

OTROSHCHENKO, O. S.

USSR.

Syntheses based on anabesine. V. Products of transformation of *N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)anabesine. A. S. Sadrikov, O. S. Otroshchenko, and M. K. Yuzepov. *J. Gen. Chem.* **34**:1031-3 (1963) (Engl. translation). VI. Amidation of anabesine, *N*-methylanabesine, and nicotine. *Ibid.* 1031-3.—See C.A. 48, 7617b. H. L. H.

~~Handwritten~~ Otroshchenko O.S.

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized 'J' or '5'.

~~The alkaloids of Anabasis aphylla. A. S. Sedykh, (U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences) and T. K. Kazimov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR*, 1954, No. 2, 25-7 (in Russian); *Russk. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.*, 1955, No. 797. — *A. aphylla* was collected from all over Turkmenist S.S.R. for analysis. The av. total alkaloids was 4.49%, 3.90% of which was anabasine. In addition lupinine and aphyllidine (but no aphylline) were found. B. S. Levine.~~

Handwritten initials: 'M', 'M', and 'M'.

OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Otroshchenko, O. S.; and Sadykov, A. B.

Title : Synthesis on anabasine basis. Part 7.- Sulfurization of anabasine with pyridine-sulfotrioxide.

Periodical : Zhur. Ob. Khim. 24, Ed. 5, 917 - 919, May 1954

Abstract : Pyridine-sulfotrioxide is used for the derivation of sulfo acids with the sulfo-group oriented at the carbon atom and so called sulfamic acids (with the sulfo-group in the nitrogen). A study of the sulfurizing effect of pyridine-sulfotrioxide under various conditions showed that with the aid of this substance it is possible to obtain sulfamic acid from the anabasine. N-methyl- and N-acetyl-anabasine as well as homologous derivatives of piperidine do not react with pyridine-sulfotrioxide in conditions leading to the derivation of 2-piperidine sulfonic acids. Eleven references.

Institution : Central Asiatic State University

Submitted : December 21, 1953

DTK 057 011/2/7A

✓ Syntheses based on anabasine. VIII. Sulfonation of anabasine with sulfuric acid. D. S. Chrobobenko and A. S. Soltykova. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 1171 (1951) (Engl. translation). See C.A. 49, 10983c. IX. Sulfonation of N-acetyl- and N-methylanabasine with sulfuric acid. 1947. See C.A. 49, 10983f. H. M. R.

OTROSHCHENKO, O. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 39/42

Authors : Otroshchenko, O. S., and Sadykov, A. S.

Title : Synthesis on anabasine basis. Part 8.- Sulfonation of anabasine with H_2SO_4

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/9, 1685-1689, Sep 1954

Abstract : The reaction of sulfonation of anabasine with sulfuric acid was investigated at 280 - 300°. Dehydrogenation of the piperidine nucleus in the anabasine and formation of 5-sulfo-acid of alpha beta-dipyridyl was established. The synthesis of hitherto unknown sodium, potassium and barium salts of 5-sulfo-acid of alpha-beta-dipyridyl is described. The chemical properties of these products were analyzed. Seven references: 5-USSR and 2-German (1879-1954).

Institution : Central Asiatic State University

Submitted : May 3, 1954

Otroshchenko, O. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis methods

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 35/37

Authors : Otroshchenko, O. S. and Sadykov, A. S.

Title : Synthesis on anabasine basis. Part 9.- Sulfonation of N-acetyl- and N-methylanabasine with sulfuric acid

Periodical : Zhur. ob. Khim. 24/10, 1884-1887, Oct 1954

Abstract : The sulfonation reaction of N-acetyl- and N-methylanabasine, under conditions analogous to the sulfonation of pyridine and anabasine, was investigated. The product obtained from the sulfonation of N-acetylanabasine and its characteristics are described. The change occurring in N-methylanabasine, during its reaction with sulfuric acid, was analyzed. It was established that the acetyl group in N-acetylanabasine hydrolyzes under the effect of sulfuric acid at 220-235°. Five references: 3-USSR and 2-German (1882-1954).

Institution : Central Asiatic State University

Submitted : March 5, 1954

C 1238530001-8

AID P - 2787

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 15/19

Authors : Sadykov, A. S., O. S. Otroschenko, and A. E. Eshtbayev

Title : Separation of alkaloids of Anabasis Aphylla with ammonium chloride

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim. 28, 4, 440-444, 1955

Abstract : The reactions were carried out in various solvents: chloroform, acetone, isopropyl alcohol, and dioxane. In experiments on the separation of anabasine and lupinine, a 95% yield of anabasine hydrochloride was obtained. With a 10% excess of ammonium chloride, an almost quantitative yield of technical grade anabasine hydrochloride and 86% of lupinine were obtained. Two tables, 4 references (3 Russian: 1923-1953).

Institution : None

Submitted : D 21, 1953

Otroshenko O.S.

4

Solubility of some salts of alkaloids of Anabasis aphylla.
A. S. Sulykov, O. S. Otroshenko, and V. M. Malikov. (1)
Z. Khim. Chern. U.S.S.R. 20, 691-3 (1955) (Engl. transl.)
(Ital.)—See C.A. 49, 12773d. U.S.S.R.

(1)

~~43~~
MIT

Subject : USSR/Chemistry AID F 152/18
Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 15/18
Authors : Sadykov, A. S., O. S. Otroshechenko, and V. M. Malikov
Title : Solubility of some salts of the alkaloids Anabasis
Aphylla
Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, 5, 552-554, 1955
Abstract : The solubility of chlorides and iodides of anabasine,
lupinine, aphylline, and aphyllidine in organic solvents
has been studied. One table, 6 references, all
Russian (1931-1955).
Institution : Chair of Plant Chemistry of the Central Asia State
University.
Submitted : D 21, 1953

Otroshchenko O.S.

4

MD

Separation of alkaloids of *Sophora lupinoides*. A. S. Sadykov, O. S. Otroshchenko, and A. R. Fakhraev. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* 28, 1139-1143 (1983); cf. OBERG, *ibid.*, C.A. 27, 3478. -- Refluxing for up to 9 hrs. equimol. amts. of NH_4Cl (decomp. into NH_3 and HCl) and sparteine yields 90% HCl salt (solvent: Me_2CO , iso- $PrOH$, dioxane, or CH_2Cl_2 ; less suitable $CHCl_3$); sophocarpine gives up to 25-6% HCl salt (best in Me_2CO or iso- $PrOH$), while sophocarpidine fails to react. These facts can be used to sep. mixed alkaloids from the plant. In aq. soln., the use of NH_4Cl in an amt. calcd. to yield sparteine- HCl gave good results in such sepn. since sophocarpine did not react. In Me_2CO (less satisfactorily in H_2O) sparteine gave 98% yield of HCl salt with NH_4I , while neither sophocarpine nor sophocarpidine reacted at all. Sparteine mono- HCl salt m. 232-3°. Thus, a mixt. of the 3 alkaloids treated with aq. NH_4I (6 ml. H_2O , 1.25 g. NH_4I for 4 g. mixed alkaloids) gave after 20 min. at room temp. 96.5% recovery of sparteine as HCl salt. The free alkaloid, n_D^{20} 1.5320, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 16.32°. G. M. Kostanoff.

2

MD
5/15/57

Otrashchenko, O.S.

✓ Alkaloids of the C. series. I. Sophocarpine. A. S.
 Otrashchenko, and Yu. V. Kudachin
 (Central Asia State Univ., Tashkent). *Zhur. Obshch.
 Khim.* 26, 2000-6 (1950); cf. Frankumina and Kuzovkov,
C.A. 48, 11429b; Winterfeld, *et al.*, *C.A.* 44, 2537h.
 Crude bases from *Sophora* were fractionated yielding
 pachycarpine, b. 160-70°, sophocarpine (I), b. 170-210°,
 and a residue of crude sophoramine. I and PbMgBr gave
 phenylsophocarpine (II), $C_{17}H_{21}NO$, m. 69°; meso-III
 salt, m. 150-1°; *micro-HCl salt*, m. 175-6°; *pirate*, m.
 97-8°. II and AcCl gave the *O*-acetyl deriv.-HCl, m. 256-
 6°. I and EtMgI gave allylsophocarpine, m. 98-9°; III
 salt, m. 200-10°; *HCl salt*, very hygroscopic solid; *picrate*,
 m. 224-5°. The III salts, listed above, were isolated by
 treatment of the solns. of the bases with NH_4I . G. M. K.

PM

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Sadykov, A. I., Stroschenko, . . .

TITLE:

Syntheses Derived From Anabesine (Sintezy na osnovе anabesina).
XIII. Hydrogenation of Anabesine (XIII. Vodoraznyye sintezy).

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2477-2478.

ABSTRACT:

In addition to the papers of some research workers on the hydrogenation of anabesine (Refs 1-3) the authors dealt with α, β' -dipiperidyl (as initial substance for various syntheses and tried in the present investigation to find the conditions for a synthesis of α, β' -dipiperidyl from l-anabesine with maximum yields, in order to investigate more thoroughly the hydrogenation of anabesine. A nickel catalyst was used for the hydrogenation of l-anabesine, which was produced in a laboratory for organic catalysis of the Institute of Chemistry, AS Uzbekskaya SSR and treated according to the method of Reney. This hydrogenation is carried out in the autoclave, at 105-110 atmospheres excess pressure at 100-120° in aqueous medium and also without solvents. On hydrogenation of l-anabesine without solvent the inactive dl- α, β' -dipiperidyl is formed as crystals in a 75% yield. Its melting point after recrystallization was 51-59°. If the hydrogenation of l-anabesine is carried

Card 1/2

Syntheses Derived From Anabasine. XIII. Hydrogenation of Anabasine

out in aqueous solution or without solvent but with addition of a small quantity of 10 % sodium hydroxide solution, the levorotatory active 1- α,β' -dipiperidyl results. Attempts to hydrogenate the hydrochloride of anabasine in neutral and hydrochloric acid medium gave no positive results. There are 3 references.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet ([Soviet] Central Asia State University)

SUBMITTED: May 8, 1958

Card 2/2

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Otroshchenko, O. G., Sadygov, M. M.,
Mkharov, Kh. V.

TITLE:

Method of Separating the Alkaloids of Anabasis
of Sulfuric Acid (ersoniolotay, meton ruder, anabasi
Anabasis sphylla)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1950, vo. 20, No. 1, p. 100-101

ABSTRACT:

In addition to the known methods of separating the alkaloids
(Ref 1) the authors revised in the present paper a method
on the different behavior of alkaloids of this plant with
respect to sulfuric acid. As previously it was known that
reaction of anabesine with strong sulfuric acid at 100°C
about 300°C. below 200°C sulfur compounds resulted, which
be decomposed by means of caustic lye. In order to make
possible the separation of the alkaloids mixture with
the behavior of other alkaloids of anabesine alkaloids with respect to
sulfuric acid had to be investigated first. The alkaloids anabesine
which is predominant among the alkaloids of anabesine plant
with concentrated sulfuric acid already at room temperature
at 100°C, under different conditions of reagents, temperature

Card 1/3

Method of Separating the Alkaloids of Anabasis
Aphylla by Means of Sulfuric Acid

lupanine sulfate (I)

FIG. 1



in a 60% yield. Temperature conditions and reaction time influence the yield of the ester (Table 1). The best results on further saponification of this ester were obtained with 15% hydrochloric acid within 80-100 hours (Table 2). Due to the different behavior of anabasine and lupanine with respect to sulfuric acid it was possible to decompose the low-boiling alkaloid mixture into the individual bases (Table 3). The reaction of the sulfuric acid with other alkaloids of Anabasis (aphylline aphyllidine and others) at room temperature and 100° yielded, as in the case of anabasine, very stable sulfo compounds. This permitted the introduction of a method of separating anabasine and lupanine directly into the technical anabasine sulfate (Table 4), in which conventional reaction carbonate is most suitable. Anabasine is separated from the

Card 2/3

Method of Separating the Alkaloids of Anabasis
Aphylla by Means of Sulfuric Acid

1958-05-08

alkaloid mixture nearly quantitatively, lupinine in 100% of
50-60%. There are 4 tables and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet ([Soviet] Central
Asia State University)

SUBMITTED: May 8, 1958

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6033303

SOURCE CODE: UR/0409/66/000/004/0575/0578

AUTHOR: Loont'yev, V. B.; Mangutova, Yu. S.; Otroshchenko, O. S.; Sadykov, A. S.

ORG: Tashkent State University (Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Chemistry of bipyridyls. Use of infrared spectra for determining the structure of substituted bipyridyls

SOURCE: Khimiya gotrotsiklicheskikh soedineniy, no. 4, 1966, 575-578

TOPIC TAGS: IR spectrum, bipyridyl, *substituted bipyridyls*

ABSTRACT: IR spectra of a series of bipyridyl derivatives (α, α' -, α, β' - and γ, γ' -isomers) were studied in order to find a rapid and reliable method of identifying the structure of substituted bipyridyl molecules. To this end, use was made of a method of determining the structure of benzene derivatives, in the case of which it is known that the frequencies of cophasal extraplanar deformation vibrations of the C-H bonds in the aromatic ring depend on the number and relative position of the substituents and only very little on their nature. An examination of the bands in the $950-650 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ range leads to the conclusion that the extraplanar vibrations of the C-H bonds of the aromatic rings of bipyridyls retain their characteristics, so that the data obtained permit one to correlate the frequencies of the extraplanar vibrations of bipyridyls and their derivatives with the spectra of the corresponding pyridine and benzene

Card 1/2

UDC: 547.823+543.422

ACC NR: AP6033303

derivatives. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 08Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

ORAZKULIYEV, I.; OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.; SADYKOV, A.S.

Alkaloids of the *Hammada leptoclada* plant, family Chenopodiaceae.
Nauch.trudy TashGU no.263.Khim.nauki no.13:8-15 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

YUNUSOV, T.Y.; SADYKOV, A.S.; OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.

Alkaloids from *Anabasis rupestris* (family Chenopodiaceae). *Nauch. trudy*
TashGU no.263. *Khim. nauki* no.13:16-19 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.; SADYKOV, A.S.; KIRYUKHIN, V.K.

Bromination of anabasine. Nauch.trudy TashGU no.263. Khim.nauki
no.13:24-26 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

OTRCSHCENKO, O.S.; KURBATOV, Yu.V.; SADYKOV, A.S.

Sulfonation of 2,2'-dipyridyl. Nauch.trudy TashGU no.203.Khim.nauki
no.13:27-32 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

OTRCSHCENKO, O.S.; KURBATOV, Yu.V.; SADYKOV, A.S.; PIRNAZAROVA, F.

Sulfonation of 3,3'-dipyridyl. Nauch.trudy TashGU no.263.Khim.nauki
no.13:33-35 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

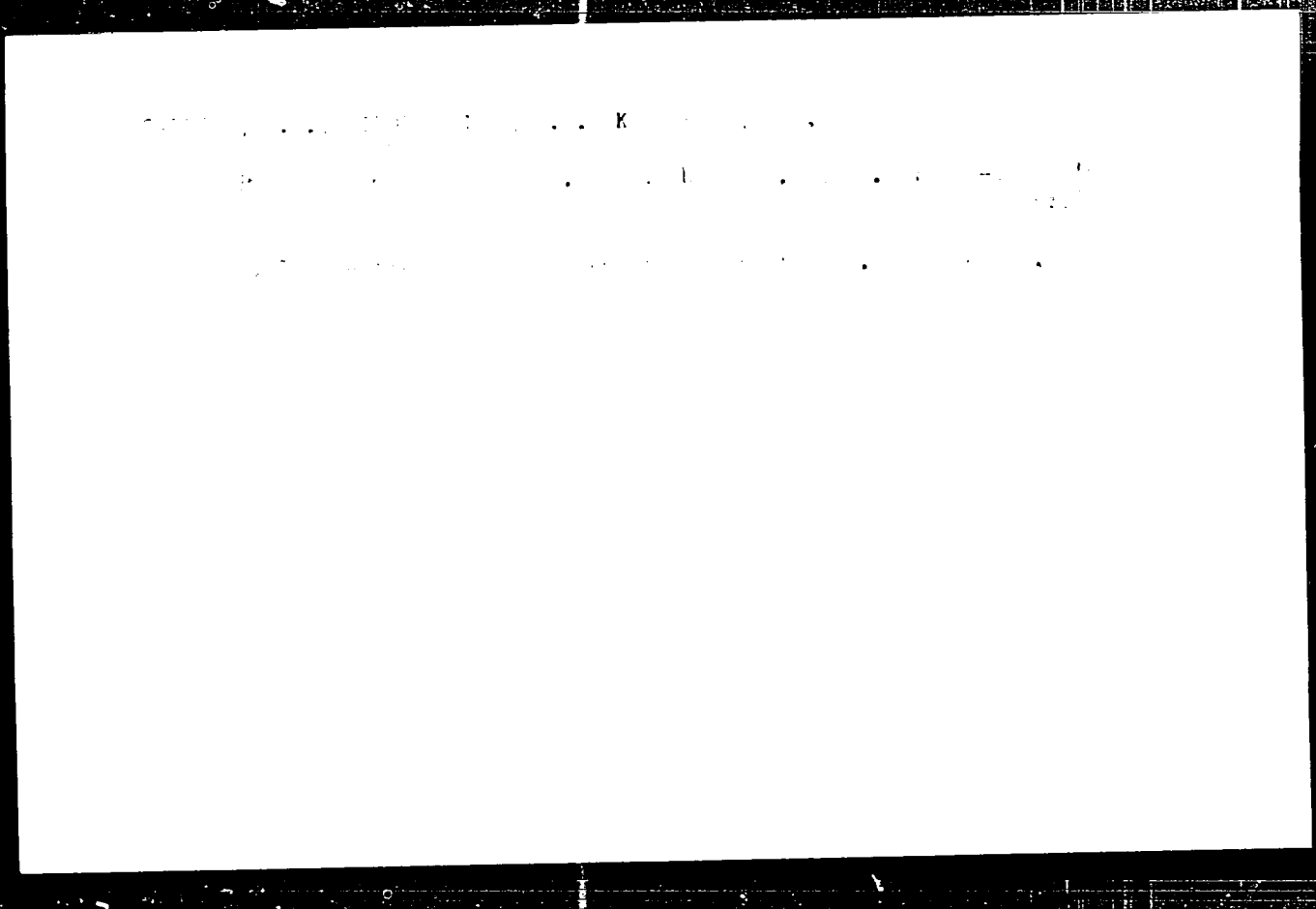
KURBATOV, Yu.V.; OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.; SADYKOV, A.S.

Thermal conversion of 2,2'- and 3,3'-dipyridyldisulfotrioxides to
sulfonic acid. Nauch.trudy TashGU no.263.Khim.nauki no.13:36-39
'64. (MIRA 18:8)

ORAZI LIYEV, L.K.; OPEJIBAYEV, O.S.; SADIYEV, A.S.

Absorption method of extraction of alkaloids from *Hammada leptoclada* of the Menopitaceae family. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.6: 1394-1395 (1964). (MIRA 18:3)

1. Tashkentский gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut khimii AN Turkmenokoy SSR.



ZIYAYEV, A.A.; OTROSHCHENKO, G.S.; SADYKOV, A.S.

Some new derivatives of γ -dipyridyl based on γ , γ' -dipyridyl-3,6,3',6'-
tetrasulfonic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:351-354 Ja 64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Tashkentkiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.

SADYKOV, A.S.; OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.; LEONT'YEV, V.B.; TUYCHIYEV, E.

Polarographic method for the quantitative determination of anabasine.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no,6:1296-1300 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Anabasine) (Polarography)

ORAZKULIYEV, I.K.; OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.; SADYKOV, A.S.

Extraction of leptocladine from the plant *Hammada leptoclada*.
Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk. no. 3:122-123
'62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR i Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy
universitet imeni V.I. Lenina.
(Alkaloids) (Goosefoot)

OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.; SADYKOV, A.S.; ITEBAYEV, M.U.; ISAMETOVA, A.I.

Syntheses based on anabasine. Part 16: Reactions of
N-oxides of N-methylanabasine with methyl magnesium iodide.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:1038-1040 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni
V.I. Lenina.

(Anabasine)
(Magnesium compounds)

GRAZKULIYEV, I.K.; OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.; SADYKOV, A.S.

Extraction of alkaloids with the aid of ammonium iodide.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3827-3828 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni
V.I. Lenina.

(Alkaloids)

(Ammonium iodide)

OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.; SADYKOV, A.S.; SALIT, N.I.

Quantitative determination of some organic bases by means of
dioxanesulfotrioxide. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no. 12:2762-2770
D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kafedra khimii rasteniy Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
imeni V.I. Lenina.

(Amines)

OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.; SADYKOV, A.S.; SMIRNOVA, L.S.

Quantitative determination of alkaloids by means of dioxane sulfotrioxide.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no. 12:2797-2800 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kafedra khimii rasteniy Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
imeni V.I. Lenina.

(Alakaloids)

5

"Distant" ...

... ..
... ..

GONCHAROV, V. F., inzh.; OTROSHCHENKO, T. A., inzh.

Technical and economic indices of making 75-percent ferro-
silicon with use of coke briquets. Met. i gornorud. prom.
no.1:35-37 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

(Ferrosilicon-Metallurgy)
(Briquets(Fuel))

KAGAN, I.S, kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk; OTROSHCHENKO, T.A., inzh.

Technical progress in blast furnace practice and quality of
the coke. Met.i gornorud.prom. no.5:8-11 3-0 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Blast furnaces) (Coke)

KAGAN, I.S.; OTRUSHCHENKO, T.A.; LAPA, A.M.

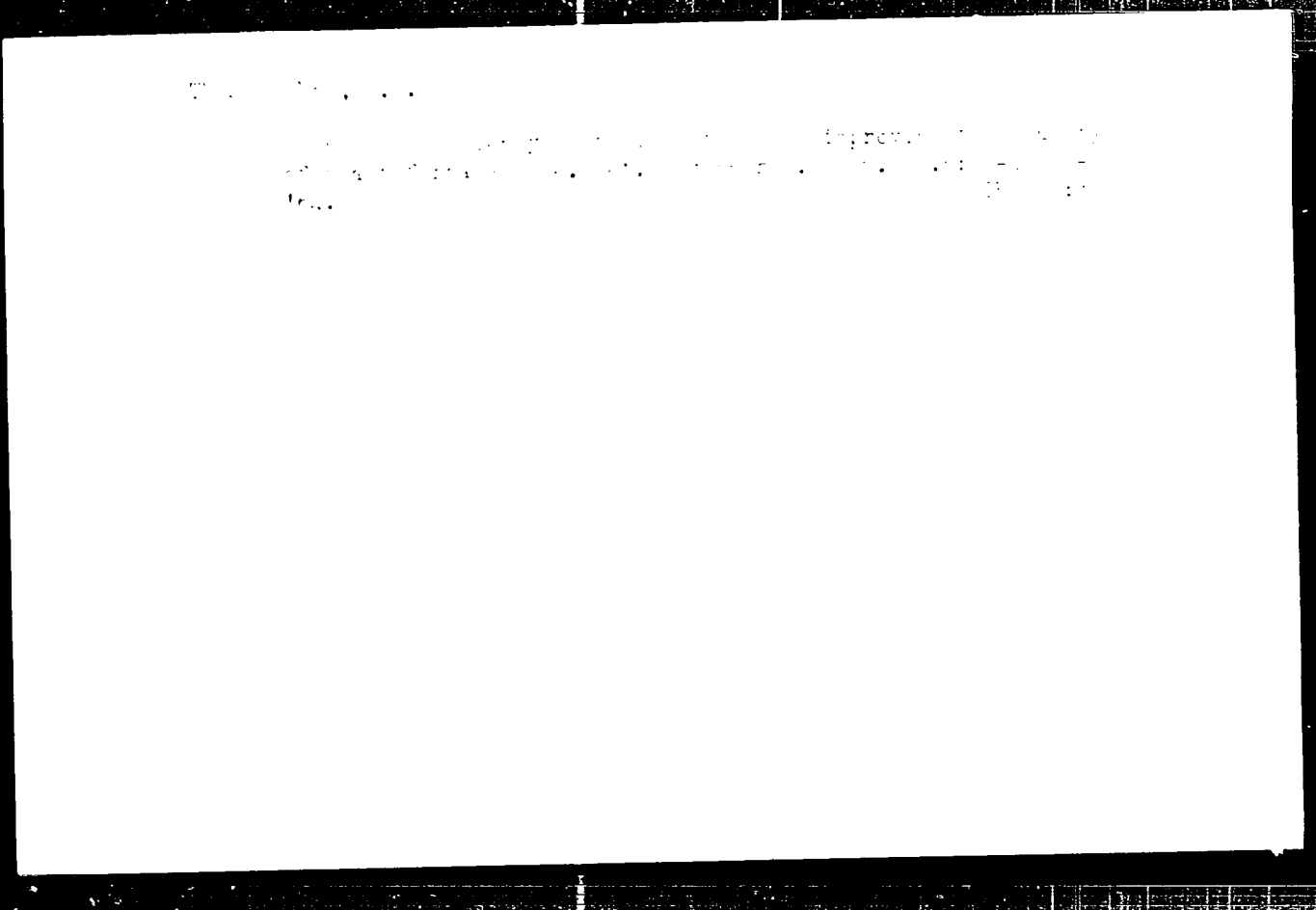
Technical and economic indices of blast furnace operations
with large-size coke. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met.
5 no.10:189-195 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(~~Blast furnaces~~—~~Equipment and supplies~~)

KAGAN, I.S.; (TPOCHENKO, I.A.)

Metallurgical value of coke obtained at various coking time conditions.
Koks i khim. no. 3:71-74. '64. (MIRA 1964)

1. Inerpetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.



OTROCHENKO, V.A.; SAPHAROV, M.M.

Local irradiation of the cytoplasm of the cells by ultraviolet light of 254 nm
at various phases of mitosis. Zh. AN SSSR 154 n. 6:1641-1644, 1964.
(MIRA 11).

1. Predstavleno kakazh k m N.N. Ievan v ym.

SAKHAROV, V.I.; TROSHCHENKO, V.A.; YEREMKOVA, I.N.

Comparison of the effectiveness of nitrocellulose separation following separate irradiation of nuclear and cytoplasmic structures. Radiobiology 5 no.1:93-96 1955.

RUSSIAN

1. Institut Khimicheskoy Fiziki SSSR i Institut Atomnoy Energii Serbi Karlovac, Moscow.

SECRET

... ..
... ..
... ..

ACCESSION NR: AP4019984

8/0020/64/154/006/1441/1443

AUTHOR: Otroshchenko, V. A.; Sakharov, V. N.

TITLE: Local irradiation of cell cytoplasm at various mitotic phases by ultraviolet microrays.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 6, 1964, 1441-1443

TOPIC TAGS: cytoplasm irradiation, cell mitosis, ultraviolet light, ultraviolet microlight, mitotic stage, radiation cell injury, prophase, radiation vacuole, radiation sensitivity, magnesium flash

ABSTRACT: Based on earlier U.S. studies, small terminal cell particles of the staminate fiber of Tradescantia paludosa were irradiated, excluding the nucleus. Experimental conditions, such as the medium, observation chamber, irradiation source (magnesium flash), and equipment are described. Prior normal rates had been established for the various phases. The almost monochromatic 280-285 millimicrons light was actively absorbed by proteins and to a certain extent by nucleic acids. Reliability was satisfactory for microlight of various diameters

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4019984

to 1.5 microns. A rather broad light, about 40^2 , gave best results. About 3-5% of the cell volume was irradiated for 10-540 seconds. Irradiation regularly caused the local appearance of an unusual, large, strongly "boiling" vacuole, more pronounced with increasing doses, while the cytoplasm remained relatively quiet. This vacuole dissolved, with the rate of dissolution directly depending upon the u.v. dose. While irradiation did not inhibit the late mitotic phases, a 20 seconds u.v. dose at the border of the early and middle prophase inhibited cell division, with nucleus reconstruction lasting several hours. Influence in the early prophase depended upon the dose. Forms of abnormal cell division are reported. This stage was most sensitive to factors depressing mitosis with the middle of the last prophase stage its critical point, i.e. a threshold past which inhibition was either complete or non-existent. The data agree with that found for full X-ray irradiation of other cells. "The authors wish to thank N. L. Delona for suggesting the object, the method of observation and for the attention given to this work. The technical part of the work was done by the technician V. A. Rogachkov." Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4019984

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii im. I. V. Kurchatov, (Institute of Atomic Energy); Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Mar63

DATE ACQ: 23Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AN, DC

NO REF SOV: 001

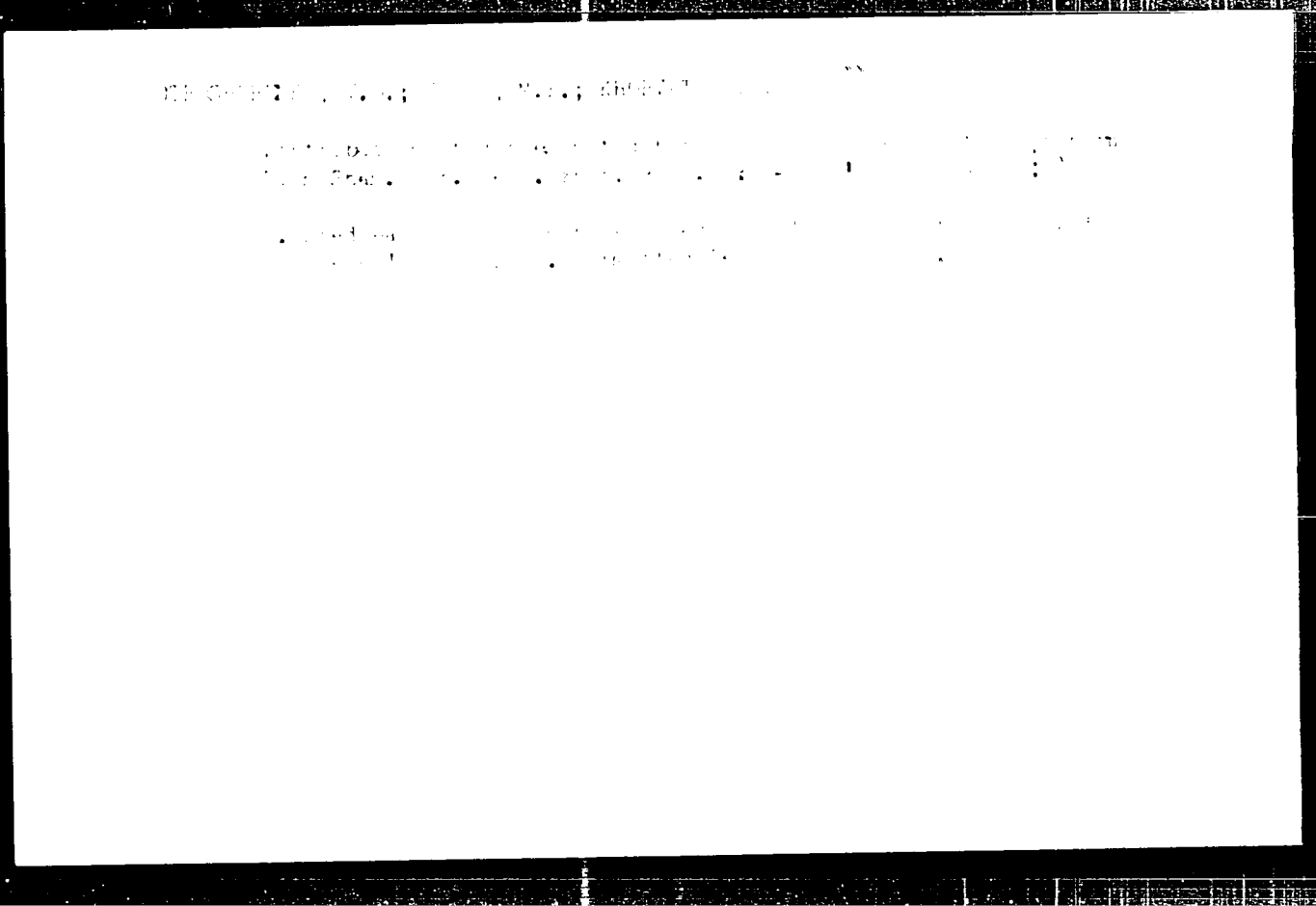
OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

OTROSHCHENKO, V.A.; SVIRIDOV, V.A.; TOLSTOV, K.D.; SHAL'NIKOV, A.I.

Solid hydrogen targets on the surface of photo emulsions. Prib. i
tekh. eksp. no. 6:110-111 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Kafedra fiziki nizkikh temperatur Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta i Ob'yedinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Photography, Particle track)



OTROSHCHENKO, V.D.; ENIN, M.E.

Interrelationship of the mineralization of uranium, iron, and lead
in skarns in the separate regions of Central Asia. *Ukr. Geol. Zhurn.*
no.249. Geol. nauki no.11:122-126. 1966. (MIRA 13:5)

1. 230-66 ENT(m), ENP(j), J3/RM
 ACC NR: AP6015389 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0409/65/000'003/0370/0373

AUTHOR: Kiryukhin, V. K.; Gtoshchenko, V. S.; Sadykov, A. S.

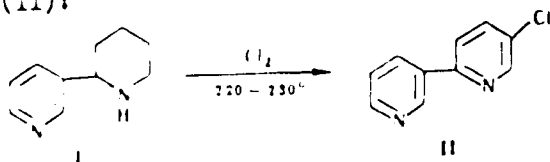
ORG: Tashkent State University im. V. I. Lenin (Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Syntheses based on anabasine. Part 20: Chlorination of anabasine

SOURCE: Khimiya geterotsiklicheskih soyedineniy, no. 3, 1965, 370-373

TOPIC TAGS: organic nitrogen compound, organic phosphorus compound, alkaloid, chlorination, anabasine

ABSTRACT: Anabasine was chlorinated at 220-230°C, and a study of the IR and UV spectra of the product led to the assumption that the chlorination product is 5-chloro-2,3'-bipyridyl (II):



The structure of the product was confirmed by a series of reactions in which phenol

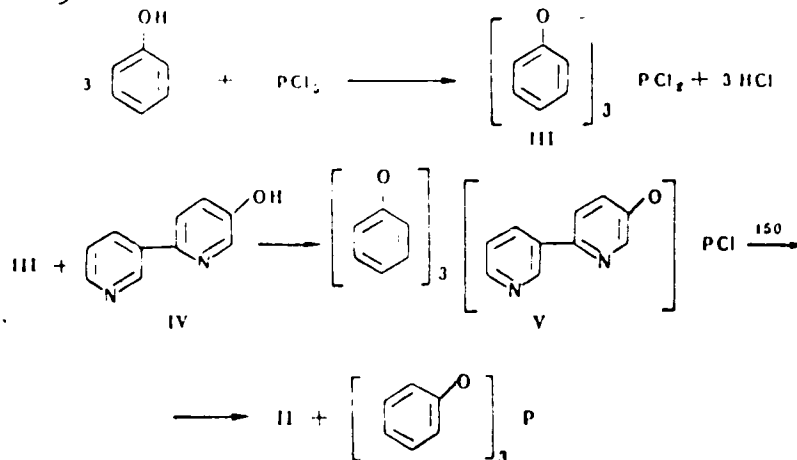
UDC: 547.828+543.422+542.95

Card 1/2

L 37230-66

ACC NR: AF6015389

was reacted with PCl_5 , the compound formed was heated with 5-hydroxy-2,3'-bipyridyl,



and heating of V to 150° produced bipyridyl II, as indicated by UV and IR spectra. The chlorination of piperidine was carried out under similar conditions, and 3-chloropyridine was obtained. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 24Mar64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

OTROSHKO, N.T.

OTROSHKO, N.T., dotsent, redaktor; SHIFRIN, D.M., inzhener.

[Low-compression internal-combustion engines; no.1] Shifrin, D.M.
Dvigateli vnutrennogo sgoraniia nizkogo szhatia. Pod red. N.T.
Otroshko. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhn.i ekon. lit-ry po voprosam
zagozovok, 1953. 103 p. (MLRa 6:11)

(Gas and oil engines)

OTROSHKO, N.T., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Determination of specific fuel consumption standards for the
manufacture of magnesium chloride. Trudy MIKHM vol.16:61-69
'58. (MIRA 14:7)

(Magnesium chloride) (Fuel)

SADYKOV, A.S., akademik; OTROSHCHENKO, O.S., kand. khim. nauk (Tashkent).

A conference on the chemistry of natural compounds. Priroda 46 no.8:
109-110 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Sadykov).
(Chemistry, Organic--Congresses)

OTROSHKO, N.T.

Moscow Institute of Chemical Machinery. Koks i khim. no. 5:55
58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Chemistry, Technical)

REV/118-50-1-11, 20

25(2)

AUTHOR: Otroshko, N.T.

TITLE: A New Centrifugal Mixer (Novyy tsentrobezhnyy smesitel')

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, 1989,
Nr 3, 1989 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (the Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine Building) has developed a new centrifugal for loose materials. Mixers of this type (with a capacity of 50 liters) have been produced by the Moskovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod im. Yaroslávskogo (Moscow Machine Building Plant imeni Yaroslávskiy). Technical characteristics: productivity - 10 tons of mixture per 24 hours; mixing time - 5 to 10 minutes; motor power - 2.8 kw. There is 1 diagram, and 1 photograph.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Otroshko, N.T.

08-58-5-11/25

TITLE: In the Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine Building
(V Moskovskom institute khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya 1958, Nr 5, p 55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Laboratory work on supplementary heating of the coking charge by passing through it an electric current was concluded. It is assessed that a 20-30% increase in the coking rate can be obtained. Methods of calculating the process of rectification of complex mixtures was developed. On the basis of the above the transfer of tar distillation on the Yenakiyevskiy kokso-khimicheskii zavod (Yenakiyevskiy Coke Oven Works) to a continuous process was proposed.

A laboratory rectification column for the control of operation of distillation plants was developed. The adiabatic operation of the column is maintained automatically. The apparatus was made in two modifications for operation at atmospheric pressure and under vacuo.

A method of purification of naphthalene from sulphur with anhydrous aluminium chloride was developed. A plant for the process is being designed for the Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskii zavod (Makeyevskiy Coke Oven Works). A pilot plant for vapour

Card1/2 phase de-sulphurisation of benzole products at atmospheric

In the Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine Building 68-58-5-17/25

pressure with fluidised catalyst is being constructed on the same works. It is expected that in 1958 critical evaluation of the various schemes of tar distillation will be ready and the following problems will be considered: use of calculators for automatic control of the coke oven processes, development of new designs of distillation plates, electro-heating of the coking charge, purification of various products from sulphur etc.

Card 2/2

EGLESNIK, W.P.; OTROSHKO, N.T.

Effect of chrome plating and corrosion on the wear resistance
of D100 diesel engine pistons. Trudy NIKHM 28:127-131 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

OTROSHKO, V.

Council of agricultural workers of the Ukraine. Sil'.bud. 12
no.2:3-4 F '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Farm buildings)

OTROSHKO, Vasilii Tikhonovich; ISHCHEKOC, N.S., red.; GRISHKO, T.I.
[Hryshko, T.I.], tekhn. red.

[Raise rural construction to the level of modern problems]
Sil's'ke budivnytstvo - na riven' suchasnykh savdan'. Kyiv,
Derzhbudvydav URSR, 1962. 37 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Ukraine—Construction industry)

BELYAYEV, A.M.; IOFFE, E.I.; PEROZVANSKIY, A.I.; NAVASARDYAN, Ye.N.;
BLIOKH, S.S.; REVAZASHVILI, B.I.; PROTOPOPOV, M.M.; RAKHMATULLIN,
K.Kh.; SEMENOV, V.I.; KRIVOSHEIN, S.S.; SHVETSOV, A.P.; MAKAROV, M.P.;
OTROZHDENNOV, A.I.; ZHUKOV, D.D.; BELYAYEV, A.M.

Speeches, Trudy Mekhanobr. no.93:122-173 '56. (MIRA 11:6)
(Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies) (Waste products)

ZHELNIN, A.A.; OTROZHENNOVA, L.A.

Flotation of sylvine by cationic collectors. Obop. rud 4 no.2:6-8
'59. (MIRA 1:2)

(Flotation) (Potassium chloride)

KHEYPITS, L.B.; KOLOBOVA, L.V.; PALEVSEAYA, Ye.A.; OTSING, A.D.

Epidemiology and clinical picture of Breslau salmonellosis.
Sov.med. 23 no.7:97-102 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Arkhangel'skogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigyeny (dir. N.Ya.Alfer'yeva)
i Arkhangel'skoy gorodskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach A.V.Kotsova).

(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS)

OTRUBA, J.

Some wind characteristics on Lomnice pod Strání under various weather types. Meteor zpravy 15 no.3/4:195-179 Ag '62.

1. Laboratorium pro meteorologii a klimatologii, Přírodovědecká fakulta, Brno, Československo.

BASS, F., MUDr.; OTRUBA, J., MUDr.

Experience with Richardson's pregnancy test. Cesk. gyn. 19 no.
5:344 Oct 54.

1. Z gyn. oddeleni UNZ ONV 16 (MUDr. Bass, Fr.) a gyn. odd.
nemocnice Praha 4 (doc. Dr. V. Sebek).

(PREGNANCY TESTS

Richardson's test, evaluation)

Country, etc.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: Ph.D.

Affiliation: Institute of Technology and Chemistry (Vojvodina) / Faculty of Technology

Source: "Do the Atomic Explosions Affect the Weather?"

Data: "Do the Atomic Explosions Affect the Weather?"

I 00504-66

CZ/0049/64/000/011/0849/0863

ACCESSION NR: AP5023867

AUTHOR: Kliment, Vojtech (Kliment, Vojtech)(Docent, Doctor)(Bratislava);
Valent, Michal (Valent, Michal)(Doctor)(Bratislava); Otruba, Jan (Otruba, Jan)
(Doctor)(Bratislava)

TITLE: Connection between births and premature births and the air density

5
B

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 11, 1964, 849-863

TOPIC TIDS: atmospheric density, obstetric

ABSTRACT: A total of 27,270 births out of which 2008 were pre-
mature was investigated with respect to the densities of air, in
a 5 year period 1950 - 1954 at Bratislava. A statistically im-
portant connection between the beginnings of labor and the
densities of air, and their changes was found. The influence
changes with the seasons of the year. Orig. art. has: 5 graphs, 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gynakologische Abteilung des Stadtkrankenhauses, Bratislava
(Gynecological Department of the City Hospital); Institut für Meteorologie und
Klimatologie der naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Komensky-Universität.

Card 1/2

L 00504-66

ACCESSION NR: AP9023867

Bratislava (Institute for Meteorology and Climatology, Faculty of Natural Sciences,
Comenius University)

SUBMITTED: 02 Jan 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LA, ES

NR REF SOV: 000

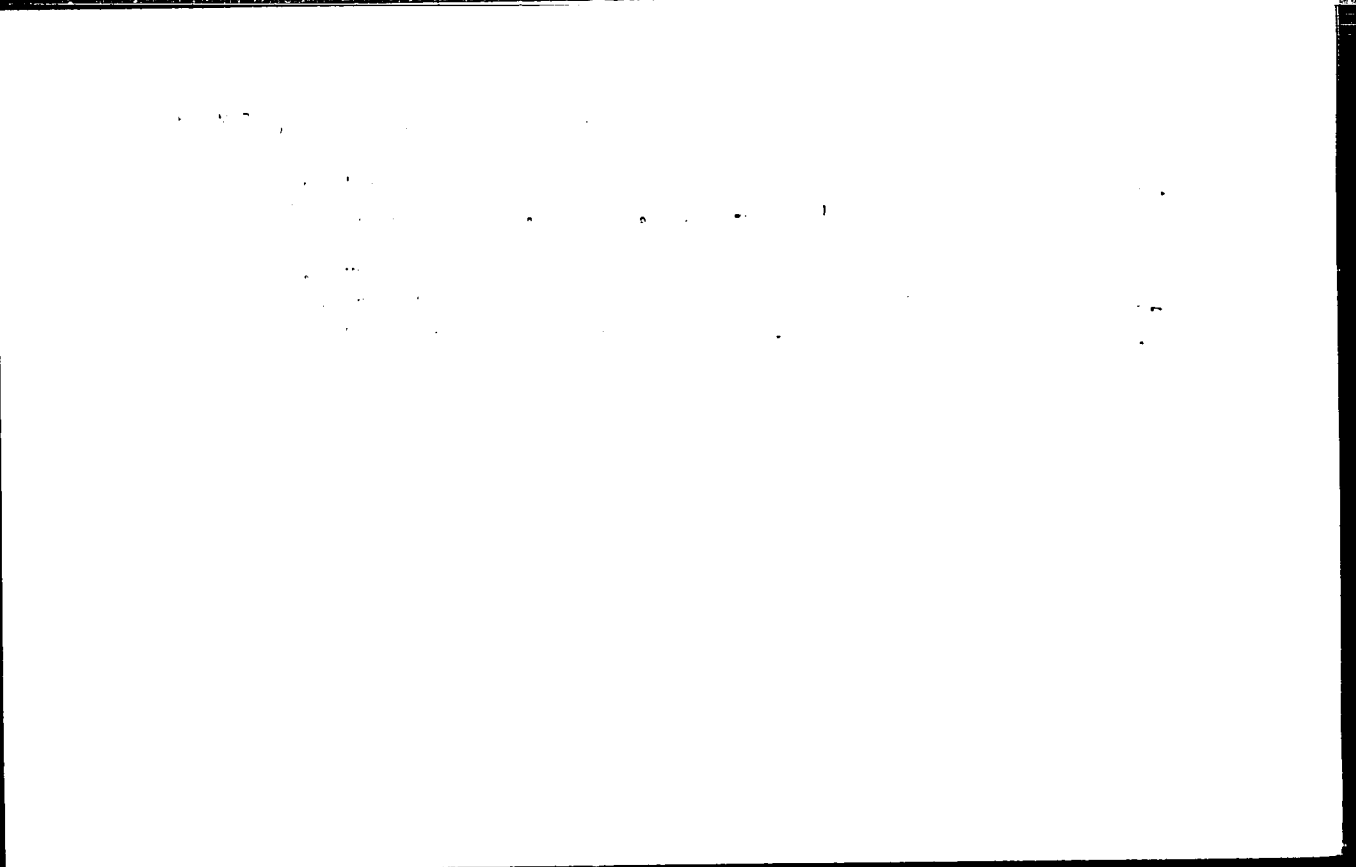
OTHER: 004

JPRS

JW
Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238530001-8



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238530001-8"

OTRUBA, Jaroslav, Ing. arch. Dr. techn.

Illumination of the operating rooms. Cesk. nemoc. 22 no.5:115-121
22 Sept 54.

1. Fakulta architektury a pozemního stavitelství, Praha. Ústav
architektury staveb zdravotnických.

(OPERATING ROOMS
illumination)
(ILLUMINATION
operating rooms)

OTRUBA, Karel, MUDr.

Therapy of ascariasis with piperazine. Cesk. pediat. 10 no. 9:
609-612 Oct 55.

1. Z detske kliniky v Olomouci (predlozila doc. Dr. Ant. Merea).
(ASCARIASIS, therapy
piperazine)
(PIPERAZINES, ther. use
ascariasis)

OTRUBA, Karel, MUDr.

Therapy of ascariasis with piperazine. Cesk. pediat. 10 no. 9:
609-612 Oct 55.

1. Z detske kliniky v Olomouci (prednosta doc. Dr. Ant. Mares).
(ASCARIASIS, therapy
piperazine)
(PIPERAZINES, ther. use
ascariasis)

OTRUBA, Harel, MUDr.

Therapy of ascariasis with piperazine. Cesk. pediat. 10 no.8:
609-612 Oct 55.

1. Z detske kliniky v Olomouci (prednosta doc. Dr. Ant. Mores).
(ASCARIASIS, therapy
piperazine)
(PIPERAZINES, ther. use
ascariasis)

STRUBA, V.

"The Si-3 aims for the North Pole." p. 8,
(CESKOSLOVENSKA ARMADA, Vol. 3, No. 21, Oct. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (uncl.), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

2

CA

Karel Kratochvíl, Z. Utráček. Chem. Listy 37, 17:1944.
A short biography of Karel Kratochvíl.

I. 00856-67

ACC NR:

AP6031130

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0085/66/000/03-/0072/0073

AUTHOR: Otrubova, Alzbeta

ORG: HMU

18

B

TITLE: Significance of surface level and high altitude prognostic charts for short-term forecasting ✓

SOURCE: Meteorologicke zpravy, no. 3-4, 1966, 72-73

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, weather map, meteorology

ABSTRACT: The present paper attempts to demonstrate how weather forecasting is aided by surface level and high altitude prognostic charts, and how the improvement of these charts can enhance the accuracy of weather forecasts. Six meteorologists participated in the research project. For a selected period of twenty days they made four different kinds of forecast, based on a variety of material: 1. using high altitude prognostic charts and the catalogue of typical situations; 2. using surface level and high altitude prognostic charts and the catalogue of typical situations; 3. using surface level and high altitude prognostic charts and the knowledge of the course of weather; and 4. using both the prognostic charts and the material used in "3". The results obtained were compared with the results of the weather

Cord 1/2

UDC: 551.509.21

L 00856-67

ACC NR: AP6031130

forecast service. On the basis of comparisons of the methods employed in the 480 test cases, it can be said that improved prognostic charts did not result in improved weather forecasting. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [Based on author's abstract]

[KS]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/

75
Card 2/2

L5765

S 194-62 000/012 068/101
DC 15, D308

44120

AUTHOR: Otrubyannikov, Yu. A.

TITLE: Parallel operation of LPA 84/15 (TRI-30 15) thyra-
trons

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 12, 1963, 24, abstract 12-5-47 n (In collection:
Elektron. uskoriteli. Pomsk. Tomskiy un-t, 1961,
30-33)

ABSTRACT: The circuit of a pulsed stereobetatron is described. A storage battery is charged from 220 V mains via a rectifier circuit (VI-0.1, 40) xenotrons in the two-half-period con-
figuration with double voltage) to 15 kV, and is discharged across the winding of an electromagnet with a pulse amplitude of current 100 A. The discharge current flows through a discharge thyratrons connected in parallel, triggered from a pulsed transformer with separate secondary windings via 8 kΩ resistances connected in the primary circuits of the thyratrons to remove the mutual influence
G. 111

5, 134/52/000/012/068/101
D295/D308

parallel operation of ...

of the thyratrons at the instant of operation and to reduce the dispersion of firing times t (this operation lasts 500 μ sec). In the circuit formed by the capacitor battery and the winding of the electromagnet, having a resonant frequency ω , an oscillatory process arises. When the current in the resonant circuit changes direction, a voltage of -15 kV is found at the cathodes of 5 recharging thyratrons (connected in parallel with each other and in antiparallel with the discharging thyratrons), to the grids of which a positive bias of +50 V is applied. A further discharge occurs through these thyratrons. Since the duration of a triggering pulse is smaller than an oscillation period, by the end of a period the battery is automatically disconnected. Repeated operation of the circuit does not occur owing to the presence of 0.02 μ F capacitors between the grids and the cathodes of the discharging thyratrons, and due to a negative grid bias of -350 V. Stable parallel operation of the thyratrons is ensured by an anode current divider. In the case of n thyratrons operating in parallel at n frequencies, carried out by the method of superposition,

X

ACCESSION NR: AR4022437

S/0058/64/000/001/A036/A037

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 1A331

AUTHORS: Moskalev, V. A.; Okulov, B. V.; Otrubyannikov, Yu. A.;
Skvortsov, Yu. M.; Skorikov, A. G.; Shestakov, V. G.

TITLE: Results of starting a pulsed two-chamber stereo betatron
for 25 MeV

CITED SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, v. 122, 1962, 50-53

TOPIC TAGS: stereo betatron, pulsed stereo betatron, two channel
stereo betatron, ionization measurement, radiation dose power,
optimal gamma ray intensity, stereo betatron radiation yield,
bremsstrahlung pulse

TRANSLATION: A two-channel pulsed stereo-betatron for 25 MeV with
increased radiation intensity was started and put in operation at

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4022437

the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute in 1960. The electromagnet of the apparatus was fed with 2760 A current pulses at 7.5 kV and at a repetition frequency of 0.2 cps. The injection voltage and current were 300--400 kV and 1.6 A. A special system for dropping the electrons on the target made it possible to obtain bremsstrahlung pulses not exceeding 0.2 microsecond in duration. (For details see RZhFiz, 1963, 1A381, 382.) To register the radiation pulses, a standard "Kaktus" x-ray meter was used with an aluminum one-liter DIG-1 ionization chamber. It was impossible, however, to measure the radiation dose with the available instruments. Consequently, a rough qualitative estimate of the radiation dose power per pulse was made using a method in which a radiation pulse was transmitted through a lead layer of maximum possible thickness. It was found that at optimal gamma-radiation intensity a pulse from one accelerator chamber can pass through a lead 14-cm layer located 1 meter away from the accelerator target. This corresponds to an approximate dose of 50 roentgens. If it is assumed that during one acceleration cycle the

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4022437

dose in the stereo-betatron beam amounts to only 5 roentgens, then the radiation yield of the stereo-betatron is 250--300 times larger than in existing betatrons of the same energy. The dimensions of the focus spot did not exceed 4 x 2 mm in the right-hand accelerator chamber, and 10 x 1 mm in the left. The number of accelerated electrons is $\sim 5 \times 10^{11}$. V. Voronin.

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64

SUB CODE: PH, SD

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

MOSKALEV, V.A.; GIBBY, J.W., U.S.A.

Generation of short-pulse electron pulses in a betatron with a
gap. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. no. 6:27-29 S-0 1963. (USSR)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernykh fiziki, teoreticheskoy
i avtomatiki Tomskogo politehnicheskogo instituta.

L 57821-65 EPA(w)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(m)-2 Pt-7/Fab-10 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AR4049415 S/0275/64/000/009/A060/A060
621.304.6

35
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye. Svodnyy tom, Abs.9A402

AUTHOR: Gorbunov, V. I.; Kunitsyn, G. A.; Otrublyannikov, Yu. A.

TITLE: Ironless impulse betatron of high radiation intensity

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Elektron. uskoriteli. M., Vyssh. shkola, 1964, 185-191

TOPIC TAGS: betatron, impulse betatron, ironless betatron, portable betatron

TRANSLATION: The development in the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute of an impulse ironless betatron intended for field work is reported. With an energy of 10 Mev or less, the betatron is expected to produce a radiation of about 100 r/min at 1 m from the target. The method of magnetic simulation was used to determine the best configuration of the magnetic fields; focusing characteristics of the magnetic fields obtained on a model of the betatron magnet were studied. Based on the experimental determination of the magnetic field configuration, the ironless betatron with an electron-acceleration energy up to 7 Mev was designed. Accelerator characteristics are given, the distinguishing feature of the accelerator being

Card 1/2

L 57821-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4049415

a large cross-section of the accelerating chamber. The pulling conditions were improved by using a deformed magnetic field at the start of the acceleration cycle. The building of two impulse ironless betatrons for 7 and 10 Mev is considered as a preliminary step in the solution of the problem. Both estimates and experimental data indicate the feasibility of building an easily operable portable high-intensity betatron.

SUB CODE: NP

ENCL: 00

470
Card 2/2

OTRYASHENKOV, Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk

Multiple-channel radio control apparatus using hemispheric
trans. Kryl.rod. 11 no.5:28-29 My '60. (MIRA 10:
(Aircraft--Radio equipment)

KARTASHOV, A.; OTRYASHENKOV, Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk

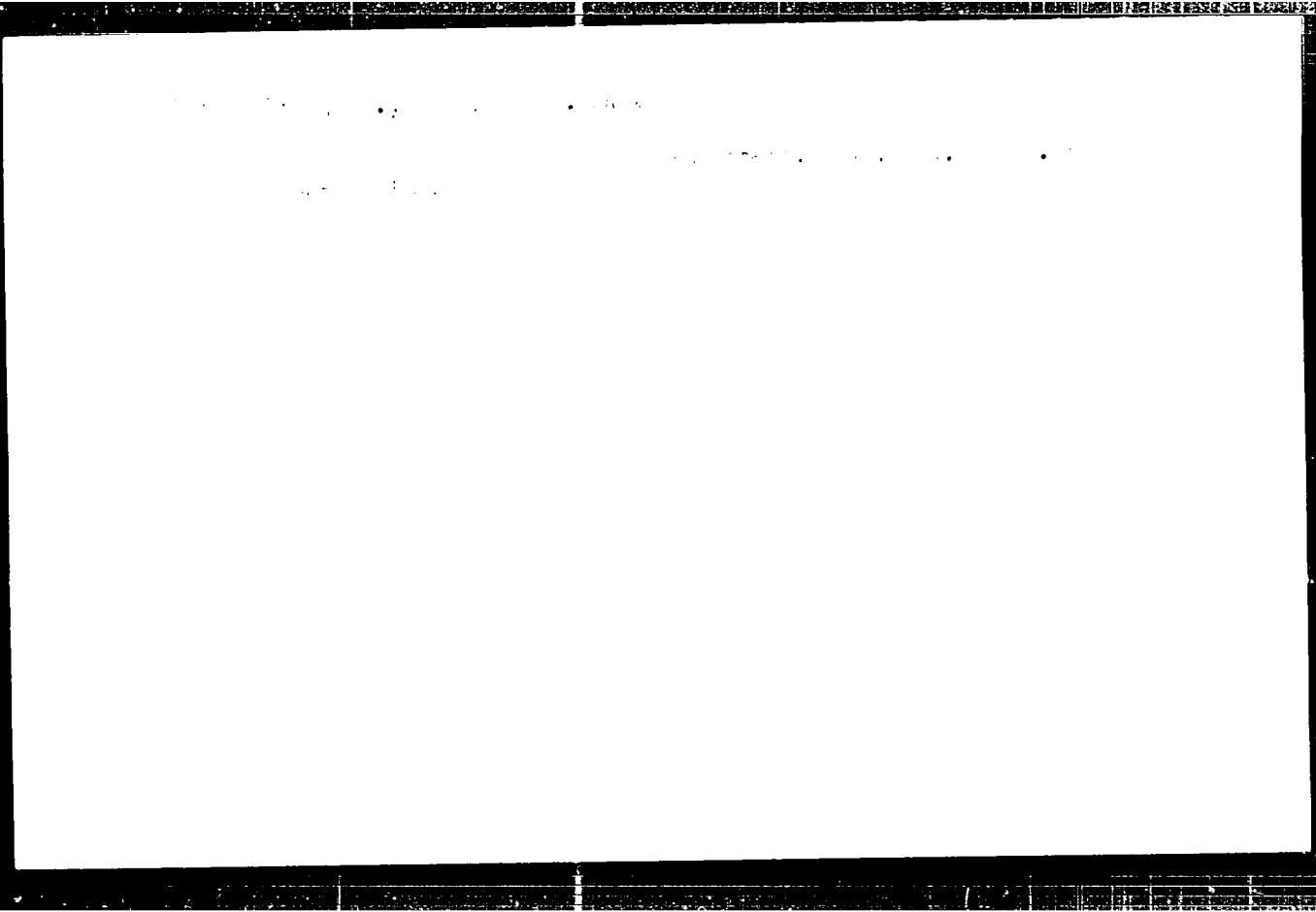
High-reliability equipment (to be concluded). Kryl. rod. 14
no.2:28-29 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Airplanes—Models)

KARTASHOV, A.; OTRYASHENKOV, Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk

High-reliability equipment (conclusion). Kryn.rod. 14 no.3:
28-29 Mr 63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Airplanes--Mod@1)



OTRYASHENOV, Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk

Electronic relay on a radio set. Kiyevsk. univ. 1947
2r-28 30-100.

(MIRA 1947)

ISSN 0013-788X
1986

AUTHORS: Yefimov, A. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Photoelectric method for reading of the marks of terrestrial instruments

RESUMES: Referativnyi Zhurnal, 1986, No. 1, p. 106-107, 10 figs. (English translation of the original in Russian, AS USSR, 1986, 165-168, 11 refs., 10 figs.)

TEXT: A photoelectric microcircuit system for reading with an accuracy of the order $0.1 \mu\text{s}$ is described. Images of the markings and of the index are projected by means of an optical system through a slit which a photoelectric receiver is set up. The images are projected along the slit at a uniform rate, e.g. by means of rotation of a polygonal mirror placed in front of the slit. At the instant the marking image reaches the slit there arises a photocurrent pulse which triggers a counter. When the counter passage of the index image starts off the photocurrent pulse the counter passes pulses from a quartz-stabilized oscillator. The pulses are counted by an electronic analyzer. Thus the duration of the pulse is proportional to the time between the passage of the marking and the index images through the slit.

CONT. 2

Photoelectric method for reading

1944
A. H. A. 11

between them. For measuring the distance between them a second marking
a second system is used. Measurements are made up to 1000 microns. The setup
demonstrated the feasibility of setting up a photoelectric method for
proposed to use this device for astrophysical measurements of the distance
meridian instrument.

[Astronomer's note: complete measurements]

Card 2/2

.970

U/115/62/000/004/005/007
E194/E154

9,2590

AUTHOR: OLSEN, SHERROV, Yu. M.

TITLE: A new method of measuring delay in electromagnetic delay lines

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 4, 1962, 36-39

TEXT: A new method was required to measure the signal delay time in electromagnetic delay lines which are widely used in computers. A review is given of published work on the definition and assessment of delay times. Impulse methods of delay measurement are inaccurate particularly with short delays. Phase comparison methods are more accurate and here the signal delay is defined as the delay time of one of the harmonic components of the input signal. With the phase comparison method the error is still of the order of 1 - 5%, and very complicated circuits are required to achieve 1% error. A new method is proposed in which the signal delay in a linear quadripole is defined as follows:

Card 1/3
$$t_{\text{delay}} = \frac{\varphi(\omega)}{\omega} \quad \text{when} \quad \omega = \frac{\pi(2n + 1)}{t_{\text{delay}}}, \quad \text{when } n = 0; 1; \dots$$

A new method of measuring delay ...

5/11/01/00/00/00/00/00
E174/E174

This facilitates delay measurement which consists in determining the natural frequency of a self-excited circuit, which is uniquely related to the delay time. The method was first proposed in the author's dissertation of 1954. A non-linear amplifier and relaxation unit are connected in series across the delay line under test which itself consists of a feedback unit and delay unit. The conditions are considered under which this circuit can become self-exciting and the relationship between the generated frequency and the line delay time is explained. The formulae required are derived. The circuit is given of an equipment for measuring delay of lines which was developed in the VNIIETRI to measure the delay in electromagnetic lines with wave impedances of 500, 1000 and 2000 ohms in the range 0.1 - 1000 microseconds; between 1 and 1000 microseconds the error of delay measurement is 1%. The error depends mainly on stray delays in the measuring circuit, and tests were carried out to measure the stability of these strays. Mismatch between the load impedance and the line wave impedance of $\pm 10\%$ alters the line delay by not more than $\pm 0.5\%$. The method can also be

Card 2/3

A new method of measuring delay ... S/115/62/000/004/000/007
E194/E154

used to measure the delay in resistive quadripoles; the same
formulae are used but the procedure is somewhat different.
There are 5 figures.

X

Card 3/3

BOGOYAVLENSKIY, Vladimir Pavlovich; VOLKOV, Petr Vasil'yevich;
DOBRYAKOV, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich; SMORODINA, Tat'yana
Aleksandrovna, kand. fiz.-matem. nauk; OTRYASHENKOV, Yu.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., rezensent; AZI, N.E., inzh.,
rezensent; AFANAS'YEVA, A.V., inzh., rezensent;
KULIKOV, V.N., red.

[Laboratory studies on the physics and metrics of semi-
conductor devices] Laboratorno-prakticheskie raboty po
fizike i metrike poluprovodnikovyykh priborov. Moskva, Pro-
sveshchenie, 1965. 94 p. (MIRA 18:8)

OTRYASHENKOVA, L.M.

Tissue and chemical composition of various parts of turkeys.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.4:40-42 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut myasnoy i molochnoy
promyshlennosti, Kafedra tekhnologii myasa.
(Turkeys) (Biochemistry)