stibnite

ABSTRACT: The magnitude of the photo emf in a semiconductor is proportional only to the gradient of the impurity concentration in the illuminated portions and is independent of the specific resistance of the specimen. The previously used emf measuring method based on moving the specimen through a narrow beam of light was improved upon by fixing the specimen and traversing the light beam. The resulting oscilloscope curve was more informative because the entire sample surface was scanned instead of only its selected points. This method has a high sensitivity for detecting semiconductor nonuniformities. Figure 1 on the Enclosure shows the experimental arrangement by which the light from a 200-500 watt incandescent lamp

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: APL4039661

(1) passes through a variable aperture (3) and is reflected from a flat rotating mirror (5) so as to sweep across the specimen (6). For maximum resolution, the aperture width is chosen to give a light beam width \approx to the diffusion length of the material. The mirror revolution rate was experimentally established to give maximum resolution. The oscilloscope displacement from the time base is proportional to the photo emf, while the amplitude of the photo emf is proportional to the gradient of the impurity concentrations. The polarity is determined by the "direction" of the change (for the same impurity an increase and decrease give the opposite polarity). Since the effect is volumetric in nature, only the absolute magnitude of the photo emf is affected by the surface condition. Photographs of oscilloscope screens from the experiments (n-Ge monocrystals grown by the Chokhral'skiy method, sliced parallel and perpendicular to the growth axis, n-InSb at 77K, and p-Ge with bicrystals) are used to discuss the ways in which the various effects are displayed. The technique described is useful for discovering p-n transitions, grain boundaries, and defects in monocrystals. The p-n transitions give photo emf of tens of volts, and the grain boundaries show up as sharp maxima of opposite polarity. By standardisation and calibration of instruments the absolute magnitude of the concentration gradient may be measured. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: APL039661

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

SUBMITTED: 02Jan64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 006

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: APL039661

ENCLOSURE: 01

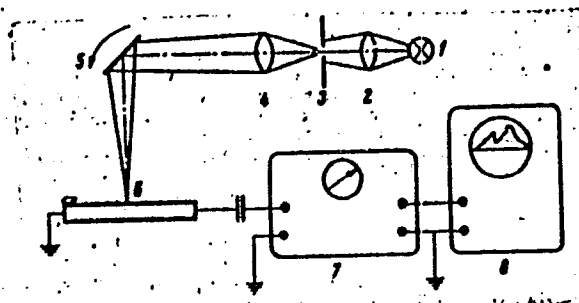


Fig. 1. Principal scheme of arrangement: 1- light source; 2- condenser; 3- aperture; 4- objective; 5- rotating mirror; 6- specimen; 7- broad band amplifier; 8- oscilloscope.

Card 4/4

L 4417-66 EFT(1)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(c) IJP(c) GC/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5022690

UR/0181/65/007/009/2585/2593

AUTHOR: Bayev, I. A.; Valyashko, Ye. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the distribution of the inhomogeneities in semiconductor crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 2585-2593

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor crystal, semiconductor research, crystal imperfection, photo conductivity, photo emf

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors (FTT v. 7, 1729, 1964), in which a method is described for determining the distribution of inhomogeneities by measuring the volume-gradient photo emf produced in the semiconductor when its surface is illuminated by a traveling light spot. In the present article the authors describe a method of quantitatively calculating and experimentally determining the inhomogeneity content by measuring the gradient of the resistivity and the lifetime of the excess carriers. The formulas for the quantitative calculations are derived briefly, using the theory of V. Ye. Lashkarev and V. A. Romanov (Tr. Inst. fiz. UArSSR v. 7, 50, 1956, and J. Tauc, Czechosl. Jour. Phys. v. 5, 178, 1955). The experimental setup is shown in Fig. 1 of the Card 1/4

L 4417-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022690

Enclosure. The measurements were made on n-Ge single crystals grown by the Czochralski method with impurity concentration $2.2 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. When the investigated sample is illuminated by the traveling light spot, the oscillographic curves give the distribution of the inhomogeneities over the entire volume of the crystals simultaneously. The volume-gradient photo-emf curves give the distribution of the electrically active impurities, while the photoconductivity curves yield the lifetimes of the minority carriers. The resistivity gradient is determined from the amplitudes of the photoconductivity and volume-gradient photo-emf curves. The dependence of the lifetime on the concentration of the electrically active impurities is determined from the character of the photo emf distribution curves. The experimental results show that theory does not take into account some of the factors such as the internal fields produced when the electrically active impurities are unevenly distributed, and must therefore be treated with caution. The results show also that even when the electrically active impurities have a highly uneven concentration, the minority carrier lifetime may still be constant. An advantage of the method is higher sensitivity and shorter measurement time as compared with methods based on the measurements of the conductivity along the crystal. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 9 formulas, and 1 table. (02)

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

Card 2/4

94.25

L 4417-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022690

SUBMITTED: 19Aug64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 005

ATD PRESS: 4/26

Card 3/4

L 4417-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022690

ENCLOSURE: 01

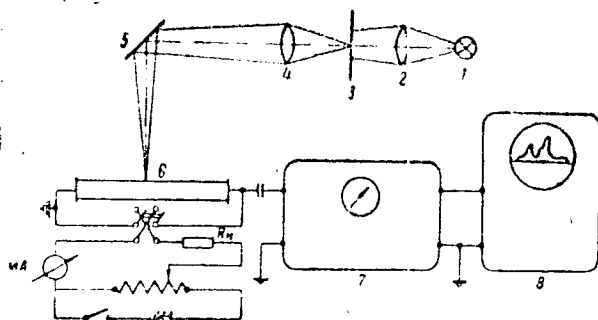


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the measuring setup

- 1 - Incandescent lamp; 2 - condenser; 3 - slit; 4 - objective;
- 5 - rotating flat mirror; 6 - sample; 7 - broadband amplifier;
- 8 - oscilloscope.

Card 4/4

VALYAVKIN, P.M., inzh.; KAMNEV, P.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent, red.;
GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn.red.

[Improving the technical and economic indexes of a forging shop;
practices of the I.V.Stalin Metal Plant in Leningrad] Uluchshenie
tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh pokazatelei kuznechnogo tsekha; iz opyta
Leningradskogo Metallicheskogo zavoda imeni I.V.Stalina. Leningrad,
1955. 13 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy.
Informatsionno-tekhnicheskii listok, no.92(780)) (MIRA 10:12)
(Forging)

S/182/60/000/007/004/016
A162/A029

AUTHOR: Valyavkin, F.M.

TITLE: Forging Heat-Resistant Steel Ingots

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 7, pp. 8 - 13

TEXT: Detailed information is given on trouble experienced at one (not named) plant in forging heat-resistant X23M18 (Kh23N18) steel ingots into round billets and the causes of defects which were considered previously (Refs. 1 - 5) and a new forging process technology developed in experiments. Cast ingots weighing 2.7 tons (Fig. 1) were used in the experiments. This new technological process which does away with cracking of metal in forging consists of the following steps: ingots weighing 2.5 tons are heated up to 800°C at a rate of 75 - 80°C/hour and as speedily as possible (100 - 120°C/hour) from 800°C to 1,180 - 1,200°C. The temperature of 800°C is not sustained for several hours, as it is indicated at some plants for ЭИ 417 (EI417) austenitic steels. The correct fuller shape proved to be of the rhomboid cut (Fig. 5) with a 97° angle and concave flanks with a 7 mm radius (for 500x500 mm initial ingot and 375 mm final forging diameter). This fuller shape encompasses a considerable portion of the billet surface pre-
Card 1/3

Forging Heat-Resistant Steel Ingots

S/182/60/000/007/004/016
A162/A029

venting radial metal flow and reducing stresses on the surface. Forging was carried out by a slight compression of 40 mm in one pass on edges along the full length of the ingot, then swiveling the ingot 45° and forging again along the entire length without swiveling, then swiveling 180° and forging in the same way, then again forging along the edges etc., at such a rate that compression of every portion along the ingot was repeated approximately at 1-minute intervals. Metal temperature of the first heating was limited to 940°C. In the subsequent passes the heating temperature range was increased to 1,080 - 900°C and compression per pass to 80 - 100 mm with intermediate reheats up to 1,170 - 1,180°C to obtain the greatest possible recrystallization of the deformed metal. Finishing (forging to final billet diameter, trimming, straightening) was carried out on another press with more fully cut-out bottom and a fuller flat top or on the same press with replaced fillers. This new technology reduced the waste by 8 times. It has been accepted for use in the plant forging shop. P.I. Lapshin, Ye.I. Astrov, E.R. Bainova, Z.N. Nekrasova and others participated in the development of the new technology. There are 6 figures and 5 Soviet references.

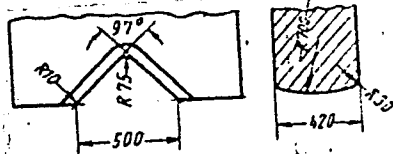
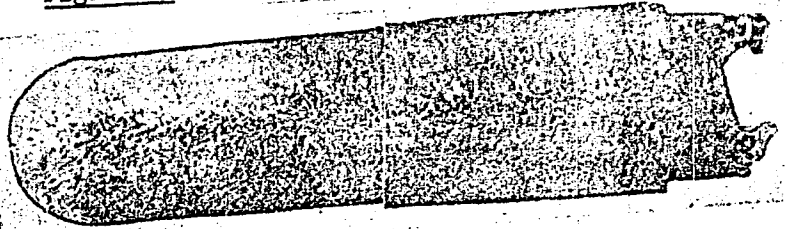
Card 2/3

Forging Heat-Resistant Steel Ingots

S/182/60/000/007/004/016
A162/A029

Figure 1:

Figure 5:



Macrostructure of Ingot of Kh23N18 Steel.

Cut Angular Blocks With
Cylindrical Operation
Surfaces

S/182/62/000/005/003/007
D038/D113

AUTHOR: Valyavkin, F.M.

TITLE: The effect of the forging reduction ratio on the structure and mechanical properties of austenitic Cr-Ni steel

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 5, 1962, 10-13

TEXT: The results of an investigation on (1) the metal produced by centrifugal casting before and after hot plastic deformation, and (2) the structure and mechanical properties of X23H18 (Kh23N18) steel ingot and the changes in these properties due to the rate of single deformation are given. Conclusions: (1) High mechanical properties are obtained by welding up minute cracks and pores, large pipes and spiderlike cracks located in the ingot center at a high deformation rate (2-2.2); (2) the minimum permissible forging reduction ratio for Kh23N18 steel ingots weighing 2-2.5 t should be 2; (3) the presence of dendritic formation and absence of cracks, porosity and other inner defects in the microstructure of a forging does not always deteriorate the mechanical properties of the metal. There are 7 figures and 3 tables.

Card 1/1

VALYAVKIN, F.M.

Effect of the forging reduction ratio on the structure and mechanical properties of austenitic chromium-nickel steel. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. (MIRA 16:5)
4 no.5:10-13 My '62.
(Chromium-nickel steel--Metallography) (Forging)

casting: consumption of metal per metric ton of ingot produced

L 5413-66 EWA(k)/FBD/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EMP(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) SCTE/IJP(c) WG
ACCESSION NR: AP5025090 UR/0368/65/003/003/0234/0237
621.375.9 : 535.89

AUTHOR: Boyko, B. B.⁴⁴; Petrov, N. S.⁴⁴; Valyavko, V. V.⁴⁴; Vashkevich, I. M.⁴⁴ 70
64
6

TITLE: Plane parallel plates as laser reflectors 25,44

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 3, no. 3, 1965, 234-237

TOPIC TAGS: laser, ruby laser, resonator, geometric optics, laser pumping, reflection coefficient

ABSTRACT: The assumption that near-maximum reflection coefficients occur in experiments with laser reflection systems is directly verified. A simple method is used: reflectors with well-known reflection coefficients are replaced by the test plates and the operation of the laser in the first configuration is compared with that in the second. The ruby crystal used was a rod 120 mm long and 12 mm in diameter and had matte lateral surfaces. An IFP-2000 lamp was used for excitation. According to the experimental methodology, one reflector was used, consisting of a multilayer dielectric mirror having a reflection coefficient very close to unity. In this case the reflection at the other end is determined purely by the Fresnel

Card 1/2

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L 5413-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025090

6

coefficient, which is 0.076 at a wavelength of 6943 Å. Next, two identical plane parallel reflectors were selected such that the same threshold pumping energy was required. These quartz plates, were 10 mm thick, flat to within 0.1 Å, parallel to within 1.5" and formed a configuration equivalent to one with a single ideal mirror with respect to the threshold pumping energy. In all of the numerous experiments, both with a single mirror and with the plates, generation occurred at a threshold energy of 2070 joules and was absent at 2010 joules; losses were therefore assumed to be identical. It is shown, in approximation, that the calculated reflection of 27.6% is close to the maximum of 33.2%, and closer approach to absolute maximum can be achieved with thicker plates. Tests were also made with glass plates, the outer surfaces (away from the ruby) of which were spoiled by a special coating. The threshold pumping energy was only 3% greater than for the previous case. Here too the reflection coefficient was very close to maximum. Uncoated plane-parallel glass plates, it is found, can provide reflectivity of 30 to 50% in lasers. Among other advantages, such plates are stable and reliable and provide laser tuning capabilities. The authors acknowledge discussions with B. A. Cotskiy, A. M. Goncharenko and F. I. Fedorov. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [14] 24

ASSOCIATION: none
 SUBMITTED: 25Dec64
 NO REF SOV: 003
 Card 2/2

44
 ENCL: 00
 OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: ECGP
 ATD PRESS: 434

VALYAVKO, V.V.

Using semiconductor devices in electronic calculating machines.

Trudy Inst.fiz.i mat.AN BSSR no.3:85-99 '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Transistors) (Electronic calculating machines)

ACC NR: AF7004142

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/67/022/001/0119/0122

AUTHOR: Boyko, B. B.; Petrov, N. S.; Valyavko, V. V.; Yashkevich, I. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Prism reflectors to reduce laser beam divergence

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 22, no. 1, 1967, 119-122

TOPIC TAGS: laser beam, beam focusing, solid state laser, laser output, optic prism, light reflection

ABSTRACT: The discussed prism reflectors make use of total internal reflection near the limiting angle. The advantages claimed over right-angle total internal reflection prisms are that their efficiency does not depend on the cavity length and that they produce less noise, luminescence, or various parasitic modes. Tests made by the authors have shown a rhomboidal prism with acute angle equal to the limiting angle to be the most effective with respect to reducing beam divergence. These prisms were also compared in the experiments with the prisms described by J. A. Giordmaine and W. Kaiser (J. Appl. Phys. v. 35, 3446, 1964) (both types of prism were made of fused quartz). The rhomboidal prism with limiting angle $43^{\circ}24'10'' \pm 02''$ proved most effective for a ruby laser (120 x 12 mm with ground lateral surface) operating at about 3 times the threshold. The generation of inclined rays rather than those of the desired beam is suppressed in such prisms by the strong dependence

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.375.9:535

ACC NR: AP7004142

of the reflection coefficient on the incidence angle of the beam. Replacement of the ordinary cavity mirrors with rhomboidal prisms in mutually crossed position reduced the beam diameter by about one-half, whereas a right prism produced practically no reduction in the beam diameter. Although the use of the rhomboidal prisms caused some reduction in the absolute value of the generated energy, the energy density increased by approximately 3 times. It is concluded that the use of rhomboidal prisms to decrease the angular divergence can be used in various solid-state lasers. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

[02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003
ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 2/2

VALYAVKO, Vasil'y Vasil'yevich; KURTO, Ye., red.; VARENIKOVA, V.,
tekhn. red.

[Cybernetics serves mankind] Kibernetika sluzhit cheloveku.
Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red. detskoi i iunosheskoi lit-ry,
1963. 126 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Automatic control) (Cybernetics)

L 06302-67 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v) IJP(c) CG/BB/CD

ACC NR: AT6015368

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0148/0152

AUTHOR: Samuylova, V. N.; Valyavko, V. V.; Samuylov, N. N.

53
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: High speed semiconductor decoder 160

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki, Vychislitel'naya tekhnika (Computer engineering). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 148-152

TOPIC TAGS: digital decoder, digital computer, computer circuit, computer control system, computer technology, transistorized circuit

ABSTRACT: A method for improving the speed of decoders in computer control units by means of substituting switching transistors for decoupling resistors is proposed. The speed of arithmetic and logic operations in a computer depends on the operational speed of the decoders. The response of a diode matrix is determined by the time constants of the circuits, primarily by decoupling resistors in combination with the various circuit capacitances. One way to improve the speed is to reduce the value of the decoupling resistors; this however, is undesirable because of the increase in current and decrease in signal-to-noise ratio. Actually, it is only necessary to lower the decoupling resistance during the transfer of a pulse through the particular terminal. This can be achieved by replacing the decoupling resistors by transistors operating in

14

Card 1/2

L 06902-67

ACC NR: AT6015368

switching mode. The transistors are normally turned off, but at the instant when a word is to be decoded, they are turned on for a brief period, until the decoding is done. The switching pulse is applied between the base and emitter through an RC network. All transistors in a particular section of the matrix are turned on and off simultaneously. The application of this technique produced a response improvement by a factor of 70, while preserving the 12:1 logic level ratio. A modification of this circuit leads to a further simplification of the decoder. Here, the coupling RC networks in the bases of the switching transistors are replaced by the secondary windings of a single pulse transformer. An improvement of response by a factor of 500 was possible at a sacrifice in signal-to-noise ratio of 2:1. The new switching method makes 5 MHz decoder operation feasible as compared to the 200 KHz for diode matrices using decoupling resistors. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 15Dec65

Card 2/2 *gd*

FLAUMENBAUM, B.L.; VALYAVSKAYA, M.Ye.; KAUSHANSKAYA, L.Z.

Sterilization of canned meat at a temperature of 130° C.
Kons.i ov.prom. 17 no.12:21-22 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.

(Meat, Canned--Sterilization)

FLEUMENBAUM, B.L.; VALYAVSKAYA, M.Ye.; KAUSHANSKAYA, L.Z.; YURCHENKO, S.I.

Application of the mathematical analysis in the development of
new systems of canned food sterilization. Kon.i ov.prom. 17
no.11:14-18 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.

(Food, Canned--Sterilization)

FLAUMENBAUM, B.L.; VALYAVSKAYA, M.Ye.; SLOBODSKAYA, D.I.

Elaboration of high temperature systems for sterilizing canned fish
in butter and tomato sauce. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn.
no.5:66-70 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti. Kafedra tekhnologii konservirovaniya.
(Fish, Canned--Sterilization)

FLAUMENBAUM, B.L.; VALYAVSKAYA, M.Ye.; KAUSHANSKAYA, L.Z.; TERLETSKAYA, L.A.;
PISACHENKO, A.I.

Degree of irregularity in the thermal processing of canned food
during sterilization. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.2:
87-92 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti, kafedra tekhnologii konservirovaniya.

ACC NR: AT6027156

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3214/66/000/003/0103/0112

AUTHOR: . Flaumenbaum, B. L. (Docent); Chervyakova, K. I. (Candidate of biological sciences); Nguyen Van N'yt (Aspirant); Valyavskaya, M. Ye. (Engineer); Kaushanskaya, L. Z. (Engineer); Storozhuk, V. N. (Engineer); Terletsкая, L. A. (Engineer); Faynberg, S. G. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Search for new operating conditions in sterilization of canned goods for projected continuously operative equipment

SOURCE: Ukraine. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya. Pishchevaya promyshlennost', no. 3, 1966, 103-112

TOPIC TAGS: food technology, food preservation, food sterilization, applied mathematics, food product machinery, processed plant product

ABSTRACT: New operative conditions for sterilizing tomato juice in an Odessa factory were worked out at the Odessa Technological Institute for the Food and Refrigeration Industry, based on a continuous operation (see Figure 1) with successive heating and cooling of 0.5 and 0.2 liter bottles filled with juice at 80-85 C and immersed in water of various temperatures. The sterilization temperatures tested were 100, 95, and 92 C. Temperatures in the bottle center were measured with a thermocouple. The

Card 1/3

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ACC NR: AT6027156

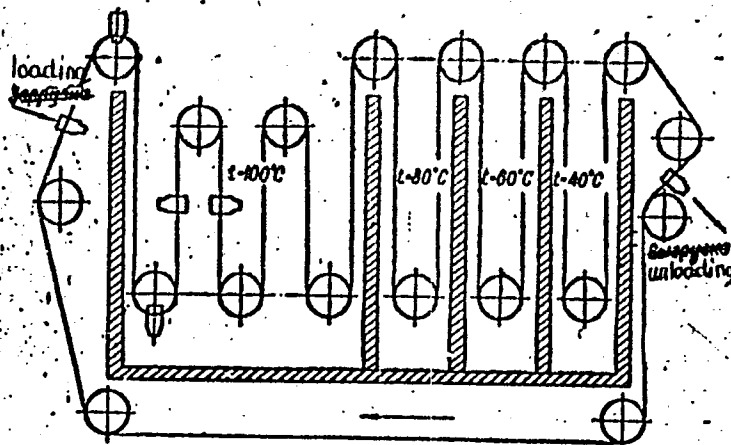


Figure 1. Schematic representation of continuous sterilization

data were mathematically processed according to Flaumenbaum, B. L. (Pishchevaya tekhnologiya, 3, 1959). Earlier studies on survival of microorganisms in tomato juice were also considered. The formulas arrived at were experimentally tested. The general formula applied was

$$A = \psi (K_{A_1} + K_{A_2} + K_{A_3} + \dots + K_{A_n})$$

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AT6027156

where A is the sterilizing effect, T_p is the time interval during which temperature in the bottle center is recorded, K_A is the peroxidizing coefficient. The value of A was found a reliable indicator for sterilization, preferable to that of the "heat number". Earlier tests had determined 25 min for 90 C or 15-20 min for 95 C. New tests found that the same A effect could be obtained 16% faster at 100 C for the 0.5 liter bottle and 10% faster for the 0.2 bottle at the same temperature. For the other temperatures, sterilization time figures were comparable to or higher than the older ones. Microbiologic tests of the sterilization formulas with juice infected with *Penicillium glaucum*, *Aspergillus niger*, yeasts and *Bac. mesentericus ruber*, then sterilized according to formula and kept at room temperature for 3 months or at higher temperatures for 5-8 days, gave satisfactory results. The formulas worked out are given for 100, 95 and 92 C and for the 2 sizes of bottles. Thus for 0.2 liter bottles the formula is 0-30-5-5-5/100 C, where the first figure indicates that the sterilization process proper is starting, the second gives the sterilization period, and the third, fourth and fifth give stepwise cooling in water baths of 80, 60 and 40 C. It was concluded that the formulas found had been proved reliable in microbiological tests. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 06, ¹³ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

CHAN DAN KHOA [Ch'ang Tang Houe], inzh.; FRANGULYAN, V.I.; VALYAVSKIY, Yu.P.

Power engineering in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Elek. sta.
32 no.12:56-59 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya National'nogo Sobraniya Demokraticheskoy
Respubliki V'yetnam (for Chan Dan-khoa).
(Vietnam, North--Electric power)

VALYAVSKIY, Yu.V.

Compensatory function of the cholinergic formations of the vegetative nervous system. Trudy 1-go MMI 11:62-68 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. Yu.V.Valyavskiy)
Varshavskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Pol'sha.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUTONOMIC)

VALYAYEV, B.G.; PETROV, A.A.

Testing the desalting process of Radayevskaya heavy crude. Trudy
Giprovostoknefti no.4:111-136 '61. (MIRA 16:8)
(Kuybyshev Province--Petroleum desalting)

KROPOTKIN, P.N.; VALYAYEV, B.M.

Nature of abnormally high reservoir pressure in oil and gas fields. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 30 no.11:29-46 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted August 11, 1964.

VALYAYEV, G.S.

137-58-3-5452

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 137 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Valyayev, G.S., Al'gin, V.B.

TITLE: Local Ventilation Suction Draws off Gases Created During Welding (Mestnyy ventilyatsionnyy otsos gazov vo vremya svarki izdeliy v konduktorakh)

PERIODICAL: Vest. tekhn. inform. Tsentr. byuro tekhn. inform. trakt. i s.-kh. mashinostr., 1957, Nr 6, pp 51-52

ABSTRACT: The ventilation design section of the "Rostsel'mash" plant in conjunction with the design staff of the VNIITM have designed a special welding stand (WS), which, utilizing a hollow shaft, removes gases by suction from the vicinity of a welding operation. The hollow shaft is connected with the upper end of an air duct through a joint linkage (permitting 360° of movement for the conductor). The lower end of the air duct connects telescopically, through a stuffing box, to an air duct leading to a fan (F). Gases liberated during welding operations are drawn off regardless of the position of the WS. One model TsP-7 Nr 8 F with a capacity of 14,000 m³/hr can simultaneously serve two WS's. The F is driven by a model A72/4 motor with a

Card 1/2

137-58-3-5452

Local Ventilation Suction Draws off (Cont.)

usable power rating of 28 kw at 1250 r.p.m. This ventilation system was installed to operate in conjunction with six WS's employed in the welding of thresher frames of RSM-8 combines and resulted in more sanitary working conditions for the welders and other workers in the vicinity.

V.P.

Card 2/2

1. VALYAYEV, I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Creameries
7. Factory began to work well, Mol. prom., 13, No. 10, 1952.

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

BUKLER, Veniamin Osherovich; VALYAYEV, Ivan Nikitich[deceased];
RABINOVICH, Yuriy Izrailevich; ANGELEVICH, N.E., red.;
ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Installation of radio equipment]Montazh radioapparatury.
Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 341 p.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Radio)

GAKEL', R.A.; VALYAYEV, R.M.; CHURBANOV, G.V., red.; AKSENOVA, I.I.,
red.; KHAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[P-132-Sh spinning machine] Priadil'naia mashina P-132-Sh.
Pod red. G.V.Churbanova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 102 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Spinning machinery)

SKLIZKOV, V.G.; VALYAYEV, R.M.

Separators on P-132-Sh machines. Tekst.prom. 19 no.8:69-70
Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Spinning machinery)

TRET'YAKOV, F.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KARAN, A.B., inzhener;
VALYNYEV, S.N., inzhener.

Thin sheet-steel welding technique using a carbon dioxide medium.
Svar.preizv.no.5:20-22 My '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Sheet steel--Welding) (Carbon dioxide) (Protective atmospheres)

VALYAYEV, S. S.

38067

VALYAYEV, S. S., SAPOV, P. M., AND SHAPIRO, A. A.

Zavarka defektov chugunnykh detaley stal'nyimi elektrodami so spetsial'noy.
Sel'khoz mashina 1949, No. 12, S. 23-24

VALYAYEV, V.N.

Natural regeneration under the canopy of spruce forests in
Mezen' District. Nauch. trudy LTA no.99:53-60 '62.
(MIRA 17:1)

VALYAYEV, Yu.V.

Double expander. Sakh.prom. 30 no.4:54-55 Ap '54. (MLRA 9:8)
(Metalworking machinery) (Vacuum apparatus--Repairing)

VALYAYEV, Yu. V.

Kettle for glue cooking. Sakh. prom. 36 no.10:35-36 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Krasnopresnenskiy sakharo-rafinadnyy zavod im. Mantulina.

(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Adhesives)

TRUBCHANNIKOV, M.M.; VALYAYEVA, K.N.

Legal regulation of nurses vacations. Med. sestra 22 no.6:
57-61 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(VACATIONS, EMPLOYEE) (NURSES AND NURSING)

VALYAYEVA, K.N.; TRUBCHANNIKOV, M.M., jurist

New standards for the issuance of work clothes, sanitary
hygienic dresses and shoes to medical workers. Fel'd. i
akush. 28 no 3:12-14 Mr'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Starshiy inshener po tekhnike bezopasnosti Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Valyayeva)
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL—COSTUME)

VALYAYEVA, M. Z.

137-58-4-6403

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 10 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Valyayeva, M. Z.

TITLE: Separation of Copper-Lead Concentrates at Dressing Plants
(Razdeleniye medno-svintsovykh kontsentratov na obogatitel'nykh
fabrikhakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tsvetn. met., 1956, Nr 1, pp 9-16

ABSTRACT: A new cyanide-plus-potassium bichromate process, developed at the VNIITsvetMet laboratory, for separating the Pb-sulfide products of flotation plants, is described. In many cases, this process yields better separation results than the methods in current general use. The method consists of the following operations: depression of the Cu and Zn minerals by cyanide, flotation of the Pb minerals, activation of the Cu minerals by potassium bichromate and flotation, activation of the Zn minerals by copper sulfate, depression of the pyrite by lime, and flotation of the Zn minerals (in the case of products containing much Zn)

A. Sh.

Card 1/1 1. Ores--Processes 2. Lead--Separation 3. Copper--Separation
4. Flotation--Applications

VALYAYEVA, M.Z.

New flowsheet for the dressing of the Zolotukha deposit ores.
TSvet. met. 33 no.8:9-14 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut TSvetmet.
(Altai Mountains--Nonferrous metals)
(Flotation)

VALYAYEVA, Z. F.

KONDRAT'YEV, G. G.; VALYAYEVA, Z. F.

Decoction from eucalyptus leaves for treating skin diseases. Vest. ven
i dern. no. 5:53 S-0 '55. (MIRA 9:1)

(SKIN-DISEASES)
(EUCALYPTUS)

NIKOLAYEVSKIY, P., general-mayor inzh. voysk; SUSHCHEVSKIY, V., podpolkovnik;
VALYAVKIN, A., mayor; MALYUGIN, S., podpolkovnik

The building of bridges; underwater bridges. Voen.-inzh. zhur.
102 no.5:26-32 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Military bridges)

KOVALKOVITS, Dr Istwan, and VALYI, Dr Sandor, Hospital of the Heves Megye Council, Department of Traumatology (Heves Megyei Tanacs Korhaza, Balasetsebeszeti Osztaly), Eger.

"Urological Injuries of Patients Brought to the Traumatological Division During the Last Ten Years"

Budapest, Magyar Sebeszet, Vol 19, No 3, Jun 66; pp 196-199.

Abstract: Urological injuries treated in the traumatological division of the hospital are described. Bladder- and urethral injuries and masked kidney ruptures were treated. In the case of complete urethral injuries good surgical results were obtained in each case without the necessity of opening up the bladder. (13 References, 6 of which Hungarian, rest Western).

1/1

- 65 -

NITSCHKE, Hermine; VALYI, Edith

Chronic sialadenitis in childhood. Sialographic observations.
Acta paediat. Acad. sci. Hung. 5 no.36401-409 '64

1. Department of Oral Surgery, University Medical School,
Budapest.

VALYI, K.

Output and heat requirements of blacksmith furnaces.

p. 49 (Energia es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 1, Apr. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

VALYI, Laszlo

Neutron counter with proportional sensitivity. Laszlo
Valyi (Magyar Tudományos Akad. Központi Fiz. Kutató
 Intézete, Budapest, Hung.). Magyar Tudományos Akad.
Központi Fiz. Kutató Intézetének Közleményei 4, 319-33
 (1960).—The counter described by Hanson and McKibben
 (C.A. 41, 7233c) has been modified so that a series of thin
 paraffin cones was applied instead of the original front panel.
 With this modification, the sensitivity below 1 m.e.v. is also
 proportionate. K. Eitner

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1/1

Distr: 4E3c/4E3d

part

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments. Methods
of Measurement and Research

C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1959, No 218

magnetic field with a rotating one. Also investigated was
the energy distribution of the ion beam. It was found that
the energy scattering depends on the frequency and is in-
dependent of the ion current and of the voltage. 70 to 80%
of the protons are located in the ion beam.

V.I. Lend'yel

Card : 2/2

VÁLYI, L.

Distr: ¹⁹AE3c/AE3d

✓ Neutron counter of uniform sensitivity. László Vályi. *Magyar Fiz. Folyóirat* 5, 405-12 (1957).—V. modified the method of Hanson and McKibben (*C.A.* 41, 7233c) in a way that it became as sensitive to slow neutrons as to neutrons of 1-5 m.e.v.. A tube was filled with gaseous BF₃, 350 mm. Hg pressure. The counter was surrounded with paraffin, which was cone shaped on its front side. The no. of paraffin cones could be varied. Neutrons from the B(n, α) reaction are scattered on these paraffin cones and enter the counter in great no. The no. of paraffin cones were chosen in a way that the sensitivity of the slow neutrons increased without diminishing that of fast neutrons. Five cones gave the most favorable results as shown by calibration with a Ra-Be source. Expts. were also carried out with a Li(d,n) source of a neutron energy of greater than 5 m.e.v.

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R. Ross

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VALYI, László; GOMBOS, Péter; RÓMSZ, József

Examination of long-lived radio-frequency ion source. Rep. Fiz.
kozl. MTA 12 no.6:461-476 '64.

VALYI, Peter

Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation and the development of our
chemical industry. Magyar Nemzet 15 no.7:285-287 J1 '60.

1. Országos Tervhivatal elnökhelyettese, Budapest.

VALYI, Sander, dr.

A case of traumatic chyluria. Orv.hetil. 100 no.48:1735-1736
N '59.

1. Heves megyei Tanács Kórhaza, Eger (igazgató: Osvath Gabor dr.)
Baleseti-sebészeti osztálynak (feorvos: Valyi Sander dr.)
közleménye.

(CHYLE urine)

VALYI, Sandor

HUNGARY

MD

Department of Emergency-surgery, Heves Megye Council
Hospital, Eger (Heves Megyei Tanacs Korhaza Eger,
Baleseti-sebeszeti osztaly)

Budapest, Magyar Traumatologia, Orthopaedia, es
Helyreallito Sebeszet, No 3, Aug 62, pp 222-225.

"A Special Surgical Solution and Unusual Postoperative
Treatment of an Extended, Multiple Injury of Tendons."

VALYI, Sandor, dr.

A successful case of nerve transplantation. Orv. hetil. 103 no.36:
1716-1717 9 8 '62.

1. Heves megyei Tanacs Korhaza, Eger. Baleseti-sebeszeti Osztaly.
(PERIPHERAL NERVES transpl) (HAND innervation)

KÓVÁLKOVITS, Istvan, dr.; VALYI, Sandor, dr.

Bilateral central hip dislocation in electric shock therapy. Orv.
hetil. 103 no.12:562-563 25 Mr '62.

1. Heves megyei Tanács Korház Eger, Baleseti-sebeszeti Osztály.

(HIP fract & disloc)
(SHOCK THERAPY ELECTRIC compl)

VALYI, Sandor, dr.

"Sutureless" suturing of tendons. Orv. hetil. 105 no.26:
1224-1225 28 Je'64

1. Heves megyei Tanacs Koshaza, Eger, Traumatologiai Osztaly
(Forvos: Valyi, Sandor, dr.).

VALYI, ZS.

BOHN PREPARES A WAR OF REVENGE; a book review. p. 510. TERMESZET ES TARSADALOM.
(Társadalom- és Természettudományi Ismeretterjesztő Vallalat) Budapest. Vol. 113,
no. 8, Aug. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956

VALYI NAGY, Jozsef

A Co-60 irradiation unit for laboratory purposes. Koz fiz kozl MTA
7 no. 6:410-416 '59. (EEAI 9:8)

1. Magkemiai Muhely, Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet, Magyar
Tudomanyos Akademia.
(Cobalt) (Radioisotopes)

38458

H/005/62/000/006/002/002
D249/D307

21.4200

AUTHORS: Fodor, Miklós, Poko, Zoltán, Szabo, Elek, and Vályi Nagy, József

TITLE: Application of ion exchange resins in the extraction of uranium. II. Investigating the properties of Mykion PA resins in the recovery of uranium

PERIODICAL: Magyar kémiai folyóirat, no. 6, 1962, 268 - 274

TEXT: Model experiments were carried out on the ageing of 2 types of ion exchange resins. Mykion PA, synthesized at the Műanyagipari Kutató Intézet Research Institute of the plastics Industry), and Amberlite IRA-400 resins were subjected to several hundred cycles of adsorption-washing-elution-washing. Changes of volume, particle size, particle shape, and capacity were studied as functions of the number of cycles. The experiments were made in an apparatus containing four resin beds. Each cycle lasted for 10 minutes, where the two washing operations took up 2 minutes each and the adsorption and elution 3 minutes each, 5 ml of the chloride form of the resin was used, with particles between 0.32 - 0.63 mm. Experiments were Card 1/2 X

Application of ion exchange resins ...

H/005/62/000/006/002/002
D249/D307

made with a synthetic U feed solution and with leaching solutions. The synthetic feed solution contained approximately twice the amount of U needed to saturate the resin since the time of contact between the solution and the resin was not sufficient to achieve saturation. The eluent was 10 % NaCl containing 0.5 % Na_2CO_3 . Amberlite IRA-400 and Mykion PA-V resins showed the best and most consistent mechanical properties. There are 4 figures and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Budapest Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézete, Magkémiai Laboratoriuma II. (Central Research Institute of Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, No. 2. Laboratory of Nuclear Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1961

X

Card 2/2

S/058/62/000/011/001/061
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Matus, Lajos, Kiss, István, Vályi, Nagy József

TITLE: High-sensitivity differential manometer for measuring the isotope effect

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 11, 1962, 18 - 19, abstract 11A204 ("Magyar tud. akad. Közp. fiz. kutató int. közl.", 1962, v. 10, no. 1, 77 - 83, V; XI, Hungarian; summaries in Russian, English)

TEXT: For measuring the isotope effect in vapor tension, a plane membrane differential manometer was designed. The sensitivity of the manometer was 10^{-3} mm Hg. The manometer was calibrated on ice vapor pressure, and its fitness was verified on pressure measurements of heavy water ice vapors.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

VALYI NAGY, Jozsef

Dimensioning of the globe leading of the globe linkage manipulator.
Energia es atom 15. sz. 8:362-367 Ag '62.

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet, Magkemia I. Laboratorium.

FODOR, Miklos; POKO, Zoltan; SZABO, Elek; VALYI NAGY, Jozsef

Use of ion-exchange resins in uranium recovery. II. Investigation of the characteristics of Mykion PA resins in uranium recovery cycles. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.6:268-274 Je '62.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezete
Magkemiai Laboratoriuma II, Budapest.

VALYI, T. 1951

(Pharmacol. Inst., U. of Debrecen)

"Metabolism of Nucleic Acids and Nitrogen in Micrococcus Pyrogenes and the Action of Penicillin."

Acta Physiol. (Budapest), 1951 2/1 suppl (59-60)
No abst. in Exc. Med.)

GA

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

111

Calcium content of the peripheric nerves of the frog. The effect of polarization on the ion exchanges taking place in the nerves. Gyula Méhes, Tilda Vályi Nagy and Lóránd Sokoray. *Magyar Biol. Kutatóintézet Munkái*, 8, 318-25(1935-36). -- The Ca of the ischiadic nerves of frogs shows large individual fluctuations varying from 10 to 47.6 mg.%, but generally ranging about 20-25 mg.%. The symmetrical nerves of the same frog and the proximal and distal parts of the same nerve contained equal amts. of Ca. Thus Ca seems to be homogeneously distributed in the peripheric nerve. Under the influence of a relatively long polarization Ca migrates to both poles but in greatest amt. to the anode. The Ca seems to be present largely in the form of complex compds. possessing neg. charges. 45.9% of the Ca of the nerve diffuses into distal water, the remaining part being nondiffusible.

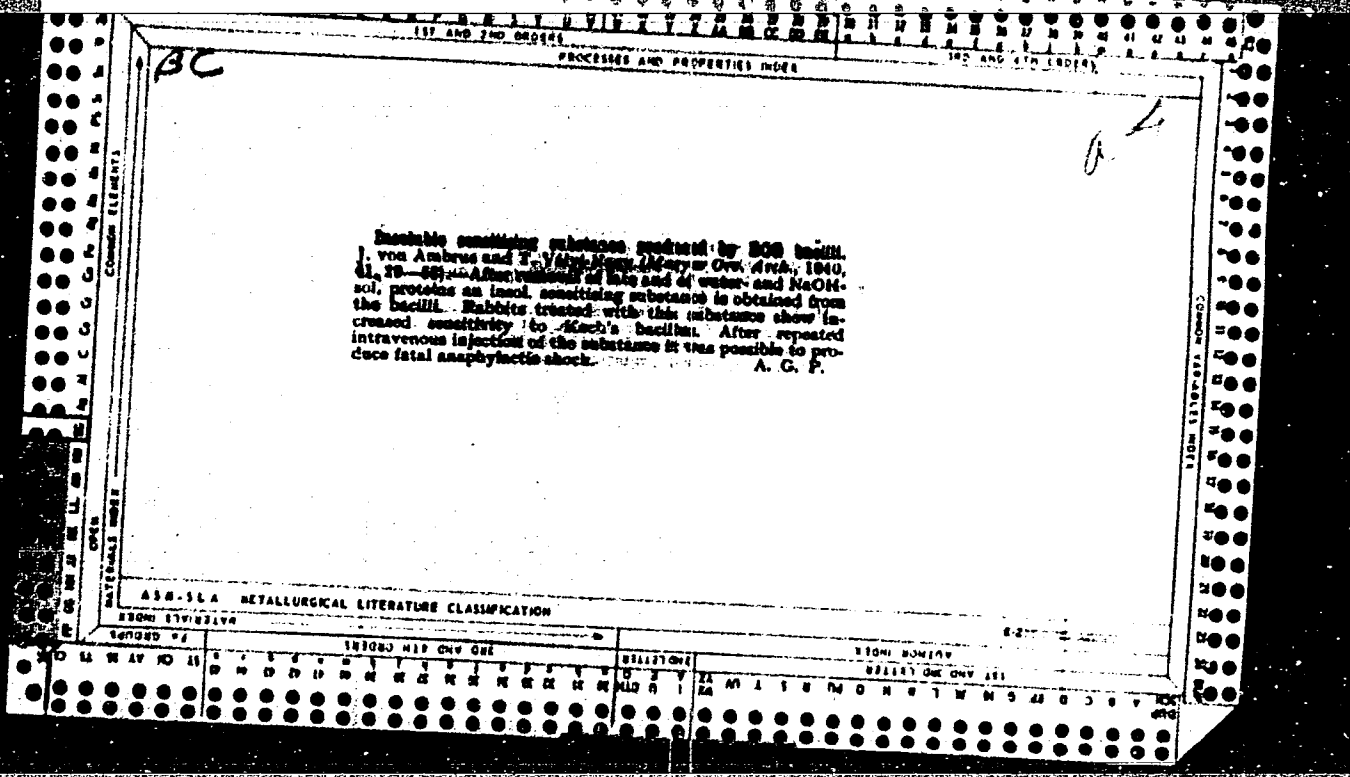
S. S. de Finály

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

111



PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

110

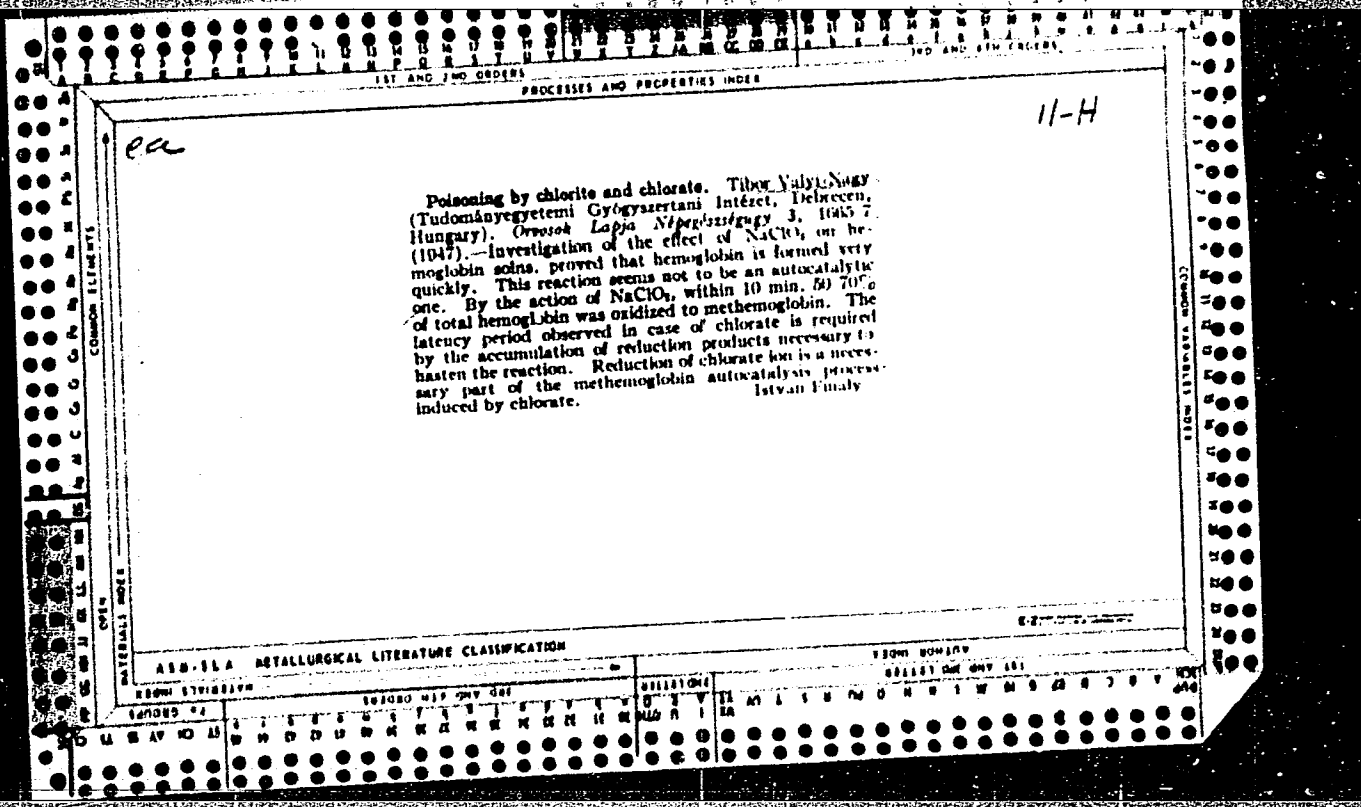
CA

Methylation by plant and animal tissues. II. Further investigations on the mechanism of transmethylation and a contribution on the characteristics of methyltransferase. T. Váry, Nagy (Wiener Inst. med. Chem., Vienna). *E. Vitamin, Hormon, u. Fermentforsch.* 1, 217-27(1947) (in German); cf. C.A. 37, 5437^g.—Muscle paste obtained from 350-400 g. guinea pigs was suspended in phosphate buffer Ringer soln. at pH 7. After incubation at 37° with the desired compd. with adequate O supply, the mixt. was deproteinized and the carbohydrates were removed; the filtrate was brought to 1 N acid with HCl and incubated at 60° (cf. Hahn and Barkan, C.A. 15, 1437). Creatine was then detd. according to the previously described method. The methylation of glycocholine to creatine was greatly promoted by muscle paste. A further increase was obtained when methionine was also added to the mixt. Methionine sulfonide (cf. Toennis and Kolb, C.A. 33, 5359^g) was as active in this respect as methionine; aerobic conditions were no longer necessary when this deriv. was used. Transmethylation from methionine was strongly inhibited by cyanide, slightly by Cu⁺⁺ and Zn⁺⁺; Co⁺⁺, Mn⁺⁺, and Fe⁺⁺ increased enzyme activity. Methylation of glycocholine took place in cell-free exts.; after dialysis, however, Co⁺⁺ had to be added to restore activity. An enzyme system involving this metal was postulated; ascorbic acid was concerned in the formation of the system. The formation of creatine from methionine was divided into 3 phases, the first an oxidation of methionine to the sulfonide and sulfone involving this enzyme system and requiring aerobic conditions, the second a methyl group transfer from this oxidized methionine deriv. to the methyl acceptor glycocholine, under aerobic or anaerobic conditions. The methionine oxidase was specific for the L-isomer. Since transmethylation from choline was not cyanide-sensitive, the mechanism of this reaction was considered to be different from methionine transmethylation. E. H.

E. H.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

Poisoning caused by explosives. Tiber Vályi-Nagy, József Uri, and Sándor Széplaky. *Orvosi Lapja és Népegészségügy* 3, 2003-7 (1947).—Several poisonings occurred in a Hungarian plant where trotyl (chiefly TNT, but contg. also tetranitrotoluene, hexogen, NH₄NO₃, and dinitrobenzene) was handled. Expts. on cats showed that the best protection is by means of gas masks filled with active C, pumke, and chips satd. with linseed oil.

István Finály

24

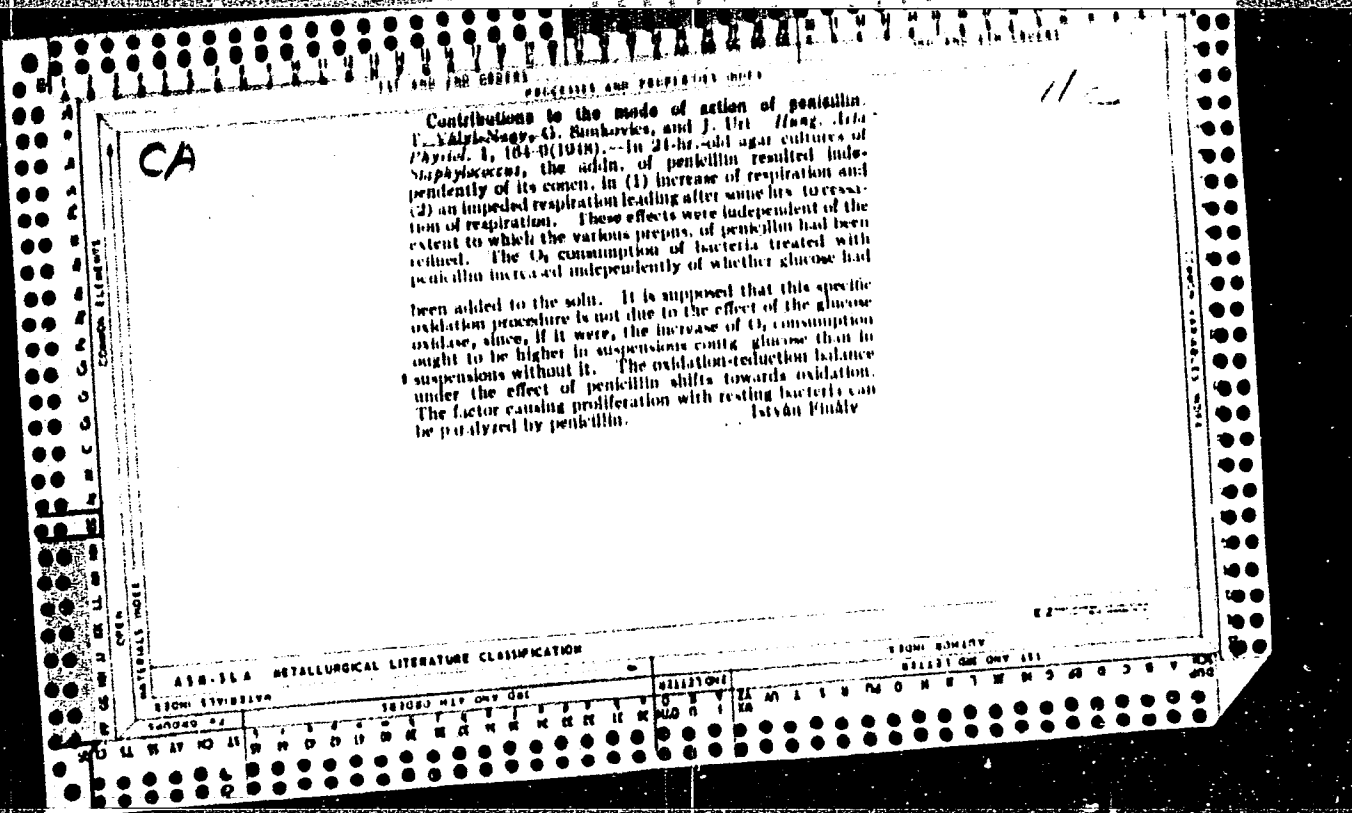
COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASB.31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON INDEX

COMMON INDEX



11-H

ca Preparation and therapeutic value of calcium levulinate. at. Tibor Váhy-Nagy, Imre Szilágyi, and József Ut (Tudományegyetemi Gyógyszerintézet, Debrecen, Hungary). *Orosz Hétlap* 89, 300-4 (1948).--Three kinds of calcium levulinate can be prepd. Crystn. of super-satd. aq. solns. and sepn. of the crystals of the mother liquor with subsequent drying at 60° gave a substance (I) with 2 mol. of water of crystn. and 308.3 mol. wt., formula $C_{11}H_{15}O_5Ca$, with 13.08% Ca content. If Ca levulinate is crystd. out of a mixt. of water and an org. solvent miscible with water and the product is dried after centrifuging under vacuum at room temp. in presence of a water-absorbing substance a similar compd. (II) with mol. wt. 288.4, Ca content 13.90%, and formula $C_{11}H_{15}O_5Ca$ is obtained. It seems to be stable and well adapted for the prepn. of solns. for injection. It is unstable in air and rapidly absorbs moisture until it reaches a compn. identical with that of I. Drying either I or II at 50° under vacuum for 16 hrs. produces anhyd. Ca levulinate (III), m. 85-90°, mol. wt. 270.3, Ca content 14.83%, formula $C_{11}H_{13}O_5Ca$. When heated I seemed to lose the first mol. of water of crystn. much more easily than the second. Expts. on dogs proved that injections of 10-15% solns. of Ca levulinate intramuscularly causes no pain reactions. The Ca level of the blood increases in 30-210 min. by not more than 2.36-3.55 mg. %. Ca gluconate applied under like conditions caused max. increases of 1.25-0.80 mg. %. The increase of blood pressure effected by injections into the vena femoralis of a 10% solu. of Ca levulinate ranged between similar effects caused by 10% solns. of $CaCl_2$ and Ca gluconate. Ca levulinate was also tested on human beings and seemed to be a safe Ca prepn. without any local exciting effects. István Finkly 12 references.

ASS-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RECORD NO. 11

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

CA

Modified orcinol reaction for determining very small quantities of pentoses, nucleosides, nucleotides, and glucuronic acid. Hermann Karl Hatterschew and Egon V. Valyi-Nagy (Landeskrankenhaus, Salzburg, Austria). *Naturforsch.* 4b, 281 7(1949). *d*-Ribose (I) has a higher curve than *L*-(+)-arabinose or *D*-xylose in the photometric detn. of pentoses by a modified Hial procedure (cf. H. and P. Ham, *C.A.* 37, 39249). The E_x values for adenosine and Inosinate are identical, but lie below those found for adenylic acid (III). The values for phosphate (II) and muscle adenylic acid (III). Yeast adenylic acid gives considerably lower E_x values. Aden. of equimol. amts. of phosphate to pentose or adenosine solns. distinctly inhibits the color development. Therefore detn. of free nucleotides and nucleosides in org. exts. requires removal of inorg. phosphates. After heating in a sealed tube at 104°, all 3 pentoses gave identical (with somewhat greater color development) extinction coeffs. At 104° II and III also give the same curves but they are still higher for adenosine and ribose. The deviation from the theoretical value by this new method is only about 10% compared to 60 to 47% by the old methods. According to the method described, the detn. of free and combined glucuronic acid (IV) is possible. The curves of the E_x values for menthol- and pregnamethol-glucuronic acid are identical according to the new method but they lie below that detn. for free IV. I. A. Wolf

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