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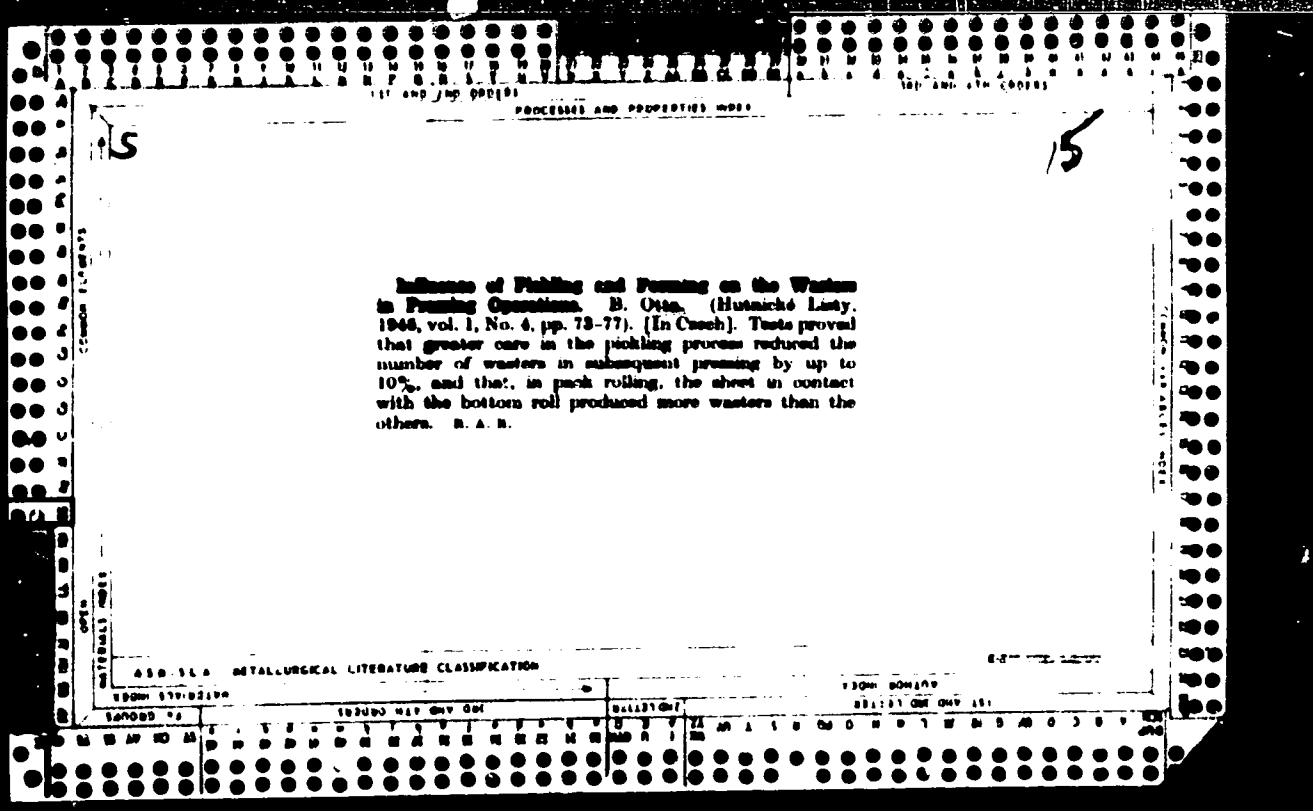
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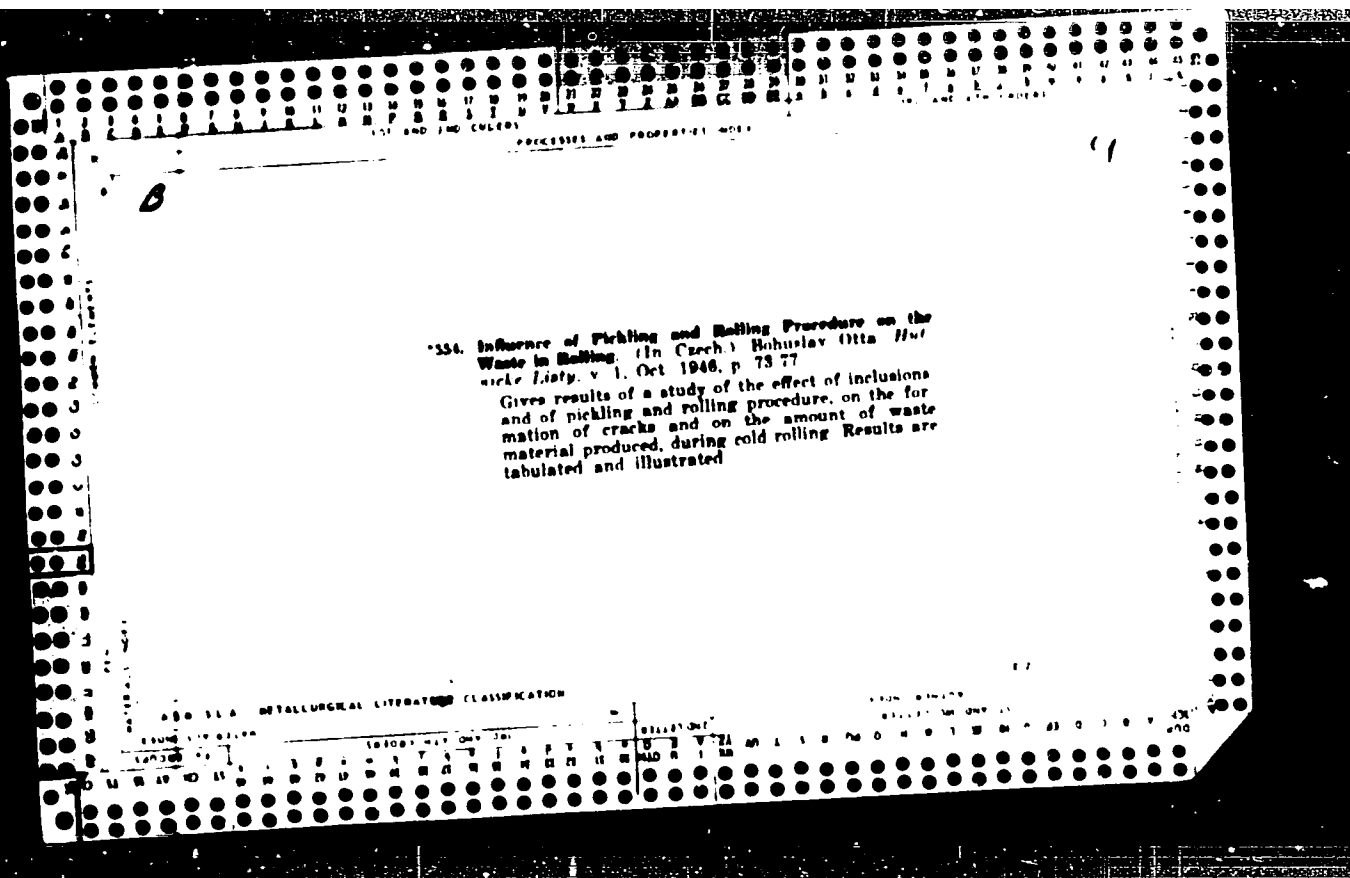
402

CTTA, P.

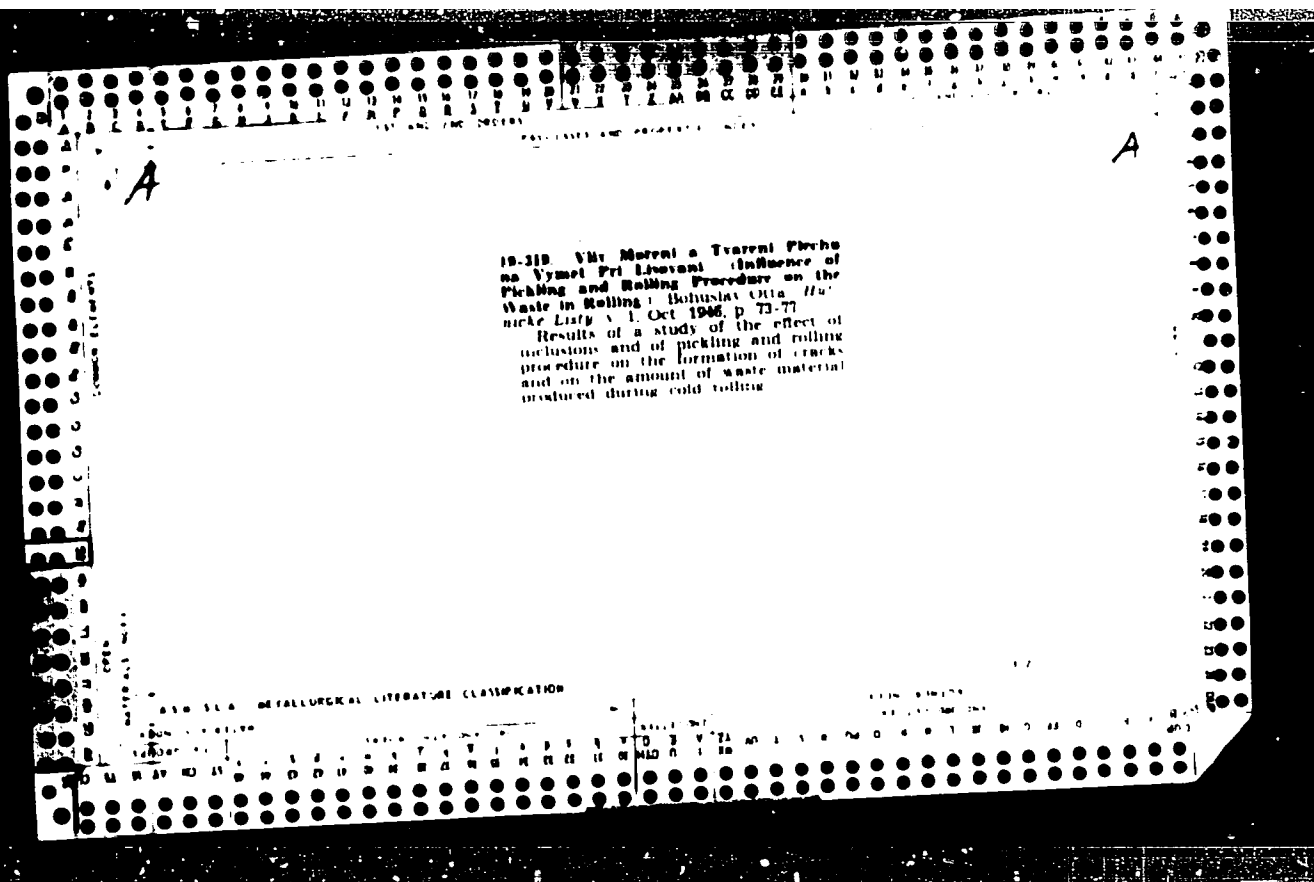
Effect of roll on the resistance of steel sheets against crack formation during pressing. P. 710.  
(Hutnicke Listy, V. 1. 1., No. 6, June 1967, Brno, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC. Vol. 6, No. 6, Sept. 1967. Incl.





554. Influence of Pickling and Rolling Procedure on the Waste in Rolling. (In Czech) Bohuslav Otta *Hutnická Listy*, v. 1, Oct. 1946, p. 73-77  
Gives results of a study of the effect of inclusions and of pickling and rolling procedure, on the formation of cracks and on the amount of waste material produced, during cold rolling. Results are tabulated and illustrated.



OTTA, Bohuslav, inz.; TEINDL, Josef, prof., inz., doktor technickych ved.

Effect of the rolling on the resistance of steel sheets to cracks during pressing. Hut listy 12 no.6:515-517 Je '57.

1. Zelezarny Stalingrad, Liskovec (for Otta).
2. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava (for Teindl).

OTA, B.

"Effect of some factors on the quality of deep-drawn sheet metal."

PROBĚH METALOVÉHO PRÁCE, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1961.

Monthly list of patent literature in the field of metalworking, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1961.  
notified.



OTIA, H.; TEINDL, J.

"Some remarks on steel sheet tests on pressure."

p. 35 (Sbornik Vedeckych Praci) Vol. 2, no. 1, 1957  
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Documents (MEAI) IC, Vol. 2, no. 4,  
April 1958

OTTA B.

18  
The effect of rolling on the anisotropy of deep-drawn  
steel sheet is treated by Ohta and J. L. Smith (Metall.  
Trans., 1967, 14, (2), 516-517; JIA Czech). On the basis of an  
investigation of the factors involved in the production of thin  
steel sheet it is shown that, apart from imperfections, composi-  
tion, dimensional heterogeneity, etc. treated earlier, there is  
also a noticeable influence on the deep-drawability of inter-  
mediate annealing schedules and reduction per pass. Two  
intermediate annealings are better than just one, similarly  
4 or 6 passes to reach a given reduction were found superior to  
the use of only 2. The steel was of the 0.08% C plain type,  
with 0.02% S and 0.01% P. -- P. P.

11  
173-44

OTTA, J.; BINDL, J.

Quality improvement of identification against for roll papers in roll paper mill presses used for thin sheets.

J. 103 (Hutnické listy), vol. 14, no. 9, Sept. 1977, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY (AGAI) 10, VOL. 11, NO. 1, JAN. 1978

DATA, B

Distr: 483d

Improving the Quality of Asphalt Lubricants for Roll Necks  
in Road Wheel Rolling Mills. *Chil. Ind. J. Technol. Ind. Eng.*  
*1967, 10, (9), 203-208.* Testing is surveyed and  
consumption in various types of mill is given. New asphalt  
with 80-110 softening point, flash point above 310°C and  
0.8 max. evaporation at 300° in 1 h and only traces of ash  
are described.

JM

JMB

4  
11

OTTA, B.

Relationship between the chemical composition of the smelting  
sample and the rolled iron from boiling deep-drawn steel. p. 72.  
HUTNIK. (Ministerstvo hutniho prumyslu a rudnych dolu) Praha.  
Vol. 5, No. 3, Mar. 1955.

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

OTPA, B.

OTPA, B. - Testis war center i w. stability. p. 14  
Vol. 7, No. 1, Jan. 1957  
OTPA ( Ministerstwo Rolnictwa i Przemysłu Spożywczo-Przemysłowy )  
Praga

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

OTTA, B.

Influence of the Temperature during the Final Pass on the  
Quality of Thin Sheet Steel. H. Olin. *Metall. Progress*,  
1950, 4, (11), 324-327. The results of rolling tests  
on thin sheet indicate that the final rolling temperature should  
be as high as possible compatible with absence of sticking in  
the rolls and preservation of a good sheet surface. Measure-  
ment of the sheet temperature and the influence of the latter  
on defects in deep drawing are discussed. --P. 2.

011A, 13.

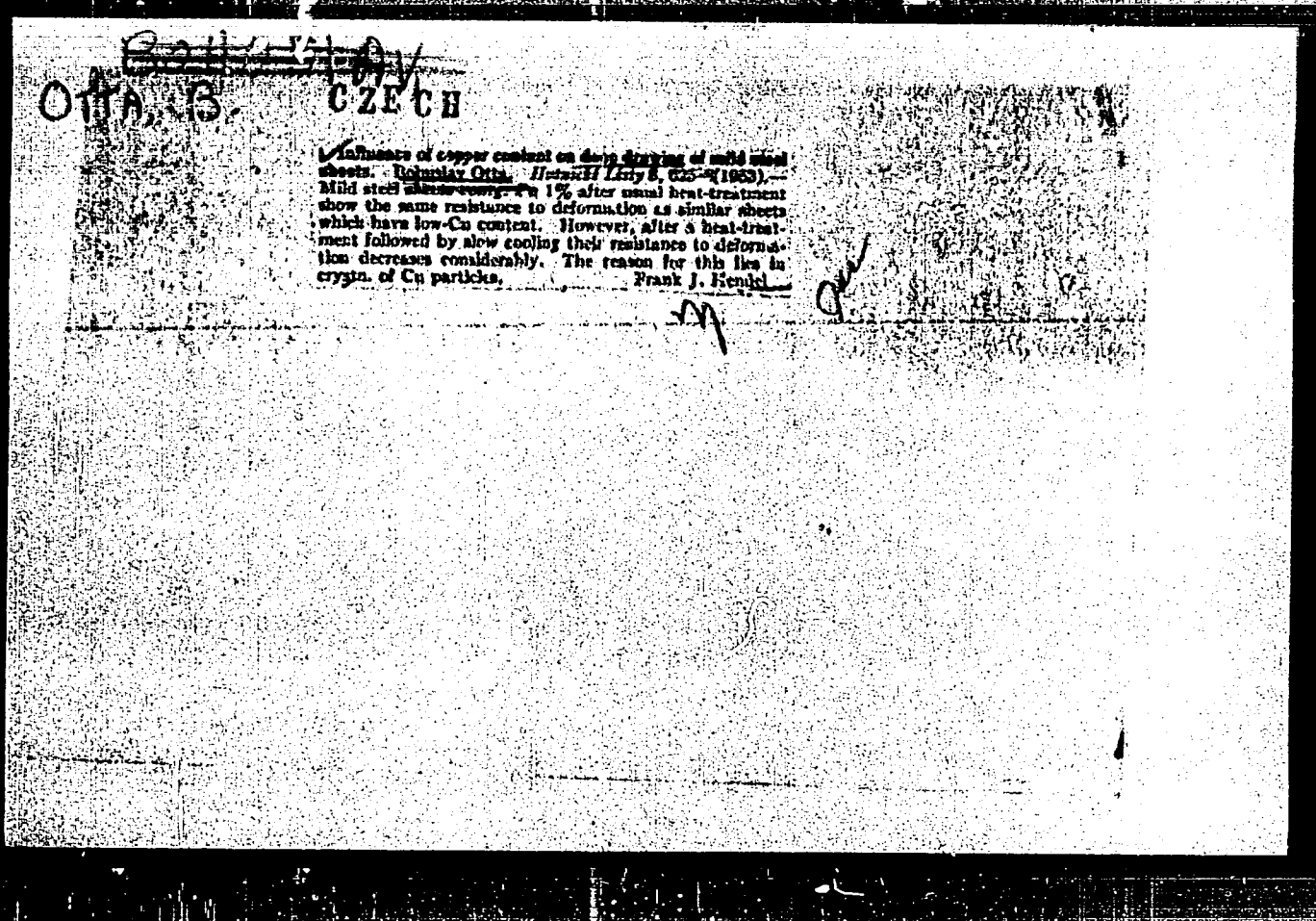
### CZECH

Relation Between the Thickness and the Cupping Properties of Deep-Drawing Sheet Steel. B. Otta. (*Hutnický Listy*, 1954, 8, (6), 485-487). (In Czech). The cupping ability of deep-drawing sheet 0.5-3 to 0.08 in. thick is calculated from the relation between sheet thickness and Brinell values. The results fall within the limits prescribed by Czechoslovak standard specifications. 7.7.

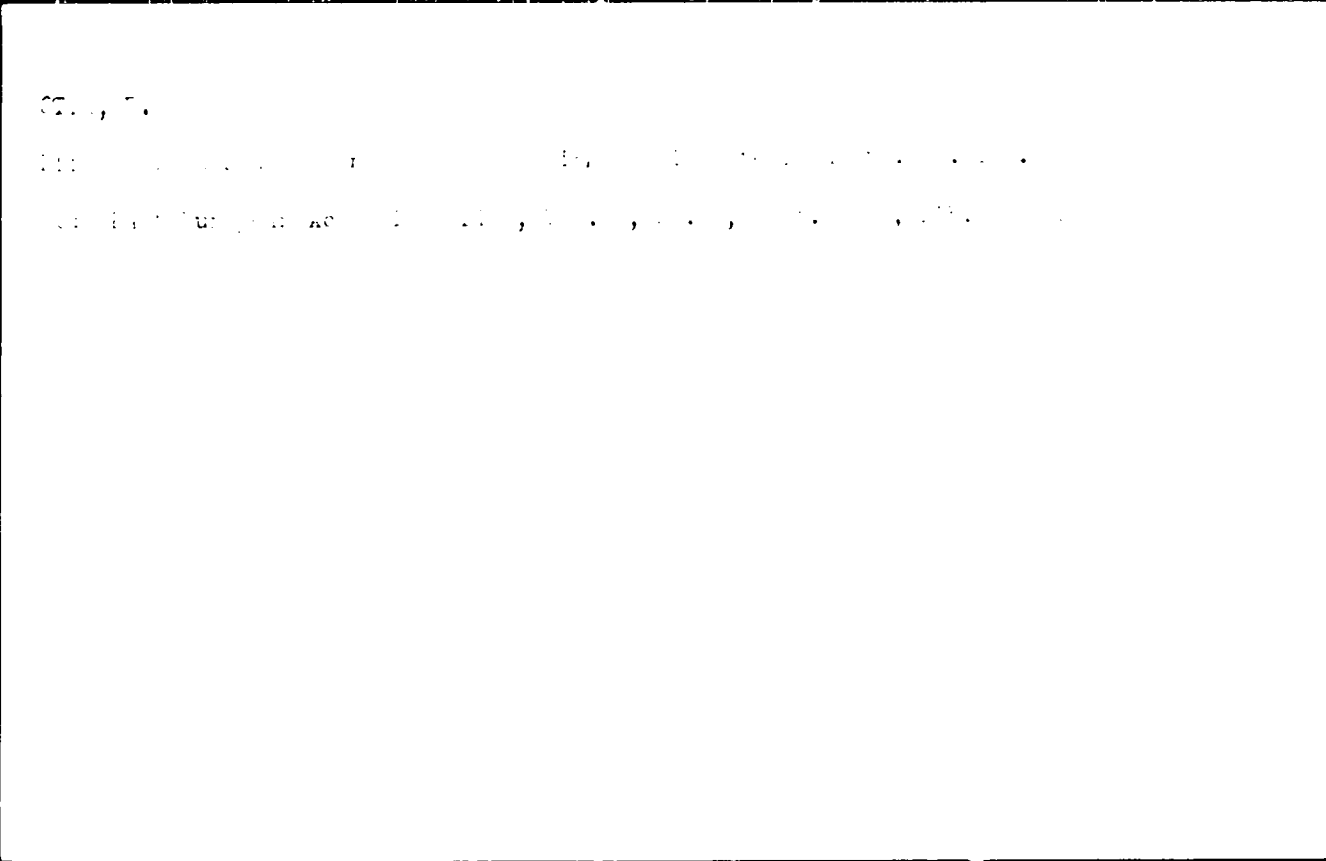


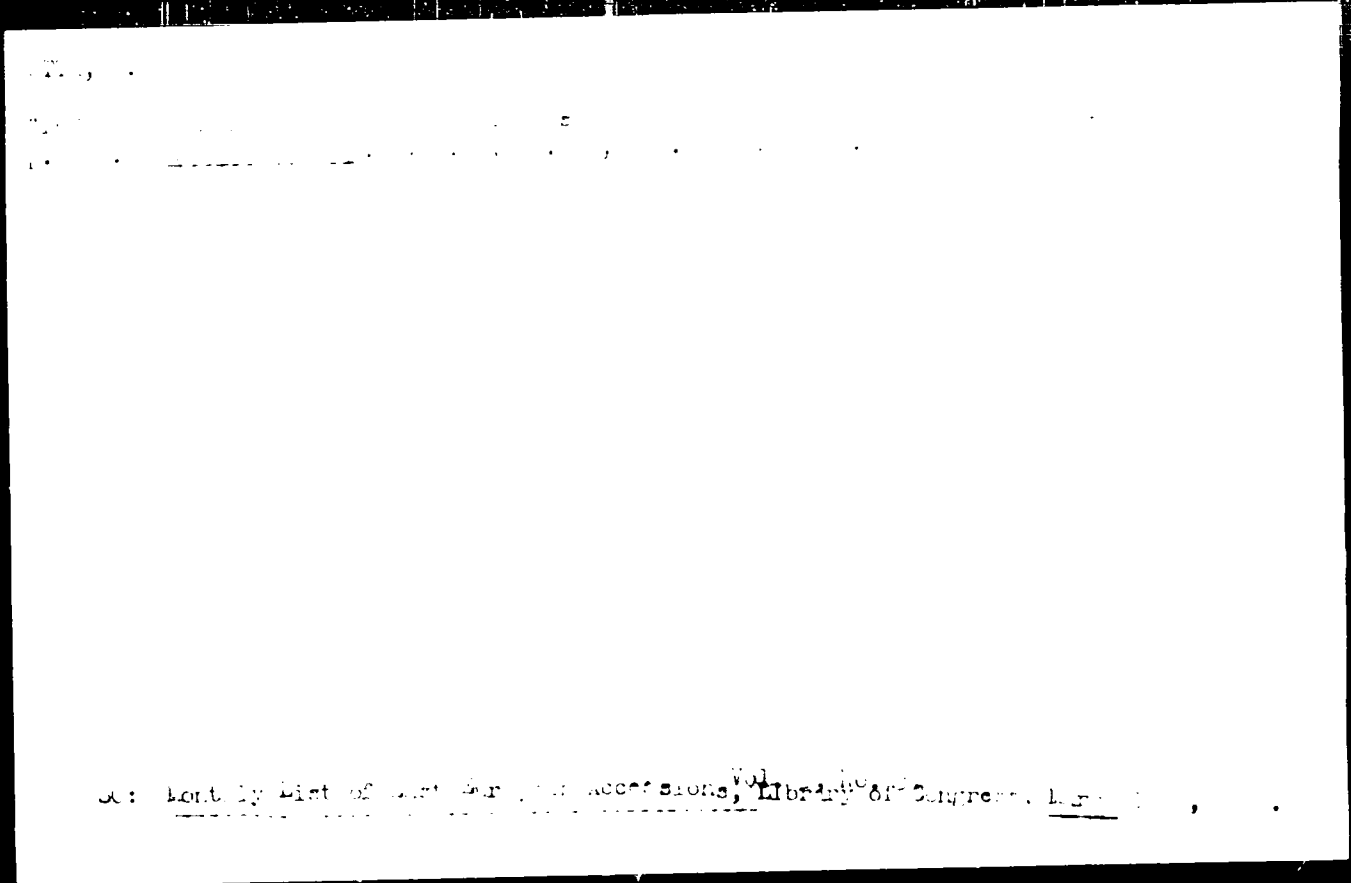
OTTA, B.

**Influence of Phosphorus Content on the Cold Drawing Properties of Mild Steel Sheet.** B. Otte. *Metallurgy*, 1954, 2, (3), 167-177. [In connection with a metallurgical analysis of the effect of phosphorus, heat-treatment, segregation, and combined phosphorus and carbon content on the deep-drawing quality was made on the basis of results obtained in works experiments. Deep-drawing steel, containing about 0.000% P and 0.17% C + P in a casting-pit sample attains the required Erichsen value, but only about two-thirds of this high-phosphorus sheet can be drawn with reductions of 66-7%. Owing to segregation, the phosphorus content in the upper part of ingots may be as much as 8% higher than in the sample, which accounts for the observed reduced yield in deep-drawing.—r. r.]



*Influence of copper content on deep drawing of mild steel sheets. Bohuslav Otta. Historii Lity 8, 635-6 (1963). Mild steel sheets containing 0.1% after usual heat-treatment show the same resistance to deformation as similar sheets which have low-Cu content. However, after a heat-treatment followed by slow cooling their resistance to deformation decreases considerably. The reason for this lies in crystn. of Cu particles. Frank J. Mendel*





Subject: Monthly List of ...  
Library of Congress

OTTA, B.

Journal of the Iron and  
Steel Institute  
July 1954  
Forging, Stamping,  
Drawing, and Pressing

U

The Influence of Copper Content on the Deep-Drawability of Mild Steel Sheet. By Oates. (*Metallurgical Engineering*, 1954, 1, (12), 625-629). (In Oats). An account is given of research into the deep-drawing, pressing, and tensile properties of a copper-bearing steel (Cu 0.00%, C 0.06%). If normalized, this steel has deep-drawing properties not noticeably different from ordinary, low-copper, deep-drawing steels, as shown by Erichson tests. When annealed, however, its drawability is less than that of low-copper steels.—P. 7.

OITA, B.

"Effect of Phosphorus on the Deep Drawing of Mild Steel Sheets." p. 144, Brno, Vol. 9, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

OTTA B.

3

Relation between the Chemical Composition of a ~~Final~~  
Sample and that of the Final Product made from Deep Drawing  
Blanking Steel. B. Otta. *Metall (Prague)*, 1956, 2, (5),  
75-78. (In Czech)

*of*

OTTA, BOHUSLAV

USSR •  
CZECH

Effect of phosphorus on deep drawing of mild steel sheets. —  
Bohuslav Otta (Zelazárny Stalinyrad, Mstoch), Hutnickský  
časopis 1964(1964); *St. T. A.* 49, 3/62g. — The effect of  
P and C on cupping and ductility test of steel sheets has  
been evaluated. Petr Schnedky

PMU



TO: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

OTIA, B.

Analy. for un. expected change in weather, etc.  
Vol. 58, no. 2, Mar./Apr. 1954.

so. EAST BR. PEAN. AUST. J. 1954. Vol. 5, no. 2, July 1954

OTTA, E.

Ferenc Ronkay's Villamos szabadvezetek zuzmaraterhelese (Line Load or Overhead Lines); a book review. p. 243.  
IDOJARAS. Budapest. Vol. 59, no. 4, July/Aug. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2, February 1956

OT A, 1.

Otta, 1.

"Prognosis of war rest." 1. 1. 1.  
(Idojaras. Vol. 57, no. 1, Jan. 1970, p. 10, end of st.)

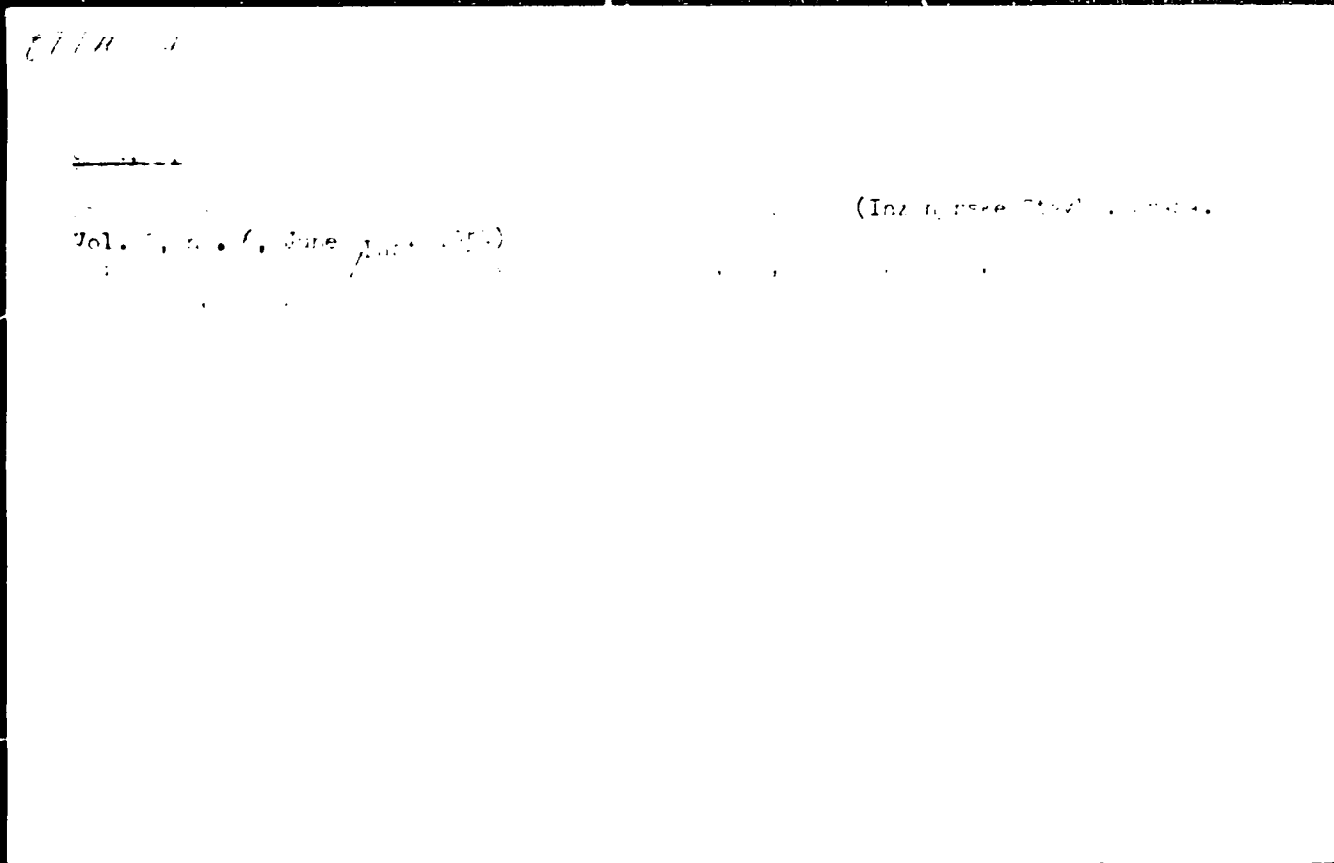
30: Monthly list of east EUR. 22. 1970. Vol. 1, no. 1, January 1970, p. 10, end of st.

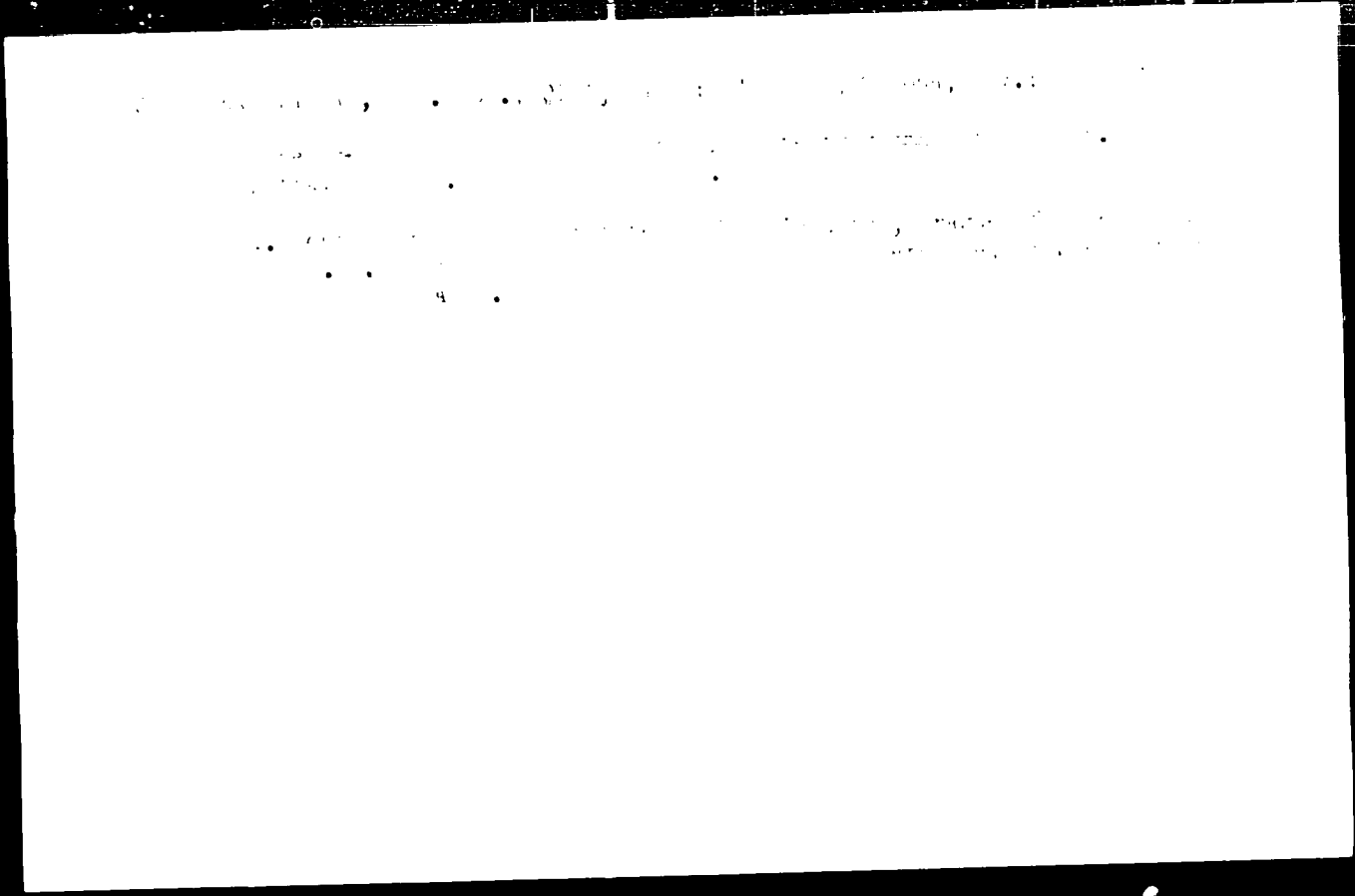
OTTA. ENDTENE

HUNG.

551.509.3 551.509.54  
 [Analysis of an unexpected  
 weather change.] Időjárás, 58(3):77-80, March/April 1966. 3 figs. Russian and French  
 summaries p. 77. MFI-211—A synoptic chart (Europe) and a vertical cross section (Alder-  
 grove-Budapest) for Aug. 26, 1953 and a precipitation chart for Aug. 27-28 (Hungary) are  
 presented and the pressure and weather development of Aug. 26-28 is described. The failure  
 to predict the heavy rainfall of Aug. 27 was due to neglect of a cold front occlusion and a  
 deepening cyclone. A more careful study of aerological data could have prevented the error.  
 Subject Headings: 1. Synoptic studies 2. Precipitation forecasting 3. Hungary.—G.T.

RC 65





SOUCEK, Bohumil; OTTA, Zdenek; EBERLE, Jaroslav

Casting of aluminum and bronze models in plaster forms.  
Slevarenstvi 10 no.3:100 Mr '62.

1. Metalurgicke zavody, Tynec and Vltavou.



KALOSNE SUGAR, Margit; OTTANE BENKO, Erzsebet

Hurricane-like windstorm in Szeged. Idojaras 66 no.5:292-294 S-0 '62.

IOFFE, I.S.; OTTEN, V.P.

Rhodamine dyes and related compounds. Part 3: Reaction of  
4-aminophenol and further transformations of the condensation  
product. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.5:1477-1480 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Phenol) (Phthalic anhydride) (Rhodamine)

IOFFE, I.S.; OTTEN, V.F.

Rhodamine dyes and related compounds. Part 2: Rhodol, its preparation and properties. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.4:1196-1201 Ap '62.  
(MIRA 15:4)

(Rhodamine)

IOFFE, I.S.; OTTEN, V.F. [deceased]

Rhodamine dyes and related compounds. Part 12: Diacetyl derivatives of rhodamine and rhodol; structure of colorless forms of fluoran dyes. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.2:336-339 F '65.

Rhodamine dyes and related compounds. Part 13: Structure of colored forms of rhodamine and rhodol. Ibid.:340-343

Rhodamine dyes and related compounds. Part 14: Mutual conversions of colorless and colored forms of rhodamine and rhodol. Ibid.:343-346 (MIRA 18:4)

OTTAWA, 1.

The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be disseminated outside your agency.

NEVOLE, J.; OTTEROVA, M. [deceased]

Appropos the dynamics of the visual analyzer. III. Dependence  
of the reaction times on the quality of visual perception  
by the Rorschach test. Cesk. psychiat. 61 no.2:98-100. 1966.

1. Vyzkumny ustav psychiatricky, Praha; Psychiatricky ústav  
fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University, Praha.

OTTICH, A.F., kand.biol.nauk

Follow the initiative. Svetotekhnika 7 no.8:28 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda  
i profzabolevaniy.

(Electric lighting)

SOV-120-58-1-33/43

AUTHOR: Otto, A. N.

TITLE: An Electro-Photometric Device with Automatic Recording for the Measurement of Radiation from the Night Sky  
(Elektrofotometricheskaya ustanovka s avtomaticheskoy zapis'yu dlya izmereniya izlucheniya nochnogo neba)

PERIODICAL: Priroda i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr. 1, pp. 130-131 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the International Geophysical Year it is planned to obtain more detailed information on the behaviour of the intensity of the emission from the night sky. The problem of automatization thus arose since continuous recording of the photocurrents is required. In the device described in the present paper a photomultiplier is employed together with an amplifier which was described in Ref. 1. A schematic diagram of the device is shown in Fig. 1. The photocathode could be covered by means of a special shutter 3. Every ten minutes this shutter was brought into operation for 40 sec by means of a special relay working in series with a timing mechanism. As a control of the sensitivity of the instrument a standard lamp was watched

Card 1/2



SOV-120-53-1-33/43

An Electro-Photometric Device with Automatic Recording for the Measurement of Radiation from the Night Sky.

on in front of the photocathode (with a suitable filter) every 50 min. The supply to the standard bulb is controlled by the potentiometer 7. The potentiometer serves as the recording instrument. A special envelope is used (Fig. 1) to reduce the dark current. Fig. 3 shows a specimen recording obtained on July 18, 1956. A maximum can be seen in the region near  $1 \mu$ , obtained at midnight and lasting for about five minutes. It is pointed out that with usual point to point recording such a maximum could not be discovered. There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1957.

1. Photometers--Design
2. Recording devices--Equipment
3. Night sky--Radiation

Card 2/2

Distr: 4E3c/4E3d

Computing tubes filled with diborane gas for the measurement of thermal neutrons. *Orta Orient and Ender Vizsolyi* (Magyar Tudományos Akad. Közvetlen Fizikai Kutató Intérete, Budapest, Hung.). *Magyar Tudományos Akad. Közvetlen Fiz. Kutató Intézetének Közleményei* 4, 584-85 (1956).—Prepn. of diborane: The reaction between  $KBF_4$  and  $B_2O_3$  yields under high vacuum and  $518^\circ$   $BF_3$  gas. The absorption of  $BF_3$  in  $Et_2O$ , cooled with liquid air, yields a  $BF_3 \cdot Et_2O$  complex. The reaction of this complex with  $LiAlH_4$ , after Shapiro, *et al.* (C.A. 46, 5473k) gives  $B_2H_6$ . The characteristics of  $B_2H_6$  computing tubes are similar to  $BF_3$  tubes, only the efficiency of former is twice that of the latter. *L. S. Ettre*

4  
2

JW  
1/1

*Ans*

SCV/49-58-8-14/M

AUTHORS: Bol'shakova, L.G., Georgiyevskiy, Yu.N., Otis, A.,  
Rodionov, S.F.

TITLE: On the Electrophotometric Investigation of the Illumination  
of the Night Sky (Ob elektrofotometricheskoy issledovaniy  
svetcheniya nochnogo neba)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya,  
1958, nr 6, pp 1044 - 1047 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In measurements of this type, the illumination is usually  
obtained by determining the increase in photo-current at  
fixed intervals of time. Experiments carried out by the  
photometric laboratory of the Physics Institute (IGP) under  
field conditions (Refs 1 and 2) indicate that this method  
does not always give the full details of intensity  
changes. This occurs in particular when there are sharp  
deviations from the generally smooth diurnal variation.  
In order to obtain a more detailed knowledge of the  
intensity variations during the IGY, it became necessary  
to devise an automatic method of continuously recording  
the photocurrent. The general layout of the apparatus  
is given in Figure 1. The photomultiplier has a shutter  
in front which is open in the working position.  
Card 1/7 (Figures 1 and 3). Every ten minutes, the shutter is

SCV/49-582-14/17

On the Electrophotometric Investigation of the Intensity of the  
Night Sky

closed for 40 sec by the relay system 4 and 5 (Figure 1), worked by a time mechanism 6 (obtained from a thermometer or barograph). To control the sensitivity, a lamp (7) can be switched on every 60 min by the time mechanism. Position A in the diagram corresponds to the working position and position B, to the inclusion of the standard lamp. The photomultiplier was kept in a special casing (Figure 2) which provided special cooling to diminish the dark current. Figure 3 shows an example of the traces obtained (with a recording apparatus of type EPP-00). The maximum (at about  $1 \mu$ ) which appeared at midnight and lasted for five minutes can be easily seen - this could not have been noticed with normal discontinuous recording. This maximum had been observed earlier (Ref 1) but not in so sharp a form.

In the summer and autumn of 1956, parallel measurements were carried out at two stations on the Elbrus (at 4000 m and 3900 m) to determine the radiation intensity of the night sky. The aim was to discover the influence of

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SOV/49-58-F-14/10

On the Electrophotometric Investigation of the Illumination of  
Night Sky

irregular character in the transparency of air and the measured magnitudes of the night sky illumination. It was established that while the diurnal variation at 3900 m was reasonably smooth, the variation at 2000 m showed irregular fluctuations (Figure 4). Thus, by using two stations, it was possible to make an allowance for the oscillations in transparency. The results also confirm previous data on the weakening of night sky radiation in the layer 2200 - 3900 m. This varied between factors of 2.5-3 for the 10° region.

Photometric investigations of infrared radiation from the night sky have, up to the moment, depended on either a spectrographical method or a method using a sensitive electrophotometer with light filter. The first method is difficult to use for detailed investigations into the diurnal variation, whilst the second does not admit of detailed investigations into the energy distribution of the radiation.

In the autumn of 1956 the authors obtained a record of the infra-red radiation from the night sky in the

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On the Electrophotometric Investigation of the Illumination of the  
Night Sky

region of 1  $\mu$  with a photomultiplier (cooled cesium x-ray  
cathode) used with a monochromator. Using wide slits  
light signals from the night sky were obtained that were  
large as the background noise ( $15 \times 10^{-9}$  a as compared to  
 $7 \times 10^{-9}$  a). The apparatus employed was the same as in  
Refs 1 and 2. It seems possible that further development  
may make this the most useful method for studying the  
structure of the night sky radiation.

The authors next discuss some methods applied in the  
photometric laboratory of the Physics Institute for the  
accurate determination of the parameters of electron  
photometers.

Two stages of measurement are required for obtaining  
the spectral characteristics, i.e. the quantity  $\epsilon_\lambda$

defined as the ratio of the photocurrent at the output of  
the photomultiplier and the spectral intensity  $I_\lambda$  of the  
the current ( $\epsilon_\lambda$  is measured in absolute units)

1) Determining the amount of energy falling on the cathode

Card4/7

Control Electrophotography  
Night Sky

SCV/...  
111

cathode in absolute units. (c) Measure the photocurrent. The instrument used for these measurements is a monochromator (UM-1) with a slit width of 0.4 mm. The slit was an ordinary slit with a diameter of 0.4 mm. The light was focused by a condensing lens. The light from the monochromator exit slit was directed into a photomultiplier (LETI - B.I. Konev's plant) with a sensitivity of 1 V/W. The photocurrent was measured either with a galvanometer (sensitivity  $1.5 \times 10^{-10}$  A/V) or a photo-electronic optical amplifier (FECU-15-LE-1). When the spectral energy distribution at the output has been measured, the thermo-electric output of the photoelectric receiver under investigation is measured. Measurements of photocurrent are then made at various ratios of the photocurrent to the spectral energy distribution intensity in cal/sec gives  $e_{\lambda} = C \cdot I_{\lambda} / \Delta \lambda$ .

Control experiments on the electrophotography of night sky must be carried out on a small scale using a small scale

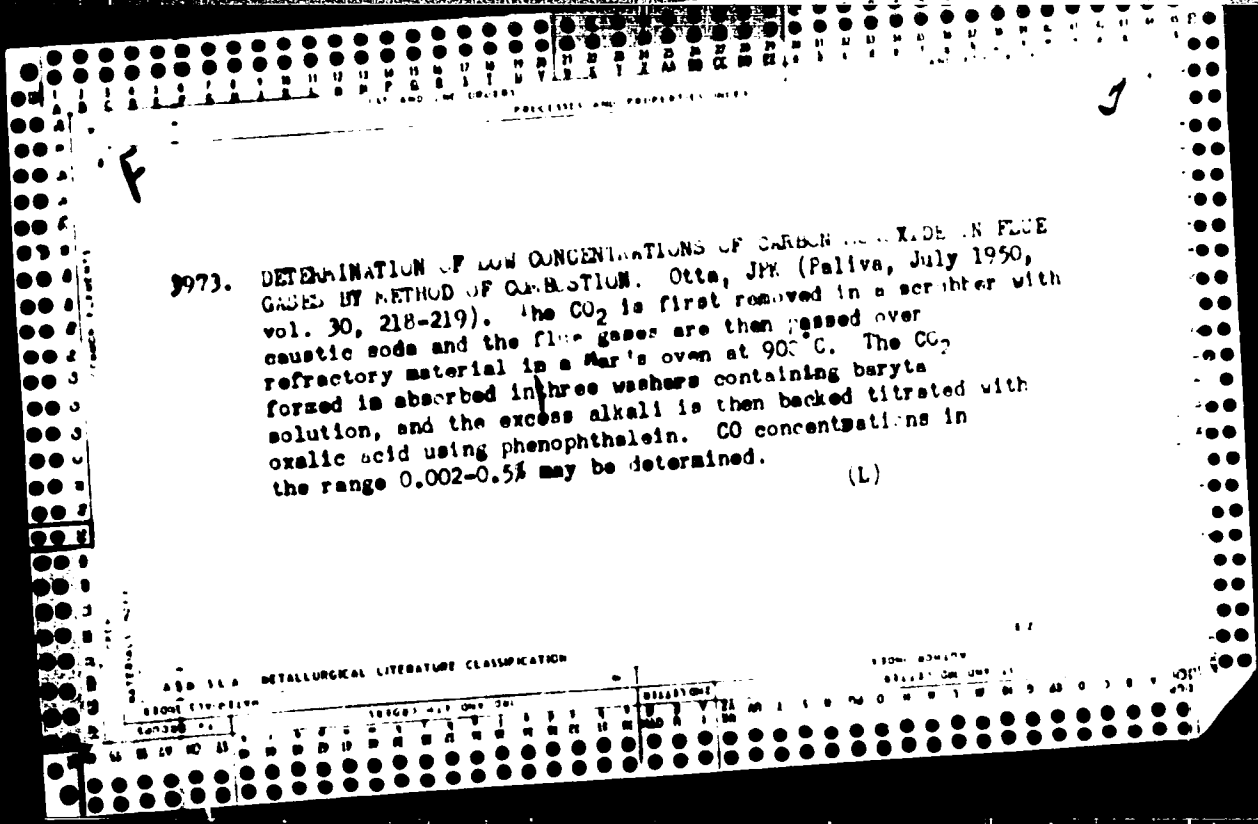
SCV/49-348-14/1

On the Electrophotometric Investigation of the Light of the  
Night Sky

a constant intensity lamp. The etalon is placed in front of the  
light filter having a passband equal to the light of the  
night sky under investigation. The errors in the measurements  
can be reduced to 0.5-1%.  
Particular attention should be paid to the selection of the  
light characteristics of the selective filter. An example of such  
selectivity for a gas discharge cathode is shown in Figure 1. Anti-cathodes  
often deviate from the condition.  
The measurements described here were conducted by the  
students of MSU - V. G. Kiselev, V. A. Kiselev, D. A. Kiselev,  
and Prilezhnev.  
There are 5 figures. See reference.

Card 6/7





PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

OF

**2866. DETERMINATION OF LOW CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON MONOXIDE IN FLUE GASES BY COMBUSTION METHOD.** Prechlik, J. and Otto, K. (Paliva (Psal), 1950, vol. 30, 218-219; abstr. in Chem. abstr., 1950, vol. 44, 11059-11060).

The  $I_2O_5$  method has the disadvantages:  $I_2O_5$  is hygroscopic; it is very difficult to determine when  $I_2O_5$  is exhausted; the method consumes considerable times; it is difficult to obtain reliable results when CO is above 0.1%. To obviate the difficulties, the authors designed gas absorption apparatus using a modified combustion method. The flue gases are measured in a 1000-m.l. gas burette containing saturated  $H_2S$  as confining liquid. The gases enter a scrubber with 30% KOH to remove  $CO_2$  and safety wash bottle with 0.005 N  $Ba(OH)_2$  and then are led over granular refractory material 3-10 m.m. in size in a Hera tube furnace held at about 900°. The products of combustion, with formed  $CO_2$ , are absorbed in a series of three washing bottles, each one containing 20 m.l. 0.005 N  $Ba(OH)_2$ . After the run the excess of  $Ba(OH)_2$  is titrated back with 0.005 N oxalic acid to phenolphthalein

ASD-34 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

071171 ON DIV 111

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

*C-1 Inorganic Use & applied*

*Be also*

2044. Determination of small amounts of carbon monoxide in gas given by a combustion method. J. Fehlin and H. Ueh (Pub. A 1950, Ch. 214-219).—CO<sub>2</sub> is removed by absorption in 30% NaOH, the residual gas is subjected to combustion at 900°, and the CO<sub>2</sub> produced is absorbed in 0.05N-NaOH, amount of which is titrated with 0.05N-sulfuric acid. A mean error of  $\pm 0.002\%$  is claimed, for gas containing 0.002-0.3% of CO, in absence of unburned residual gas.

R. Tsvetkov

OTIMANOVSKAYA, T. N.

New Method of Obtaining Amplified -  
III" Bur. Gen. 1952, 1953, 1954.  
Lab. of Laser Physics, Acad. Sci.  
Genico-Technological Inst. 1952, 1953,  
1954.

Report #1627 11 Jan. 52

OTTAMANGORAYA, S.M.

"Hydrolysis of ...  
Preliminary ...  
No. , 1940, ...  
Intra ...  
1 ...

Report S-101, 11 ...

OTTAMANOVSKAYA, O. M.

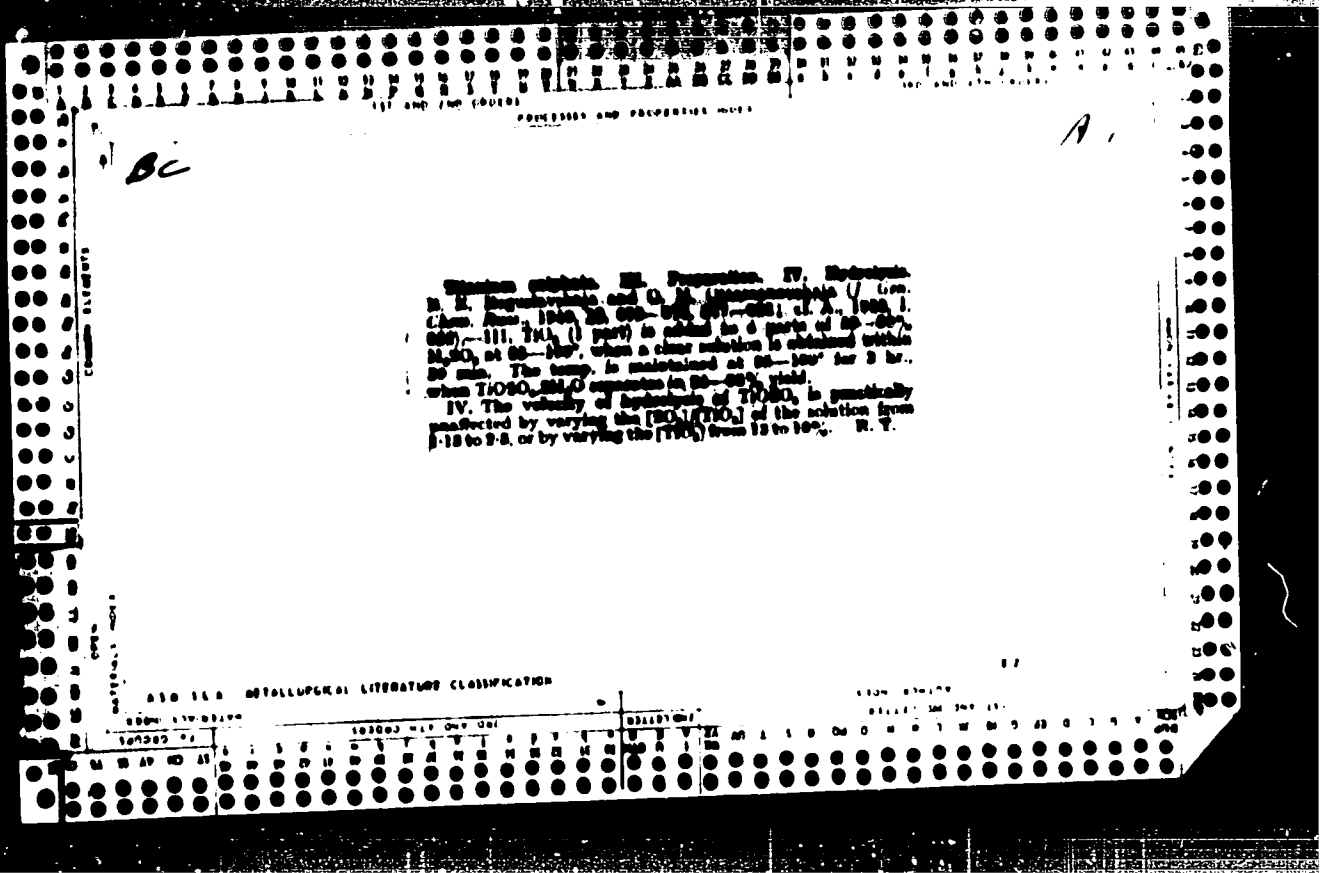
"Hydrolysis of Solutions of Titanyl Sulfate". B. Ye. Boguslavskaya and O. M. Ottamanovskaya  
(p. 677)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1940, Volume X, no. 8.

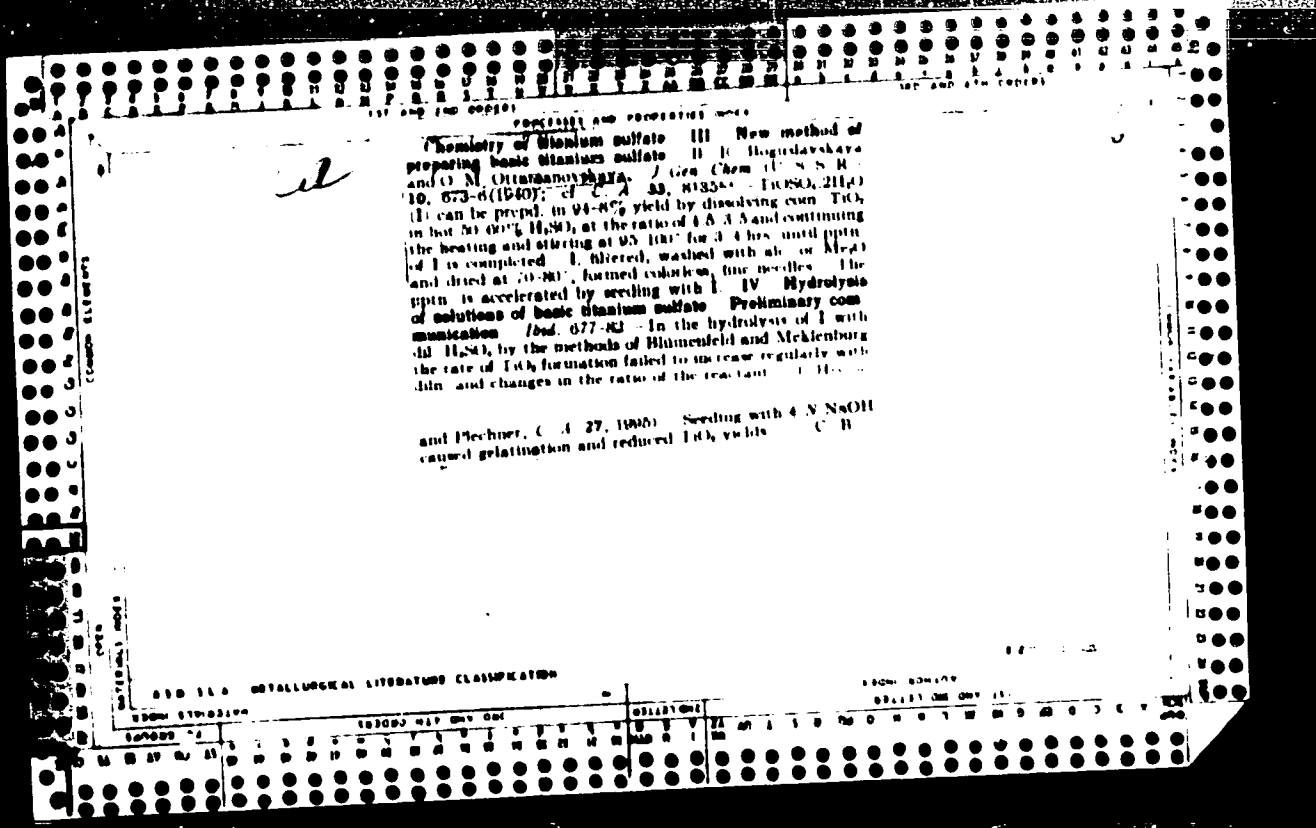
OTTAMONOVSKAYA, O. M.

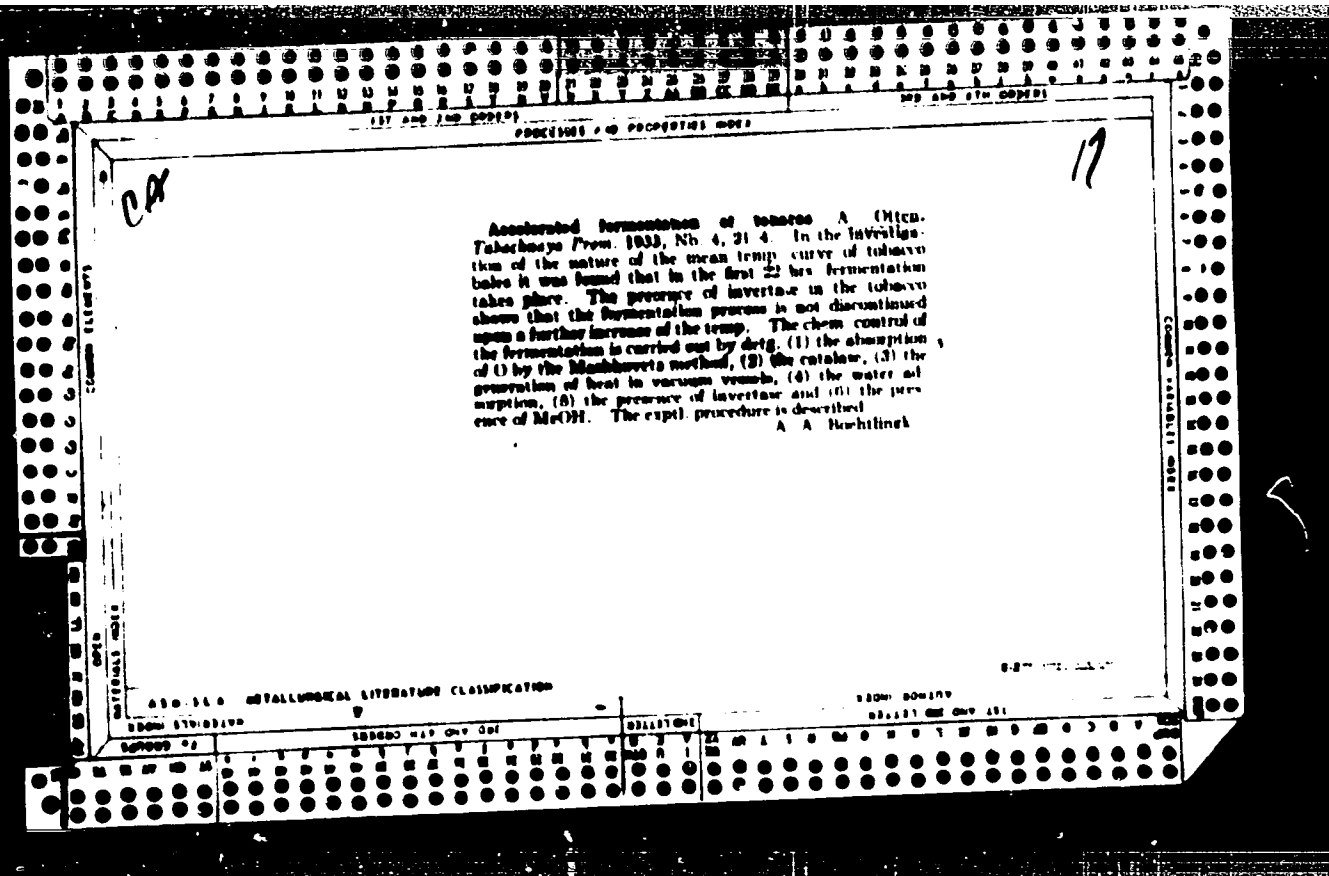
"New Methods of Obtaining Titanyl Sulfate". B. Ye. Boguslavskaya and O. M. Ottamanovskaya  
(p. 673)

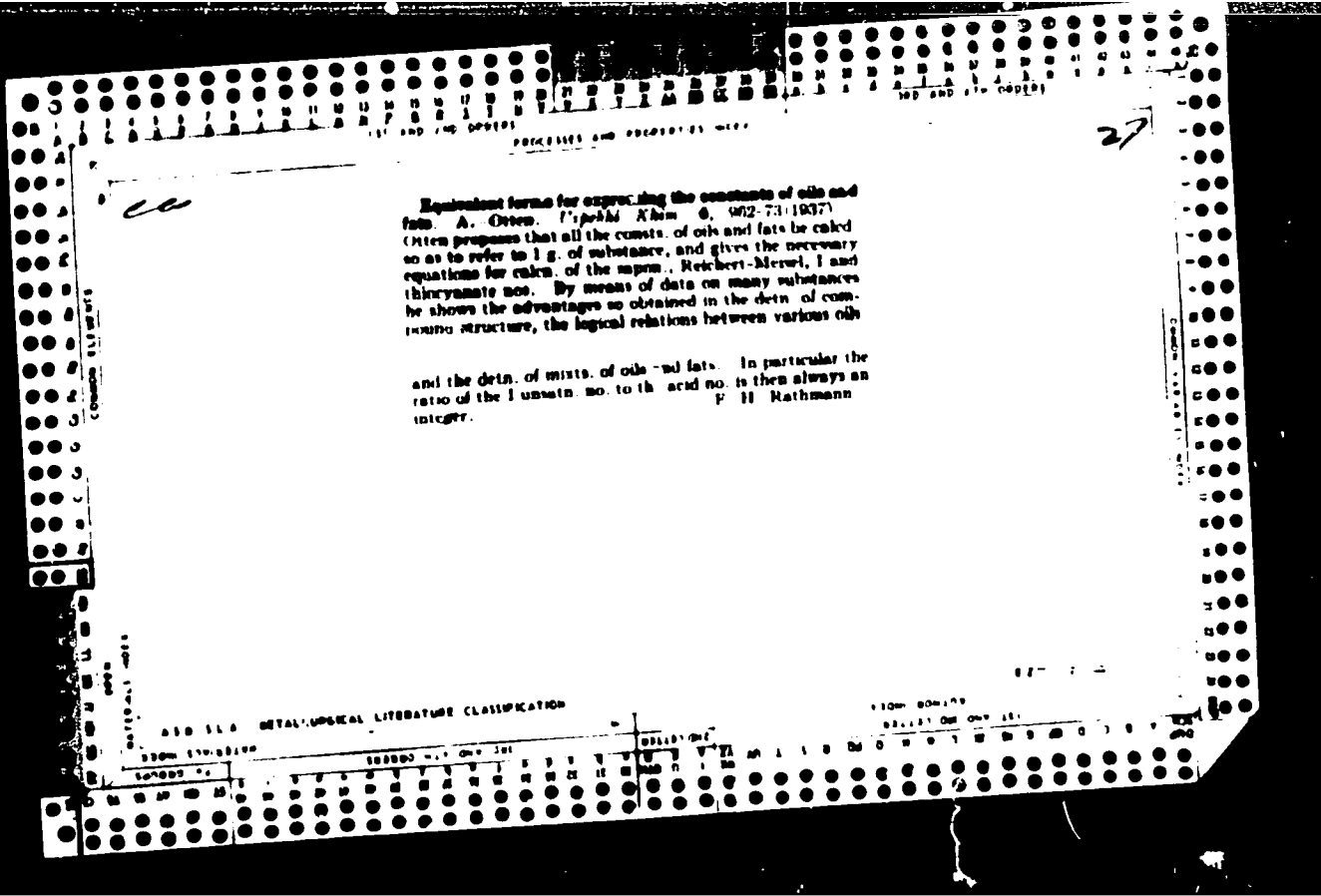
SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1940, Volume X, no. 8.

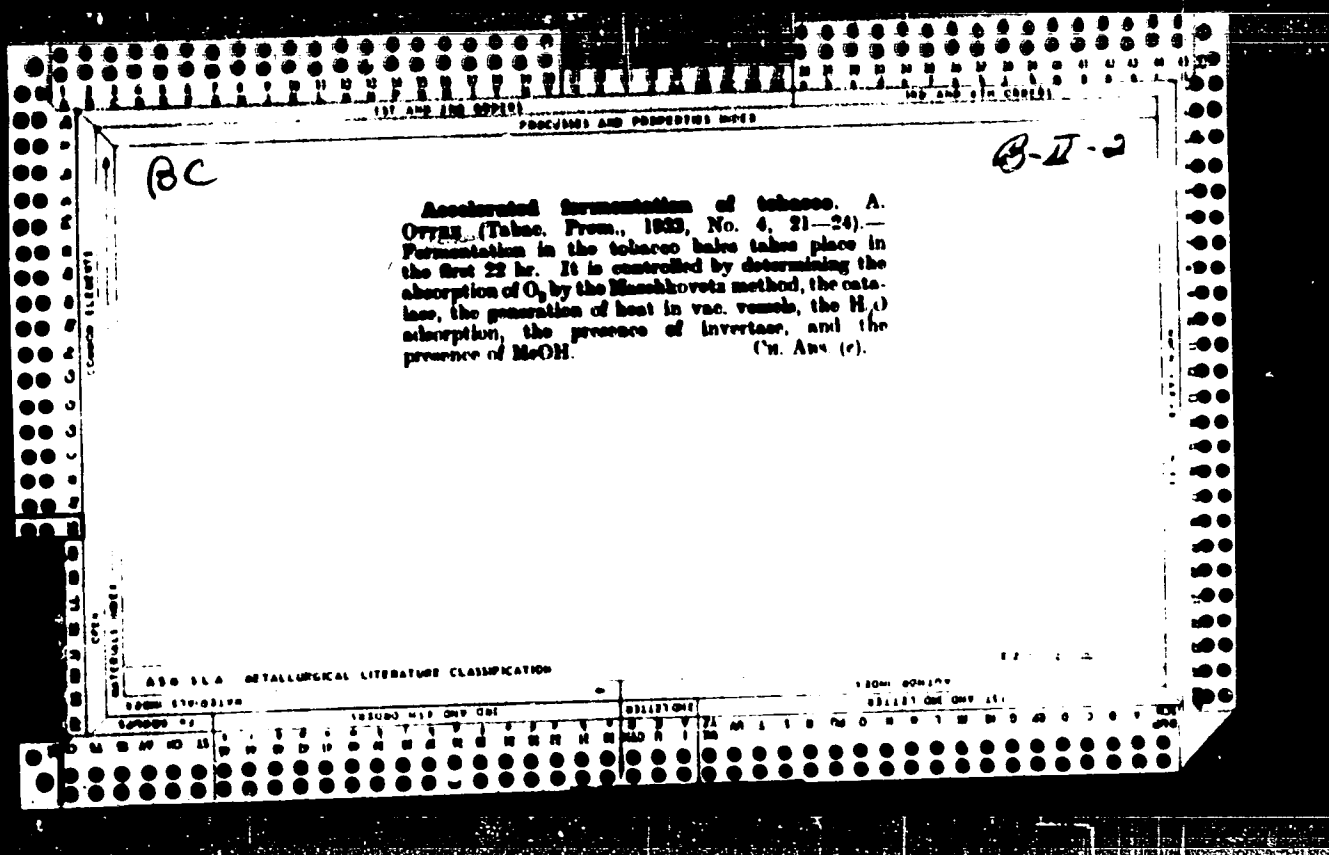


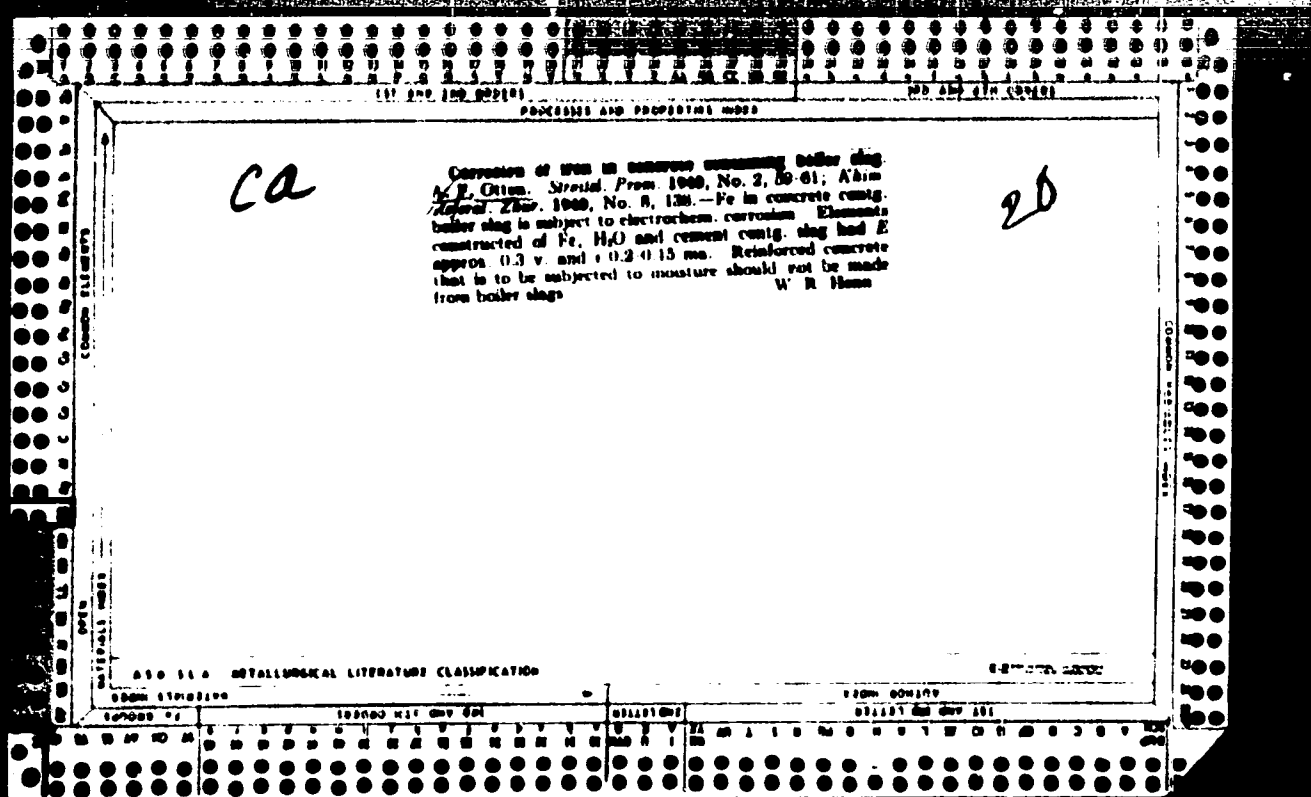












IOFFE, I.S.; OTTEN, V.F.

Rhodamine dyes and related compounds. Part 1: Original parent  
compound of rhodamine, its preparation and properties. Zhur.ob.  
khim. 31 no.5:1511-1516 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Rhodamine)

5 (3)  
AUTHORS:

Kropacheva, Ye. N., Dolgoplosk, E. A. SCV/72-29 6-16/72  
Otten, V. P., Golodova, K. G.

TITLE:

Synthesis of 1,4-Polyisoprene by Means of Organosodium Compounds and Titanium Tetrachloride (Sintez 1,4-polizoprena s pomoshch'yu natriyorganicheskikh soyedineniy i chetyrekh-khloristogo titana) Formation of High-melting Polymers in the Catalytic Polymerization of Dienes (Obrazovaniye vysokoplavkikh polimerov pri kataliticheskoy polimerizatsii diyenov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii 1959 Vol 29 Nr 6 pp 1853-1858  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In addition to the polymerization syntheses described in the papers of references 1-4 the authors showed that the complexes of the organosodium compound with  $TiCl_4$  are also effective in the polymerization of dienes. On the polymerization of isoprene in benzene solution at room temperature in the presence of isobutyl sodium and  $TiCl_4$  two polymers were separated in the molar ratio, an elastomer soluble in benzene and an insoluble amorphous powder. The polymerization products of divinyl are also of the same nature. On changing the component ratio of the

Card 1/3

Synthesis of 1,4-Polyisoprene by Means of Organosodium  
Compounds and Titanium Tetrachloride Formation of High  
-melting Polymers in the Catalytic Polymerization of Dienes

catalytic complex i.e. on an increased  $TiCl_4$  quantity the yield in the solid polymer rises. At a ratio of 1.3 of the isocamyl sodium to titanium chloride only a solid polymer is formed (Table 1). With increasing temperature concentration of the catalyst and the monomer, also the reaction rate considerably increases. The insoluble powdery polymers of 1-vinyl and isoprene are also formed in small amounts in their polymerization in benzene alone with  $TiCl_4$ . The infrared spectrum analysis of the resultant polymers shows that the polyisoprene soluble in benzene contains about 90% of components of the structure 1,4 (Table 2). In this respect the polymers obtained by the authors differ from the polyisoprene which is formed in the presence of sodium and organosodium compounds without titanium chlorides. The resultant powdery polymers are highly heat resistant. The reactions in the polymers can proceed in two directions. 1) Reactions which involve the formation of condensed six-membered rings in the chain (Scheme). 2) Reactions between the polymeric chains which lead

Card 2/3



Synthesis of 1,4-Polyisoprene by Means of Organosodium  
Compounds and Titanium Tetrachloride. Formation of High-  
-melting Polymers in the Catalytic Polymerization of Dienes

to a building-up of ring structures of uncertain nature. The considerable heat-resistance of the polymers synthesized can be explained by their high melting points (Ref 6). Instead of organosodium compounds also the corresponding organo-compounds of potassium, magnesium and aluminum may be used. There are 2 tables and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni S. V. Lebedeva (All Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber imeni S. V. Lebedev)

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1958

Card 3/3

OTTENBERG, N.

All-Union Conference on improving the training of the coal industry  
workers. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.plata 4 no.5:52-54 '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)  
(Coal miners--Education and training)

OTTENBERG, N.

Overall mechanization and vocational training requirements for miners. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no. 4:11-13 Ap '63. (MIR) 16:5)

1. Starshiy inzh. Nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii po professional'no-tehnicheskomu obrazovaniyu.

(Coal miners--Education and training)

OTTESCU, C.

On the definition of a line perpendicular to a plane. Gaz mat  
fiz 70 no.2:64-66 P '65.

OTTENSEN, B. V.

USSR/Medicine - Liver

Medicine - Amino Acids

Mar 47

"Research with  $C^{13}$  on Restoring Dicarboxylic Amino Acids in the Liver," A. S. Kordikova, V. N. Orekhovich, M. G. Kritskan, S. YA. Davylova, A. S. Khekinov, M. I. Kuznetsov, B. V. Ottensen, M. I. Menshilov, L. L. Gol'din, Inst Bio. and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR, 5 p.

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 3

Using  $C^{13}$ , investigated the restoration of aminodicarboxylic acids of proteins in a normal and regenerated liver, and in sections of the liver adjoining the regenerate and removed from it. Concludes that protein exchange in regenerated tissue is characterized neither by an increased, in comparison with exchange in normal tissue, formation speed of dicarboxylic amino acids, nor by a more intensive inclusion of them in the proteins.

Submitted by Acad A. I. Oparin, 29 Jan 47

PA 39/49T65

OTTENSEN, D. V.

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - General Problems on Isotope Chemistry B-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur. Khim., No 3, 1957, 7414

Author : Kudriyavtsev, R.V., ~~Ottensen, B.V.~~, and Kursaniv, D.N.

Title : Determination of the Isotope Composition of Oxygen in Organic Compounds

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, Vol 26, No 4, 1035-1039

Abstract : A method is described for the destructive hydrogenation of organic substances for the purpose of determining the isotope composition of the oxygen in these substances; the hydrogenation is carried out at 300° in an H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere and over a Ni catalyst. At 300-400° there is no exchange between the walls of the tube, made of Mo-glass, and H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>18</sup>. The catalyst contains oxygen which can be exchanged with the water vapor. In order to establish the equilibrium for this exchange four passes of vapor over the catalyst at 300° are sufficient. The error in the determination is 3-4 percent.

Card 1/2

- 70 -

Preparation of nitrogen-15 concentrates in a cascade apparatus by the method of chemical exchange: B. V. Orlov and M. B. Chern (Inst. Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 30, 1958

1958 (1958) -- A detailed description is given of a 3-column cascade app. for obtaining  $N^{15}$  concentrates, and the results of 3 yrs. of its operation are reviewed. The concn. is accomplished by means of the exchange reaction  $(N^{15}H)_2O + N^{14}H_2O \rightleftharpoons (N^{14}H)_2O + N^{15}H_2O$ . The concentrate contains up to 60 at. % of  $N^{15}$  (natural concn. of  $N^{15}$  is 0.36). I. Rojtar Leach

YAFIMOVICHINA, Ye.F.; OTTSEN, B.V.; ALEKSYEV, I.V.; BICHIN, L.P.

Studies on the metabolism of ammonium citrate, glycine and DL-glutamic acid labeled with  $N^{15}$  in rats under normal conditions and in vitamin  $B_6$  deficiency [with summary in English]. Vop.med.khim. 3 no.6:440-450 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva  
(CITRATES, metabolism,  
ammonium citrate, labeled with radionitrogen, in normal  
& vitamin  $B_6$  defic. rats (Rus))  
(GLYCINE, metabolism,  
in normal & vitamin  $B_6$  defic. rats, radionitrogen  
labeled (Rus))  
(GLUTAMATES, metabolism,  
DL-glutamic acid, labeled with radionitrogen, in normal  
& vitamin  $B_6$  defic.rats)  
(VITAMIN  $B_6$  DEFICIENCY, experimental,  
ammonium citrate, glycine & DL-glutamic acid labeled  
with radionitrogen metab. (Rus))



GORKIN, V.A.; OTTSEN, B.V.; ALEKSEYEV, I.V.

Automatic apparatus for the uninterrupted registration of the optical density of aqueous solutions of certain biologically important substances in the ultraviolet part of the spectrum. Vop.med.khim. 5 no.5:373-376 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.  
(CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL equip. & supply)

OTTENHOFF, P.

4

Rubber Abstracts  
March 1954  
Synthetic Rubber  
and Like Products

1050. Mixing technique with solid neoprene, past  
and present developments. R. F. DE PUY and P. <sup>③</sup>  
OTTENHOFF, with note by H. ALFESS. *Kautsch. u.  
Gummi*, 1953, 6, WT211-0. Cf. this journal, 1952,  
abs 3732. The full paper now appears. 3521123 10-9-54 mf

OTTESCU, Constantin, prof.

Why one can see in perspective. Gaz mat B 14 no. 10:577-583  
0 '63.

1. Scoala medie 36, Bucuresti.

OTTICH, A. F., Cand Biol Sci (diss) -- "The hygienic significance of the light permeability of a dust-laden atmosphere". Moscow, 1959. 12 pp (Inst of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases of the Acad Med Sci USSR), 250 copies. Vol. No 10, 1960, 128)

~~OTTECH~~ kand. biolog. nauk

Maintenance and composition of electric lighting standards.  
Svetotekhnika 9 no.7:25-26 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Ukrainskiy institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh  
zabolevaniy.

(Electric lighting—Standards)

OPTICH, A.P., inshener; PHUKHT, I.A., dotsent.

Light effects of clerestories equipped with wind deflectors. Stroi.prom.  
31 no.6:21-22 Je '53. (MLBA 6:7)  
(Roofs) (Factories--Heating and ventilation)

21

9  
/

1422. Explanation of the blank in micro-determination of copper.  
W. Othling (*Mikrochem. nachrichtl. Anz.* 1951, 28, 261-262); cf.  
Unterwiesing C., 1951, 282. — In the determination of O by  
Zimmerman's method (A., 1948, 11, 100) Fe impurity in the C  
used catalyzes reduction of the  $\text{SnO}_2$  tube, giving rise to a positive  
blank. O. D. SALTMAN

BRUOTH, V.; OTTIS, V.

Spreading of rectal cancer through the lymphatic system and its importance. Bratisl. lek. listy 34 no.2:138-147 P '54.

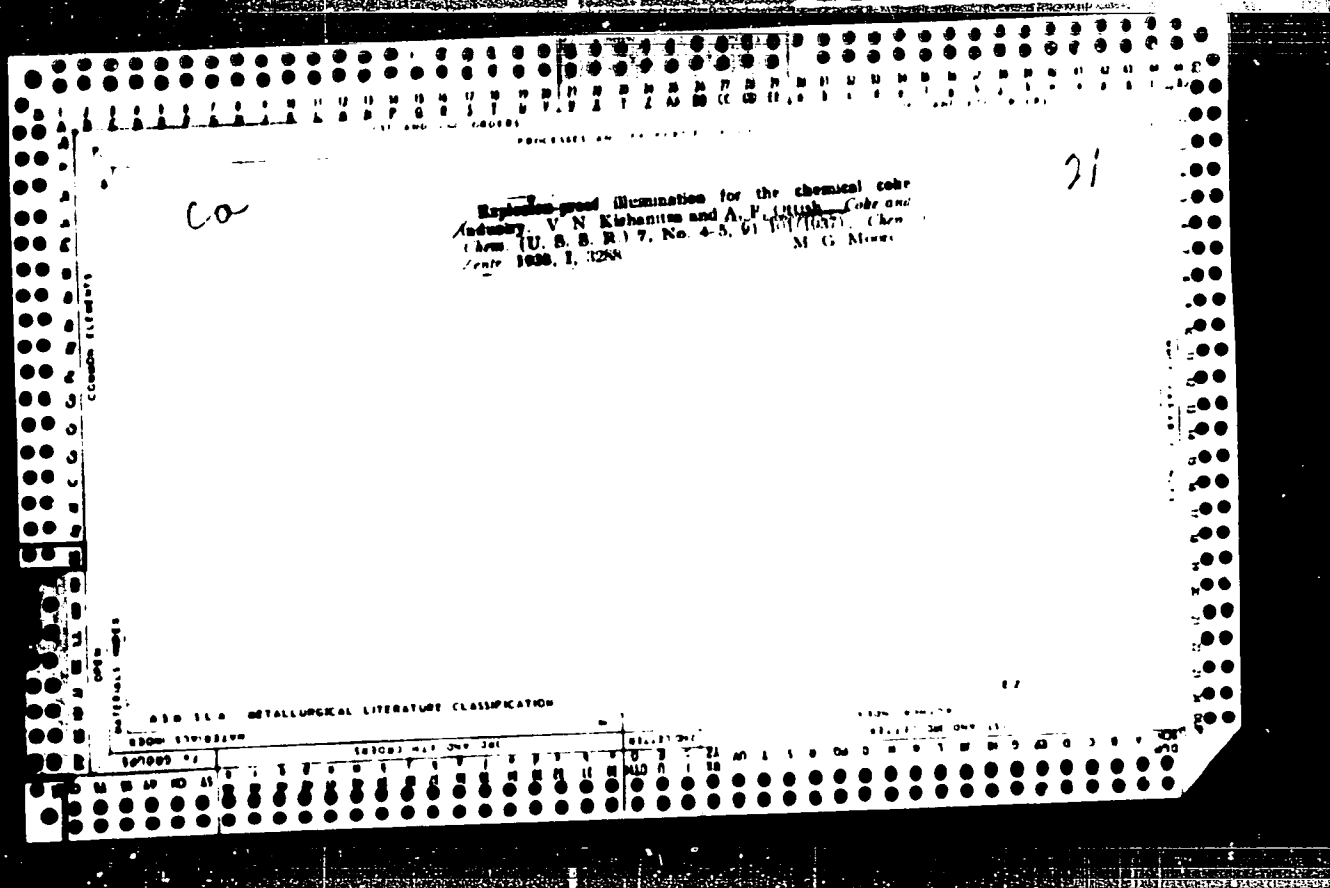
1. Z Chir. odd. Onk. ust. v Bratislave, prednosta doc. dr. V. Bruoth,  
a s Pat. anat. ustavu LFPSU v Bratislave, prednosta prof. dr F. Klein.  
(RECTUM, neoplasms,  
\*metastases through lymphatic system, surg.)

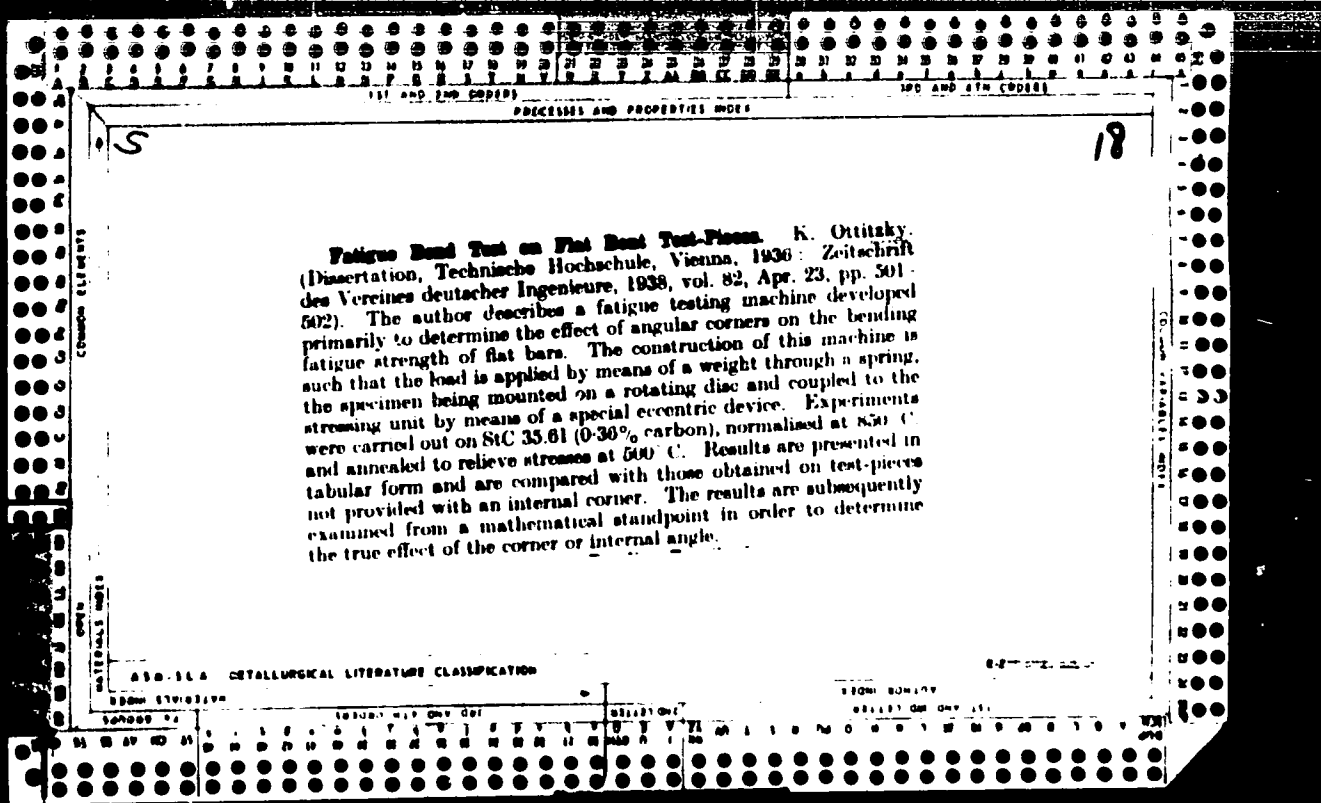


TRAVNIK, K., MUDr.; KABACNIK, Z.; KRAJCA, K.; OTTIS, V., MUDr.

Neurogenic amyotrophias simulating myopathies. Bratisl. lek.  
listy 45 no. 6:367-373 31 Mr 1966.

1. Katedra klinickej neurologie Slovenskeho ustavu pre doskonalovanie lekarov (veduci: MUDr. K. Travnik); Katedra patologickej anatomie Slovenskeho ustavu pre doskonalovanie lekarov (veduci: MUDr. V. Ottis), Trnava.





ATTIEN, P.

Pine Springs; a new method of ... Tr. from the German.

n. 14. (Slovakia, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 1, No. 1, 1954

See Monthly Index of East European Accession (MIEA) Vol. 1, No. 1, 1954

OTTLIK, Pater

Correlation between the velocity values determined in Hungarian rocks by ultrasonic waves and some other physical and chemical characteristics. Geofiz kozl 12 no.3/4:85-100 '64.

OTTO, A.N.

Self-recording electrophotometric equipment for measuring night sky radiation. Prib. i tekh. ekap.no.1:130-131 Ja-P '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Night sky) (Photometry, Astronomical)

KONDRATYEV, K. Ya.; BURGOVA, M. P.; MIKHAYLOV, V. V.; GRISHECHKIN, V. S.; PETELIN, G. M.;  
OTTO, A. N.; MIRONOVA, Z. F.

"Complex of spectral apparatus for the investigation of the short wave radiative  
field in the atmosphere."

report presented at the Atmospheric Symp, Leningrad, 9-12 Aug 64.

OTTO, K.

"Radio transmission of physiological data." p. 265.

SDELOVACI TECHNIKA. (MINISTERSTVO STROJIRENSTVI). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7,  
no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.  
Uncl.



BOL'SHAKOVA, L.G.; GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; OTTO, A.H.; RODIONOV, S.P.

Electrophotometric investigation of noctilucence of the sky.  
Mekhunar.geofis.ged no.4:58-59 '59. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Geophysics) (Photometry)

0216

S/01/10/000/004/00/00  
000/0104

9,9862

ATTORNEY: [Illegible]

TITLE: A [Illegible] instrument for measuring [Illegible]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po teorii i meskomye deystvuyu [Illegible]  
retovogo izlucheniya. Leningrad, 1950. Ultrafioletovoye  
voye izlucheniye: nauka i yego ispol'zovaniye v  
profilakticheskikh i lechenykh tsel'nykh; trudy konferentsii  
na temy [Illegible]. Leningrad, 1950, 9-100. At head of  
title: Ministerstvo Obratovozrozhdeniya RSPSR. Inst.  
[Illegible]

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TEXT: A measure ultra-violet radiation in the 240-300 mμ range  
the [Illegible] Prof. [Illegible] Observatoriya im. Veyeykova (Mirovaya  
Geophysical Observatory im. Veyeykova) developed and constructed  
a [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible]

[Illegible]

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[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document.]

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2075/D104

A field instrument...

input circuit of the amplifier consists of a resistor network which the instrument's sensitivity can be varied 10 fold. The amplifier has good linearity for almost the entire scale and quite a low zero drift. The maximum current amplification factor is 11,000. Tests on a wavelength of 0.2  $\mu$  showed that the instrument had good linear linearity. Tests of the instrument at the filter's bandpass limits showed a wide temperature range. Appropriate corrections to the instrument's readings were therefore made. Further tests were carried out to determine the effects of the light sources and their position in relation to the spherical cap on the instrument's performance. It was found that the angle had practically no effect provided that the angle's value was more than 10° above the horizon. Instructions for calibrating the instrument's amplifier with its power source and ultra-violet meter will be attached. The instrument is provided with terminals for connection to a reference voltage source.

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Card 3/5.

2146

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1977 D O.

A field report

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Card 4/7

L 17808-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6007608

SOURCE CODE: UR/2960/65/000/003/0024/0047

AUTHOR: Kondrat'yev, K. Ya. (Professor); Mironova, Z. F.; Otto, A. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: The spectral albedo <sup>1244,55</sup> of natural grounds

34  
B11

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Problemy fiziki atmosfery, no. 3, 1965, 24-47

TOPIC TAGS: spectral albedo, spectrophotometric property, shortwave range, long-wave range, chlorophyll, absorption band

ABSTRACT: The spectral albedo of natural grounds was measured by special instruments. The program of measurements was so planned that changes of spectral albedos might be detected at various typical grounds. Measurements were carried out above fields of lucerne in the Odessa region, above crop fields in the Poltava region, above clover and lupine fields and water surface in Lithuania, and above snow, asphalt, and concrete in the Leningrad region. All observation data were divided into three classes according to their spectrophotometric properties. The albedo of the first class increased from the short-wave range to long waves. Soils, roads, and other free surfaces are included in this class. The second class of albedo has a maximum from 500 to 560 mμ and a minimum from 650 to 680 mμ in the visible spectral range. The albedo attained great values in the range from 730 to 1000 mμ. Vegetation covers formed this albedo class. The third albedo class consisted of snow and water sur-

Card 1/2

L 17808-66

ACC NR: AT6007608

faces, and was characterized by slight variability. Two kinds of albedos were computed:  $A_1$  from mean reading data symmetrical to true noon, and  $A_2$  as mean values derived from three meteorological readings. Herbage covered with soft vegetation have similar spectral albedo within the range from 420 to 900 m $\mu$  and an increase of spectral albedo within the interval of 420-550 m $\mu$ . At 700 m $\mu$  a sudden sharp increase occurs which attains its maximum in the 720-1000-m $\mu$  interval. Soft and dense herbage of grass and cabbage have the absorption lines of chlorophyll, but surfaces of ripening corn and sunflowers have no chlorophyll absorption bands. The change of spectral albedo depends upon the phase of vegetation. The albedo of a snow surface is unstable and depends upon the physical state of the snow and illumination conditions. The albedo of a water surface changes slightly depending upon the wavelength. Orig art. has: 11 figures and 5 tables. [EG]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 4211

Card

2/2

OTY, A. N., RADONOV, I. P., BILCHAKOVA, I. I., GEORGIYEVSKIY, Y. I.

"Electrophotomicroinvestigation of 'Night' ..."  
Geofizicheskiy Zhurnal - Informatsionnyy byulleten' ...  
No. 1, Moscow, 1981, pp. 10, 11.

(Printed in ...)



OTTC, D.D.; AKHMETOV, S.F.; PONOMAREV, V.S.

Studying the phase constitution of precipitates obtained during  
the desilicizing of high modulus aluminate solutions. Trudy Inst.  
met. i obog. AN Kazan. SSR 9:63-68 '62. (M.A. 1:4)

PONOMAREV, V.S.; OTTO, D.E.

Desiliconizing high modulus aluminate solutions. Trudy Inst.  
met. i obor. AN Kazakh. SSR 9:97-102 '64. (MIRA 1:19)

SHALAVINA, Ye.L.; GUSAROVA, T.D.; OTTO, L. .

Cementation of thallium from alkali solutions. Trudy Inst. Met. i  
obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 9:106-111 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

AKHMETOV, S.F., OTTC, D.D., KONOMAREV, I.D.

Studying the phase composition of precipitates obtained during desilicization through hydrogarnets of low-module aluminate solutions. Trudy Inst. metal. obog. Al' Kazakh, SSR 11:25-30 '64.  
(MIRA 18:4)