

CERNATESCU, R., acad.; PONI, Margareta; PAPA FIL, M.; BOSTAN, M.; MOTAS, M.;
ZAHARIA, I. [deceased]

Complex salts of aurintricarboic (4'.4" - dioxyfuxenetricarboic)
acid. Rev chimie 6 no.1:57-65 '61.

1. Academie de la Republique Populaire Roumaine, Filiale de Jassy,
Institut de Chimie "Petru Poni," Universite "Al. I. Cuza" de Jassy,
Chaire de chimie inorganique.

POPESCU, I.; BOSTAN, Marcel; CRACIUN, Aglaia; PONI, Margareta, prof.

Metallic compounds of aurintricarboxylic acid. I. Dissociation constants of aurintricarboxylic acid. Studii chim Iasi 12 no.1:7-19 '61.

1. Academia R.P.R., Filiala Iasi, Institutul de chimie "P. Poni."
2. Membru al Comitetului de redactie si Secretar stiintific de redactie, "Studii si cercetari stiintifice, Chimie" - Filiala Iasi- (for Bostan).
3. Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari stiintifice, Chimie" - Filiala Iasi- (for Poni).

POPESCU, I.; BOSTAN, Marcel; GRACIUN, Aglala; PONI, Margareta, prof.

Metallic compounds of aurintricarboxylic acid. II. Constants of the forming of the compounds of aurintricarboxylic acid with Ni^{2+} . Studii chim Iasi 12 no.1:21-31 '61.

1. Academia R.P.R., Filiala Iasi, Institutul de chimie "P.Poni."
2. Membru al Comitetului de redactie si secretar stiintific de redactie, "Studii si cercetari stiintifice, Chimie" -Filiala Iasi- (for Bostan).
3. Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari stiintifice, Chimie" -Filiala Iasi- (for Poni).

PONI, Margareta, prof.; POPESCU, Ioan; BOSTAN, Marcel; CRACIUN, Aglaia

Contributions to the studies of the complex $[IPy]Cl_3$. Pts. 1 and 2. Studii chim Iasi 13 no.1:11-32 '62.

1. Academia R.P.R., Filiala Iasi, Institutul de chimie "P. Poni", Sectia de chimie anorganica. 2. Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari stiintifice, Chimie" - Filiala Iasi - (for Poni). 3. Membru al Comitetului de redactie si secretar stiintific de redactie, "Studii si cercetari stiintifice, Chimie" - Filiala Iasi - (for Bostan).

PONI, Margareta; IORGA, N.; BOSTAN, Marcel

Thermogravimetric and X-ray diffraction study of some
5-nitrobarbituric acid complexes. Studii chim Iasi 14 no.1:
19-32 '63.

1. Filiala Iasi a Academiei R.P.R., Institutul de chimie "P.Poni",
sectia de chimia combinatiilor coordinative.

PONI, Margareta P.; PAPA FIL, Anne-Marie; POPESCU, I.; BOSTAN, M.; CRACIUN, A.; MOTAS, M.; ZAHARIA, I.; PURNICA, D.

Complex salts of aurintricarboxylic (4': 4''- dihydro-fuchsonetricarboxylic) acid and determination of their constants. Rev chimie 7 no. 1: 369-373 '62.

1. "Petru Poni" Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of the R.P.R., Iasi.

PONI, Margareta P.; BOSTAN, Marcel; IORGA, Nicolae; GABE, Iulian

Salt complexes with 5-nitrobarbituric acid. Rev chimie Roum 9
no.10:575-584 O '64.

1. "Petru Poni" Institute of Chemistry of the Romanian Academy, Iasi
Branch, 41 A Aleea Grigore Ghica Voda.

PONI, Margareta P.; BOSTAN, Marcel; IORGA, Nicolae; GABE, Iulian

Complex salts of the 5-nitrobarbituric acid. Pt.2. Studii
cerc chim 13 no.10:619-628 O '64.

1. "Petru Poni" Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy,
Iasi Branch, 41 A Aleea Grigore Ghica Voda.

PONI, Marguerite P., dr. prof. de chimie inorganica; GAIGINSKI, Alexandrine;
STRAT, Helene; PETREANU, Viorica; PAVEL, Marianne; BOSTAN, Marcel

Bacteriostatic and bactericide action of the compound 1,8-
oxyquinoline ICl₃ in vitro and in vivo. Anal St Jassy I 10
no.1:37-43 '64.

1. University of Iasi, Rumania (for Poni).

SAUCIUC, Al.; BUDAI, Margareta; RUSAN, M.; BOSTAN, Rodica

On the presence of heterogeneous penicillin in industrial fermentation with two strains of *Penicillium chrysogenum*.
Studii cerc biochimie 7 no.1:105-108 '64.

1. Antibiotic Plant, Iasi.

RUMANIA

BOSTANARU, V., Pharmacist, Lt-Col, NICOLAU, D., Pharmacist, and COSTINESCU, H., Dr, Lt-Col [affiliation not given]

"The Use of Plastic Packaging for the Conservation of Drugs in Maritime Climates."

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 62, No 1, Jan-Feb 66, pp 131-138.

Abstract: The authors examined the suitability of various types of plastics to supplement glass as the material for containers of drugs of different types in maritime climates. The advantages and disadvantages of the various plastics for specific uses are listed in tabular form.

Includes one table and 6 references, of which 2 are Rumanian, 3 other Eastern European and one American. -- Manuscript submitted 23 May 1965.

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RUMANIA

BOSTANARIU, V., Pharmacist, Lt-Col, COSTINESCU, H., Dr, Lt-Col, and TICRESCU, G., Veterinarian, Maj [affiliation not given]

"Considerations on the Prevention and Treatment of Intoxication with Organo-Chlorinated Insecticides."

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 62, No 2, Mar-Apr 66, pp 383-390.

Abstract: A survey of the toxic effects of the more common insecticidal preparations, with suggestions as to first aid measures and treatment for cases of intoxication or accidents resulting in excessive contact. The authors stress the importance of using the insecticides according to directions in order to avoid damage to the operators or to bystanders.

Includes 9 references, of which 3 French and 6 Rumanian.
-- Manuscript submitted 24 June 1965.

DAVID, Vladimir M., ing.; STANESCU, Dumitru, A., ing.; BIMBEA, I., ing.
CALINESCU, I., ing.; GHERGHEL, C., ing.; PAVEL, Gh., ing.;
TAFLAN, M., ing.; BOSTAN, V., ing.; KABA, E., ing.

Manufacturing metallurgic coke from gas coal by the
classic method. Metalurgia Rum 15 no.5:338-345 My '63.

DASKALOV, D.; BOSTANZHIYEV, T.; MANOLOVA, Z.; KOLAROVA, D.; STOIANOV, St.

Experience with therapeutic effect of serpasil in psychiatric therapy.
Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.10:32-39 1957.

1. Iz Nauchnoissledovatel'skii psikhonevrologichen institut— Sofia
(Direktor: G. Ganev). I Katedrata po psikhiaatria pri ISUL—Sofia
(zav.-katedrata: dots. Em. Sharankov).
(RESERPINE, therapeutic use,
ment. disord. (Bul))

BULGARIA

SHARANKOV, Em., BOSTANDZHIEV, T., STOIMENOV, I., MANOLOVA, Z. and GENCHEV, I.; Department of Psychiatry of Institute for Postgraduate Medical Studies (Katedra po psikhiatriya pri ISUL) Head Prof E. SHARANKOV, and Institute for Scientific Research in Neurology and Psychiatry (Nauchno-izsledovatel'skiy institut po nevrologiya i psikhiatriya,) Director (direktor) G. GANEV; [Sofia.]

"Treatment of Depressive Conditions with Tofranil."

Sofia, Nevrologiya i Psikhiatriya, Vol 2, No 2, Mar-Apr 63; pp 88-95.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Comprehensive report on clinical study with imipramine in 107 patients 1960-1961: diagnostic tabulation, dosage, side effects, results. In general, 'excellent' results in 33, good in 45; 7 were 'worse' - latter classification apparently includes 2 who died [no data or comments]. One patient took 40 1-Gm tablets in suicidal attempt and recovered but it is not stated with what promptness and type of first aid. Four tables.

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BOSTANDZHIYAN, A. K.

Complex formation in the ternary system of the chlorides of potassium, cadmium, and lead. 71. I. H'YANOV, A. K.

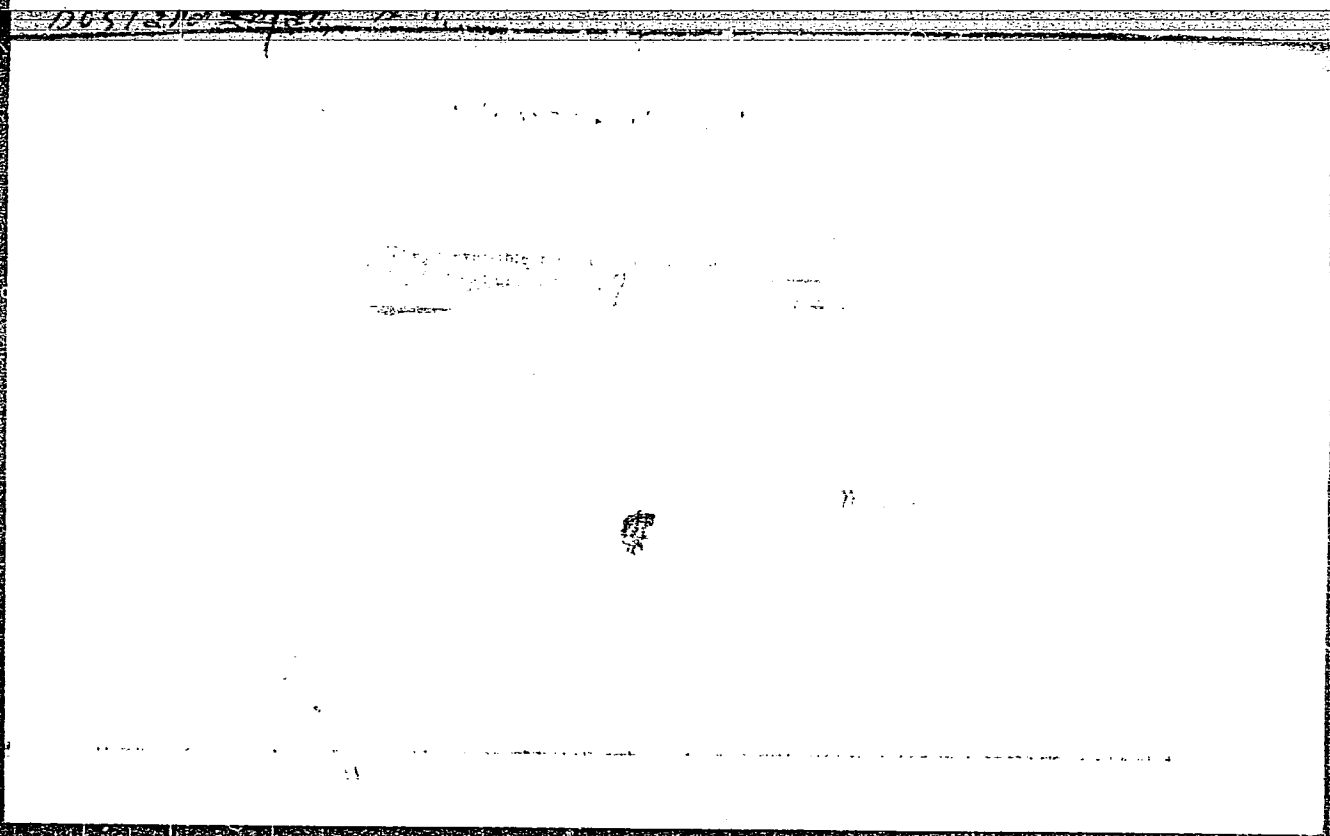
3

Abstract

The system $KCl-PbCl_2-CdCl_2$ contains 12 phases. The composition of the total in the ternary phase diagram is: KCl , 27.2; $\alpha-CdCl_2$, 5.05; $\beta-CdCl_2$, 10.31; $\alpha-KCl.CdCl_2$, 14.42; $\beta-KCl.CdCl_2$, 8.62; $2KCl.PbCl_2$, 10.4; $\alpha-KCl.2PbCl_2$, 5.65; $\beta-KCl.2PbCl_2$, 8.75; $\alpha-PbCl_2$, 0.23; $\beta-PbCl_2$, 0.24; $\alpha-KCl.CdCl_2$, 1.54; $\beta-KCl.CdCl_2$, 0.51. The eutectic occurs at 323° ($\beta-PbCl_2$ + $\beta-CdCl_2$), $\beta-KCl.CdCl_2$ + $\beta-KCl.2PbCl_2$, + $2KCl.PbCl_2$, + $\beta-KCl.CdCl_2$, + $\alpha-KCl.CdCl_2$, + $2KCl.PbCl_2$, + $\beta-KCl.CdCl_2$, + $\alpha-KCl.CdCl_2$. Invariant points appear at 333° ($\beta-PbCl_2$ + $\beta-KCl.CdCl_2$ + $\beta-KCl.2PbCl_2$), and at 420° (KCl + $\beta-KCl.CdCl_2$ + $2KCl.PbCl_2$).

G. H. Fuchsman

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15071 ANDZHIYAN, A.K.

IL'YASOV, I.I.; BOSTANDZHIYAN, A.K.

Ternary system consisting of sodium, cadmium, and lead iodides.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.1:167-171 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Iodides) (Systems (Chemistry))

BOSTANDZHIYAN, A. K.

"The Surface of Crystallization in the Constitutional Diagram of the Ternary System Composed of the Chlorides of Sodium, Potassium, and Cadmium, by I. I. Il'yasov, A. K. Bostandzhiyan, and A. G. Bergman, Rostov-na-Donu Engineering-Construction Institute, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 2, No 1, Jan 57, pp 172-178

The ternary system Na, K, Cd/Cl was subjected to investigation. The constitutional diagram which was obtained differed in some essential respects from that determined by non-USSR scientists. It was established that the stable compound $KCl \cdot CdCl_2$ is formed, which melts without decomposition, and that the unstable compounds $4KCl \cdot CdCl_2$ and $2NaCl \cdot CdCl_2$, which melt with decomposition, are also formed.

Sum 1305

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Bukhalova, G. A., Sulaymankulov, K., ^{SOV/78-4-5-31/46} Bostandzhiyan, A. K.

TITLE:

The Melting Diagram of the System Consisting of Fluorides of Lithium, Sodium and Calcium (Diagramma plavkosti sistemy iz ftoridov litiya, natriya i kal'tsiya)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 5, pp 1138-1140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For the purpose of determining the easily meltable mixtures of alkali- and alkaline earth fluorides, the three-component system Li, Na, CaF₂ was investigated by means of the visual-thermal method in a platinum crucible with a platinum stirrer. First, the two-component systems were investigated, and the following eutectics were found: Li₂F₂-CaF₂ with 766° and 34% CaF₂, LiF₂-Na₂F₂ with 652° and 39% Na₂F₂; Na₂F₂-CaF₂ with 818° and 49% CaF₂. In the three-component system 8 sections were investigated. There is no interaction among the components of the system. The common crystallization line of the components harmonizes with the triple eutectic point in the case of a composition of 33.5% Na₂F₂, 46.5% Li₂F₂ and

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The Melting Diagram of the System Consisting of Fluorides of Lithium,
Sodium and Calcium

20% CaF_2 with a melting temperature of 607°C . The low-melting eutectic mixture of the system Li, Na, CaF_2 is recommended as a fluxing material for melting nonferrous metals. There are 3 figures and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiv-na-Donu inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut
(Rostov na Donu Engineer-Building Institute).
Laboratoriya goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk Kirgizskoy
SSR (Laboratory for Mineral Fuels of the Academy of Sciences of
the Kirgiz SSR)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1958

Card 2/2

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Bostandzhiyan, A. K., Il'yasov, I. I., Bergman, A. G. SOV/76-4-9-25/44

TITLE:

The Fusibility in a System of Chlorides and Bromides of Potassium and Lead

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 9, pp 2079-2082 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Before the combined system mentioned in the title is dealt with the melting curves of the binary systems $K_2Cl_2 - PbCl_2$, $K_2Br_2 - PbBr_2$ (in accordance with the data given by S. D. Gromakov, reference 2), $K_2Cl_2 - K_2Br_2$ and $PbCl_2 - PbBr_2$ (in contrast with the data given by L. I. Favorskiy, reference 5) are given in figure 1. In the combined system two diagonal and four interior sections were investigated (Table 1, Figs 2-4). In the four crystallization ranges $K [Cl, Br]$, $2K [Cl, Br].Pb [Cl, Br]_2$, $K [Cl, Br].2Pb [Cl, Br]_2$ and $Pb [Cl, Br]_2$ are formed. The system under examination belongs to the group of mutual systems with

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The Fusibility in a System of Chlorides and
Bromides of Potassium and Lead

SOV/78-4-9-25/44

complex formations of the belt type in which all components and
compounds of the sides opposite one another form stable
continuous solid solutions with each other. There are 4 figures,
1 table, and 9 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 30, 1958

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5(2)

05876

SOV/78-4-11-29/50

AUTHORS:

Bostandzhivan, A. K., Bergman, A. G.

TITLE:

The Melting Diagram of the System of Sodium-, Cadmium- and Thallium Chlorides

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 11, pp 2564 - 2566 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The system mentioned in the title was investigated in 14 sections (Tables 1,2, Fig 1). The crystallization surface consists of five crystallization fields of the components and complexes meeting in three nonvariant points (Table 3, Figs 1,2). The section leading to the Na_2Cl_2 -corner with 67.7% CdCl_2 +33.3% Tl_2Cl_2 corresponds to the binary stable system $\text{TlCl}\cdot\text{CdCl}_2$ - NaCl with the eutectic point at 384° and 16.5% Na_2Cl_2 . A characteristic feature is the stable equilibrium of the systems $2\text{NaCl}\cdot\text{CdCl}_2$ and $\text{TlCl}\cdot\text{CdCl}_2$ with CdCl_2 in the ternary point E_1 (358°). Some brief data are given on the three binary systems which are components of the ternary system. The data by A. P. Palkin (Ref 5) on a eutectic in the system NaCl - TlCl at 7% NaCl and 409° were corrected into 6% NaCl and 412° .

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The Melting Diagram of the System of Sodium-,
Cadmium- and Thallium Chlorides

05876
SOV/78-4-11-29/50

There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 5 references, 3 of which
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (Rostov-
na-Donu Institute of Civil Engineers)

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1958

Card 2/2

MNDZHOYAN, A.L., akademik; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; AGBALYAN, S.G.; BOSTANDZHIAN,
R.Kh.

Study of derivatives of substituted acetic acids. Report No.16:
Amino esters of diphenylalkylacetic acids. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 28
no.1:11-26 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1: Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR. 2. AN ArmSSR
(for Mndzhoyan). (Acetic acid)

MNATSAKANOY, T.S.; BOSTANDZHIAN, O.Sh.

On the action of a new Russian diuretic preparation promeran.
Klin.med. 38 no.1:86-91 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(DIURESIS AND DIURETICS)

MNATSAKANOV, T.S., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof.; BOSTANDZHIAN, O.Sh.

Diabetes mellitus therapy with sulfonilamide preparations.

Terap.arkh. 33 no.4:74-80 '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. T.S. Mnatsakanov) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(DIABETES)

(SULFANILAMIDE)

CHEPINOVA, M.M.; BOSTANDZHIYAN, S.A.

Torsional oscillations of a sphere in a viscous fluid. Uch. zap.
RGU 43 no.6:169-174 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Oscillations) (Hydrodynamics)

S/040/61/025/001/016/022
B125/B204

AUTHOR: Bostandzhiyan, S. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: A uniform helical motion in a cone

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 25, no. 1, 1961, 140-145

TEXT: The present paper deals with the problem of the uniform helical motion in a finite cone. (O. F. Vasil'yev dealt with the analogous problem for an infinite cone). The liquid is assumed to be perfect and incompressible, and the motion within the cone is uniform and helical, as well as symmetric with respect to the cone axis. The liquid enters the cone through an annular gap in a quantity of q units per second. It then flows off through the vertex of the cone in quantities of q_1 and q_2 and through point P . The length of the generatrix of the cone is assumed to be R_0 , and the half angle at the vertex θ_0 . The upper limit of the cone is bounded by a spherical surface of the radius R_0 , in whose point of intersection with the axis of the cone the already mentioned opening S is

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located. This scheme approximately describes the principle of the effect produced by a hydrocyclone. This problem is reduced to the solution of a homogeneous differential equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right) + k^2 \psi = -kC, \quad (k, C = \text{const}) \quad (1)$$
 within the domain $0 < r < R_0, 0 < \theta < \theta_0$ with the boundary conditions

$$\psi(r, 0) = 0, \quad \psi(r, \theta_0) = \psi_1, \quad \psi(R_0, \theta) = \psi_2 \quad (\psi_1 = -\frac{q_1}{2\pi}, \psi_2 = +\frac{q_2}{2\pi}) \quad (2).$$

With $u(r, \theta) = \psi(r, \theta) - \psi_1 \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta_0}$ (3) there follows from (1)

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + k^2 u = -kC - \frac{\psi_1}{\sin^2 \theta_0} \left(k_2 - \frac{2}{r^2} \right) \sin^2 \theta \quad (4)$$
 with

the boundary conditions $u(r, 0) = 0, u(r, \theta_0) = 0, u(R_0, \theta) = \psi_2 - \psi_1 \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta_0}$.

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$u(r, \theta)$ is expanded in a series $u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n(r) N_n(\theta)$ (6) with respect to the eigenfunctions $N_n(\theta)$. The eigenfunctions of the boundary problems investigated here are $N_n(\theta) = \sin \theta P_n^1(\cos \theta)$. Herefrom further follows

$$M_n(r) = \frac{1}{N_n^2} \int_0^{\theta_0} u(r, \theta) \varphi(\theta) N_n(\theta) d\theta \quad (N_n^2 = \int_0^{\theta_0} \varphi(\theta) [N_n(\theta)]^2 d\theta) \quad (8).$$

After some further steps, the following definite expression for the flow function (13) is obtained.

$$\psi(r, \theta) = \psi_1 \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta_0} +$$

$$+ \psi_2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[\alpha_n \frac{\psi_2}{\psi_1} - \beta_n (1 + 2\sqrt{kR_0} s_{1/2, \nu_n}(kR_0) - \sqrt{kR_0} s_{1/2, \nu_n}(kR_0)) \right] \sqrt{\frac{r}{R_0}} \frac{J_{\nu_n}(kr)}{J_{\nu_n}(kR_0)} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \beta_n \sqrt{k} (2s_{1/2, \nu_n}(kr) - s_{1/2, \nu_n}(kR_0)) \right\} \sin \theta P_{\nu_n}^1(\cos \theta) +$$

$$+ \frac{C}{k} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \left[\sqrt{kR_0} s_{1/2, \nu_n}(kR_0) \sqrt{\frac{r}{R_0}} \frac{J_{\nu_n}(kr)}{J_{\nu_n}(kR_0)} - \sqrt{kR_0} s_{1/2, \nu_n}(kr) \right] \sin \theta P_{\nu_n}^1(\cos \theta) \quad (13)$$

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The velocity components are here expressed by $\psi(r, \theta)$ by means of the formulas $v_\rho = \frac{C+k\psi}{r \sin \theta}$, $v_r = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}$, $v_\theta = -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}$. The peripheral velocity on the cone axis at $C \neq 0$ becomes equal to infinity. This also explains the formation of an air column on the cone axis, which is observed also in reality with hydrocyclones. By the introduction of the dimensionless quantities $\varrho = r/R_0$, $\kappa = kR_0$, $\gamma = \psi_2/\psi_1$, formula (13) may be represented in the form suited for calculations

$$\frac{\psi(\rho, \theta)}{\psi_1} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta_0} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ [\alpha_n \gamma - \beta_n (1 + 2\sqrt{\kappa s_{1/2, \mu_n}}(\kappa) - \sqrt{\kappa s_{1/2, \mu_n}}(\kappa))] V \rho \frac{J_{\mu_n}(\kappa \rho)}{J_{\mu_n}(\kappa)} + \beta_n \sqrt{\kappa \rho} (2s_{1/2, \mu_n}(\kappa \rho) - s_{1/2, \mu_n}(\kappa \rho)) \right\} \sin \theta P_{\nu_n}^{-1}(\cos \theta) + \frac{c}{k\psi_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \left[\sqrt{\kappa s_{1/2, \mu_n}}(\kappa) V \rho \frac{J_{\mu_n}(\kappa \rho)}{J_{\mu_n}(\kappa)} - \sqrt{\kappa \rho s_{1/2, \mu_n}}(\kappa \rho) \right] \sin \theta P_{\nu_n}^{-1}(\cos \theta) \quad (14)$$

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With $k \rightarrow 0$, the solution of the problem of the potential motion of a liquid in the cone is obtained. From (14) follows also the solution of the problem for other special cases: Thus, case $\gamma = 0$ corresponds to the lack of a hole in point S and $\gamma = 1$ corresponds to the lack of the annular gap. With $k \rightarrow 0$, two independent ways lead to

$$\frac{\Psi(\varphi, \theta)}{\Psi_1} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta_0} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[\alpha_n \gamma^{-\beta_n} + \frac{2\beta_n}{v_n(v_n+1)} \right] \rho^{v_n+1} - \frac{2\beta_n}{v_n(v_n+1)} \right\} \sin \theta \rho_n^{-1} \cos(\theta) \quad (15)$$

If θ_0 is not small, one obtains

$$N_n^2 = - \frac{\sin \theta_0 P_{v_n}(\cos \theta_0)}{2v_n+1} \frac{\partial P_{v_n}^{-1}(\cos \theta_0)}{\partial v_n} \quad (17)$$

$$\alpha_n = \frac{P_{v_n}(\cos \theta_0) - 1}{N_n^2}, \quad \beta_n = \frac{(v_n+1) P_{v_n-1}^{-1}(\cos \theta_0)}{\sin \theta_0 (v_n+2)(v_n-1) N_n^2}$$

and $N_n^2 = - \sin \theta_0 \frac{v_n^2 (v_n+1)^2}{2v_n+1} \left[P_{v_n}(\cos \theta_0) \right]^2 \frac{1}{dv_n/d\theta} \Big|_{\theta=\theta_0} \quad (18)$ after some steps.

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A uniform helical motion in a cone

The calculations become simplified considerably if the asymptotic representation of the function $P_{\nu_n}^{-1}(\cos \theta)$ and $P_{\nu_n}(\cos \theta)$ is used with large ν_n . Already with $l = 10$ good results are obtained. With $l = \nu_n$ and $m = 1$, ν_n may be determined with the simple relation $(\nu_n + \frac{1}{2}) \theta_0 = x_n$. Here x_n denotes the n-th non-vanishing root of the equation $J_1(x) = 0$. In this case, the flow function (14) is simplified to

$$\frac{\psi(\rho, \theta)}{\psi_1} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta_0} \frac{\pi}{\theta_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ (a_n \lambda - b_n (1 + 2\sqrt{x_{s_{1/\nu_n}}(x)} - \sqrt{x_{s_{1/\nu_n}}(x)})) \sqrt{\rho} \frac{J_{\mu_n}(x\rho)}{J_{\mu_n}(x)} + \right. \\ \left. + b_n \sqrt{x\rho} (2s_{s_{1/\nu_n}}(x\rho) - s_{s_{1/\nu_n}}(x\rho)) \right\} \sqrt{\theta \sin \theta} J_1(\mu_n \theta) - \\ - \frac{C}{k\psi_1} \frac{\pi}{\theta_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \left[\sqrt{x_{s_{1/\nu_n}}(x)} \sqrt{\rho} \frac{J_{\mu_n}(x\rho)}{J_{\mu_n}(x)} - \sqrt{x\rho s_{1/\nu_n}}(x\rho) \right] \sqrt{\theta \sin \theta} J_1(\mu_n \theta) \quad (22)$$

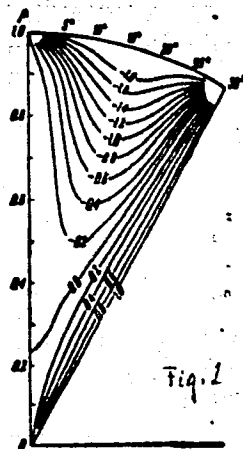
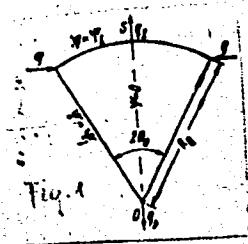
Fig. 2 shows the flow lines for the special case $\theta_0 = \pi/6$, $\lambda = 4$, $C/k\psi_1 = -4$, $\gamma = -2$. The results obtained here correctly describe the
Card 6/7

A uniform helical motion in a cone

S/040/61/025/001/016/022
B125/B204

motion of the liquid particles. There are 2 figures and 4 references:
3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1960



Card 7/7

BOSTANDZHIYAN, S.A. (Moskva); STOLIN, A.M. (Moskva)

Flow of a non-Newtonian fluid between two parallel planes.
Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.1:185-188 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

2275-00 EWI(l)/EWP(m)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EWA(d)/ETC(m)/EWA(1) WTW

ACC NR: AP5027270

SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/65/000/005/0045/0050

AUTHORS: ^{44, 55} Bostandzhiyan, S. A. (Moscow); ^{44, 55} Merzhanov, A. G. (Moscow); ^{44, 55} Khudyayev, S. I. (Moscow)

ORG: none

83
83

TITLE: Some problems on nonisothermal steady flow of a viscous fluid

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 5, 1965, 45-50

TOPIC TAGS: ^{1, 55} lubrication, ^{21, 44, 55} liquid flow, lubricant viscosity, flow rate, flow temperature measurement, fluid mechanics, heat transfer

ABSTRACT: ⁹¹⁴ Three problems of unforced flows are studied: flow between two parallel plates, flow in an annular space between two infinite cylinders (axial flow), and flow between two rotating cylinders with account of energy dissipation and the variation of viscosity with temperature given in the Reynolds' equation

$$\mu = \bar{\mu} \exp(-\beta T)$$

Two types of boundary conditions are considered: a) on both surfaces the constant (and, in the general case, unequal) temperatures are given; and b) the constant temperature on one surface is given, and heat exchange with the surrounding medium occurs through the other. The case of flow between two parallel plates (given simply by $y = h$ and $y = -h$), one of which moves with a constant velocity V in the positive x - direction,

Card 1/2

L 9275-66

ACC NR: AP5027270

is described by the system

$$\frac{d}{d\eta} \left(\epsilon \frac{dv}{d\eta} \right) = 0, \quad \frac{d^2\theta}{d\eta^2} + k e^{-\theta} \left(\frac{dv}{d\eta} \right)^2 = 0,$$

where dimensionless parameters are given as

$$v = \frac{v_x}{V}, \quad \theta = \beta(T - T_1), \quad \eta = \frac{y}{h}, \quad k = \frac{\beta \mu_0 V^2}{\lambda J} \exp(-\beta T_1),$$

and boundary conditions as

$$v = 1, \quad \theta = 0 \text{ for } \eta = 1, \quad v = 0, \quad \theta = \theta_0 \text{ for } \eta = -1, \quad \theta_0 = \beta(T_0 - T_1).$$

J denotes the mechanical equivalent of heat, and λ is the fluid's coefficient of heat flow, and $T_0 > T_1$ (surface temperatures). An expression for velocity as a function of η and three constants of integration are determined from a transcendental system based on boundary conditions, and the Couette problem with isothermy is solved. The pattern of solution of the two remaining problems is analogous to that of the first, after account is made of the different flow and geometry conditions as expressed in the equations of motion and heat flow. Some special cases such as the case of equal cylinder temperatures and the insulation of one cylinder are discussed. A means of computing the torsional moment due to friction is given for the flow between two coaxial cylinders. Orig. art. has: 38 equations.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 04Jan65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 002

PC

Card 2/2

L 63803-55

ACCESSION NR: AP5018086

UR/0020/65/163/001/0133/0136

AUTHOR: Bostandzhiyan, S.A.; Nerzhanov, A.G.; Khudyayev, S. I.

TITLE: Hydrodynamic thermal explosion

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 1, 1965, 133-136

TOPIC TAGS: hydrodynamic thermal explosion, exothermic reaction, thermal explosion, chemically inert fluid, viscous fluid, laminar flow, nonlinear temperature dependence, energy dissipation, nonlinear heat source

ABSTRACT: In the presence of an exothermic chemical reaction in a system there may arise conditions in which temperature progressively increases until the so-called thermal explosion takes place. By analogy with the above, the author shows that an effect similar to thermal explosion may take place during the flow of a chemically inert viscous fluid. This is illustrated with an elementary example: the stationary axially symmetric laminar flow of a viscous incompressible fluid of fixed density in an infinitely long round tube under the action of a fixed pressure gradient. The system of equations of motion and heat conduction, on taking into account energy dissipation, is presented and, for the particular case

Card 1/3

L 63803-55

ACCESSION NR: AP5018086

of fluids with a strong temperature-dependence of viscosity, reduced to the equation

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d\theta}{dx} + \kappa e^{\theta/(1+\beta\theta)} = 0.$$

which is identical with the equation of the stationary theory of thermal explosion (see, e.g. Frank-Kamenetskiy, D.A. ZhFKh, 13, no. 6, 738, 1939). Thus many of the inferences of this theory may be applied to the case considered here. Proceeding from this premise, the author derives formulas for the calculation of critical conditions of the hydrodynamic thermal "explosion" in the presence of Re numbers at which the flow is laminar. This is illustrated by the calculation of such critical conditions for glycerin at Re = 500. The differences between thermal "explosion" of chemical and of hydrodynamic origin are defined. Thus, during the flow of a viscous fluid, the liberation of heat ultimately corresponds to a zero-order "reaction" and the so-called "burnout" is absent. Furthermore, the maximum intensity of chemical sources of heat is present in the center of the system whereas for mechanical sources it is present near the surface. As a result, the stationary temperature profile in the hydrodynamic problem is flatter in the central layers and steeper in the surface layers. The overall findings thus indicate that in the case of a strong (nonlinear) temperature-dependence of viscosity owing to energy

Card 2/3

L 63903-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018086 2

dissipation there may exist critical conditions of the thermal regime of fluid flow. Such conditions characterize many thermal problems with nonlinear heat sources (thermal breakdown of dielectrics, thermal explosion, etc.). Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, and 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Filial Instituta khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Affiliate of the Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, TD

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 000

llc
Card 3/3

BOSTANDZHIYAN, S.A. (Moskva); STOLIN, A.M. (Moskva)

Some cases of a flow of viscoplastic fluid in a flat gap
between two coaxial cylinders. Izv. AN SSSR.Mekh.
no.4:160-164 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AP7001577

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/006/0106/0114

AUTHORS: Bostandzhiyan, S. A. (Moscow); Gorlov, L. P. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Nonisothermal steady flow of a visco-plastic fluid between two coaxially rotating cylinders

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 6, 1966, 106-114

TOPIC TAGS: steady flow, thermodynamics, ~~visco-plastic fluid~~, Newtonian fluid, viscous flow, rotational flow

ABSTRACT: The authors develop a solution for the problem on the nonisothermal steady flow of a visco-plastic fluid between two coaxially rotating cylinders. The proposed solution is applicable without limitations on the angular velocity, the viscosity of the fluid, or the gap between the cylinders. Two types of temperature boundary conditions are considered: a) on the cylinder surfaces temperatures are shown differing, in the general case, from cylinder to cylinder, and b) the temperature on the outer cylinder's surface is constant, while the inner cylinder is thermally insulated. The variation of viscosity with temperature is given by the hyperbolic law

$$\mu(T) = \frac{\mu_0}{1 + \beta(T - T_2)}$$

where T_2 is the outer cylinder's temperature. Two states of flow are possible,

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7001577

depending upon the parameters of the fluid, the geometry of the domain, and the angular velocity of rotation: flow without an elastic zone, and flow with an elastic zone. Both states are considered and the range of variation of the problem parameters corresponding to each state of flow is developed. For each set of conditions considered, an equation for the velocity profile between the cylinders is developed. These formulae are used in plotting diagrams of state, showing the domains of flow with and without an elastic zone. Orig. art. has: 41 equations and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: ~~17~~²⁰ SUBM DATE: 09Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

BULGARIA/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Tranquilizers

V-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur -Biol., No 15, 1958, No 71110

Author : Daskalov D., Bostandzhiyev T., Manolova Z., Kolarova D.,
Stoyanov St.

Inst : -

Title : Experience in the Therapeutic Use of Serpasil in Psychiatry

Orig Pub : S"vren. med., 1957, 8, No 10, 32-39

Abstract : In the treatment of 40 patients affected with psychoses by reserpine (less than 10 mg. daily), a decrease of psychomotor excitation in the maniacal phase of circular psychosis and in the catatonic form of schizophrenia, as well as in the symptoms of abstinence in the narcomaniacs, was noted. Side effects (mainly symptoms of Parkinsonism) developed in 10 percent of cases. Bibliography:16 titles.

Card : 1/1

BOSTANDZHIAN, Karpēt Martichevich

**[Main features of the economic structure of socialism] Osnovnye cherty ekonomicheskogo stroia sotsializma. Erevan, Armianskoe gos.isd-vo] 1958. 258 p. [In Armenian]. (MIRA 12:2)
(Economics)**

BOSTANDZHIYAN, S.A. (Moskva)

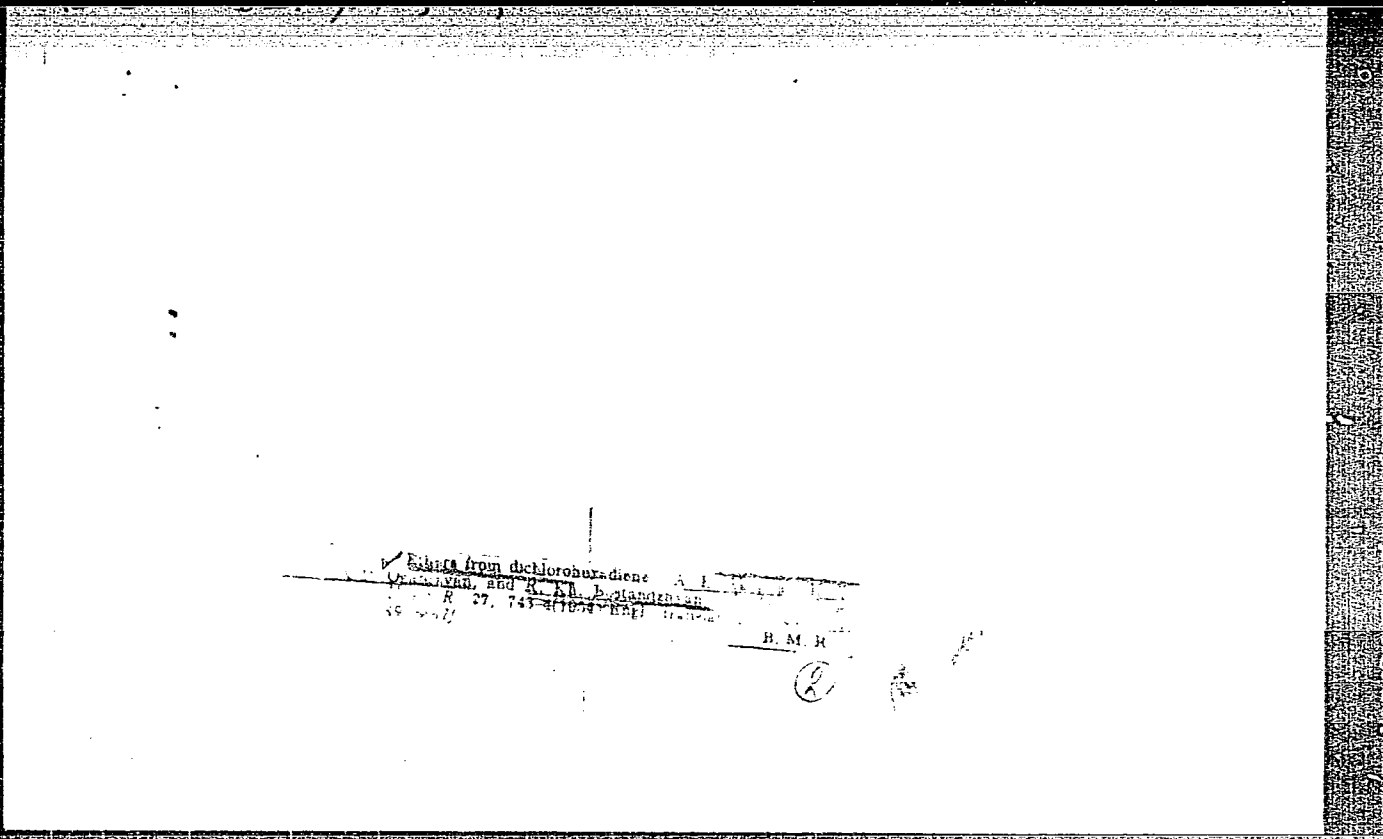
Uniform spiral motion between two coaxial cones. Prikl. mat. i
mekh. 25 no.3:567-570 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Fluid dynamics)

MNATSAKANOV, T.S., prof., zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki; BOSTANDZHIAN, O.Sh.
(Yerevan)

Comparative evaluation of the effectiveness of certain diuretics
(mercusal, promeran, novurit, fonurit). Klin.med. 39 no.1:82-87
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (sav. - zaslushennyy
deyatel nauki prof. T.S. Mnatsakanov) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(DIURETICS AND DIURESIS)



MENZHOYAN, A.L.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T., akademik; AGBALYAN, S.G.; BOSTANDZHIAN, R.Kh.

Research in the field of substituted acetic acid derivatives.

Report No. 15: β -dimethyl- γ -dialkylaminopropyl and tetra-alkyldiaminoisopropyl esters of dialkylphenylacetic acids. Dokl.

AN Arm. SSR 27 no.3:179-185 '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Acetic acid)

**MNDZHOYAN, A.L., akademik; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; AGRALYAN, S.G.;
BOSTANDZHIAN, R.Kh.**

Research in the field of amino ethers. Report No.2: Syn-
thesis of β -dialkylaminoethyl ethers of β, β, β -trisub-
stituted ethyl alcohols. Dokl AN Arm.SSR 29 no.4:187-192
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR. 2. AN ArmSSR
(for Mndzhoyan). (Ethanol) (Amines)

AKOPYAN, A.Ye.; BOSTANDZHIAN, R.Kh.

Hydrolysis of polyvinyl acetate. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.5:
1085-1090 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Vinyl acetate polymers) (Hydrolysis)

BOSTANDZHIAN, O.Sh.

Effect of antidiabetic sulfanilamide preparations on the
cardiovascular system, the kidneys and the peripheral blood.
Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3 no.3:51-60 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Yerevanskiy meditsinskiy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP5007850

S/0171/64/017/006/0693/0698

AUTHOR: Akopyan, A. Ye.; Bostandzhyan, R. Kh.

TITLE: Extraction of acetic acid from a hydrolysate

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Khimicheskiye nauki, v. 17, no. 6, 1964, 693-698

TOPIC TAGS: acetic acid, polyvinyl alcohol, extracting agent

ABSTRACT: The extraction of acetic acid from an aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol by various solvents was studied. The deciding factors in the selection of the solvent were the distribution ratio, the mutual solubility of the water and solvent, ease of separation of the solution into acetic acid and solvent, and availability. The solvents which were tested were ethyl acetate, diisopropyl ether, benzene, tributylphosphate, and a mixture of butanol (66%), benzene (31%), and water (3%). Of these the diisopropyl ether was the most suitable for the direct extraction of acetic acid from a hydrolysate. Upon a change of temperature from 20 to 50°C the distribution ratio for acetic acid between an aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol and diisopropyl ether decreases by a factor of 1.2; an increase

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5007850

in the acetic acid content in the initial solution of polyvinyl alcohol from 10 to 45% triples the distribution ratio. The presence of polyvinyl alcohol does not affect the equilibrium of the water-acetic acid-diisopropyl ether solution. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Yerevanskiy otdel Armiikhimproyekt (Yerevan Branch of the Armenian Scientific Research Chemistry Project)

SUBMITTED: 02Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 33759-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(K)
ACC NR: AP6010840 EM/DJ (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/001/0044/0050

59
B

AUTHOR: Bostandzhiyan, S. A. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Homogeneous vortex motion of liquid in a cone with a diaphragm

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 1, 1966, 44-50

TOPIC TAGS: vortex flow, conic nozzle, incompressible fluid, fluid velocity, CONIC FLOW, HOMOGENEOUS FLOW

ABSTRACT: The motion of an incompressible fluid through a cone with a cylindrical diaphragm is analyzed mathematically. A non-homogeneous spherical differential equation for the stream function is derived to describe the motion of the fluid. The general solution is obtained using expansions in terms of the characteristic functions. It is then shown that the problem can be considerably simplified when the Legendre functions which appear in the analysis are replaced by the asymptotic values. Utilizing such simplifications, the results for a flow in a cone with a half-angle of 15° are obtained by numerical methods and are shown in figure 1. Axial and azimuthal velocity components are computed and it is found that theoretical curves for the azimuthal velocity have greater radius of curvature than experimental results indicate, but in general the correspondence with experimental results is good. Orig. art. has: 29 formulas, 4 figures.

Card 1/2

L 33759-66

ACC NR: AP6010840

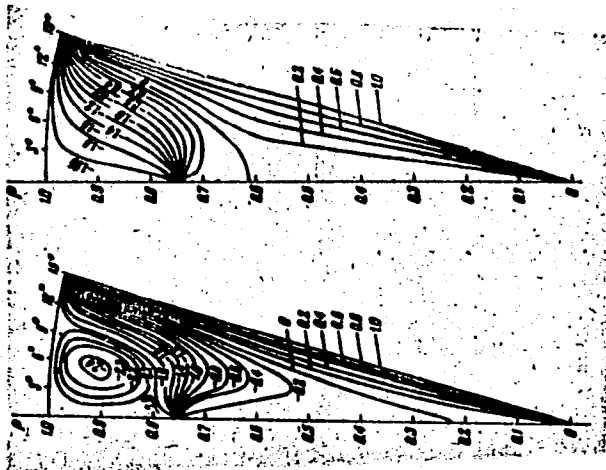


Fig. 1

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 16Aug65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

BLG

BUDEVSKI, E.; BOSTANOV, V.

Forms of electrolytic development in copper spherical monocrystals.
Izv Inst fis khim 2:65-75 '62.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Izvestiia na Instituta
po fizikokhimiia" (for Budevski).

BUDEWSKI, E. [Budevski, E.]; VITANOV, T.; BOSTANOV, V.

Mechanical equipment for producing rectangular galvanostatic impulses.
Doklady BAN 17 no.8:725-728 '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Bulgarian Academy of
Sciences, Sofia. Vorgelegt von St. Christov [Khristov, St.], korr.
Mitglied der Akademie.

AUTHOR: Bostel'man, P., Engineer SOV/29-58-8-10/23

TITLE: Do You Know the Cause of Several Astonishing Phenomena ?
(Znayete li vy prichinu nekotorykh porazitel'nykh yavleniy ?)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 14-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author of this article is himself an engineer and inventor. He is the author of numerous original works dealing with various fields of technology. Although he is already 70 years of age, he is still full of energy. The following among his inventions are well-known: The first miniature camera in the USSR, the three-phase arc lamp, the three-phase incandescent bulb, and a number of others. In this article he deals with Bernoulli's (Bernulli) law: Numerous physical phenomena take place before our eyes, but no notice is taken of them and they are taken for granted. One of these phenomena is the atomizer. It took more than 150 years before in 1726 the active member of the Petersburg Academy of Sciences Bernoulli, solved this mystery and formulated this phenomenon as a law of physics, which was later named after him. Twohundred years have passed since that time, but this phenomenon as well as several other experiments carried out in connection with Bernoulli's law

Card 1/3

Do You Know the Cause of Several Astonishing Phenomena ?

SOV/29-58-8-10/23

still cause much surprise and wonder. Bernoulli's law is frequently used in technology, and numerous devices are based on this principle. Several examples are illustrated on the third cover page. The Bunsen burner as well as the so-called injector, which may be found on nearly every locomotive, have been constructed on the principles of Bernoulli's law. The same may be said of the carburetors of internal combustion engines. The law can be applied when draining boggy land if, near the bog, there is a river with a tolerably fast current. Ventilation tubes in railroad cars owe their T-shape also to Bernoulli's law. This astonishing law is applied both in daily life and in technology. It may, however, also be the cause of major catastrophes. Thus, a force of attraction develops between two ships that are too close together, which leads to a collision. This attractive force is also effective if a ship is too close to an iceberg. This is only a very small selection of examples. Bernoulli's law is also applied to the latest inventions, and it may be assumed that, without doubt, it will be instrumental of solving many difficult technical

Card 2/3

Do You Know the Cause of Several Astonishing Phenomena ?

SOV/29-58-8-10/23

problems also in future. There is 1 figure.

1. Scientific personnel--Performance

Card 3/3

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY : H-32
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 76944
AUTHOR : Bostik, V. and Jelinek, Z. K.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Effect of the Carriers on the Mechanical Properties of Polyethyleneterephthalic Fibers
ORIG. PUB. : Chem Prumysl, 8, No 8, 445-446 (1958)
ABSTRACT : The effect of diphenyl, solvent naphtha, methyl salicylate, and o-phenylphenol, used as carriers in the dyeing of polyethyleneterephthalic [Terylene, Dacron] fibers, on the mechanical properties of the latter has been investigated. It has been found that the carriers do not affect the strength of the fibers and increase their elongation when used in concentrations of 4 gms/liter under standard conditions.
B. Vol'fson

CARD: 1/1

313

POFESCU, O.; CANDELA, V.; BOSTINA, C.

Reduction of the cost price of vegetable production. Problems
econ 15 no.8:57-70 Ag '62.

BOSTINA, Vasile, corespondent

The plan is overfulfilled every month. Constr Buc 15
no.697:2 18 My '63.

BOSTINESCU, Sergiu (Bucuresti); NEDELCU, Victor (Bucuresti)

On some porphyrogenous rocks of the Eastern Carpathians. Natura
Geografie 13 no.3:51-53 My-Je '61.

BORCOS, M.; GHEORGHITA, I.; POSTIMESCU, S.; RATIU, F.

Considerations on some Neogene magmatic manifestations with linear character in the Metaliferi Mountains and the structure of the Hanes volcanic apparatus. *Dari seama* vol 49 pt.2:33-40 '61-'62 [publ. '64].

1. Submitted January 26, 1962.

BOSTOGANASHVILI, N. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Materials on some characteristics of pathology of higher nervous activity in advanced stages of schizophrenia." Tbilisi, 1960. 26 pp; (Tbilisi State Medical Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 27-60, 159)

SIKHARULIDZE, A.I.; BOSTOGANASHVILI, N.I.

Interrelations between the inhibitory process and hypoxia in
schizophrenia. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 31 no.1:187-194 J1 '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

EGSTOCANASHVILI, N.I.

Oxygen content of the blood and its relation to the functional
state of the cerebral cortex in schizophrenia. Soob. AN Gruz.
SSR 35 no.1:223-230 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

BOSTOGANASHVILI V.S.

USSR / Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cardiovascular Agents

V-6

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 80597

Author : Bostoganashvili, V. S.; Kamertelidze, E. P.

Inst : NOT given

Title : On the Question of the Preparation of Drugs from Rhododendron Ungerni with a Possible Hypotensive Effect

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Tbilissk. n.-i. khim.-farmatsevt. in-ta, 1956,
kn. 8, 25-29

Abstract : A preparation of rhodogern (I) was obtained in the Tbilisi chemical-pharmaceutical institute from Rhododendron ungernei; it is a transparent liquid of yellowish color, bitter taste, neutral pH reaction, which gives a positive glucoside reaction. In acute tests on warmblooded animals, I exerts a depressor effect. I can be introduced internally and subcutaneously. During clinical experiments, in 44.2% of patients with hypertension of the I and II stages, I

Card 1/2

16

USSR / Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cardiovascular Agents

V-6

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 80597

obtained a satisfactorily decrease of arterial pressure, accompanied by a subjective improvement. Another drug obtained from the leaves of this plant - a powder of brownish color, also exerted a hypotensive effect in the conditions of an acute test. From the leaves, a series of substances of a glucoside character were secreted; andromedotoxin and crystals of three types, the chemical and pharmaceutical study of which is being continued.

Card 2/2

IDEIN, Mikhail Markovich; SAFONOV, Nikolay Danilovich; BOSTORIN, V.I.
dotsent, inzh., retsentsent; SLONYANSKIY, G.A., dotsent, kand.
tekhn.nauk, red.; TUBYANSKAYA, F.G., isd.red.; PUKHLIKOVA, N.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of the assembly, adjustment and inspection of
aeronautical gyroscopic instruments] Osnovy sborki, regulirovki
i kontrolya aviatsionnykh elektrogiroskopicheskikh priborov.
Pod red. G.A.Slonianskogo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo
Oborongis, 1960. 354 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Aeronautical instruments)

BOSTORINA, L.N., inzh.

Noise control in the enterprises of the Northern Railroad.
Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.11:82-83 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Severnoy dorogi, g.
Yaroslavl'.

(Industrial hygiene)

BOSTREM, G. G.

USSR/Medicine - Whooping cough

FD-2310

Card 1/1 Pub 148 - 11/36

Author : Zakharova, M. S.; Dadash'yan, M. A.; Bostrem, G. G.; Pospelova,
L. A.

Title : Application of biomyacin for the treatment of patients with whoop-
ing cough

Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid i immun. No 2, 34-37, Feb 1955

Abstract : Describe favorable results obtained in the therapy with biomyacin
of whooping cough affecting children. One reference, USSR, since
1940. Two tables.

Institution : Division of Children's Infectious Diseases, 2 d Moscow Medical
Institute imeni I. V. Stalin; Institute of Epidemiology and Micro-
biology imeni N. F. Gamaleya, Academy Medical Sciences USSR

Submitted : July 8, 1954

BOSTREM, G.G.

Atypical course of measles. Sov.med. 24 no.11:13-17 N '60,

(MIRA 143)

L. Is otdela ostrykh detakikh infektsiy (nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof.
A.I.Dobrokhotova [deceased]) Instituta pediatrii (dir. - deystvital'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. O.D.Sokolova-Ponomareva) AMN SSSR.
(MEASLES)

sov/58-59-8-18973

Translated from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 8, p 272 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Rudnaya, A.I., Bostrem, Z.D.

TITLE: The Radiation Method of Measuring the Temperature of Metallic Surfaces in the 100° - 900°C Range

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1958, Nr 35 (95), pp 95-107

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the total radiation coefficient (TRC) of the surface of some steels and non-ferrous metals. The measurements were carried out on an apparatus consisting of an electric furnace, a thermocouple and a "RPZ-3" radiation pyrometer (abstract 18974). The uniform heating of the samples was ensured. Measurements were made of the TRC of surfaces burnished, polished or oxidized at a certain temperature. The TRC was determined along the perpendicular to the surface. The resultant curves of the TRC versus the temperature show that the character of the increase in the TRC with a rise in temperature is distinctive for each individual case. Thus, for example, in the case of the burnished surface of steel 50, the TRC varies from 0.4 at 350°C to 0.84 at 500°C, and with a further rise in temperature up to 900°C, it stays between 0.8 and

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SOV/58-59-8-18973

The Radiation Method of Measuring the Temperature of Metallic Surfaces in the 100° - 900°C Range

0.9. Some curves have maxima. In all cases the temperature rose at a rate of 100 deg/hr. The variation of the TRC as a function of heating time at various temperatures is basically a function of the "saturation curve" type. The emergence, in time, of a special type of stabilization in the TRC of low-alloy carbon steels establishes the single-valued dependence of the TRC upon the temperature.

Ye. Antropov

Card 2/2

KLOAR, U.Dzh. [Clare, W.J.]; UYESTLEYK, U.Ye.; UOKER, Kennet S.;
BOSUELL, Viktor R. [Boswell, Victor R.]; TSEYDLER, V. [translator]

Residual effect of insecticides placed in soils on farm crops.
Agrobiologiya no.6:892-898 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Plants, Effect of insecticides on)

HOLUB, J.; VINSOVA, N.; BOSWART, J., CSc.

Level of GOT and GPT transaminases in different pathological conditions in children. I. Newborn infants. Cesk. gynek. 27 no.9:643-650 N '62.

1. IV det. klin. KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. F. Blazek II gyn.-por. klin. KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Lukas, DrSc.

(ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE) (ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE)
(INFANT NEWBORN DISEASES) (ANOXIA) (ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM)
(UMBILICAL CORD)

C. A. 70

A NEW SYNTHESIS OF 6-BROMO-3-METHOXYTOLUENE. J. Böswart and J. V. Košťál.
Chem. Listy 43, 35(1949).--6,3-Br(MeO)C₆H₃Me was prepd. by another method--
methylation of 6, 3-Br(Br)C₆H₃Me with Me₂SO₄ in an alk. soln. at 60°; yield,
93%. b₃ 158-64°, b. 236-7°. M. Hudlický

CA

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A new synthesis of 1-bromo-3-methyl-4-hydroxyanthraquinone. J. V. Kobil and J. Dammert (Charles Univ., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 66: 3 (1980). \rightarrow $C_{14}H_9CO_2O$ (1 g.) and 1.08 g. 4.2-H₂McH₂OH were added in portions to a melt of 1.11 g. AlCl₃ and 2.3 g. NaCl at 140-50°, the mixt. heated 2 hrs. at 200°, then cooled, treated with dil. HCl, boiled, filtered, the residue boiled 5 times with water, dried, and the product oxid. with hot AcOH to yield 1.4 g. (50%) 1-bromo-3-methyl-4-hydroxyanthraquinone, orange crystals, m. 185°.

M. Hudický

BOSWART, J.

✓ Detection and determination of the alkaloids of ergot occurring in the grass genus *Moinia*. Z. Bládek and J. Boswart (Research Inst. Med. Plants, Prague). *Pharmazie* 8, 851-5 (1953).—Alkaloids were detd. by the colorimetric micromethod of Rybář, *et al.* (*C.A.* 48, 2985a); they were detected by the paper-chromatographic methods of Foster, *et al.* (*C.A.* 44, 1220h) and Košťál, *et al.* (*C.A.* 47, 5071h). *M. arundinacea* ergots from 2 different areas contained 0.09% and 1.09%, resp. of alkaloids; *M. caerulea* from a single location contained 0.00-0.03%. The alkaloids belong to the ergotoxine group. 17 references.

G. M. Hocking

BOSWART, J.

The alkaloids of ergot occurring on *Phragmites communis* and *Baldingera arundinacea*. Z. Blažek and J. Boswart (Research Inst. Med. Plants, Prague). *Pharmazie* 8, 1051-3(1953).—The alkaloid content detd. by photocolometric procedurts averaged 0.27% for *P. communis* and 0.32% for *B. arundinacea*. The ratios of H₂O-sol. to H₂O-insol. alkaloids were, resp., 1:6 and 1:7. The larger and heavier sclerotia had the higher alkaloid content. Paper chromatography showed that the alkaloids belong to the ergotamine group. G. M. Hocking

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Mex

BLAZEK, Z.; BOSWART, J.; HORAK, P.; KUCERA, M.

Variation of alkaloid content in Ergot sclerotium during 24 hours.
Gesk. farm. 2 no.7-8:231-233 Aug 1953. (CJML 25:4)

1. Of the Research Institute of Medicinal Plants, Prague.

JINDRA, A.; BOSWART, J.; KUCERA, M.; HORAK, P.

Determination of tropane alkaloids in drugs. Cesk.farm. 3 no.4:
131-133 Ap '54.

1. Z Vyzkumneho ustavu lecivych rostlin (VULERO) v Prase.
(ALKALOIDS, determination,
*in drugs)

BOSWART, J.; BLAZEK, Z.

~~PROCESSED BY THE~~

Colorimetric determination of bulbo-capnine. Cesk. farm. 3 no.6:
200-203 Je '54.

1. Z Vyskumného ústavu léčivých rostlin v Praze.
(COLORIMETRY,
*of bulbo-capnine)
(BULBOCAPNINE, determination,
*colorimetry)

BOSWART, J.; BLAZEK, Z.

Effect of ultrasonics on ergot alkaloid extracts. Cask. farm.
3 no.7:226-228 Sept 54.

1. Z Vyskusneho ustavu lecivych rostlin v Praze.
(ERGOT ALKOLOIDS,
eff. of ultrasonics)
(ULTRASONICS, effects,
on ergot alkaloids)

JINDRA, A.; BOSWART, J.

Study on the use of vanillin reaction in determination of isonicotinhydrazide. Cesk. farm. 3 no.8:278-280 Oct 54.

1. Z biochemického ustavu university Karlove v Praze
(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, determination
isoniazid, use of vanillin reaction)
(VANILLIC ACID
reaction in determ. of isoniazid)

BOSWART, J.

CZECHOSLIVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
Their Application - Medicinals, Vitamins,
Antibiotics

J-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 5595

Author : Boswart J., Blazek Zdi

Inst : Not given

Title : Quantitative Determination of Active Principles in
Medicinal Materials According to Czechoslovak Pharmacopoeia
2. I. Alkaloid and Glucoside Raw Materials. II. Tannic,
Bitter, Mucilage and Other Materials.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmac., 1955, 4, No 7, 363-368; No 8, 431-433

Abstract : I. A review of the above-stated methods for 14 alkaloid and
19 glucoside forms of raw materials.
II. Methods for 5 forms of tannic, 6 forms of bitter and 2

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DUSVILB. J.

✓ Alkaloid content of ergot cultivated in Czechoslovakia in the years 1953 and 1954. J. Bösvari, et al. (Vyzk. ustav na' roslin. Prague, *Czechoslov. farm.* 5, 32-5 (1956))
In 65 samples of ergot cultivated in 1953 and 89 samples in 1954 total and water-sol. alkaloids were detd. by Smith's method. Statistical evaluation of the results obtained proved a 91% increase of the av. alkaloid content in the year 1954 as compared with 1953. J. Hulak

BOSWART, J

WAL

649. A colorimetric method for the estimation of strychnine and brucine in nux vomica by the use of ammonium reineckate. M. Karmazin and J. Boswart. *Festschrift f. Medicinische Fakultät, Universität Wien, 1956, 95*, 1-10, 14. Strychnine and brucine are pptd as their reineckate, which are dissolved in acetone and the extinction at 525 m μ is measured. The alkaloids are extracted from the sample by the method of the D.A.B.VI, with peroxide-free ether-chloroform (2:1). To an ice-cold aliquot representing 0.4 g of sample in 1% H₂SO₄, add satd. ammonium reineckate soln. 3 ml and allow to stand in an ice bath for 30-45 min. Separate the ppt. on a No. 4 sintered glass filter and wash twice with 5 ml of a soln. containing 2 ml of satd. ammonium reineckate soln. in 1 litre of water. Dissolve the ppt. in acetone and dilute to 10 ml. Measure the extinction at 525 m μ and calculate the alkaloid content from a calibration curve obtained by using a mixture of equal quantities of strychnine and brucine.

P. S. STROSS

CZECHOSLOVAKI./Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

H-17

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 5710.

Author : Böswart, Jiri; Jindra, Antonin.

Last :

Title : Application of Ionites in Chemistry of Alkaloids. I. Study
of Behavior of Morphine Chloride and Most Important Non-
Phenol Alkaloids of Opium on Ionites. II. Study of Separation
of Alkaloids from Poppy Capsules with Ionites.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. farmac., 1957, 6, No 2, 77-87.

Abstract: I. Morphine (I) is absorbed quantitatively on the
anionites amberlite IRA 400, levatite MN, wofatite
L 150 and wofatite L 160 from aqueous and methanol
media. The elution of I from the first two anionites
proceeds best. By this method I can be separated

Card : 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKI./Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

H-17

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 5710.

from other opium alkaloids. It is shown that the cationite wofatite F and a 3 - 5% solution of NH_4OH are most convenient for the adsorption and elution of I. Bibliography with 17 titles.

II. The extraction of I from poppy capsules proceeds best in alkaline aqueous or methanol media on heating. I is adsorbed quantitatively from the methanol extract by strongly basic anionites (levatite MN, amberlite IRA 400), from which it can be eluted easily. A method of separation of I from other alkaloids applicable also to its quantitative determination was developed. - A. Vavilova.

Card : 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Compounds. Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins.
Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12803.

Author : ~~Boswart, Jiri~~; Jindra, Antonin.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : Use of Ion-Exchange Resins in the Chemistry of
Alkaloids. III. Study of the Separation of Mor-
phine from Opium.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. farmac., 1957, 6, No 3, 145-147.

Abstract: Opium was extracted with hot water (HW), 1 n. HCl,
with a solution of Ba(OH)₂ and CH₃OH with 5% NH₃.
Extracts were passed through anionite levatite MN
(L) and cationite vofatite F (V); the quantity of
morphine (I) was investigated in the effluent, was
eluted and I determined in the eluate. Results of
the investigation showed that L completely absorbs

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins.
Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12803.

Abstract: I from extracts in HW and CH_3OH with subsequent elution of I by 930103%; unsatisfactory results (54-66% of I) were obtained with treatment of neutralized extracts (hydrochloric acid and $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ and alkali), which is explained by the high content of salts, preventing absorption of I by the anionite. V. completely absorbs I from extracts of HW and with a solution of $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$, whereupon the absorbed I is almost completely eluted. During passing of other extracts through V, results are unsatisfactory. In this manner it is shown that with the selection of a suitable extracting agent, I can be sufficiently, accurately, simply and rapidly determined in opium. For Report II, see RZhKhim, 1959, 5710.

Card 2/2

HERDEGEN, L.; BOSWART, J.; JANCUSKOVA, A.

Intrapulmonary mixing of gases in the lungs of children. Cesk. pediat. 18 no.11:964-971 N°63.

1. Laborator pro detskou pneumologii fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze; vedouci: prof.dr.F.Blazek.

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HERDEGEN, L.; JANOUSKOVA, A.; BOSWART, J.; STEETAKOVA, L.

Normal pulmonary volumes in children. Cesk. pediat. 18 no.11:
972-978 N°63.

1. Laborator pro detskou pneumologii fakulty vseobecneho le-
karstvi KU v Praze; vedouci: prof. dr. F. Blazek.

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