

ESHINAYEV, I. YU

6

CH Separation of *Anabasis aphylla* alkaloids with ammonium chloride. A. S. Sadykov, O. S. Ustovchenko, and A. E. Popybaev. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim* 18, 444 (1955).
~~U.S.S.R. Chem. U.S.S.R. 23, 419-22 (1955). Engl. translation.~~
 —Anabasine (10 g.) in 50 ml. Me₂CO was treated with 3.32 g. NH₄Cl and refluxed 2-3 hrs. until NH₃ evolution ceased. This yielded 97.5% crude (82% pure) "anabasine hydrochloride" (I), m. 104-5°. NH₄l similarly gave in 20 min. 93.3% *anabasine-III*, m. 252-4°. A 93:10 mixt. (20 g.) of anabasine-lupinine in 100 ml. Me₂CO was treated with 6.8 g. NH₄Cl and heated 5-9 hrs. at reflux until NH₃ evolution ceased. Filtration on cooling gave 95% recovery of I while the residual soln. on evapn., soln. in H₂O and extr. with CHCl₃ or C₆H₆ gave 88% recovery of lupinine, m. 87-8°.

G. M. Koshkin

(2)

ESH BAYEV, A. Ye.

14

✓ Separation of alkaloids of *Sophora lupinoides*. A. S. Sadykov, O. S. Utroschenko, and A. E. Eshbagy. *Zh. Priklad. Khim.* 28, 1134-8 (1955); *S. Otkryv. It. n. C.A.* 27, 3478. — Refluxing for up to 9 hrs. equimol. amts. of NH_4Cl (decomp. into NH_3 and HCl) and sparteine yields 90% HCl salt (solvent: Me_2CO , iso- PrOH , dioxane, or $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$; less suitable CHCl_3); sophocarpine gives up to 25-8% HCl salt (best in Me_2CO or iso- PrOH), while sophocarpidine fails to react. These facts can be used to sep. mixed alkaloids from the plant. In aq. soln., the use of NH_4Cl in an amt. calcd. to yield sparteine- HCl gave good results in such sepn. since sophocarpine did not react. In Me_2CO (less satisfactorily in H_2O) sparteine gave 98% yield of HI salt with NH_4I , while neither sophocarpine nor sophocarpidine reacted at all. Sparteine mono- HI salt m. 232-3°. Thus, a mixt. of the 3 alkaloids treated with aq. NH_4I (6 ml. H_2O , 1.25 g. NH_4I for 4 g. mixed alkaloids) gave after 20 min. at room temp. 90.5% recovery of sparteine as HI salt. The free alkaloid, n_D^{20} 1.5320, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 16.32°. G. M. Kosolupoff

MD

2

MS

ESHIMBETOV, Z.B.

Plastic surgery of the blood vessels with a venous autotransplant.
Sov.zdrav.Kir. no.2:16-19 Mr-Apr '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii (zav. -
prof. M.S. Znamenskiy) Kirgizskogo gosmedinstituta.
(VEINS--TRANSPLANTATION) (ARTERIES)

ESHIMBETOV, Z.B.

Autoplasty of the artery with a venous transplant. Eksper.khir. 4
no.5:26-29 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii
(zav. - zasluzhennyy vfach RSFSR prof. M.S. Znamenskiy) Kirgiz-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. F.N. Murgaziyeva).
(BLOOD VESSELS, transplantation)

ESHIMBETOV, Z. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Autoplasty of arteries
with venous transplants in experiment," Alma-Ata, 1960, 16 pp, 300 cop.
Kazakh State Medical Institute) (KL, 44-60, 133)

ESHKIN, V.Yu.

Genesis and mineralogy of rock crystals formed in marbles of the
Polar Urals. Trudy VNIIP [MS] 3 no.2:29-38 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Ural Mountains—Quartz)
(Ural Mountains—Marble)

ESHKIN, V.Yu.

Native gold in a crystal-bearing quartz vein of the subarctic
Ural Mountain region. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 94 no.2:203-204 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra mineralogii Leningradskogo gornogo instituta.

ESHKIN, V.Yu.

Stolzite from a crystal-bearing deposit in the Polar Urals.
Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 92 no.2:207-211 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra mineralogii Leningradskogo gornogo instituta.
(Ural Mountains--Stolzite)

ESHKIN, V. Yu.

Hydrothermal alterations in carbonate rocks near crystal-bearing veins.
Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 92 no. 1:3-14 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Ural Mountains—Rocks, Carbonate)

SHKIN, V. V.

Sources of mineral forming components as revealed by a study in
one of the crystal-bearing deposits of the subarctic Urals. Zap.
Vses. nauch. obs-va 93 no. 6:672-681 1964.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Penzhenavskiy gornyy institut.

ESHMAN, M. S.

Khaletskii, A. M. and M. S. Eshman - "Synthesis and examination of thioanalogues of theobromine." (p. 12/6)

SC: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1920, Vol. 20, No. 7.

ESHMAN, M. S.

CA

10

Synthesis and investigation of this analogs of caffeine and caffeineine. A. M. Khaletskii and M. S. Eshman. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 18, 2116-20 (1948).-- Dry caffeine (20 g.) and 10 g. powd. P₂S₅ in 150 ml. kerosene heated 1 hr. at 150-60° gave, after filtration of the P₂S₅ and washing the product with Et₂O, followed by extr. with CHCl₃, 60 g. 1,1,7-trimethyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2-oxo-6-thiopurine, purified by H₂O/N₂ soln. and H₂O; this (3 g.) boiled with 2 g. KOH in 50 ml. EtOH 6 hrs., acid. by CO₂, filtered, and washed by aq. H₂SO₄, gives 50% 6-thiocaffeine sulfate, decomp. 191-1°, use of NH₄ in the above gives the nitrate, decomp. 182°, grey powd., free base, by treatment with Na₂CO₃, yellow, m. 104-5° (from CHCl₃-Et₂O). Caffeine (10 g.) and 10 g. P₂S₅ in kerosene in 1 hr. at 210-20° give 5-1 g. 1,3,7-trimethyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dithiopurine, m. 227-8°, yellow. G. M. K.

ESHMAN, M. S.
CA

This analogs of theobromine. A. M. Khaletskii and M. S. Eshman (Leningrad Pharm. Inst.). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 1240 S (1950). Heating 10 g. theobromine with 20 g. P₂S₅ in 150 ml. kerosene 1 hr. at 180-200°, filtration, washing with Et₂O, warming with H₂O, treatment with 10% KOH at 80-90°, filtration, and cooling, gave plates of *K* 2,6-dithiotheobrominate, which treated with dil. H₂SO₄ gave 4-5 g. (34-42%) 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-dithiopurine, decomp. 200-2°. This treated with 10% NaOH and dil. with EtOH gave the *Na* deriv., yellowish powder, which hydrolyzes slowly in aq. soln. Treatment with Me₂SO, in 10% NaOH gave the known *dithiocaffeine*, m. 225-6° (C.A. 43, 3794c). G. M. Kosolapoff

CA ESHMAN, M.S.

10

This analog of theobromine A. M. Khaletskii and M. S. Eshman (Leningrad Pharm. Inst.) *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20, 1283 (1950) (Engl. translation) See C. I. 45, 1821c. R. M. S.

VOL'KENSHTEYN, M.V.; SOKOLOV, N.D., professor, redaktor; ESHMAN, Yu.A.
redaktor; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Molecules and their structure] Molekuly i ikh stroenie. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 229 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Molecules)

ESHMAN, Yu.A.

PAVLOVSKIY, N.N., akademik; NEKRASOV, A.I., akademik; KOCHINA, P.Ya.;
ARAVIN, V.I., professor; AKHUTIN, A.N., professor; ZHURIN, V.D.,
professor; CHERTOUSOV, M.D., professor; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.A.,
dotsent; NUMEROV, S.N., dotsent; SEMCHINOVA, M.M., inzhener;
~~SEMCHIN, M.M.~~ professor, doktor tekhnicheskiy nauk; ESHMAN, Yu.A.,
redaktor; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Collected works] Sobranie sochinenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii
nauk SSSR. Vol. 1. [Principles of hydraulics, open channels and
the transition of water over hydraulic structures] Osnovy gidravliki
otkrytye rusla i sopriazhenie b'efov sooruzhenii. 1955. 547 p.
(MIRA 8:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kochina)
(Hydraulics)

PAVLOVSKIY, M.M., akademik; NUMEROV, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
NSHMAN, Yu.A., redaktor; ARONS, R.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Collected works] Sobranie sochinenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii
nauk SSSR. Vol.2. [Ground water movement] Dvizhenie: gruntevykh
ved. 1956. 771 p. (MIRA 9:6)
(Water, Underground)

ESHMANOV, K.

Some results of the study of the lithology of Cretaceous sediments
in the southern Ural Mountain region. Uzb. geol. zhur. 7 no.4:
18-25 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mesto-
rozhdeniy AN UzSSR.
(Ural Mountain region--Rocks, Sedimentary)

F-5

ESHMANTAYTE N.

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals.

·Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9905

Author : Eshmantayte, N.

Inst :

Title :

Variability of Staphylococci in the Organism when Treated by Penicillin.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta mikrobiol. AN LatvSSR, 1956, No 5, 67-74

Abstract : Penicillin (I; 20-30 thousand units) was injected directly into the site of a staphylococcus infection in 40 patients. Examination of 216 cultures isolated from pus showed that in treatment by I changes occurred in the microbial structures in the patients' bodies. Simultaneously with the change of colony forms, the character of growth on agar also changed. The golden pigment was altered to a white, straw-colored or light-yellow. Hemolytic properties disappeared in some strains and the variability of staphylococ-

LCI

ESHMETOV, N.

Effect of climate and microclimate on physiological indices of
animals. Nauch. trudy Tash GU no.204:17-24 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

ESHFULATOV, Ya.S.

Determination of the specific gravity of minerals by the microvolume
method. Uzb. geol. zhur. no.5:89-90 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Minerals) (Specific gravity)

ESHFULATOV, Ya. S.

Characteristics of the distribution of wollastonite deposits
in the Nurata and Zirabulak Mountains. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR 21
no. 11:57-60 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki imeni Kh. M. Abdullayeva
AN UzSSR. Submitted Jan. 28, 1964.

ESIAVA, O.P.

Effect of vitamin C on the acquired immunity against diphtheria in
an active immunization. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no. 1:233-240
0 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

AMIROZHANOV, K.A., kand. med. nauk; SUTBOVA, T.B.

Protein content and protein fraction ratio of the blood serum
in healthy children. Zhurnal pediatricheskoy i detskoj khirurgii, 1980, 143.

1. Izvedeniye det'skogo i det'skogo khirurgicheskogo
posudobolvennogo mellitsnika v instituta imeni N. Karamanova i
detskoj klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni S.S. Karayeva.

ESIBYAN, E.M.

ISKENDERZADE, A.M.; KERIMZADE, A.S.; MAYDEL'MAN, N.M.; TIMOFEYEV, V.I.;
ESIBYAN, E.M.

Automatic pipe welding under flux in the construction of foundations
for offshore drilling stations. Azerb. neft. khoz. 36 no.12:39-40
D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(Pipe--Welding)
(Oil well drilling, Submarine--Equipment and supplies)

135-58-1-18/23

AUTHOR: Esibyan, E.M., Engineer, and Maslov, Ye.F.

TITLE: A Clamping Device for the Welding Regulator (Fiksator k svarochnomu regulyatoru)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 1, p 40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Regulators of welding devices for alternating current, type ASTE and STAN, often lose their core-screw during the working process. This fact explained by vibration, has a negative effect on the welding process, causing changes in the welding current. This deficiency was eliminated with the aid of a clamping device fixed on the regulator handle, fastening the handle in a desired position. At present nearly all welding regulators at the Baku plant imeni Oktiabr'skaya Revolyutsiya are equipped with clamping devices of this design. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Bakinskiy zavod imeni Oktiabr'skoy revolyutsii (The Baku Plant imeni Oktiabr'skaya Revolyutsiya).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Welding-Regulators-Control

AUTHOR: Esibyan, E. M., Engineer

94-58-6-2/19

TITLE: A Test Bed for Electric Motors (Stend dlya ispytaniya elektrodvigatelye)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 6-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes a test bed for electric motors of 0.25 - 30 kW that have been repaired. All the necessary tests can be made, including a heat run, which is very useful in showing up bad joints or the use of wire of wrong cross section. The heat runs are made by the artificial loading method developed by M. S. Mamed-Zade of the Azerbaijan Industrial Institute. The method is simple and no special machines are required for loading, nor are special foundations or fixings required for the machine under test. The errors of the methods are negligible in practice. The motor is run up to speed on no-load in the usual way. Then one stator phase is disconnected from the supply and connected to a resistance of such a value that the current in the winding is of the rated value. The currents in the other two phase windings are then also of about the rated value. The circuit diagram is given. The arrangements for making measurements

Card 1/2

A Test Bed for Electric Motors

94-58-6-2/19

and the procedure for selecting resistance values are described. The test procedure is then described step-by-step from phasing out the windings to application of the load and taking measurements. In practice the whole process takes about 10 minutes. Inter-turn overvoltage tests can also be made. The test bed can easily be made from commonly available materials. There is one figure.

Card 2/2 1. Electric motors - Testing equipment

ISKENDER-ZADE, A.M.; AMETOV, M.Yu.; ASRIYAN, V.A.; ESIBYAN, E.M.; ISLAM-ZADE,
A.Z.

Progressive welding and cutting methods used at the October
Revolution Plant (Baku) for manufacturing oil-field stop gates.
Aserb. neft. khoz. 37 no.5:44-46 My '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

1.2300

32773
S/135/62/000/001/003/007
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Esibyan, E.M., Drabovich, Yu.I., Engineers
TITLE: Device for supplying the arc with stabilized current
PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1962, 7 - 9

TEXT: The authors report on a supply source of low-power arcs for the non-consumable electrode welding of thin-gauge metals, developed by them at the Institute Elektrotekhniki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Electrical Engineering, AS UkrSSR) and patented with the Authors' Certificate No. 134356 under the names of A.N. Milyash, K.K. Khrenov, E.M. Esibyan and Yu.I. Drabovich, the priority starting as from the 11th April, 1960. They present the basic diagram of the transistorized device, describe its working principle and analyze stabilization circuits of the arc current during fluctuations of the arc length and network voltage, smooth current regulation during the welding of the seam crater and, moreover, a block-diagram variant with compounding connection by the arc voltage. The dynamic resistance of the triodes is considerably greater than the static one, owing to which fact the arc burning stability is higher at low welding currents. The authors give a detailed description of the device elements - transistor unit,

Card 1/2

32773

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A004/A101

Device for supplying the arc with stabilized current

rectifier unit, feedback unit, etc. - and present a diagram of the supply source for the argon arc welding with tungsten electrodes. Tests carried out with the device in the welding of thin-gauge metal showed, that this new supply source possesses good technological characteristics and satisfactory economic indices. The device makes it possible to obtain a stable welding current, the linear dependence of the welding current on the arc length and ensures a stable arc at low currents. Based on the tested pilot model of the new supply source, a method of calculating and choosing the supply source elements has been developed. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Elektrotehniki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Electrical Engineering, AS UkrSSR).

Card 2/2

34461
S/125/62/000/003/006/008
D040/D113

1.2300

AUTHORS: Esibyan, E.M., and Volkov, I.V.
TITLE: Welding arc current stabilizer with resonant inductance-capacitance circuit

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3, 1962, 49-53

TEXT: A detailed description is given of simple stabilizer devices developed by the Institut elektrotehniki AN USSR (Electric Engineering Institute, AS UkrSSR) for a low-current welding arc in welding thin metal with a tungsten electrode. The devices consist of linear elements and keep the arc current constant when the arc length varies; this ensures stable arc burning in the steeply dipping static characteristic range. The design principle of single- and three-phase d.c. stabilizers is illustrated (Fig. 2). The single-phase system includes a small plug-filter tuned to 100 cps and connected in series with the arc. It is tuned to 100 cps and evens out the pulsations of rectified current. The performance improves considerably when the following

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D040/D113

Welding arc current ...

elements are added to the system: an impedance-matching transformer, resistors in the inductance arms; intercoupling between the inductances. An experimental single-phase stabilizer designed for a welding current of 0.4 to 15 amp has a resonance circuit with an inductance of 0.085 h, capacitance of 125 μ f, 400 v, and a resistance of 1.4 ohm. Its performance is illustrated (Fig. 3). Stepless current control is effected by changing the input voltage. The experimental unit has been tested in welding with tungsten electrode in argon and helium. Thin metal could be welded with 0.4 amp current. The device is small-sized and requires very little active material per power unit (about 25 kg/kw); the $\cos \phi$ is about 0.95, and the efficiency up to 90%. It can be further improved by using a magnetizable impedance-matching transformer. Increased current at increased arc length can be achieved by using a combination of current and voltage feedbacks which have an effect on the impedance-matching transformer. It is expected that the described device will also prove applicable for high-power d.c. and a.c. arcs. There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/3 3

Welding arc current ...

S/125/62/000/003/006/008
D040/D113

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrotehniki AN USSR (Electric Engineering
Institute, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1961

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Card 3/8 3

37606

S/135/62/000/005/002/007,
A006/A101

17100

AUTHORS: Khrenov, K. K., Academician of AS UkrSSR, Esibyan, E. M., Engineer

TITLE: The effect of static characteristics of the arc and power supply source on the stability of arc burning and conditions

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 5, 1962, 10 - 13

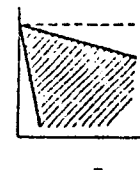

TEXT: The authors suggest a new conception of the stability of arc conditions and new welding characteristics of arc conditions. The effect of the static characteristics of the source and the arc on stable burning and conditions of the arc are analyzed without taking into account their dynamic characteristics. It was found that the "source-arc" system can be stable in both positive and negative self-alignment, if a regulator is introduced to the power supply source. Stable arc conditions, i.e. a constant fusion effect of the arc upon the metal during oscillations of its length, can be ensured by the "source-arc" system in welding with both consumable and nonconsumable electrodes. In welding with consumable electrode, a necessary condition for a stable arc system is the positive self-alignment of the "source-arc" system; in welding with a non-consumable.

Card 1/3

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A006/A101

The effect of...

electrode, negative self-alignment is required. The degree of stability of the arc conditions is determined by the slope of the characteristic of arc conditions $I = f(L)$, i.e. by the coefficient of self-alignment of the "source-arc" system (K_S). General conditions for stable arc burning and system are given in the table below:

Electrode type	Requirement to the "source-arc" system	Conditions of stable arc burning	Conditions of a stable arc system	Characteristic range of arc system
Consumable	Positive self-alignment	The system is stable without a regulator	$K_S > 0$ $K_{S.0} = \frac{1}{K_{S.T} T_0}$ $\rho_{u.0} = \rho_0 - \frac{E_0}{K_{S.T} T_0} *$	
Non-consumable	Zero or negative self-alignment	The system is stable with a regulator	$K_S \leq 0$ $K_S = K_{S.0}$ $\rho_{u.0} = \rho_0 - \frac{E_0}{K_{S.0}} *$	

Card 2/3

The effect of...

S/135/62/000/005/002/007
A006/A101

*) $\rho_{u,0}$ - is the optimum inclination; E_0 - is the gradient of the arc column in v/mm; $K_{s,T}$ - is the coefficient of self-alignment of the arc by the current; T_0 - is the time of self-alignment. As an example the authors present the circuit diagram of a device developed at the Institute of Electric Engineering, AS UkrSSR, for the parametric stabilizing of arc current with the aid of a semiconductor triode, connected in series to the arc and the d-c power supply source. (Authors' Certificate no. 134357 in the name of A. N. Milyakh, K. K. Khrenov, E. M. Esibyan and Yu. I. Drabovich with priority of April 11, 1960). There are 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrotehniki AN USSR (Institute of Electric Engineering, AS UkrSSR)

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4012865

S/3069/63/000/000/0137/0152

AUTHOR: Esibyan, E. M.

TITLE: Investigation of the electrical and technological features of a low-ampere welding arc

SOURCE: Svarka spetsial'ny*kh metallov i splavov. Kiev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1963, 137-152

TOPIC TAGS: welding, low-ampere welding, arc welding, tungsten electrode

ABSTRACT: The article describes the results of an investigation of a low-ampere (0.5-15 amp.) DC welding arc with a tungsten electrode in argon and helium. On the basis of these results, new types of power supply for low-ampere welding arcs have been developed. The results show that the arc length is of great significance. As the arc length increases at constant amperage, the main dimensions of welding and the thermal efficiency fall. The quantity of heat emitted by the arc remains constant or rises together with arc length, this being connected with an increase in arc voltage and power. However, the heat emitted per unit of length is lowered in this case. There are two theories as to heat transmission by the welding arc. In the first, heat is transmitted not only at the anode but also by the arc itself. In the second theory, the main quantity

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ACCESSION NR: AT4012865

of heat is transmitted to the welded part by the electric arc of the anode. Increasing the power of the arc with a sufficiently high voltage gradient may compensate for the diffusion of heat connected with arc lengthening, leaving the melting action constant. A constant melting action may be ensured at various arc lengths by a new method of arc stabilization involving automatic amperage regulation by arc length. In this way, either control amperage is maintained (when welding in helium) or the amperage increases as the arc is lengthened (when welding in argon). Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 5 tables and 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

2/2

Card

L 32459-65 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(b) PF-4 00/011/0044/0040 23
 S/0125/64/000/011/0044/0040 0

ACCESSION NR: AP4049517

AUTHOR: Esibyan, E. M. (Engineer); Malkin, V. B. (Engineer)

TITLE: Control of the static characteristic of a low-voltage welding arc

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 11, 1964, 44-46

TOPIC TAGS: low voltage arc, static characteristic, current, voltage, cathode, anode, welding technology

ABSTRACT: The effect of the individual arc areas (cathode, anode and column) on the formation of its static characteristic is virtually unknown. The authors used a method which involves a local change of the current between the cathode and the anode while the arc column current was constant. The length of the basic arc remained invariable, the assigned current was stable whatever the voltage changes and the cathode spots of the basic and indirect arc were combined on the electrode. The cathode area was found to exert a decisive influence on the formation of the static characteristic within the 0.5 to 15 amp range while the anode drop changed negligibly, its effect being minor. The authors conclude that in

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ACCESSION NR: AP4049517

the region of low currents the basic arc voltage control is possible and, consequently, the form of its static characteristic may be altered by using the effect of the indirect arc on the cathode of the basic arc. The effectiveness of this control is, however, diminished as the basic arc current is raised. The possibility of controlling the voltage of a low-voltage arc or its static characteristic may be useful in the automation of the arc welding of very thin metals. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvariki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Electric Welding Institute AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 23333-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001194

S/0125/64/000/012/0065/0067

AUTHOR: Esibyan, E. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Smayder, B. I. ¹⁵
(Engineer)

TITLE: Argon-arc welding of longitudinal seams of thin-walled boiler shells of small diameters

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 12, 1964, 65-67

TOPIC TAGS: argon arc welding, boiler shell welding, automatic welding, tungsten electrode arc welding

ABSTRACT: The authors developed a technique for argon-arc welding of longitudinal seams of boiler shells of 10 to 100 mm diam. and wall thickness of 0.1 to 0.5 mm. The most suitable source for this purpose was found to be the AP-2 of the Simpheropol Electro-Machine Works designed for a low current arc with a nonmelting tungsten electrode developed at IEANUK. The rims must be carefully prepared for better results, particularly in automatic welding. The investigation shows that seams of good quality can be obtained only if the gap between

Card 1/2

L 23333-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001194

the rims does not exceed 15% of the wall thickness. An applicator is described which permits an accurate closure of the rims before welding. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvaki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UKrSSR (Institute of Electric Welding AN UKrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Apr64

NR REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MM

OSIBYAN, E.M.; SHAYDER, B.I.

Argon arc welding of longitudinal seams of thin-section,
small-diameter shells. Avtom. svar. 17 no.12:65-67 D '64
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Fatona AN URSSR.

ESIBYAN, E.M., inzh; MALKIN, V.B., inzh.

Controlling static characteristics with a low current welding
arc. Avtom. svar. 17 no.11:44-46 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut elektrosvariki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.

I 26113-65 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWA(d)/EWF(t)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pr-4 JD/HK/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5005002

S/0125/65/000/001/0056/0058

AUTHOR: Esibyan, E. M. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: AP-2 transistorized power source for low-ampere pulsed-arc welding

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1965, 56-58

TOPIC TAGS: thin metal welding, TIG welding, welding power, power source, transistorized power source/AP-2 unit

ABSTRACT: The Electric Welding Institute has developed a transistorized power source AP-2 for TIG welding of metals less than 0.5 mm thick which ensures a stable continuous or pulsed arc at a current of 0.5—20 amp. A series-connected transistor in the welding circuit works simultaneously as a contactless circuit breaker, regulator, and stabilizer of the welding current; its operation is not affected by the variations in the arc length or supply voltage. The contactless circuit breaker produces exceptionally stable current pulses. In continuous-arc welding the unit maintained a stable arc 0.5—3.0 mm long at a voltage variation of +5 to -10%, with a smooth current attenuation for crater filling and automatic power shutoff upon short circuiting. In pulsed-arc welding the unit generates almost rectangular, 0.03—0.25 sec pulses in predetermined 0.1—0.5 sec periods. The power consumption

Card 1/2

L 26113-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005002

is 300 volt-ampere, and the open-circuit arc voltage is 40 v. The AP-2 unit is manufactured at the Simferopol' electric machinery building plant of the Chernomorskiy Sovnarkhoz. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

(1)
3
[MS]

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Electric Welding Institute AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, EC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3186

Card 2/2

L 8856-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/EWA(c) JD/HM/HW

ACC NR: AP5026295

SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/65/000/010/0058/0059

AUTHOR: Esibyan, E. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shnayder, B. I.

ORG: Electrical Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrosvarki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Continuous argon shielded-arc welding of thin-wall, small-diameter tubes

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 10, 1965, 58-59

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, metal welding, pipe, thin wall tube, argon, TIG welding

ABSTRACT: ¹⁴ A laboratory unit for continuous TIG welding of tubes 3-8 mm in diameter with walls 0.1-0.4 mm thick has been developed. The power for the low-ampere arc is supplied by an AP-2 type rectifier. With a strict observation of optimum welding conditions, high-quality tubes without cracks, porosity, penetrations, or other defects were obtained. [ND]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 20Jan65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4152

Rvk
Card 1/1

UDC: 621.791.856

L 9605-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6000429

SOURCE CODE: UR/0140/65/000/005/0151/0166

AUTHOR: ^{44, 55} Eskin, L. D. (Kazan')

26
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Heat equation and Weierstrass transformation on certain symmetric Riemann spaces

SOURCE: IVUZ. Matematika, no. 5, 1965, 151-166

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, heat equation

ABSTRACT: Using a method analogous to that of a previous paper (Uravneniye teploprovodnosti na gruppakh. II. Sb. pamyati N. G. Chebotareva, Izd. KGU, Kazan', 1964) for a compact semi-simple group, the author computes the fundamental solution of the Cauchy problem for the heat equation on a symmetric Riemann surface $\mathfrak{M} = \mathfrak{G}/\mathfrak{H}$. Here \mathfrak{G} is a complex semi-simple Lie group and \mathfrak{H} is the maximal compact subgroup in \mathfrak{G} . He then decomposes this fundamental solution into a Fourier type integral in zonal spherical functions. Then he inverts the Weierstrass transformation which arose in connection with the fundamental solution, finally treating asymptotic behavior of bounded solutions of the heat equation for large time. Orig. art. has: 74 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 24Mar65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

leh
Card 1/1

UDC: 519.46

ACC NR: AP6021797

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0061/0062

INVENTORS: Paton, V. Ye.; Esibyan, E. M.; Shnayder, B. I.; Mutsenko, B. S.; Svetsinskiy, A. S.; Litovchuk, V. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for arc welding under argon. Class 21, No. 182809 [announced by Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton (Institut elektrosvariki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 61-62

TOPIC TAGS: welding, arc welding, inert gas welding, welding equipment, welding technology

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for arc welding (under argon) of capillary and thin-walled tubes of small diameters. The device contains a driving mechanism, feeding and positioning rollers, a torch, and a protecting chamber (see Fig. 1). To produce a high quality of welding, the positioning rollers are located directly under the electrode of the welding head, while the protecting chamber is made in the form of a closed pipe cooled with water and provided with a gas-supplying

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.753.93.037

ACC NR: AP6021797

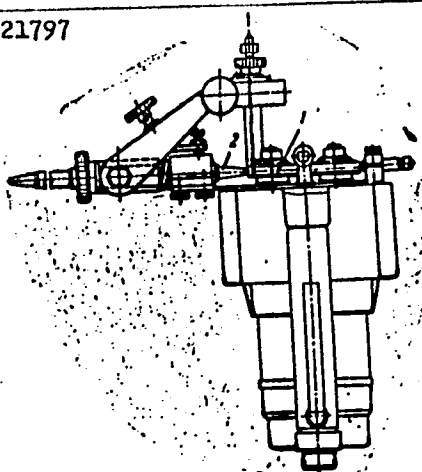


Fig. 1. 1 - positioning
rollers; 2 - protecting
chamber

flexible hose. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Jul65

Card 2/2

ESIBYAN, M.A.; TER-KRIKORYAN, S.B.; SHAKENAZAROV, D.O., redaktor; KATS, D.I.,
redaktor; UDALYY, A.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Repair of electric equipment in petroleum industry] Remont nefte-
promyslovogo elektrooborudovaniia. Baku, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo
neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Azerbaidzhanskoe otd-nie, 1948.
222 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 9:3)
(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

ESIBYAN, M. A.

USSR/Engineering - Motors, Electric Pumps

Aug 48

"Self-Starting Electric Motors for Deep-Well Pumping Equipment," I. N. Plyushch, M. A. Esibyan, M. D. El'bert, V. I. Sarkisov, 51 pp

"Energet Byul" No 8

USSR well motors are not now fitted with self-starting arrangements. Hence, if they stop due to momentary interruption in power supply, they must be started again by hand. Describes own self starting scheme in detail. Peak currents during self-starting do not greatly exceed normal substitution power requirements. Includes three tables and four diagrams.

BA 2/50775

ESIBYAN, M. A.

USSR/Petroleum Industry
Pumps

Jan 49

"Voltage Networks for Supplying the Electric Motors on Oil-Well Pumps," B. M. Plyushch, M. A. Esibyan, Azerbaydzhan Ind Inst imeni Azizbekov, 4 pp

"Energet Byul" No 1

Present-day circuits using 380 volts require high nonferrous metal expenditure, and operate uneconomically. Recent practice in industry has been to use 660-volt circuits. Recommends that same voltage be used at various petroleum industries. Compares relative merits of 380, 500 and 660 volts. Concludes that conversion to 660 volts, would be much easier than conversion to 500 volts.

PA 33/L9T97

ESIBYAN, M.A., dotsent

Asynchronous frequency converter for a petroleum refinery.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 2 no.12:38-50 D '50. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefi i khimii imeni. M.
Azizbekova. Predstavlena kafedroy elektropriivoda, elektricheskikh
mashin i elektrooborudovaniya predpriyatii.
(Frequency changers)
(Petroleum refineries--Electric equipment)

Regulation

ESIBYAN, M.A.

S.A

P. 27
L

621.316.717 : 621.313.13

669. Self-starting of electric motors fed directly from the mains. B. M. PLYUSKIN, M. A. ESIBYAN AND V. O. SARKISYAN. *Elektrichestvo*, No. 9, 44-8 (Sept., 1951) in Russian.

The deep-well pumps in oil fields are usually distributed over a wide area. If the driving motors are not self-starting, an interruption of the supply even for a few seconds only may cause stoppages of the pumping work for many hours. The drives of the rocker mechanisms are usually supplied from 320 kVA transformers through trunk lines of 300-600 m average length, up to 4 trunk lines being supplied from a single transformer while each of the lines feeds up to 20 motors. This makes self-starting of the motors necessary. The authors show the feasibility of a system for consecutive self-starting of the motors. The voltage drop in the lines may be used for this purpose, with a minimum of automatic control gear. Experiments have shown that with this system, motor starting is smooth and uniform, owing to the voltage differences at the sites of the individual motors and to the differences in the ratios of motor and load torques. The voltage increases gradually as the motors run up. The maximum transformer load during the re-starting of the motors does not exceed 180-200% of the transformer rating. B. F. KRAUS

7/24 '52

ESIBYAN, M.A.; PLYUSHCH, B.M.

Synchronous electric drive for mud pumps. Energ.biul. no.10:1-9
0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Electric motors, Synchronous)
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

ESIBYAN, M.A.

Methods for the economic evaluation of variants and economic calculations for electric lines. Energ. biul. no.5:7-15 My '57.
(Electric lines) (MIRA 10:6)

~~ESIBYAN, M.A., dots.~~

Method for designing economical electric lines. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; energ. no.7:13-18 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni M.Azizbekova.
(Electric lines)

AUTHOR: Plyushch, B.M.; Esibyan, M.A. SOV-90-58-9-2/8

TITLE: On a Voltage of 660 v for Oil Fields (O napryazhenii 660 v dlya neftyanykh promyslov)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy byulleten', 1958, Nr 9, pp 4-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the advantages of using a 660 v voltage in industrial enterprises and especially in oil fields. By a comparison with 380, 500, 660 and 1,000 v voltages, he shows that 660 v is more economical to install and run; it decreases voltage losses and makes possible a saving in non-ferrous metal needed for the wiring. He advocates the gradual change over from 380 v to 660 v in oil enterprises. There are 2 tables, 2 graphs and 1 Soviet reference.

1. Petroleum industry--USSR 2. Electricity--Measurement
3. Voltage--Measurement

Card 1/1

S/143/62/000/002/004/005
D238/D301

AUTHOR: Esibyan, M.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent
TITLE: A contactless induction selsyn
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Energetika,
vol 5 no. 2, 1962, 36 - 41

TEXT: The new design takes the form of an electric machine constructed on the standard asynchronous machine principle. The rotor windings are shunt-connected. The e.m.f. induced in one stator winding via the rotor varies as a function of the angle of rotation of the selsyn. The rotor section can be designed either as two independent windings or in squirrel-cage fashion. Laboratory tests were carried out on two 10 kW, 220/380 V, 37/21.5 A, 1400 r.p.m. synchronous machines with 207 V, 32 A rotor, the rotor windings being connected directly. A single-phase 220 V supply was fed to the machine stator. On connecting the rotors without crossing the phases and simultaneously rotating the shafts of both machines through an equal angle the stator voltages were practically invariable. Tabu-
Card 1/2

A contactless induction selsyn

S/143/62/000/002/004/005
D238/D301

lated results of phase and line voltage measurements at the second stator demonstrate a complete period variation of the induced emf. as the rotor turns through 90° (180° for electrical 4-pole machines). For remote transmission of angle of rotation, similar experiments were carried out on two 2.8 kW, 220/380 V, 11.6/6.7 A, 1340 r.p.m. machines, yielding similar results. A test employing one contactless selsyn driving a second normal type selsyn showed twice the angle developed on the receiving unit. Work is continuing on the construction of further experimental models. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 7 Soviet-bloc references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut nefi i khimii imeni M. Azizbekov (The Azerbaydzhan Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute for Petroleum and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1961

ard 2/2

ESIBYAN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Losses in the steel of asynchronous machines during the rotation
of the rotor against the field. Vest. elektropróm. 33 no.7:
51-53 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Electric motors)

ESIBYAN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; PLYUSHCH, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk,
dotsent.

Principal methodological rules for technical and economic calculations
in power engineering. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.2:104-106
F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut
nefti i khimii imeni M.Azizbekova. Predstavlena kafedroy
elektroprivoda, elektricheskikh mashin i elektroobrabotvaniya
promyshlennykh predpriyatiy.

(Power engineering)

ESIBYAN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Concerning the number of electric transformers in the substations
of deep well pumps in oil fields. Prom.enrg. 18 no.1:30-33

Ja '63.

(MIRA 1614)

(Oil well pumps)

(Electric substations)

ESIBIAN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Concerning the number of electric transformers in the substations
of deep well pumps in oil fields. Prom.enrg. 18 no.1:30-33

Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Oil well pumps)

(Electric substations)

ESIBYAN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Formulas for determining design expenditures and power ratings of the transformer substations of deep well pump networks of the petroleum industry. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.3: 53-60 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut nefti i khimii imeni M.Azizbekova. Predstavlena kafedroy elektroprivoda i avtomatizatsii promyshlennykh ustanovok.

ESIBYAN, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Calculation of the loads of electrical networks of deep well
pump systems in the petroleum industry. Prom. energ. 19
no.5:37-41 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

PLYUSHCH, Boris Maksimovich; ROYTMAN, Mariya Vladimirovna;
SARKISYAN, Vachagan Ovanesovich; ESIBYAN, Migran
Aleksandrovich; Prinimali uchastiye: KLIMOVA, N.V.;
EL'BIRT, M.D.; PARFENOV, A.N., dots., retsenzent;
TARASOV, D.A., prof., retsenzent; AGADZHANOV, S.P.,
inzh., retsenzent

[Electrical equipment for oil and gas fields] Elektro-
oborudovanie nef'tianykh i gazovykh promyslov. Moskva,
Nedra, 1965. 311 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy obshchey i spetsial'noy elektro-
tekhniki Groznenskogo nef'tyanogo instituta (for Parfenov).
2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskii institut (for
Tarasov).
3. Nef'tyanoye upravleniye Soveta narodnogo kho-
zyaystva SSSR (for Agadzhanov).

11

L 11547-66 EWT(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(1)

ACC NR: AP6005029

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/001/0091/0092

AUTHOR: Azimov, R. A.; Alizade, A. A.; Aslanov, R. K.; Guseynov, F. G.;
Dzhuvarly, Ch. M.; Yel'yashevich, Z. B.; Kadymov, Ya. B.; Kulizade, K. N.;
Kyazimzade, Z. I.; Mamikonyants, L. G.; Petrov, I. I.; Rustamzade, P. B.;
Spirin, A. A.; Syromyatnikov, I. A.; Esibyan, M. A.; Efendizade, A. A.

30
29
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Professor Boris Maksimovich Flyushch

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 1, 1965, 91-92

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering, electric engineering personnel, petroleum engineering personnel, petroleum engineering

ABSTRACT: Brief biography of subject, a doctor of technical sciences and head of Department of Electric Power and Automation in Industry at the Azineftekhim (Azerbaijdzhan Petrochemical Institute), on the occasion of his 60th birthday in October 1964. Graduating from Azerbaijdzhan Polytechnical Institute imeni Azizbekov, subject worked in Caspian shipping industry and later headed the designing division at the Azerbaijdzhan department of Elektroprom. With Azineftekhim since 1927, starting as laboratory assistant; department head since its formation in 1938; deputy dean of power engineering division in 1943-45. One of top Soviet experts on the electric power supply and electrical equipment of the petroleum industry, he has trained many engineers and scientists for this field and is the author of over 60 published works and inventions. Widely known are his works on

UDC: 621.313.1/13

1/2

L 11547-66

ACC NR: AP6005029

determining power losses in drilling. He was the first to investigate the problem of selecting the most suitable power characteristics with due consideration for wave-like torque distribution along the drilling string. He did research on the automatic regulation of drill feed, critical roller-bit speeds, self-starting electrical pumps, etc. A party member since 1945, subject has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 13 / SUBM DATE: ¹⁴ none

HW
Card 2/2

ESIH, Ivan, Dr., phil.

Two Great Physicians in the United States: Ante Blankini and
Viktor Djurkovecki. Lijec. vjes. 78 no.5-6:261-264 May-June
56.

(BIOGRAPHIES,

Blankini, Ante & Djurkevecki, Ciktor (Ser))

(BIOGRAPHIES,

Gjurkovecki, Viktor (Ser))

ESIH, I., doc., dipl.inz.kemije

Welding and corrosion. Zavarivanje 6 no.7:158-163 JI'63.

1. Visoka tehnicka skola Sveucilista u Zagrebu.

ZITAROV, S.P., inshener; MSIK, A.K., inshener.

Preparing screw flights for MP-21 screw presses. Masl.-shir.prom. 18 no.10:
29 '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Kagan'skiy maslosavod.

(Extraction apparatus)

BEKTUROV, A.B.; TIKHONOV, V.V.; ESIK, N.K.

Interaction of natural phosphates with gaseous reducing agents in the presence of sodium and magnesium salts. Trudy Inst.khim.nauk AN Kazakh. SSR 10:94-99 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

BEKTUROV, A.B., akademik; TIKHONOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ESIK, V.K.;
SOPILIDI, V.N.

Concentrated fertilizer of the calcium metaphosphate type produced
from the Karatau phosphorites. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.12:6-14
D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Bekturov).

1. ~~ES~~ESITASHVILI, G. L.

2. USSR (600)

4. Onions

7. Season for sowing onions [in Georgian with Russian summary]. Trudy Inst. pol.
AN Gruz. SSR 6, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

ESITASHVILI, G.L.

[Biology, cultivation, breeding and seed production of watermelons and muskmelons] O biologii, agrotekhnike, selektsii i semenovodstve arbuzo i dyni. Tbilisi, Akademia nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, 1956. 160 p.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Melons)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25063

Author : Esitashvili G.L.

Inst : The Inst. of Field Cultivation, Academy of Sciences
Georgian SSR

Title : The Problem of the Drought Resistance of the Water-
melon and Melon

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta polevodstva AN GruzSSR, 1956, 9, 235-242
(Georgian; res. Russ.)

Abstract: On the basis of research and practical experience,
the erroneous nature of the assertion has been
established about the drought resistance of melon
crops which appear only on deep, lightly structured
deeply worked and highly fertile soils, usually in
river valleys, where the root systems of the plants

Card 1/2

ESJMOND, T.; BYSZEWSKI, W.

EJSMOND, T.; BYSZEWSKI, W. Graphic and analytic method of investigating the effect of power fluctuations on the remote operation of protection. P. 315.

Vol. 32, no. 8, Aug. 1956
PRZEGLAD ELEKTROTECHNICZY
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

ESKANDERI, Iraj.

Repudiation of unity of action would benefit whom? Vsem.prof.dvish.
no.9:31-35 My '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Trade unions)

ESKAZINA, R. S.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

V Cyclization of *o*-nitroethylbenzene to indole over catalyst containing titanium dioxide. A. A. Krupnikova, P. S. Ibranova, Sh. Nurgozhaeva, and R. S. Eskazina. *Izv. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Khim.* 1959, No. 1, 71-8.

The study of the cyclization reaction of *o*-nitroethylbenzene (I), showed that a freshly prepd. catalyst obtained by pptg. TiO₂ from TiCl₄ with NH₃ gives yield of an indole (II) equiv. to 10.5%, at 650°, 12 ml./hr. feed of I and 1 l./hr. H₂. The addn. of Cu salts to the TiO₂ as a promoter did not produce a noticeable increase in yield of II as compared with the pure TiO₂. The addn. of K₂O, which gave a noticeable pos. promoter effect on Cr₂O₃-Al₂O₃ catalyst showed a neg. action in case of the catalyst contg. Ti. A satn. of TiO₂ with Cr₂O₃ and subsequent redn. in a stream of H₂ increased the yield of II and also raised the stability of the catalyst. Tests, carried out with a mixed catalyst of TiO₂-Al₂O₃ indicated that the best yield of II (15.3%) was obtained on a catalyst contg. 20% TiO₂ and 80% Al₂O₃. The study of methods of sepn. of II from the benzene exts. of the catalyst included: steam distn. followed by the extn. of the distillate with Et₂O, fractionation *in vacuo*, and the sepn. of II as a picrate. In all cases the product was a noncrystg. oil owing to the presence of small amounts of by-products. The cryst. II, m. 51-2°, was obtained after 4-5 passes of the crude benzene exts. through an absorption column packed with chromatographic type Al₂O₃.
A. V. Tulina

7
BW(BW)
JAJ(NB)
2

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 12/8 Chest Dis. Aug 59

1943. ATYPICAL TUBERCULOUS ENDOMETRITIS - Az 'atipusos' gümökörös ményfalkahártya-gyulladásokról - Eskenas A. Fiziol. Intéz. Kutatás Kőrbonct., Lab., Közl., Bukarest - ORV.SZLE. 1957, 3/8 (18-21) illus. 4

From morphological investigations of over 200 cases of tuberculous endometritis it is concluded that the development of tuberculous endometritis proceeds in different stages. Proliferation of the reticular elements of the stroma is the 1st stage; 8-15 days later the epitheloid and Langhans' cells appear. The typical tuberculotic structure develops from the 15-23rd day. Tuberculostatic drugs inhibit this development and oestrogens and progesterone favour it. The majority of the 'atypical' changes correspond to the early stage of the process. For a reliable diagnosis the endometrium has to be examined in the last 10 days of the menstrual cycle.

Lajos - Pecs (X, 15)

CARPINISAN, G., prof.; ESKENASY, Al., dr.; SCUREI, Al., dr.

Anatomoclinical aspects of primary pleural malignant tumors. Med. intern., Bucur 13 no.1:111-119 Ja '61.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de chirurgie toracica a Spitalului "Filaret" si Laboratorul de anatomie patologica al Institutului de ftiziologie, Bucuresti.

(PLEURA neoplasms) (MESOTHELIOMA)

ESKENASY, A1.

The resorption of tuberculous exudative processes under streptomycin and INH treatment; an experimental study; (Preliminary note). Rumanian med. rev. no.8:51-56 '62.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY) (STREPTOMYCIN)
(ISONIAZID)

ESKENASY, A.; PAUNESCO, E.

Contribution to the etiology of certain giant-cell lesions appearing during chemotherapy of tuberculosis. Experimental and biochemical study. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 21 no.1:69-79 Mr '62.

1. Travail de l'Institut de Phtisiologie de Bucarest, — Laboratorium d'anatomie pathologique et de biochemie.
(TUBERCULOSIS) (ISONIAZID) (RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS)

Immunology

BULGARIA

ESKENASY, M., KONSTANTINOVA, G., VODENICHAROVA, H., Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology; Regeneration Research Laboratory, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia

"Use of Polycondensed Tetanus Toxoid as an Immunosorbent"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 5, 1966, pp 413-416

Abstract: [English article] Numerous researchers have been trying to find new methods for the isolation of pure antibodies. The authors applied the reaction of condensation of protein antigens (tetanus toxoid, human serum albumin) in the presence of bisdiazotized benzidine trying to obtain specific adsorbents for corresponding antibodies. The paper presents a description of the method and a summary of the preliminary data. An analysis shows that bisdiazotized benzidine brings about polycondensation of the protein antigen (tetanus toxoid) which is finally transformed into an insoluble product. The mechanism of the polycondensation process does not differ from that suggested by DeCarvalho et al. (Nature, 204, 1964, 265) for the polycondensation of specific γ -globulins. The polycondensation process does not significantly affect the determinant groups of the antigen, which is supported by the fact that it retains its capacity to combine with the homologous antibody. The conditions of the reactions are

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NASTA, Marius, akademik; ESKENAZI, Aleksandru [ESKENASY, Alexandru]; NIKÓLESKU, Paul' [Nicolescu, Paul]; STOYKA, Eliza [Stoica, Eliza]

[Bronchopulmonary tumors; anatomical clinical and pathohistological study] Bronkho-legochrye opukholi; anatomno-klinicheskoe i patogistologicheskoe issledovanie. Bucharest, Izd-vo Akad. Rumynskoi Narodnoi Respubliki, 1963. 453 p. (MIRA 17:6)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology. Methods and Techniques
of Study.

S

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69519.

Author : Eskenazi, A.
Inst :
Title : New Universal Fixing Mixture.

Orig Pub: Arkhiv Patologii, 1957, Vol. 19, No 11, 85-86.

Abstract: A fixing mixture is recommended which has the following composition: methyl alcohol 1000 ml, mercuric chloride 50 gm, trichloroacetic acid, 50 gm. Pieces of an organ, fixed in formalin, are kept in the mixture for 24 hours after a preliminary washing with water. The mixture characteristically permeates the tissues quickly, fixes them uniformly, and has a dehydrating action.

Card : 1/2

Tuberculosis Inst, Lab. Pathol Anatomy & Exptl. Dept

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of Study.

3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69519.

The mixture favors decalcification of the tissues.
With fixation as described, in addition to the
usual stains, use may be made of the panchromatic
methods, the Heidenhain method, Dest's carmine
stain, mucicarmine, toluidine blue, and so forth.

Card : 2/2

1

ALEKSIEV, Boian; ~~ME~~ENAZI, Greta

Trace elements in the Jurassic sediments in the western region
of Stara Planina. Godishnik biol 52 no.2:231-248 '57/'58 [publ.
'59].

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Tourmaline from some Bulgarian deposits. Godishnik biol 54
no.2:15-48 '59/'60 [publ. '61].

MINCHEV, D.; ESKENAZI, G.

Germanium and other rare elements in the ashes of the Chukurovo coals. Godishnik biol 54 no.2:83-111 1959/1960 [publ. '61].

MINCEV, D. [Minchev, D.]; ESHKENAZI, G. [Eshkenazi, G.]

Germanium in jet coal of the Pleven region. Doklady BAN 16
no.5:537-540 '63.

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ALABANDY, A.; LASHIZI, G.

Elements in the priority of the...
185-196-162-163[...].

Biochemistry

BULGARIA

VENKOV, L., ESKENAZI, M., Central Laboratory for Problems of Regeneration,
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

"Ribonuclease Activity in the Cervical Spinal-Cord Segments of Rabbits
Following Section of Plexus Brachialis"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 9, 1966, pp 863-865

Abstract: [English article] The metabolic changes of the regenerating neuron have been the object of numerous studies. The intense protein synthesis in the processes of regeneration is closely related to RNA metabolism and the study of such metabolism in the regeneration processes of the neuron is thus of great interest. In the course of experiments the authors tried to follow the changes in the ribonuclease (RNA-ase) activity of the spinal cord segments C₅, C₆, C₇, and C₈ following section of plexus brachialis. Subsequent investigations will search for a correlation between the values of RNA and the RNA-ase activity, in order to obtain complete explanation of the changes observed. There are 1 Bulgarian, 2 Soviet, and 6 Western references. (Manuscript received, 9 Jun 66.)

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ESKENASY, A EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol 147 00513R00041222

1208. ATYPICAL TUBERCULOUS ENDOMETRITIS - Az 'atypikus' gümőkóros méhnyálkahártya-gyulladásokról - Eskenasy A. Fiziol. Intéz. Kutató és Kórbonct. Lab. Közl., Bukarest - ORV. SZLE 1957, 3/6 (18-21) Illus. 4

From morphological investigations of over 200 cases of tuberculous endometritis it is concluded that the development of tuberculous endometritis proceeds in different stages. Proliferation of the reticular elements of the stroma is the 1st stage; 8-15 days later the epithelioid and Langhans cells appear. The typical tuberculous structure develops from the 15th-23rd day. Tuberculostatic drugs inhibit this development and oestrogens and progesterone favour it. The majority of the 'atypical' changes correspond to the early stage of the process. For a reliable diagnosis the endometrium has to be examined in the last 10 days of the menstrual cycle.

RACEV, L.; MARINOV, D.; STATEVA, St.; ANTOVA, V.; ESKENAZY, F.; AVRAMOV, A.

Staphylococcal pleuropneumonia treatment in infancy. Nauch.
tr. Vissh med. inst. Sofia 43 no.1:21-24 '64.

1. Chair of Pediatrics, (Director: Prof. L. Racev) and Chair of
Surgery, (Director: Prof. St. Dimitrov).

ESKENDEROV, G.A.

Results of malaria control in Derbent, Dagestan. Med.paraz.i paraz.
bol. 37 no.5:540-542 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:4)

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epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Dagestanskoy ASSR (glavnyy vrach A.M.
Aslanov, zaveduyushchiy otdelom G.A. Eskenderov).
(MALARIA prev. & control)

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Causes of forced landings in one of the fields for basic training, p. 367. VAZDUHOPILOV'I CLASNIK. (Jugoslovensko ratno vazduhoplovstvo) Zemun.

Vol. 11, No. 3, May/June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955