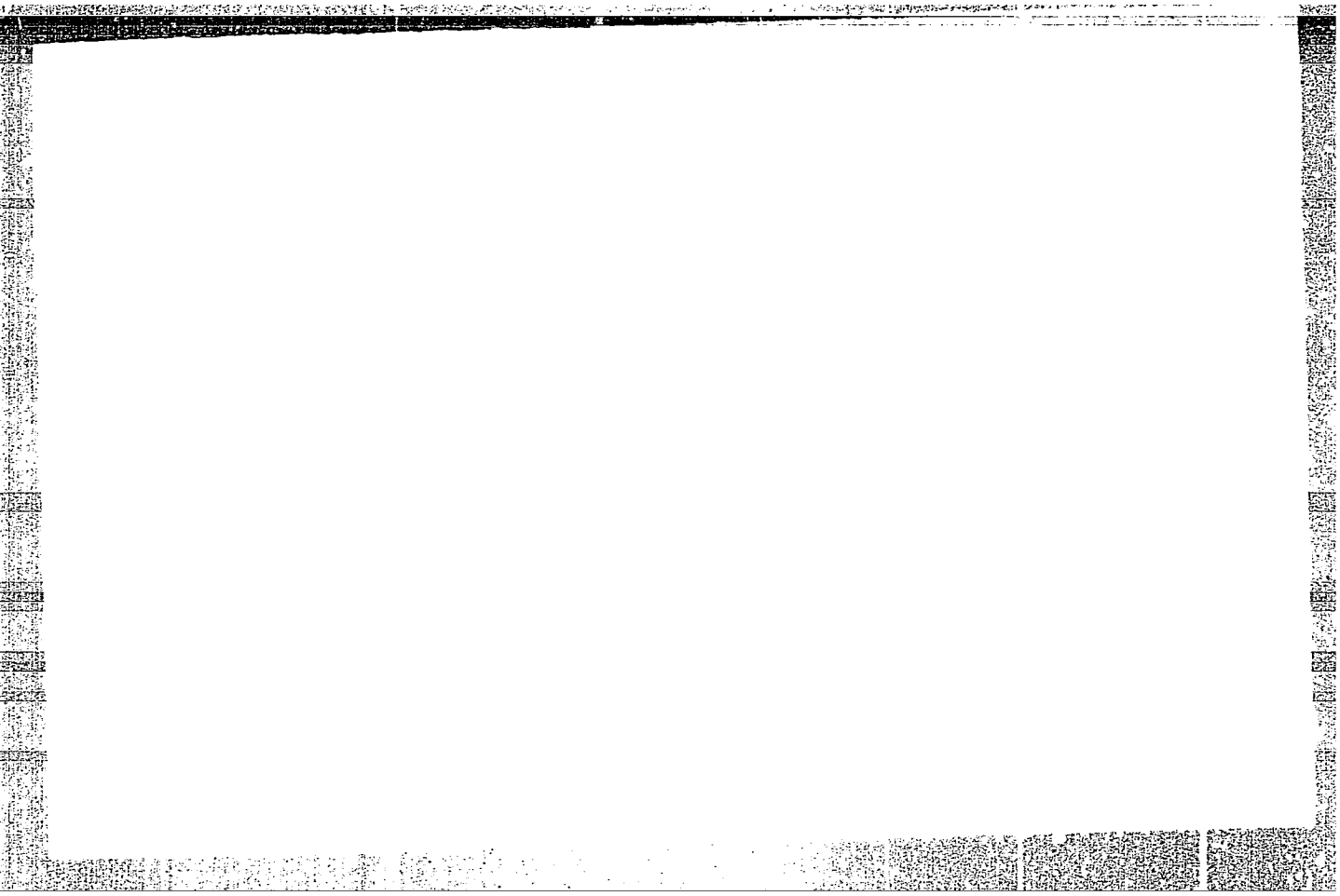


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858610009-3"

L 23124-66 EEC(k)-2/EWT(d)

ACC NR: AP6001596 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/006/0210/0211

AUTHOR: Kazaryan, R. A.; Vardanyan, E. S.; Sidorova, S. P.

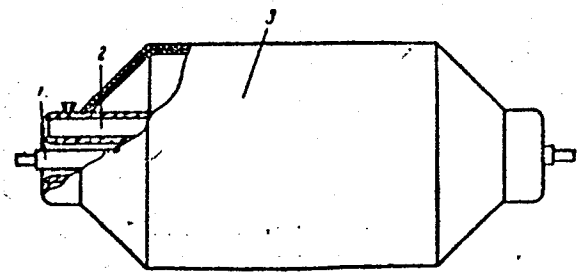
ORG: Yerevan State University (Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Measuring the energy radiated by tubular flash lamps

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1965, 210-211

TOPIC TAGS: flash lamp, electric lamp , spectral energy distribution, light energy, measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: The development of a simple device for measuring the total or spectral energy yielded by flash lamps of straight tubular construction is reported. Cylindrical shell 3 (see figure) made from 3-layer copper-wire winding is supported by molybdenum glass jacket 2 which houses test lamp 1. The energy is measured by the variation of resistance of the copper wire. Filling the jacket with a suitable liquid (e.g., 3% $CuSO_4$)



 UDC: 535.231.6

L 23124-66
ACC NR: AP6001596

2

permits measuring the energy within a particular spectrum band (3200—6500 Å). Examples of lamp energy efficiency and spectral characteristics are shown. "The authors wish to thank D. Kh. Gigoryan for his help in spectrophotometric work and F. A. Avetisyan for building the measuring device." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 09,13/ SUBM DATE: 10Oct64 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 PB

VARDANYAN, G.

"Ringworm in agricultural animals." Yerevan, Aipetrat, 1953, 28 pages with illustrations. In Armenian.

SO: TABCON Veterinariya; Vol 31; No. 2; February 1954, Unclassified.

VARDANYAN, G. A., MELIKIAN, E. L., and AGABABYAN, M. I.

Bolezni sel'skokhoziaistvennykh ptits i ikh profilasktika (Diseases of agricultural fowls and their prophylaxis). Erevan', Aipetrat, 1959, 190 pages with illustrations, Price 3 r. 20 k. bound; 1,000 copies. In the Armenian language.

USSR/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. F
Brucellae

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99431

Author : Boyakhchyan, A.B., Vardanyan, G.A., Melikyan, Ye.L., Ter-Ovanesova, O.G.

Inst : Yerevan Zootechnical Veterinary Institute

Title : Some Data on the Dynamics of the Serological Reactions in a Non-Secluded Brucellosis Isolator.

Orig Pub : Tr. Yerevansk. Zootekhn. vet. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 21, 203-207

Abstract : The dynamics of the serological reactions were studied in cattle affected with brucellosis on 1 non-secluded farm with brucellosis where, in the course of 1952-1956, cattle affected with brucellosis were kept. There were 78 positively reacting animals prior to the investigation

Ca 1/2

USSR/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. F
Brucellae

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99431

in the isolator, and within 4 years there were 59. The blood serum of these cattle was investigated 8 times by means of the reaction of agglutination and 5 times additionally by the complement-fixation test. Negative results were obtained in 55-79% of the cases with the agglutination reaction (AR), and in 65-89% of cases with the complement fixation test (C.F.T.). At the same time the diagnostic titers of the serological reactions were part of the animals, in the case of AR in 21-45%, and in the case of C.F.T. in 11-35%. It is the opinion of the author that a measurable recovery from brucellosis in cattle takes place on a nonsecluded brucellosis infested farm. However, a somewhat longer period of time is needed for the sanitation of such farms than that established for a secluded isolator. Some prolongation of this period is apparently attributed to reinfection or superinfection.

-- G.Ye. Frumkina

Card 2/2

VARDANYAN, G.S.

Experimental method for determining thermal stresses and their concentrations. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk 14 no.5: 31-40 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut mashinovedeniya AN SSSR.
(Thermal stresses)

S/032/61/027/009/006/019
B117/B101

AUTHORS: Prigorovskiy, N. I., and Vardanyan, G. S.

TITLE: Determination of thermoelastic stresses by the optical polarization method

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 9, 1961, 1129-1134

TEXT: The authors study a method of determining thermoelastic stresses and their concentration on transparent cold models by making optical polarization measurements. The problem of thermoelastic stresses for a given field of the temperature gradient may be solved in most cases by applying this method which uses "freezing" and "defrosting" of deformations in transparent polymers (Ref. 1: Spravochnik mashinostroitelya. (Handbook of Mechanical Engineer) t. 3, gl. XVI, Mashgiz (1961)). According to the given field of the temperature gradient $\Delta t_i = t_{i\,end} - t_{i\,start}$ in the respective part, and according to the values of the coefficient α of linear elongation, sections i of this part are marked, in the points of which the values $\alpha_i \Delta t_i$ may be assumed as being equal. According to the dimensions and shape of

Card 1/3

the part and the intended size of the model, the scale of geometrical similarity is selected. Assuming that there is no connection between the sections i in the model, the corresponding "free" relative deformations $\bar{\varepsilon}_i = \alpha_i \cdot \Delta t_i$ are calculated in the connecting plane, and the scale for the load of the sections is selected. The sections i are "frozen" under stresses of $\sigma_i = \sigma_{min} + (\bar{\varepsilon}_i - \bar{\varepsilon}_{min})/\gamma$ (2). Here, $\bar{\varepsilon}_i = \alpha_i \Delta t_i$ and $\bar{\varepsilon}_{min}$ are the "free" deformations for the original part. When applying the stresses σ_i, relative deformations $\varepsilon_i = (\sigma_i/E_{freez})(1 - \mu_{freez})$ (3) develop in the section i of the model (in the case of universal elongation or compression in the plane of the section), or $\varepsilon_i = \sigma_i/E_{freez}$ (3a) (when stresses are only applied in the direction of the deformation investigated). The model is completed with the sections with "frozen" deformations, and "defrosted" by heating. As a result, stresses appear in it which correspond to the required, temperature-conditioned stresses in the original part. These stresses are "frozen" by cooling the model to room temperature. The difference of main stresses and stresses along the unloaded outlines are measured according to the points of the model. The

stresses found in the model according to the law of similarity are transferred to the original. If the stress does not depend on Poisson's ratio, $\sigma_{orig} = \left[E_{orig}\,\bar{\varepsilon}_i/\sigma_i(1 - \mu_{freez})\right]\sigma_{mod}$ (4) holds for a case corresponding to equation (3), independent of the scale of geometrical similarity. The sign of σ_i is opposed to the sign of the stresses applied during "freezing" of the sections. If $\sigma_{min} = (1/\gamma)\,\bar{\varepsilon}_{min}$, then $\bar{\varepsilon}_i/\sigma_i$ is constant for all parts of the model. The material ЭД6-М (ED6-M) (Refs. 4 and 6: N. I. Prigorovskiy, A. K. Preyss, M. F. Bokshteyn, N. A. Kupryakova. Modeli iz novogo opticheski aktivnogo materiala ED6-M, (Models Made of the New Optically Active Material ED6-M) Izd. filiala VINITI, AN SSSR (1958)) was found to be suitable for conducting tests by the method described. The method was applied to flat models. The following stresses were determined: stresses during fitting of a ring on a disk of equal thickness; thermal stresses during heating to 200°C of plates soldered on edge; and thermal stresses in plates of uniform thickness with openings. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of the Science of Machines of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

18.8100

S/740/62/000/008/001/001
E081/E435

AUTHORS: Prigorovskiy, N.I., Vardanyan, G.S.

TITLE: Investigation of the thermoelastic stress distribution and concentration by the application of "freezing" and "thawing"

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Problemy prochnosti v mashinostroyenii. no.8; 1962, 56-68

TEXT: Continuing previous work, the authors deal with the application of the "frozen stress" method to the photoelastic determination of thermal stresses. The advantages and disadvantages of photoelastic experiments on transparent models are reviewed, and thermal and elastic properties of a suitable material ЭД6-М (ED6-M) are listed, together with the modifications to the method needed to deal with thermal stresses. A description is given of the apparatus required and of the procedure for making the models and carrying out the experiments; the necessary mathematical equations are also derived. Details of thermal stress determination are given for the following cases:

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a ring fitted in the hot state externally to a disc; a rectangular steel component subjected to a triangular temperature distribution across the section; a steel plate containing a circular hole; a steel plate with two semi-circular notches; a thin walled cylinder subjected to axial temperature variation. The interference figures are reproduced and the derived stress distributions are analysed in detail. There are 5 figures.

VARDANYAN, G.S. (Moskva); PRIGOROVSKIY, N.I. (Moskva)

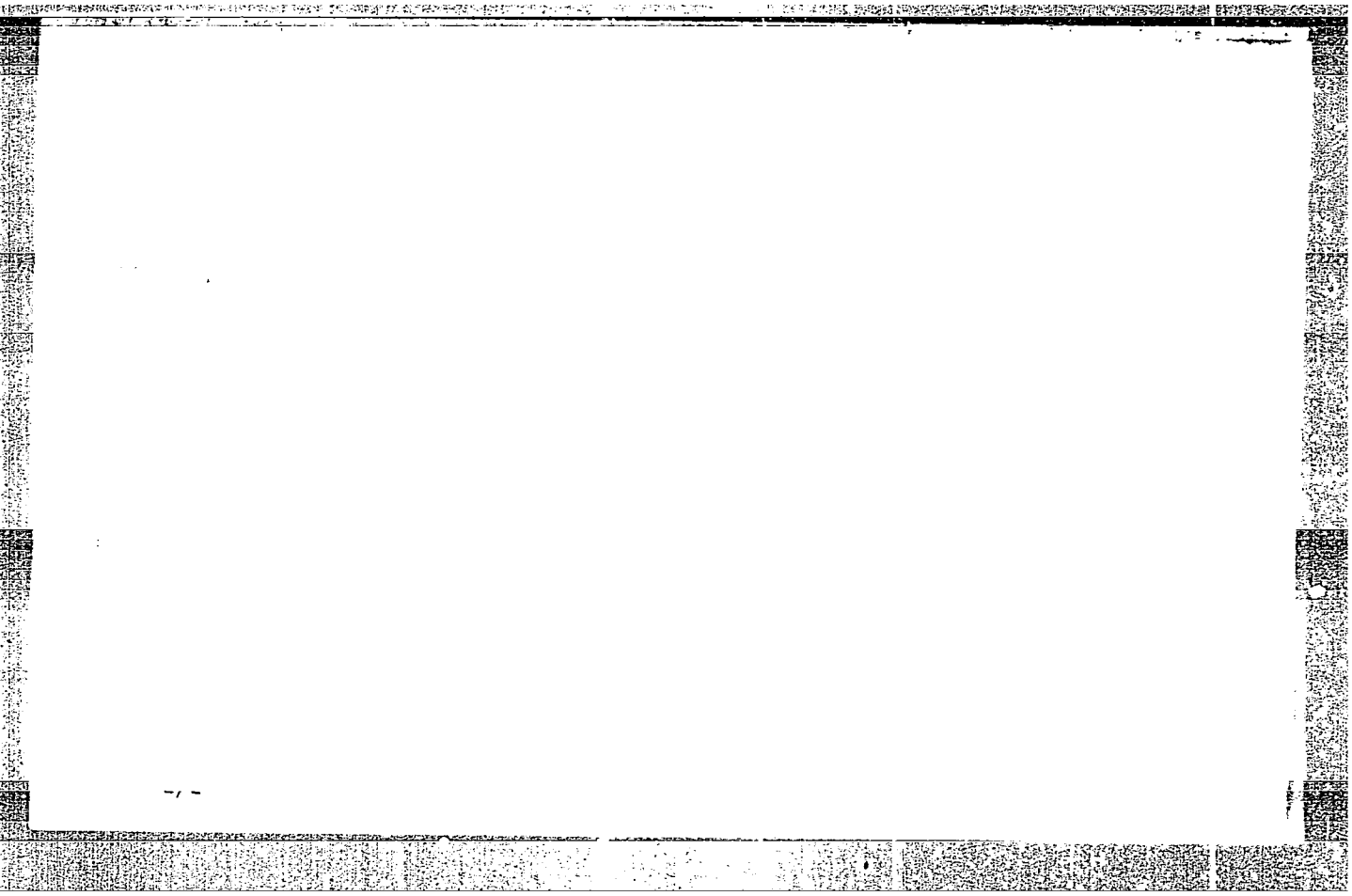
Using the polarization method for simulating thermoelastic stresses. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh. i mashinostr. no.4:146-149 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Thermal stresses)

TITLE: On accuracy of determining the parameter of an isoclinic by photoelasticity method.

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR, Izv. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 17, no. 2, 1964, 47-55

TOPIC TAGS: cantilever beam, isoclinic parameter, photoelasticity method, principal

ABSTRACT: The stress distribution [illegible] cantilever beam [illegible]



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858610009-3"

L 2005-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)/ETC(m)
JD/WW/EM
ACCESSION NR: AP5018622 UR/0022/65/018/003/0036/0042

AUTHOR: Vardanyan, G. S.; Mkrtchyan, R. Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of nonstationary stresses by the photoelasticity method

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 18, no. 3, 1965, 36-42

TOPIC TAGS: internal stress, metal stress, stress concentration, polarographic analysis, similarity theory

ABSTRACT: The authors propose a method for investigating nonstationary stresses by means of polization-optical measurements, and describe the results obtained in tests of a cantilever beam weakened by three holes, under free damped oscillation. The similarity conditions under which polarization-optical measurements of models made of polymer materials can be applied to real structural members are derived. The apparatus consisted of PPU-5 polarization equipment and high speed motion picture camera SKS-1M. Monochromatic light was obtained from a DRSh-250 mercury lamp with green filter (λ= 546.1 nm). The pictures were taken at 4800 frames per second.

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L 2005-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018622

The distribution of the stress at a selected point of the beam were determined from the time variation of the interference fringes photographed by the camera. A method of converting these data into actual stresses of a steel beam is briefly described. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, AN ArmSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME, MM

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7002113 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0274/0286

AUTHOR: Vardanyan, G. S.; Prigorovskiy, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Methods for determination of thermoelastic stresses

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po polyarizatsionno-opticheskomu metodu issledovaniya napryazheniy. 5th, Leningrad, 1964. Polyarizatsionno-opticheskiy metod issledovaniya napryazheniy (Polarizing-optical method of investigating stresses); trudy konferentsii. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1966, 274-286

TOPIC TAGS: stress, stress analysis, plastic coating, optic method, polarization, elastic deformation

ABSTRACT: The authors present a comprehensive review of techniques for stress investigation using simulated conditions on models made of optically active materials. Two main directions have developed: generation in a model of stresses, proportional to the actual stresses, through application of an appropriate temperature field (method of heated and cooled models); and generation in a model of stresses through mechanical introduction of deformations corresponding to a given temperature field (method of unheated models). Both methods, which are currently in a state of evolution, lend themselves to solution of relatively uncomplicated problems. To apply the method of heat-

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ACC NR: AT7002113

ed and cooled models, a temperature field similar to the actual field is created in a geometrically congruent model. Care must be taken to ensure the congruency of the thermal stress fields between the actual object and the model. If these conditions are satisfied, the actual stresses can be computed from the known congruency relations. Various techniques for generation of temperature fields in the models are available: electrical heating; cooling using liquid nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen; imersion into a heated oil bath. Polariscopic observation of surface changes due to photoelasticity phenomena in the model materials is used to locate and measure the stresses. Three techniques are known for application of the unheated model method: 1) elastic dislocation; 2) application of fictitious loads, after Maysel; 3) "freezing" and "unfreezing". The first technique was applied to the analysis of thermoelastic stresses of flat bodies with multiple connections, located in a stationary temperature field. This technique is based on a theorem by Muskhelishvili which relates the thermal stresses with dislocations. The technique of fictitious loads is based on the reciprocity theorem, and consists of application of a single fictitious force at a point where the thermal stresses are to be determined, and the subsequent measurement of normal stresses and corresponding dislocations at all points of interest in the part being analyzed. Finally, the "freezing" and "unfreezing" technique is realized in the following manner: a model congruent to the actual part is constructed by monolithic bonding of separate parts in which deformations were generated and "frozen" prior to bonding. These deformations correspond to the "natural" deformations which would occur in the actual parts due to the temperature changes. The model is then heated,

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and the individual deformations are therefore released. A redistribution of deformations and stresses takes place which are again "frozen" when the model is returned to room temperature. These stresses, which correspond to the actual stresses, are measured using polariscopy. If the elastic properties of the actual material are temperature dependent, the problem of simulation is much more complex. For the case when these properties are temperature independent, V. M. Maysel has proved the following three theorems: 1. In a three-dimensional free body with either single or multiple bonds, or in a body fixed on supports, the temperature displacement and deformation in any point of this body does not depend on the modulus of elasticity E, but generally depends on the Poisson coefficient μ; while the thermal stresses are proportional to E and depend on μ. 2. In a thin free body with single or multiple bonds, located in an arbitrary flat, nonstationary temperature field, the thermal stresses in the extreme points are independent of μ and proportional to E, while the thermal deformation of the extreme elements is independent of E and μ. 3. In a free body with single or multiple bonds under conditions of flat deformation under the influence of a flat generally nonstationary temperature field, the thermal stresses in the extreme points are proportional to the magnitudes of E and $1/(1-\mu)$, while the thermal deformation of the extreme elements is independent of E and proportional to the magnitude of $(1-\mu)$. Several examples are used to illustrate the various methods. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables, 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,11/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun66/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 014

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858610009-3"

MANVELYAN, M.; KALAMKARYAN, K.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.; VARDANYAN, I.; MALKHASYAN, S.

Production of glass fibers based on complex silicate rocks. Prom. Arm. 6 no.11:54-57 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Armyanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Gosmetallurgkomiteta pri Gosplane SSSR (ANIIKhIM).

MANVELYAN, M.G.; KALAMKARYAN, K.G.; VARDANYAN, I.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.I.

Preparing alkali-free glass fiber at the base of local raw materials in Armenia. Stek. i ker. 21 no.9:39-41 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii ArmSSR

MANVELYAN, M.G.; KALAMKARYAN, K.G., inzh.; MALKHASYAN, S.G., inzh.; VARDANYAN, I.A., inzh.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.I., inzh.

Obtaining alkaline glass fiber on a tuff and pumice sand base. Stek. i ker. 20 no.9:18-20 S '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Armyanskoy SSR (for Manvelyan).

MAN'ELYAN, M.G.; KALAMKARYAN, K.G.; VARDANYAN, I.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.I.

Preparing alkali-free glass fiber at the base of local raw materials in Armenia. Stek. i ker. 21 no.9:39-41 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii ArmSSR.

VARDANYAN, K.A.

Some features of the planning of multistory dwellings made of prefabricated room units. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Ser.tekh.nauk 13 no.2:43-50 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Armayanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroymaterialov i sooruzheniy.

(Apartment houses)

VARDANYAN, K.A., aspirant

X-ray diagnosis of chronic appendicitis in children. Vop. rent. i onk. 7 :131-138 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

VARDANYAN, K.S.

Problems of dynamics in stonecutting. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 10 no.5:65-74 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut stroymaterialov i sooruzheniy AN ArmSSR.
(Stonecutting)

VARDANYAN, K.S.

Investigating friction and wear caused by stone cutting. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 11 no.5:45-50 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut stroymaterialov i sooruzheniy Ministerstva stroitel'stva ArmSSR.

(Stonecutting)

VARDANYAN, K.S.

Some problems in cutting natural stone. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. ser.tekh.nauk 12 no.6:49-52 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Stonecutting)

VARDANYAN, K. S., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Friction and wear of cutting instruments in the cutting of stone." Moscow, 1960. 23 pp with graphs; (Ministry of Transport Construction USSR, All-Union Scientific Research Inst of Transport Construction); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 22-60, 136)

TER-AZAR'YEV, I.; VARDANYAN, K.

New disks for stonecutting machines for quarrying tuffs.
Prom.Arm. 4 no.1:31-36 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Armyanskiy institut stroitel'nykh materialov i sooruzheniy Gosstroya Armyanskoy SSR.
(Stonecutting—Equipment and supplies)

TER-AZAR'YEV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VARDANYAN, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Choosing the design of disk saws of stonecutting machinery.
Stroi. i dor. mash. 7 no.12:24-25 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Stonecutting—Equipment and supplies)

VARDANYAN, K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating the process of stoneworking with bush hammers. Prom. Arm. 6 no.12:48-50 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kamnya i silikatov Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR.

VARDANYAN, L.Ye.

Effect of the scale of production on the selection of production processes used in the machinery industry. Sbor.nauch.trud.ErPI no.10:101-109 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya Yerevanskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Factory management) (Production control)

KLIMOV, A.N.

25(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1392

Leningrad. Inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut

Organizatsiya i planirovaniye ravnomernoy raboty mashinostroitel'nykh predpriyatiy; Mezhvuzovskoye soveshchaniye. Doklady (Organization and Planning of Uniform Work in Machine-building Enterprises; Conference of Vuzes. Reports) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 408 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp.22) 4,000 copies printed.

Eds.: P.A. Volkov, and K.O. Tatevosov.; Tech. Ed.: L.V. Sokolova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine-building Technology (Mashgiz): Ye.F. Naumov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineering and technical personnel in machine-building establishments, and for scientific workers and students of institutes and departments of engineering and economics.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles contains reports by workers from vuzes, scientific research institutes, and industrial establishments presented at the conference of vuzes on the subject: "Organization and Planning of Uniform Operations in Machine-building Establishments." These reports discuss general problems encountered in organization, analysis, and theory of uniform production, as well as problems in schedule planning, technical preparation, and production specialization.

Card 1/8

Vardanyan, L.Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences (Yerevanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut [Yerevan Polytechnical Institute]). Effect of Production Structure of Machine Shops of Machine-building Plants on the Rhythm of Their Operation 266

VARDANYAN, L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Problems in the organization of line production in Armenian machinery industry. Prom.Arm. 6 no.7:26-28 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

AUTHORS: Vardanyan, M. S., Filatova, A. A. 64-58-3-15/20

TITLE: The First Results of the Introduction of the Seven-Hour Working Day in the Kuskov Chemical Plants (Pervyye itogi perekhoda Kuskovskogo khimicheskogo zavoda na semichasovoy rabochiy den')

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 3, pp 56-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the above-mentioned plants it was decided to try the seven-hour working day based on new salary conditions from October 1, 1957. A table of the changes in payment is given as well as a graphical representation of the standard output of various productions from the last quarter of the year 1957. The change to this new working method was carried out by party and work organizations under collaboration of the workers' and employees' association whereby agitators led the campaign to introduce the new tariff system. Besides the mentioned innovations also some improvements of the technological process of the polystyrene, "viniflekses", of the production of plastifi-

Card 1/2

The First Results of the Introduction of the Seven-Hour Working Day in the Kuskov Chemical Plants

64-58-3-15/20

cizers, etc., were carried out. Data on the various results of success are listed, as regards production and also the change of the payment conditions. There are still some improvements to be expected as well with regard to the technical standards as with the premium system. In order to achieve a further rise of performance a plan was elaborated for 1958 under consideration of each department which should bring about the due realization of the plan for 1958 and raise the efficiency.

1. Chemical industry--USSR 2. Industrial plants--Management
3. Industrial plants--Standards 4. Employee relations

Card 2/2

VARDANYAN, M.S.; FILATOVA, A.A.

Initial results of the change-over to a seven hour day at the Kuskovo Chemical Plant. Khim. prom. no.3:184-185 Ap-My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Hours of labor) (Chemical industries)

36055

S/063/62/007/002/007/014
A057/A126

15.8090

AUTHORS: Yenikolopyan, N.S. Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Vardanyan, M.S.

TITLE: The production of polyformaldehyde

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva, v. 7, no. 2, 1962, 194 - 200

TEXT: Properties, the production, and the mechanism of polymerization of polyformaldehyde are discussed and some experimental results are presented. A great part of the presented information is apparently taken from the Symposium on Macrochemistry in Canada, 1961. Polymers of formaldehyde are known since their discovery by A.M. Butlerov. Two types - polyoxialdehydes and polyoximethylenes can be noted. High molecular weight polyoximethylene, i.e., polyformaldehyde, shows some outstanding physical and chemical properties, thus being of interest for various purposes. Monomer formaldehyde used as initial material can be prepared: 1) As low-molecular compound, para-formaldehyde and ∝-polyoximethylene; 2) as semi-acetal; or 3) by partial condensation. The monomer should contain less than 0.001% admixtures. Preliminary polymerization, or filtration through molecular filters allows to remove the impurities below 0.001%. The purified

Card 1/3

The production of .....

monomer can be polymerized in two ways in the presence of various catalysts. The latter is not consumed during polymerization, i.e., active centers are not lost. The effect of H_2O, CH_3OH, HCOOH, CH_3COOH, $(CH_3CO)_2O$, CO, CO_2, and other substances on rate and degree of polymerization was investigated experimentally. In contrast to the CH^- ions, the HCO_3^- and $HCOO^-$ ions do not influence the polymerization of formaldehyde. Thus, in principle, a regulation of the process and reproduction of polyformaldehyde with any desired molecular weight is possible. The stability of para-formaldehyde against heat and oxidation depends only on the nature of the end-group of the chain. The present authors demonstrate that at thermal destruction also processes of chain transfer to the polymer are of importance as well as to the evolving monomer formaldehyde, simultaneously with generation, growth and rupture of chains. Studies of the kinetics of thermal destruction of polymers with OH and $OCOCH_3$ end-radicals showed that the different rate of destruction depends upon the different activation energy. It was proved experimentally that oxygen increases sharply the destruction rate, and decreases even more the molecular weight. However, the molecular weight of acetylized polymer decreases much slower than that of the non-stabilized polymer. This indicates that oxygen does not attack directly the middle of the chain. Oxygen apparently does not attack directly the polymer chain, but the evolved monomer

Card 2/3

The production of ....

formaldehyde. The observed greater mutual effect of oxygen and formic acid is not explained yet. An efficient mixture of a stabilizer should be able to bind the evolving formaldehyde (limiting thus its further oxidation), also the evolving formic acid, and contain radical inhibitors retaining the chain process of destruction. There are 9 figures.

Card 3/3

GARBAR, M.I.; VARDANYAN, M.S.

Sergei Nikolaevich Ushakov; on his 70th birthday. Plast. massy no.11:1-2 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

BARATS, M.I.; VARDANYAN, M.S.

Using expandable polystyrene in construction and shipbuilding.
Buil.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform.
17 no.1:30-32 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

YENIKOLOPYAN, N.S., doktor khim.nauk; VARDANYAN, M.S.

Production of polyformaldehyde. Zhur.VKHO 7 no.2:194-200 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Formaldehyde)

GRIGORYAN, K.A.; VARDANYAN, R.A.

Photoelectric observations of μ Cephei in 1957-1958. Soob.- Biur.obser. no.27:49-54 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Stars, Variable)

S/035/62/000/007/022/083
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Vardanyan, R. A.

TITLE: Polarization observations of magnetic stars

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 7, 1962, 28, abstract 7A218 ("Soobshch. Byurakansk. observ.", 1960, no. 28, 9 - 15, Armenian summary)

TEXT: Results of polarimetric observations of 51 magnetic stars with variable magnetic field are presented. Two observations during one night were made for most of the stars. Blue and yellow filters were used, as a rule, for observations, but in a number of cases, moreover, red and violet filters were used and also observations without filters were made. It has been established that polarization plane (meaning thereby the plane of preferential oscillations of electric vector. Reviewer) differs slightly from the galactic plane with majority of stars. In AG Peg the polarization degree and position angle remain constant. It is concluded that polarization of these stars is not of stellar origin.

V. Dombrovskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GRIGORYAN, K.A.; VARDANYAN, R.A.

Electropolarimetric investigation of clusters NGC 2422, 6530, 6531, 6514, 7092, IC 1590, 4665. Soob.Biur.obser. no.29:7-23 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Stars--Clusters)

GRIGORYAN, K.A.; VARDANYAN, R.A.

Photometric, colorimetric and polarimetric investigation of Nova Herculis 1960. Soob.Biur.obser. no.29:39-50 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Stars, New)

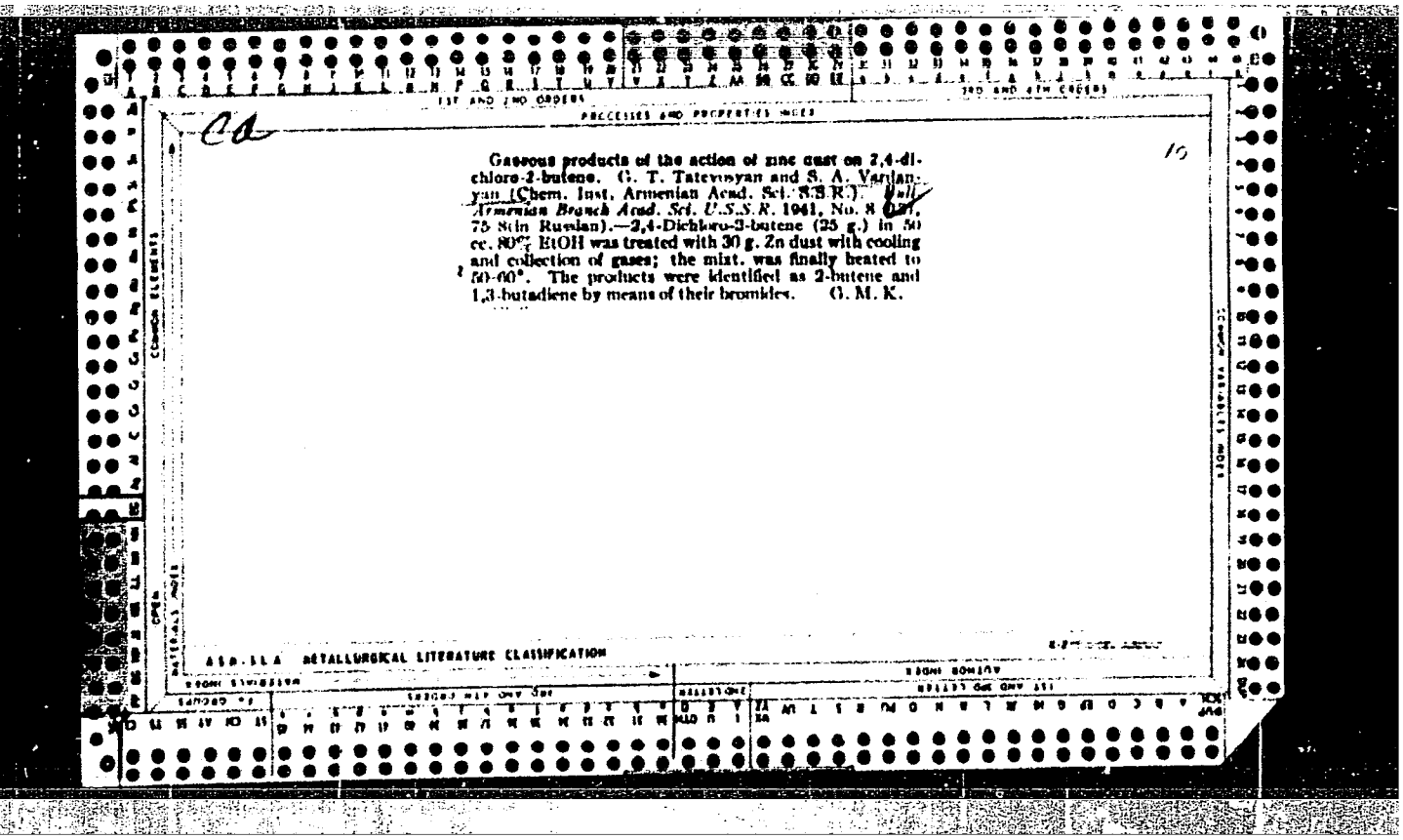
VARDANYAN, R. A.

Polarization observations of β Coronae Borealis. Soob. Biur. obser. no.30:67-76 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Stars—Observations)
(Polarization(Light))

VARDANYAN, R.A.

Polarization of T and RY Tauri. Soob. Biur. obser.
no.35:3-23 '64. (MIRA 18:8)



Gaseous products of the action of zinc dust on 2,4-dichloro-2-butene. G. T. Tatevosyan and S. A. Vartanyan (Chem. Inst. Armenian Acad. Sci. S.S.R.). *Bull. Armenian Branch Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.* 1941, No. 8 (Nat. Sci.), 75–8 (in Russian).—2,4-Dichloro-2-butene (25 g.) in 50 cc. 80% EtOH was treated with 30 g. Zn dust with cooling and collection of gases; the mixt. was finally heated to 50–60°. The products were identified as 2-butene and 1,3-butadiene by means of their bromides. G. M. K.

Synthesis of 1-methylnaphthalene. S. A. Vardanyan and K. A. Babayzhanyan. *Doklady Akad. Nauk Armyan. S.S.R.* 13, No. 1, 9–11(1951); cf. Rapson and Robinson, *C.A.* 30, 97°.—$PhCH_2MgCl$ (from 8.15 g. Mg and 42.23 g. $PhCH_2Cl$) treated over 3 hrs. with cooling with 41.75 g. $MeCCl.CHCH_2Cl$, then refluxed 2 hrs. gave 6.83 g. *Ph-$CH_2CH_2CH.CCl_3Me$* (I), $b_{0.5}$ 110–15°, d_{20} 1.6313, n_D^{20} 1.5228. The bulk of the reaction mixt. boiled over a wide range, $b_{0.5}$ 115–210°. To 18.1 g. I was added with cooling 25 ml. 85% H_2SO_4 and the mixt. stirred 16 hrs., finally at room temp.; treated with ice, and extd. with Et_2O, giving 20% *1-methyl-3,4-dihydronaphthalene* (II), b_{10} 81–3°, d_4 0.9901, n_D^{20} 1.5470; the rest consisted of $Ph(CH_2)_2Ac$, b_{10} 122–8°. Heating 3.2 g. II with 1 g. S 1 hr. to 220–30° gave 1.2 g. liquid, which with picric acid yielded *1-methylnaphthalene picrate*, m. 138–9°. G. M. Kosolapoff

VARDANYAN, S.A.; BABADZHANYAN, K.A.

Naphthalene

Synthesis of α - methylnapthalene. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 13 No. 1, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

VARDANYAN, S. A.

"Synthesis of polynuclear hydroaromatic ketones. V. 3-Keto-7-methoxy-1,2,3,11,12,12a-hexahydrochrysene." G. T. Tatevosyan and S. A. Vardanyan. (p. 1238)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1951, Vol 21, No 7.

VARDANYAN, S.A.

Preparation of the ethyl ester of levulinic acid from 1,3-dichloro-2-butene. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 25, 1322-3 '52. (MLRA 5:12)
(CA 47 no.21:11132 '53)

1. VARDANYAN, S.A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Levulinic Acid

7. Preparation of ethyl levulinate from 1, 3-dichlorobutene-2. Zhur.prikl.khim. 25 no.12 1952

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

VARDANYAN, S. A.

1/2

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

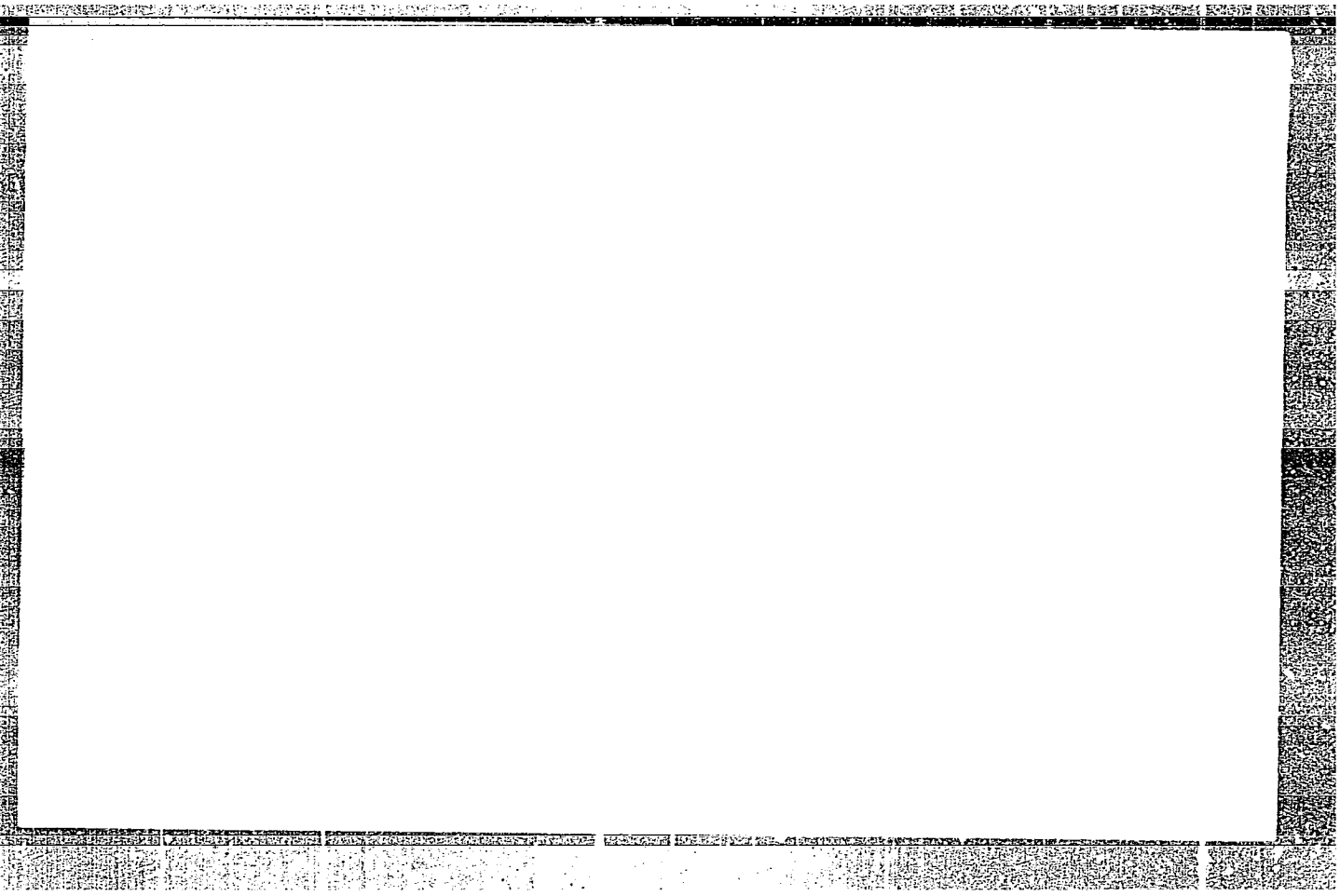
Synthesis of polynuclear hydroaromatic ketones. VI. 3-Oxo-1,2,3,11,12,12a-hexahydro-6,7-acechrysene. S. A. Vardanyan, P. A. Zagorets, and G. T. Tatevosyan. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 829–34(1953); cf. *C.A.* 46, 2037a, 8045f.—*5-Acenaphthenebutyric acid* (*C.A.* numbering), m. 142–3°, (100 g.) refluxed in 500 ml. 96% EtOH and 25 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 6 hrs. gave 90.9% *Et ester*, b_3 200–2°, m. 39° (Fieser, *et al.*, *C.A.* 30, 6734). This (70 g.) in Et_2O was added to the reaction mixt. from 6.1 g. Na (suspended in 150 ml. Et_2O), treated with 12.6 g. EtOH in 50 ml. Et_2O and finally with 57 g. $(CO_2Et)_2$, and the whole refluxed 20 hrs., treated with dil. H_2SO_4, extd. with Et_2O, the Et_2O evapd., and the residue heated *in vacuo* until all CO evolution stopped gave 67.5% *di-Et [2-(5-acenaphthenyl)ethyl]malonate*, b_3 216–18°. This (170 g.) added to 11.75 g. Na in 160 g. EtOH, followed by 75 g. MeCCl:CHCH$_2$Cl, and the mixt. refluxed 6 hrs. gave, after the usual treatment, 47.6% *di-Et [2-(5-acenaphthenyl)-ethyl](3-chloro-2-butenyl)malonate*, b_3 230–2°, m. 46–7° (from EtOH). This (112 g.) refluxed 6 hrs. with 31 g. NaOH and 550 ml. 90% EtOH gave, after concn. and acidification, 95.2% *free malonic acid*, m. 174–5° (from C_6H_6), which, heated *in vacuo*, gave 75%. The *α-(3-chloro-2-butenyl)-5-crotyl-γ-acenaphthenebutyric acid*, m. 114–15° (from MeOH). This acid (10 g.) added to 75 g. H-SO_4 (d. 1.76), kept 0.5 hr., heated in a CO_2 atm. 40 min. to 50–5°, kept 3 hrs. at room temp., and quenched in ice, gave 48.4% *1-oxo-2-(3-oxobutyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-8,9-acephenanthrene*, m. 115–16° (from MeOH) (under more drastic conditions the product is sulfonated), which (3 g.), refluxed 4 hrs. with 40 ml. 20% NaOH, gave 67.6% *3-oxo-1,2,3,11,12,12a-hexahydro-6,7-acechrysene*, m. 184–5° (from MeOH); *2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone*, m. 171–2° (from EtOH-$CHCl_3$). This with 10% Pd-C in CO_2 at 280–300° gave in 4 hrs. 0.5 g. *6,7-acechrysene*, m. 238–9° (from C_6H_6-EtOH); the product cannot be sublimed without decompn. Thus, despite the 4,5-ace bridge in the naphthyl residue of the initial acid, which should favor *peri*-cyclization, in this case *o*-cyclization took place. The structures of the chrysene derivs. were confirmed by ab-

(over)

2/2 S. A. Vardanyan

(3) 5

sorption spectra, by comparison with known data. 3-Methylchrysene, obtained by treatment of the oxo deriv. with MeMgI and dehydrogenation of the product, and 6,7-acechrysene have the same absorption max. (318–322, 306–310, 294–296, 283–287 mμ). G. M. Kosolapoff



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858610009-3"

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. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 25, 1719-23 (1955) (Engl. translation). - See C.A. 50, 7007a B. M. R.

4

M. A. YOUTZ

PM

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]cycloheptatriene. Zhur.ob.khim. 25 no.9:1766-1771 S '55. (MIRA 9:2)

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

Vardanyan, S.A.

VARDANYAN, S.A.; AGADZHANYAN, TS.Ye.

Synthesis of levulinic acid ester from 1,3- dichloro -2- butene.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. khim. nauk v.10 no.5:341-345 '57.(MIRA 11:1)

1. Khimicheskiy institut AN ArmSSR.
(Levulinic acid) (Butene)

36003
S/079/62/032/004/004/010
D204/D301

14,6130

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

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.

Antineoplastic effect of chloroethylamine derivatives of tyrosine and 3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine. Zhur.eksp. i klin.med. 4 no.3:39-44 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy khimioterapii i Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

VARDANYAN, S.A.

Antineoplastic activity of O-[n-di(2-chloroethyl) aminophenyl]-d, l-tyrosine(phentyrin). Vop. onk. 10 no.6:90-9. '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin). Adres avtora: Moskva, I-100, ul. Shchepkina, 61/2, korp. 5, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

VARDANYAN, S.A.

Antineoplastic activity of the peptides of sarcolysine, tyrosine and 3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine. Vop. onk. 11 no.1:45-47 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.F.Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin).

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

Synthesis of 4-methoxy-p-terphenyl. Izv. AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 17 no.4:428-430 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

YAGUZHINSKIY, L.S.; MARTYNOV, V.S.; VARDANYAN, S.A.

Synthesis of O-(2,4-diaminophanyl)-L-tyrosine. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.7:1311-1312 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

GALSTYAN, A.Sh.; VARDANYAN, T.T.

Studies on the biological activity of peat. Izv. AN Arm. SSR, Biol. nauki 13 no.2:77-83 F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Laboratoriya agrokhimii Akademii nauk ArmSSR.
(ARMENIA—PEAT)

VARDANYAN, T.T.

A short botanical characteristics of Armenian peats. Izv. AN Arm.SSR.Biol. nauki 14 no.10:97-102 0'61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Laboratoriya agrokhimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(ARMENIA—PEATS)

VARDANYAN, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; OVSEPYAN, Zh., inzh.

Noise prevention in asynchronous motors of the third size. Prom. Arm. 6 no.12:37-39 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

VARDANYAN, V.A.

Improvements in the Conway cell and the micromethod for nitrogen determination. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 13 no.12:81-84 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni akademika L.A.Orbeli Akademii nauk ArmSSR.

(MICROCHEMISTRY) (NITROGEN)

KARAPETYAN, S.K., akad.; VARDANYAN, V.A.; BALASANYAN, R.G.

Effect of a single exposure to small and medium X-ray doses on the reproductive function of domestic fowl. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 30 no.3:175-182 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut fiziologii Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
2. Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Karapetyan).
(Poultry) (X rays--Physiological effect)

32695
S/040/62/026/001/012/023
D237/D304

26.1410

AUTHORS: Vardanyan, V.A. and Oganesyan, R.S. (Yerevan)

TITLE: On the theory of stability of a plane layer of heavy fluid in its own gravity field with exponentially diminishing density in the presence of a magnetic field

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 26, no. 1, 1962, 104-109

TEXT: The authors consider a layer of fluid of thickness 2 h and density Eq.(1) $\rho = \rho_0 \exp\{-\beta y\}$ $(\beta > 0)$ symmetrical in xz-plane, in equilibrium in its own gravity field, in the presence of an inner homogeneous magnetic field in the x-direction. Equation of the disturbed surface of the layer is Eq.(2) $y = h + \delta y = h + \alpha \cos kx$ and the problem of the stability of the system with regard to perturbations of the type (2) is investigated by energy considerations. Boundary conditions are given and the equations representing the change of potential V (within)

Card 1/2

On the theory of stability ...

and U (without) the system are solved by means of Fourier and Laplace integrals, the solutions being periodic in type. From these, the equation giving the total energy change is obtained. It is found that the equilibrium of the system can be stable or unstable, but the presence of the magnetic field has a stabilizing influence and the intensity of a magnetic field which completely cancels the unstable harmonics is calculated. The maximum unstable harmonic is found by using the Lagrange function in the equation of motion. The authors thank A. Vlasov for discussion of the results obtained. There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Yerevanskiy gosudarstvyennyy universitet (Yerevan State University)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1961

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3004332 S/0033/63/040/004/0751/0753

AUTHOR: Vardanyan, V. A.; Oganesyan, R. S.

TITLE: The theory of magnetogravitational instability of a sphere with variable density

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 40, no. 4, 1963, 751-753

TOPIC TAGS: magnetogravitational instability, sphere of variable density, variable density, magnetic field, noncompressible liquid sphere, gravitating noncompressible liquid sphere

ABSTRACT: The instability of a gravitating noncompressible liquid sphere with exponentially decreasing density in the presence of a magnetic field is considered. It is found that such a configuration is unstable relative to deformations of the form $Y_l^m(\theta,\phi)$ and should, as a rule, break up into l equal parts, if the magnetic field exceeds some critical value, which depends on l. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Yerevan State University)

Card 1/2

S/0022/64/017/002/0127/0133

ACCESSION NR: AP4038583

AUTHOR: Vardanyan, V. A.

TITLE: Theory of gravitational stability of an inhomogeneous cylindrical configuration

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 17, no. 2, 1964, 127-133

TOPIC TAGS: gravitational stability, density distribution, equilibrium state, oscillation frequency, deformation amplitude, unstable harmonic

ABSTRACT: The author studies the problem of stability of a cylindrical configuration of infinite length consisting of an incompressible fluid gravitating mass with density depending exponentially on the radius

$$\rho = \rho_0 \exp\left\{-n\frac{r}{R}\right\} \quad (n > 0), \qquad (1)$$

relative to surface perturbations of the type

$$r = R + \varepsilon \cos m\theta \cos kz \quad (\varepsilon \ll R), \qquad (2)$$

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038583

where $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ is the wave number, varying within the limits 0 to ∞, and n takes on positive integral values. Temperature is assumed independent of time and of the coordinates. The author is interested in the effect of inhomogeneous distribution of the density of the equilibrious state on the stability of this cylinder with respect to nonsymmetric surface perturbations. He establishes that exponential density distribution decreases the oscillation frequency for stability and the rate of increase of the deformation amplitude for instability, without noticeably changing the region of unstable harmonics. "In conclusion the author extends his deep gratitude to R. S. Oganesyan for his valuable comments and discussions in the completion of this work." Orig. art. has: 28 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Yerevan State University)

SUBMITTED: 26Mar63 DATE ACQ: 05Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

VARDANYAN, V.A. (Yerevan)

Stability of a liquid layer of variable density in the presence of a magnetic field. PMTF no.2:138-139 Mr-Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

VARDANYAN, V.A.

Formation of atypical ovocytes and follicular structures in the ovaries of birds following ionizing radiation. Izv. AN Arm. SSR Biol. nauki 17 no.9:29-34 S '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni L.A. Orbeli AN Armyanskoy SSR.

KARAPETYAN, S.K., akademik; VARDANYAN, V.A.

Stimulating effect of certain doses of ionizing radiation on the ovogenous function of bird ovary. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.3:745-746 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut fiziologii im. L.A.Orbeli AN ArmSSR. 2. AN ArmSSR (for Karapetyan).

VARDANYAN, V.B.

Solution of a parametric linear programming problem. Trudy Vych. tsentra no.2:5-9 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

VARDANYAN, V. R.

The following is among dissertations of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni Kalinin:

"Investigation of Corona Losses for Commutation Overvoltages." 30 June 1952. Corona losses were investigated during transition conditions similar to possible commutation overvoltages., with establishment of rules of the dependence of losses on the voltage, frequency of oscillations, polarity of semiperiod of oscillation wave, geometric dimensions of the line, and influence of existing cables. The capacitance of the corona discharge line was determined as a function of the voltage.

SO: M-1048, 28 Mar 56

VARDANYAN, V. R.

"Studies of Losses Due to Cornona at Commutation Overvoltage"
Sb. Nauch. Tr. Yerevansk. Politekhn. in-ta, No 5, 1954, 117-127

Losses of high-voltage lines due to corona were studied by means of a pulse generator. At high frequencies the power 3/2 of the ratio was obtained for positive polarity, and 1.25 for negative polarity. (RZhFiz, No 9, 1955)

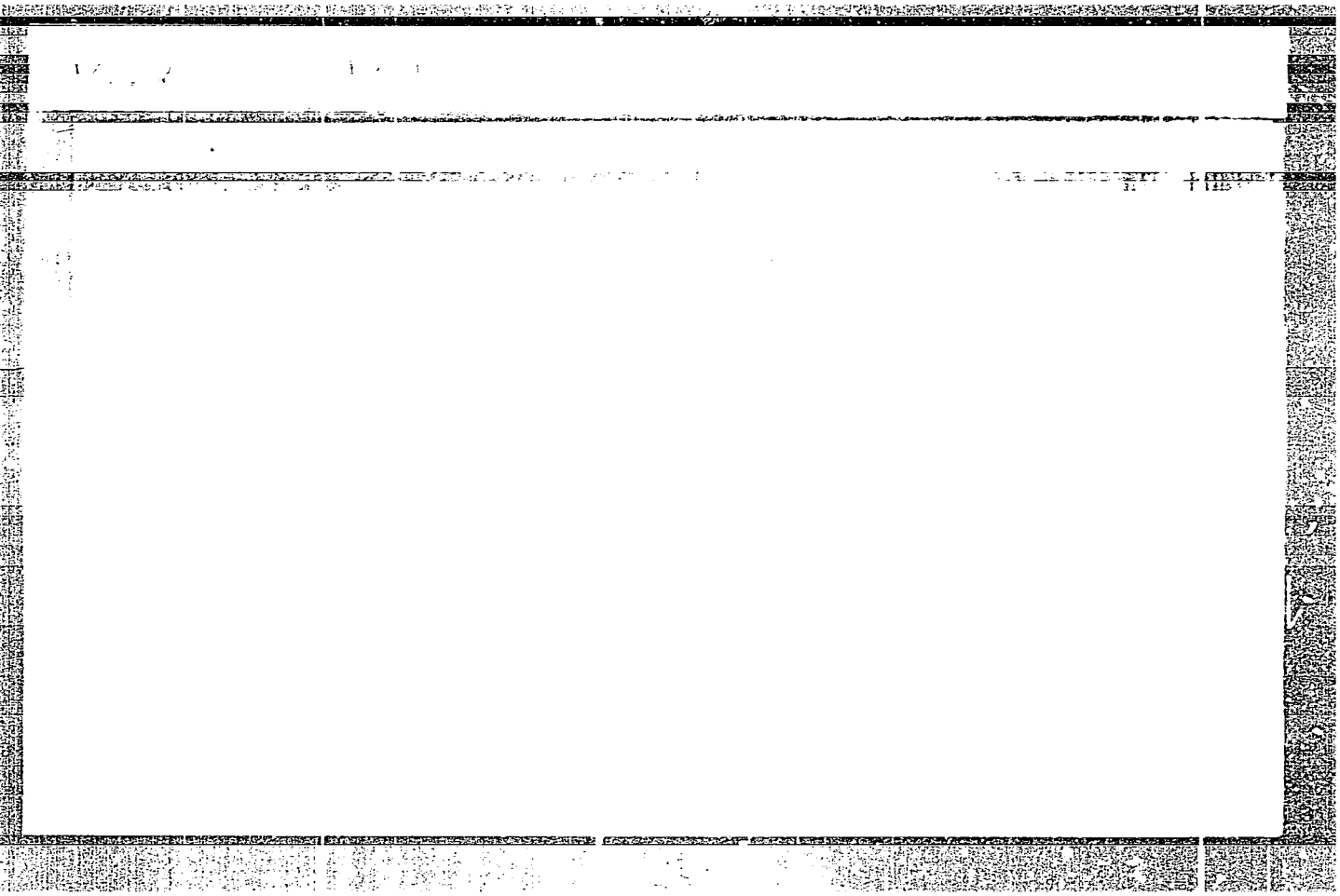
SO: Sum-No 787, 12 Jan 56

Vardanyan, V.V.

AKOPYAN, A.Ye.; KOSOYAN, Zh.A.; VARDANYAN, V.V.

The chlorination of dichlorohexadiene and the dehydrochlorination of the reaction products. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.6:1621-1625 Je '56. (MIRA 11:1)

(Hexadiene) (Chlorination)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858610009-3"

VARDANYAN, V.V.

Design of elastically supported rectangular plates for cylindrical bending. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 16 no.5:59-64 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Yerevanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Karla Marksa.

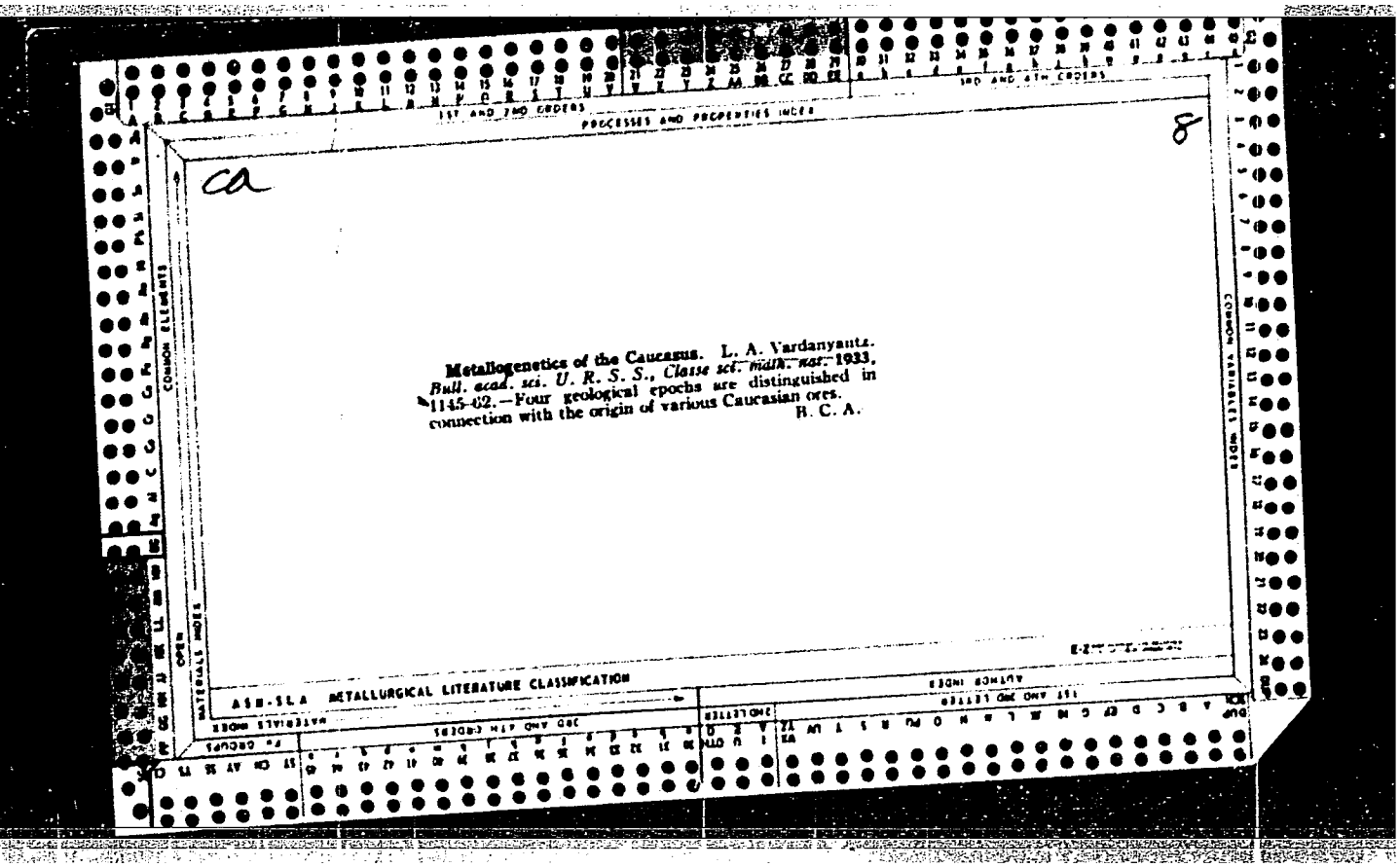
VARDANIYA, K. Kh.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Effect of the length of day on the introduction in a dormancy period of several subtropic and continental crops." Leningrad, 1961. 20 pp; (Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst imeni A. I. Gertsen, Chair of Botany); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 226)

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)



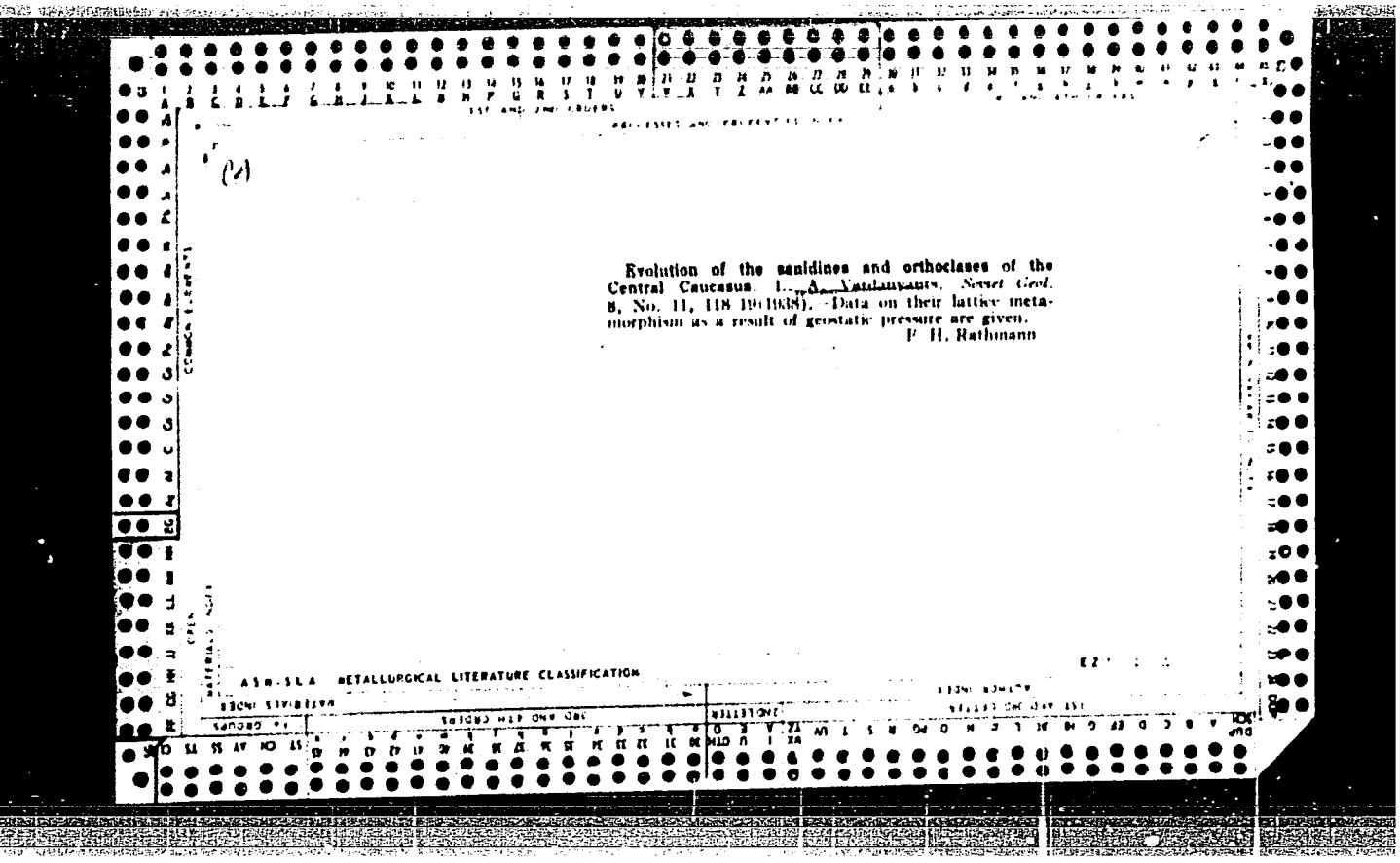
Metallogenetics of the Caucasus. L. A. Vardanyants. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. math. nat.*, 1933, 1145-62.—Four geological epochs are distinguished in connection with the origin of various Caucasian ores.
B. C. A.

VARDANYANTS, L. A.

The Seismotectonics of the Caucasus. Trudy Seys. Inst. USSR Academy of Sciences, No 64, 1935/

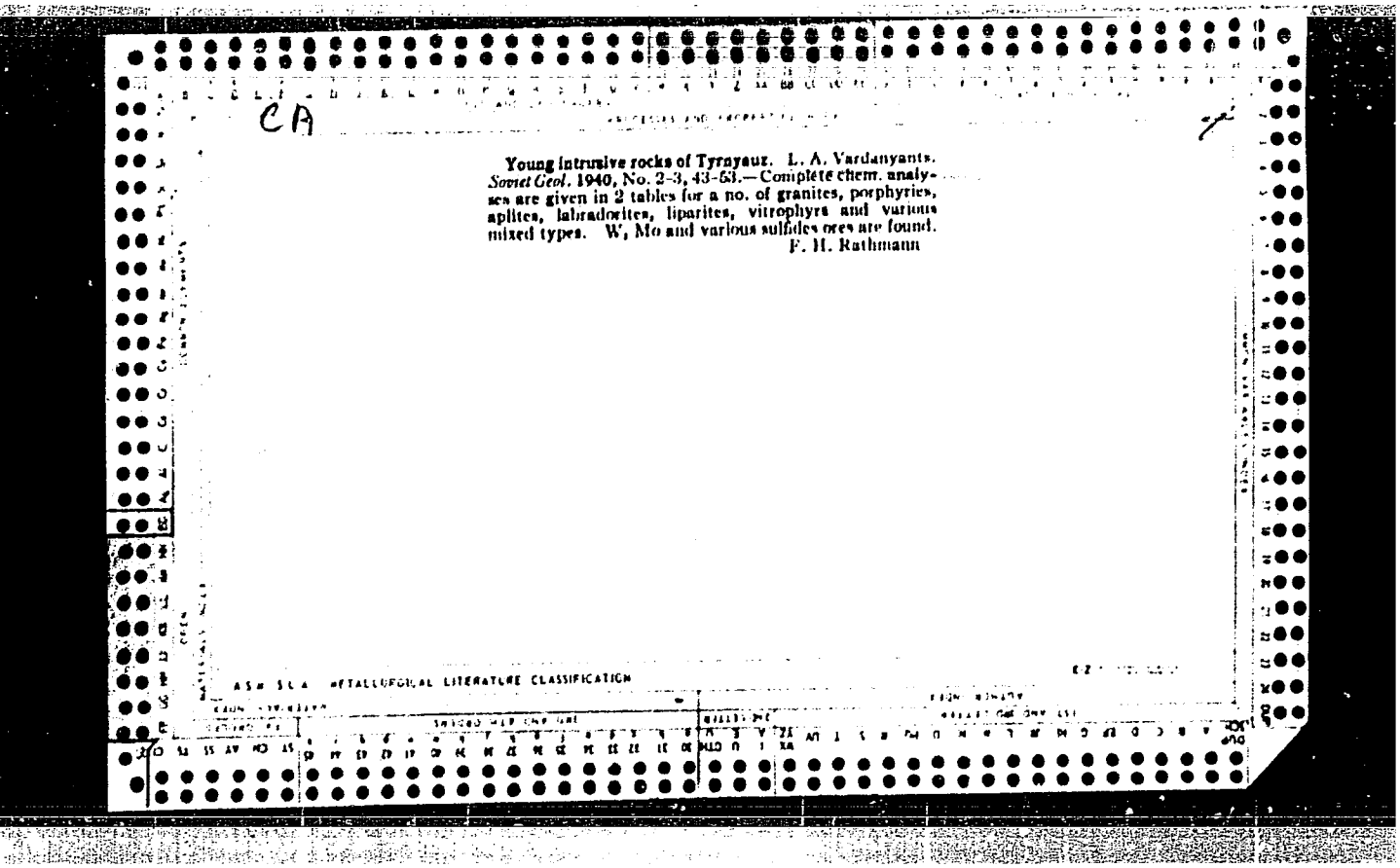
Optical-mineralogical properties of the anorthoclase of the neointrusions of the Caucasus. I. A. Vardanyants. *Mem. soc. russe mineral.* 66, 111 [illegible] (1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, II, 1010. Anorthoclase occurs as the chief alkali feldspar in the more recent intrusive rock of the Caucasus mountains. It has the following optical properties: n about 1.51-1.53, double refraction not over 0.006-0.007, dispersion like that of other feldspars, 2V usually between 35 and [illegible]°. The mineral is isomorphous with typical microcline. W. A. Moore

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Evolution of the sanidines and orthoclases of the Central Caucasus. I. A. Vatlanyants. *Soviet Geol.* 8, No. 11, 118 19(1938). Data on their lattice metamorphism as a result of geostatic pressure are given.
P. H. Rathmann

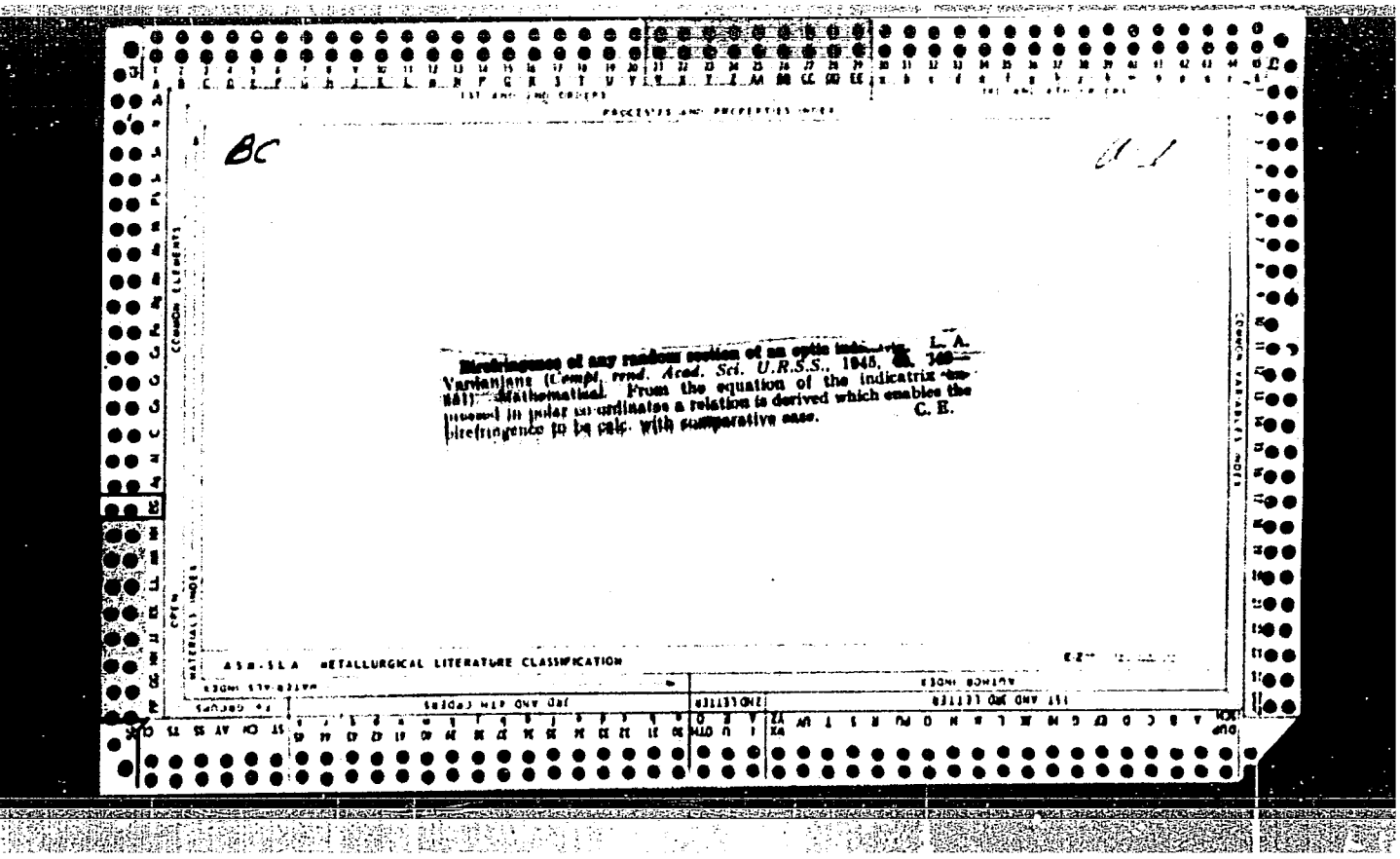
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

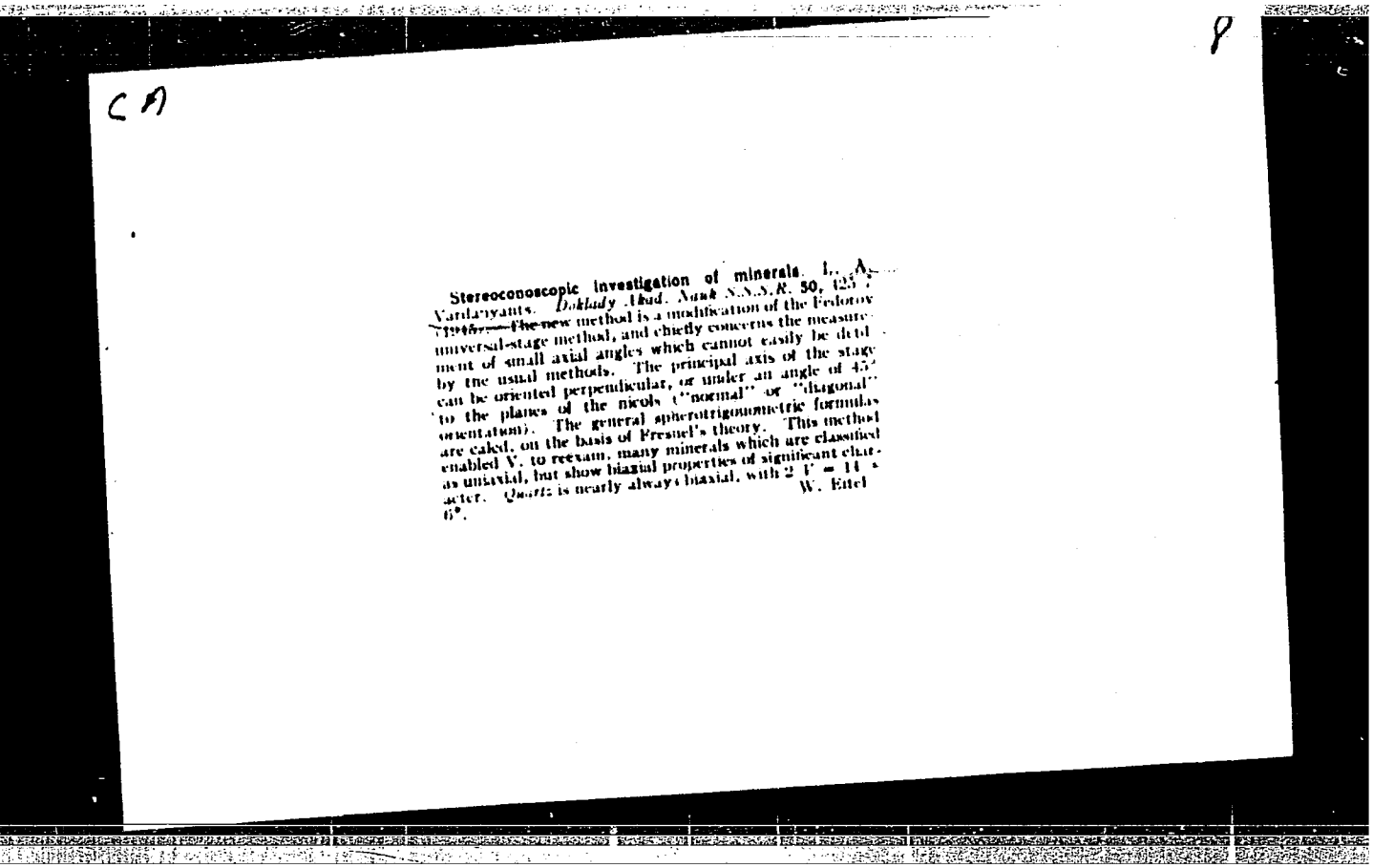


CA

Young intrusive rocks of Tyrnyauz. L. A. Vardanyants. *Soviet Geol.* 1940, No. 2-3, 43-53.—Complete chem. analyses are given in 2 tables for a no. of granites, porphyries, aplites, labradorites, liparites, vitrophyre and various mixed types. W, Mo and various sulfides ores are found.
F. H. Rathmann

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





CA

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Stereoconoscopic investigation of minerals. I. A. Vardanyants. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 50, 125-7 (1945).—The new method is a modification of the Fedorov universal-stage method, and chiefly concerns the measurement of small axial angles which cannot easily be detd. by the usual methods. The principal axis of the stage can be oriented perpendicular, or under an angle of 45° to the planes of the nicols ("normal" or "diagonal" orientation). The general spherotrigonometric formulas are cited, on the basis of Fresnel's theory. This method enabled V. to reexam. many minerals which are classified as uniaxial, but show biaxial properties of significant character. *Quartz* is nearly always biaxial, with 2 $V = 14$ to 6°.

W. Eitel

CB

Origin of molybdenite in tungsten-molybdenum deposits of the "skarn" type. L. A. Yanulov-auta. *Zapiski Vsesoyuznogo Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) **75**, 233-4(1946).—A detailed genetic study of the molybdenite-scheelite ores of Tyrnyzuz shows four characteristic periods of mineralization: (1) the intrusion of the El'dzhurtin granite with a series of granite-porphyries, aplites, and pegmatites; (2) the following intrusion of the Tyrnyzuz porphyry, which is essentially distinct from (1); (3) granite-aplites, with Ca-Na feldspars (plagio-aplites); (4) quartz-andesine or labradorite aplites, forming dikes, or intrusions of a variable thickness. Period (4) is probably a hybrid formation. The scheelite is particularly concd. in (1), with a thick aureole of skarns; molybdenite is chiefly observed in (4), with much free SiO_2, and forming a typical stockwork. The fact that the W and Mo ore mineralizations are entirely apart from each other, is not only typical for Tyrnyzuz, but similar conditions may also be valid for the ore deposits of Koltash and Lyangar (Middle Asia). At least, MoS_2 is assocd. with the same quartz-plagioclase aplites and skarns. For the practical exploitation, it is not sufficient to establish the formation of the ores in leucocratic rocks, but a detailed analysis of the parageneses must be given in order to distinguish the location of $CaWO_4$ and MoS_2 in rocks of distinctly different chem. characters. W. Eitel