Television Engineering SOV/1854

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

JP/jmr
7-23-59

Card 5/5

SHEYFIS, Isaak Iosifovich; VARBANSKIY, A.M., otv. red.; VENGRENYUK, L.I., red.; CHURAKOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Improvement of the quality indices of the video channels of television stations] Uluchshenie kachestvennykh pokazatelei videotrakta televizionnykh tsentrov. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 71 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Television)

VARBANSKIY, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; SAMOYLOV, V.F., retsenzent; KRIVOSHEYEV, M.I., red.

[Television technology] Televizionnaia tekhnika. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 543 p. (MIRA 17:6)

VARBIESCU, E.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Catalysts and Sorbents. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 10, 1959, 35513.

Author : Zapan, M., Oprescu, G., and Varbiescu, E.
Inst :
Title : The Production of Cation-Exchange Resins from Wood Shavings (Sulfonated Wood Pulp)

Orig Pub: Celuloza si Hirtie, 6, No 8, 278-288 (1957) (in Rumanian with German, English, French, and Russian summaries)

Abstract: The sulfonation of wood shavings at 150o for 7 hrs gives cation-exchange resins which are suitable for application in water softening installations. The capacity of the resins is about 2.5 me Ca^{2+}/

Card : 1/2

KOMM./Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Catalysts and Sorbents. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 10, 1959, 35513.

gram. -- From a summary by the authors.

Cardq : 2/2

11-28

VARBIRO, B.;SZAVA, I.;KOCH, S.

Goiter endemic in children in Komlon. Gyermekgyogyaszat 4 no.10:314-316 Oct 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Doctor for Varbiro. 2. Komlo Municipal Council Pediatric Dispensary.

VARBIRO,Bela, dr.,; GYIMESINE, Remenyseg, Ilona, dr.

Therapeutic considerations on the epidemic of whooping cough during 1953. Orv. hetil. 96 no.7:186-190 13 Feb 55

1. A Komloi Tanacs Rendelointezete (igazgato Laczhegyi Laszlo dr.) Gyermekgyogyaszatanak (foorvos: Varbiro Bela dr.) koslemenye.
(WHOOPING COUGH, therapy,)

JHABLKO, Bela

VONOCZKY, Jozsef, dr.; VARBIRO, Bela, dr.

Energy requirements for infants with different body structures based on body surface area. Gyermekgyogyaszat 8 no.1-2:52-55 Jan-Feb 57.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajanak (igazgato: dr. Kerpel-Fronius, Odon egyetemi tanar) es a Baranyamegyei Tanacs Rendelointezete, Pecs (igazgato: dr. Linka, Laszlo) Gyermekgyogyaszatanak kozlemenye.
(INFANT NUTRITION
energy requirements, comparison of calculation methods based on body weight & body surface area (Hun))

VARBIRO, Bela, dr.; VONOCZKY, Jozsef, dr.

Simple method for the determination of the energy requirement of infants based on body surface area. Gyermekgyogyaszat 8 no. 1-2:55-59 Jan-Feb 57.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajanak (Igazgato: dr. Kerpel-Fronius, Odon egyetemi tanar) es a Baranyamegyei Tanacs Rendelointezete Pecs (Igazgato: dr. Linka, Laszlo) Gyermekgyogyaszatanak kozlemenye.
(INFANT NUTRITION
energy requirements, simple method for calculation based on body surface area (Hun))

VARBIRO, Bela, dr.

Simple methods for the determination of some data for continuous drop infusions. Orv. hetil. 103 no.48:2287-2289 2 D '62.

1. Pecs Varosi Tanacs, Rendelointezet.
(INFUSIONS, PARENTERAL)

HUNGARY

VARGHA, B., Dr: Ambulant Clinic of the City Council of Pecs (Pecs Mj. Varosi Tanacs, Rendelointezet).

"Mathematical Formula for the Determination of the "Ideal" Weight of the Infant Related to Its Length."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 106, No 2, 13 Jan 63, pp 61-62.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] An empirical formula which allows the simple calculation of the "ideal" weight of the infant related to its length is derived. No references are given.

1/1

VARBIRO, GY

Past and present organization of Lake Varosiliget. p. 36.
MELYEPITESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. (Kozlekedesi Kiado) Budapest. Vol. 6, no. 1, Jan 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956.

VARBIRO, GY.

Past and present organization of Lake Varosliget. p. 39
MELYEPITESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. (Kozlekedesi Kiado) Budapest. Vol 6, no. 1, Jan 1956

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956

VARBIRO, GY.

Water regulation in the valley of the rivulet Rakos near Rakoscsaba.
p. 110.
(Melyepitestudomanyi Szemle, Vol. 7, no. 1/3, Jan./Mar. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

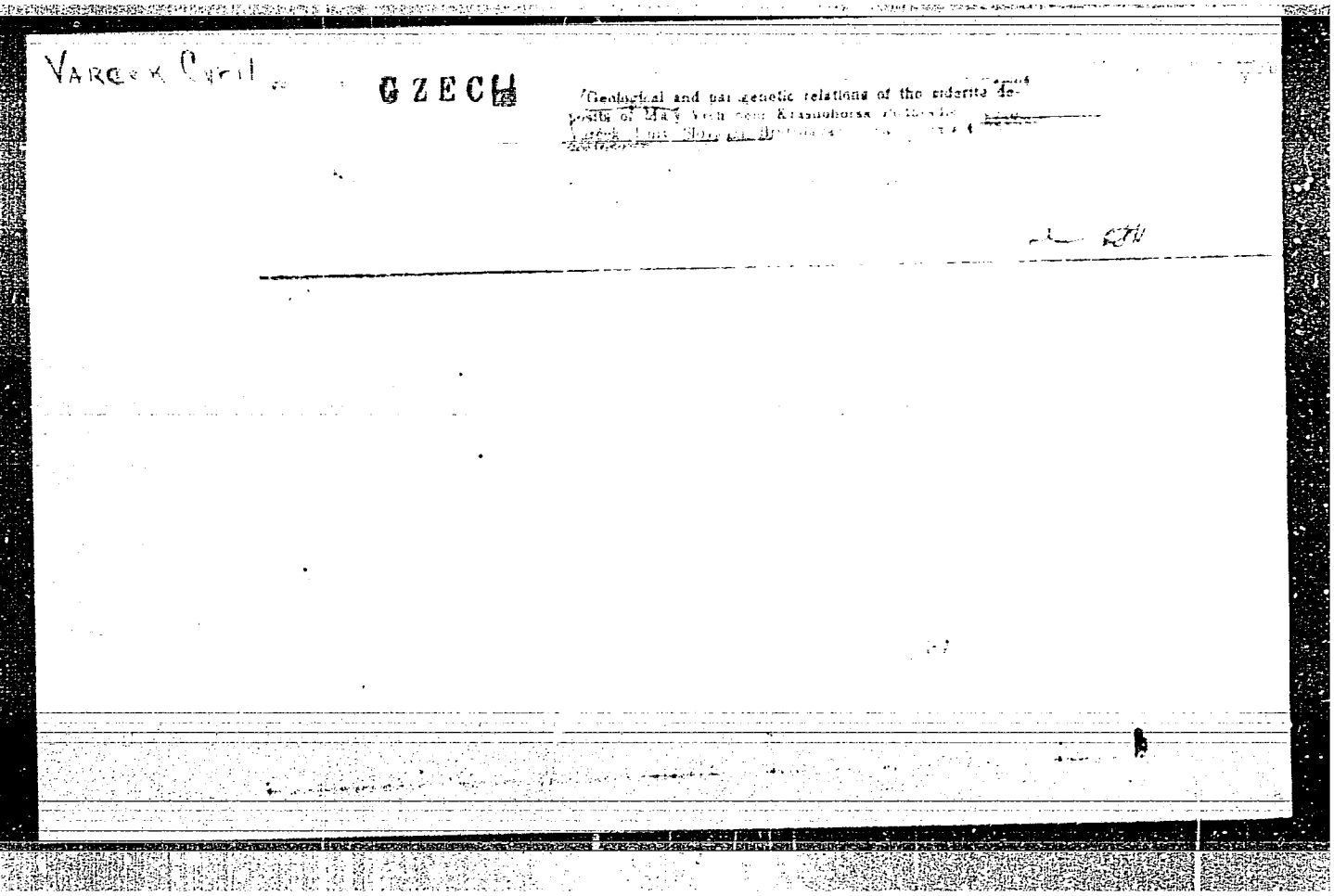
VARBOT, Zh.F., insh.; SHESTAKOV, B.I., insh.

Photoelectron devices for control of street lighting.
Energetik 8 no.2:3-4 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Street lighting)

VARBOT, Zh.F.; SHESTAKOV, B.I.

Circuits for the automatic switching-in of reserves at municipal street lighting transformer points. Prom. energ. 16 no.4:6-8 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Electric power distribution)
(Street lighting)



VARCEK, C.

VARCEK, C. Contribution to the study of metallogenetic conditions in the southern portion of the Spis-Gemer ore mountains p.58.

Vol. 7, no. 1/2, 1956, GEOLOGICKY SBORNIK, BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956.

VANCEK, C.

"Origin and occurance of albite in siderite veins in the environs of Roznava."

GEOLOGICKE PRACE; ZPRAVY, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, No. 4, 1955.

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS INDEX (EEAI), Library of Congress, Vol. 8, No. 8, August, 1959.

Unclassified.

~~CYRIL~~, VARCEK, Cyril

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30383

Author : Varcek Cyril
Inst :
Title : Formation and Occurence of Albite in Siderite Veins in the Vicinity of Roznava.

Orig Pub : Geol. prace Zpravy, 1955, No 4, 86-92

Abst : On the basis of new field observations the author considers that, 1) formation of albite took place not later but prior to that of the main body of siderite, 2) genesis of albite is typically hydrothermal, 3) albite is found not only in the principal Bernardi vein, but also in other veins of the area, and moreover only in those which occur in porphyroids or near them. Thus the inflow of Na to the ore process occured exclusively from the enclosing rocks.

Card 1/1

VARCEK, Cyril

Czechoslovakia/ Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry D.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11517

Author : Varcek Cyril
Title : Study of the Southern Part of Spissko-Gemerski Ore Mountains

Orig Pub : Prispevok k poznaniu metalogenetickych pomerov v juznej casti Spissko-gemerskeho rudohoria.
Geol. sbor., 1956, 7, No 1-2, 58-65 (Slovak; Russian and German summaries.

Abstract : In the district of the town of Rozhnyava occur sedimentary-metamorphic rocks of Cambro-Silurian and Carboniferous Period with bodies of volcanic rocks. Ore veins are encountered here in large number and are divided, by mineralogical composition, in 4 groups: 1) quartzic with sulfides and gold, 2) antimonial, 3) sideritic (quartzic, sulfidic, albitic, magnetitic and baritic) and 4) baritic. It is noted that in porphyroids the veins become albitic due to enrichment of ore-bearing solutions with sodium from the enclosing rocks.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VARCEK, Cyril

-

-

Bratislava, Geologicky Sbornik, No. 2, 1962, pp 173-174

"In Memoriam of Academician Anatoliy Georgiyevich Betechtin"

VARCHAK, I.

Work of the volunteer economic analysis bureaus at the Volga United River Steam-Navigation Enterprise. Rech. transp. 24 no.6:46 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika finansovogo otdela Volzhskogo ob"yedinennogo rechnogo parokhodstva.

L 22462-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/EM
ACC NR: AP6013576 SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/65/031/009/1133/1135

50
49
B

AUTHOR: Karasev, N. A.; Morozov, V. I.; Varchak, N. M.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Radio Electronics and Mining Electromechanics (Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki)

TITLE: Determination of residual stresses with computer calculation of strain gage readings

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 9, 1965, 1133-1135

TOPIC TAGS: computer calculation, stress analysis, strain gage, galvanometer, steel, tensile stress, metal hardening

ABSTRACT: A method is described which allows continuous recording of the changing readings of a galvanometer and from them the establishment of values of residual stresses associated with the change in deformation of specimens under strain. It is shown that use of an "Era" computer substantially increases accuracy of the determination and accelerates processing of experimental data when their distribution is sufficiently dense. The plane stressed state of carbonitrided and shot-peened specimens measuring 75 X 20 X 2.5 mm made of 25KhGM steel was investigated.

The changes of the values of the residual stresses, obtained during etching of carbonitrided and quenched specimens are presented. When the carbonitrided layer is 0.9 mm deep in the surface layer the tensile stresses

Card 1/2

L 22462-66
ACC NR: AP6013576

recorded are on the order of 20 KG/mm^2. With steel-shot hardening the tensile stresses change into compressive stresses; when hardened for 1 minute at a shot velocity of 53.5 m/sec their value rose to 40 KG/mm^2. When the rate was increased to 78.5 m/sec the stresses were increased to 75 KG/mm^2. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 6 formulas, and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20, 13, 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

ANIKIN, M. M. and VARCHAVER, G. S.

Osnovy Fizioterapapii (Fundamental Physiotherapia), 698 p., Medgiz and Moscow, 1950.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry, Gecchemistry. Hydro- D
chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70404.

Author : Varchek
Inst : Not given.
Title : A Study on Paramagnetic Relationship in Gemera Deposits.

Orig Pub: Geol. prace, SAV, 1957, No 46, 107 - 131.

Abstract: On the basis of experimental data and those found in literature as well as data from private communications, the hydrothermal ore deposits and the related Gemera granites were examined. Three regions are described, their common paragenesis character, source of ore formation and the role of the geological environment. The age of the ore formation: middle Trias-lower Miocene.

Card 1/1

82467
S/112/60/000/006/014/032

24.5500

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1960, No. 6, p. 249
4.4812

AUTHORS: Kandyba, V. V., Kutsyna, L. M., Varchenko, A. A.[2], Lupashko, Ye. A.

TITLE: A Device for Measuring the Flame Temperature[2] by the Intensity of Spectral Lines

PERIODICAL: Tr. Komis. po pirometrii pri Vses. n.-i. in-te metrol., 1958, No. 1, pp. 69-76

TEXT: An installation has been developed at KhGIMIP for measuring the temperature of flames, in particular, the flame of a gas turbine engine with a photoelectric photometer having a high threshold sensitivity thus the intensity of the "D" spectral line of sodium can be measured. To obtain a "saturation" that is the black radiation in the spectral range of 0.1-0.2 A at temperatures of ~2,000°K, an addition of sodium to the flame of $\sim 10^{13}$-10^{14} sodium atoms per 1 cm^3 to the flame is sufficient. This addition has practically no influence on the behavior of the flame. A concave longfocal diffraction grating is used in the installation. The mean square error of measuring a temperature of ~2,000°K

Card 1/2

82467
S/112/60/000/006/014/032

A Device for Measuring the Flame Temperature by the Intensity of Spectral Lines

is 1%. The Fabri-Pero (Fabrie-Perau?) standard can serve as a basis for a protable device measuring the temperature of a technical flame with a low background level. The optical circuit of the device consists of a condenser, color filter, lens with a stop, cutting out the central part of the interference pattern which enters the cathode of the photomultiplier of the photometer. A new optical system for measuring the flame temperature using a sodium resonance lamp is also proposed. The lamp has a special extension where sodium is placed. By regulating the temperature of the extension, the intensity of the resonant radiation is controlled. The calibrating curve of the lamp can be built either by using the Plank law or experimentally by the calibrated temperature lamp "IT-3" (LT-3).

M. S. K.

Card 2/2

VARCHENKO, A. I.; AVER'YANOVA, V. N.; SOLOV'YEV, S. L.;

Some Investigations of Seismic Conditions of Tsunami Generation and Improvement of Equipment of Tsunami Warning System.

Report submitted for the 13th General Assembly, IUGG (Oceanography) Berkeley, California, 19-31 Aug 63.

VARCHENKO, Ivan Petrovich.

Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Med Inst imeni Bogomol'ts, Academic degree of Doctor of Med Sci based on his defense, 4 June 1954, in the Council of the Khar'kov State Med Inst, of his dissertation entitled: "Food Products as a Factor in Communicating Basic Geohelminths".

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no 7, 26 Mar 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 14, July Moscow pp 4-22, Uncl. JPRS/NY-429

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by Viruses and Rickettsiae. R-2

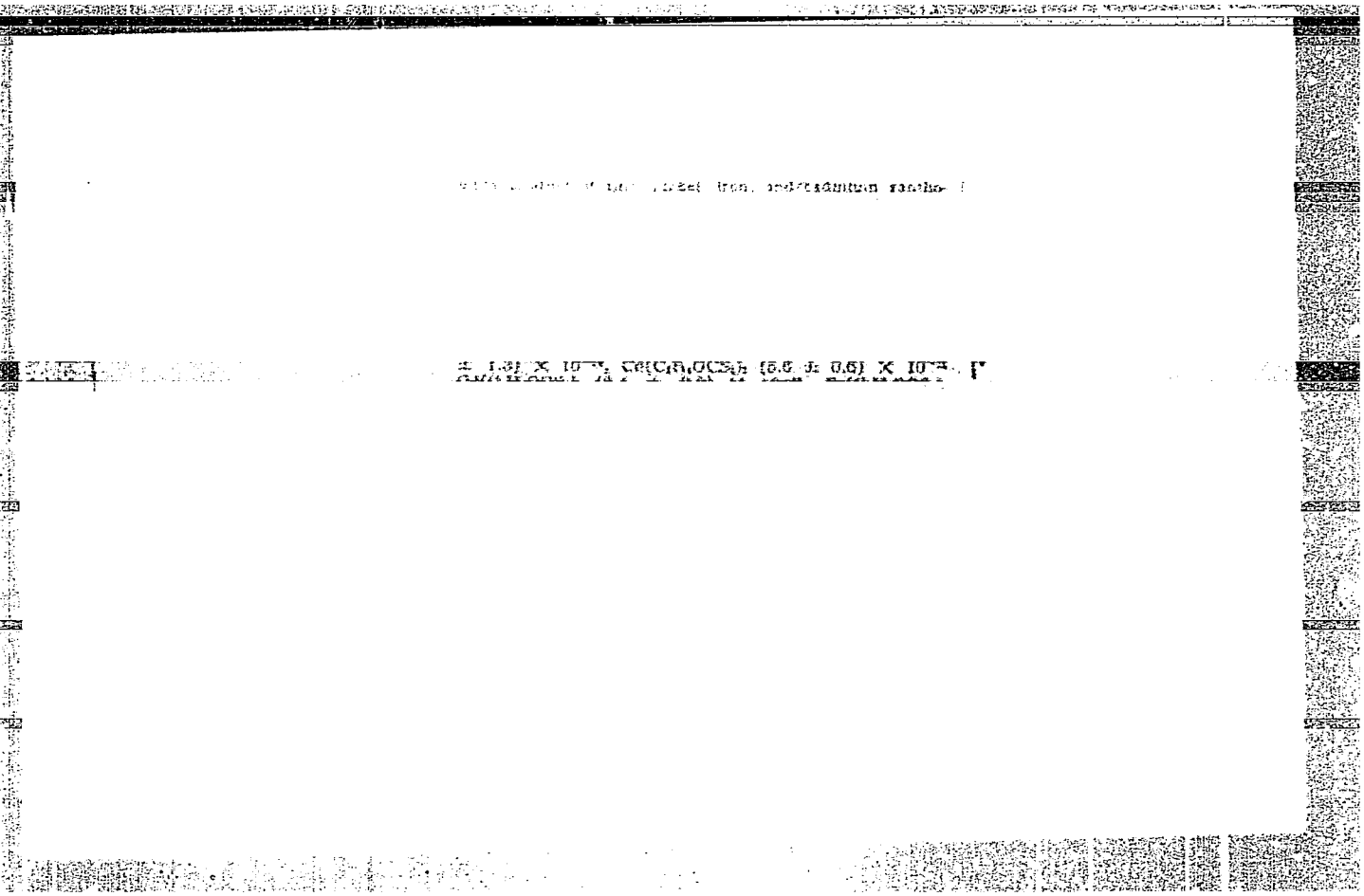
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 45411

Author : Varchenko, L.D.
Inst :
Title : Industrial Processes of the Production of the Concentrated Adsorbate-Vaccine Against Swine Erysipelas.

Orig Pub : Inform. byul. biol. prom-sti, 1957, No 2, 15-16.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1



VARCHENKO, T.P.

PILIPENKO, A.T.; VARCHENKO, T.P.; KUDELYA, Ye.S.; KOSTYSHINA, A.P.

Chemical and analytical properties of xanthogenates. Report No. 4: The solubility products of zinc, nickel, iron, and cadmium xanthogenates [with summary in English]. Zhur.anal khim. 12 no.4:457-461 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Solubility) (Xanthic acids)

BEZRUCHENKO, I.N.; VARCHENKO, V.K.

Switching of transformer winding stages using a resistance. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.6:12-13 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Dnepropetrovskogo elektrovozostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Bezruchenko). 2. Nachal'nik issledovatel'skogo otdela spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro Dnepropetrovskogo elektrovozostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Varchenko).
(Electric locomotives)

LATYSHEV, S.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible], kand. tekhn. nauk, [illegible]; [illegible]TRUSHENKO, V.N., inzh.; VAKHENKO, [illegible], inzh.

Principal results of stationary tests of industrial [illegible] and DICOM electric locomotives. Sbor. trud. DIIT no.39:120-148 '63. (MIRA 18:4)

25605

24.7600
15.2640

S/197/61/000/006/005/007
B104/B201

AUTHOR: Varchenya, S.

TITLE: Experimental study of the temperature dependence of thermo-emf and of resistivity of manganese-zinc ferrites

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Izvestiya, no. 6(167), 1961, 43 - 49

TEXT: $T \approx 500^{\circ}$ K is assumed for the Curie temperature, $\Delta(d\alpha/dT)_{T=\theta} \approx 3 \cdot 10^{-7}$ volts/deg^2 will be obtained for ferrites on the basis of the general theory of the Thomson effect. In addition $\Delta\alpha \approx 10^{-4}$ volts/deg holds at the Curie point as a correction for ferromagnetism. Since the thermo-emf coefficient α for ferrites is equal to 10^{-3} volt/deg, a measuring accuracy of up to 1 % will be required to allow determining a deviation of the thermo-emf course from its normal course near the Curie point. After having met with difficulties at the beginning, the author constructed the system shown in Fig. 2 for fastening the specimen, following an advice by L. S. Stil'bans (Termoelektricheskoye okhlazhdeniye (Thermoelectric Cooling), 1956). In this system, heat was prevented from

Card 1/7

Experimental study ...

flowing through the thermocouple. Not even this arrangement, however, allowed determining $\alpha = f(\Delta T)$ exactly for a small ΔT. For ΔT smaller than $10^{\circ}C$, it was not possible to determine a definite course of the curve $\alpha = f(\Delta T)$. Therefore, when measuring the relation $\alpha = f(T)$ the curve $\alpha = f(\Delta T)$ was constructed at high temperatures for each specimen concerned, and, thereupon, the temperature interval was chosen, in which the measurements were to be carried out in the linear course of $\alpha = f(\Delta T)$. To eliminate the effect of layers adsorbed on the surface, the specimens were kept for one hour at a temperature of 300 - 350°C. Once these sources of error were excluded, the Curie temperature was determined with the aid of a ballistic galvanometer according to the change of induction with a rise of temperature. The chemical composition, the Curie temperature, and the resistivity of the specimens are indicated in the table attached. The temperature dependences of the thermo-emf of the specimens are graphically presented in Fig. 5. n-type conductivity was found in all Mn-Zn ferrites. Deviations from the linear dependence of the thermo-emf were established in the Curie temperature range. Similar conditions were established in determining the temperature dependence of the resistivity of specimens (Fig. 6). The relation $R = R_o \exp(\Delta E/kT)$ is

S/197/61/000/006/005/007
B104/B201

Experimental study ...

given for the resistance variation; several activation energies ΔE are noted below and above the Curie point. Ya. G. Dorfman is thanked for his interest, and I. M. Kirko for having made the investigation possible. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN Latv. SSR
(Institute of Physics AS Latviyskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1960

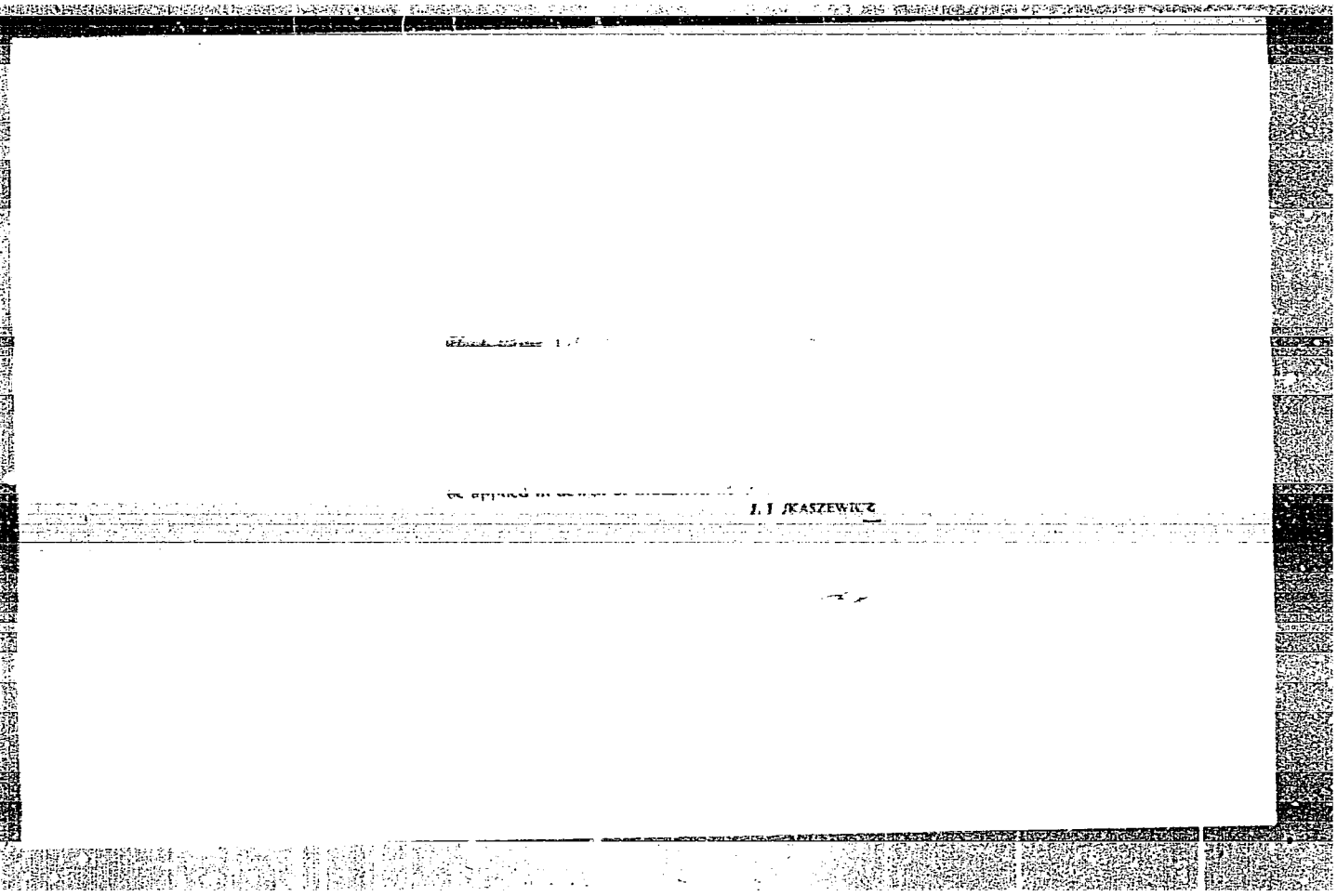
Card 3/7

VARCHENYA, S. A.

"Problem of Skin Effect in Strong Magnetic Fields," Tr. In-ta fiziki AN LatvSSR, No 6, 1953, pp 90-92

Resistance and inductance of a ferromagnetic conductor of steel-3 of 20mm width was tested in strong magnetic fields. It was found that in a field close to maximum permeability of the material, inaccuracy in computation reaches 10%, while with rising field strength, inaccuracy drops to 2%.

RZhFiz, No 3, 1955



VARCHENYA S.A.

Call Nr: AF 1141779

AUTHORS: See Table of Contents

TITLE: Applied Magneto-hydraulic Dynamics; (Prikladnaya magnitogidrodinamika (Trudy instituta fiziki, VIII)

PUB.DATA: Izdatel'stvo Akademii nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Riga, 1956, 131 pp. 800 copies

ORIG. AGENCY: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut Fiziki

EDITORS: Editorial Board: Ed.-in-chief, Tyutin, I.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kirko, I.M. Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Vitol, V.G. Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and Varchenya, S.A.; Tech.Ed.: Bokman, R.

PURPOSE: See Table of Contents

Card 1/5

Call Nr: AF 1141779

Applied Magneto-hydraulic Dynamics (Cont.)

COVERAGE: See Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/5

Call Nr: AF 1141779

Applied Magneto-hydraulic Dynamics (Cont.)

3. Tyutin, I. A. Introduction to the Theory of Induction Pumps. 49-58

There are 8 references, of which 5 are USSR, 2 American, 1 Danish.

4. Birzvalk, Yu.A., Tyutin, I. A. Speed Distribution and Magneto-hydraulic Pressure Losses in a Rectangular Channel. 59-63

There are 2 references, both USSR.

Card 3/5

Applied Magneto-hydraulic Dynamics (Cont.) Call Nr: AF 1141779

5. Tyutin, I. A., Yankop, E. K. Electromagnetic Processes in Induction Pumps for Liquid Metals. 65-80

There are 4 references, of which 1 is USSR, 3 English.

6. Ul'manis, L.Ya. Boundary Effects in Linear or Induction Pumps. 81-94

There are 5 references, of which 4 are USSR, 1 American.

7. Liyelpeter, Ya.Ya. and Tyutin, I.A. Design Methods for Induction Pumps for Liquid Metals. 95-106

There are 4 references, of which 3 are USSR, 1 American.

Card 4/5

Applied Magneto-hydraulic Dynamics (Cont.) Call Nr: AF 1141799

8. Yankop, E. K. Single-phase a.c. pumps (Faraday a.c. pumps) 107-121

No references are given

9. Krumin', Yu.K. A Conduction Ball Situated in a Traveling Magnetic Field. 123-131

There are 4 references, 3 of which are USSR, 1 French.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

Prikladnaya Magnitogidrodinamika (Applied Magnetohydrodynamics), Works of the Institute of Physics, Vol 8, edited by I. A. Tyutin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I. M. Kirko, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences; V. G. Vitol, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences; and S. A. Varchenya; Riga, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR; 1956, 132 pp

Sum 1W 1467

VARCHENYA, S.A.

USSR/Electricity - Semiconductors

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 1373 G-3

Author :
Inst :
Title : Thermal Electric Properties of Ferrites Near the Curie Temperature.

Orig Pub : Radiotekhn. i elektronika, 1957, 2, No 3, 345-347

Abstract : The purpose of this work is to clarify the problem whether there exists an anomaly in the thermal electric properties of ferrites near the Curie temperature, similar to that observed in ferromagnetic material. The thermal emf of an annular plate of nickel-zinc ferrite with a resistance of 2.6×10 ohm/cm (total resistance 6000 ohms, Curie temperature 200° C) was measured by a null method, using a high-resistance potentiometer. The accuracy of the measurement reached 10^{-4} volts at temperatures below 130° C, and 2×10^{-7} volts at higher temperatures. Thanks to the

Card 1/2

USSR/Electricity - Semiconductors

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1., 1958, 1373 G-3

use of two independent circuits for measuring the resultant thermal emf and for determining the temperature, it was possible to measure simultaneously the two quantities. The relative error in the measurement of dE/dT amounted to 0.01%. It turned out that anomalies of the Peltier and Thomson effect, which have the same character, the same sign, and the same order of magnitude as in case of ferromagnetic metals, are observed. The results are discussed from the point of view of the electron theory of semiconductors.

Card 2/2

PORFIR'YEV, V.B. [Porfir'iev, V.B.]; GRINBERG, I.V.; PETRIKOVSKAYA, M.E. [Petrykivs'ka, M.IE.]; VARCHEVSKIY, I.S. [Varchevs'kyi, I.S.]

Studying the origin of petroleum. Pratsi Inst. geol. kor. kop. AN URSR 2:59-68 '60. (MIRA 14:)

(Petroleum geology)

VARCHUK, MARIYA,

Grapes

New method. Mol. kolkh. No. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

VARCKE, C.

"An outline of the paragenetic conditions of the Gemer ore deposits."

p. 107. (Cheskt Lid., Vol 10, No. 3, 1958, Prague, Czechslovakia)

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol 7, No. 12, Dec 58

VARCL, J.

15

Classification of diamond dust. Jiří Varcl (Inst. Miner-als, Turnov, Czech.). *Pokroky prášk. met., Sborník, konf. Brno* 1953, 564–70(Pub. 1954).—A general discussion. 22 references.

Werner Jacobson

3

VARCL, Jiri

Seminar on monocrystals in Turnov. Chem prum 14 no.2:100-101 F'64

1. Vyzkumny ustav monokrystalu, Turnov.

VARCL, Ladislav, prof., dr.

Academician Antonin Salac; obituary. Vestnik CSAV 70 no.1:122-123 '61.

VARCL, Z.; CYPRIAN, K.

A flowmeter with remote-control reading. p. 148. (Nova Technika, Vol. 2, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

CYPRIAN, Karel, inz.; VARCL, Zbynek

Flowmeter with remote-control reading. Nova technika 2 no.5:148-150 My '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav organickych synthes, Pardubice-Rybitvi.

VANA, J., inz.; SEKERKA, B.; VARCL, Z.

Measuring the surface temperature of revolving cylinders. Automatizace 5 no.3:70-72, 79 Mr '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav organickych syntez, Pardubice-Rybitvi.

S/263/62/000/024/002/002
E194/E455

AUTHORS: Váňa, J., Sekerka, B., Varcl, Z.

TITLE: Measurement of the surface temperature of rotating shafts

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.24, 1962, 30, abstract 32.24.185. (Automatizace, v.5, no.6, 1962, 169-171) (Czech.)

TEXT: The Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskogo sinteza ChSSR (Scientific Research Institute of Organic Synthesis of the Czechoslovak Republic) has developed a device for contactless temperature measurement of the surfaces of rotating shafts. The sensitive element is a platinum wire 0.02 mm diameter, wound on a mica former of 7 x 40 mm, 0.05 mm thick in a dust-proof mount. The wire resistance at 20°C is 750 ohms. Temperature is measured by resistance change as indicated by a Wheatstone bridge, the time constant of the device being no more than 20 seconds. The operating current of 1 mA is from two cells which can supply 15 sensitive elements for six months. The sensitive elements are placed 1 mm from the shaft surface and

Card 1/2

measure temperatures in the range 20 to 150°. Temperatures can be registered as chart recordings from six points on the shaft and as meter readings from nine. If the distance of the sensitive element from the shaft surface varies by ± 0.5 mm the error of measurement is ± 5° at 114°. The practical accuracy at temperatures up to 200°C is ± 2°. The device is calibrated by comparison with a contact pick-up or by the "zero distance" method.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

JAVOR TIBOR; VARGO VINCE

Experimental studies on the development of atophan ulcer. Kiserletes orvostud. 9 no.3:289-295 July 57.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikaja.
(PEPTIC ULCER, exper.
cinchophen induced, direct observations on develop. by intestinal cannule method in dogs (Hun))

VARCOP, L., inz., ScC.

Static control properties of conventional heat exchangers. Strojirenstvi 13 no.5:351-364 My '63.

1. Vedecko-vyzkumny ustav, Zavody prumyslove automatizace, Praha.

DOLEZAL, R., prof., inz. dr.; VARCOP, L., inz.

"Regular dynamic properties of steam generators" by Schneider, Spliethoff. Reviewed by R. Dolezal, L. Varcop. Strojirenstvi 13 no.7:558-559 Jl '63.

VARCOP, L. inz.

"Principles of designing the control of thermal power engineering equipment" by J. Stepan. Reviewed by L. Varcop. Automatizace 7 no. 3: Supplement: Technicka literatura insert Mr '64.

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics. H-17

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16534

Author : Puscaru, E.; Coniver, L.; Varcovici, H.
Inst : Not given
Title : New Issues of Pharmacopoeia

Orig Pub : Farmacia (Romin), 1957, 5, No 1, 76-84

Abstract : Peculiarities of the Japanese pharmacopoeia (VI issue, 1951), addition to the Soviet pharmacopoeia (1952 issue), the British (VIII issue, 1953), the Czechoslovakian (II issue, 1954), the Hungarian (V issue, 1954), the Romanian pharmacopoeia (VII issue, 1956), and also the USA (XV issue, 1955) are analyzed. -- E. Natkhan

Card 1/1

COUNTRY	: RUMANIA
CATEGORY	: Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins.*
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83242
AUTHOR	: Varcovici, H.
INST.	: -
TITLE	: Aerosols Containing Medicinal Preparations
ORIG. PUB.	: Farmacia (Romin.), 1958, 6, No 4, 295-303
ABSTRACT	: Reviewed is the technique of introducing medicinal preparations (MP) in the form of aerosols, the proposed apparata for this purpose and properties of individual MP groups from the standpoint of a possibility of their application as aerosols (adrenalin, alkaloids, sulfamides, antibiotics and other groups). Presented is the formulation of individual aerosols, their composition, test methods and storage conditions. MP, employed in the form of aerosols, must satisfy the following

* Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83242

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : requirements: they must irritate mucus membranes of the respiratory organs, must desorb easily. For liquids the maximum allowable dosage must be contained in 1 ml of the preparations; if aerosol is used as a powder, dosage of the active substance (finely ground and non-hygroscopic) must be greater than 1-3 gr. The bibliography covers 13 references. -- G. Marcus.

Con'd

CARD: 2/2

Distr: 4E2o(j)

Potentiometric method for the study of evolved gaseous HCl during the thermal destruction of poly(vinyl chloride). M. List and S. Varga (Slovenská vysoká škola tech., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. zvesti* 14, 14–20(1960).—A potentiometric method for the detn. of cleaved gaseous HCl at the thermal destruction of poly(vinyl chloride) (I) is described. The exactness of the method was checked by kinetic measurements of cleaved HCl from I at various temps. in air, O, and Ar. On the basis of kinetic measurements and calcd. value of the activation energy, it was detd. that the mechanism of HCl cleavage from I is of radical "zipper" (Reisverschluss) character. Jan Micka

VARDAY, J., HARANGHY, I.

Cell formation in the yolk globules of the ovaries of the Anodonta., p. 139, (ACTA BIOLOGICA, Budapest, Hungary). Vol. 5, No. 1/2, 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

VARDANIAN, A. G.

Tatevossian, G. T., and Vardanian, A. G.- The Synthesis of Polycyclic Hydroaromatic Ketones. I. 3-Keto-1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11-hexahydrophenanthrene" (p. 1532)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1947, Vol. 17, No. 8

VARDANIYA, K.Kh.

Effect of the length of the day on the growth and development of peach and feijoa. Agrobiologiia no.6:846-851 N-D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Sukhumskaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rasteniyevodstva.
(Peach) (Feijoa) (Plants, Effect of light on)

VARDANIYA, K.Kh.; VARDANIYA, L.Ya.

Intensified stem and leaf growth in the bay laurel and cinnamon in response to photoperiod and gibberellin. Bot. zhur. 45 no.12: 1802-1810 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Sukhumskaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo instituta rasteniyevodstva.
(Gibberellins) (Photoperiodism) (Laurel) (Cinnamon)

VARDANIYA, K.Kh., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Effect of the length of day on the growth and development of Java tea. Agrobiologiia no.4:628-629 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Sukhumskaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rasteniyevodstva.
(SUKHUMI REGION--JAVA TEA) (PHOTOPERIODISM)

VARDANIYA, K.Kh.

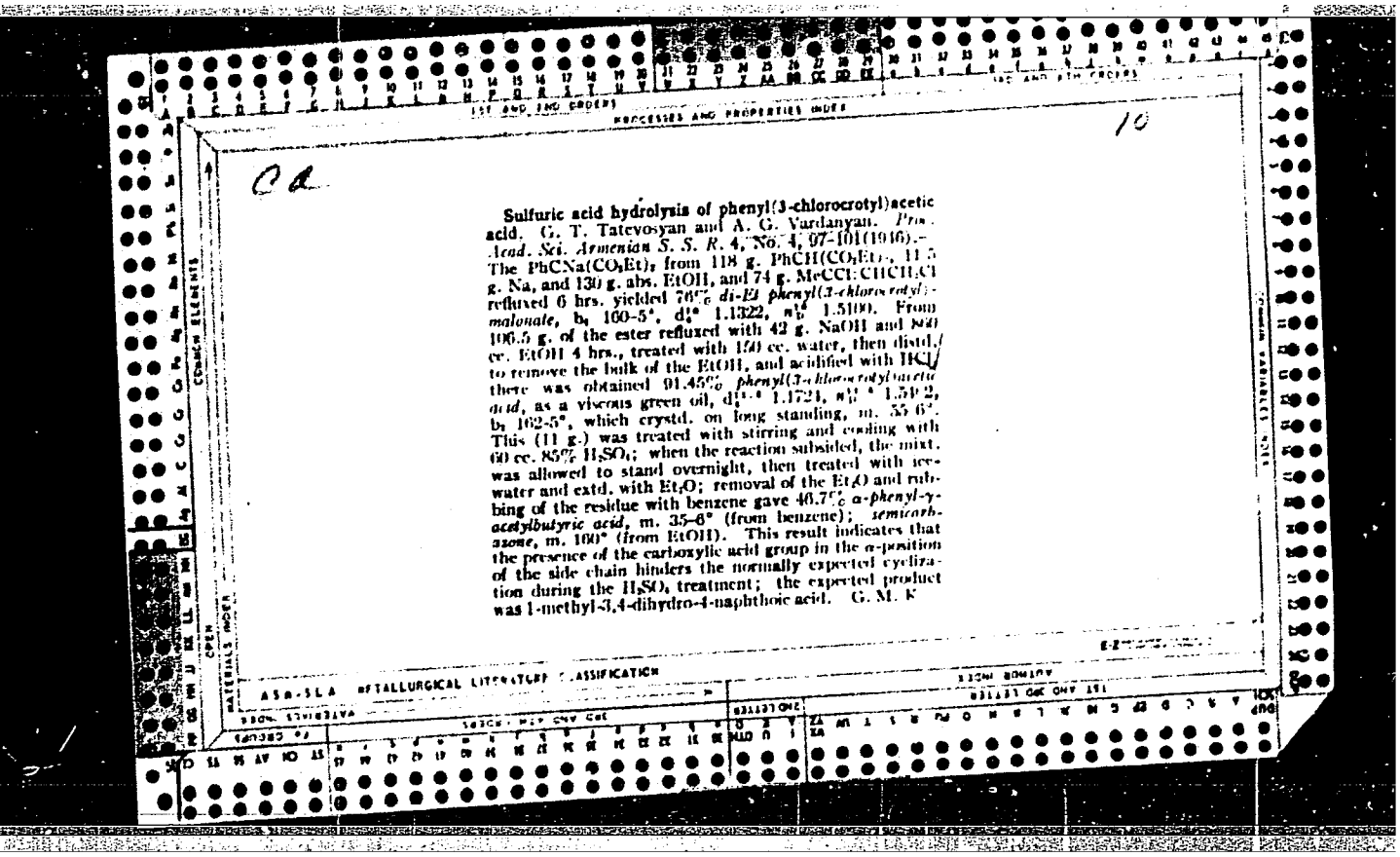
Simultaneous effect of photoperiodism and gibberellic acid on the growth and development of Orthosiphon stamineus Benth [with summary in English]. Fiziol. rast. 10 no.2:159-165 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Sukhumskaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo instituta rasteniyevodstva, Sukhumi.
(Gibberellic acid) (Photoperiodism) (Java tea)

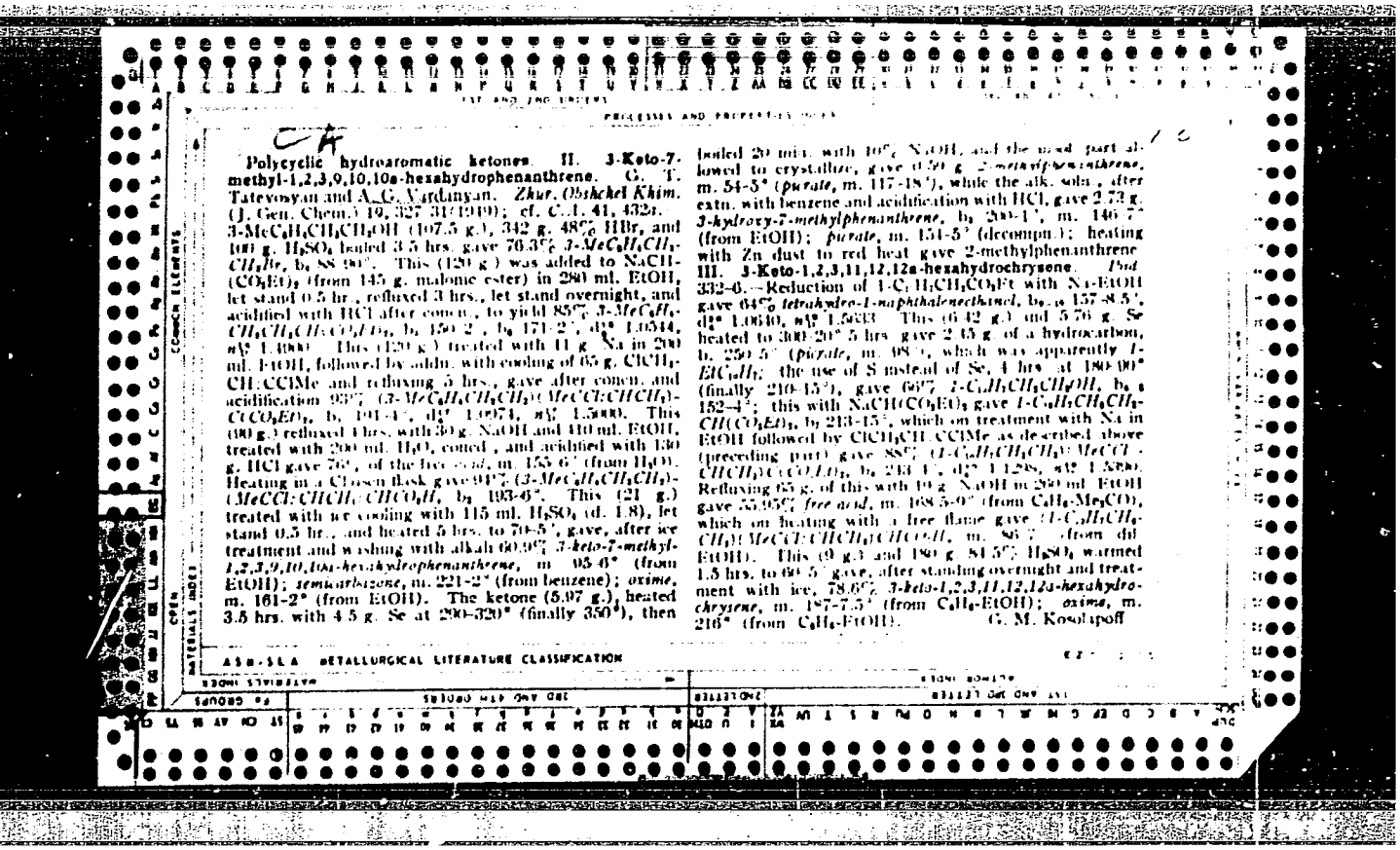
VARDANIYA, K.Kh.

Effect of various photoperiods on the development of sweet potatoes (Ipomoea batatas Lam.). Bot. zhur. 50 no.3:405-409 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Sukhumskaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo instituta rasteniyevodstva, Abkhazskaya ASSR, pochtovoye otdeleniya Gul'ripshi.



Sulfuric acid hydrolysis of phenyl(3-chlorocrotyl)acetic acid. G. T. Tatevosyan and A. G. Vardanyan. *Proc. Acad. Sci. Armenian S. S. R.* 4, No. 4, 97-101(1946).—The $PhCNa(CO_2Et)_2$ from 118 g. $PhCH(CO_2Et)_2$, 11.5 g. Na, and 130 g. abs. EtOH, and 74 g. $MeCCl:CHCH_2Cl$ refluxed 6 hrs. yielded 76% *di-Et phenyl(3-chlorocrotyl)-malonate*, b_5 160–5°, d_4^{20} 1.1322, n_D^{20} 1.5100. From 106.5 g. of the ester refluxed with 42 g. NaOH and 800 cc. EtOH 4 hrs., treated with 150 cc. water, then distd. to remove the bulk of the EtOH, and acidified with HCl, there was obtained 91.45% *phenyl(3-chlorocrotyl)acetic acid*, as a viscous green oil, $d_4^{19.5}$ 1.1724, $n_D^{19.5}$ 1.5092, b_5 162-5°, which crystd. on long standing, m. 55-6°. This (11 g.) was treated with stirring and cooling with 60 cc. 85% H_2SO_4; when the reaction subsided, the mixt. was allowed to stand overnight, then treated with ice-water and extd. with Et_2O; removal of the Et_2O and rubbing of the residue with benzene gave 46.7% *α-phenyl-γ-acetylbutyric acid*, m. 35–6° (from benzene); *semicarbazone*, m. 160° (from EtOH). This result indicates that the presence of the carboxylic acid group in the α-position of the side chain hinders the normally expected cyclization during the H_2SO_4 treatment; the expected product was 1-methyl-3,4-dihydro-4-naphthoic acid. G. M. K



Polycyclic hydroaromatic ketones. II. 3-Keto-7-methyl-1,2,3,9,10,10a-hexahydrophenanthrene. G. T. Tatevosyan and A. G. Vardanyan. *Zhur. Obshchel Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 19, 327–31 (1949); cf. C.A. 41, 432a. 3-$MeC_6H_3CH_2CH_2OH$ (107.5 g.), 342 g. 48% HBr, and 100 g. H_2SO_4 boiled 3.5 hrs. gave 76.3% *3-MeC₆H₃CH₂-CH₂Br*, b_6 88–90°. This (120 g.) was added to $NaCH(CO_2Et)_2$ (from 145 g. malonic ester) in 280 ml. EtOH, let stand 0.5 hr., refluxed 3 hrs., let stand overnight, and acidified with HCl after concn., to yield 85% *3-MeC₆H₃-CH₂CH₂CH(CO₂H)₂*, b_6 150–2°, b_6 171–2°, d_4^{20} 1.0544, n_D^{20} 1.4880. This (130 g.) treated with 11 g. Na in 200 ml. EtOH, followed by addn. with cooling of 65 g. $ClCH_2$-$CH:CClMe$ and refluxing 5 hrs., gave after concn. and acidification 93% *(3-MeC₆H₃CH₂CH₂)(MeCCl:CHCH₂)-C(CO₂Et)₂*, b_3 191–4°, d_4^{20} 1.0974, n_D^{20} 1.5000. This (80 g.) refluxed 4 hrs. with 30 g. NaOH and 400 ml. EtOH, treated with 200 ml. H_2O, concd., and acidified with 130 g. HCl gave 76% of the *free acid*, m. 155.6° (from H_2O). Heating in a Claisen flask gave 91% *(3-MeC₆H₃CH₂CH₂)-(MeCCl:CHCH₂CH)CO₂H*, b_3 193–6°. This (21 g.) treated with ice cooling with 115 ml. H_2SO_4 (d. 1.8), let stand 0.5 hr., and heated 5 hrs. to 70–5°, gave, after ice treatment and washing with alkali 60.9% *7-keto-7-methyl-1,2,3,9,10,10a-hexahydrophenanthrene*, m. 95.6° (from EtOH); *semicarbazone*, m. 221–2° (from benzene); *oxime*, m. 161–2° (from EtOH). The ketone (5.97 g.), heated 3.5 hrs. with 4.5 g. Se at 290–320° (finally 350°), then boiled 20 min. with 10% NaOH, and the neut. part allowed to crystallize, gave 0.50 g. *2-methylphenanthrene*, m. 54–5° (*picrate*, m. 117–18°), while the alk. soln., after extn. with benzene and acidification with HCl, gave 2.73 g. *3-hydroxy-7-methylphenanthrene*, b_3 200–1°, m. 146.7° (from EtOH); *picrate*, m. 151–5° (decompn.); heating with Zn dust to red heat gave 2-methylphenanthrene.

III. 3-Keto-1,2,3,11,12,12a-hexahydrochrysene. *Ibid* 332–6.—Reduction of $1\text{-}C_6H_4CH_2CO_2Et$ with Na-EtOH gave 64% *tetrahydro-1-naphthaleneethanol*, $b_{0.15}$ 157–8.5°, d_4^{20} 1.0610, n_D^{20} 1.5633. This (6.42 g.) and 5.76 g. Se heated to 300–20° 5 hrs. gave 2.45 g. of a hydrocarbon, b. 250–5° (*picrate*, m. 98°), which was apparently *1-EtC₆H₄*; the use of S instead of Se, 4 hrs. at 180–90° (finally 210–15°), gave 66% *1-C₆H₄CH₂CH₂CH₂OH*, b_6 152–4°; this with $NaCH(CO_2Et)_2$ gave *1-C₆H₄CH₂CH₂-CH(CO₂Et)₂*, b. 213–15°, which on treatment with Na in EtOH followed by $ClCH_2CH:CClMe$ as described above (preceding part) gave 88% *(1-C₆H₄CH₂CH₂)(MeCCl:-CHCH₂)C(CO₂Et)₂*, b_3 243–4°, d_4^{20} 1.1288, n_D^{20} 1.5080. Refluxing 65 g. of this with 19 g. NaOH in 260 ml. EtOH gave 55.95% *free acid*, m. 168.5–9° (from C_6H_6-Me_2CO), which on heating with a free flame gave *(1-C₆H₄CH₂-CH₂)(MeCCl:CHCH₂)CHCO₂H*, m. 86.7° (from dil. EtOH). This (9 g.) and 180 g. 84.5% H_2SO_4 warmed 1.5 hrs. to 60–5° gave, after standing overnight and treatment with ice, 78.6% *3-keto-1,2,3,11,12,12a-hexahydrochrysene*, m. 187–7.5° (from C_6H_6-EtOH); *oxime*, m. 216° (from C_6H_6-EtOH).

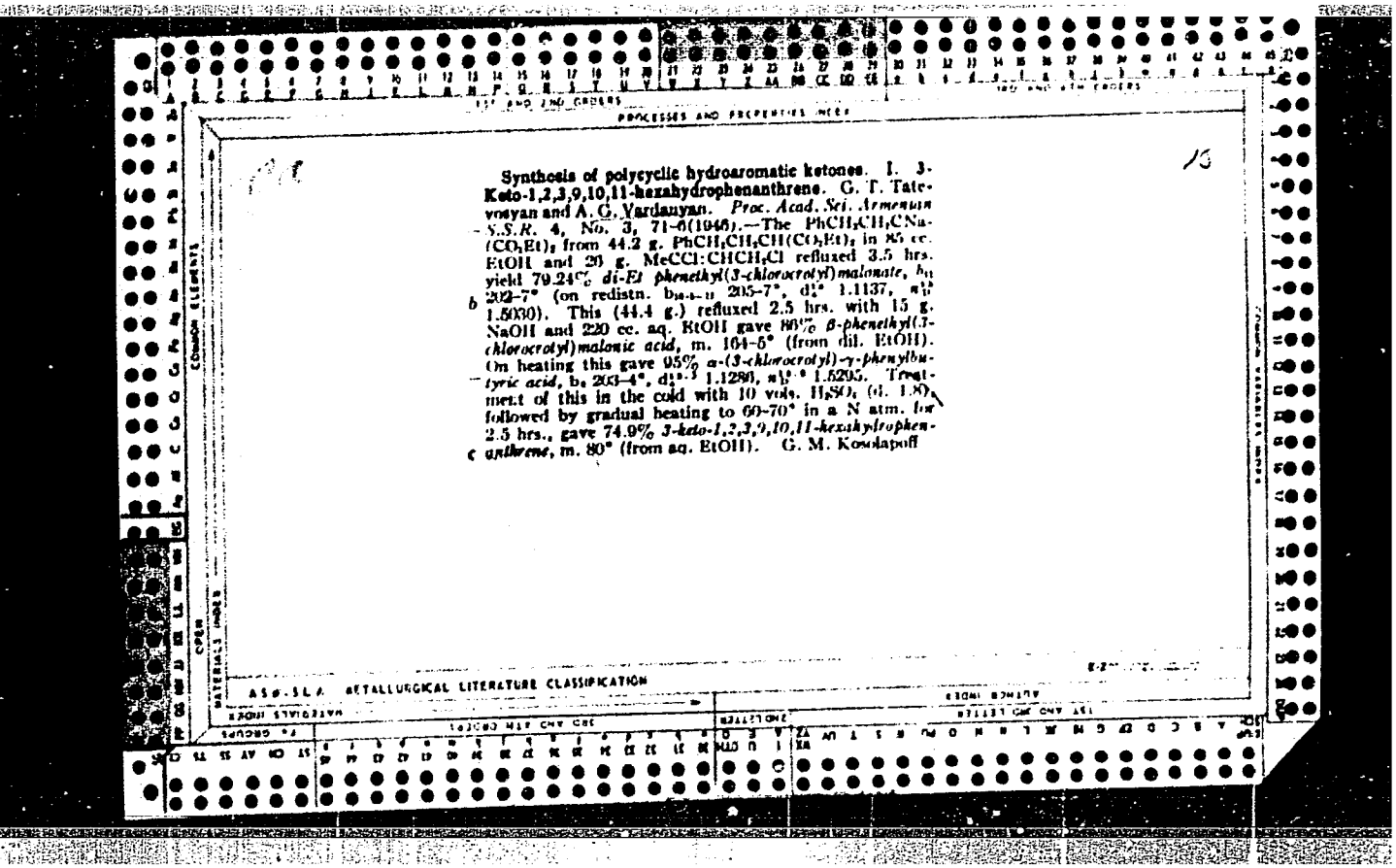
G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

13

The synthesis of polycyclic hydroaromatic ketones. IV. 3-Keto-6-methyl-1,2,3,9,10,10a-hexahydrophenanthrene. G. T. Tatevosyan and A. G. Vardanyan. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 21, 1277–80(1951)(Engl. translation). See C.A. 46, 2388h. V. 3-Keto-7-methoxy-1,2,3,11,12,12a-hexahydrochrysene. *Ibid.* 1349–53.—See C.A. 46, 2387a.

B. R.



Synthesis of polycyclic hydroaromatic ketones. I. 3-Keto-1,2,3,9,10,11-hexahydrophenanthrene. G. T. Tatevosyan and A. G. Yardanyan. *Proc. Acad. Sci. Armenian S.S.R.* 4, No. 3, 71–6(1946).—The $PhCH_2CH_2CNa(CO_2Et)_2$ from 44.2 g. $PhCH_2CH_2CH(CO_2Et)_2$ in 85 cc. EtOH and 20 g. MeCCl:$CHCH_2Cl$ refluxed 3.5 hrs. yield 79.24% *di-Et phenethyl(3-chlorocrotyl)malonate*, b_{11} 202–7° (on redistn. $b_{10.5-11}$ 205–7°, d_4^{20} 1.1137, n_D^{20} 1.5030). This (44.4 g.) refluxed 2.5 hrs. with 15 g. NaOH and 220 cc. aq. EtOH gave 86% *β-phenethyl(3-chlorocrotyl)malonic acid*, m. 164–5° (from dil. EtOH). On heating this gave 95% *α-(3-chlorocrotyl)-γ-phenylbutyric acid*, b_5 203–4°, $d_4^{20.5}$ 1.1280, $n_D^{20.5}$ 1.5205. Treatment of this in the cold with 10 vols. H_2SO_4 (d. 1.8), followed by gradual heating to 60–70° in a N atm. for 2.5 hrs., gave 74.9% *3-keto-1,2,3,9,10,11-hexahydrophenanthrene*, m. 80° (from aq. EtOH). G. M. Kosolapoff

VARDANYAN, A. G.

"Synthesis of polycyclic hydroaromatic ketones. IV. 3-Keto-6-methyl-1,2,3,9,10,11,-hexahydrophenanthrene." G. T. Tatevosyan and A. G. Vardanyan. (p. 1170)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1951, Vol 21, No 6.

TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; ZAGORETS, P.A.; VARDANYAN, A.G.

Synthesis of polycyclic hydroaromatic ketones. Part 7. 6- and 7-methoxy-3-keto-1,2,3,9,10,10a-hexahydrophenanthrenes. Zhur.ob.khim. 23 no.6:941-949 Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. (Ketones)

Synthesis of polynuclear ketones IX 2-Oxo-2,4,4a,6,7-hexahydro-5H-dibenzo[a,c]cycloheptatrione. [illegible] Tatevosyan, [illegible] Vardanyan. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 25, 1719 [illegible] (Engl. translation). See C.A. 50, 7097[illegible]

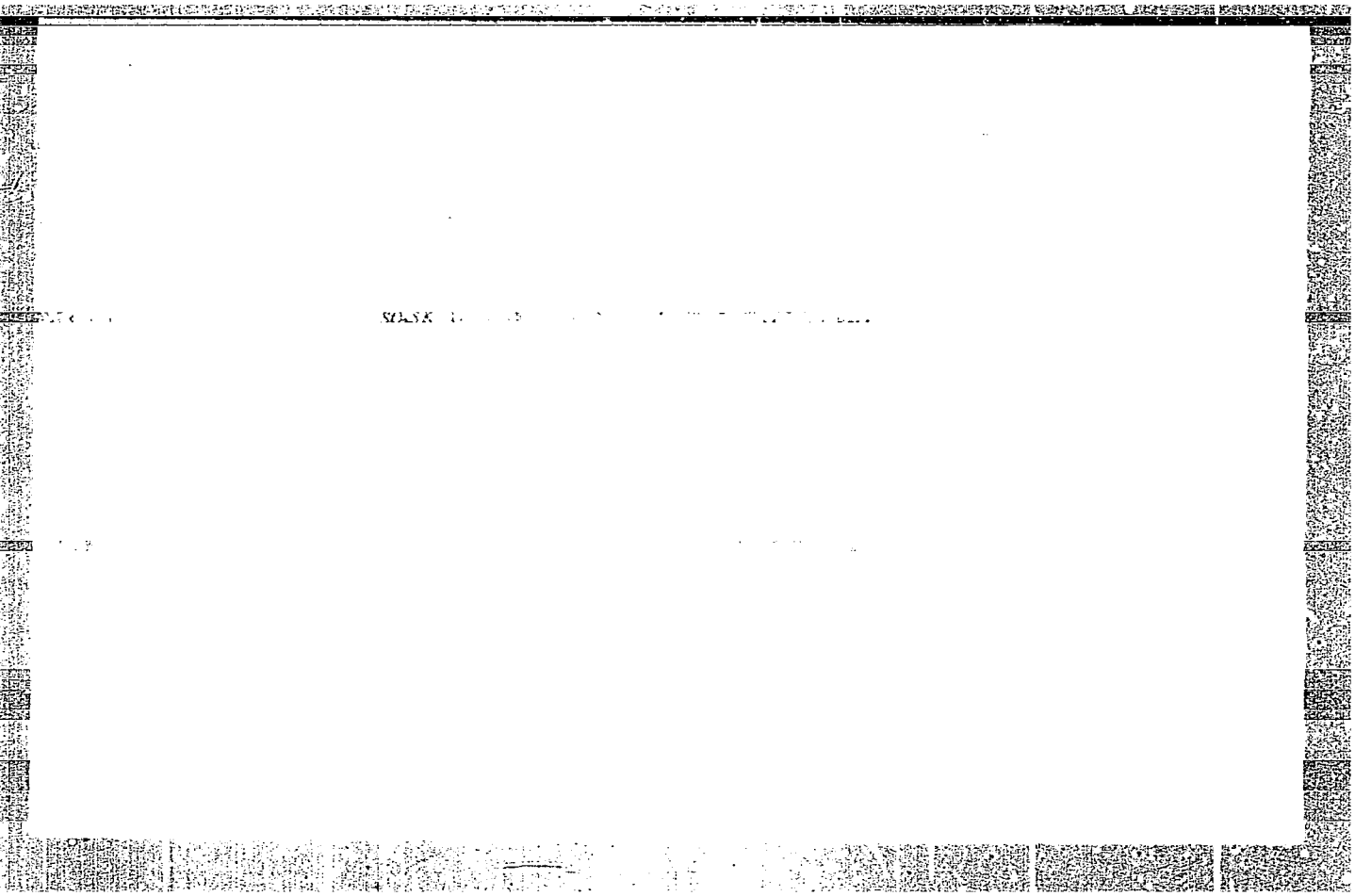
H. M. H.

5

Synthesis of polynuclear ketones. IX. 2-Oxo-2,3,4,4a,6,7-hexahydro-5H-dibenzo[a,c]cycloheptatriene. G. T. Tatevosyan, A. G. Terzyan, S. A. Vardanyan and A. G. Vardanyan. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 1768-71(1955); cf. C.A. 44, 8346a, 49, 13197i. Di-Et malonate and PhCH$_2$CH$_2$CH$_2$Br gave $Ph(CH_2)_3CH(CO_2Et)_2$ (I), b_2 170-3°, d_{20} 1.0540, n^{20}_D 1.4001. I (120 g.) converted to Na deriv. with 10 g. Na in 160 ml. EtOH, was treated with 65 g. MeCCl:CHCH$_2$Cl and the mixt. refluxed 6 hrs., yielded 83.50% $Ph(CH_2)_3C(CO_2Et)_2CH_2CH:CClMe$ (II), b_4 194-200°, d_{20} 1.0970, n^{20}_D 1.5038. II (131 g.) refluxed 4 hrs. with 43 g. NaOH in 650 ml. 90% EtOH and acidified, gave 72% $Ph(CH_2)_3C(CO_2H)_2CH_2CH:CClMe$, m. 124-5°, which heated gave $Ph(CH_2)_3CH(CO_2H)CH_2CH:CClMe$ (III), b_4 190-5°, m. 39-40° (n^{20}_D 1.5298, supercooled). III treated with H_2SO_4 (d. 1.78) at 60° under CO_2, gave no ketonic material; at room temp. the results were also neg., both the H_2SO_4 and the polyphosphoric acid methods being unsatisfactory for ring closure. III (9 g.) was treated with 7.1 g. PCl_5 in dry C_6H_6 and the product treated with 40 g. $SnCl_4$ in 150 ml. C_6H_6 and refluxed 6 hrs. After washing with HCl and NaOH, there was obtained 3.4 g. neutral product, identified as crude 2-(γ-chlorocrotyl)benzosuberone (IV). IV [illegible] treated with [illegible] and kept 2 days at 20° gave after treatment with ice, and washing with NaOH, 0.83 g. *2-oxo-2,3,4,4a,6,7-hexahydro-5H-dibenzo[a,c]cycloheptatriene* (V), m. 100-1° (from Et_2O); *2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone*, orange-red, m. 183-5°. To 5.7 g. Na in 110 ml. dry MeOH was added 60 ml. dry C_6H_6 and 10.8 g. 2-carbomethoxybenzosuberone; after refluxing 0.5 hr. the mixt. was cooled, treated with 33.5 ml. MeCCl:CHCH$_2$Cl and refluxed 0.5 hr. to yield 15 g. 2-(γ-chlorocrotyl)-2-carbomethoxybenzosuberone, which hydrolyzed by refluxing 2 hrs. with 28.5 g. NaOH in 45 ml. H_2O and 185 ml. MeOH, gave IV, a dark oil, in 98.8% yield. IV cyclized with H_2SO_4 as above at room temp. yielding 56.2% V, m. 100-1°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

RMgt

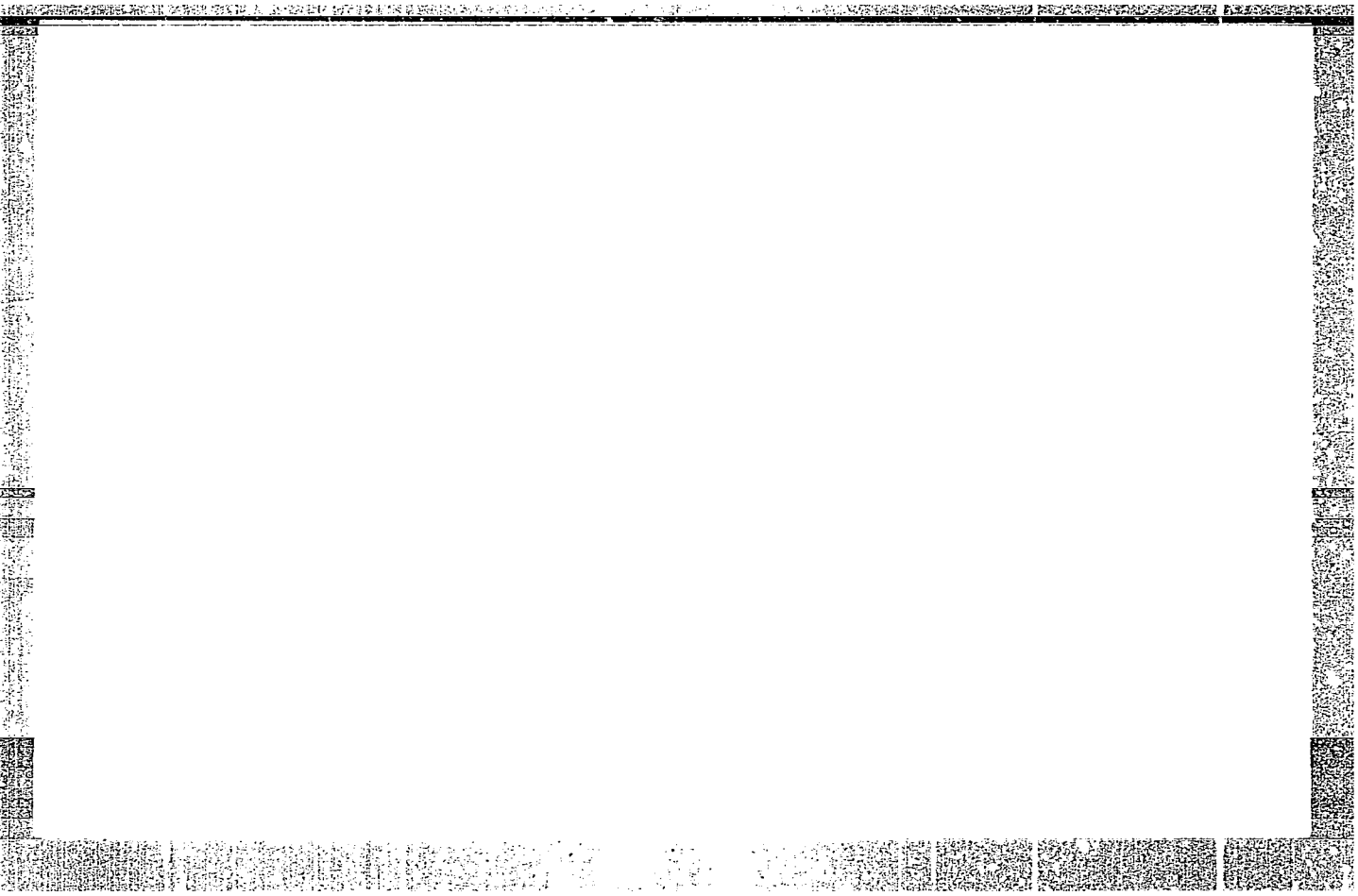


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858610008-4"

VARDANIAN, A. G.

"Synthesis of polycyclic hydroaromatic ketones: III. 3-keto-1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 12a-hexahydrochrysene". Tamevosian, G. T. and Vardanian, A. G. (p. 332)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1949, Vol 19, No 2.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858610008-4"

VARDANYAN, A. G.

USSR/Chemistry - Hydroaromatic ketones

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 26/37

Authors : Tatevosyan, G. T., and Vardanyan, A. G.

Title : Synthesis of polynuclear hydroaromatic ketones. Part 8.- 8-methyl- and 8-methoxy-3-keto-1,2,3,9,10,10a-hexahydrophenanthrenes

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/10, 1845-1851, Oct 1954

Abstract : The effect of methyl and methoxyl groups oriented in ortho-position of the aromatic nucleus on the reaction of sulfuric acid hydrolysis and double cyclization of alpha-(3-chlorocrotyl)-gamma-phenyl butyric acids was investigated. The investigated conversion process was found to be not much affected by the methyl group and the yield of the conversion product is of the same order as the non-substituted ketone and its other methyl homologues. The presence of the methoxyl group in meta-position was found to be a deterrent in the conversion process. Six references: 3-USSR; 2-German and 1-USA (1923-1953).

Institution : Academy of Sciences Arm-SSR, Chemical Institute

Submitted : May 18, 1954

TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; TERZYAN, A.G.; VARDANYAN, S.A.; VARDANYAN, A.G.

Synthesis of polynuclear ketones. Part 9. 2-keto-2,3,4,4a,6,7-hexahydro-5 -dibenzo[a,c]cyclokeptatriene. Zhur.ob.khim. 25 no.9:1766-1771 S '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Dibenzocycloheptatriene)

VARDANYAN, A. S.

"Ketone Synthesis of the Phenanthrene Series With the Aid of Sulfuric Acid Hydrolysis and Double Cyclization of Alpha - (3-chlorocrotyl)-gamma-phenylbutyric Acids." Cand Chem Sci, Chemistry Inst, Acad Sci Armenian SSR, Yerevan, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 5, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

YESAYAN, G.T.; VARDANYAN, A.G.

Synthesis of new analogues of pseudoallicin. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 23 no.4:169-173 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavlene V.Isagulyantsem.

(Allicin)

YESAYAN, G.T.; VARDANYAN, A.G.

The reaction of γ-chlorocrotylsulfochloride with certain amines substituted in the nucleus. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. khim. nauk 10 no.1:71-74 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Chemical reaction--Mechanism)
(Chlorides) (Amines)

YESAYAN, G.T.; VARDANYAN, A.G.

Sulfonic acid esters. Report No.2: Synthesis of 4 - methyl -7- cumaryl sulfonic acid esters. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. khim. nauk v.10 no.5: 353-356 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Khimicheskiy institut AN ArmSSR.
(Sulfonic acids)

YESAYAN, G.T.; VARDANYAN, A.G.

Sulfonic acid esters. Report No.3: Cleaving sulfonic acid esters by thiocyanat. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki 11 no.2:119-125 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.
(Sulfonic acids) (Thiocyanates)

36063
S/079/62/032/004/004/010
D204/D301

AUTHORS: Vardanyan, S.A., Vardanyan, A.G., and Khrlakyan, S.P.

TITLE: Synthesis of 2,5-diaryl furans and their scintillating properties

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 4, 1962, 1195-1196

TEXT: The so far unknown 2,5-di-p-xylyl-, 2,5-di-o-xylyl- and 2,5-di(p-phenoxyphenyl)- furans (A, B and C) were prepared by modification of the method of Lutz et al., to investigate the effect of structure on their scintillation properties. Compounds A, B, C were respectively obtained from 1,4-di-p-xylyl-, 1,4-di-o-xylyl- and 1,4-di(p-phenoxyphenyl)-1,4-diketobutene-2, whose preparation is described for the first time, by boiling the diketones in glacial acetic acid in the presence of $SnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ and conc. HCl for 5 hours. The reaction mixtures were then cooled and the crystalline products were filtered, washed with water and recrystallized. M.p's and yields of the starting diketones and the corresponding 2,5-diaryl furans are tabulated. The scintillating properties proved to be clo-

Card 1/2

Synthesis of 2,5-diaryl furans ... S/079/62/032/004/004/010
D204/D301

se to those of p-terphenyl. There are 1 table and 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R.E. Lutz and R.J. Rowlett, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 70, 1359, 1948.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, (Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 8, 1961

Card 2/2

VARDANYAN, S.A.; VARDANYAN, A.G.

Synthesis of 4-methoxy-p-terphenyl. Izv. AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 17 no.4:425-430 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

VARDANYAN, A.S.

Some data on the permability of capillaries in patients with chronic tonsillitis. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3 no.6:53-57 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VARDANYAN B.V.

86-11-18/31

AUTHORS: Nadtoka, V.A., Engr Maj, Vardanyan, B.V., Engr Maj

TITLE: Icing of Jet Engines and How to Prevent it (Obledeneniye reaktivnykh dvigateley i bor'ba s nim)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 65-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a discussion apparently reflecting current Soviet fighter aircraft practice. The aircraft engine elements which may be affected by icing are given, and the possible resulting impairment or damages are mentioned. The most pronounced icing occurs at minus temperatures ranging from 8 to 12°C; it diminishes with increasing flying speeds. The electric de-icing system heats the grills of the engine air inlets, and a few other elements of the engine; the system does so for not more than 13 minutes, at the indicated speed not exceeding 500 km/hr. The other elements are prevented from icing at any flying speed and irrespective of the length of time of cloud flying. An aircraft flying at not more than 500 km/hr must not remain under icing conditions for more than a short period; it may remain considerably longer when flying at 600 km/hr or faster. At speeds exceeding 600 km/hr, and at more than 5,000 m altitudes, it may fly in clouds practically any length of time without developing icing. In order to avoid icing hazards at lower altitudes, the flying speeds must be increased. At ground level the flying speed must be 700-750 km/hr.

Card 1/3

Icing of Jet Engines and How to Prevent it (cont)

The maximum period (13-minutes), during which the aircraft may fly safely under icing conditions, is enough to pierce the overcast when the icing begins at the 8,000 m altitude and the landing approach is made at the indicated speeds of 450-500 km/hr. The effectiveness of the engine de-icing system increases when the water content is maximal and temperature of the outside air is between minus 12°C and minus 8°C, and when the water content is lower at any outside temperature. In order to ensure that the engine de-icing system prevents icing, the weather forecast is consulted before taking off and, if it indicates the possibility of icing, the engine de-icing system is turned on immediately before takeoff, and turned off after leaving the icing area or landing. The engine de-icing system requires very careful inspection and careful maintenance. When there is a possibility of icing, the aircraft should be flown preferably at the indicated speed exceeding 600 km/hr, and the speed should be increased (by descending to lower altitudes or increasing the revolutions) upon the temperature rise of the gases behind the turbine, indicative of a considerable icing of the air intake grills taking place. If this temperature rises up to 520°C at 10,400 rpm or less, or up to 550°C at minimum rpm, or up to 610°C at maximum rpm, which temperatures are the maximum ones permitted at these rpms, then it is

Icing of Jet Engines and How to Prevent it (cont)

recommended that the icing area should be left. If, after flying in the icing-subjected area, a temperature rise behind the turbine was noticed, then the compressor blades are specially examined during the post-flight inspection. Four photographic illustrations.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

light pulse measurement, bolometer