

MOZGOVAYA, R., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; FARBOVSKIY, V.,
zootekhnik

Leaders in livestock fattening. *Mias. ind. SSSR* 26 no. 3:44-47 '55
(Feeding and feeding stuffs) (MLRA 8:9)

FARBOVSKIY, V.I.

"Utilization of fodder by-products of the alcohol industry." A.F.
Berenshtein. Reviewed by V.I. Farbovskii. Spirt. prom. 22 no.2:
45-46 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Distilling industries--By-products)
(Feeding and feeding stuffs)
(Berenshtein, A.F.)

1. ИЗВЕЩАНИЕ, V. I.
KOMAROV, N. I.; PARBOYSKIY, V. I., spetsredaktor; PRITYKINA, L. A., red.;
YAROV, B. M., tekhn.red.

[Using waste products of food enterprises for livestock feed]
Ispol'sovanie kormovykh otkhodov pishchevykh predpriatii dlia
nuzhd shivotnovodstva. Moskva, Pishchepromisdat, 1957. 26 p.
(MIRA 10:12)

(Feeding and feeding stuffs)

Inelastic scattering of electrons in nickel and molybdenum targets. A. E. Samin and I. I. Farbovov (M. I. Kalinin Polytech. Inst., Leningrad). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 104, 56-59 (1955). Carefully cleaned targets of Ni and Mo were irradiated with slow electrons and the scattering was analyzed by means of a spherical condenser. A series of 18 measurements was made for Ni and the position of the max. corresponded to an av. loss of 42.5 ± 0.5 e. For Mo a series of 9 measurements showed 3 max. at 5.5, 11.0, and 17 ± 0.8 e. The exper. data indicate that, for metals, the inelastic scattering is detd. by the intralattice transitions of the lattice electrons.

J. Rovtar Lect.

Sam

PARFEN'YEV, R.V.; POGARSKIY, A.M.; FARBSHTEYN, I.I.; SHALYT, S.S.

Effect of annealing on the anisotropy of the galvanomagnetic properties of tellurium. Fiz. tver. tela 3 no.8:2501-2504, Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Tellurium—Magnetic properties)
(Hall effect)

86446

S/181/60/002/011/034/042
B006/B060

24,7600 (1035, 1043, 1158)

AUTHORS: Parfen'yev, R. V., Farbshteyn, I. I., and Shalyt, S. S.

TITLE: Galvanomagnetic Properties of Tellurium. II. The Effect of Heat Treatment Upon the Temperature Course of Mobility

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 11, pp. 2923-2928

TEXT: The concentration dependences of the hole mobility at 77°K in tellurium, as found by several authors, exhibit an exceedingly large spread. The authors of the article under consideration tried to explain the observed anomalous spread of mobility, and, above all, the extremely uncertain temperature course of mobility by ascribing them in the first place to the variety of impurity concentration (which shows in the large spread of concentration dependence of the hole mobility) of the specimens investigated. The effect of heat treatment upon the galvanomagnetic properties was thoroughly examined, and a very considerable influence upon electric resistivity and Hall constant was also observed. The heat treatment took place at 320°C over 70 hours. Fig. 2 illustrates the effect of the heat treatment upon ρ and R, and Fig. 3 upon the Hall mobility R/ρ

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86446

Galvanomagnetic Properties of Tellurium. II.
The Effect of Heat Treatment Upon the
Temperature Course of Mobility

S/181/60/002/011/034/042
B006/B060

and upon the mobility defined by $u_H = 1.6 \cdot 10^8 \sqrt{\frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho H^2}} \text{ cm}^2/\text{v.cm}$, as recorded on the purest specimens (monocrystals). As a consequence of the heat treatment, mobility rises sharply, the temperature dependence of mobility changes considerably, while the Hall mobility and $u_{\Delta \rho}$ attain values approaching closely. The carrier concentration grows from $4.9 \cdot 10^{14}$ to $2.4 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Fig. 4 illustrates the temperature dependence of the Hall mobility and the reduced chemical potential $\mu^* = \mu/kT$ for different specimens (having different carrier concentrations). The higher the concentration, the less marked will be the mobility maximum and the lower will be the curve. The Hall mobility of the specimen with $4.6 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ has a course without maximum and drops with rising temperature. The temperature courses of ohmic mobility $u_0 = 1/en\eta$ were recorded prior to and after the heat treatment on the purest specimens (No.2) and analyzed. It is inferred from the results that the effect of heat treatment upon the galvanomagnetic properties will be the greater, the smaller the carrier concentration, i.e., the purer the specimen. A. M. Pogarskiy is thanked

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86446

Galvanomagnetic Properties of Tellurium. II. S/181/60/002/011/034/042
The Effect of Heat Treatment Upon the B006/B060
Temperature Course of Mobility

for assistance in preparing the specimens. There are 6 figures and
3 references: 1 Soviet, 1 Japanese, 1 US, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of
Semiconductors of the AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1960

X

Card 3/3

27304

S/181/61/003/008/034/034
B111/B102

18 8100

24,7700

AUTHORS:

Parfen'yev, R. V., Pogarskiy, A. M., Farbshteyn, I. I., and Shalyt, S. S.

TITLE:

Effect of a heat treatment upon the anisotropy of the galvanomagnetic properties of tellurium

PERIODICAL:

Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 8, 1961, 2501-2504

TEXT: The authors determined the hole mobility from the formulas of an isotropic model (one scalar mass and isotropic scattering) using experimental data on the Hall effect and on the reluctance in a weak transverse field. The mobility values determined from the Hall effect and from the reluctance do not differ. At 77.4°K, their ratio in specimens whose trigonal crystal axis is in the direction of the current, approaches a value of 0.85. The difference between u_{Hall} and $u_{\Delta\varphi}$ is regarded as a measure of the number of structural defects. Heat treatment of tellurium leads to a rise of mobility, especially in the region of maximum temperature dependence of mobility (below 20°K). In some specimens, the Hall mobility attains $5 \cdot 10^4$ cm²/v.sec in this region. The difference

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Effect of a heat treatment upon the...

S/181/61/003/008/034/034
B111/B102

between u_{Hall} and $u_{\Delta Q}$ can be explained by an anisotropy of the galvanomagnetic properties of tellurium. The fact that a heat treatment leads to an approach of these two values can thus be explained by a decrease in anisotropy due to a diminution of structural defects. In order to verify this conclusion, measurements were made of the longitudinal ($\Delta Q_{||}$) and the transverse (ΔQ_{\perp}) reluctance which are more sensitive to anisotropy (of. Fig. 2). The results showed that the galvanomagnetic properties of tellurium single crystals free from structural defects have at least cylindrical symmetry in the range of 4-80°K. The asymmetry found by various authors was due to structural defects. If the latter are dislocations, the anisotropy of electrical properties due to them may result from the strong anisotropy of the mechanical properties of tellurium. L. I. Korovin and Yu. A. Firsov (Ref. 6: ZhTF, XXXIII, 11, 1958) are mentioned. The authors express their gratitude to the latter for having discussed the results. There are 2 figures and 8 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc.

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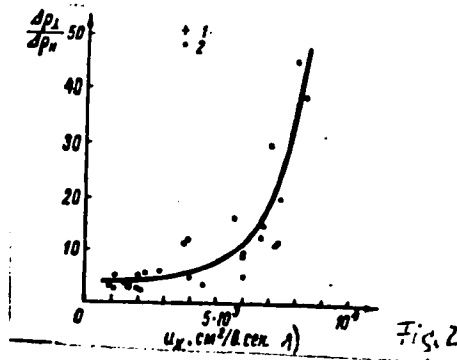
S/181/61/003/008/034/034
B111/B102

Effect of a heat treatment upon the...

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors, AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1961

Fig. 2: Change of the ratio between transverse and longitudinal reluctance during heat treatment. Legend: (1) u_x - Hall mobility (u_{Hall}), $cm^2/v \cdot sec.$



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44178

S/181/62/004/012/035/052
B125/B102

24.7600

AUTHORS: Parfen'yev, R. V., Pogarskiy, A. M., Farbshteyn, I. I., and Shalyt, S. S.

TITLE: The galvanomagnetic properties of tellurium. The structure of the valence band

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 12, 1962, 3596-3611

TEXT: The galvanomagnetic properties of pure, annealed Te monocrystals and the temperature dependence of the most important galvanomagnetic coefficients were studied and analyzed at 77°K and between 1.4°K and 300°K, respectively. Using the d-c potentiometer method, the 12 components of the galvanomagnetic resistance tensor are determined in magnetic fields of up to 35 koe from measurements taken on monocrystalline specimens with longitudinal, transverse and oblique orientation. The coarsely crystalline castings for the pricking out of the specimens with longitudinal orientation were produced by zonal purification, either by cooling the solution slowly in a dish or by the Czochralski method. The coarsely crystalline casting, used for cutting out the specimens of transverse and oblique orientation,

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S/181/62/004/012/035/052
B125/B102

The galvanomagnetic properties ...

was produced by slow cooling. The experimental results are compared with those obtained by other authors. The isoenergetic surface of the holes in tellurium closed to the extremum are ellipsoids of revolution whose axis is a symmetry axis of the third order. In the case of isotropic scattering, the ratio $m_{\perp}/m_{\parallel} = 1.25$ corresponds to a slightly flattened mass

ellipsoid. This isotropic scattering is confirmed over a wide temperature interval by the constant ratios of the galvanomagnetic coefficients which characterize the galvanomagnetic properties of tellurium. Within this range of temperature the thermal scattering is replaced by scattering from the impurities. The ratio $m_1/m_3 = 1.2 \pm 0.2$ of the effective masses which

determine the axes of the ellipsoid of revolution has a similar value.

The experimentally and theoretically determined dependences of the ratio

$q_{3311} q_{33}/R_1^2$ on the absolute temperature T agree fairly well up to 4°K , but

deviate strongly at lower temperatures. It is found that

$m_{\perp} = 0.43 m_0$ and $m_{\parallel} = 0.35 m_0$. The ratios q_{1111}/q_{1133} ,

$q_{1122} \cdot q_{33}/q_{3311} \cdot q_{11}$ and q_{1313}/q_{3311} of the experimental coefficients of

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The galvanomagnetic properties ...

S/181/62/004/012/035/052
B125/B102

the galvanomagnetic tensor differ from the corresponding theoretical values, which is due to the nonuniform carrier distribution in the specimens investigated and to fluctuations of the relative values of the longitudinal resistance of various tellurium specimens under investigation. There are 15 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AS USSR, Leningrad) J

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1962

Card 3/3

L 9814-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC/EWG(m)/I/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) RDW/JD
ACC NR: AP5027989 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/002/007/0307/0310

AUTHOR: ^{44, 55} Dubinskaya, L. S.; ^{44, 55} Farbshteyn, I. I. 61
55

ORG: ^{44, 55} Institute of Semiconductors, Academy of Sciences SSSR, Leningrad (Institut B
poluprovodnikov Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: The role of anisotropy of scattering in tellurium ²⁷

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu.
(Prilozheniye), v. 2, no. 7, 1965, 307-310

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium, galvanomagnetic effect, electric conductivity, carrier scattering

ABSTRACT: The authors show that the difference between the effective mass ratio of the holes in annealed tellurium single crystals at low temperatures obtained by J. H. Mendem and R. N. Dexter (Bull. Amer. Phys. Soc. v. 9, 632, 1964), $m_{11}/m_{33} = 0.525$, and the results of galvanometric measurements at 4.2K, which yield a conductivity ratio $\sigma_{33}/\sigma_{11} = 1.3 \pm 0.1$ or $m_{11}/m_{33} \approx 1.3$, lies in the fact that anisotropy of scattering is expected in tellurium. The anisotropy of the scattering of holes by ionized impurities in tellurium is connected both with the anisotropy of the carrier energy spectrum and with the dielectric constant anisotropy which leads to anisotropy of the scattering potential itself. The authors use the theory of galvanomagnetic effects for arbitrary scattering anistorpy, developed by I. Ya. Korenblit et al. (FTT v. 3, 2939 and 3285, 1961), to obtain, given a single-ellipsoid model of the equal-

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ACC NR: AP5027989

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energy surface and an anisotropic dielectric constant, approximate expressions for relaxation-time tensors τ_{33} and $\tau_{11} = \tau_{22}$. Calculation of $\langle \tau_{33} \rangle / \langle \tau_{11} \rangle$ for tellurium at 4.2K for a carrier density 10^{14} cm^{-3} yields $\langle \tau_{33} \rangle / \langle \tau_{11} \rangle = 2.29$, leading to $\sigma_{33} / \sigma_{11} = 1.2$, which is in good agreement with the experimental value. Thus, an account of the scattering anisotropy, within the framework of this theory reconciles the data on cyclotron resonance with the galvanomagnetic measurements in the region of scattering by ionized impurities. The anisotropy of electric conductivity at 4.2K also depends on the concentration and on the temperature, and the question of the quantitative correspondence between the experimental and theoretical dependence of the scattering anisotropy on the concentration is now under investigation. Authors are grateful to I. Ya. Korenblit and L. L. Korenblit for a discussion of the theoretical questions and to S. S. Shalyt for continuous interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas

49.55
SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 22

L 6455-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPE(c)/ETC/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJF(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5019854 RDW/JD UR/0181/65/007/008/2383/2390

AUTHOR: Farbshteyn, I. I.; Pogarskiy, A. M.; Shalyt, S. S. 44, 55 60

TITLE: Galvanomagnetic properties of tellurium and the structure of its valence band near the energy minimum

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 2383-2390

TOPIC TAGS: galvanomagnetic effect, tellurium, valence band, nuclear energy level, Hall constant, electric conductivity, electron mobility

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors (FIT v. 4, 3596, 1962 and earlier papers) on the galvanomagnetic properties of tellurium in the hole-conduction region ($T < 300\text{K}$). The earlier studies were confined to thin single crystals, from which all defects could not be readily removed by annealing and etching, and which were also prone to plastic deformation. In the present investigation the authors used large externally perfect single crystals of longitudinal or transverse orientation, obtained directly from Czochralski apparatus without mechanical working. The cooling was very slow (5--6 hours) to prevent thermal stresses and to reduce the distorting effect of surface conductivity. Plots were obtained for the temperature dependence of the Hall mobility, electric conductivity, Hall coefficient, and ohmic mobility for various samples. The results show that

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L 6455-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019854

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annealing plays a very important role and that the experimental data obtained at temperatures above 4K are in satisfactory agreement with the single-ellipsoid model of the valence band. A detailed study of some singularities observed at $T < 4K$ indicates that the valence band has a more complicated structure near the energy minimum. "We are grateful to L. L. Korenblit, B. Ye. Pikus, and Yu. A. Firsov for a discussion of the theoretical questions, and to M. S. Brealer and to N. Choudri (Solid State Institute, Delhi, India) for taking part in some of the measurements at helium temperatures." Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 formulas.

14/1/55

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 003

BW

Card 2/2

DUBINSKAYA, L.S.; FARBSHTEYN, I.I.

Effect of scattering anisotropy in tellurium. Pis'. v red.
Zhur. eksper. i teoret. fiz. 2 no. 7:307-310 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted
July 26, 1965.

I. 41586-66 EWT(1)/SST(m)/SAP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RDW/JD/AT

ACC NR: AP6018554

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/006/1884/1888

AUTHOR: Dubinskaya, L. S.; Farbshteyn, I. I.ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)TITLE: Anisotropy of scattering by ionizing impurities in tellurium ²⁷

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 6, 1966

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium, impurity scattering, relaxation process, carrier density, semiconductor conductivity, cyclotron resonance

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors (ZhETF, Pis'ma v redaktsiyu, v. 2, 307, 1965) where the authors calculated the anisotropy of the relaxation time in tellurium for carrier scattering by ionized impurities at a single density $n = 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. In the present study the authors analyze the anisotropy of the relaxation time for several concentrations at 4.2K, and compare the theoretical dependence of the anisotropy of the electric conductivity on the density with the experiments by one of the authors (Farbshteyn, with R. V. Parfen'yev et al., FTT v. 4, 3596, 1962). Plots of the anisotropy of the electric conductivity against the concentration at 4.2K are prepared on the basis of the calculations and compared with experiment. It is shown that allowance for the anisotropy of the scattering makes it possible to reconcile the observed anisotropy of the electric conductivity with the anisotropy of the effective mass, which is known from experiments on cyclotron resonance. The agreement obtained between the calculated concentration dependence of the

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L 41586-66

ACC NR: AF6018554

anisotropy of the electric conductivity and the experimental one is qualitatively good. The authors thank I. Ya. Korenblit for great help during the performance of the work and also L. L. Korenblit and S. S. Shalyt for interest in the work and a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Nov65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

FARBTUKH, M.

Economic effectiveness of fishery fleet operation. Vestis Latv ak
no.12:15-28 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Fisheries)

FARBTUKH, M. [Farbtuhs, M.]

Measures for the further introduction of economic accountability at collective fisheries. Vestis Latv ak no.1:29-42 '62.

CRETA, G.; LEMNEANU, N.; FARCAS, D.

Calculation of steam transformations by electronic digital computers.
Studii tehn Timisoara 10 no.2:355-365 JI-D '63.

BALA, M.; POPA, Gh.; DAVID, I.; FARCAS, D.

Diagrams for dimensioning rigid arcs with moments of variable
inertia for uniform loadings radially distributed. Bul St si
Tehn Tim 9 no.1:235-244 Ja-Je '64.

OPRENDECK, B.; FARGAS, D.

Principles of programming digital electronic computers in view
of determining the control indexes of induction machines according
to the series of experiments. Bul St si Tehn Tim 9 no.2:511-518
Jl-D '64.

RAILEANU, T., dr.; IONESCU, S., dr.; ILEU, A., dr.; FARCAS, Gh., dr.;
ROZOR, Florica, dr.

Gastric polyps. Med. Univ. Cluj. 1963:98-99 Ag '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Spitalul MTTC din Oradea.
(STOMACH NEOPLASMS) (POLYPI)

FARCAS, Gheorghe (Tg. Mures)

Amicable numbers. Gaz mat B 14 no.7:408-411 JI '63.

RUMANIA

FARCAS, N., Eng, of the Agronomic Institute (Institutul Agronomic), Cluj, TOMA, I., Eng, of the Prejmer State Farm (Gospodaria Agricola de Stat Prejmer), and MURESAN, Elena, Eng, of the Codlea Selection Center (Centrul de Selectie Codlea).

"Hereditary and Morphological Productive Indices of Jersey Cattle of the Danish and English Type."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 16, No 10, Oct 66, pp 78-81.

Abstract: The authors tested the two types of Jerseys with regard to hereditary potential and morphologic characteristics specific to milk production. Both types had high hereditary indices of milk production; the English type provided larger quantities of milk but the Danish had milk with higher fat percentages, and was clearly superior in terms of over-all selection criteria. A strict correlation was found between origin, appearance, production and offspring testing data for both types.
Includes 2 figures and 2 tables.

RUMANIA

NEGRUTIU, E., Prof, POPA, A., Eng, IOZON, D., Eng, KOLOSY, E...
Eng, FARCAS, N... Eng, and ZORZOLAN, R., Eng, of the "Dr Petru
Groza" Agronomic Institute (Institutul Agronomic "Dr. Petru Groza")
Cluj.

"Observations on Some Indices Regarding the Inheritance of Wool
Properties in the Cross Breeding of Sheep."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 16,
No 10, Oct 66, pp 19-22.

Abstract: The report concerns a project for the obtaining of
a breed of sheep with semifine wool especially suited for
the pedoclimatic conditions of the Cluj area by crossing local
Tigaie and Turcana sheep with various Merino strains. Results
are given relating to the production and characteristics of
offspring, and the inheritance and genetic gain with regard
to the desired characteristics are calculated. The reported
results, for the years 1960-64, indicate that the project is
aiming in the right direction and should be expanded.

Includes 3 tables, 4 figures and 5 references, of which
4 Rumanian and one German.

1/1

FARCAS, P.

"Raising of Animals; our swine farm."

p. 15 (Drumul Belsugului) No. 6, June 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

FARCAS, P.

RUMANIA/Farm Animals. Swine.

Q-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 22, 1958, 101211

Author : Hornoiu, M., Farcas, P., Doborgazy, A., Moholea, I., Moescu, V.

Inst : -

Title : Experimental Uses of Blood Paste in Feeding Piglets.

Orig Pub: Probl. zootehn. si veterin., 1958, No. 2, 15-21

Abstract: It was established that suckling and weaned piglets of the Large White and Mangalitsa breeds showed larger weight gains when they received blood paste with their fodder than piglets which were not given blood paste or which were given blood flour.

Card 1/1

52

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES UNIT

FARCAST, T.
M

Curie Paramagnetic Point of Thin Layers of Electrolytically Deposited Nickel. St. Procopius and T. Farcaș (*Ann. sci. Univ. Jassy*, 1935, 20, 75-82; *C. Abstr.*, 1936, 20, 2428).—The Curie point is 17° higher for thin layers of nickel than for thick layers. This increase is attributed to the internal pressure of the thin layers. This pressure increases the number of atoms which surround the magnetic atom so that the energy of cohesion of the magnetic atom is increased. The Heisenberg formula explains the experimental results fairly well.—S. G. p

ASM-ISA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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

M

***The Curie Ferromagnetic Points of Some Cobalt Alloys.** Tuna Farog
(Ann. Sci. Univ. Jassy, 1937, 22, 125-149).—[In French.] Values were determined of the Curie ferromagnetic points of electrolytic cobalt and of binary alloys of cobalt with chromium, tungsten, manganese, molybdenum, and aluminium. The Curie point (θ) for cobalt is found to be 1145° C. (1418° K.). Values of θ for the various series of alloys containing the respective percentages (atomic) of the metal added to cobalt were found as follows: chromium-cobalt alloys: 5.0%, 1190° K.; 10.8%, 983° K. and 943° K.; 16.6%, 719° K.; 22.1%, 466° K. and 461° K.; 24.2%, 227° K., after heat-treatment at 1000° C.; manganese-cobalt alloys: 1.6%, 1371° K. and 1400° K.; 3.2%, 1336° K.; 4.2%, 1284° K.; 10.40%, 1058° K.; 10.65%, 1145° K.; 15.9%, 915° K. and 923° K.; 18.6%, 799° K. and 787° K.; 21.6%, 673° K. and 618° K.; tungsten-cobalt alloys: 1.6%, 1325° K.; 3.4%, 1253° K.; 5.3%, 1187°-1245° K.; 6.6%, 1110°-1241° K.; 8.3%, 1036°-1239° K.; 12.1%, 781°-1233° K.; 17.6%, 643°-1213° K.; 24.3%, 458°-1246° K.; 50%, 543°-1123° K.; molybdenum-cobalt alloys: 1.9%, 1333° K.; 3.1%, 1283° K.; 5.1%, 1283° K.; 6.4%, 1180° and 1227° K.; 9.8%, 1134 and 1186° K.; 13.3%, 873° and 1239° K.; 20.8%, 808° and 1263° K.; 29.1%, 1130° K.; aluminium-cobalt alloys: 6.4%, 1260° K.; 8.2%, 1221° and 1233° K.; 10.3%, 1143° and 1166° K.; 19.5%, 1119° and 1200° K.; 22.0%, 1141° and 1163° K. Where two values of θ are given, the second relates to the respective alloys after subjection to heat-treatment. Alloys of cobalt with the following respective atomic percentages of alloying metal have a Curie point at absolute zero: 32.4% chromium, 41.2% manganese, 27% tungsten, 32.2% molybdenum, and 57% aluminium. The results do not confirm the ferromagnetism of the compounds CoW and CoMo. The alloys can be grouped in three categories according to the mode of variation of θ with composition.—J. S. G. T.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RECORD NO.	ISSUED BY	PUBLISHED	CLASSIFICATION
1	2	3	4

FARCAS, T.

18 8 5
Case-hardening of carbon steel. I. General. II. Case-hardening of
SAE 860-49 quality carbon steel with a new mixture based on
calcium carbonate. III. With a new mixture.

The substitution of new elements for
the traditional ones in the case-hardening
process is being studied in order to
improve the properties of the surface
layer. The substitution of new elements for
the traditional ones in the case-hardening
process is being studied in order to
improve the properties of the surface
layer.

18
8
5

FARCAȘ TOMA

~~Dis. 101~~ ~~101~~
 Hardening special steels by aid of new calcium carbonate-
 and dolomite-based mixtures. Toma Fărcaș, Tiberiu Golgo-
 tuș, Gh. Ailincă, C. Ciocina, and Emil Andrei. *Sci.*
(Int. Divis. 101 2, No. 3-4, 335-49 (1958) (in Romanian)
(Russian and French summaries); cf. C.A. 51, 11213i.
 Solid mixts. of CaCO₃ (I) and dolomite (II) are used for the
 hardening of special steels, since good results were obtained
 earlier for the hardening of C steels and stainless steels.
 The mixts. contain I or II, NaCl, and charcoal. The hard-
 ening was done with 8 special steels from the Romanian
 STAS, the Soviet GOST, and the German DIN standards,
 and the results show that these mixts. can well replace the
 ones contg. BaCO₃, now used. The thickness of the hard-
 ened layers was measured as a function of time, also the
 hardnesses and structures were detd. to see if they agree
 with the ones specified in the standards: the specifications
 are met. Werner Jacobson

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 Smith

FARCASAN, Maria

Geologic research in the Valea Dosului region (Metaliferi Mountains). Dari seama sed 47:175-184 '59/60[publ. '62].

FARCASAN, M.

Action of alcoholates on halogenous aromatic nitro derivatives (I); action
alkaline methyl alcoholic hydroxides and of sodium methylate upon
p-nitrochlorobenzene. p. 69.

STUDII SI CERCETARI DE CHIMIE

Vol. 4, No. 1/2, Jan/June 1956

Rumania

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct 1956

FARCAȘAN, MARCELA

Distr: 4E3d

✓ The effect of alcoholates on the halogenated aromatic nitro derivatives. II. The effect of sodium methylate on *p*-nitrobromo- and *p*-nitroiodobenzene. María Ionescu and Marcela Farcașan (Org. chem. fac., "V. Babes" univ., Cluj, Romania). *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Fișala Cluj, Studii cercetări chim.* 10, 341-6(1959); cf. *Cl* 51, 1874b. —The reaction of *p*-nitrobromo- and *p*-nitroiodobenzene with NaOMe was performed under conditions which enabled the redn. to occur together with substitution. The molar ratio was the same in all syntheses, 1 mole *p*-nitrobromo- or *p*-nitroiodobenzene, 2.66 moles Na, and 20 moles MeOH. The nitro deriv. was added to the prepd. NaOMe, the mixt. heated on a boiling water bath, and the products sepd. by entraining the *p*-nitroanisole in water vapor to leave the redn. products, *p,p'*-dibromo- and *p,p'*-diiodo-azoxybenzene and *p,p'*-dimethoxyazoxybenzene in the solid residue, while *p*-nitrophenol was left in the alk. soln. and phenolate. Quant. halogen detcs. indicated that the substitution was more rapid and intense in the case of *p*-nitrobromobenzene, while redn. was more difficult than in the case of *p*-nitroiodobenzene. The halogens of the redn. products were not substituted under the conditions of these expts. L. Spilner

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1-BW(BW)
1-JAJ(VB)
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DENESH, V.I. [Denes, V.I.]; FERKESHAN, M. [Farcasan, M.]

Structure of products of addition of acid chlorides to
methylene bases of benzothiazole. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.2:
654-655 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut khimii AN Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, g.
Kluzh.

(Acids, Organic)
(Benzothiazole)

GLIGORE, V.; GOZARIU, L.; GHERMAN, Gr.; LUCACIU, O.; HOLAN, T.; SZANTAY, I.;
FARCASAN, M.

Changes in the function of hepato-cellular uptake of S-35 labelled
methionine in patients with hyperfolliculinism. Stud. cercet. endocr.
14 no.2:263-266 '63.

(ESTROGENS) (LIVER) (METHIONINE) (METABOLISM)
(SULFUR ISOTOPES) (LIVER FUNCTION TESTS)

FODOR, O., prof.; SURIANU, P., dr.; TRAGOR, S., dr.; COTUL, S., dr.;
SZANTAY, I., dr.; HOLAN, T., dr.; FARCASAN, M., dr.

Further clinical and biochemical verifications of the therapeutic
action of aspartic acid in chronic hepatitis. Med. intern. 15
no.4:463-472 Ap '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica a III-a medicala, Cluj (director:
prof. O. Fodor).

(HEPATITIS) (ASPARTIC ACID)
(ASPARAGINE) (DIURESIS)
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE)

DENES, V.I.; CIURDARU, Gh.; FARCASAN, M.

Heterocyclic methylene bases. Pt.5. Studii cerc chim 12 no.5:
381-386 '64

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch,
Donath St., no. 59-65.

DENES, Viorica I.; CIURDEI, Gheorghe; FALCASAN, Marcela

Methylene bases of heterocycles. Pt. 6. Rev chimie Roum 9 no.12:
867-870 D '64.

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj. Submitted
August 10, 1964.

DENES, Viorica I.; CIURDARU, Gh., FARCASAN, Marcela

On heterocyclic methylene bases. Pt.6. Studii cerc chim 13
no.12:909-912 D 164.

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj, 65
Donath Street.

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CA FARCASAN, V.

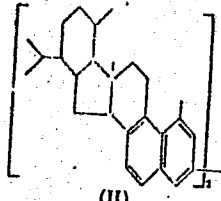
Acriflones. XIII. The constitution of the monochloro-acriflones. J. Tánácsy and V. Flóris (Univ. Cluj, Romania). *Analele Acad. Rep. Populare Române, Sect. Stiinta Geol., Geograf. Biol., Ser. A, 2, Mem. No. 10, 24 pp. (1949) (French summary); cf. C.A. 33, 485P.*—Of the 4 possible chloro-9(10H)-acriflones the 2- and the 4-chloro isomers had been isolated previously (Ullmann and Wagner, *C.A. 2, 87*) and their constitution detd. Lehmked and Schrader (*C.A. 31, 407P*) prepd. a mixt. of 1- and 3-chloro-9(10H)-acriflone without being able to isolate them in pure form. The authors succeeded in synthesizing the 3-Cl isomer (I) by SnCl_4 reduction of the 3-nitro compd. and subsequent ulterior diazotization in concd. HCl . 1 m. 360° . 3-Chloro-9-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)acriflone, m. in C_2H_5 with H_2O , and NaNO_2 . The 3-chloro-9-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)acriflone prepd. from I was identical with a similar deriv. prepd. from the sepd. mixt. of 1- and 3-chloro-9(10H)-acriflone. Gerhart Aufferger

Synthesis of aminoisquinoline derivatives. III. Syn-

thesis of 1-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-4-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-6,7-dimethoxyisoquinoline. Tetsuji Kametani and Takashi Oda (Tokyo Coll. Pharm.). *J. Pharm. Soc. Japan 71, 1009-11 (1951); cf. C.A. 46, 4547f.*—Heating 10 g. 3,4-(MeO) $_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{NHMe}_2)\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (I) with 35 ml. PhNMe_2 and 1 g. Cu powder 2 hrs. at $180-220^\circ$ gives yellow crystals of the azlactone (II) of 1, m. 130° ; the filtrate from II gives 3,4-(MeO) $_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{NMe}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{NHMe}$ (III) and 3,4-(MeO) $_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{NMe}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$ (IV), decomp. 242° , and a small amt. of 3,4-(MeO) $_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHMe}$ (V). Decarboxylation of IV with alkali gives 3,4- PhNMe_2 gives V. Hydrolysis of IV with alkali gives 3,4-(MeO) $_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{C}(\text{NMe}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{NHMeCO}_2\text{H}$ (VI), decomp. 235° , and recrystn. from alc. gives IV. Treating 1 g. III with 4 g. POCl_3 and 5 ml. C_6H_6 , further addn. of 15 ml. C_6H_6 with heating, letting stand overnight, taking up the ppt. with petr. ether, pptg. with NH_4OH , and recrystg. from alc. give 0.6 g. 1-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-6-(dimethylamino)-phenyl-6,7-dimethoxyisoquinoline, m. 155° , does not form a cryst. picrate or HCl salt; PtCl_4 salt, does not decomp. above 260° . K. Kikuta

FARCAȘAN, V.

✓ Sterols. VI. The action of hydroiodic acid upon cholesterol and upon the bile acids (attempts to obtain aromatic hydrocarbons with a sterol structure): 1. Farcașan, A., Silberg, V., Farcașan, M., Ionescu, and M. Terdic (Univ. Cluj, Romania). *Acad. Rep. populare Române, Studii cercetări chim.* 2, 223-34 (1954); cf. *C.A.* 46, 4024g. — II (d. 1.7) and cholesterol treated in a sealed tube at 130° give a 3,3'-bicholestane (I), m. 148-52°. I dehydrogenated with Se yields II. Presumably neither I nor II are pure sub-



stances, but closely related isomers, or mixts. of materials having a similar compn.; however, conventional sepn. methods, like chromatography, fractional distn. at ordinary or reduced pressures, differences in soly. in org. solvents or in other physicochem. properties, have failed to split either I or II into more than one compd. Cholic acid treated in the same manner with HI at 130-80° furnishes amorphous material only, from which no definite compd. could be isolated, but the acidic material originally present is still there to the extent of about 1/3 its original amt. Cholic acid at 280° with HI, optionally in the presence of red P, is quantitatively recovered; lithocholic acid under these conditions forms amorphous matter. Werner Jacobson

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FARCASAN, V.; IONESCU, M.; TANASESCU, I.

Contributions to syntheses of atebaine and plasmochin. p. 183.

Academia Republicii Populare Romine. STUDII SI CERCETARI DE CHIMIE.

Bucuresti. Vol. 3, no. 3/4, July/Dec. 1955.

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

FARCAȘAN, V.

RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46709

Author : I. Tanasescu, V. Farcașan.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Rumania, Cluj Branch.

Title : Establishment of Essential Error in Synthesis of
2,4-Dinitrobenzaldehyde by Method Proposed by G.M.
Bennet and E.V. Bell.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RFR, Fil. Cluj, 1957,
8, No 1-2, 169-171

Abstract : 2,4-(NO₂)₂C₆H₃CH₃ (I) was obtained at the attempt to
carry out the synthesis of 2,4-(NO₂)₂C₆H₃CHO by the
method proposed by Bennet and Bell (Organic Syntheses,
Col. Vol. 2, 223, New York, 1948; Syntheses

Card 1/2

RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46709

Organiques, Vol. 2, 131, Massonet Cie, Paris, 1949;
Sintezy organichskih preparatov, t. 2, 224, M.,
Izd-vo in. lit., 1949). The error occurred, because
the prescription of Na_2CO_3 necessary for the reaction
of I with $4\text{-NOC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)_2$ had been omitted in the text.

Card 2/2

FARCASAN, V.; MAKKAY, C.

On some anilides of the 5-nitro-2-pyromucic acid. Rev chimie 5 no.1:
129-137 '60. (EAI 10:2)

1. Akademie der Rumanischen Volksrepublik-Zweigstelle Cluj
Chemisches Institut.
(Nitrofuoric acid) (Anilides)

BODEA, C.; FARCASAN, V.; OPREAN, I.

New contributions to the knowledge of the halogen nitrophenothiazines.
Studii cerc chimie Cluj 14 no.1:173-180 '63.

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.
2. Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy (for Bodea).

HOLAN, T. conf.; DUMITRESCU, Gr.dr.; FARCASANU, M., GHERMAN, C., fiz.;
SZASZ, A.dr.

New data on the clinical diagnosis and therapy of hyperfunctioning thyroid adenoma. Med. intern. 16 no.2:153-161 F'64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Sectia de medicina nucleara Cluj,
(director: conf.T.Holan).

*

SZANTAI, I.; URAY, Z.; FARGASANU, M.; KOVACS, V.

Utilization of ion exchange resins and radiochromatography in
biological chemistry research. Pts. 1-2. Studia Univ Babeş-Bolyai
Chem 8 no.1:395-406 '63

1. Section of Nuclear Medicine, Cluj and "Babeş-Bolyai"
University, Cluj.

HOLAN, T., conf.; FARCASANU, M.; PETRISOR, Gh., dr.; EULBUC, E.

Renal scintiscanning. Med. intern. (Bucur) 17 no.2:157-164
F'65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Sectia de medicina nucleara, Cluj
(conducator: conf. T. Holan).

FARGASANU, M., dr.; HOLAN, T., dr.; DEREVENCO, V., dr.; DUMITRESCU, D., dr.

Data to the problem of thyroid dysfunction occurring in functional disorders of the central nervous system. Crv. hetil. 106 no.36:1695-1697 5 S'65.

1. Cluj-Kolozsvari Nuklearis Orvosi Intezet, Roman Nepkoztarasag (vezeto: Holan, T., dr.).

FARCASIU, D.; FARCASIU, M.; BALABAN, A.T.

Pyrylium salts obtained by diacylation of olefins. Rev. chimie
Roum 9 no.2:137-145 F '64

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Institute for Atomic
Physics of the Rumanian Academy, P.O.Box 35, Bucharest.

FARCASIU, D.; BALABAN, A.T.; GUTMANN, M.

On the acetylation of 4-chloro-3,4-dimethylpentane-2-one with acetyl chloride- $1-^{14}\text{C}$. Rev chimie Roum 9 no.11:727-741 N '64.

1. Polytechnic Institute, Bucharest, 1 Polizu Street (for Farcasiu, Gutmann). 2. Institute of Atomic Physics, Bucharest, P.O.Box 35 (for Balaban).

FARCAȘU, D.

Reaction of 2,6-dimethylpyrone with acetoacetonitrile. Rev
chimie Roum 9 no.12:865-866, 1964.

I. Polytechnic Institute, 1 Polina Street, Bucharest. Sub-
mitted July 15, 1964.

FARCASIU, D.

Choline, bis--(-chloroethyl)--carbamate, a choline derivative related to alkylating agents. Bul Inst Politeh 26 no.5:69-72 S-0 '64.

1. Laboratory of Organic Chemistry, Polytechnic Institute, Bucharest. Submitted September 30, 1964.

38612

3/081/62/000/009/071/075
B160/B101

11.2211
15.9201

AUTHORS: Ghircoiasu, Cornel, Rasidescu, Stefan, Ionescu, Gabriela,
Farcasiu, Dan, Izvernaru, Steliana

TITLE: Action of petroleum products and greases on a mixture of
(62-38) butadiene acrylonitrile rubber

PERIODICAL: Referativny zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 642, abstract
2P302 (Ind. usoara, v. 8, no. 4, 1961, 139 - 147)

TEXT: Data are given for the swelling and the changes in physico-mechanical properties that occur in 36 different mixtures of perbunan 3810 which has been aged for 144 hours at 70°C and 100°C, and has remained for 24 and 72 hours at 100°C in milk, mineral, vegetable or solar oils, or animal fat, or at 25°C in gasoline, a gasoline-benzene mixture (75:25) or non-paraffinous petroleum, mineral, solar and vegetable oils and milk. The mixtures were made with Carbomet channel black (A), Furnal R300 furnace black (B), Methanex black (C) and VN₃ Ultraseal (D). Two different accelerators were used in each group. Group A. Altering the amount and nature of the accelerator has little effect on swelling; but at temperatures up to 100°C swell-
Card 1/2

Action of petroleum products ...

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B160/B101

ing increases when the amount of accelerator is increased. At 100°C no correspondence is observed between the amount of accelerator and the swelling. A change in the amount of accelerator does not change the physico-mechanical properties upon aging. The polar media and mineral oil extract the components from the mixtures. In milk the weight of the specimens increases during the first 74 hrs, after which extraction takes place. Group B. Changing the amount and nature of the accelerator has no effect on aging in the different media but has some effect on swelling. The polar media and mineral oil act in the same way as on Group A. An increase in weight in milk occurs in the first 52 hours at 100°C or 72 hours at 25°C. Group C. The effect of the accelerator, mineral oils and polar liquids is the same as in Group B. In milk no extraction takes place in 3 days at 100°C. When the fillers in Groups A, B and C are combined there is a slight reduction in the swelling in the gasoline and benzene mixture. Group D. The mixtures swell more than the mixtures in Groups A, B and C. Milk has a stronger effect on the swelling and the mixture's components are not extracted. The behaviour of the mixtures in the polar media depends on the amount and nature of the accelerators. In non-polar media a change in the amount of accelerator has the same effect as in mixtures A, B and C. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]
Card 2/2

S/081/63/000/003/011/036
B144/B186AUTHOR: Fărcașiu, Dan

TITLE: Hofmann decomposition of quaternary ammonium salts by organometallic compounds

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no, 3, 1963, 187-188, abstract 3Zh77 (Bul. Inst. politekhn. București, v. 23, no. 1, 1961, 93-105 [Rum.; summaries in Russ., Eng., French and Ger.])r.]

TEXT: Organometallic compounds effect the decomposition of the derivatives of cyclopentane, $C_5H_9N(CH_3)_3Br$ (I) and $C_5H_9N(CH_3)_3I$ (II), and of cyclohexane, $C_6H_{11}N(CH_3)_3Br$ (III), $C_6H_{11}N(CH_3)_3I$ (IV) and $C_6H_{11}N(CH_3)_2(CH_2Br)Br$ (V) at $\sim 20^\circ C$. The yield in decomposition products increases with increasing alkalinity of the organometallic compounds. 1 mole $NH_2OH \cdot HCl$ in 250 ml water is neutralized with Na_2CO_3 , 84 g cyclopentane in alcohol is added, boiled for 2 hrs with distillation of the alcohol, cyclopentane oxime (VI), m. p. $55.5^\circ C$, is extracted with ether. To 0.45 mole of VI in 0.6 l absolute alcohol small pieces of

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Hofmann decomposition of quaternary ...

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1 g-atom Na are added, a large portion of the solvent is distilled off, the residue is distilled with vapor, the distillate is acidified with HCl, evaporated in vacuo, the residue is decomposed with 25% NaOH, the solution is saturated with K_2CO_3 , and $C_5H_9NH_2$ (VII) is extracted with

ether (or the residue after evaporation in vacuo is heated with 50% NaOH, the distilled VII is dried with KOH), yield 54%, b. p. 105-108.5°C.

0.1 mole of VII is added gradually under cooling to 0.6 mole of 90% HCOOH, 0.22 mole of 35% formalin is added, boiled for 8 hrs, on cooling acidified with HCl and evaporated in vacuo; the chlorohydrate is converted into the base $C_5H_9N(CH_3)_2$ (VIII), yield 30%, bp. 131 - 134°C.

1 mole of VII and 2.2 moles CH_2O in 5 moles iso- C_3H_7OH are kept in a sealed tube for 4 hrs at 160°C, yield of VIII: 19%. Excess CH_3Br is passed through 0.01 mole of VIII dissolved in ether, I is separated after 36 hrs, yield 75%. CH_3I is added in excess to VIII in ether, after

1 hr II is obtained, yield 95%. 215 g of $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$ is hydrated over 6 g of Ni/C (200 atm, 170 - 180°C, 20 hrs), $C_6H_{11}N(CH_3)_2$ (IX) is separated,

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Hofmann decomposition of quaternary ...

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yield 60%, b. p. 159 - 168°C. 5 moles CH_3Br is passed through IX dissolved in a mixture of CH_3OH with ether (2 : 1), after 2 hrs III is obtained, yield 82.5%. Analogously to the synthesis of II, but in a mixture of CH_3OH with ether (2 : 1), IV is obtained from IX, yield 86.5%. The stoichiometric volume of CH_2Br_2 is added to IX dissolved in acetone, after 8 days V is separated, yield 45%. 0.015 mole Ag_2O is added to 0.01 mole II in 10 ml water, stirred for 1 hr, boiled for 1 hr, the water is distilled off to dryness, the residue is washed out with 10 ml water, again distilled to dryness, the distillate is treated for 6 - 7 hrs with 5 - 10 ml ether, and in the extract a content of 8 - 10% cyclopentene (X) is determined by adding Br_2 . To $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COK}$ (from 0.8 g of K and 2.5 g tert- $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$) in 10 g xylene 0.01 mole of II is added, kept for 2 hrs at 70°C, after distillation the first fraction of the distillate (b. p. 80 - 85°C) contains 5% X. 6 g of $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{CCl}$ in 30 - 32 ml ether and 38 g 3% Na-Hg are left standing for 48 hrs, 0.01 mole of II is added in

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Hofmann decomposition of quaternary ...

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CH_4 flow, boiled for 2 hrs, after 6 hrs ($\sim 20^\circ\text{C}$) decomposed with ice in CH_4 flow, and 7.5% X is extracted with ether. To 0.015 mole tert- $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OK}$ in 25 ml ether 0.01 mole of II is added, left standing for 48 hrs, during 24 hrs of which time the mixture is stirred periodically, the solvent is distilled into an ethereal solution of picric acid (XI), but $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$ picrate (XII) does not form; the residue, after distillation of the ether, is heated to 120°C , and by passing the separating gases through a solution of XI, XII is obtained, yield 61%. For the further tests of Hofmann decomposition, the initial salt, the addition, the reaction conditions and the yield of XII in % are indicated: 0.01 mole of II, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Li}$ (from 1.6 g of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}$ and 0.15 g of Li in CH_4 flow), 204 hrs (periodic stirring 72 hrs) -; 5 moles of I, 0.01 mole $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Li}$, 44 hrs (stirring 24 hrs), 54; 0.01 mole of IV, Na derivative of cyclopentadiene (0.3 g of Na is boiled for 2 hrs in 10 ml tert- $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$, 50% excess cyclopentadiene (XIII) is added), 60 hrs (stirring 24 hrs), -; 0.01 mole of IV, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{CNa}$ [5.6 g of $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{CCl}$ and 76 g of 1.5% Na-Hg. in 30 ml

Card 4/5

Hofmann decomposition of quaternary ...

S/081/63/000/003/011/036
B144/B186

ether are mixed for 1.5 hrs under cooling, Hg is separated], 24 hrs
(CH₄ flow, stirring 12 hrs), 29.5; 0.01 mole of III, K derivative of
XIII (from 2.5 ml of XIII, 1 ml ether, 2 - 3 drops of tert-C₄H₉OH and
0.6 g of K), 48 hrs (stirring 24 hrs), -; 0.01 mole of III, (C₆H₅)₃CNa,
48 hrs (CH₄ flow, stirring 24 hrs), 28; 5 mmoles of III, 0.01 mole C₆H₅Li
in 20 ml ether, 48 hrs (stirring 24 hrs), 72; 5 mmoles of V, 0.012 mole
K derivative of XIII; 24 hrs, -. [Abstracter's note: Complete transla-
tion.]

Card 5/5

FARICS, A.H. Yusuf

Data for the study of various griseofulvin preparations in vitro.
Antibiotiki 8 no. 2: 787-790 1963.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Mikologicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. A.M. Artyevich) Tsentral'nogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta Mi-
nisterstva zdorovokhraneniya SSSR.

FARKAS, Jozsef (Budapest)

Economic managers and adult education. Munka 15 no.1:
22-23 Ja '65.

FARCASIU, D.; FARCASIU, M.; BALABAN, A.T.

Pyrylium salts obtained by diacylation of olefins. Rev. chimie
Roum 9 no.2:137-145 F '64

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Institute for Atomic
Physics of the Rumanian Academy, P.O.Box 35, Bucharest.

NENITESCU, C.D., academician; AVRAM, Margareta; POGANY, I.I.; MATEESCU, Gh.D.
FARGASIU, Malvina.

Synthesis and thermal decomposition of tricyclo -

[4.2.2.0^{2.5}]-deca-3.7.9-triene. Studii cerc chim 11 no.1:

7-18 '63.

1. Sectia de chimie organica a Centrului de cercetari chimice
al Academiei R.P.R., Bucuresti.

FARCHI, H.

Rumania/Pharmacologh. Toxicology. Hormones.

V-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 28202.

Author : Melzer V., Farchi A., Botescu Ileonora.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Intravenous Administration of Adranocorticotro-
pic Hormone.

Orig Pub : Viata med., 1957, 4, No 4, 72-75.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

HORNET, N.N., dr.; FARCHI, A., dr.; RUSS, M., dr.; NUTU, J., cnim.

Metabolic disorders in obesity. Med. intern. (Bucur) 16
no.9:1079-1090 S '64.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Serviciul de boli interne (medic sef:
dr. M. Russ) Laboratorul policlinici nr. 10, Bucuresti (medic
sef: dr. E. Sandulescu).

FARDRUSZ, T.

Those who hire workers progress slowly. p. 11. (Allami Gazdasag, Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

FARRDI, Kh.M., assistant

Three cases of rupture of the sigmoid colon following sudden
insufflation with compressed air. *Kaz.med.shur.* 40 no.6:92-93
N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz gospi'tal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (sav. - prof. N.V.
Sokolov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(COLON--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

FAREDIN E., OLAH, F. VARRÓ V. and FARAGO, A.

1st Dept. of Med., Univ. med. Sch., Szeged, Hungary. *Contribution to the neurohormonal mechanism of gastric secretion ACTA MED. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/1-2 (143-148) Graphs 31

In order to establish the importance of vagal activity in gastric secretion the authors studied the insulin-induced gastric secretion. In normal subjects the peak of HCl secretion comes 20 min. later than that of pepsin secretion. Gastrectomized subjects injected with insulin either do not secrete any HCl or fail to show a dissociation in the response. The pepsin production is unaltered. The authors ascribe this difference in behaviour to the action of an agent liberated by vagal stimulation from the distal part of the stomach. The secretory effect of this substance could be demonstrated in dogs, transfused with blood from hypoglycaemic donor dogs. The recipients showed an increased secretion of HCl while the pepsin secretion did not alter.

Szilard - Pecs (VI, 2)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, Section II, Vol. 7, No 11

FARADIN, Imre, dr.; SZARVAS, Ferenc, dr.; TOTH, Istvan, dr.; DAVID,
Margit, dr.; JULESZ, Miklos, dr.

Pregnanetriol tests in hirsutism and other endocrine diseases.
Orv. hetil. 106 no.13:585-590 28 Mr '65

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belgyógyászati Klinika
(igazgató: Julesz, Miklos, dr.)

VARRO, V.; FAREIN, I.; NOVASZEL, F.

Comparative study on the pepsin content of gastric juice and the quantity of uropepsin. *Magy. belorv. arch.* 4 no.3:114-117 1951. (CMLL 21:1)

1. Doctors. 2. First Internal Clinic (Director--Prof. Dr. Geza Hetenyi). Szeged Medical University.

FARÉDIN, I.:BORBOLA, J.:BIKICH, G.

Study on the histamine content of the mucous membrane of the stomach.
Kiserletes orvostud. 4 no. 5:326-330 Oct 1952. (CLML 23:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Clinic of Internal Medicine, Szeged Medical University.

FARMIN, I.; BORBOLA, J.; BIKICH, G.

Studies on gastric mucosa histamine. I. Acta med. hung. 6 no.1-2:
195-205 1954.

1. The 1st Department of Medicine, University Medical School.
Szeged.

(STOMACH, metab.
gastric mucosa histamine, determ.)

(HISTAMINE, metab.
gastric mucosa, determ.)

FARKAS, Imre, dr; NOVASZEL, Ferenc, dr; FARAGO, Endre; VARRO, Vince, dr.

Studies on pepsin in gastric contents, in urine and in blood.
Magy belorv. arkh. 7 no.3:70-76 June 54.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikája (igazgató:
Hetényi Géza dr.)

(PEPSINS,
in blood, gastric contents, & urine)
(BLOOD, (URINE,
pepsin pepsin)
(STOMACH,
pepsin in gastric contents)

FAREDIN I

NOVASZEL, Ferenc, dr; FAREIN, Imre; FARAGO, Endre; VARRO, Vince.

Gastric secretion and excretion of uropepsin in active and inactive phases of duodenal ulcer. *Magy belorv. arch.* 7 no.3:77-82 June 54.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyógyászati Klinikájának kóslencnye (igaszato :prof. dr Hetenyi Geza)
(PEPTIC ULCER, metabolism in, uropepsin secretion)
(PEPSINS, secretion in peptic ulcer)

FABEDIN, Imre.; BIKICH, Gyorgy.; BORBOLA, Jozsef.

Chemical determination of histamine contents in the gastric
mucosa. Kiserletes orvostud. 7 no.1:36-40 Jan 55.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz- Belgyógyászati Klinikája.
(HISTAMINE, determination
in gastric mucosa, chem. method)
(STOMACH
mucosa, histamine contents, chem. determ.)

FARKAS, Imre.

Determination of protein bound iodine in blood. Kiserletes orvostud.
7 no.1:99-103 Jan 55.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyógyászati Klinikája.
(IODINE, in blood
protein-bound, determ.)
(BLOOD
iodine, protein-bound, determ.)

VARRO, Vince.; FARADIN, Iare, NOVASZEL, Ferenc.

Relation of plasma pepsinogen to function of the adrenal cortex.
Kiserletes orvostud 7 no.4:378-386 July 55.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikája.

(ENZYME PRECURSORS,

pepsinogen in blood, regulation by adrenal cortex)

(BLOOD

pepsinogen in blood, regulation by adrenal cortex.)

(ADRENAL CORTEX, physiology,

regulation of blood pepsinogen)

NOVASZEL, Ferenc, dr.,; FARENDI, Imre, dr.,; KENDE, Etelka, ; SZEITZ, Karoly, technikai segedletevel.

Data on the relationship of experimental atophan ulcer to adrenal cortical function. Magy. belorv. arch. 8 no.2:36-41 Apr 55.

1. A szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának (Igazgató: dr. Geza egyet. tanár közleménye.

(STEROIDS, in urine,

17-keto, in exper. peptic ulcer prod. with cinchophen)

(URINE,

17-ketosteroids in exper. peptic ulcer prod. with cinchophen)

(CINCHOPHEN, effects,

exper. peptic ulcer, urinary 17-ketosteroids in)

(PEPTIC ULCER, experimental,

urinary 17-ketosteroids in cinchophen ulcer)

BOHBOLA, Jozsef, dr.; BIKICH, Gyorgy, dr.; FAREBIN, Imre, dr.

Research on histamine content in the wall of ulcerous stomach.
Magy. belorv. arch. 8 no.3:84-89 June 55.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának
közleménye (Igazgató: Hetenyi, Géza, dr. egyetemi tanár).

(PEPTIC ULCER, physiol.

histamine content in stomach wall, comparison with
normal & cancerous states (Hun))

(HISTAMINE, determ.

in stomach wall in peptic ulcer, comparison with
normal & cancerous states (Hun))

FAREDIN, I.

Histamine content of the ulcerous human gastric wall.
J. Borbola, Gy. Bikich, and I. Faredin (Univ. Med. School, Szeged). *Acta Med. Scand. Suppl. 371*, 1955, 8, 103-74 (1955) (in English).—Within the ulcerous gastric or duodenal tissue the histamine content was greater in the deeper layers, whereas in normal gastric or duodenal wall the histamine content was greater in the superficial layers. The histamine content of the deeper layers of ulcerous tissue is greater than the histamine content of normal tissue. The high histamine level is a characteristic property of peptic ulcer.
C. Rickel

FARÉDIN, Imre; NOVASZEL, Ferenc; KENDÉ, Etelka technikai segédletevel.

Studies on neutral 17-ketosteroids. I. Simple 17-ketosteroid determination in human & dog urine. Kísérletes orvostud. 8 no. 4:438-441 July 56.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem 1. sz. Belklinikája.

(STEROIDS, in urine

17-keto, determ. in humans & dogs (Hun))

(URINE

17-ketosteroid determ. in humans & dogs (Hun))

FARADIN, I.

FARADIN IMRE; NOVASZEL FERENC; GYORGY KENDE

Studies on neutral 17-ketosteroids. II. Study on neutral 17-ketosteroid fractions in human urine. Kiserletes orvostud. 9 no.3:225-234 July 57.

1. Etelka technika; segedletevel. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. Belklinika.

(17-KETOSTEROIDS, in urine

neutral, determ. by modified Robinson-Gulden chromatographic method (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 3 Vol 1978 LINDBERG 1978

1118. FLUORIMETRIC DETERMINATION OF ADRENALINE IN SERUM AND TISSUES. COMPARISON OF THE WEIL-MALHERBE-BONE REACTION AND THE EULER-FLODING REACTION - Vérplazma és szövetek adrenalin tartalmának fluorimetriás meghatározásáról. Összehasonlító vizsgálatok a Weil-Malherbe és Bone, valamint az Euler és Floding reakciókkal - Fare-din J. and Sárkány B. Szegedi Orvostud. Egyet. 1.sz. Belklin.; Szegedi Tudományegyetem Kísérleti Fizikai Intézete - KISÉRL. ORVOSTUD. 1958, 10/2-3 (174-183) Graphs 2 Tables 8 Illus. 2

The Weil-Malherbe-Bone reaction was found to give higher values, possibly owing to the fluorescence of foreign substances. The Euler-Floding reaction is considered the best on account of its selectivity. (II, 3)

FARADIN, Imre, Dr.; NOVASZEL, Ferenc, Dr.; BIAHA, Gyorgy, Dr.; KENDE, Etelka
(technical assistance)

Studies on neutral 17-ketosteroids. III. Neutral 17-ketosteroid fractions in active and inactive stages of ulcerous disease. *Magy. belorv. arch.* 11 no.1:20-23 Feb 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Belklinikájának (igazgató: Dr. Hetenyi Geze egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PEPTIC ULCER, urine in neutral 17-ketosteroid fractions, determ. in active & inactive stages (Hun))

(17-KETOSTEROIDS, in urine in peptic ulcer, determ. of neutral 17-ketosteroid fractions in active & inactive stages (Hun))

FARADIN, Inre, Dr.; BIAHO, Gyorgy, Dr.

Studies on neutral 17-ketosteroids. IV. Evaluation of the determination of urinary neutral 17-ketosteroid fractions and its application in clinical practice. Orv. hetil. 99 no.51:1780-1786 21 Dec 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyógyászati Klinikájának (igazgató: Hetenyi Géza egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(17-KETOSTEROIDS, in urine
neutral 17-ketosteroid fractions, clin. indic. & applications of determ. (Hun))

FARADIN, Imre; SARKANY, Bela W.-ne Simor Ilona technikai segedletevel.

Side-by-side fluorometric determination of adrenalin and nora-drenalin. Kiserletes Orvostudomany 11 no.1:40-45 Feb 59.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikája és a Szegedi Tudományegyetem Kísérleti Fizikai Intézete.

(EPINEPHRINE, determ.

fluorometry, simultaneous determ. with arterenol (Hun))

(ARTERENOL, determ.

fluorometry, simultaneous determ. with epinephrine (Hun))

FARADIN, Imre; CSERNAY, Laszlo; VARRO, Vince

Recent data on the relationship between plasma pepsinogen and
adrenocortical function. Kiserletes Orvostudomány 12 no.1:
86-90 F '60.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyógyászati
Klinikája.

(PEPSINS)

(ADRENAL CORTEX physiol)

KOVACS, Kalman; FAREIN, Imre

Studies on possible influences on catecholamine content of the hypothalamus in the rat. Kiserletes orvostud.12 no.5:461-467 0'60.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. Belklinikája.
(CATECHOLAMINES metab)
(HYPOPHALAMUS metab)
(FRONTAL LOBE metab)

TISZAI, Aladar, dr.; FAREIN, Imre, dr.; ACSAI, Pal dr.; WINTER, Miklosne, dr.

Study on the effect of ephedrine in normal subjects and in patients with epidemic hepatitis. Magy belorv. arch. 13 no.6:173-176 '60.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I ss. Belgyógyászati Klinikájának (Igazgató: Dr. Jules Miklos egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(EPHEDRINE pharmacol) (HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS)

FAREDIN, Imre; WINTERNE, Simor Ilona; BODON, Joo Erzsébet

Behavior of various steroids on florisil-adsorbing resins. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.3:310-315 Je '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyógyászati Klinikája.

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES chem)
(ION EXCHANGE RESINS chem)

TENYI, Maria; FAREBIN, I.; JULESZ, M.

Disturbance of steroid metabolism in the cortico-genital syndrome.
Acta med. hung. 17 no.3/4:337-343 '61.

1. First and Second Departments of Medicine (Director: M. Julesz),
University Medical School, Szeged.

(ADRENOGENITAL SYNDROME metabolism)
(STEROIDS metabolism)

FARADIN, I.; BENKO, S.; WINTER, M.; BOTOS, A.; HETENYI, G.

Pathological changes in the adrenaline and noradrenaline contents of arterial vessel walls in the dog. Acta med. hung. 17 no.3/4:247-255 '61.

1. First Department of Medicine (Director: M. Julesz) and First Department of Surgery (Director: G. Petri), University Medical School, Szeged.

(ARTERIES chemistry)
(HYPERTENSION experimental)
(EPINEPHRINE chemistry)
(NOREPINEPHRINE chemistry)