

VANDAUS, M.

Vandaus, M.; Shon, A. Use of the BH-450 electrode for repairing parts. p. 79.
MECHANISACE ZEMEDLSTVI. Praha. Vol. 5, no. 4, Feb. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of the E st European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4,
no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl. ^a

VANDEKAR, M.

Toxicity of dieldrin. I. Evaluation and studies on acute toxicity.
Arh. hig. rada 13 no.1:3-12 '62.

1. Institut za medicinska istrazivanja i medicinu rada, Zagreb.
(DIELDRIN)

5

VANDEKAR, M.; REINER, Elsa

Warburg's apparatus. Arh. hig. rada 13 no.2:127-156, '62.

1. Institut za medicinska istrazivanja i medicinu rada, Zagreb.
(MANOMETRY)

YUGOSLAVIA

M. VANDEKAR and T. FAJDETIC, [Affiliation same as above.]

"Cannulation of Rat Jugular Vein and Toxicologic Studies."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 13, No 4, 1962; pp 319-323.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Detailed description of the method, used by authors for several years now for slow i.v. infusions, or to obtain repeated small specimens of venous blood for studies related to organic phosphate and oxime - blood cholinesterase levels. Two drawings, 1 photograph; 3 Western and 3 Yugoslav references.

1/1

YUGOSLAVIA

VANDEKAR, M. and KOMANOV, I; Institute for Medical Research and Occupational Medicine (Institut za medicinska istrazivanja i medicinu rada,) Zagreb.

"Percutaneous Toxicity of Organic Phosphates. Part 1. Parathion Toxicity with Regard to Skin Surface Preparation and Mode of Application of Poison."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 14, No 1, 1963; pp 7-12.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Study in rats painted with parathion solution (on 2 to 2.5 square cm. of shaved skin of back) showed that neither mutual nor self-grooming affected toxicity (i.e. no oral component); if the area was covered after application with either polyethylene film or plasticized adhesive bandage, absorption was decreased by ratio of 2 resp. 3.5. Five tables; 2 Yugoslav and 13 Western references.

1/1

YUGOSLAVIA

VANDEKAR, M., KOMANOV, I. and KOBREHEL, Dj.; Institute for Medical Research and Occupational Medicine (Institut za medicinska istrazivanja i medicinu rada,) Zagreb.

"Percutaneous Toxicity of Organic Phosphates. Part 2. Effect of Extent of Contaminated Area and Concentration of Poison on Speed of Penetration through the Skin of Paraoxone."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 14, No 1, 1963; pp 13-18.

Abstract: [English summary modified]: Study in rats: appearance of symptoms was slightly earlier and cholinesterase fall sharper when 20 mg./ml. of paraoxone was applied to a 4 X 4 cm. area of shaved skin than when 80 mg./ml. was applied to 2 X 2 cm. Both area and concentration must be considered in such studies and this explains controversial data about percutaneous toxicity of such substances. Table, drawing, 2 graphs; 2 Yugoslav and 6 Western ref's.

YUGOSLAVIA

VANDEKAR, M. and SVETLICIC, B.; Institute of Medical Research and Occupational Medicine (Institut za medicinska istrazivanja i medicinu rada,) Zagreb.

"Protection of Agricultural Workers from Pesticide Poisoning."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 14, No 1, 1963; pp 33-58.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Detailed discussion of pesticide dangers; tables show rodenticides, insecticides, herbicides and fungicides with their danger to man as arranged in 4 categories of severity; protective means as recommended in 8 types of work involving contact with pesticides; medical eligibility and contraindications for various tasks. Suggested regulations are also specified. Nine Yugoslav and 17 Western references.

1/1

20

YUGOSLAVIA

VANDEKAR, M., Dr; SVETLICIC, B., Dr: Institute for Medical Research, Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, and "A. Stampar" School of Public Health, Zagreb (Institut za medicinska istrazivanja i medicinu rada i Skola narodnog zdravlja "A. Stampar," Zagreb), Zagreb.

"Observations on the Toxicity of Three Anticholinesterase Insecticides in a Village-Scale Trial and Comparison of Methods Used for Determining Cholinesterase Activity"

Zagreb, Arhiv za higijenu rada i toksikologiju, Vol 17, No 2, 1966, pp 135-150

Abstract: During 1964 toxicological experiments were performed in Nigeria on two organophosphorus and one carbamate insecticide. Clinically no toxic effects were observed and only slight plasma cholinesterase depression was found in spraymen and in villagers exposed to one of the tested insecticides. Comparison of four methods for cholinesterase determination was carried out. Their reliability in field conditions is discussed and each method is critically evaluated. 1 Yugoslav and 16 Western references. Manuscript received 20 Dec 1965.

VANDZHEL

SERBIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19129.

Author : ~~STEFANOVIC~~, D. BOJANOVIC, J. VANDEL, V.
Stefanovich, Boyanovich, Vandzhel.

Inst :

Title : On the Reaction Ability of Diamides. VIII. Condensation of Para-substituted Diamides with Compounds, Containing an Active Methylene Group.

Orig Pub: Glasnik khem. drushtva, 1955, 20, No 8, 511-522

Abstract: In the course of the previous works (see report VII, RZhKhim. 1957, 19243) studies were made of the condensation of diamides γ -RC₆H₄CH(NHCOCH₃)₂ (I) with substances containing an active CH₂-group: with ethyl esters of nitroacetic, (II), acetoacetic (III), cyanoacetic (IV) acids; and CH₂(COOC₂H₅)₂ (V). I (R=NO₂ or (CH₃)₂N) does not react with II and III. At the reaction of I (R=Cl) with II and III only one amide group is detached

Card : 1/4

SERBIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19129

and the corresponding ethyl esters β -acetamino- α - γ -chlorophenyl- α -nitropropionic (VI) and β -acetamino- α - γ -chlorophenyl- α -acetylpropionic acid (VIII) are formed. Condensation of I ($R=NO_2$) with II, III and V yields a crystalline substance as the main product, melting at 130° ; inasmuch as this substance is easily split into the starting I ($R=NO_2$) and α -nitrobenzaldehyde (VIII) it is assumed that it presents a molecular compound I ($R=NO_2$) and VIII (2:1). Condensation of I ($R=(CH_3)_2N$, Cl, NO_2) with IV leads to the corresponding ethyl esters of α -substituted arylacrylic acids α - $RC_6H_4CH=C(R')COOC_2H_5$ (IX), where ($R'=CN$, $R=(CH_3)_2N$, Cl, NO_2) with the yield lowered in the order $R=N(CH_3)_2$, Cl, NO_2 . In the case of I ($R=(CH_3)_2N$, Cl, NO_2) and V the corresponding IX ($R'=COOC_2H_5$, $R=(CH_3)_2N$, Cl, NO_2) also are formed with yields lowered in the order of $R=Cl$, $(CH_3)_2N$, NO_2 . In case of

Card : 2/4

SERBIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19129

I ($R=(CH_3)_2N, Cl$), the influence of a para-substitute on the reaction of the condensation is explained by the increase of the permanent polarisation of the bond C-N because of the electrometric effect of $(CH_3)_2N$ and Cl. The lower yields of IX in case of using I ($R=NO_2$) are explained by the lowering of the permanent polarisation of the bond C-N. 0.04 mole $n-C_6H_4CHO$, 0.16 mole of acetamide and 20 cc $(CH_3CO)_2O$ are heated 4 hours at $\sim 100^\circ$, cooled with ice, and I is precipitated ($R=Cl$), yield 47.8%, m.p. $274-275^\circ$ (decomp. from alcohol). I and IV-V are taken for condensation in proportion 0.04:0.04 moles. IX were obtained (indicated are correspondingly R', R, amount $(CH_3CO)_2O$ in cc, time of heating in hours, reaction temperature in $^\circ C$, yield in percent, melting p. in $^\circ C$): CH, $(CH_3)_2N$, 40.8, 100, 82, 8. 124. 5 (from alcohol); CN, Cl, 80, 3 120-125, 54.1, 92 (from alcohol); CN, NO_2 40, 4, 145-150, 23.2, 167-168 (from alcohol);

Card : 3/4

SERBIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19129

COOC₂H₅(CH₃)₂N, 40, 4, 140-145, 32.3, 110.5 (from alcohol);
COOC₂H₅, Cl, 60, 5, 130-140, 37.2, 209-213 (from alcohol);
COOC₂H₅, NO₂, 80, 4, 135-140, 9.4, 94 (from alcohol);
CN, H, 40, 4, 145-150, 38, 3, 50; COOC₂H₅, H, 80, 4, 140-145,
2; b.p. 285-300°. 0.04 mole I (R=Cl), 0.04 mole II and
40 cc (CH₃CO)₂O are boiled for 16 hours, poured over water,
extracted with ether, the ether is distilled off, and VI
is precipitated, yield 15.9%, m.p. 130° (from alc.) Ana-
logically from I (R=Cl) and III (5 hours 130-140°) VII
is obtained, yield 38.1%, m.p. 106° (from alcohol).

Card : 4/4

VANDZHEL

SERBIYA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19128

Author : STEFANOVIC, D. VANDEL, V. BOJANOVIC, J.
Stefanovich, Mikhailovich, Vandzhel, Boyanovich.

Inst :

Title : By Products Formed at the Synthesis of Diamides by the
Condensation of Aldehydes and Amido Acids in Acetic
Anhydride.

Orig Pub: Glasnik Khem. drushtva, 1955, 20 No 7, 439-452

Abstract: At the condensation of 9-anthracenealdehyde (I), C_6H_5CHO (II), α -thiophenealdehyde or 3-pyrenealdehyde (I) with benzamide (III) in $(CH_3CO)_2O$ (IV) under conditions described previously (100° , 1.5-5 hours) (RZhKhim., 1956, 68259), besides 9-anthracenylidene-, yield 11.6-37.9%; benzylidene-, yield 58.9%; -thiophenylidene-, yield 65.5%; and corresponding 3-pirenylidene N,N-bis-benzamide, yield 60.4% are obtained acetylbenzamide (V), yield

Card : 1/3

SERBIYA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19128

5.9-19%; in case of II also $C_6H_5CN(VI)$, yield 10-14.5%; and in case of I - product of the reaction between I and IV with a m.p. 195° . Analogically at the condensation of II with acetamide (VII), besides of benzylidene-N, N-bis-acetamide, yield 66.4%, diacetimide (VIII), yield 5.9% is obtained. V and VIII are formed as a result of side reactions are not intermediate products. This was determined by the fact that V does not react with II (1:2) in IV at 100° . The formation of V and VIII occurs as a result of the reaction between III or VII and IV, which is confirmed by the preparation of V and VIII with a yield of 6-74% by heating III and VI at 100° . Yield V and VIII is increased with the increase of the amount of IV, the heating time and temperature. Yield VI is independent from the amount of IV, hardly depends upon

Card : 2/3

SERBIYA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19128

the duration of the reaction, and is highly increased with the increase of the temperature. The formation of IV occurs as a result of the reaction of III and IV.

Card : 3/3

VANDZHEL

SERBIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19130

Author : Stefanovich, ~~Vandzel~~, ^{D. VANDZEL, BOJANOVIC, J.} Boyanovich.

Inst :

Title : On the Reactive Ability of Diamides. IX. Reactions of
Parasubstituted Aldehydes with Compounds Containing an
Active Methylene Group in the Presence of Acetamide.

Orig Pub: Glasnik Khim. Drushta, 1955, 9, No 20, 545-552

Abstract: Since at the condensation of para-subst. diamides with
compounds, containing an active methylene group, in con-
trast to unsubstituted diamides, the elimination of both
amide radicals occurs, the behavior of para-subst. alde-
hydes in conditions of the same condensation is investi-
gated. At these conditions the condensation of -dime-
thylaminobenzaldehyde (I) with $\text{CH}_2(\text{CN})\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ (II) and
 $\text{CH}_2(\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (III) in the presence of acetamide (IV) and

Card : 1/4

SERBIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19130.

$(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ (V), or in the presence of piperidine (VI) produces correspondingly $-(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{CN})\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ (VII) and $-(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (VIII), i.e. the same products, as in the case of condensation of $-(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}(\text{NHCOC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (IX) with II and III. I differs from IX, because it condensates also with $\text{CH}_2(\text{NO}_2)\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ (X), as a result of which both isomers of $-(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{NO}_2)\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ (XI) are obtained, one of which upon recrystallization is transformed into the stable form. The condensation of I with acetoacetic ester (XII) in the presence of VI yields the diethyl ester of α, α' -diacetyl- β -(γ -dimethylaminophenyl)-glutaric acid (XIII); however in the presence of IV and V the condensation did not occur, because by heating for 2 hours only IX was obtained, and by heating for 4 hours. resin. γ -Nitrobenzaldehyde (XIV) in the presence of IV and V does not condensate with

Card : 2/4

SERBIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19130

III, X, and XII, most probably as a result of the stability of the easily obtained in the conditions of condensation α -nitrobenzylidene-*N,N*-diacetamide and its slight solubility in VI; however, with II it yields α -nitrobenzylidene-*N,N*-diacetamide ($\text{NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ (XV)). In the presence of VI the condensation of XIV with III and XII takes place. I and II (0.04 mole each) and dissolved in 20 cc alcohol and at 0° is added during 30 min. 6 drops of VI, heated 2-3 hours at $\sim 100^\circ$; the yield is VII-90.3% (in the presence of IV and V, yield 66.7%), m.p. 124.5° (from alc.). In an analogical manner, from I and III is obtained VIII, yield 66.6%, m.p. 110.5° (from alc.); from I and XII (in a solution CH_3OH) is obtained XIII, yield 27.4%, m.p. 156.5° (from CH_3OH); from XIV and III -- α -nitrobenzylidene-*N,N*-diacetamide ethyl ester (α -acetyl- β - α -nitrophenyl)-acrylic acid,

Card : 3/4

SERBIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19130.

yield 45.7%, m.p. 164° (from alc.) 0.04 mole of I, X, IV, and 20 cc of V are heated (3-4 hours, 100°), after 14 days (20°) poured in water, after 24 hours decanted and XI extracted with ether, yield 66.4%; m.p. 94° (from CH₃OH). II and XIV (0.04 mole each) in 20 cc alcohol are cooled to 0°, 0.25 cc C₂H₅ONa added and left standing for 24 hours at ~20°; yield is XV-93.5%, m.p. 167-168° (from alc.)

Card : 4/4

STEFANOVIC, Dorde; VANDEL, Vera

Reactions of bisamides. XIV. Reactions of N, N'-benzylidenebisacetamide with ketones and diketones. Gl hem dr 23/24 no.5/6:253-259 '58/59.
(EEAI 10:4)

1. Institute of Chemistry, Beograd; Fakulty of Sciences, Institute of Chemistry, Beograd.
(Amides) (Benzylidenebisacetamide)
(Ketones)

VANDER, B.M., inzh., red.; FEVZNER, A.S., red. izd-va; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual of consolidated indices of the cost of planning and research]
Spravochnik ukрупnennykh pokazatelei stoimosti proektnykh i izyska-
tel'skikh rabot. Vvoditsia v deistvie s 1 ianvaria 1958 g. Pt.14.
[Enterprises of the shipbuilding industry] Predpriatia sudoostro-
itel'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i
arkhit. 1958. 67 p. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam
stroitel'stva.

(Shipbuilding)

H•

?A.

329. AROMATIZATION OF BROWN COAL TAR OILS. Vander, J.
(Magyar Kem. Folyirat (Hungar. Chem. J.), 1950, vol.,
56, 327-336; see abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1952, vol. 46,
1231, 1232).

VANDERE, M.; VINTERE, M., red.;

[National costumes] Tautu terpi. Riga, 1961. 27 p.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Riga. E.M.Melngaila Tautas makslas nams.
(Costume, Latvian)

YABLOKOV, V.S.; GVOZDEVA, N.P.; KOCHETOVA, V.I.; UMNOVA, N.I.;
KREN', N.L.; SHMIDT, M.I.; VANDERFLIT, Ye.K.; PAVLOV, S.I.,
red.; FINOGENOV, V.P., red.; RODIONOV, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Atlas of coals of the Moscow Basin]Atlas uglei Podmoskovnogo
basseina. Pod red. V.S.Iablokova. Tula, TSentr. biuro tekhn.
informatsii. Vol.1. 1962. 195 p. Vol.2.[Photographs of
thin sections and samples of coals]Fotografii shlifov i obraz-
tsov uglei. 1961. 56 tables. (MIRA 16:4)
(Moscow Basin--Coal)

VANDERS, K.

USSR/Forestry - Biology and Typology of the Forest.

K.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67985

Author : Vanders, K.

Inst : Latvian Agricultural Academy.

Title : Natural Reproduction of Beech in the Forests of the Latvian SSR.

Orig Pub : Tr. Latv. s.-kh. akad., 1957, No 6, 421-434.

Abstract : The beech, which is a new species for Latvian conditions, has become fully acclimatized and reproduces naturally. There is no underbrush in the center of beech groves since there the density is as high as 1.0 and more. On the edges of groves, where there is more light, the undergrowth is very thick; this, however, is not always the case. There is good underbrush in the areas adjoining the beech groves of Shkedskoye forest; it makes possible

Card 1/2

- 3 -

USSR/Forestry - Biology and Typology of the Forest.

K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67985

the future reconstruction of the Shkedskiy spruce forests which have become infected with root rot. Measures are recommended for assisting beech reproduction in the spruce forests. To increase the productivity of beech plantations, it is essential to thin out the beech groves to 0.7 or 0.8. -- L.V. Nesmelov

Card 2/2

VANDEYSHIN, I. Kh., Dr. Medic. Sci. (diss) "Operative Treatment of Echinococcosis in Materials from Mongolian Peoples Republic," Moscow, 1961, 10 pp. (First Moscow Medic. Inst.) 150 copies (KL Supp. 12-61, 281).

VANDEYSHIN, I. Kh.

"Surgical Treatment Under Local Anesthesia for Echinococcosis (According to the Method of A. V. Vishnevskiy)." Cand Med Sci, Inst of Surgery, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 4, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858520013-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858520013-8"

VANDJEL, V.

Stefanovic, D.; Bojanic, J.; Vandjel, V. "Preparation of symmetrical bisamides." p. 579.
(Priroda. Vol. 18, no. 9, 1953. Zagreb)

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

VANDOLOVSKIY, A.

TM-1 pipe measuring rod. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.3:26-27 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Measuring instruments)
(Pipe—Measurement)

VANDOLOVSKIY, A.G. [Vandolovs'kiy, O.H.] (Khar'kov)

Photoelectric device for stabilizing positions in space.
Avtomatyka 9 no.4:68-71 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

~~VANDOLOVSKIY, O.~~ [Vandolovs'kyi, O.], inzh.; LADYZHENSKIY, V. [Ladyzhens'kyi, V.], inzh.; UGINCHUS, D. [Uhinchus, D.], inzh.

Conference on problems of the use of carbonate aggregates. Bud.
mat.i konstr. no.5:62-64 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Rocks, Carbonate) (Aggregates (Building materials)--Congresses)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042956

S/0102/64/000/004/0068/0071

AUTHOR: Vandolovs'ky*y, O. G. (Khar'kov)

TITLE: Photoelectric stabilizer of spatial position.

SOURCE: Avtomaty*ka, no. 4, 1964, 68-71

TOPIC TAGS: automatic spatial positioner, automatic leveling instrument

ABSTRACT: An automatic photoelectric device is suggested for maintaining an accurate horizontal line by a conventional ether-filled leveling instrument. Two photocells are placed at both ends of the level ampoule (tube) with their respective lamps across the ampoule. The light beam passing through the liquid is refracted and does not fall on the cell; on the contrary, when the beam passes through the air bubble, it energizes the photocell. As long as the level ampoule is horizontal, the bubble is at its middle, and no photoelectric current flows in the associated relays. If the ampoule is tipped, the bubble slides toward one end or

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042956

the other, and the light beam passes through it, energizing the corresponding relay. The device is intended for outfits which automatically maintain a definite position in space of one of their components. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Sep62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VANDONSHIN, Ichin Khorloo, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Therapeutic effect of a lumbar novocaine block in shock caused by perforation of hepatic echinococcal cysts into the abdominal cavity.
Khirurgiya 32 no.12:34-38 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(LIVER DISEASES

echinococcosis, perf. into abdom. cavity causing shock,
ther., lumbar procaine block)

(ECHINOCOCCOSIS

liver, perf. into abdom. cavity causing shock, ther.,
lumbar procaine block)

(SHOCK, ther. etiol. and pathogen.

perf. of echinococcal cyst from liver into abdom. cavity,
ther., lumbar procaine block)

(PROCAINE, ther. use

shock, caused by perf. of echinococcal cyst from liver
into abdom. cavity)

HOLLO, J., prof. dr. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); LASZLO, E., dr. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); SZEJTLI, J., dr. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); TOTH, M. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); VANDOR, E. (Budapest, XIV., Telepes utca 53)

Newer contributions to the chemistry of starch fractions.
Pt. 14. Periodica polytechn chem 7 no.4:311-316 '63.

1. Lehrstuhl für Landwirtschaftlich-Chemische Technologie,
Technische Universität, Budapest.

VANDER, ERVIN

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858520013-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858520013-8"

VANDOR, F.

163. Industrial Tar Cancer, Vander, F. (Kieserleu Orvostudomány, 1950, vol. 2, 157-160; abstr in Chem. Abstr., 1951, vol. 45, 1325).

Thirty four workers of a tar paper factory, using pitch obtained by distillation of tar from one public gas plant, were examined. Dermatitis was observed in 12, papilloma in 6, cancer in 2 cases. Experiments with albino mice showed carcinogenic substances in the crude gas tar, in the pitch, and in the tar oil used as hand cleaning oil. C.A.

immediate source clipping

C.A

Industrial tar cancer. Ferenc Váncsor (Univ., Budapest, Hung.). *Kísérleti Orvostudományok* 2, 167-69(1950).
Thirty-four workers of a tar-paper factory, using pitch obtained by distn. of tar from one public gas plant, were examined. Dermatitis was observed in 12, papilloma in 8, cancer in 2 cases. Expts. with albino mice showed carcinogenic substances in the crude gas tar, in the pitch, and in the tar oil used as hand-cleaning oil. István Földy

VANDOR, F.

85. Cobalt Therapy of Cancer of the Uterus

"Application of Cobalt-Containing Pellets for the Therapy of Cancer of the Corpus Uteri," by F. Vandor. Mag. norv. lapja (Hungary), 1959, 1, 1-3 (from Meditsinskiy Referativnyy Zhurnal, Razdel III, No 10, Oct 59, pp 38-39)

"The author proposes the use of a new type of cobalt-containing pellets for the therapy of cancer of the corpus uteri. The pellets are prepared from Danamid, a plastic material produced in Hungary. Radioactive cobalt having an intensity of 3.4 mC is placed in the cavities of the pellets which are 3.5 by 3 millimeters in size. The openings of the pellets are hermetically sealed with plastic stoppers. The pellets are joined at the sides by threads. A roentgenological examination to determine the size and form of the uterine cavity is made before therapy is begun, and on the basis of the examination the proper number of pellets for the uniform and complete irradiation of the uterine cavity is selected. A bibliography contains 11 references."

VANDOR, F.

VANDOR F., BALO J., REINMAN P.

Hydrochinon hatasa az atolthato egarrak novakedsere. [Effect
of hydroquinone on the growth of transmissible mice cancer]
Kiserletes orvostud. 3:3 1951 p. 191-4.

1. Doctors. 2. First Institute of Pathological Anatomy and
Pathological Research, Budapest Medical University.

CIML 20, 10, Oct. 51

BAIO, J.; VANDOR, F.; REIMAN, P.

Pathogenesis of malignant melanoma. Orv. hetil. 92 no.17:525-528 29
Apr 1951. (CMLL 24:5)

1. Doctors. 2. First Institute of the Pathology and Experimental Research of Cancer, Budapest Medical University.

VANDOR, F.; JOOS, E.; JUHASZ, J.

Vascular injuries in irradiated tissue. *Magy. radiol.*
3 no.2:88-94 1951. (CINL 20:11)

1. Doctors, except Juhasz. 2. First Pathological Anatomy
and Experimental Research Institute (Director -- Prof. Dr.
Jozsef Balo), Lorand Eotvos Medical University; Radium
Department (Head -- Prof. Dr. Pal Kisfaludy), Beno Gal
Metropolitan Hospital, Budapest.

157 AND 2ND CROSS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

163. INDUSTRIAL TAR CANCER, Vandor, F. (Kisérletes Orvostudomány, 1950, vol. 2, 157-160; abstr in Chem. Abstr., 1951, vol. 45, 1325). Thirtyfour workers of a tar paper factory, using pitch obtained by distillation of tar from one public gas plant, were examined. Dermatitis was observed in 12, papilloma in 6, cancer in 2 cases. Experiments with albino mice showed carcinogenic substances in the crude gas tar, in the pitch, and in the tar oil used as hand cleaning oil.

C.A.

COMMON ELEMENTS
MATERIALS INDEX
ASS. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
FROM NOMENCLATURE
CLASSIFY ONE ONLY LIST

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	00
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

VANDOR, F.;SELYMES, Z.

Radium therapy of carcinoma in the pre-epiglottic vallecula.
Magy. radiol. 4 no. 1:32-38 Feb 1952. (CIML 22:4)

1. Doctors. 2. Oncological Department (Head -- Prof. Dr. Pal Kiszfaludy) of Metropolitan Ussoki-utcai Hospital (Director -- Head Physician Dr. Istvan Halass) and Nose, Throat, and Ear Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Gyula Varga) of Budapest Medical University.

VANDOR F. ~~1953~~

Excerpta Medica Sec 16 Cancer Vol. 2/6 June 54

2685. VANDOR F. Fővárosi Uzsoki utcai kórház onkol. Intéz., Budapest. A sugarnecrosisok ~~Radionecrosis~~ Magyar Radiol. 1953, 5/2 (74-87) Tables 3 Illus. 13
Acute radionecrosis is generally caused by excessive dosage but in areas with reduced blood-supply and regenerative capacity radiolesions may occur without overdosage. Late necrosis may develop as a result of vascular and connective tissue changes induced by the first irradiation. Physical trauma or infection conduces to its development. The condition of the connective tissue and vascular system is of very great importance
Gyorgyi - Budapest

VANDOR, F.;TEMESVARI, A.

Therapy of cervical metastases of tonsillar neoplasms. *Magy. radiol.*
5 no.4:168-176 Nov 1953. (CJML 25:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Oncology Department (Head -- Prof. Dr. Pal Kisfaludy)
of Ussoki-utcai Metropolitan Hospital and Clinic for Advanced Training
in Surgery (Director -- Prof. Dr. Imre Littmann), of Budapest Medical
University.

VANDOR, Ferenc, dr.

The changes of laryngoscopic picture following laryngeal irradiation.
Magy. sebesset 7 no.5:391-393 Oct 54.

(LARYNX, neoplasms
radiother., mucosal changes)

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.
cancer of larynx, mucosal changes)

VANDOR, Ferenc dr.

Podophyllin therapy of radionecrosis of the skin. *Borgyogy. vener.*
szemle 8 no.3:80-83 May 54.

1. Az Uzsoki-utcai kórház onkológiai intézetének (Igazgató: Dr.
Farkas Karoly kandidátus, osztályvezető: Dr. Kisfaludy Pál
közleménye.

(SKIN, diseases,
radionecrosis, ther., podophyllin)
(RADIATIONS, injurious effects,
skin necrosis, ther., podophyllin)
(PODOPHYLLIN, therapeutic use,
radionecrosis of skin)

VANDOR, Ferenc, dr.

Radiotherapy of metastases of the lymph nodes. Orv hetil 95
no.19:526-529 My '54. (ZEAL 3:8)

1. A Fovarosi Uzsoki-utcai korhaz intezetenek (korhazigazgato:
Farkas Karoly, dr. kandidatus, osztalyvezeto: Kisfaludy Pal dr.
kandidatus) kozleme.ve.

(LYMPH NODES, neoplasms

*metastatic radiother.)

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.

*cancer of lymph nodes, metastatic)

VANDOR, Ferenc, dr.; SZURDOKI, Zoltan, dr.

Laryngeal cannula in roentgenography. Magy. radiol. 7 no.1:
55-56 Jan 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományegyetemi Röntgenklinikaközleménye
(Igazgató: Ratkoczy, Nandor dr. egyet. tanár).
(LARYNX, radiography,
cannula.)

Vándor, F.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.14 Vol.9/12 Radiology Dec 55

1883. VÁNDOR F. and FARAGÓ K. Orvostud. Egyetemi Röntgenklin., Budapest.
*Pulmonalis osteoarthropathia. Pulmonary osteoarthropathy MAG.
RADIOL. 1955, 7/2 (107-112) Illus. 4

Inflammatory pulmonary changes, bronchiectases, primary or metastatic tumours of the lungs, congenital vicia and hepatic disturbances may lead to skeletal changes, i. e. to the development of drum-stick fingers, periosteal appositions on the long bones of the extremities, onion skin calcifications around the metacarpals, stripped condensed areas in the vertebral bodies and periarticular oedemas. Concomitant endocrine disturbances, gynecomasty, small testicles associated with hyperplasia of the eosinophil cells in the hypophysis suggest the affection of the diencephalon-hypophysis system. Among the 3 cases of pulmonary osteoarthropathy reported on here, in 2 cases the skeletal and endocrine changes preceded the roentgenological manifestations of the pulmonary involvement, i. e. the development of the pulmonary metastasis of an epipharyngeal lymphoepithelioma, treated efficaciously by radiotherapy 3 yr. previously, in the first case, and the enlargement of lymphoglands of the mediastinum and of the neck by lymphogranulomatosis in the second. In the third case the periosteal changes occurred simultaneously with the metastatic infiltration of the lungs of a nasopharyngeal lymphoepithelial tumour previously made to regress by radiotherapy. In the first 2 cases the radiotherapy of the pulmonary and mediastinal changes was followed by the regression both of the neoplasm and of the skeletal and endocrine involvements. The relation between the pulmonary and skeletal manifestations may be explained either by assuming an incretory activity of the lungs or by the development of arteriovenous shunts in the small blood circuit due to inflammatory or neoplastic affections. The assumed disturbance of the oxygen metabolism either influences the organism directly or via the endocrine system.

Györgyi - Budapest

VANDOR, Ferenc, dr.

X-ray picture cassette. *Magy. radiol.* 8 no.1:59 Feb 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Röntgenklinikájának
Közleménye. (igazgató: Ratkoczy, Nándor dr. Egyetemi tanár).
(ROENTGENOGRAMS
transparent cassette. (Hun))

VANDOR, Ferenc, dr.

Axial pictures of the base of the skull. *Magy. radiol.* 8 no.2:
107-110 May 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Röntgenklinikájának
(igazgató: Ratkoczy, Nandor, dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(CRANIUM, radiography
basal, axial method (Hun))

VANDOR, Ferenc, dr.

X-ray picture of radionecrosis of the mandible. *Magy. radiol.*
8 no.3:167-170 Aug 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Röntgenklinikájának
közleménye (igazgató: Ratkovzy, Mándor, dr. egyetemi tanár).

(NECROSIS, diag.

radionecrosis of mandible, x-ray diag. (Hun))

(MANDIBLE, eff. of radiations on

radionecrosis, x-ray diag. (Hun))

(RADIATIONS, inj. eff.

radionecrosis of mandible, x-ray diag. (Hun))

VANDOR, F.; BOROS, S.

Radionecrosis of mandible. Acta med. hung. 10 no.1-2:147-170
1956.

1. Röntgenklinik und stomatologische Klinik der medizinischen
Universität, Budapest.

(MANDIBLE, dis.

radionecrosis, etiol., pathogen. & prev. (Ger))

(RADIATION, inj. eff.

necrosis of mandible, etiol., pathogen. & prev. (Ger))

VANDOR, Ferenc, dr.

Role of axial x-ray pictures in the examination of neoplasms
of the paranasal sinuses. *Ful orr gegegyogy. No.1:35-38 Mar 57.*

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Röntgenklinikájának
(igazgató: Ratkoczy, Mándor, dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(PARANASAL SINUSES, neoplasms
x-ray diag., axial pictures (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/7 Neurology July 59

3275. X-RAY DIAGNOSIS OF THE JUGULAR FORAMEN - Über die Röntgen-
diagnostik des Foramen jugulare - Vándor F. Röntgenklin., Med. Univ.,
Budapest - RADIOL. CLIN. (Basel) 1958, 27/2 (114-121) illus. 10

X-ray films of the jugular foramen are very valuable for the demonstration of
posterior cranial nerve lesions. Positive X-ray findings can be expected in tu-
mours of the glomus jugulare, middle ear, epipharynx and in chordoma. Negative
X-ray findings are important for the differentiation of cranial from infracranial
tumour propagation. (XIV, 8)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sæc 10 Vol 13/4 Obstetrics Apr 60

800. NEW SOURCES OF COBALT RAYS IN GYNAECOLOGY - Újtípusú nőgyógyászati kobalt sugárforrások - Vándor F. and Borbky L. Orvostud. Egyet. II. Számd Női Klin., Budapest - MAG.ONKOL. 1959, 3/2 (56-63) Tables 3 Illus. 8

For treatment of carcinoma of the corpus plastic globes of 8 mm. diameter, each containing 3 mc. Co⁶⁰, were manufactured. The plastic used was 'danamid', a plastic made in Hungary with a melting-point of 310° C. Before the treatment the size and shape of the uterine cavity must be determined by hystero-graphy. If applied correctly, the plastic globes fill the uterine cavity in regular distribution and form a homogenous source of radiation. In a similar manner Co rods were made for the treatment of cervical carcinoma. The required dosage values are given in tables and graphs, on the basis of physical measurements.

Juhász - Budapest (XVI, 10, 14)

VANDOR, F
[HUNGARY

BIRO, Tamás, BOZCKY, István, Dr. VERES, Árpád, VANDOR, Ferenc, Dr.;
Isotope Institute of the State Atomic Energy Committee (Országos Atom-
energia Bizottság Izotop Intézete).

"Radiation Protection Measurements in the Use of Teletherapeutic Cobalt
Apparatus."

Budapest, Magyar Radiologia, Vol XV, No 1, Jan 1963, pages 43-48.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Measurements were made
to determine the radiation received by physicians, technicians, patients
and others occupied in the vicinity of the cobalt machine. The measuring
techniques are described. The gamma radiation received by the workers was
found to be below the natural background radiation and the protection of
the patient and environment was also found to be satisfactory. 3 Western,
2 Eastern European references.

11/1

L 9020-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6001838

SOURCE CODE: HU/0021/65/000/001/0008/0012

AUTHOR: Vandor, Ferenc—Nandor, F. (Doctor); Ravasz, Laszlo—Ravas, Z. (Doctor) ²⁶_B

ORG: Metropolitan Institute of Oncology, Uzsoki Street Hospital, Budapest (Fovarosi Onkoradiologiai Intezet, Uzsoki utcai Korhaz)

TITLE: Problem of tumors arising following the ¹⁹radiation therapy of benign disorders

SOURCE: Magyar Radiologia, no. 1, 1965, 8-12

TOPIC TAGS: tumor, radiology, radiotherapy, radiation biologic effect, pathology

ABSTRACT: Nine cases of radiogenic tumors are described which developed following radiation treatment of benign disorders. Following irradiation with high doses, severe degenerative changes were present in every case. The tumors developed several decades after the radiotherapy. The probability of the development of radiogenic tumors is very slight when correct techniques are used. In spite of this, the indications of radiotherapy in cases of benign disorders should be limited in a realistic manner. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUEM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 011

jw

Card 1/1

VANDOR, F. dr.; NEMETH, Gy.

Occurrence together of lip cancer and lymphoid leukemia. Acta
med. acad. sci. Hung. 21 no.1:31-33 '65.

1. Hauptstaedtisches Onkoradiologisches Institut (Chefarzt:
Dr. F. Vador) , Staedtisches Krankenhaus, Budapest XIV.

L 39907-66

ACC NR: AP6029387

SOURCE CODE: HU/0021/65/000/006/0356/0364

AUTHOR: Vandor, Ferenc--Vandori, F. (Doctor); Nemeth, Gyorgy--Nemet, D. (Doctor) ²⁵
B

ORG: Capital City Onco-Radiological Institute, Uzsoki Street Hospital, Budapest
(Fovarosi Onkoradiologii Intezet, Uzsoki utcai korhaz)

TITLE: Radiotherapy of tumors ²² of the tonsillar region

SOURCE: Magyar radiologia, no. 6, 1965, 356-364

TOPIC TAGS: tumor, radiotherapy, radium, cobalt

ABSTRACT: The experience gained in the course of the treatment of 173 cases of tumor in the tonsillar region are reported. Orthovolt irradiation alone was of no benefit in the case of carcinoma. The cases which recovered were either given radium implantation or telecobalt irradiation. Among the carcinoma patients with cervical metastases, only those remained alive after the classical radiotherapy on whom cervical dissection could be carried out. In the case of pronouncedly radiosensitive tumors, good results were also achieved by orthovolt irradiation alone. A greater degree of effectiveness can be expected from telecobalt irradiation irrespective of the histological structure and stage of the tumor. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS: 34,161]

SUB CODE: 06, 18 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 015

nd
Card 1/1

VANDOR, Gyorgyi

A noteworthy, new Hungarian drama. Munka 9 no.2:22 F '59.

1. "Nepszava" munkatarsa.

VANDOR, Gyorgyi

Hungarian proletariat: hero of my drama; Bela Illes' statement
for the readers of "Munka." Munka 9 no.3:26 Mr '59.

1. Nepszava munkatarsa.

VANDOR, Gyorgyi

A theatrical letter. Munka 9 no.1:22 Ja '59.

1. "Nepszava" munkatarsa.

VANDER, I

PRACTICES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

23

Distillation of liquids caused by liquid level. *Journal of Applied Chemistry*, 1939-40 (1940).—An equation is deduced that is a generalized modification of that of the Mendeleev formula. Calculations made by means of this formula proved that for liquids the value of the term $(\rho - \rho_0) / (\rho - \rho_0)$ is constant. ρ_0 and ρ are densities by extrapolation. These values were found experimentally to be correct for C_6H_6 , H_2O , Hg , and n -pentane. Higher deviations were below 0.10% for H_2O .
Irvine Finlay

ASM-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCH SYMBOLS

SEARCH SYMBOLS	SEARCH MAP ONLY CODE	CLASSIFICATION	SEARCH ONLY
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			

117 AND THE SERIAL PROCESSING AND PRODUCTION UNIT

2

ca

Physicochemical investigation of anabasine with special reference to a new equation of state. (Josef Váňek, *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 3, 337-47(1948). Anabasine was purified by adm. to 20-40% H₂SO₄ soln., adding 4 vols. EtOH, sucking most of the soln. from the ppt., dissolving in water, repeating this treatment 4 times, adding NaOH to the final aq. soln. of anabasine fluosulfate, extg. with Et₂O, drying over anhyd. Na₂SO₄, evapng. the Et₂O in vacuo, and fractionally distg. the residue under 3 X 10⁻⁴ mm., and repeating the distn. 4 times. The product contained 17.30% N, b. 240.8°, m. 9.3°, d₄²⁰ 1.0453, n_D²⁰ 1.6441, surface tension at 20° 41.86, *M_r* 44.774, parachor 304.07, n_D¹⁷ 1.7737°. Mixts. of anabasine, benzene, and water show some heterogeneous areas. For such mixts. a new equation of state is worked out. 25 references. I. V.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABILITY MOSES

ASS. SIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYMBOLS

CELLS

FROM SYMBOLS

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

CA

2

The rate of hydrolysis of chlorine and the oxidation of arsenious acid by chlorine. József Vándor. *Magyar Kém. Lapj* 6, 163-9(1940).—The velocity of oxidation of H_2AsO_3 by Cl depends on the velocity of hydrolysis of Cl, which has a well-defined value. The speed of the reverse reaction is about zero. The hydrolysis reaction const. was $k_1 = 0.2073$ at 25° ; the const. of the reverse reaction was $k_2 = 4.65 \times 10^{-4}$. The kinetic method made possible a new procedure for detg. the degree of dispersion of gases. Increase of the amt. of gas passing through the reaction system lowered the actual rate of utilization of Cl at const. degree of dispersion, whereas increase of dispersy increased the rate of utilization. The diffusion coeff. of Cl at 25° was 1.10 g./sq.cm./day. 17 references. István Vándor

C.A

2

Equation of state. The $v = f(p)$ equation of molecular systems in the presence of intermolecular forces. I. József Vándor. *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 6, 217-24(1949); cf. C.A. 44, 4740c. Only those systems can be called ideal in which Newtonian forces exist that decrease in proportion to the square of the distance. The combined gas law of Boyle-Mariotte-Gay Lussac is valid only if the intermol. forces are ineffective by reason of the large distance between the single mols. A new equation was derived by use of the virial law. This new equation is a generalization of the virial law, stating that mol. aggregates must be stable both mechanically and thermodynamically. The kinetic energy of mols. at the abs. zero point is not zero but a finite value. Neither abs. zero point nor abs. temp. was used in derivation of the new equation. It cannot as yet be detd. whether or not the abs. zero point is common for all mol. aggregates or whether or not temps. less than 0 have any phys. meaning. In the case of a large vol. and thus high temps. the new equation is simplified to the ideal limit equation of state of Boyle. Another limit equation of the new equation, besides the Boyle equation, was obtained which is valid if the kinetic energy of the mol. aggregate is zero. 5 references. István Fialá

C.A.

2

Spontaneous formation of emulsions. József Vándor (Hung. Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Lapok* 4, 502-6(1940).—The behavior of a ternary system (phenol 30%, sodium oleate 3%, xylene 67%) was investigated with the Kraemer-Stamm modified app. (C.A. 19, 761). When this system was diluted with water, an emulsion of low dispersity was produced at first. Later the formation of a high-dispersity emulsion was observed. This spontaneous increase of the degree of dispersity of emulsions could be easily observed. It was also affirmed by measurements of degree of dispersion. The dispersity of emulsions was not affected whether the final dilution was reached in a single step or whether several steps were used in diluting the system. 15 references. I. Finkly

C.A.

154

Microscopic examination of powdered insecticide mixtures. József Vándor (Hung. Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Lapok* 4, 641-4(1949).—Powd. insecticides generally consist of an active ingredient and a filler. Adhesiveness of such mixts. can be estd. by a microscopic method in the following manner: A sieved sample of the filler material (grain size 350-385 μ) is mixed with an equal amt. of active ingredient (sieved to grain size below 65 μ), and the mixt. so obtained is magnified 30 fold and observed by means of an opaque illuminator. Photos showing adhesiveness tests of Mg arsenite and arsenate on kaolin, barite, gypsum, and talcomagnesite proved that the method was adequate for qual. tests. I. Finally

11

16

6. Equation of state, by J. Vaudor („Magyar Kémikusok Lapja” — Journal of the Hungarian Chemical Society — Vol. IV., No. 8, pp. 473-476, Aug., 1919).

The new path leading to the forming of the equation of state valid in the presence of intermolecular forces is based on the fact that the ideal limiting state equation is valid only for a newly defined T_1 ideal limiting temperature. The new equation is obtained by establishing the connexion between the actual temperature and T_1 . The real state is located between an ideal kinetic and an ideal static limiting state, whereby in the former only a kinetic energy and in the latter only a static energy is present. The author establishes three kinds of temperatures and determines their connexion. Furthermore, a general form of the virial theorem was derived through reflections of a thermodynamic nature. The new equation leads to conclusions in agreement with the quantum theory, as, for instance, in respect to the specific heat.

Common Elements

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ABB. 56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

19000 19100 19200 19300 19400 19500 19600 19700 19800 19900

19000 19100 19200 19300 19400 19500 19600 19700 19800 19900

19000 19100 19200 19300 19400 19500 19600 19700 19800 19900

19000 19100 19200 19300 19400 19500 19600 19700 19800 19900

51483 5137

H

5. Microscopic investigation of powder mixtures, by J. Vándor ("Magyar Kémikusok lapja" Journal of the Hungarian Chemical Society Vol. IV, No. 11, pp. 611- 614, Nov., 1949.)

In most cases plant protectants consist of two main ingredients (1) an active agent and (2) a loading. The separation of the two substances during storage has detrimental effects on the plants since the potency of the preparation becomes questionable, it will either cause damage or be ineffective. Therefore, when choosing the loading it is essential to investigate its adhesive properties. The direct measurement of adhesion is difficult. The various quantitative methods proposed thus far have not proven satisfactory. The direct microscope method of observing the mixture of active agent and loading, as worked out by the author, is suitable for a qualitative evaluation. This method consists in photographing the mixture through a microscope with darkground illumination and a fiftyfold magnification. 12 photographs

AS 8-31 A METALLURGICAL L are presented

CA

2

The concept of temperature and of the absolute zero point. József Vándor (Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 36, 753-7(1930).—Three kinds of temps. may exist in mol. systems: ideal kinetic limit temp., ideal statistical limit temp., and actual temp., all showing a linear relation to one another. The ideal kinetic limit equation of state is valid only when T_k (kinetic limit temp.) is substituted for the actual temp. T . The existence of these 3 kinds of temps. is affirmed by the new equation of state described in former papers (C.A. 43, 3214e) and by the classical virial equation of Boltzmann. The introduction of new temp. concepts serves as a basis for building up a broader classical thermodynamics and a classical interpretation of the third law of thermodynamics. The discussion of the

methods of measuring temps. indicates the possibility of attaining neg. abs. temps. which were not detd. by the present measuring devices. István Piniály

CA

2

Teaching thermodynamics in the training of chemists [in
Hungary]. *Journ. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 82, 181-6 (1960).
I. Flisaly. *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 86, 187-9. 1. Flisaly

C.A.

114

β-Diastase. I. Correlation of diastase stability with temperature and pH. [József Vándor and Ilona F. László (Orsz. Gabona- és Lisztkészési Intézet, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 36, 373-7(1950).]—Starch decompn. by *β*-diastase in nongerminated cereals at the normally applied temp. (63°) is never complete, when compared to the decompg. action of *α*-diastase. *β*-Diastase is able to decompg. starch. The decreased decompg. effect of *β*-diastase is due to its higher thermostability at the applied temp. A series of expts. was made with aq. wheat bran exts. prepd. by extg. 20 g. bran with 180 g. water at room temp. for 30 min. The pH of such exts. ranged above 6.0, often above 7.0. When bran exts. were adjusted to lower pH values, the starch decompn. was incomplete at 63°. When the exts. were kept at 60 or 50° (without adjusting the pH), the diastatic effect disappeared completely in 60 min. at 60° and 4.5% at 50°. The crit. temp. is 55.5°. When temp. and pH were varied between 40 and 60°, and 4 and 8, resp., the least lability was observed at pH 6.0-6.5, where even after 30 min. 17-20% of the original activity remained. [János Finkly

H

665.442.065.252

66. Aromatizing brown coal tar oils, by J. Vándor. "Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat" — Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — Vol. 56, No. 9, pp. 327-336, Sept. 1950, 8 tabs).

The so-called "Catalor" process offers great possibilities for those countries which do not have at their disposal sufficient quantities of coal tar for the manufacture of higher aromatic hydrocarbons. Under the conditions prevailing in Hungary this method would be of great significance if it were suitable not only for mineral oil distillates, but for aromatizing brown coal tar oil distillates as well. Therefore, the author performed various aromatizing experiments with three types of phenol- and base-free brown coal tar oils in the presence of copper catalyst. The yield of gaseous products at a space velocity of 0.3 liter oil/liter catalyst per hour at a temperature of

400 C° and a 200 mm layer of thickness amounted to 48.3 to 59.0 percentage by weight. The yield of gaseous products from oils in higher distillation temperatures was less, though the ratio of unsaturated hydrocarbons to the saturated ones was higher. The total amount of butylene and butadiene in the gases ranged from 3.0 to 3.5 per cent from which approx. 0.3 to 0.4 per cent fell to the share of the latter. With the increase in the space velocity the amount of hydrogen formed and the relative amount of unsaturated hydrocarbons increased as well. In the final product the butadiene content increased enormously in relation to the amount of unsaturated hydrocarbons; at the same time the saturated hydrocarbon content decreased significantly. The experiments made by the author proved that aromatic hydrocarbons can be prepared from pure butadiene or from butadiene combined with other olefines. These hydrocarbons can be converted by further dien synthesis into polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. By aromatizing brown coal tar oils an aromatic, thin flowing, dark brown tar was obtained, the distillation of which led to various organic compounds (mainly benzene, toluene, styrene, ethyl benzene, indene, alpha-methylstyrene, naphthalene, anthracene and phenanthrene).

677.151.31 : 664 71 15

B. investigations of β -diastase. 1. The stability of β -diastase is dependent upon temperature and pH value, by J. Vándor and I. Lázló. ("Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat" -- Hungarian Journal of Chemistry -- Vol. 66, No. 11, pp. 373-377, Nov., 1930, 7 figs, 1 tab.)

The β -diastase extracted from wheat bran loses its potency very rapidly at any pH value between 4.0 and 8.0 when heated at 60 C° for 5 minutes, and after a heat treatment of 60 minutes the activity disappears completely. The highest stability was observed at 6.0 to 6.5 pH values, when even a heat treatment of 30 minutes did not completely destroy the diastatic potency. β -diastase proved extraordinarily sensitive to heat. This explains why β -diastase cannot convert starch or substances containing starch into sugar. The process of inactivation of β -diastase is much faster at temperatures exceeding 55 C°, than by the conversion of starch to sugar.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

7

EXTRACT

C. A.

21

Aromatization of brown coal-tar oils Jousé, Vágher, *Méger A.É. Fajpárt 56, 37, 38 (1971)*. Expts. were conducted with brown coal-tar oils of Hungarian origin to prove the suitability of the Catalytic process for producing higher aromatic hydrocarbons. The tar oils were processed at 530° in the presence of a catalyst, prepri. by ppig. base: Cu carbonate on silica gel. The Cu content of this catalyst varied about 5%. The quartz tubes contg the catalyst were electrically heated, 340-mm. Layers of catalyst and base-free tar oils, used in the expts., belonged to 3 types, the Engler distn. of which started and terminated at 100 and 180°, at 100 and 200°, and at 200 and 300°. The S content was 1.6, 1.7, 1.3%; the crack gases amounted to 26, 31, 46.5 wt.-%; the compn. of gases was H₂ 1.1, 0.6, 0.4, CH₄ 21.0, 14.5, 12.5, ethane 8.3, 7.6, 6.9, ethylene 12.4, 11.5, 11.6, propane 1.1, 1.2, 0.9, propene 1.2, 1.5, 10.8, butane 0.7, 0.6, 0.4, butene and butadiene 3.2, 3.5, 3.0%; and the ratio of satd. hydrocarbons to unsatd. hydrocarbons was 1:0.802, 1:1.060, 1:1.277, resp. The amt. of butadiene in the butene fraction was 0.3-0.4%. When the velocity of processing was increased, the relative amts. of unsatd. hydrocarbons definitely increased. The butadiene content in the produced gas was also considerably higher. During the course of aromatization unsatd. hydrocarbons with more than 4 C atoms are formed primarily. The most important component of unsatd. hydrocarbons is butadiene, the amt. of which increases during aromatization, and gradually diminishes towards the end of processing owing to conversion. At a very low processing velocity butadiene completely disappears. The tar residue obtained after processing was fractionally distd. The distn. products were: benzene 5.45, 7.25, 7.42; toluene 7.31, 7.12, 7.29; naphthalene 1.35, 1.75, 2.09; styrene 1.16, 1.12, 1.19; ethylbenzene 0.53, 0.61, 0.72; indene 2.12, 3.70, 4.06; o-methylstyrene 0.41, 1.01, 0.95; anthracene 0.12, 0.16, 0.19; and phenanthrene 0.40, 0.49, 0.55%. The pitch contained only traces of ash and was easily cracked and coked. The produced coke was ash-free. When butadiene was processed at 530°, with a 200-mm. catalyst layer, 15% liquid product was obtained. This product was polymerized by the addn. of H₂O₂; it consisted of styrene 65%, ethylbenzene 8.9%, biphenyl 5%, raw pyrene 1.5%. When an equivalent mixt. of butadiene and ethylene was processed under similar conditions, the yield was 17%. The product contained cyclohexene, 1,2,3-tetrahydronaphthalene, phenanthrene, chrysene, and pyrene. When the brown coal-tar oil was mixed with benzene or 10% naphthalene, aromatization at 530° yielded products richer in anthracene and phenanthrene. The results affirm that the processing of butadiene alone or combined with other olefins produces aromatic hydrocarbons which are converted by further diene syntheses to multibchain aromatic hydrocarbons. Thus simple aromatic hydrocarbons, such as benzene or toluene, are suitable for diene syntheses. István Fáy

VANDOR, JOZSEF

① 3
The mechanism of the decarbonylation of furfural to furan. Jozsef Vándor, *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 3, 109-72(1933).—The catalytic decarbonylation of furfural (I) to furan (II) is 2nd order when carried out in the presence of excess steam. This indicates a vapor-phase Cannizzaro reaction in which the furfuryl alc. formed is rapidly reconverted to I through a "mobile equil." The gross reaction is, thus: $I + H_2O \rightarrow II + CO_2 + H_2$. Joseph L. O'Brien

VANDOR, J.

Physicochemical properties of binary mixtures. I. Viscosity of strictly regular mixtures. UU, Viscosity equations of dilute solutions; relations of molecular weight to viscosity. In German. p.1 Vol 6, no 1/2, 1955. ACTA CHIMICA Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no 4, April 1956

VANDOR, J.

Diffusion of dissolved substances through porous membranes and effect of the motion of the membranes and liquids. I. In German. p.33. Vol 6, no 1/2, 1955. ACTA CHIMICA, Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no 4, April 1956

VANDOR, J.

Application of rules governing the power of a number in technological research
on building materials. p. 247.
(EPITOANYAG. Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1955. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession. (REAL). Lc. Vol 4 Nov. 11 Nov. 1955 Uncl.

VANDOR, Pal

We should pay attention to the proposals of collective farms
for the modification of standard plans. Mezogazd techn 1
no.4:29-30 '61.

LANDER 5

ratio of cutting forces. The cutting forces were measured
in two different ways: by a three-component hydraulic
measuring stand (Hessenthausen) with an accuracy of $\pm 1\%$
and by a specially constructed device.

VANDOR, S.

"Components of the Cutting Force in Kolesov Turning." p. 553. (Gep. Vol. 5, no. 12
Dec. 1953. Budapest.)

Vol. 3, no. 6
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

VANDOR, S.

Turning of steel coated by spraying. p. 253.
Vol 7, no. 7, July 1955. GEP. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern, European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

VANDOR, S.

Tool-grinding disk without a diamond regulator. p. 453.
Vol 7, no. 12, Dec. 1955. GEP. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

VANDOR, VIOLA SZOBODKA

VANDORFFY, Jozsef

A new universal small machine in the service of construction and remodeling works. Musz elet 16 no.22:11 '61.

VANDORFFY, Jozsef

Problems of TMK (planned preventive maintenance) in the building industry. *Masz elet* 16 no.25:5 D '61.

VANDORFFY, Jozsef

"Serial production of building units" by Ferenc Toth. Reviewed
by Jozsef Vandorffy. Jarmu mazo gep 10 no.3:112 Mr '63.

VANDORFY, Jozsef, dr., egyetemi magnatanar, foorvos

Duodenal and gastric ulcers are frequent diseases of railroaders.
Vasut 13 no.1:31-32 30 Ja '63.

VANDORFFY, Jozsef

Communications by the Division of Building Machinery. Jarmu
mezo gep ll no.6:240 Je '64.

VANDORFFY, Jozsef

Symposium on construction industry in Moscow. Musz elet 19
no.23:11 5 N '64.