

DELMARSKIY, Yu.K.; OGNIANIK, S.S.

Polarographic investigation of iron and manganese oxides
with a borosilicate melt as the support. Zhur. neorg. khim. 7
no.8:1757-1761 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Iron oxides) (Manganese oxides)
(Polarography)

GOLUB, A.M.; OGNYANIK, S.S.

Thiocyanide complexes of tin (IV) Ukr.khim.zhur. 27 no.3:283-290
'61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko,
kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Tin compounds)
(Thiocyanic acid)

OGNYAKOV, V.A.

Tin deposit in dolomites. Trudy VITR no.4:255-261 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Tin ores) (Dolomite)

CGNYAKOV, M. N.

Organization of wages in the construction of the Bratsk Hydro-
electric Power Station. Sots.trud 7 no.1:120-123 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy stroitel'stva
Bratskoy gidroelektrostantsii.
(Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Station--Wages--Construction industry)

OGNYAKOV, M.N.

Increase of labor productivity is the basis of the struggle for
communist labor. Energ.stroi. no.25:7-10 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Stroitel'stvo Bratskoy gidroelektrostantsii.
(Bratsk Hydroelectric power station--Design and construction)
(Efficiency, Industrial)

OGNYAKOV, IL

Approved for handling small quantities of rose oil
in small quantities and especially in rose oil
The report of the Ministry of Agriculture
of the USSR, dated 1960, states that the
oil yield from rose petals is 0.001% of the
total weight of the petals. For the analysis
of rose oil and 750 ml. rose oil and the
weight of 0.001 ml. of rose oil. The
accuracy of the report.

②
MAY

OGNOV, I.

Microorganisms, Nitrogen-Fixing

Effect of an azotobacter preparation in increasing the yield of grain and vegetable crops. Dost. sel'khoz. No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

OGNJANOVIC, Marija

Respiratory diseases and preschool and school children in
Novi Sad. Med. pregl. 18 no. 3: 89-98 : 65.

1. Skolski Antituberkulozni dispanzer, Novi Sad (Upravnik:
Prim. dr. Marija Ognjanovic).

OGNJANOVIC, Marija

Results of ambulatory therapy of tuberculosis in school children and adolescents in the city of Novi Sad during the period of 1953-1957 inclusively. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 12 no.1:120-129 '60.

1. Antituberkulozni dispanzer Skolske poliklinike NOO Novi Sad.
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY in inf. & child)

OGNJANOVIC, Marija, dr. ; MILOSEVIC, Angela, dr.

The problem of tuberculosis in school children of Novi Sad and its suburbs. Med. pregl., Novi Sad 7 no.4:292-299 1954.

1. Decji antitub. dispanser Skolske poliklinike, Novi Sad, sez
dr. Marija Ognjanovic.
(TUBERCULOSIS, statist.
Yugosl., in school child.)

STRASIMIROV, D.; OGNJANOV, M.

The effect of the summation of stress factors of different forces on the quantity of steroid hormones in human urine.
Dokl. Bolg. akad. nauk 16 no.4:425-427 '63.

1. Vorgelegt von Akademienmitglied D. Orahovats.
(17-KETOSTEROIDS) (URINE) (STRESS)

MOLLOV, N.; HAIMOVA, M.; TSCHERNEVA, N.; PECIGAROVA, N.; OGNJANOV, I.;
PANOV, P.

On alkaloids of *Aconitum ranunculeaefolium*. Dokl. Bolg. akad.
nauk 17 no.1:251-254 '64.

1. Vorgelegt von B. Kurtev, korr. Mitglied der Akademie.

OGNIVENKO, V.V. [Ohnivenko, V.V.], inzh.

Frame for the attachment of harrows. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 14
no.5:16 My '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Yelitno-nasinnits'koye gospodarstvo, Sinel'nikivs'kogo
rayonu, Dnipropetrovs'koi oblasti.

BEL'KOVA, L.N.; OGNIEV, V.N.

~~Stratigraphy of Paleozoic strata of southwestern Altai. Mat. VSEGEI~~
no.9:65-69 '55. (MLRA 9:9)
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

OGNIANOV, St., inzh., dots.

Tackle ropes for depth boring, and their rational utilization.
Godishnik Min geol inst 7 no.1:415-440 '60/'61.

1. Chlen na redaksionnata kolegiia, "Godishnik na minno-geolozhka institut."

OGNIANOV, ST., dots. inzh.

Lowering of drive pipes in the pits. Godishnik Min geol inst
7:143-168 '60/'61 [publ. '62].

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Godishnik na Minno-
geolozhkiia institut."

OGNIA NOV, S.

Basic function of clayey solutions in drilling. (To be contd.) p. 91.
Great Development of Soviet economics. p. 97.
MINNO DELO, Sofiya, Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan./Feb. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

OGNYANOV, ST.

Basic Functions of Argillaceous Solutions in the Sounding Process.
Muno Delo (Mining), #2:73:Feb 55

OGNIANOV, St., dots. Inzh.

OGNIANOV, St., dots. Inzh.

Cementation of drive pipes. Min delo 17 no.12:18-21 D '62.

1. Minnc-geolozhki institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800009-6

KHLEBAROVA, M.; OGNIANOV, M.

Patho-biochemistry of atherosclerosis. Suvr. med. (Sofia)
15 no.6:23-36 '64

GAGOV, St.; OGNIANOV, M.

Blood cholesterol and lipoprotein level in hypertension and their modification in decreased blood pressure by means of low-frequency impulse currents. Izv. inst. fiziol. (Sofia) 8:209-215 '64

STRASHTMIROV, D.; GAGOV, S.; OGNIANOV, M.

Effect of the stimulation of the perirenal zone using low-frequency currents on the urinary excretion of steroids in hypertensive patients. Izv. Inst. fiziol. (Sofia) 7:29-35 '64.

STRASIMIROV, D. [Strashimirov, D.]; OGNJANOV, M. [Ognianov, M.]

Stress factors variable in force, and influence of their summation on the amount of steroid hormones in human urine. Doklady BAN 16 no. 4: 425-427 '63.

1. Physiologisches Institut der Bulgarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Vorgelegt von Akademiemitglied D. Orakhovats [Orakhovats, D.].

OCNIA NOV, L.; LESEVA, I.

Method for the quantitative determination of azulene in Matricaria chamomilla oil. In English. p. 33.
(DOKLADY, Vol. 9, no. 3, July/Sept. 1956, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957 Uncl.

OGNIANOV, Karl; RACHEVA, Boriana

Theory and practice of exchange blood transfusion in newborn infants with hemolytic disease. *Sovr. med.* 13 no.3:17-25 '62.

(EXCHANGE TRANSFUSION)
(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS, FETAL)

OGNIANOV, K.; RACHEVA, B., Predvaritelno suobshchenie

Supplementary therapy of hemolytic disease in newborn with
periston N. Khirurgiia, Sofia 9 no.3:258-262 1956.

1. Vtori Gradski Rodilen Dom. Glaven lekar: Iv. Doganov.
(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS, FETAL, therapy,
polyvinylpyrrolidone (Bul))
(POLYVINYLPIRROLIDONE, therapeutic use,
erythroblastosis fetalis (Bul))

OGNIANOV, K.; GANOV, P.V.

Roentgenologic localization and diagnosis of placenta praevia.
Khirurgia, Sofia 7 no.9:528-538 1954.

1. I Gradski rodilen dom Tina Kirkova. Glaven lekar: prof.
G.Boiadzhiev.

(PLACENTA PRAEVIA, diagnosis,
x-ray)

MOLLOV, N.; HAIMOVA, M. [Khaimova, M.]; TSCHERNEVA, P. [Cherneva, P.];
PECIGARGOVA, N. [Pechigargova, N.]; OGNJANOV, I. [Ognianov, I.];
PANOV, P.

Alkaloids of *Aconitum ranunculaefolium*. Doklady BAN 17 no.3:
251-254 '64.

1. Vorgelegt von B.Kurtev, korr. Mitglied d. Akademie.

VLAHOV, R. [Vlakhov, R.]; OGNYANOV, I. [Oenianov, I.]

Oxygen terpene compounds in Bulgarian peppermint /oil.
Doklady BAN 17 no.2:145-147 '64.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry at the Bulgarian
Academy of Sciences. Submitted by Academician
D.Ivanov.

OGNYANOV, I.; DALEV, P.; DUTSCHEVSKA, H.; MOLLOV, N.

A new alkaloid from *Vinca herbacea* W.K. Dokl. Biol. akad.
nauk 17 no.1:153-156 '64

1. Vorgelegt von B.Kurtov korr. Mitglied der Akademie.

OGNIANOV, I., k. kh. n., st. n. sutr.

Third International Congress on Essential Oils. Priroda Bulg
13 no.5:111-113 S-0 '64.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Bulgarian Academy
of Sciences. ~~SECRET~~

OGNYANOV, I. [Ognianov, I.]; MEHALOV, M. [Mikhailov, M.]; BOURGUDJIEV,
Z. [Burgudzhiev, Z.]

Method for quantitative determination of germacrone in *Geranium
macrorrhizum* L. oil. Doklady BAN 16 no.5:517-520 '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences,
Sofia. Submitted by Academician D. Ivanov.

IVANOV, N.; OGNIANOV, I. [Ognianov, I.]

On the composition of neutral extractive substances in Bulgarian tobacco. Doklady BAN 16 no.3:293-296 '63.

1. Submitted by Corresponding Member B. Kurtev [Kurtev, B].

OGNYANOV, I. [Ognianov, I.]

Chromatographic separation of aromatic hydrocarbons on thin-layer
non-fixed aluminium oxide. Doklady BAN 16 no.3:265-267 '63.

1. Submitted by Corresponding Member B. Kourtev [Kurtev, B.].

• • OGNYANOV, I. [Ognianov, I.]

Qualitative reaction for the detection of unsaturated compounds.
Doklady BAN 16 no.2:161-162 '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry at the Bulgarian Academy
of Sciences. Sofia. Submitted by Corresponding Member B.
Kourtev [Kurtev, B.].

OGNIA NOV, I., kand. na khim. nauki

Some tasks of the Institute of Organic Chemistry, Bulgarian
Academy of Sciences. Priroda Bulg 12 no. 5: 106-107 S-0 '63.

OGNIANOV, I.

International Congress on Industrial Chemistry.
Spisanie BAN 8 no. 4: 64-66 '63.

OGNIANOV, I.; DALEV, P.

An apparatus for the concentration of extracts. Khim i industriia 34
no.2:76 '62.

OGNYANOV, I. [Ognianov, I.]; VLAHOV, R. [Vlakhov, R.]

Nonterpene compounds in the terpene fraction of Bulgarian peppermint oil. Doklady BAN 15 no.4:395-397 '62.

1. Submitted by Academician D. Ivanoff [Ivanov, D.]. Chlen Redaktsionnoy kollegii, "Doklady Bolgarskoy akademii nauk."

OGNYANOV, I. [Ognianov, I]

Origin of β -elemenone in the oil of Bulgarian "zdravets" (*Geranium macrorrhizum* L.). Doklady BAN 15 no.4:393-394 '62.

1. Submitted by Academician D. Ivanov. Chlen Redaktsionnoy kollegii, "Doklady Bolgarskoy akademii nauk."

11/081/63/000/001/037/061
11144/B186

AUTHORS: Ognyanov, I., Dalev, P.

TITLE: A laboratory apparatus for concentrating extracts

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 149-150,
abstract 1D65 (Khimiya i industriya (Bulg.), no. 2, 1962,
76 [Bulg.])

TEXT: The apparatus is designed for concentrating organic extracts in vacuo. It comprises an evaporator (designed as ball condenser), a condenser, and two vessels to collect the extract and the solvent. The extract is fed into the top part of the heated evaporator, from where the evaporating solvent is led off into the condenser and collected in the container. The non-evaporating extract flows along the walls of the evaporator into a separate container. [Abstracter's note; Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

OGNYANOV, J.[Ognianov, I.]; VLAHOV, R.[Vlakhov, R.]

Terpene hydrocarbons in the Bulgarian peppermint oil, Doklady BAN 14,
no.5:459-462 '61.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.
Submitted by Academician D. Ivanov.

(Terpenes) (Peppermint oil)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 11, 1959, 38775.

is obtained, bp 129-131°/1.1 mm, mp 64-66° (from alcohol). When a mixture of 10 gms I, 5 ml H₂SO₄, and 20 ml alcohol is heated to 60°, XVI is obtained, yield 7.75 gms, bp 130.5-138.5°/2.5 mm, n_D²⁰ 1.5270, d₄²⁰ 0.9840; XVI forms two 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone derivatives melting at 195-196° and 184-185°. The hydrogenation of 2 gms XVI over Pt (from 50 mg PtO) in glacial CH₃OH gives XVII, yield 1 gm, mp 107.5-108.5° (from alc). The oxidation of 150 mg XVII by CrO₃ in glacial CH₃COOH, followed by chromatography of the product on Al₂O₃ (active towards I-II), gives XVIII, n_D²⁰ 1.4894, d₄²⁰ 0.9548. The dehydration of 300 mg XVII by heating in 5 ml 100% HCOOH

Card : 11/12

CZECHOSLOVAKI./Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 11, 1959, 38775.

mp 183-183.5°. The hydrogenation of XIV (700 mg) in glacial CH_3COOH by the same procedure as that used for I, followed by oxidation of the reaction product by CrO_3 in glacial CH_3COOH and purification by chromatography on Al_2O_3 (active towards I-II) gives IV, bp 120-121°/5 mm, $n_D^{17.5}$ 1.4760, $d_4^{17.5}$ 0.9222. The hydrogenation of XIV (500 mg) over Pt (from PtO_2) in alcohol (of procedure used for I), followed by reduction of the reaction product by LiAlH_4 in ether and chromatography on Al_2O_3 (active towards I-II) gives 30 mg XII, bp 130-132°/20 mm, n_D^{20} 1.4720, d_4^{20} 0.8576. When 2 gms XIV are reduced by LiAlH_4 (0.4 g) in ether solution, XV

Card : 10/12

G-51

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 11, 1959, 38775.

by chromatography of the product obtained on Al_2O_3 (active towards I-II) and elution with petroleum ether, gives XII, yield 320 mg, bp 132-135°/22 mm, n_D^{20} 1.4717, d_4^{20} 0.8538; elution with alcohol gives 130 mg of III. The dehydration of 900 mg III with 1.0 gm $KHSO_4$ at 180-200° (30 min) gives XIII, yield 750 mg, bp 114-115°/7 mm, n_D^{20} 1.4799, d_4^{20} 0.8594; the hydrogenation of the latter product (230 mg) over Pt (from 30 mg PtO_2) in glacial CH_3COOH , gives XII, bp 115-117°/8 mm, n_D^{20} 1.4704, d_4^{20} 0.8562. When 15 gms I are treated with C_2H_5ONa (from 2 gms Na and 50 ml alc, 12 hrs) gives XIV, yield 9.5 gms bp 131-134°/mm, mp 50-52°, 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone

Card : 9/12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 11, 1959, 38775.

The hydrogenation of 312 mg VI in 5 ml glacial CH_3COOH or freshly reduced PtO_2 gives VIII, bp $124^\circ/14$ mm, n_D^{22} 1.4681, d_4^{22} 0.8538. The hydrogenation of 390 mg V under the same conditions as described in the last case, followed by chromatography on Al_2O_3 (active towards I-II) gives IX, bp $129-132^\circ/14$ mm, n_D^{15} 1.4817, d_4^{15} 0.8939. The hydrogenation of 3 gms I over Pt (from PtO_2) in alcohol (7 days) with 4 mols of H_2 , followed by chromatography on Al_2O_3 , gives X, yield 2.6 gms, bp $108^\circ/0.8$ mm, n_D^{20} 1.5038, d_4^{20} 0.9549. The reduction of 0.90 gm X by LiAlH_4 (0.15 gm) gives XI, bp $123-125^\circ/2.5$ mm. The hydrogenation of 500 mg XI in glacial CH_3COOH over Pt (from PtO_2) followed

Card : 8/12

G-50

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and
Their Synthetic Analogs.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-khin., No 11, 1959, 38775.

duction of 2 gms I by aluminum isopropylate
(from 1.0 gm Al) gives (after chromatography) 1.35
gms V, bp 108-110°/0.15 mm. The reduction of 0.6
gm I by LiAlH₄ gives V, bp 128°/0.8 mm, n_D²⁰ 1.5297. When 3 gms V and 7 ml of 100% HCOOH are
heated quickly to boiling, VI is obtained, yield
1.5 gm, bp 124.5-127°/11 mm, n_D²⁰ 1.5250, d₄²⁰
0.9115. When 0.4 gms V is heated to boiling and
chromatographed on Al₂O₃ (active towards I-II)
0.25 gm VI is obtained. When 1 gm V (or VI) and 0.25 gm
S are heated for 30 min at 180°, followed by chroma-
tography on Al₂O₃ (active towards II), 0.25 gm of VII
is obtained, trinitrobenzoate derivative mp 151-152°.

Card : 7/12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 11, 1959, 38775.

latter product yields selinanone (XVIII) [sic].
The dehydration of XVII followed by hydrogenation
of the product obtained gives IX. Ia, mp 56-57°
(from CH₃OH), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 0° (chloroform). The
hydrogenation of I (278 mg) in glacial CH₃COOH over
30 mg of freshly reduced PtO₂ gives II, bp 134-135°,
 n_D^{14} 1.4774, d_4^{14} 0.9162. The reduction of 2 gms
II by LiAlH₄ in ether followed by chromatography
on Al₂O₃ (active towards I-II) [sic] gives III,
yield 1.8 gm, bp 108.5-109.5°/0.05mm. The oxida-
tion of 2 gms II with an excess of CrO₃ in glacial
CH₃COOH for 20 min at about 20° followed by chromato-
graphy on Al₂O₃ (active towards I-II) gives IV, bp
131-136°/7 mm, n_D^{15} 1.4770, d_4^{15} 0.9225. The

Card : 6/12

G-49

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 11, 1959, 38775.

tion of III gives a hydrocarbon (XIII). The ozonation of X yields 1 mol of acetone, while the ozonation of I gives 1.5-1.6 mol of acetone. The oxidation of I by KMnO_4 in acetone gives $(\text{COOH})_2$ and levulinic acid. The action of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa}$ on I in the cold gives crystalline isogermacrone (XIV). The hydrogenation of XIV in glacial CH_3COOH over Pt (from PtO_2) gives IV; when the hydrogenation is carried out in alcohol, tetrahydrogermacrone (XV) is obtained. The acid isomerization of I yields a liquid ketone (XVI) which on hydrogenation over Pt (from PtO_2) in glacial CH_3COOH with subsequent reduction by LiAlH_4 gives selinone (XVII) [sic: nomenclature]; oxidation of the

Card : 5/12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 11, 1959, 38775.

or of VI with S gives guaiazulene (VII). The hydrogenation of VI in glacial CH_3COOH over Pt (from PtO_2) with 4 moles of H_2 gives elemane (VIII); the hydrogenation of V under the same conditions gives selinane (IX). The hydrogenation of I over Pt (from PtO_2) in alcohol gives α, β -unsaturated tetrahydrogermacrone (X). The reduction of X by LiAlH_4 gives tetrahydrogermacrol (XI) which on hydrogenation in glacial CH_3COOH over Pt (from PtO_2) gives the saturated hydrocarbon germacrane (XII) and III. The IR spectrum of XII differs from the spectra of saturated sesquiterpenic hydrocarbons and resembles the spectra of humulane and farnesane (see *RZhKhim*, 1953, 8544). The dehydra-

Card : 4/12

G-48

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

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Pub Jour: Ref Zhur-Khina., No 11, 1959, 38775.

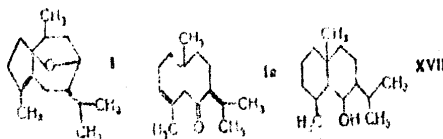
previously assumed, but that of the ketone (Ia). The authors propose the name Germacrone for Ia. The structure of Ia has been proved spectroscopically and by chemical reactions. The hydrogenation of I in glacial CH_3COOH over a Pt (from PtO_2) catalyst gives a liquid product (II) which on reduction with LiAlH_4 gives hexahydrogermacrol (III). The oxidation of II with CrO_3 in glacial CH_3COOH gives hexahydrogermacrone (IV). IV like Ia does not form a semicarbazone and 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone derivative. The reduction of I by aluminum isopropylate or by LiAlH_4 gives germacrol (V) which on dehydration yields a hydrocarbon (VI). The dehydrogenation of V

Card : 3/12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

G

Uls Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 11, 1959, 33775.



Card : 2/12

G-47

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 11, 1959, 38775.

Author : Cgnyanov, I., Ivanov, D., Horout, V., Horak, M., Kliva,
J., and Soma, F.

Inst :
Title : Chemistry of the Terpenes. LXXXVII. Structure of
Germacrone, the Crystalline Component of Bulgarian
Medicinal Volatile Oil.

Orig Pub: Chem Listy, 52, No 6, 1163-1173 (1958) (in Czech)

Abstract: The authors have shown that the principal component
of Bulgarian medicinal essential oil (*Geranium macro-*
rhyicum L.), previously designated *germacrol*, does not
have the oxide structure (I) [see inset below], as

Card : 1/12

OGNIANOV, I., AND OTHERS.

"Terpenes. LXXXVIII. Structure of germacrone, the crystalline constituent of the Bulgarian zdavets oil." (In German)

COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS, . Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 23, no. 11, Nov. 1958

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (MEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclas.

OCNIA NOV, I.

"The structure of the germacrone (germacrol), a crystal substance in the Bulgarian Geranium macrorrhizum L. oil."

IZVESTIJA, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 6, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), The Library of Congress, Volume 8, No. 8, August 1959.

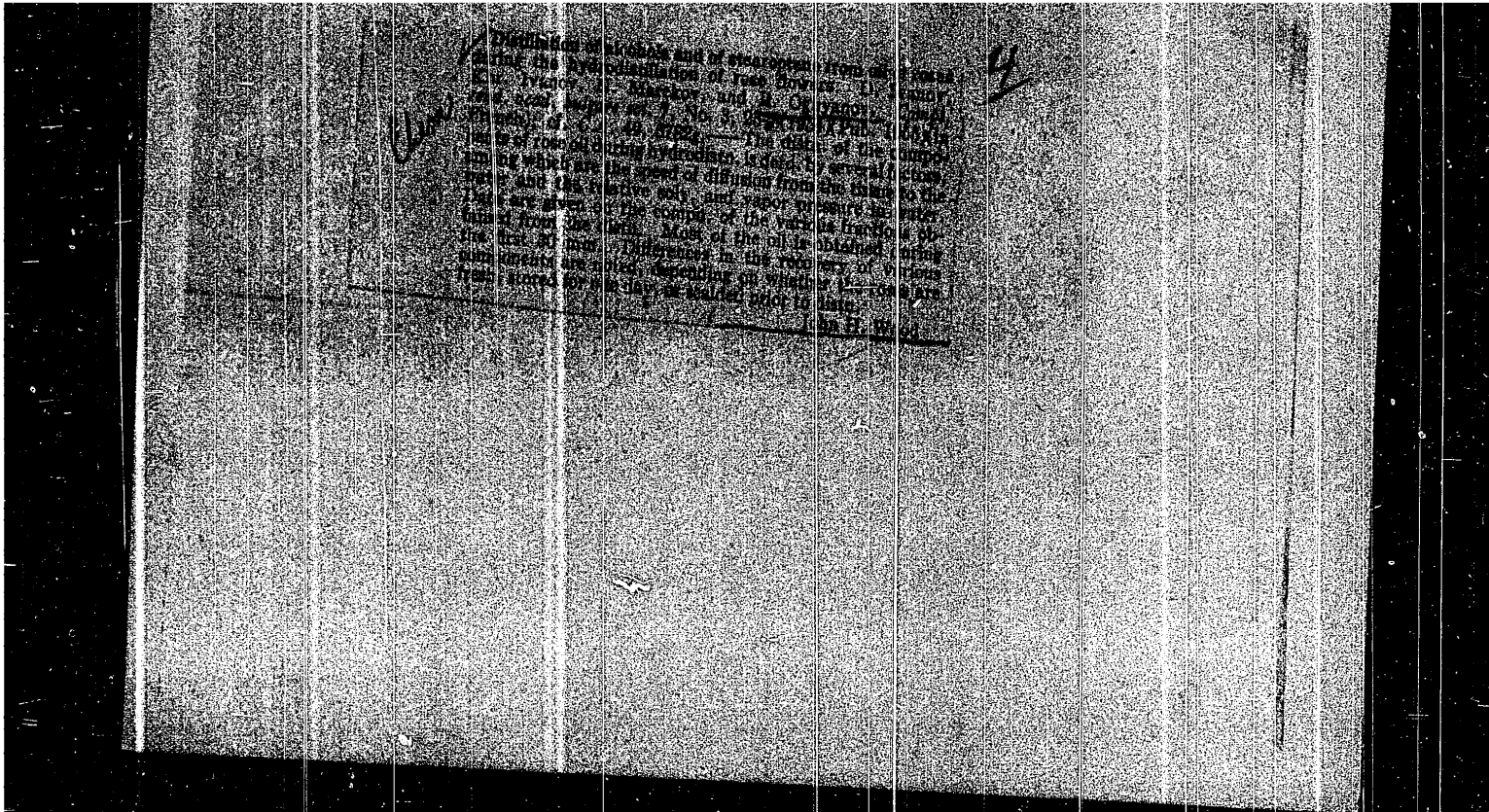
Unclassified

Ognyanov, I.

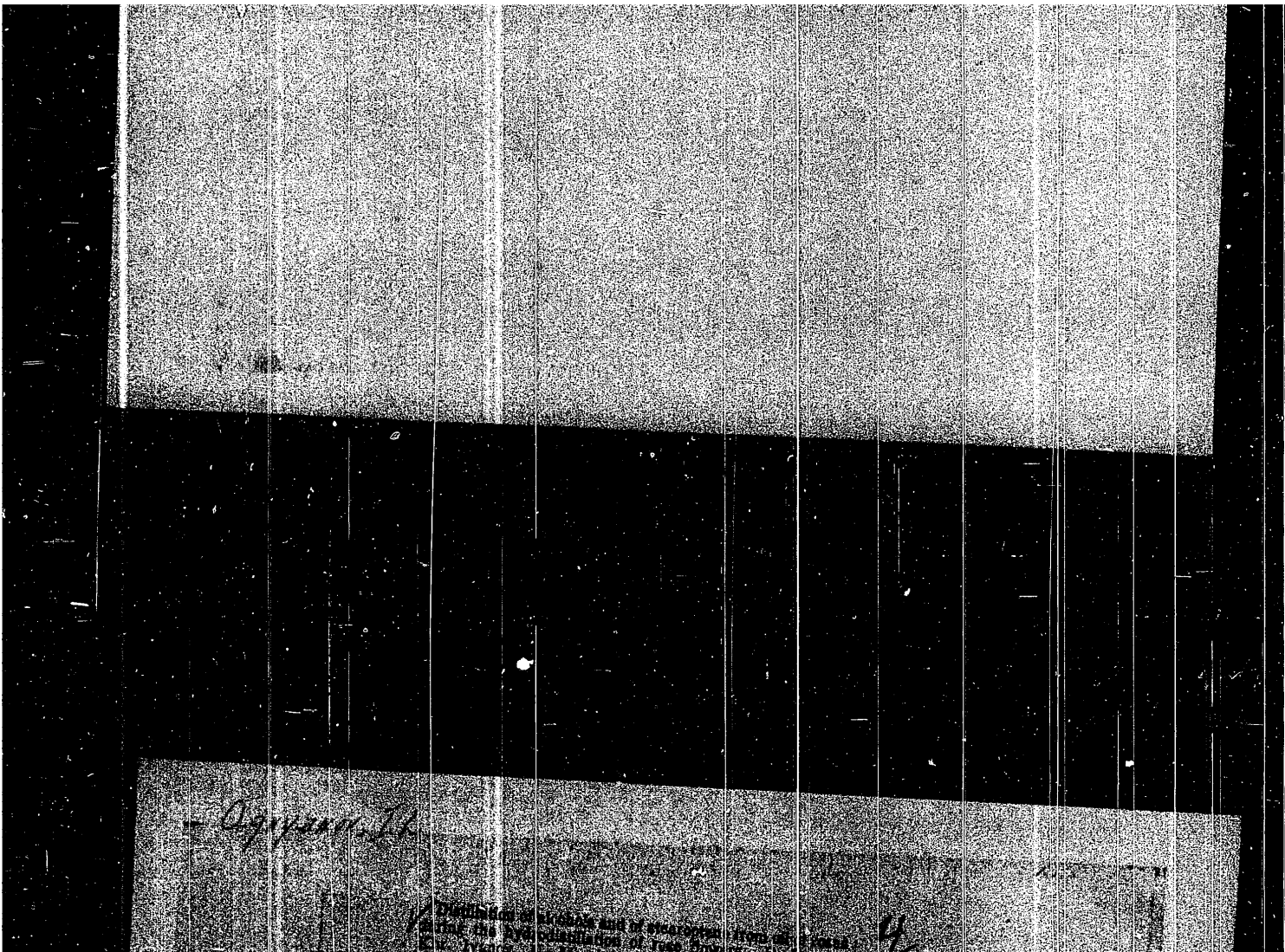
OGNYANOV, I.; ZAGOROVA, A.

Preparation of n-toluenesulfonyl chloride. Zhur.prikl.khim. 29
no.8:1299-1301 Ag '56. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Fiziko-matematicheskogo fakyl'teta
Sofiyskogo universiteta, Bolgariya.
(Toluenesulfonyl chloride)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800009-6



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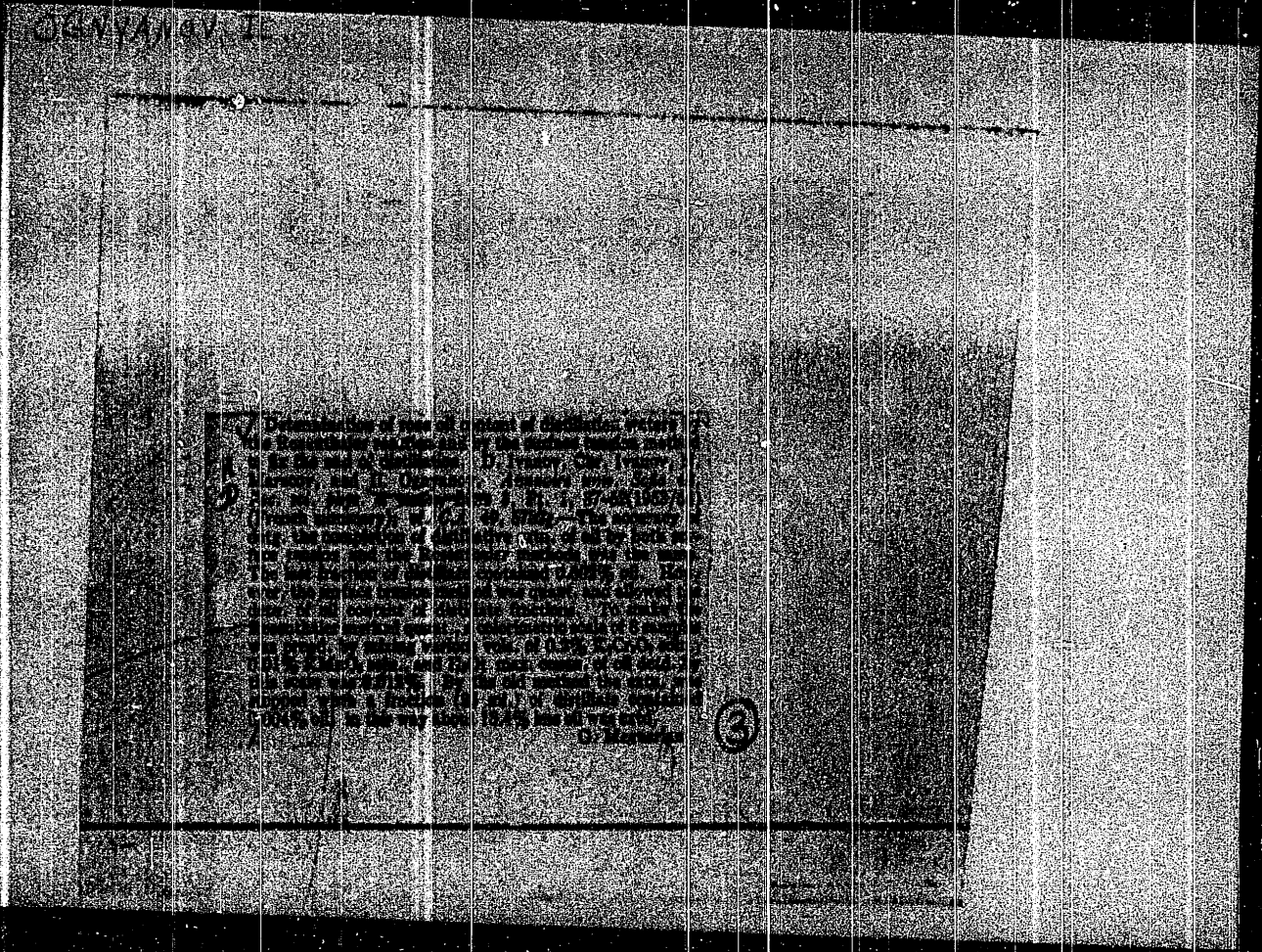
Company, II.

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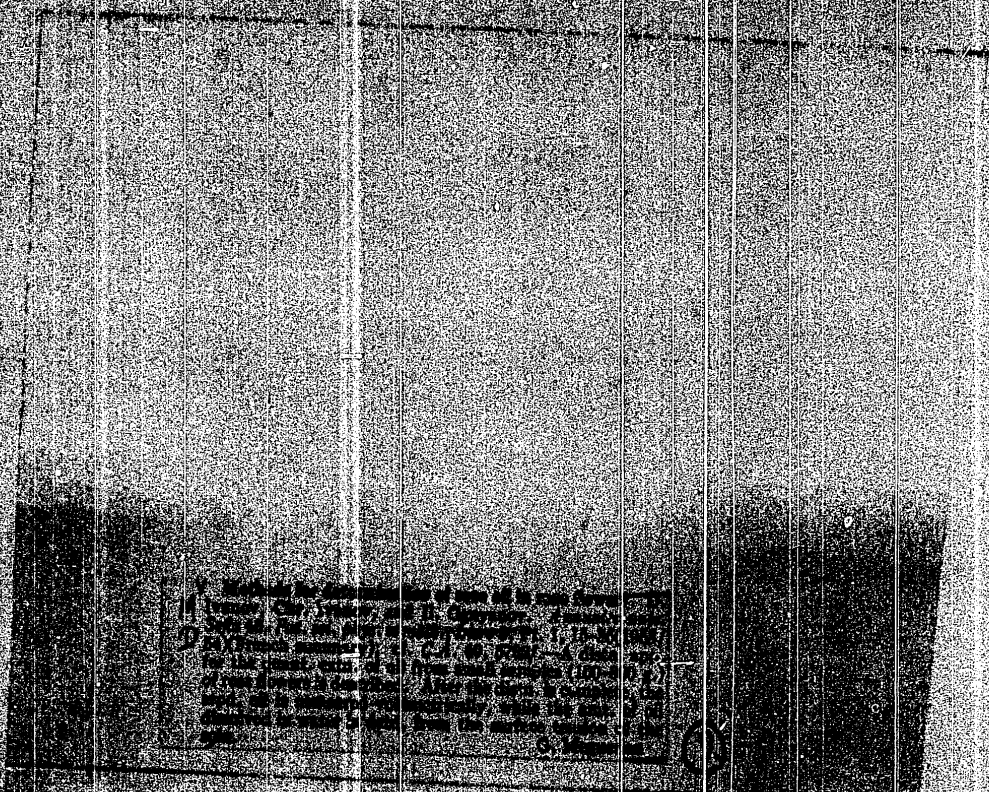
OGANYANOV, H.

BULG

The composition of Bulgarian rose oil obtained by the Soviet method of Ivanov, N. Markov and H. Oganyanov, is given in Table 1. The rose oil obtained by the method of Ivanov, N. Markov and H. Oganyanov is characterized by a high content of geranyl acetate and geranyl acetate is the main component of the oil. The oil obtained by the method of Ivanov, N. Markov and H. Oganyanov is characterized by a high content of geranyl acetate and geranyl acetate is the main component of the oil. The oil obtained by the method of Ivanov, N. Markov and H. Oganyanov is characterized by a high content of geranyl acetate and geranyl acetate is the main component of the oil.



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OGNIANOV, I.

Ognianov, I., Karakolev, G., Marinov, M., "Some Peculiarities of Pectin in the Jelling Process; the Influence of the Degree of Esterification on the Jelling Process." p. 91
(GODISNIK, KHEMIA, Vol. 47, 1952, Sofiya.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 3, Library of Congress, March, 1954, Uncl.

OGNYANOV, IL.

C.A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Food

Gelation of pectin. I. Irreversible change in pectin during gelation. II. Ognyanov, G. Karakolev, and M. Marinov. *Annuaire fac. sci. phys. et math. (Sofia)*, *Chemie* 47, 69-90(1952)(German summary).—Gel (0.5 g.) from apple pectin (I) was dissolved in 20 ml. warm H₂O, the soln. boiled to initial wt., the surface covered with liquid paraffin and left to gel; 24 hrs. later the gel strength and the relative viscosity of its aq. soln. were detd. This process was repeated several times. The results show that strength and viscosity decrease with repetition of gelation. Besides hydrolysis of I, homopolar bonding through lactone and ester formation could be responsible for the thermally irreversible change. II. Effect of degree of esterification upon gelation. *Ibid.* 91-103.—Above 80% esterification (II) the gel strength (III) reaches a max. at 84%, the gelation rate (IV) decreases between 81 and 81% and increases above that, and the optimum acidity increases with II. Below 80% II: III and IV depend upon Ca content; below 86% II pectin cannot be esterified in the absence of Ca.

G. Maguerian

Chem
②

VLAHOV, R. [Vlahov, R.]; OGNYANOV, I. [Ognianov, I.]; TSANKOVA, E.

Composition of Bulgarian essential oil from *Foeniculum dulce* Mill fruit. Doklady BAN 17 no.6:569-572 '64.

I. Institute of Organic Chemistry at the Bulgarian Academy of Science, Sofia - Bulgaria. Submitted by Academician D. Ivanov.

SEMERDZHIEV, Boian, d-r.; GONIANOV, D.; MAKAVIEVA-SIMOVA, Ek.

Isolation of a virus agent of the psittacosis-ornithosis group from pneumonic calves. Izv Vet inst virus 2:5-8 '63

1. Oigovoren redaktor i chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegia, "Izvestia na Veterinarnia institut po virusologia" (for Semerdzhiev).

OGNIANOV, D.; ZHELEV, V. L.; SEMERUZHIEV, Bojan, d-r.; PAVLOV, N.; MAKAVEEVA
SIMOVA, Ek.

Isolation of the virus, and some studies on the ovine abortion
virus in Bulgaria. Izv Vet inst virus 1:37-51'62

OGNIANOV, D.

Isolation of a virus agent of the psittacosis-ornithosis group
pneumonic sheep. Izv Vet inst virus 2:25-30 '63

Some virological studies on the abortion virus in sheep. Pts.
1-2. Ibid.:31-45

SEMERUCHIEV, Boian, d-r.; OGNIANOV, D.; MAKAVEEVA-SIMOVA, Ek.

Culture of the ovine abortion virus in experimental animals.
Izv Vet Inst virus 1:27-35 '62

OGNIANOV, D.

Serological studies on the ovine abortion virus. Izv Vet inst virus 1:53-59 '62

Postvaccinal pareses in hens after the vaccination with B-vaccine, and their relationship with calcium-phosphate metabolism. Ibid. 1:105-109

Studies on an enzooty of the Q-fever in goats. Ibid. 1:159-163.

DELIMARSKIY, Yu.K.; OGNYANIK, S.S.

Polarographic study of slags. Part 1: Solutions of oxides of chromium, molybdenum, and tungsten. Ukr. khim.zhur. 29 no.9: 932-939 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR i Institut elektrosvariki im. Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR.

GAITANDZHIEV, Georgi; KOLEV, Kol'o; OGNIANOV, Dimitur, KHRISTOFOROV,
Liubomir.

Quality of the anthrax vaccine produced in Bulgaria, and
results of its application after the Max Sterne method.
Selskostop nauka 1 no.10:1131-1140 '62.

OGNEVSKIY, L.A.

The study of stereo-regulated rubber, CKB(SKV) properties and their use in automobile tires.

Report submitted for the 4th Scientific research conference on the chemistry and technology of synthetic and natural rubber Yaroslavl, 1962

Properties of combined systems of ...

29457
S/081/61/000/017/164/166
B117/B110

the vulcanizates. If the formaldehyde aniline resin content is increased to 120 parts by weight, the swelling of the SKS-30-vulcanizates in the gasoline is reduced to one third. At the same time the brittle point is increased only by 10°. With increased filling the critical strain up to which the vulcanizate follows Hooke's law, increases. A substitution of the aniline portion by n-toluidine increased the strengths of the vulcanizates, the moduli and the resistances to wear, and also increased the plasticity of the mixture. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 2/2

15 9201

29457
S/081/61/000/017/164/166
B117/B110

AUTHORS: Morozov, A. D., Epshteyn, V. G., Ognevskiy, L. A., Gracheva, G. N.

TITLE: Properties of combined systems of different rubbers with resins obtained in the condensation of aromatic amines and formaldehyde

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1961, 596, abstract 17 316 (Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, v. 5, 1960, 115 - 125)

TEXT: The properties of combined systems of $CKC-30$ (SKS-30), $CKH-18$ (SKN-18) and $CKH-26$ (SKN-26) and formaldehyde aniline resins obtained by rolling lie between those of rubbers and those of plastics: increased modulus and strength, reduced relative and permanent extension, high hardness with good impact strength, high resistance to gasoline and frost. The SKS-30-vulcanizates with formaldehyde aniline resin are sufficiently temperature stable and resistant to thermal ageing. An increase in the HCOH-to-aniline ratio in the resin causes a higher gasoline resistance of

Card 1/2

OGNEVSKIY, A.; KUZ'MIN, V.

At a synthetic rubber plant. Pozh. delo 7 no. 2:7 F '61.

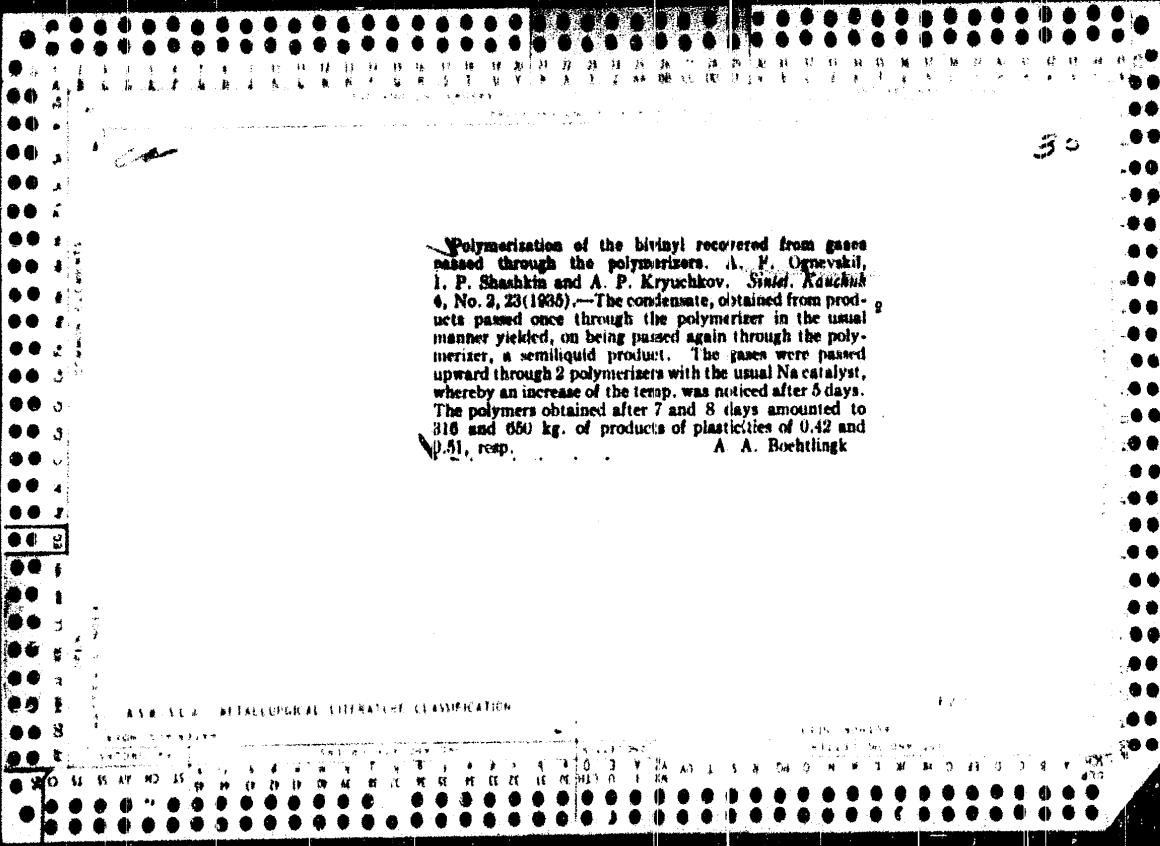
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Yaroslvsokogo zavoda sinteticheskogo kauchuka (for Ognevskiy).
 2. Nachal'nik pozhar'noy okhrany Yaroslvsokogo zavoda sinteticheskogo kauchuka (for Kuz'min).
- (Yaroslavi--Rubber industry--Fires and fire prevention)

30

Polymerization of the divinyl recovered from gases passed through the polymerizers. A. P. Ognevskii, I. P. Shabkin and A. P. Kryuchkov. *Soviet. Kauchuk* 6, No. 2, 23(1935).—The condensate, obtained from products passed once through the polymerizer in the usual manner yielded, on being passed again through the polymerizer, a semiliquid product. The gases were passed upward through 2 polymerizers with the usual Na catalyst, whereby an increase of the temp. was noticed after 5 days. The polymers obtained after 7 and 8 days amounted to 316 and 650 kg. of products of plasticities of 0.42 and 0.51, resp. A. A. Bohtlingk

ASAC V. 2 METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



87918

8/138/60/000/008/004/015
A051/A029

The Modification of the Properties of Synthetic Rubbers, Containing Active Functional Groups, Using Resorcin-Formaldehyde Resin in the Latex Stage

assumed, the increase in physico-mechanical properties caused by resorcin-formaldehyde is due to the formation of additional bonds between the copolymer chains containing active functional groups capable of interaction. The conclusion is drawn that the observed strength of the rubbers under investigation can be used in the production of highly-stable vulcanizates, with elevated elasticity and low heat formation. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 8 references: 5 Soviet, 1 French 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy shinniy zavod (Yaroslavl' Tire Plant)

Card 4/6

87918

S/138/60/000/008/004/015
A051/A029

The Modification of the Properties of Synthetic Rubbers, Containing Active Functional Groups, Using Resorcin-Formaldehyde Resin in the Latex Stage

and methylvinylpyridine rubbers (from 52 - 56 kg/cm). The optimum dosage of the resin would depend on the type of rubber being filled and the chemical nature of its functional groups and molecular chain (Fig. 3). It is assumed that the strengthening effect on rubbers with active functional groups from resorcin-formaldehyde resin is due to both the formation of chain-like structures from resin particles, adsorbed at the surface of the latex globules and by the substantial increase in the interaction between the rubber molecules and the filler particles. It was noted that further improvement of the physico-mechanical properties of the resin-filled rubbers could be accomplished by combining the resorcin-formaldehyde resin with carbon black. The latter also increases the rubber-filler gel. The wear resistance is increased when using two fillers (resin and carbon black). The latter exceed rubber filled only with resin by 12 - 20% according to laboratory findings. The following ratios of the resin and carbon black are assumed by the authors to be the optimum values (in weight parts to 100 weight parts of rubber): for SKS-30A, 15 resin, 15 - 20 carbon black; for SKS - 30 - 1, 10 resin, 10-15 carbon black; for SKMVP, 5 resin, 15-20 carbon black. As to the softener used in all the resin-filled rubbers, the most suitable was found to be pine tar. It is

Card 3/6

87918

S/138/60/000/008/004/015
A051/A029

The Modification of the Properties of Synthetic Rubbers, Containing Active Functional Groups, Using Resorcin-Formaldehyde Resin in the Latex Stage

-15) rubbers. The plasticity according to Carriere was 0.40 - 0.50. The presence of copolymers of active polar substitutes with acidic or basic properties in the molecular chain could affect the condensation process of the thermoreactive resin and thus affect the properties of the rubber-resin mixtures. The process of condensation took 22 - 24 hours at a normal temperature. The effect of the different ratios of the resorcin to the formaldehyde is shown in Figure 1. The optimum molar ratio of the resorcin to the formaldehyde in the strengthening of the methyl-vinylpyridine rubber was found to be 1 : 0.8, and for the butadiene-styrene and carboxyl-containing rubbers, it was found to be within the range of 1 : 1.5 to 1 : 1.8. Apparently the condensation of the SKMVP-15A rubber upon introducing lacquer resins, to the resol stage is activated on the surface of the globules by the pyridine groups having basic properties. In filling the carboxyl-containing and methyl-vinylpyridine rubbers, vulcanizates can be obtained with a tensile strength of 220 - 280 kg/cm² contrary to those of natural and butadiene-styrene rubbers. The tear-resistance of the resin-filled butadiene-styrene rubbers is found to be rather low (25 - 30 kg/cm), contrary to that of the carboxyl-containing

Card 2/6

87918

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S/138/60/000/002/004/015
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Boguslavskiy, D.B.; Epshteyn, V.G.; Ognevskaya, T.Ye.; Lyapina, L.A.; Lyubeznikov, V.K.

TITLE: The Modification of the Properties of Synthetic Rubbers, Containing Active Functional Groups, Using Resorcin-Formaldehyde Resin in the Latex Stage

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 8, pp. 13 - 18

TEXT: The strengthening effect of resorcin-formaldehyde resin in synthetic rubbers was studied using the usual processing methods, such as coagulation, rolling and mixing, etc. It has been previously shown that in filling butadiene-styrene rubbers in the latex stage using resorcin-formaldehyde resin, the rubber mixtures produced are satisfactorily processed and the vulcanizates have sufficiently high physico-mechanical properties (Ref. 4). The properties of the filled rubbers depend to a great extent on the amount of resin, the molar ratio of resorcin and formaldehyde and on several colloidal-chemical factors. The rubbers investigated were regulated carboxyl-containing (KCC-30-1 (SKS-30-1) butadiene-styrene rubbers with 1.2% methacrylic acid, and 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine (KMBP-15 (SKMVP-

Card 1/6

X

OGNEVCHUK, N.A.; SOROKIN, F.G.; KALMANOV, N.Ye.; KIR'YANOV, Yu.A.

Horizontal slicing and filling mined areas with rubble concrete.
Biul. TSIIN tvet. met. no.6:2-5 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Mining engineering)

ZHUKOVSKIY, Yefim Semenovich; IVANOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, kand. ekon. nauk; KUPERMAN, Yakov Mironovich, kand. ekon. nauk; Primal uchastiye BUKSHTEIN, D.I.; VARENIK, Ye.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; OGNEVAYA, N.V., kand. ekon. nauk, st. prepod., retsenzent; USPENSKIY, V.V., kand. ekon. nauk, retsenzent; VERESHCHAGINA, V.Ya., red.

[Organization of procurement in construction] Organizatsiia snabzheniia stroitel'stva. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1965. 283 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy "Ekonomiki i organizatsii stroitel'stva" Moskovskogo inzhenerno-ekonomicheskogo instituta im. S.Ordzhonikidze (for Varenik). 2. Kafedra "Ekonomiki i organizatsii stroitel'stva" Moskovskogo inzhenerno-ekonomicheskogo instituta im. S.Ordzhonikidze (for Ognevaya).

BATUYEV, A.S. (Leningrad); ORIEVA, Ye.F. (Leningrad)

Teaching physiology in institutions for higher education.
Fiziol.zhur. 51 no.11:1384-1385 N '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

OGNEVA, Y.I., inzh.

New technological processes for copper and nickel plating.
Mashinostroenie no.6:58-61 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut
Kiyevskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Copper plating) (Nickel plating)

OGNEVA, T.A.

Errors in determining expenditures of heat to evaporation and the turbulent heat flux according to data of observations at a station network. Trudy GGO no.174:88-100 '65.

Diurnal variation of evaporation from the land surface. Ibid.:
193-203 (MIRA 19:1)

OGNEVA, T.A.

Methodology of wind measurements over inland waters. Trudy
GGO no. 112:203-210 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

OGNEVA, T.A.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.I.; FAN, A.A.

Possibilities for using gradient observations at network stations in determining the components of the heat balance of the active surface. Trudy GGO no. 112:142-159 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AT4004718

true for all bodies of water but the one for humidity holds true only for very deep and large bodies of water. Consequently, only bodies of water at least 5 kilometers in size and 10 kilometers in depth influence the meteorological conditions of a surrounding area. The article mentions a number of previous researches in this field and relies heavily on their conclusions.

Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: GGO, Leningrad

SUBMITTED: 00

DATA ACQ: 27Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4004718

S/2922/63/007/000/0116/0124

AUTHOR: Ogneva, T. A. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Special features of the meteorological conditions of the layer of air above water

SOURCE: Vses. nauchn. meteorologich. soveshch. Trudy*, v. 7, Fizika prizemnogo sloya. Leningrad, 1963, 116-124

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, heat balance, radiation, water body radiation, turbulence, evaporation, humidity, thermal current, heat absorption, wind, wind velocity

ABSTRACT: The latest findings on the radiation and heat balance of water surfaces enable one to explain the fundamental features underlying the formation of meteorological conditions over bodies of water which are not very large, as well as to state the quantitative physical characteristics defining the meteorological conditions of the layer of air above the water. The basic conclusion is that the deviation in temperature and air humidity over water surfaces, in relationship to the features of the surrounding dry land, increases with an increase in depth and size of the bodies of water. Temperature and air humidity also increase somewhat in the direction north to south, as well as showing a seasonal variation. It should be noted that the seasonal variation for temperature holds

Card 1/2

The Wind Profile in the Water-near Layer
Above Lake Ladoga

S/020/61/136/003/014/027
B019/B056

without taking the thermal stratification into account. The latter was carried out with a temperature difference of ΔT between water and air. The small size of the island warranted conditions that were not influenced by land, as a comparison of the temperature measurements carried out on the island Khankhipasi and near it shows. In Table 1 the mean values of the vertical wind velocity profile and of the roughness parameter with and without taking the thermal stratification into account, were given. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 5 Soviet, 1 German, and 1 British. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya Ozerovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory of Lake Science of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: June 18, 1960, by D. V. Nalivkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1960

Card 2/2

S/020/61/136/003/014/027
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Izotova, A. F., Ogneva, T. A., and Smirnova, N. P.
TITLE: The Wind Profile in the Water-near Layer Above Lake Ladoga
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 3,
pp. 587-590

TEXT: From July 7 to August 16, 1959, the vertical wind velocity profile above lake Ladoga, and its dependence upon the stratification temperature was studied, and also the roughness of the wind was determined. The observations were carried out by means of a remote anemometer with electric contact which had been designed at the Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A. I. Voyeykova (Geophysical Main Observatory imeni A. I. Voyeykov). These anemometers were installed on a mast on the south side of the island Khankhipasi in altitudes of 6.15, 3.15, 1.65 and 0.75 m reckoned from the mast fundament. From the tape recordings the values averaged for one hour were used for the analysis. These analyses were carried out in consideration of the direction of the wind with and

Card 1/4 2

AYZENSHTAT, B.A.; ANTROPOVA, U.I.; GRACHEVA, V.P.; OGNEVA, T.A.; SEROVA, N.V.

Thermal balance of the active surface. Trudy GGO no. 107:34-43 1961.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Solar radiation)

VORONTSOV, P.A.; OGNEVA, T.A.; SEROVA, N.V.

Formation of the temperature regime of soil and air. Trudy GGO
no.107:21-33 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Soil temperature) (Atmospheric temperature)

VORONTSOV, P.A.; MESHCHERSKAYA, A.V.; SELEZNIWA, Ye.S.; CHEBINAYA, I.I.;
AYNBUND, M.M.; KIRILLOVA, T.V.; NESINA, L.V.; OGNEVA, T.A.;
SEROVA, N.V.; TIMOFEEV, M.P., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk; ZIDANOVA, L.P.,
red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Meteorological regime of Lake Sevan] Meteorologicheskii rezhim
ozera Sevan. Pod red. M.P.Timofeeva. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.
izd-vo, 1960. 310 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Leningrad. (Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya.
(Sevan Lake region--Meteorology)

OGNEVA, T.A.; MKHITARYAN, A.M.; GALFAYAN, A.A.

Characteristics of turbulent exchange in the boundary layer next
to the surface of Lake Sevan. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk. 12
no. 1:37-44 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vodno-energeticheskiy institut AN Arm. SSR.
(Sevan, Lake) (Evaporation)

At the Final Meeting of the Scientific Council of the SOV/50-59-5-19/22
Main Geophysical Observatory imeni A. I. Voyeykov

of the actinometric net apparatus. D. P. Besspalov spoke about
a net device for soil-temperature measurements in the depth.

Card 3/3