VARGHA, L.; CCSKAY, Gy.

Stereospecific conversions in the furyl-2-ketoxime series. p.143

ACTA,CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 19, no.2/3, 1959

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

VARGHA, L.; TOLDY, L.; KASZTREINER, E.

Synthesis of new sugar derivatives of potential anitiumor activity. III. On 2-halogeno-ethylamino- and ethyleneimino derivatives of sugar alcohols. p.295

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, no.2/3, 1959

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

VARGHA, L.; FEHER, O.; LENDVAI, S.

Synthesis of new sugar derivatives of potential antitumor activity. IV. On 2-dichloro-dyethilamino derivatives of monosaccharides. p.307

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, no. 2/3, 1959

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

TOLDY, Lajos; VARGHA, Laszlo; TOTH, Istvan; BORSY, Jozsef

Promethazine investigations. Pt. 1. Magy kem folyoir 65 no.1:41 Ja '59.

1. Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet.

TOLDY, Lajos, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa (Budapest); VARGHA, Laszlo, (Budapest)

Benzal derivatives of L-iditol. Kem tud kozl MTA 13 no.1:51-58 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet, Budapest. 2. Levelezo tag Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia (for Vargha)
(Benzal groups) (Iditol)

VARGHA, Laszlo, dr., Kossuth-dijas (Budapest)

Achievements and cares; Academician and Kossuth-Prize winner Dr. Laszlo Vargha on the present and perspectives of our pharmaceutical research. Ujit lap 13 no.23:8 D '61.

1. Igazgato, Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

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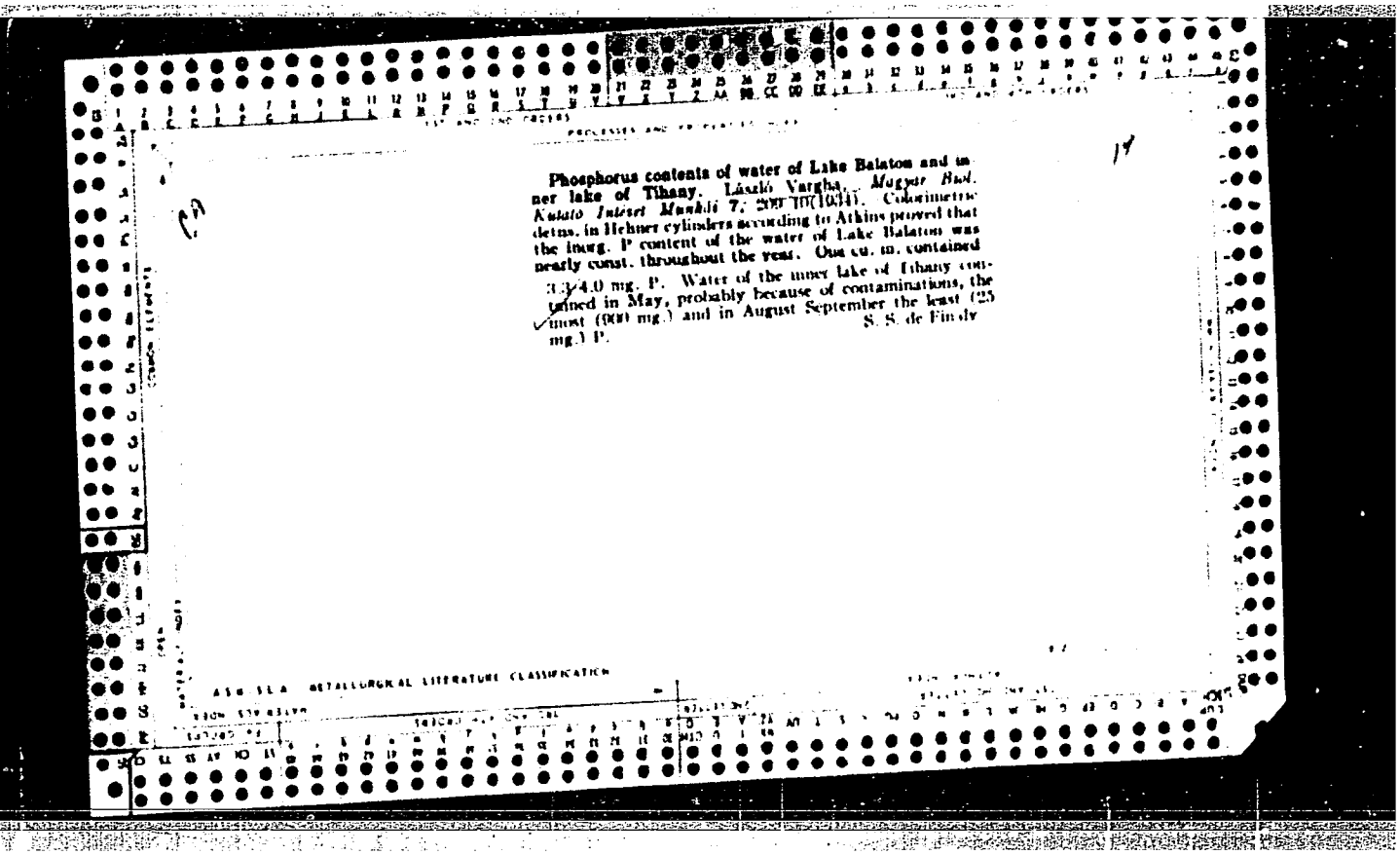
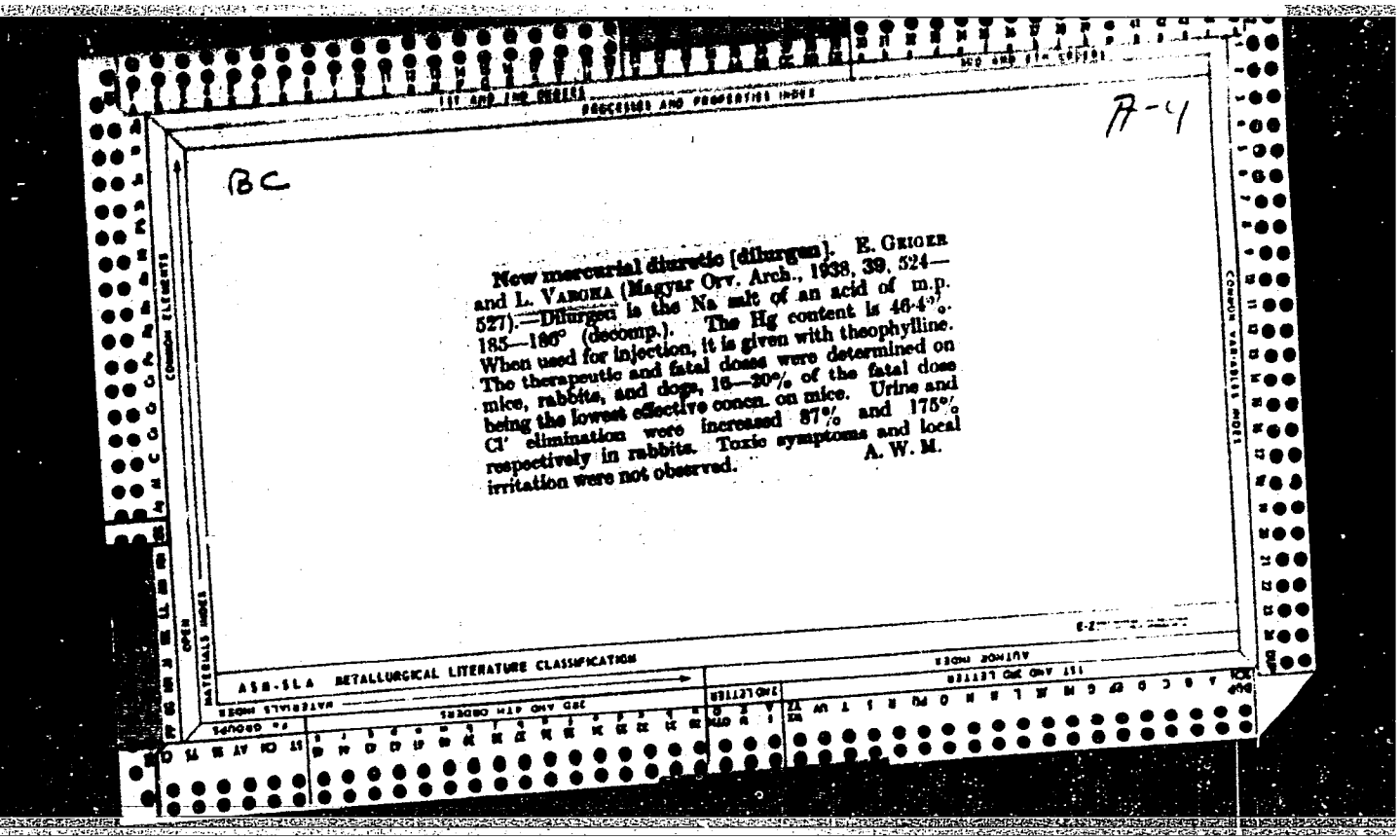
New sugar derivatives with cytostatic effectiveness. Acta physiol. hung. 19 no.1-4:305-312 '61.

1. Forschunginstitut fur die pharmazeutische industrie, Budapest.
(CARBOHYDRATES pharmacology)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacology)



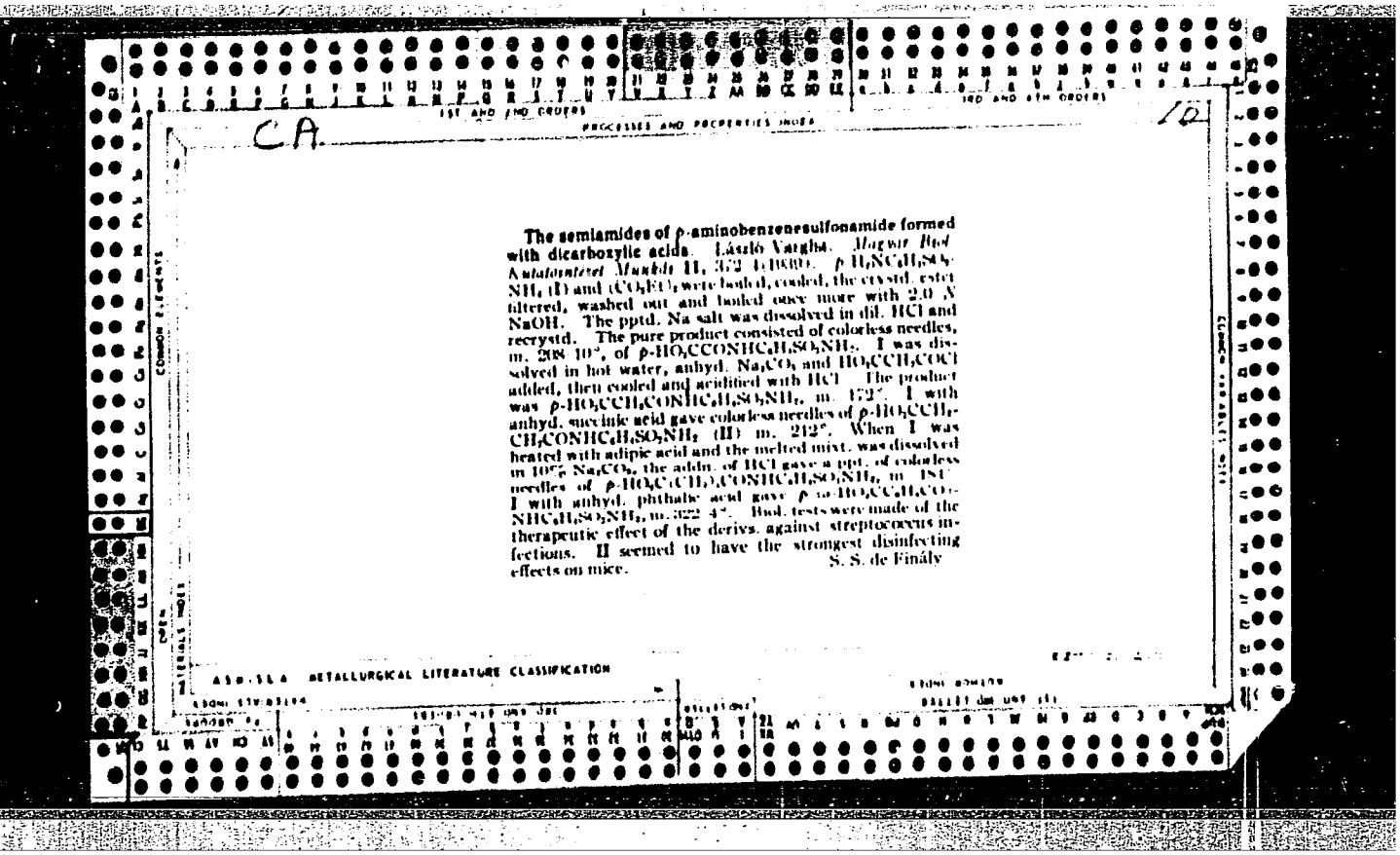
Phosphorus contents of water of Lake Balaton and in ner lake of Tihany. László Varga. *Magyar Biol. Kutató Intézet Munkái* 7, 209-10(1934). Colorimetric detns. in Hehner cylinders according to Atkins proved that the inorg. P content of the water of Lake Balaton was nearly const. throughout the year. One cu. m. contained 3.3-4.0 mg. P. Water of the inner lake of Tihany contained in May, probably because of contaminations, the most (900 mg.) and in August September the least (25 mg.) P.
S. S. de Findly



BC

A-4

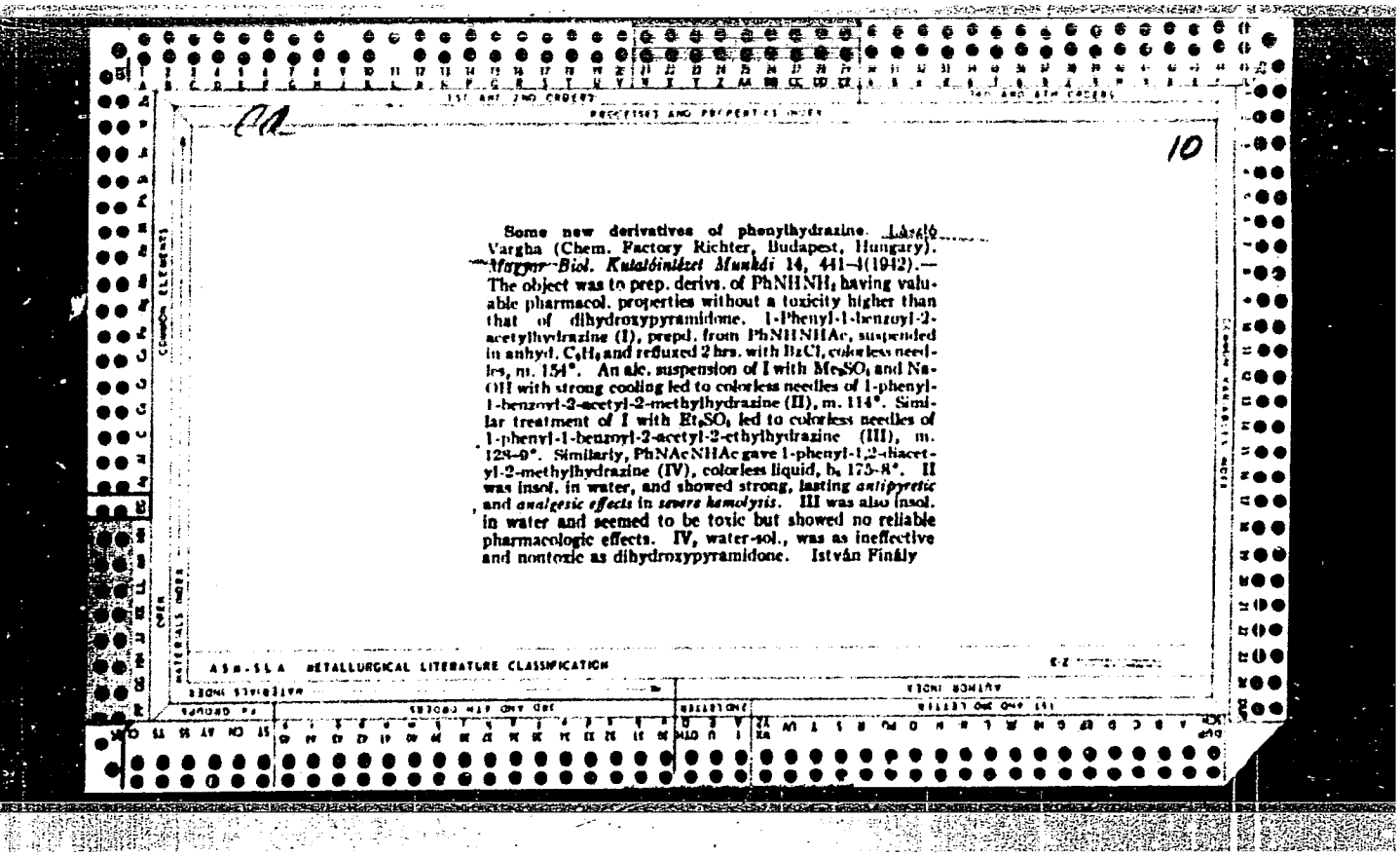
New mercurial diuretic [dilurgen]. E. GRIOER and L. VARGHA (Magyar Orv. Arch., 1938, 39, 524—527).—Dilurgen is the Na salt of an acid of m.p. 185—186° (decomp.). The Hg content is 46·4%. When used for injection, it is given with theophylline. The therapeutic and fatal doses were determined on mice, rabbits, and dogs, 18—20% of the fatal dose being the lowest effective concn. on mice. Urine and Cl' elimination were increased 87% and 175% respectively in rabbits. Toxic symptoms and local irritation were not observed. A. W. M.



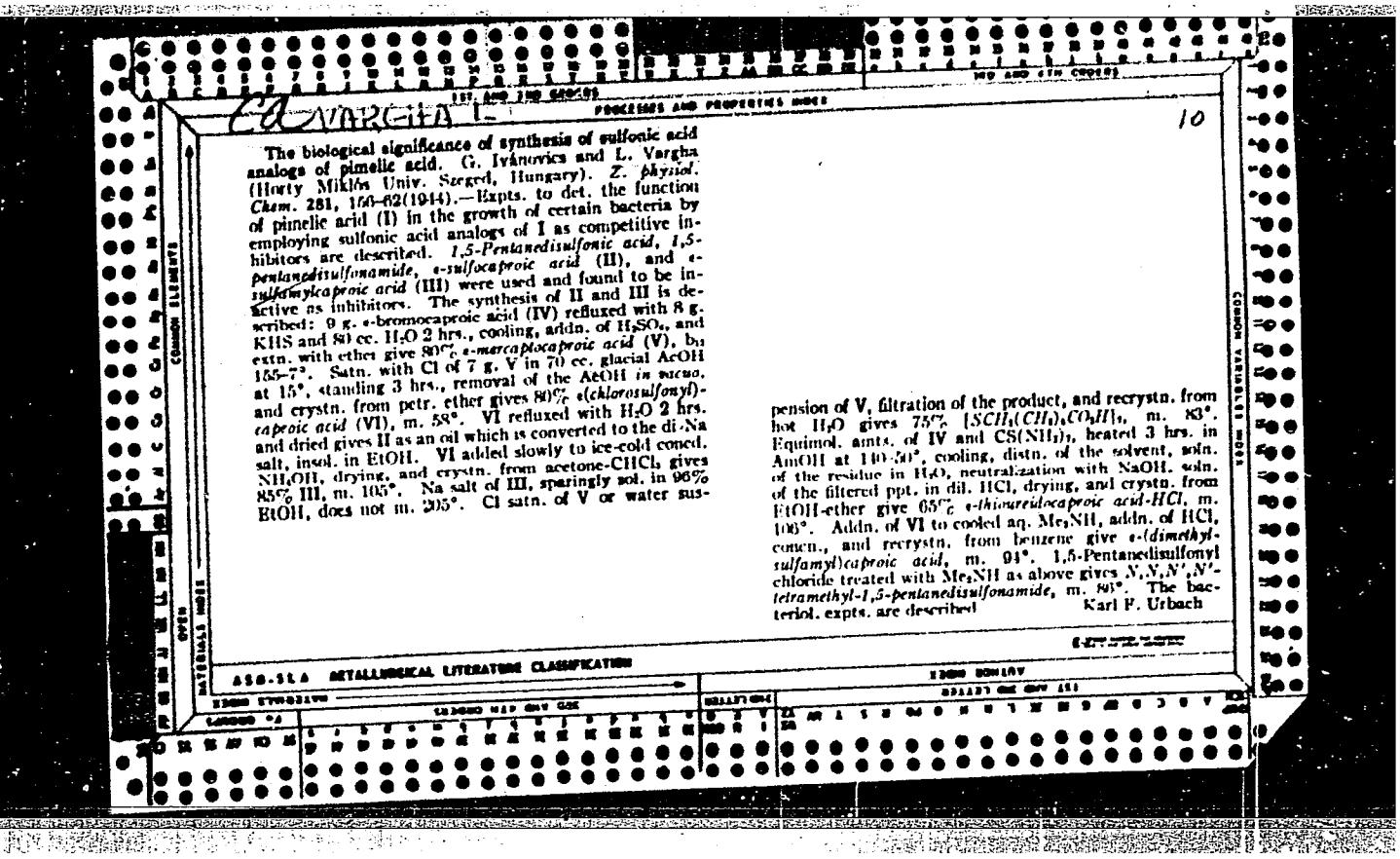
CA.

The semiamides of *p*-aminobenzenesulfonamide formed with dicarboxylic acids. László Vargha. *Magyar Biol Kutatóintézet Munkái* **11**, 372–4 (1939). *p*-$H_2NC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$ (I) and $(CO_2H)_2$ were boiled, cooled, the cryst. ester filtered, washed out and boiled once more with 2.0 *N* NaOH. The ppt'd. Na salt was dissolved in dil. HCl and recrystd. The pure product consisted of colorless needles, m. 208–10°, of *p*-$HO_2CCONHC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$. I was dissolved in hot water, anhyd. Na_2CO_3 and HO_2CCH_2COCl added, then cooled and acidified with HCl. The product was *p*-$HO_2CCH_2CONHC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$, m. 172°. I with anhyd. succinic acid gave colorless needles of *p*-$HO_2CCH_2CH_2CONHC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$ (II) m. 212°. When I was heated with adipic acid and the melted mixt. was dissolved in 10% Na_2CO_3, the addn. of HCl gave a ppt. of colorless needles of *p*-$HO_2C(CH_2)_4CONHC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$, m. 181°. I with anhyd. phthalic acid gave *p*-o-$HO_2CC_6H_4CONHC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$, m. 322–4°. Bact. tests were made of the therapeutic effect of the derivs. against streptococcus infections. II seemed to have the strongest disinfecting effects on mice.

S. S. de Finály



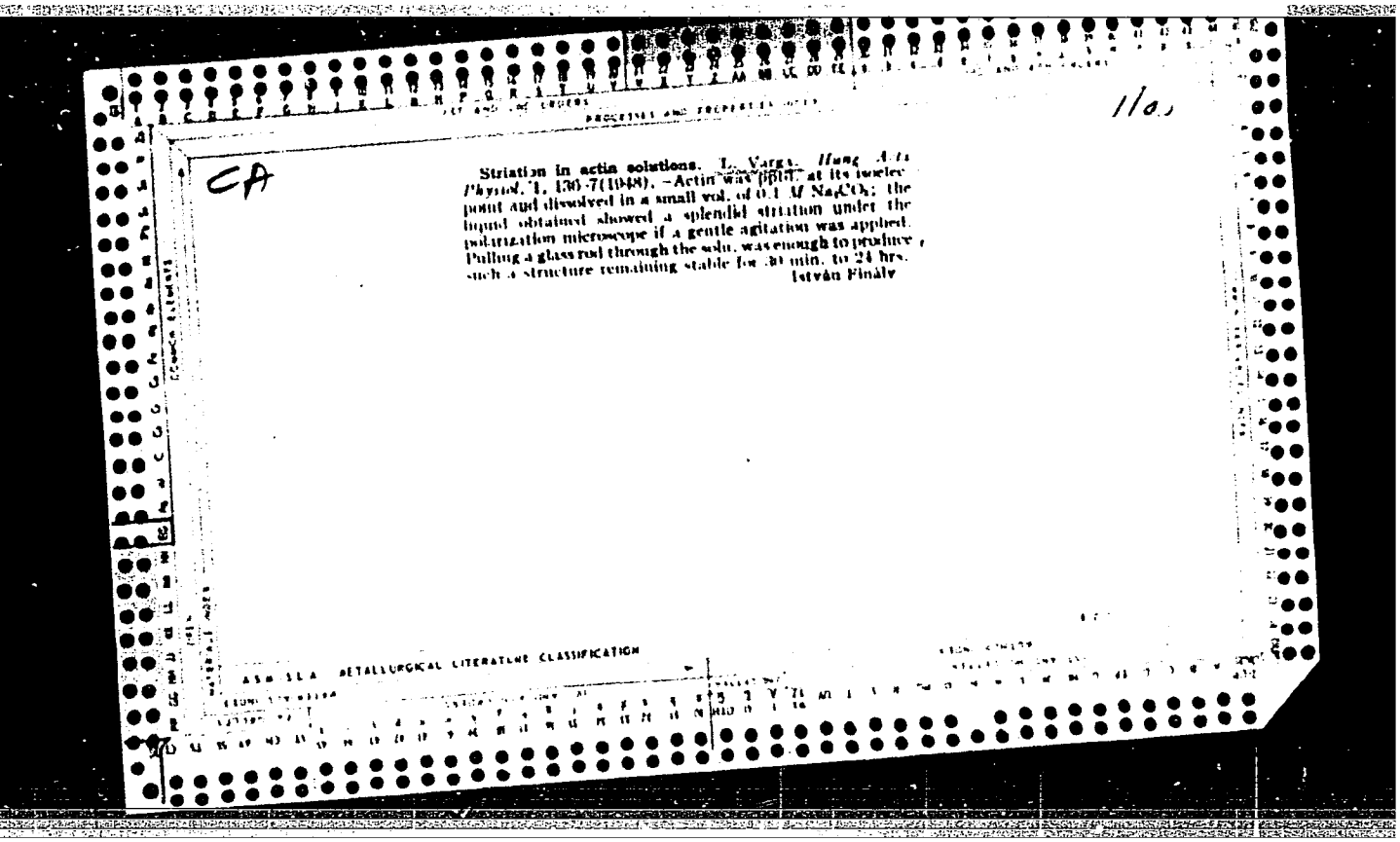
Some new derivatives of phenylhydrazine. László Vargha (Chem. Factory Richter, Budapest, Hungary). *Magyar Biol. Kutatóintézet Munkái* 14, 441–4(1942).— The object was to prep. derivs. of $PhNHNH_2$ having valuable pharmacol. properties without a toxicity higher than that of dihydroxypyramidone. 1-Phenyl-1-benzoyl-2-acetylhydrazine (I), prepd. from PhNHNHAc, suspended in anhyd. C_6H_6 and refluxed 2 hrs. with BzCl, colorless needles, m. 154°. An alc. suspension of I with Me_2SO_4 and NaOH with strong cooling led to colorless needles of 1-phenyl-1-benzoyl-2-acetyl-2-methylhydrazine (II), m. 114°. Similar treatment of I with Et_2SO_4 led to colorless needles of 1-phenyl-1-benzoyl-2-acetyl-2-ethylhydrazine (III), m. 128–9°. Similarly, PhNAcNHAc gave 1-phenyl-1,2-diacetyl-2-methylhydrazine (IV), colorless liquid, b_4 175–8°. II was insol. in water, and showed strong, lasting *antipyretic* and *analgesic effects* in *severe hemolysis*. III was also insol. in water and seemed to be toxic but showed no reliable pharmacologic effects. IV, water-sol., was as ineffective and nontoxic as dihydroxypyramidone. István Finály



10

The biological significance of synthesis of sulfonic acid analogs of pimelic acid. G. Iványovics and L. Vargha (Horty Miklós Univ. Szeged, Hungary). *Z. physiol. Chem.* 281, 159–62(1944).—Expts. to det. the function of pimelic acid (I) in the growth of certain bacteria by employing sulfonic acid analogs of I as competitive inhibitors are described. *1,5-Pentanedisulfonic acid*, *1,5-pentanedisulfonamide*, *ε-sulfocaproic acid* (II), and *ε-sulfomycaproic acid* (III) were used and found to be inactive as inhibitors. The synthesis of II and III is described: 9 g. ε-bromocaproic acid (IV) refluxed with 8 g. KHS and 80 cc. H_2O 2 hrs., cooling, addn. of H_2SO_4, and extn. with ether give 80% *ε-mercaptocaproic acid* (V), b$_{11}$ 155–7°. Satn. with Cl of 7 g. V in 70 cc. glacial AcOH at 15°, standing 3 hrs., removal of the AcOH *in vacuo*, and crystn. from petr. ether gives 80% *ε(chlorosulfonyl)-caproic acid* (VI), m. 58°. VI refluxed with H_2O 2 hrs. and dried gives II as an oil which is converted to the di-Na salt, insol. in EtOH. VI added slowly to ice-cold concd. NH_4OH, drying, and crystn. from acetone-$CHCl_3$ gives 85% III, m. 105°. Na salt of III, sparingly sol. in 96% EtOH, does not m. 205°. Cl satn. of V or water suspension of V, filtration of the product, and recrystn. from hot H_2O gives 75% $[SCH_2(CH_2)_3CO_2H]_2$, m. 83°. Equimol. amts. of IV and $CS(NH_2)_2$, heated 3 hrs. in AmOH at 110–50°, cooling, distn. of the solvent, soln. of the residue in H_2O, neutralization with NaOH, soln. of the filtered ppt. in dil. HCl, drying, and crystn. from EtOH-ether give 65% *ε-thiureidocaproic acid-HCl*, m. 108°. Addn. of VI to cooled aq. Me_2NH, addn. of HCl, concn., and recrystn. from benzene give *ε-(dimethylsulfamyl)caproic acid*, m. 94°. 1,5-Pentanedisulfonyl chloride treated with Me_2NH as above gives *N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-1,5-pentanedisulfonamide*, m. 89°. The bacteriol. expts. are described

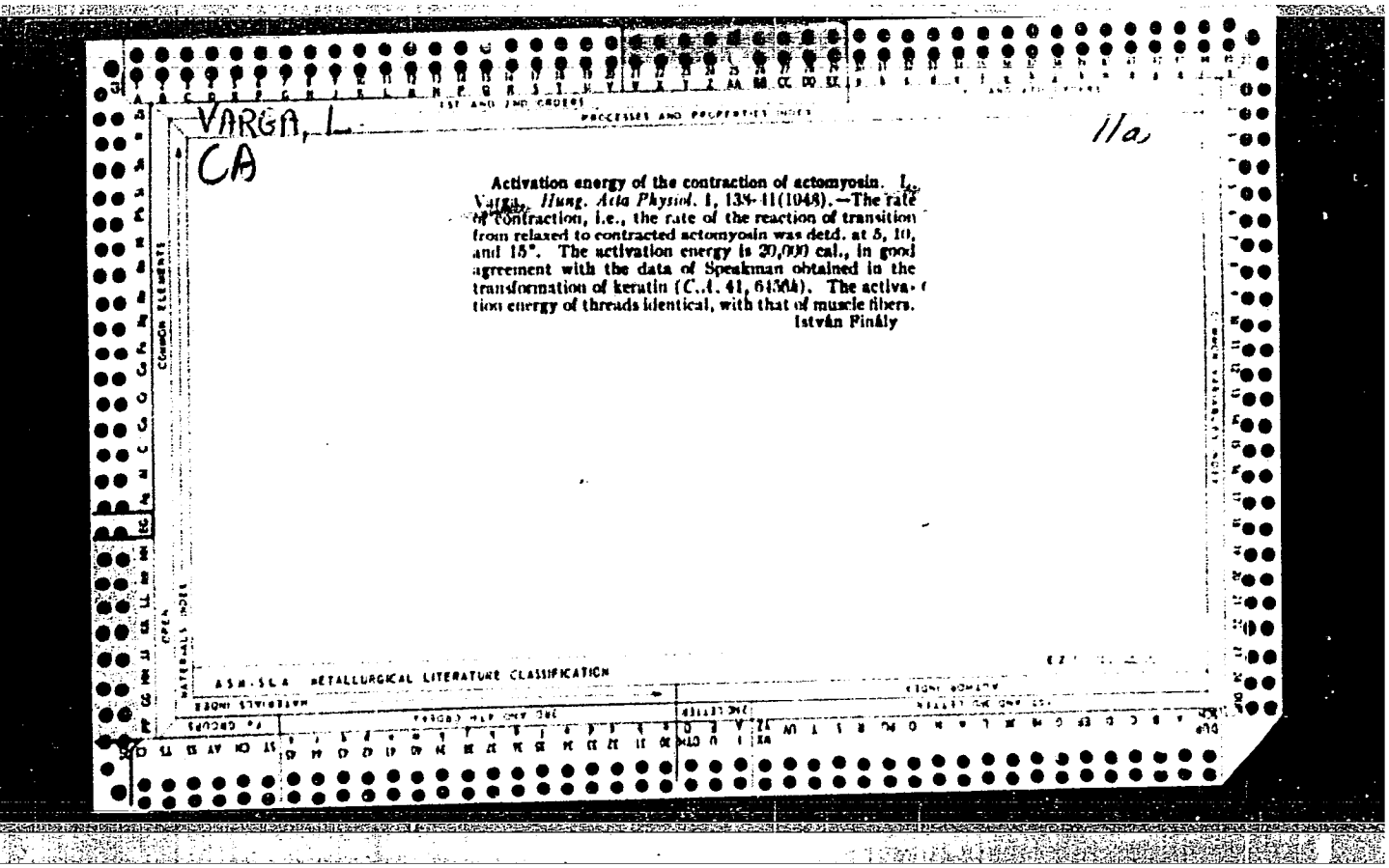
Karl F. Urbach



CA

Striation in actin solutions. L. Varga. *Hung. Acta Physiol.* 1, 130-7(1948). —Actin was ppted. at its isoelectric point and dissolved in a small vol. of 0.1 *M* Na_2CO_3; the liquid obtained showed a splendid striation under the polarization microscope if a gentle agitation was applied. Pulling a glass rod through the soln. was enough to produce such a structure remaining stable for 30 min. to 24 hrs.
István Finály

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



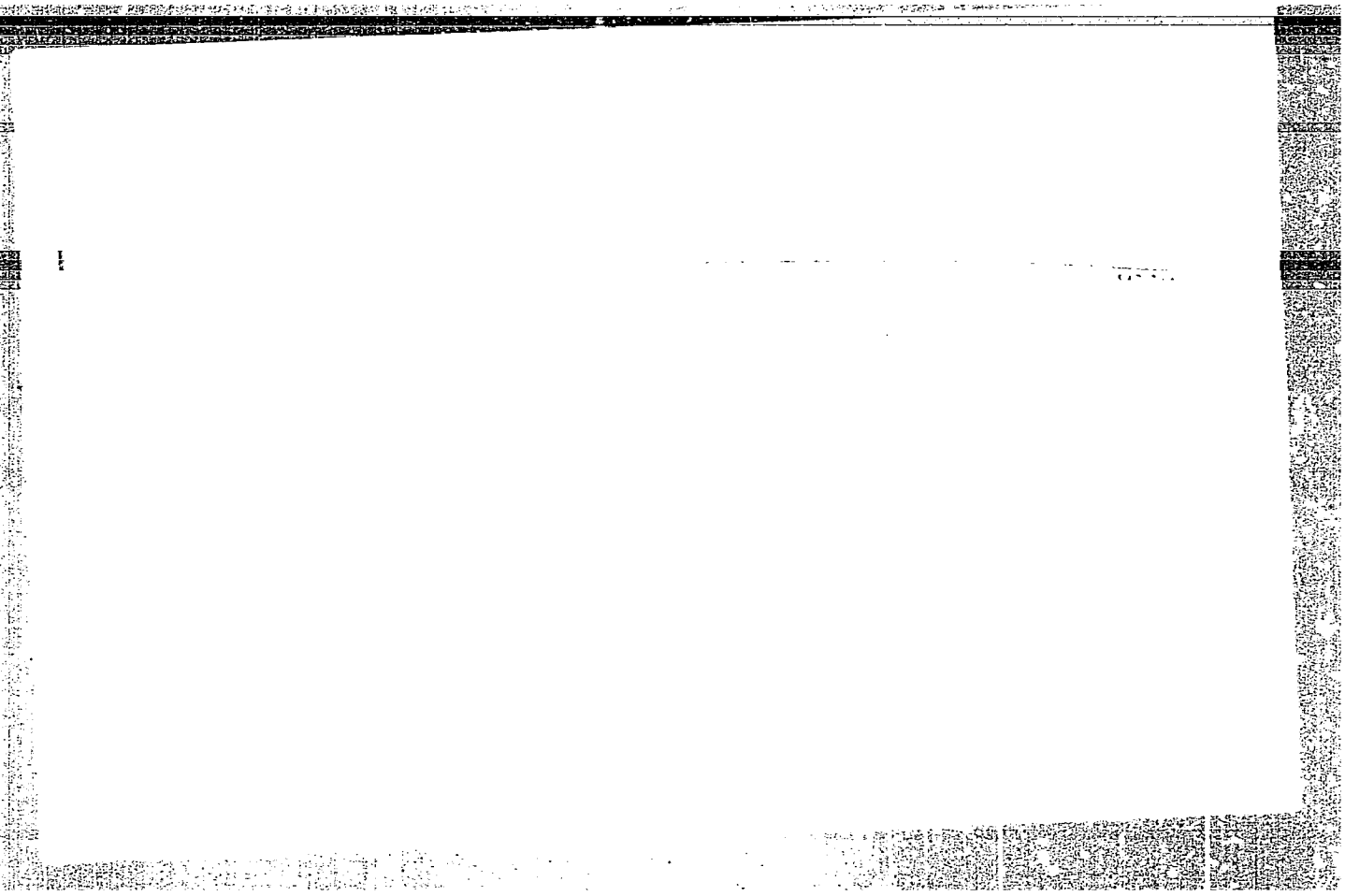
VARGA, L.

CA

IIa

Activation energy of the contraction of actomyosin. L. Varga. *Hung. Acta Physiol.* 1, 138-41(1948).—The rate of contraction, i.e., the rate of the reaction of transition from relaxed to contracted actomyosin was detd. at 5, 10, and 15°. The activation energy is 20,000 cal., in good agreement with the data of Speakman obtained in the transformation of keratin (C.A. 41, 6450d). The activation energy of threads identical, with that of muscle fibers.
István Finály

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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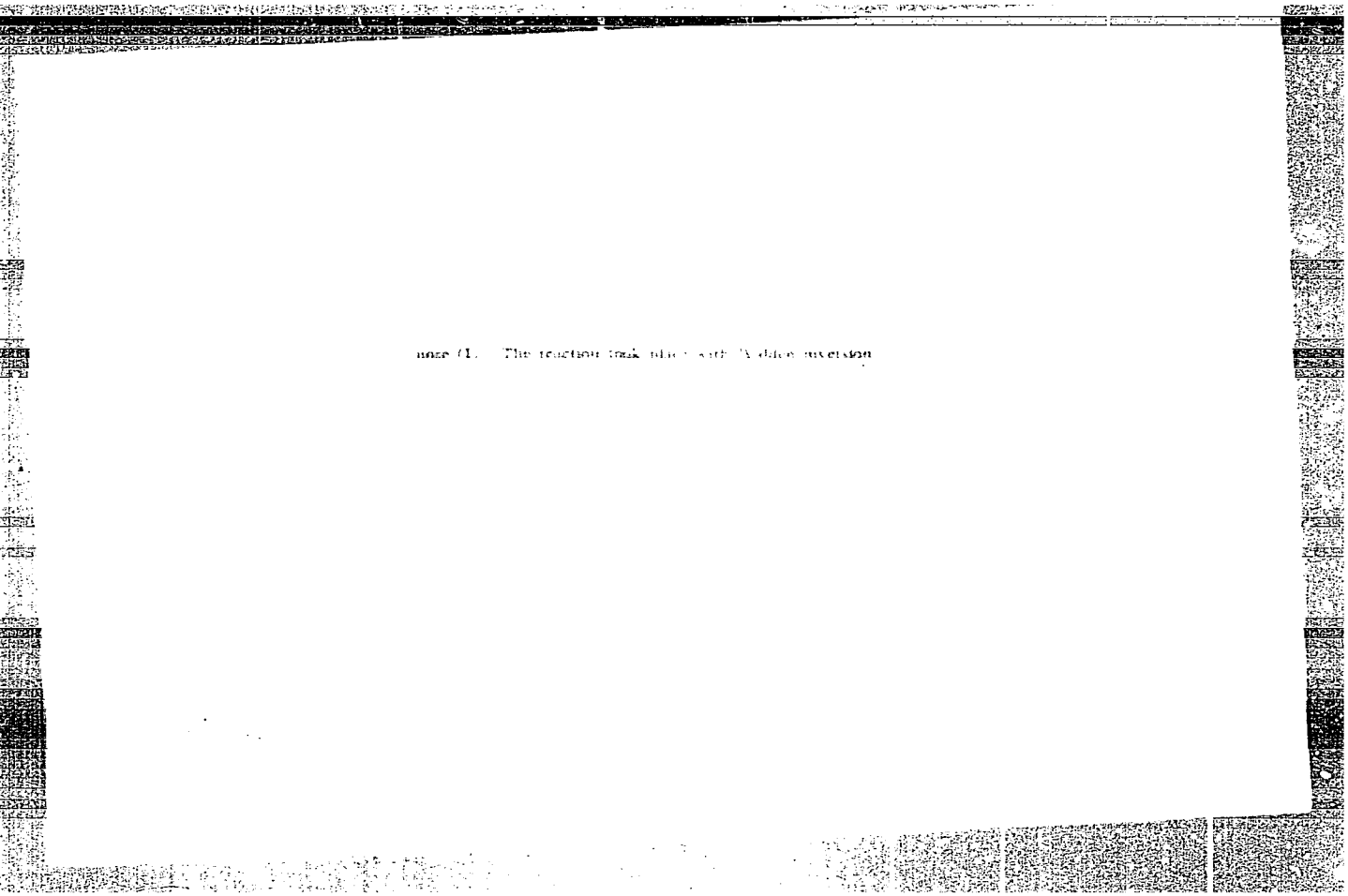
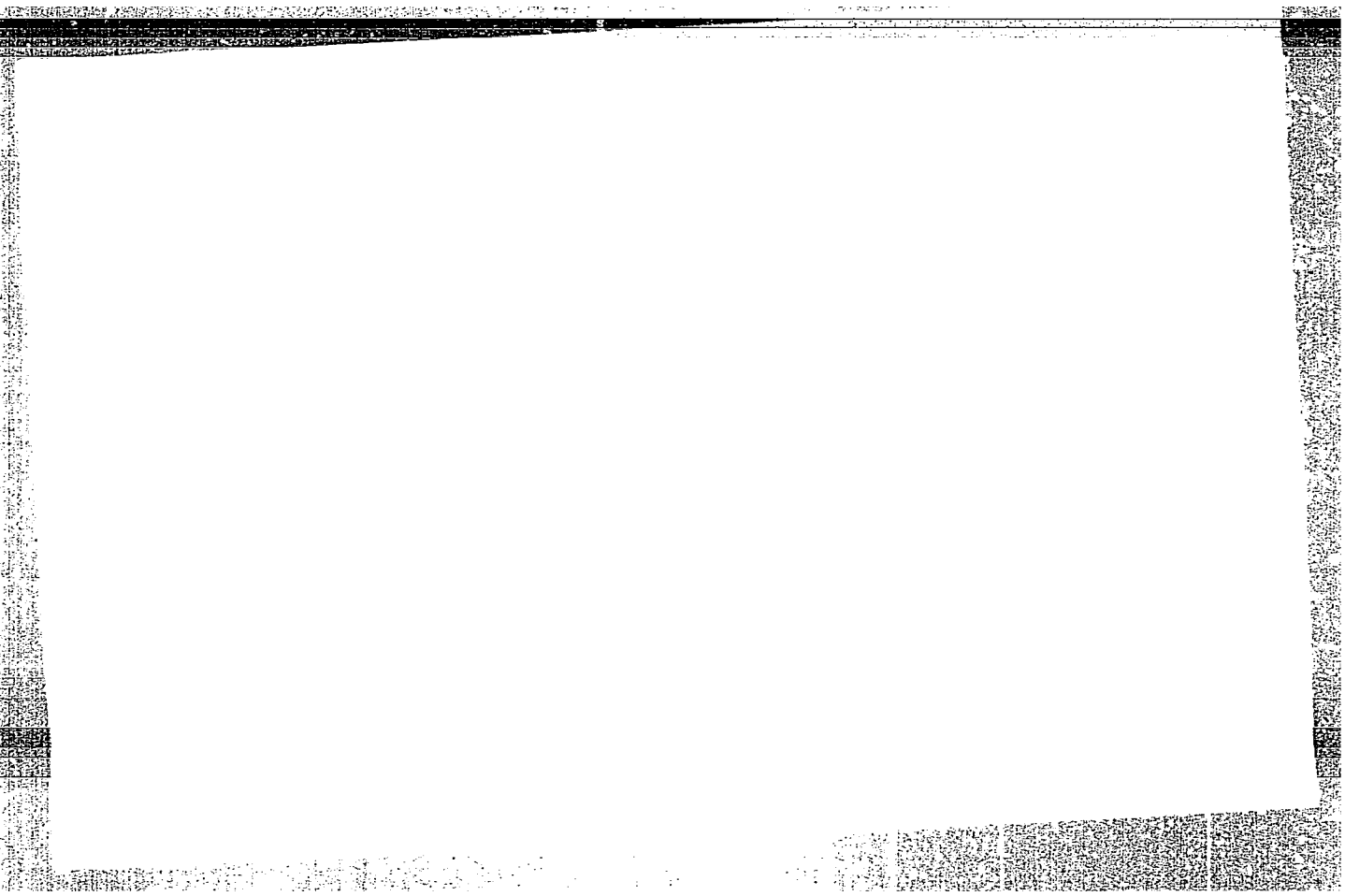


VARGHA, L.

Synthesis of biologically active new chromone derivatives. L. Vargha and M. Rados (Pharm. Research Inst., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 3, 223-9 (1953) (in German).—*2,3,5-HO,3MeO)$_2$C$_6$H$_2$COCH$_2$Ac* (I) obtained in 65% yield by treating 4.6 g. Na powder with 11 g. 2,3,6-HO(MeO)$_2$C$_6$H$_2$Ac (II), 150 ml. abs. EtOH, and 6.1 g. abs. MeOH, m. 112-14° (from alc.). I (4.8 g.) in 50 ml. abs. EtOH treated with 2 ml. concd. HCl and the product purified *in vacuo* gives 4 g. of a labile *oxonium salt* (III), m. 158-60°; III (4 g.) heated 15 min. in 150 ml. dioxane gives 3.5 g. *2-methyl-5,8-dimethoxychromone* (IV), m. 120-30°; *oxime*, m. 107-8.5°. *2,3,4-HO(MeO)$_2$C$_6$H$_2$CH$_2$COCO$_2$Et* (V), obtained in 26 g. yield by treating 19.6 g. II and 13.8 g. (CO$_2$Et)$_2$ with 6.9 g. Na in 300 ml. abs. EtOH and triturating the Na salt with 10% HOAc, m. 85-7° (from H$_2$O). *5,8-Dimethoxychromone-2-carboxylic acid* (VI) *Et-ester* (VII), obtained in 90% yield by heating 29.8 g. V in 150 ml. glacial HOAc with 8 ml. concd. HCl, m. 173-4° (from alc.). VI, obtained in 70% yield by heating 27.8 g. VII 6 hrs. in 150 ml. glacial HOAc with 200 ml. 4*N* H$_2$SO$_4$, m. 230-1° (from HOAc), forms no oxime. *Bu ester* of VI obtained in 60% yield from 2.5 g. VI, 250 ml. BuOH, and 20 g. concd. H$_2$SO$_4$ refluxed 6 hrs., dild. with HOH, and neutralized with NaHCO$_3$, m. 95-6° (from 60% MeOH), forms no oxime. *6,7-Dimethoxychromone-2-carboxylic acid* (*C.A.* 44, 7317e) (25 g.), in 400 ml. BuOH and 140 g. concd. H$_2$SO$_4$ refluxed 8 hrs., dild. with HOH, and neutralized with NaHCO$_3$, gives 18.5 g. *Bu ester*, m. 131-2.5° (from 75% alc.). The presence of the MeO groups enhances the pharmacol. activity of the chromone derivs. similar to IV, but has little effect if a carboxyl group is already present; the position of the MeO groups seems to be unimportant.

R. W. Raiford, Jr.

10-15-54



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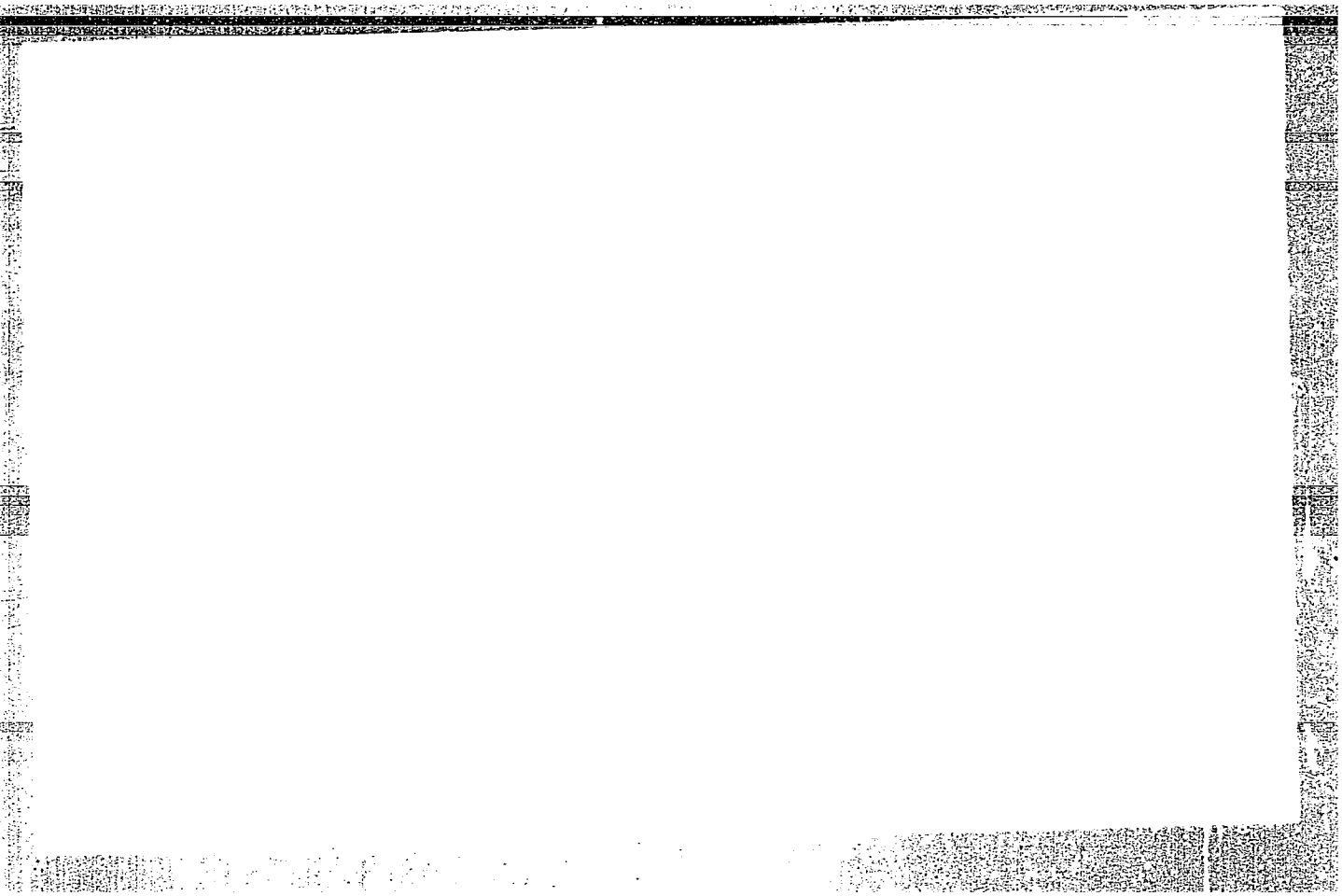

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VARGHA, Kalman

Data on the investigation of the white active filling materials.
Magy kem lap 17 no.5:212-216 My '62.

1. Boripari Kutato Intezet.

Antituberculous agents. I. Thiosemicarbazones and hydrazides. L. Toldy, L. Nyrádi, L. Vargha, G. Ivánovics, and I. Koczka (Research Inst. Pharm. Ind., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 4, 303–12(1954)(in German)(English summary).—Several new thiosemicarbazones and hydrazides were prepd. and their antituberculous [illegible] listed. Some of the [illegible] NNHCSNH$_2$ were active but extremely [illegible] hydrazides showed a weak activity compared to [illegible] acid hydrazide. The following *p*-R[illegible] were prepd. and tested (R, m.p. (from EtOH) and minimum effective diln. [illegible] given): [illegible] Me, — *M*/250000 [illegible] *M*/120000 [illegible] 120000 [illegible] *M*/320000 [illegible]

[illegible]

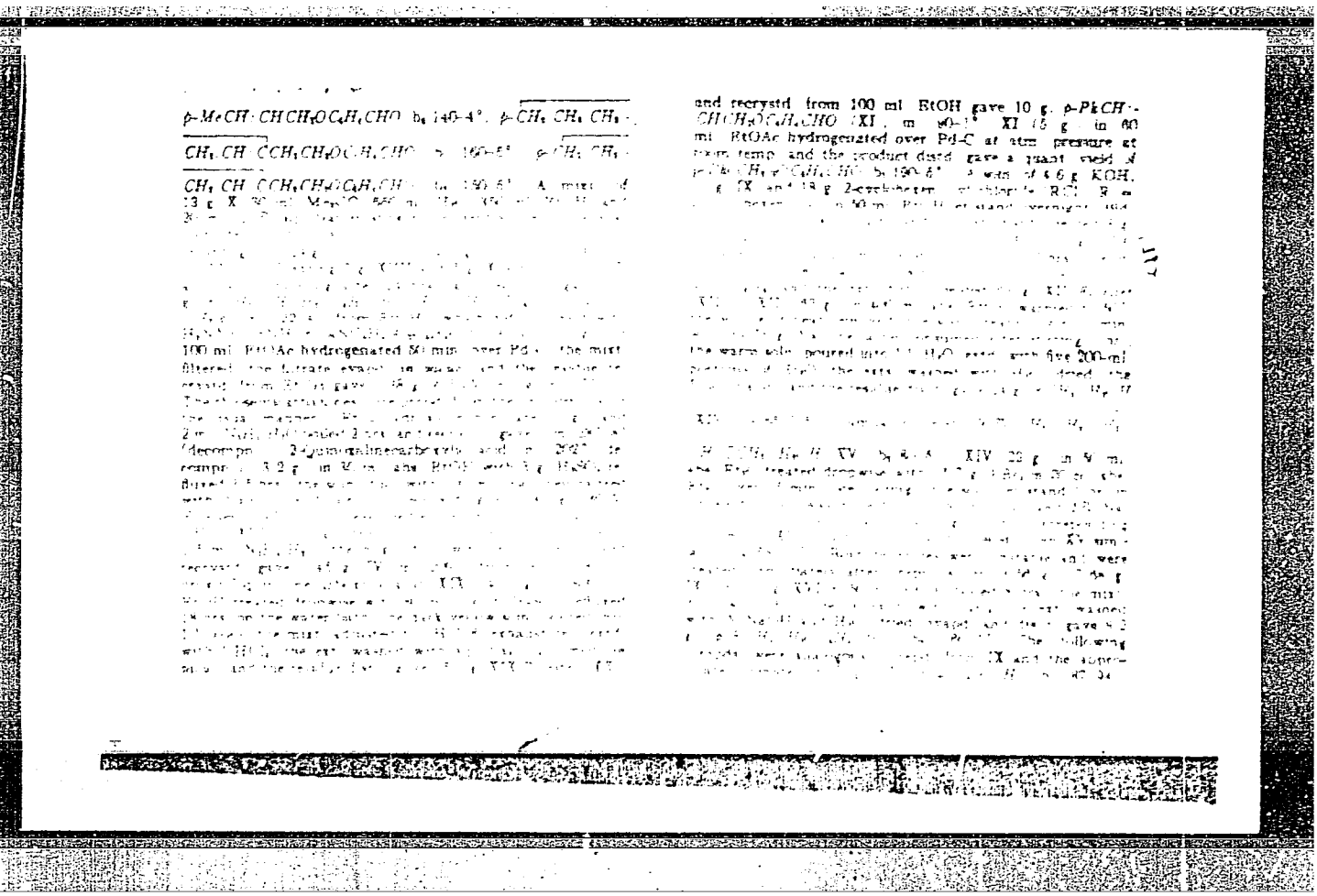
effective diln. given): *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4CH$:CHCH — *M*/80000; *p*-$MeOC_6H_4$ [illegible] [illegible]

80000 [illegible]

N.CMe:N.C(NH$_2$):CCH, 270° (from AcOH), inactive; *quinoxaline-2-aldehyde*, 239° (decompn.), inactive in *M*/10000; *CH:N.NPh.N:CCH*, 223° (decompn.), *M*/320000; *p*-$EtSO_2C_6H_4CH$ — *M*/50000. The hydrazides [illegible] and minimum effective [illegible] [illegible] inactive at *M*/5000 [illegible] *M*/5000 [illegible] acid inactive at *M*/5000; cinchoninic [illegible] 2-phenylcinchoninic acid, inactive [illegible]

[illegible]

CHCl$_3$, and 65 g. powd. KOH warmed 12 hrs. at 60° [illegible] treated with [illegible] after 3 days at room temp. the sepd. cryst. product filtered, dried.



4, /

$b_{0.5}$ 160–3°, m 87–8° (from C_6H_6-ligroine). XX (1 g. in 10 ml. EtOH added dropwise to 3 ml. $N_2H_4.H_2O$ in EtOH and the product recrystd. yielded II, m. 140.5° (decompn.) (from EtOH). Et 5-nitro-8-hydroxy-7-quinolinecarboxylate [illegible] acid [illegible] with $N_2H_4.H_2O$ gave III [illegible] decompn. (from EtOH) [illegible] were prepd. V [illegible] less needles, m. above [illegible] (from H_2O). VIII [illegible] from MeOH. VII [illegible] needles [illegible] nitro-2-furancarboxylate (XXI) (2.5 g. [illegible]) EtOH treated at 0° with 680 mg. $N_2H_4.H_2O$ [illegible] 2 days at 0°, the soln. treated with C, the EtOH distd. in vacuo and the residue recrystd. from EtOH gave impure VI which was purified by subliming out unchanged XXI and [illegible] the residue twice from EtOH, yielding 0.6 g. VI, m. 102-4°.

II. Derivatives and analogs of p-aminosalicylic acid. [illegible] Vargha, I. Toldy, S. Lendvay, [illegible] *Ibid.* 145–54. Several derivs. and [illegible] of 2,4-$HO(H_2N)C_6H_3CO_2H$ (I) were prepd. and tested for antituberculous activity. All the compds. had weaker activities than I. The following compds. were prepd. (formula and min. effective diln. given): *2,4-$HO(H_2N)C_6H_3CH_2OH$* (II), inactive at $M/10000$; 2,4-$HO(Cl)C_6H_3CO_2H$ (IIa), $M/20000$; *2,4-$HO(Cl)C_6H_3CH_2OH$* (III), inactive at $M/10000$; 2,4-HO[2,4-$HO(H_2N)C_6H_3CONH$]$C_6H_3CO_2H$ (IV), $M/10000$; 2,4-HO(2-HOC_6H_4CONH)$C_6H_3CO_2Et$ (IVa), $M/160000$; 2,4-HO[1,2-$C_6H_4(CO)_2N$]$C_6H_3CO_2Et$ (V), inactive at $M/10000$; 2,4-$HO(BzHN)C_6H_3CO_2H$ (VI), $M/10000$; 4,2,5-$O_2N(HO)_2C_6H_2CO_2H$, inactive at $M/10000$; 4,2,5-$H_2N(HO)_2C_6H_2CO_2H$, $M/20000$; p-$H_2NC_6H_4$-[illegible] inactive at $M/10000$ [illegible] inactive at [illegible] [illegible] by heating [illegible] with C_6H_6 and the C_6H_6 [illegible] *2,4-[illegible]* (IX), yellow oil [illegible] from EtOH. Catalytic reduction of [illegible] g. IX [illegible] the [illegible] filtered [illegible] gave [illegible] mixt. refluxed 30 min., unchanged $LiAlH_4$ destroyed with EtOAc, the soln. decompd. with H_2O and 10% H_2SO_4, the Et_2O [illegible] and the residue recrystd. yielded 2.8 g. III, m. 119-20° (from C_6H_6). To 65 g. I Et ester in 800 ml. abs. $CHCl_3$ was added dropwise with stirring and cooling [illegible] pyridine, the mixt. let stand 2 days at room temp., the $CHCl_3$ distd. in vacuo, the residue [illegible] the product filtered, washed with [illegible] C_5H_5N, treated with 5% HCl, finally washed with H_2O and EtOH, and repeatedly recrystd. from C_5H_5N to give 64 g. 2,4-HO[2,4-$HO(O_2N)C_6H_3CONH$]$C_6H_3CO_2Et$ (X), m. 251-2°. Hydrogenation of 5 g. X in 250 ml. EtOAc over 10% Pd-C gave the H_2N compd. (XI), colorless needles, m. 200-1° (from AcOH). Hydrolysis of XI with aq. NaOH gave

(over)

crude IV which, pptd. from C_6H_6N with abs. EtOH, colorless, decompd. 242–3°. I (3 g.) and 2.9 g. phthalic anhydride (XII) in 150 ml. EtOAc let stand 24 hrs. at room temp., the material filtered, and washed with EtOAc afforded IVa acid, decompd. 188–90° with gas evolution, becoming solid, and then m. 215–20°. I Et ester (3.6 g.) and 3 g. XII in 50 ml. EtOAc let stand overnight, the cryst. product filtered, and washed with EtOAc gave 4.7 g. IVa, m. 179–80° (decompn.). IVa (1 g.) heated 1 hr. at 200° and recrystd. yielded V, m. 192–3° (from AcOH). Benzoylation of 15.3 g. I in aq. Na_2CO_3 gave 20 g. VI, m. 230–1° (from EtOAc). *p*-$HO_2CCH:CHC_6H_4NH_2$.HCl (5 g.) and 60 ml. PrOH treated 4 hrs. with dry HCl while warming on the water bath, the soln. cooled, the cryst. material filtered, and washed with a little PrOH gave 3 g. VII. HCl, m. 210° (decompn.).

William Broker

VARGHA L.

Antituberculotic agents. II. p-Aminosalicylic acid and analogues. L. Vargha, [illegible] S. Lendvay [illegible] Kuczka and [illegible] Ivánovics (*Acta chim. Hung.* 1954, 4, 345–354). Deriv. and analogues of p-aminosalicylic acid show weaker activities than p-aminosalicylic acid. The following compounds are prepared (the smallest active mol. concn. are recorded): 4-*nitro-2-acetoxybenzyl acetate*, $C_{11}H_{11}O_6N$, m.p. 75–76°; 4-nitr[illegible] an oil; p-*nitrobenzoate* $C_{14}H_{10}O_7N_2$, m.p. 271–273°; and 4-*chloro*-[illegible] m.p. 202–205°; [illegible] *amino*-[illegible] m.p. [illegible] p-N-p-[illegible] *hydroxybenzyl alcohol* [illegible] salicylate [illegible] 220° [illegible] m.p. 192–193°; p-benzamido-[illegible] (decomp.); inactive at M/10000 [illegible] pyl p-aminosalicylate hydrochloride $C_{12}H_{10}O_4NCl$, m.p. 210° (decomp.).

H. WREN

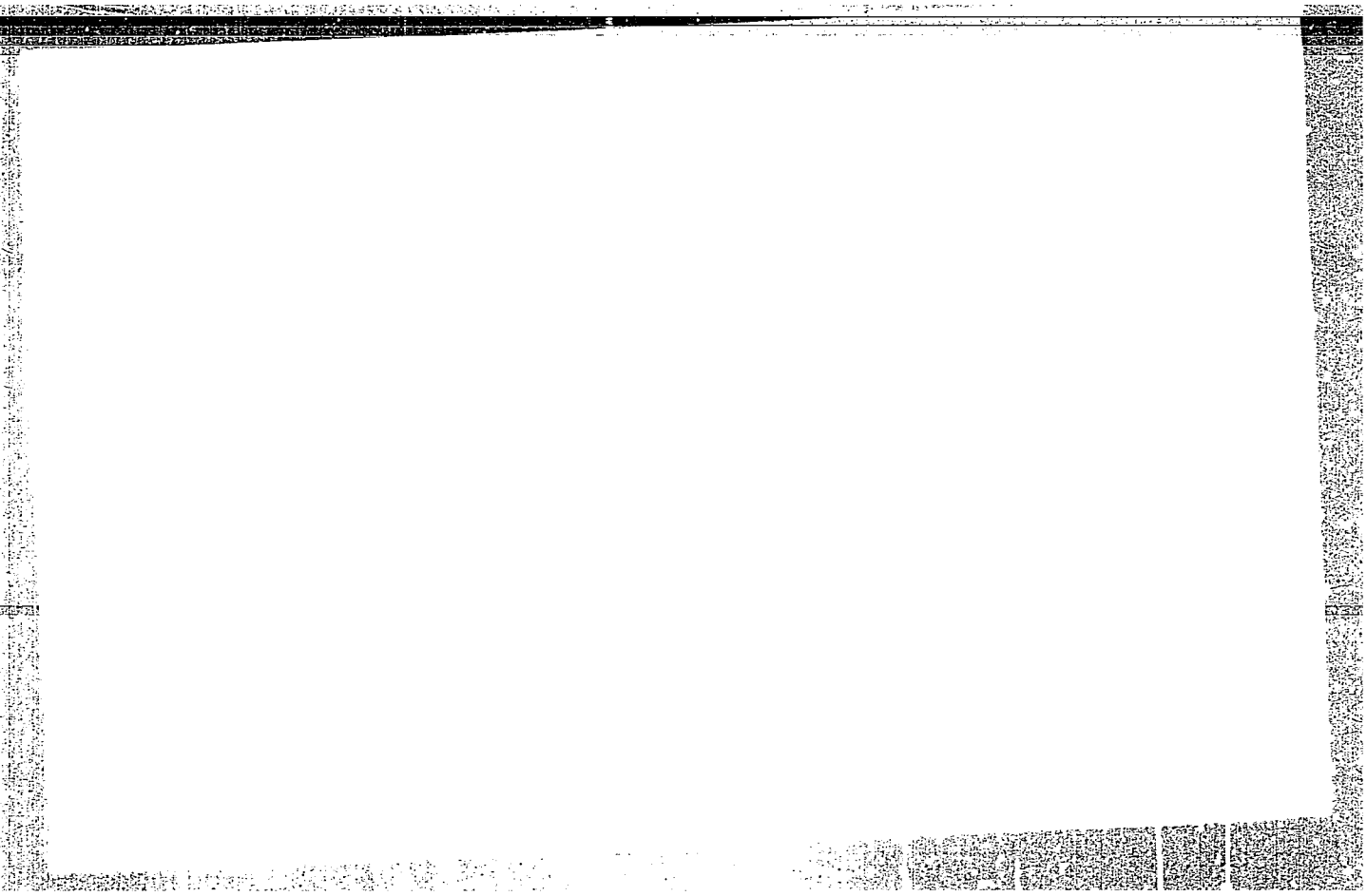
Synthesis and biological activity of diphenyl and indane derivatives. László Vargha, T. Horváth, T. Nórgrádi, and L. Gyermek (Research Inst. Pharm. Ind., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 5, [illegible] (English summary) [illegible] 45 [illegible] dane and diphenyl derivs. [illegible] [illegible] refluxing 54 g. Ia, 37.5 ml. 40% NaOH [illegible] gives [illegible] g. 4-MeO[illegible] [illegible] (from AcOH). Refluxing 30 g. II in [illegible] ml. 48% HBr gives 24 g. 4-HO[illegible] [illegible] m. 241-3° (from AcOH). Heating 23.2 g. III with 23.2 g. dry NaOAc and 46 ml. Ac_2O gives [illegible] g. [illegible] (IV) [illegible] ketone (VI), light yellow crystals, m. [illegible] (from [illegible]). VI (2.94 g.) in 40 ml. dioxane treated with 29.4 ml. 2*N* H_2SO_4 gives 1.2 g. $4\text{-}AcOC_6H_4C_6H_4CH_2COCH_2OH\text{-}4$ (VII), colorless needles, m. 136-7° (from alc.). VI (6.82 g.) heated with 60 ml. AcOH gives 4.23 g. I, snow-white leaves, m. 117-18° (from EtOH). Refluxing 2.84 g. VII with 15 ml. Ac_2O gives 2.0 g. I. Treatment of 121 g. of $HO_2CCH(Ph)CH_2CO_2H$ (VIII) with 240 g. PCl_5 followed by removal of $POCl_3$ and addn. of 121 g. anhyd. $AlCl_3$ in 300 ml. $PhNO_2$ gives 50.00 g. [illegible] indanone [illegible] [illegible] XII [illegible] XIV [illegible] XIII [illegible] XV [illegible] Heating [illegible] with [illegible] g. Pb(OAc)$_4$ gives, on removal of [illegible] [illegible] gives [illegible] g. of the [illegible] VII [illegible], yellow crystals, m. 103-4° (from ligroine). Henry B. Hastie

VARGHA, L.

CH

3β-Hydroxy-5-cholenic acid and 3β-hydroxy 5-pregnen-20-one from hyodeoxycholic acid. L. Vargha and M. Rados (Research Inst. Pharm. Ind., Budapest). *Chemistry & Industry* 1955, 896-7.—Me hyodeoxycholate (I) ditosylate, m. 166-7° (from EtOAc-MeOH), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 9.7° (*c* 2.07, $CHCl_3$), (10 g.), 10 g. KOAc, and 100 ml. Ac_2O boiled 45 min. gave 40% Me 3β-acetoxy-5-cholenate (II), m. 155–6° (from EtOAc), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −19.0° (*c* 2.14, $CHCl_3$), hydrolyzed with alkali to 3β-hydroxy-5-cholenic acid, m. 235°. Analogous acetolysis of I dimesylate, m. 118–19° (from EtOH), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 5.88° (*c* 0.996, $CHCl_3$), gave II, and 3α,6α-ditosyloxypregnan-20-one gave 3β-acetoxy-5-pregnen-20-one, m. 146-7°. The mechanism of reaction involves bimol. acetolysis with inversion at C-3 and elimination of *p*-$MeC_6H_4SO_3H$ from C-5 and C-6. T. I. J.

(1)



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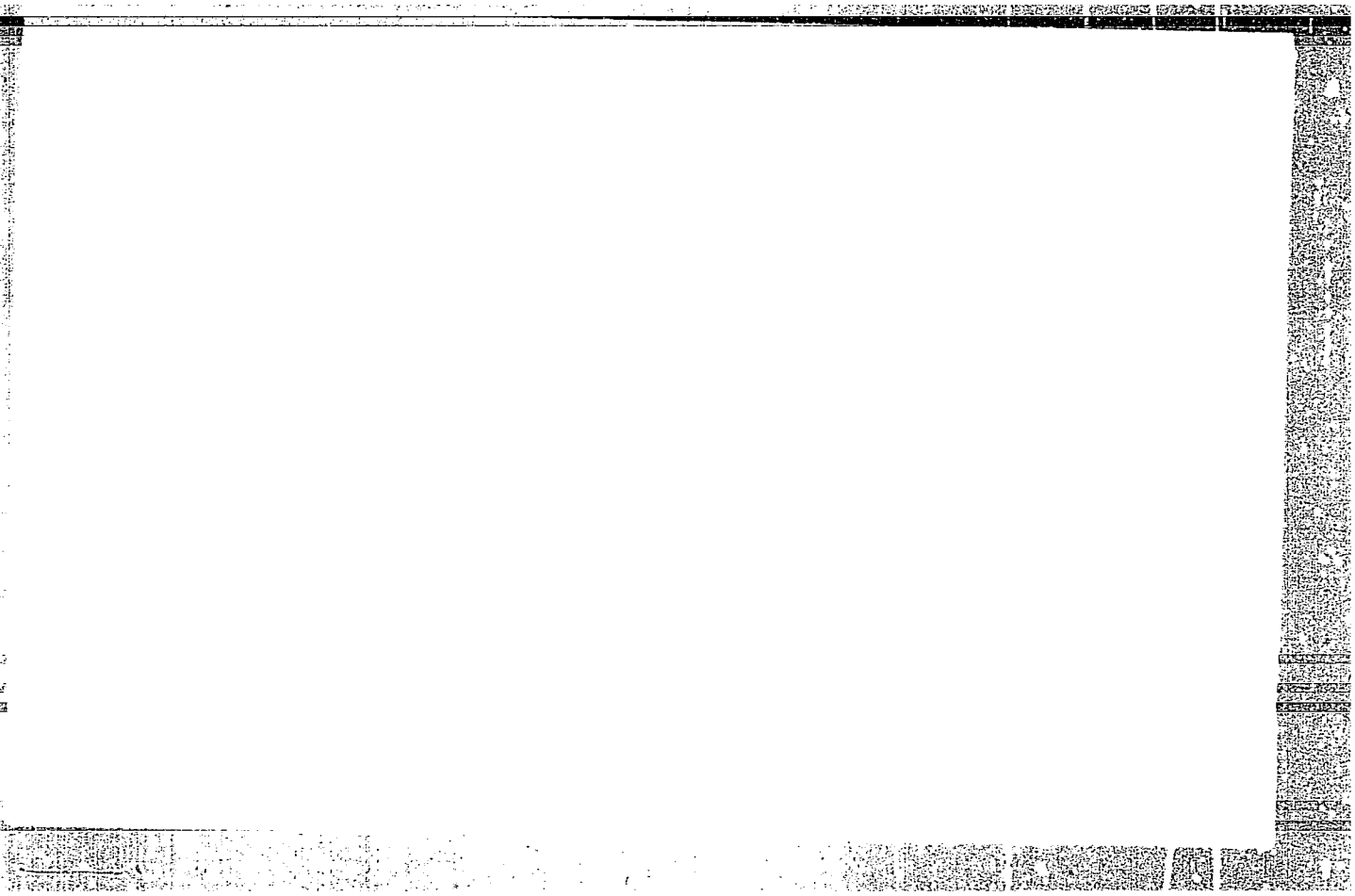

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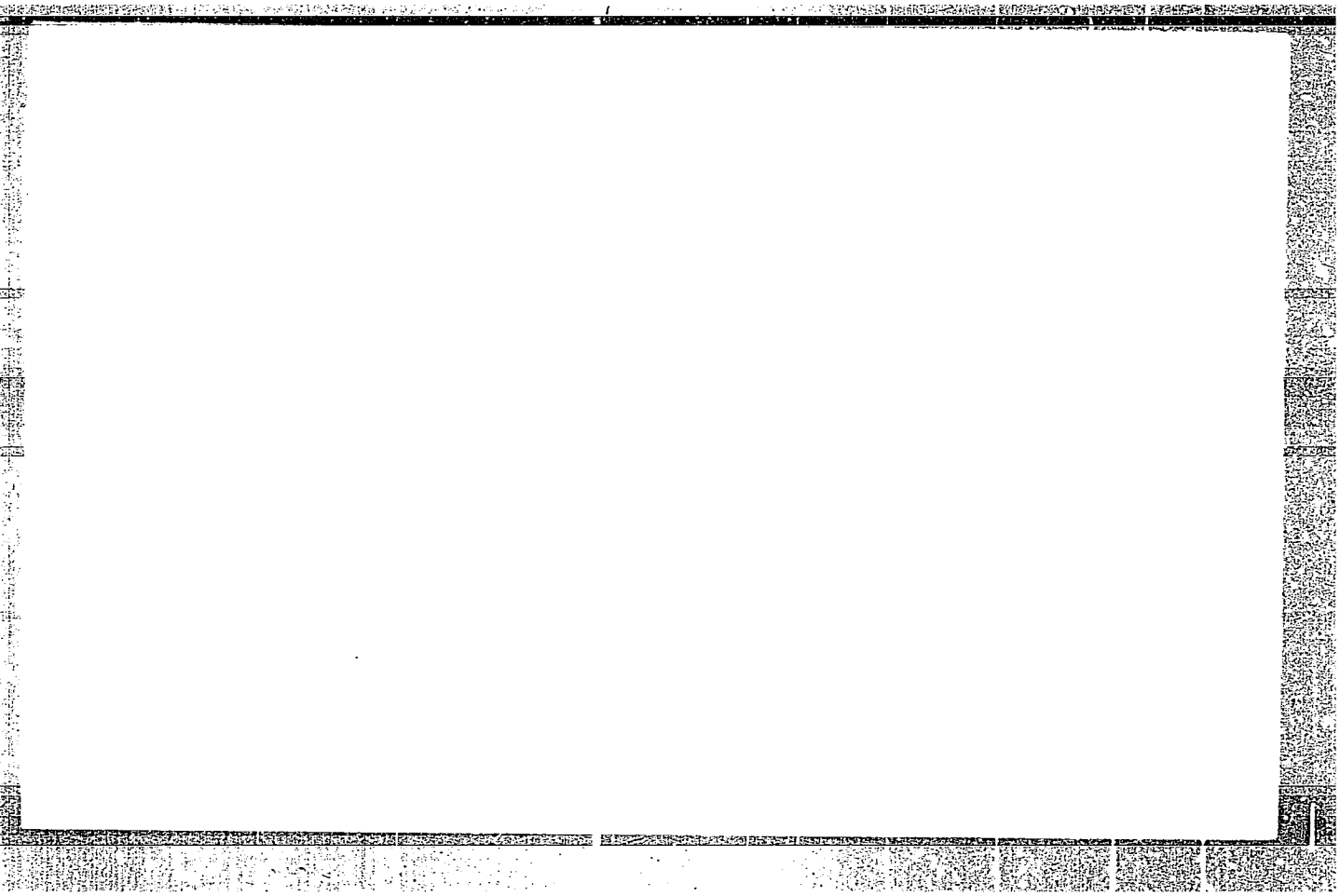


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858620007-4"

VARGHA L

0810. **New sugar derivative with cytostatic activity.** L. Vargha *Naturwissenschaften*, 1955, **42**, 542 (Forschungsinst pharmaz Ind., Budapest VII. Rottenbillerstrasse 26).—Of several sugar deriv. synthesised, the following had cytostatic or tumour inhibit ng activity: 1 2-isopropylidene-6-ethyleneimino-6-deoxy-D-gluco-furanose (m.p. 131—132°, cryst. from benzene, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ = + 17.1° $CHCl_3$, −8.0° water) and 1 6-bis-(β-chloroethylamino)-1 6-deoxy-D-mannitol-dihydrochloride (m.p. 240—241° cryst. from dilute ethanol, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ = + 18.46° water). (German)

P. G. STANLEY

VARGA, L.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3135

Author : Varga, L.
Inst : -
Title : Synthesis of New Sugar Derivatives with Cytostatic Activity

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. Farmac., 1957, 6, No 1, 16-20

Abstract : A series of ethylenimine and dichlorethylamine derivatives of sugars, and their structural congeners, were synthesized. Ethane and hexane derivatives, as well as acid amides, in a dose of 50 mg/kg suppressed Geren and N-1 carcinomas in rats, Crocker sarcomas and Ehrlich ascites carcinomas in mice. A glucofuran derivative was less effective. A glucosamine derivative in a dose of 2 mg/kg also suppressed the Geren sarcoma by 50% but the experimental animals died from toxicity. The most interesting proved to be a mannite derivative (compound BCM, the dichlorhydrate of 1, 6 bis-beta-chlorethyl-amino 1,6-deoxy-D-mannite).

Card 1/2

ORKCHA, I

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogues. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 51061.

Author : Laszlo ~~Vargha.~~
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Hungary.
Title : Synthesis of New Cytostatically Acting Derivatives of Sugars.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 9, No 1, 93-101.

Abstract: In view of the fact that the known anticancer drugs possessing cytoactive groups are strange to the organism, i.e., do not participate in the exchange of the cell substances, the following ethylenimino-, β-chlorethylamino- and β-dichlorodiethylamino-substitutes of sugars were synthetized: 1:2-isopropilidene-6-ethylenimino-6-desoxy-

Card 1/9

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogues. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61061.

Abstract: melting point 144 to 145°, $[\alpha]^{20}D = +28.18°$ (water); bis-(β-chloroethylamide) of D-glucosaccharic acid $C_{10}H_{18}O_6N_2Cl_2$ (VI), melting point 172 to 174°, $[\alpha]^{20}D = +22.15$ (CH_3)H); bis-(β-chloroethylamide) of D-mannosaccharic acid $C_{10}H_{18}O_6N_2Cl_2$ (VII), melting point 172 to 174°, $[\alpha]^{20}D = -26.38°$ (CH_3OH); bis-β-chloroethylamide of D-tartaric acid $C_8H_{14}O_4N_2Cl_2$ (VIII), melting point 191 to 192°; dihydrochloride of 1,6-di-(β-chloroethylamino)-n-hexane $C_{10}H_{22}N_2Cl_2.2HCl$, melting point 250 to 253°; dihydrochloride of 1,2-di-(β-chloroethylamino)-ethane $C_6H_{14}N_2Cl_2.2HCl$, melting point 210 to 212°, and dihydrochloride of 1,6-bis-(β-dichlorodiethylamino)-n-hexane $C_{14}H_{28}N_2Cl_4.2HCl$, melt-

Card 3/9

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogues. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61061.

Abstract: ing point 192 to 194°. I and II are ethylenimine substitutes of D-glucose and D-mannite. Oxides (anhydrides) of sugars and polyatomic alcohols proved to be most suitable for the preparation of such polyoxyethylenimine substitutes, they react with NH_3 with the formation of amino substitutes. 5:6-anhydro-1:2-isopropylidene-D-glucofuranose served as the initial product for the preparation of I, and 1:2;5:6-dianhydro-3:4-isopropylidene-D-mannite (IX) served as the initial product for the preparation of II. It turned out that ethylenimine reacts with oxides in the same

Card 4/9

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogues. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61061.

Abstract: way as other bases. The process of addition with the opening of the oxide ring starts at about 20°, and I and II are rapidly forming at heating. I is a stable and well crystallizing compound, which can be stored many years; when hydrolized with acid, the isopropylidene group is not removed without the simultaneous opening of the ethylenimine ring. Consequently, the preparation of 6--ethylenimino-D-glucose could not be done. The preparation of II in crystalline state did not succeed, that compound is not stable and converts at aging into a product of high molecular weight and insoluble in water. The acetal bond is hydrolized by the action of concentrated HCl (acid) and the well crystallizing III is produced. The structure

Card 5/9

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogues. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61061.

Abstract: of II and III was proved by synthesis: 1,6-di-tosyl-2:3;4:5-dimethylene-D-mannite is converted into 1,6-bis-(β-oxyethylamino)-1,6-desoxy-2:3;4:5--dimethylene-D-mannite (X) at the interaction with ethanolamine, and the corresponding 1,6-bis-(β--chloroethylamino) substitute (XI) is obtained from X by the action of $SOCl_2$. The crystalline compound obtained after the methylene groups have been removed from XI proved to be identical with the product obtained from IX. IV is the N-bis-(β--chloroethyl) substitute of the natural D-glucosamine. The sythesis of IV was carried out start-

Card 6/9

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogues. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61061.

Abstract: ing from tetraacetyl-D-glucosamine, which produces N-bis-(β-oxyethyl)-tetraacetylglucosamine (XII) under the action of ethylene oxide. XII converts into the corresponding N-bis-(β-chloroethyl) substitute (XIII) under the action of $SOCl_2$ in the presence of pyridine; both these compounds crystallize; IV is obtained after desacetylation of XIII by heating with HCl (acid); mutarotation is observed only in CH_3OH medium, which indicates the β configuration; IV with phenylhydrazine produces D-glucosazone with the detachment of the N containing group. If IV is stored in aqueous solution, a half of the chlorine atoms in the covalent bond will convert several days later into chlorions producing immonium cations. In order to prepare

Card 7/9

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogues. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61061.

Abstract: mesyloxy- and tosyloxy-derivatives analogous to IV, XII was treated with mesyl- and tosyl-chlorides in pyridine; the expected dimesyloxi-substitute (XIV) was obtained with mesylchloride, and the replacement reaction of hydroxyl groups with chlorine took place with tosylchloride producing XIII. The realization of partial hydrolysis of acetyl groups of XIV did not succeed. In the result of toxilogical and biological investigations, V, VI, VII and VIII proved to be nearly inefficient. The cytostatic and antitumor action of I is strong, and its selectivity exceeds the

Card 8/9

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogues. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61061.

Abstract: selectivity of the yperite nitrogen analogue considerably. I is an alkylating agent of a new type not only because it is a sugar derivative, but also because the quaternary ethylenimmonium cation cannot be produced in an organism, only a salt containing tertiary nitrogen atoms can be produced, which influences the character of the biological action.

Card 9/9

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1272.

Author : Horvat, T., Toldy, L., Vargha, L.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Synthesis of Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide.

Orig Pub: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1957, 63, No 10, 284-286.

Abstract: The synthesis of isonicotinic acid (I) and its hydrazide (II) from 4-ethyl pyridine (III) is described. Aluminum powder and iron filings in particular were successfully used instead of the conventional zinc dust for the synthesis of III (yield 33-38%). Two hundred grams of pyridine, 800 milliliters of acetic anhydride, 200 milliliters of glacial acetic acid and 100 grams of aluminum are heated (130°C., 3 hours), then at 115°C., 200 milliliters of acetic acid and 107 grams of

Card 1/4

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1272.

Abstract: aluminum are added and boiled for an additional four hours. At 100°C. the contents are diluted with water, made alkaline to the phenolphthalein with sodium hydroxide and III is steam distilled; yield 42.6%. Under analgous conditions but using iron instead, the yield was 74.3%. The latter varies depending on different grades of iron in a 20% range (steel is better than cast iron; iron which has been reduced with hydrogen reacts badly). Oxidation of III to I in addition to $KMnO_4$ (yield 70%) was accomplished with SeO_2 and NaOCl. Five grams of III, 0.4 grams of SeO_2, 1.5 milliliters of water, 48 grams of concentrated sulfuric acid were heated for two hours at 280°C.; then 200 milliliters of water was added and the pH was adjusted to 3.6 and while boiling, a saturated solution

Card 2/4

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959,1272.

Abstract: of 5.5 grams of $(CH_3COO)_2$ Cu was added. The precipitated copper salt was boiled for 10 minutes with a diluted solution of 1.5 grams of sodium hydroxide. At the pH of 3.6, I crystallizes, yield 87.5%, m. p. 314-315°C. To 100 grams of III in 450 milliliters of water at 80 C. is added 20 grams of $KMnO_4$, 15 grams of $CuSO_4.5H_2O$, 40 grams of NaOH dropwise (~2.5 hours), 2100 grams of NaOCl solution (19.3% of active Cl), at a pH of 3.6 crude I separates, yield 70%. To a solution of 200 grams of crude I in 500 milliliters of alcohol is added 399 grams of $HOSO_2Cl$ (~0°C., 6-8 hours); the contents are heated at 75-85°C. and 95-100°C. for 4-5 hours at each temperature range; then poured on ice and made alkaline to phenolphthalein; the ethyl ester of I is separated

Card 3/4

G

Country : Hungary
Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No.1, 1959, No.[illegible]

Author : Vargha, Laszlo, Oeskay, Gyorgy
Institut. : Not given
Title : Stereospecific Formations in the Furyl Ketoxime Group

Orig. Pub. : Magyar Tud. [illegible] Kem. [illegible] Kozl., 1958, 10, No. 3, [illegible]-374

Abstract : No Abstract. See Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No.1, 1262.

Card: 1/1

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23403

Author : Horvath, T.; Toldy, L.; Vargha, L.
Inst : Academy of Sciences, Hungary
Title : Synthesis of Hydrazide of Isonicotinic Acid.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 14, No 1-2, 197-201.

Abstract: See RZhKhim., 1959, 1272.

Card 1/1 G-11/

VARGHA, L.

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23402

Author : I: Kraut, M.; Toldy, L.; Knaztreiner, E.; Fuchs, O.; Vargha, I.
II. Toldy, L.; Kraut, M.; Vargha, L.

Inst : Academy of Sciences, Hungary

Title : Investigations in the Field of Antihistamines. I. Preparation of Substituted Acid Amides and Their Reduction by Lithium Aluminium Hydride. II. Simple New Synthesis of Ethylenediamine Derivatives.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 15, No 1, 19-25; No 3, 265-271.

Abstract: See RZhKhim, 1958, 60970; 1959, 4719.

Card 1/1

3149. **1 : 6-Dimethanesulphonyl-D-mannite, a new substance with tumour affinity** 1,6-Dimethansulfonyl-D-mannit, eine neue tumoraffine Substanz. VARGHA L. and KUSSMANN J. Forsch.-Inst. für die Pharmazeut. Ind., Budapest *Naturwissenschaften* 1959, 46/2 (84)

A personal technique for the synthesis of this compound is reported, and its physical and chemical properties shortly described. Doses of 2 mg./kg. (in mice) had no acute toxic effects. The results of its biological assay will be published elsewhere.

VARGHA, L.

~~AD 14 537~~

56. **Hungarians Seek Sugar Derivatives Having Antitumor Activity**

"Synthesis of New Sugar Derivatives Having Potential Antitumor Activity," by L. Vargha, O. Feher, T. Horvath, L. Toldy, and J. Kuszmann, Pharmaceutical Industry Research Institute, Budapest; Budapest, Acta Chimica, Vol 25, No 3, 1960, pp 361-368

In the search for new compounds having antitumor activity, the authors prepared the following, partially methano-sulfonated sugar alcohols and ketoses: 1,6-dimesyl-D-mannitol (V), 1,6-dimesyl-L-mannitol, 1,6-dimesyl dulcitol (X), 1,4-dimesyl mesoerythritol (XII), 2,5-dimesyl-D-mannitol (XV), 1,6-dimesyl-L-sorbose (XVIII), and 1,6-dimesyl-D-frutose (XXI).

Of these compounds, only (V) showed a marked inhibiting effect on various transplanted mouse and rat tumors and on the myeloid elements of the hemopoietic system. All the other compounds proved to be inefficient or of only a minute activity.

ERDEY-GRUZ, Tibor, akademikus; BRUCKNER, Gyozo, akademikus; VARGHA, Laszlo; KORACH, Mor, akademikus; FREUND, Mihaly, akademikus; FODOR, Gabor, akademikus; GERECS, Arpad, akademikus; SCHAY, Geza, akademikus; BITE, Pal, kandidatus; BOGNAR, Rezso, akademikus; FARKAS, Lorand, kandidatus

An account of the work of the Section of Chemical Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Kem tud kozl MTA 22 no.2:109-152 '64.

1. Secretary, Section of Chemical Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Editor, "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei", Budapest (for Erdey-Gruz). 2. Editorial board member, "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" (for Bruckner, Korach, Freund, Fodor, Gerecs, Schay and Bognar). 3. Corresponding member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Editorial board member, "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" (for Vargha).

SOHAR, Pal, dr. (Budapest, VIII., Muzeum korut 4/b); VARSANYI, Gyorgy, prof., dr. (Budapest, XI., Budafoki ut 8); VARGHA, Laszlo, prof., dr. (Budapest, VII Rottenbiller u. 26); OCSKAY, Gyorgy, dr. (Budapest, VIII., Stahly u.13)

Infrared spectra of furyl methyl ketoxime isomers and their acyl derivatives. Acta chimica Hung 40 no.4:431-444 '64.

1. Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Industry, Budapest, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Technical University, Budapest, and Research Institute of Organic Chemical Industry, Budapest.
2. Editorial board member, "Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae" (for Vargha).

CSABAY, Akos, okleveles geposzmernok; NIMAUSZ, Istvan, okleveles geposzmernok, Kossuth-dijas; MUCHOLM, Istvan, okleveles villamosmernok; VARGA, Laszlo, okleveles banyageposzmernok

Mortal accidents caused by the application of high-voltage rubber covered cables. Bany lap 97 no.7:456-462 Jl '64.

VARGHA, M.
(#2940)

Dept. of Anat.-Histol.; Embryol., neurol. psychiat. Clin., Univ. in Szeged Leucotomy in dogs for experimental purposes Acta morphol. (Budapest) 1951. 1/2 (275-276)
Description of the operative technique of leucotomy in dogs. The method seems to be suitable for the study of the structural and functional activities of the cortex.

Lehoczky - Budapest

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA Vol. 5 No. 7 Sec. VIII July 1952

VARGHA, M.
(# 2952)

Ther. and neuropath. Clin., Szeged The effect of prefrontal leucotomy on gastric acid secretion Acta med. (Budapest) 1951, 2/2 (229-242)
Investigations in dogs and human patients demonstrate that prefrontal leucotomy diminishes the acid-secreting activity of the gastric glands. The effect of drugs such as caffeine, histamine and insulin was also studied. There is evidence that the prefrontal cortex may contain a parasympathetic area.
List - Grand Rapids

Therapeutic Clinic, Neuro-Pathological Clinic, Szeged

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA Vol. 5 No. 7 Sec. VIII July 1952

VARGHA, M.; BENKO, S.; HETENYI, G.

Effect of prefrontal leukotomy on gastric acidity. Magy.belorv.arch. 4 no.3:108-114 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Doctors. 2. First Internal Clinic (Director--Prof.Dr.Geza Hetenyi) and Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic (Director--Prof.Istvan Huszak), Szeged Medical University.

BENKO, S.; VARGHA, M.; HETENYI, G.

Effect of leukotomy on atophan ulcer in dogs. Magy. belorv. arch. 5 no.1:23-26 Mar 1952. (CLML 25:4)

1. Doctors. 2. Clinic for Internal Diseases (Director -- Dr. Geza Hetenyi) and Psychiatric and Neurological Clinic (Director -- Dr. Istvan Huszak) of Szeged Medical University.

VARGHA, M.

VARGHA, M.; BENTZIK, M.; KOZMA, M.

Leukotomy in dog for experimental purposes. Acta neurochir. 3 no.3:248-251 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic (Head--Prof. I. Huszak, M.D.) and of the Institute of Anatomy (Director--Prof. A. Gellert, M.D.) of Szeged University.

REMKO, S; VARGHA, [illegible]; HETENYI, G.

Effect of frontal leukotomy on gastric secretion and on atophan ulcer in dogs. Acta neuroveget., 8 no.3:340-361 1954. (CIML 26:3)

1. Of the First Medical Clinic (Director--Prof. Geza Hetenyi, M.D.) and of the Neuropsychiatric Clinic (Director--Prof. Istwan Huszak, M.D.), Szeged University.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/9 Neurology Sept 59

4425. MODERN VIEWS ON ACHLORHYDRIA. THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ACHLORHYDRIA - Moderne Betrachtung der Achlorhydrie. Die Beziehungen zwischen Nervensystem und Achlorhydrie - Vargha M. and Varro V. Psychiat. Neurol. Klin., I. Med. Klin., Univ. Szeged - NERVENARZT 1958, 29/12 (545-551) Tables 1 Illus. 3

Examination of 34 achlorhydric patients showed that funicular myelosis occurs most frequently in achlorhydric, coli-infected stomachs. The theory is maintained that these 2 symptoms are only indications of degeneration of the mucous membrane and that the principal factor causing funicular myelosis is the severe functional lesion of the gastric mucosa. In all achlorhydric patients, even in the absence of anaemia, very careful neurological examination is indispensable. Psychological examinations of achlorhydric patients reveal a high frequency of disturbance in emotional reactions.

Lang - Olomouc

VARGHA, Miklos, dr.; TASS, Gyula, dr.; HUSZAK, Istvan, dr.

Effect of electric shock therapy of schizophrenia on eosinophils.
Ideg. szemle 7 no.3:33-38 June 54.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem ideg- es elmeklinkaja. (Igazgato: Huszak Istvan dr. egyetemi tanar)

(EOSINOPHIL COUNT,
eff. of electric shock ther. of schizophrenia)
(SCHIZOPHRENIA, therapy,
shock tehr., electric, eff. on eosinophil count)
(SHOCK THERAPY, ELECTRIC, in various diseases,
schizophrenia, eff. on eosinophil count)

IVADY, Gyula, dr.,; VARGHA, Miklos, dr.,; PASZT, Aranka, dr.

Antidiuretic effect of the cerebrospinal fluid in hyprodephalus.
Gyermekgyogyaszat 6 no.5:140-143 May 55.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajanak (igazgato: Waltner Karoly dr. egyetemi tanar) es Ideg-Elmeklinikajanak (igazgato: Huszak Istvan dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(HYDROCEPHALUS, cerebrospinal fluid in, antidiuretic eff.)
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID, in various diseases, hydrocephalus, antidiuretic eff.)
(ANTIDIURETICS, CSF in hydrocephalus)

GEREB, Gyorgy, dr.; VARGHA, Miklos, dr.

Therapeutic experiments to develop figure concept in feeble-minded children. Gyermekgyogyaszat 7 no.1:10-18 Jan 56

1. Pedagogiai Foiskola Nevelestudomanyi Tanszeke (Gereb Gyorgy dr.) es Ideg-Elmeklinika (huszak Istvan dr.) Szeged.
(MENTAL DEFICIENCY, psychol.
figure concept develop. in feeble-minded child., ther. methods (Hun))

BENKO, Sandor; ABRANDI, Endre; VARGHA, Miklos

Therapy of autonomic crisis with hibernating drugs. Orv. hetil. 97 no.43:1195-1197 21 Oct 56.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyogyaszati Klinikajanak, Sebeszeti Mutettani Intezetenek, es Ideg-Elmegyogyaszati Klinikajanak kozlemenye.

(DIENCEPHALON, dis.
dysfunct., ther. by chlorpromazine & 10-(N-methyl-3-piperidylmethyl)phenothiazine (Hun))
(CHLORPROMAZINE, ther. use
diencephalon dysfunct. (Hun))
(PHENOTHIAZINES, related cpds.
10-(N-methyl-3-piperidylmethyl)phenothiazine ther. in diencephalon dysfunct. (Hun))
(AUTONOMIC DRUGS, ther. use
10-(N-methyl-3-piperidylmethyl)phenothiazine, in diencephalon dysfunct. (Hun))

VARGHA, Miklos, Dr.; VARRO, Vince, Dr.

Modern view of achlorhydria. III. Relationship of the nervous system and achlorhydria. A. relationship of myelopathies and achlorhydria. Orv. hetil. 99 no.49:1707-1714 7 Dec 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Idef- es Elmekortani Klinikajanak (igazgato: Huszak Istvan dr. egyet tanar) es I. sz. Belgyogyaszati Klinikajanak (igazgato: Hetenyi Geza dr. egyet tanar)kozlemenye.

(SPINAL CORD, dis.
funicular myelosis, relation to achlorhydria (Hun))
(GASTRIC JUICE
achlorhydria, relation to funicular myelosis (Hun))

TOTH, Imrene, dr.; VARGHA, Miklos, dr.

"an aid to rehabilitate the power of speech in persons suffering from aphasia" by E.S.Boyn. Reviewed by Mrs. Dr. Imre Toth, Dr. Miklos Vargha. Magy pszichol szemle 20 no.3:491-493 '63.

VARGHA, Miklos, dr.

"Increasing performance and health by breathing, relaxation, resonance and concentration training" by Fr.A.Fengler. Reviewed by Miklos Vargha. Magy pszichol szemle 20 no.4:624-625 '63.

VARGHA, Z.

S/123/62/000/019/006/010
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Vargha Zoltán, Kolimár Györgyy, Cseh Sándor, Gyori Józsefy

TITLE: A method of improving antifriction properties of cast-iron and steel surfaces

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 19, 1962, 39, abstract 19B215P (Hungarian Patent, cl. 48 d., no. 148167 of March 31, 1961)

TEXT: A patent was issued for a method imparting antifriction properties to cast-iron or steel surfaces of parts. A particular feature of the method is the spraying or application by galvanic means of Cu, Cr, Ni, Ag, Mo, In, Pb, Zn or Sn metal in a 1 - 40 micron layer onto the surfaces. The part is then placed in a hermetically sealed bath with sulfur compounds and is held there for 0.5 - 8 hours at 200 - 800°C. The bath may be composed of solids or molten salts; the sulfur diffuses from these substances into the part to 1- 300 micron depth, forming sulfides. Subsequently the parts are cooled down to 100°C and washed in hot water during 10 - 15 minutes. After drying they are heated in oil

Card 1/2

S/123/62/000/019/006/010
A006/A101

A methof of improving antifriction properties of...

for 5 - 20 min at 110 - 200°C. The developed layer has antifriction and anti-corrosion properties.

G. Sekey

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VARGIN, A. A.

AKHROMENKOV, A.A.; ZASLAVSKIY, Yu.S.; VARGIN, A.A.; KORNILAYEV, A.N.; LAPIN, V.P.

Controlling consecutive pumping of petroleum and petroleum products through pipelines by use of gamma-densitometer. Neft. khoz. 35 no.12: 60-61 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

(Petroleum--Transportation)
(Gamma rays--Industrial application)

VARGIN, A.A.

Results of tests of instruments for monitoring the consecutive pumping of petroleum products. Transp. i Khran.nefti i nefteprod. no. 2:43-45 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet neftedobyvayushchey promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR.

VARGIN, A.A.

Conference of the section of the preliminary refining, transportation, and storage of petroleum of the Scientific and Technical Council of the State Petroleum Committee attached to the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod. no.7:30-31 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gosneftekomitet pri Gosplane SSSR.

VARGIN, B.F.

Surgical treatment of chronic tonsillitis. Zdrav.Belor. 4 no.3:18 Mr '58. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz 3-y Gomel'skoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.
(GOMEL'--TONSILS--SURGERY)

VARGIN, B.F.

Diagnostic error in intracranial disease. Vest.oto-rin. 18 no.5: 101-102 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz 3-y Gomel'skoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy
(SKULL--FRACTURE)

VARGIN, M., starshiy inzh.

Efficient design of the upper structure of crane tracks.
Mor.flot 22 no.1:15-16 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Liyepayskiy port.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

L 04692-67 TCH

ACC NR: AP6023608 SOURCE CODE: UR/0308/66/000/007/0036/0037

AUTHOR: Vargin, M. (Aspirant) 11 B

ORG: Department of "Waterways and Ports", OIIMF* (Kafedra «Vodnykh putey i portov OIIMF)

TITLE: Modeling the underwater portion of mooring structures

SOURCE: Morskoy flot, no. 7, 1966, 36-37

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic engineering, waterway engineering

ABSTRACT: Experiments on modeling harbor quays, carried out at the Odessa* Institute of Naval Engineers during 1963—1964, have provided new data on ground-pressure distribution deviating from Coulomb's theory. In 12 series of experiments, more than ten thousand measurements were made under various ground and operational conditions. The quay-deformation experiments were made using a fine-grained Lynbertsy quartz sand with a 33° internal-friction angle and a 0.96-ton/m^3 underwater weight; the sand was uniformly deposited into the test bed. An actual friction angle of 29° between the ground and the rough concrete wall was used in calculating the pressure distribution (see Fig. 1). Experiments revealed that with a motionless

Card 1/3 UDC: 627.343/344.001.57

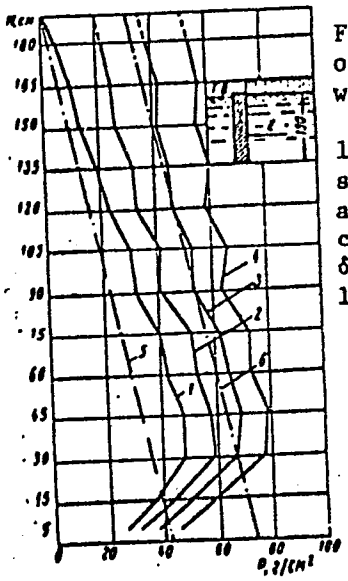


Fig. 1. Pressure distribution curves of fluidized ground on a motionless wall

1 - Without loading on the ground surface; 2, 3, and 4 - at 450, 900, and 1350 kg/m^3 loadings; 5 - curve calculated by Coulomb theory at $\delta = 29°$; 6 - same as 5, but with a 1350 kg/m^3 loading.

ACC NR: AP6023608

wall the effect of side walls on the ground pressure is negligible, but that with a displacement of the supporting wall this effect increases by up to 20%. With a zero friction angle between the ground and the wall the experimentally derived pressure coincides with that calculated by Coulomb's theory, but with a 29° friction angle, taking into account the roughness of the wall, the actual pressure exceeds by 30% that obtained using Coulomb's theory. The pressure-to-height curve is extinguished with increased depth; thus, the resulting force, acting at a higher point, increases the overturning moment by 30% at a 29° friction angle. Comparisons of experimental and theoretical data, which do not consider the actual friction angle between the ground and the wall, lead to incorrect and contradictory conclusions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [ATD PRESS: 5068-F]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

fv

ACC NR: AP6017058 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0310/66/000/005/0042/0043

AUTHOR: Vargin, K. (Engineer)

ORG: None

TITLE: Pressure of soil on structures under water

SOURCE: Rechnoy transport, no. 5, 1966, 42-43

TOPIC TAGS: civil engineering, structural engineering, soil mechanics, hydraulic engineering

ABSTRACT: The experiments organized and conducted by the OIIMF laboratory for determining the effects of pressure exerted by wet soils on underwater structures are discussed. A glass-walled tank, (2 m high, 1.5l wide and 4.4 m long) with an inside rigid partition imitating the back wall of a gravity type structure, was used for experiments. The partition wall could be used in vertical and inclined positions and be displaced from 0.01 mm to several tens of millimeters. The partition was equipped with two vertical and three horizontal supports for measuring reactions caused by vertical and horizontal loads. Fine graded sand of 1.55 ton/cu m density was filled hydraulically. In total, 214 experiments and 10,000 measurements were made for determination of pressures, frictions, displacements and stresses. The distribution of unit pressures along the heights of the partition are graphically illustrated for different loads. A table is also presented for comparing the

Card 1/2 UDC: 627.40.001.5

L 09299-67

ACC NR: AP6028058 C

experimental results with the theoretical data calculated in accordance with Coulomb's theory. The results coincides well with Coulomb's data at a zero friction angle but are 30% higher at an angle of 29 degrees. The experiments proved that the distribution of pressure along the wall height is of the same linear character as for dry soils. It is concluded, that the character of soil pressures in the water is generally the same as in the air. Orig. art. has: 1 graph, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: None

L 05019-67 EWT(1) GS

ACC NR: AR6032350 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0398/66/000/006/B016/B016

AUTHOR: Vargin, M. N.; Zaretskiy, V. K.

TITLE: A study on the interaction of the soil and mooring installations in large models

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vodnyy transport, Abs. 6B101

REF SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Upr. uchebn. zavedeniy M-va morsk. flota SSSR, v. 1, 1965, 44-48

TOPIC TAGS: soil, structural engineering, soil mechanics, mooring, quay

ABSTRACT: A description of a method for conducting experiments on large models of quays is given and the analysis of some of the obtained results is presented. The problems studied were: the pattern of the distribution of the ground pressure along the height of the wall, the vertical and horizontal pressures and the general ground pressure against the wall, the friction angle of the ground against the contact surface of the structure, the form of the slide surface, and the stress in the ground. Studies were conducted using a ~ 2.0-m-high rigid vertical wall. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables, and 3 reference items. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13/

Card 1/1 JC UDC: 624.131.3

BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A.; VARGIN, N.I.; IVANOV, Yu.A.; SMIRNOVA, Z.I.

Results of the conference of geologists of the European part of the U.S.S.R. Sov. geol. 2 no.6:138-142 Je '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Geology)

BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A.; VARGIN, N.I.

Results of the Rostov conference on regional studies of the subsurface geology of closed areas. Sov.geol. 5 no.8:168-172 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Geology—Congresses)

VARGIN, N.S.

Which is the better method for estimating the traffic capacity of railroads. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.11:51-52 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby dvizheniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Traffic)

VARGIN, S.N.

VARGIN, S.N.

Efficient utilization of parallel and circular trips. Zhel.dor. transp. 39 no.8:21-24 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby dvizheniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Traffic)

VARGIN, S.N.; PIVENSHTEYN, D.I.

Further potentialities in the organization of traffic and freight operations due to the new traction forms. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.5:27-31 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby dvizheniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Vargin).
2. Glavnyy inzhener sluzhby dvizheniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Pivenshteyn).

(Railroads--Electrification)

VARGIN, S.N., inzh.

Organization of railroad operations in the United States. Zhel. dor.transp. 42 no.3:76-80 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby dvizheniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi.
(United States--Railroads--Management)

VARGIN, S.N. (Sverdlovsk)

Possibilities of improving the operational work on railroads. Zhel.dor. transp. 45 no.2:20-22 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby dvizheniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Management)

ZAGLYADIMOV, Dmitriy Petrovich; PETROV, Aleksandr Petrovich; SERGEYEV, Yevgeniy Stepanovich; AKHRAMOVICH, L.K., retsenzent; VARGIN, S.N., retsenzent; YERMAKOV, A.A., retsenzent; KOZAK, V.A., retsenzent; MODZOLEVSKIY, I.V., retsenzent; PERSHIN, B.F., retsenzent; PIVENSHTEYN, D.I., retsenzent; PROKOF'YEV, A.G., retsenzent; SMETANIN, A.I., retsenzent; SHESTAKOV, A.I., retsenzent; RYSHUK, N.S., red.

[Organization of traffic in railroad transportation] Organizatsiia dvizheniia na zheleznodorozhnom transporte. Izd.4. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 542 p. (MIRA 18:1)

VARGIN, S.N. (Sverdlovsk); MARTYNOV, I.M., inzh. (Sverdlovsk); TIMOSHKOV, V.M., inzh. (Sverdlovsk)

Improving the organization of mineral fertilizer transportation. Zhel.dor.transp. 46 no.6:16-18 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby dvizheniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Vargin).

VARGIN, S.N. (Sverdlovsk)

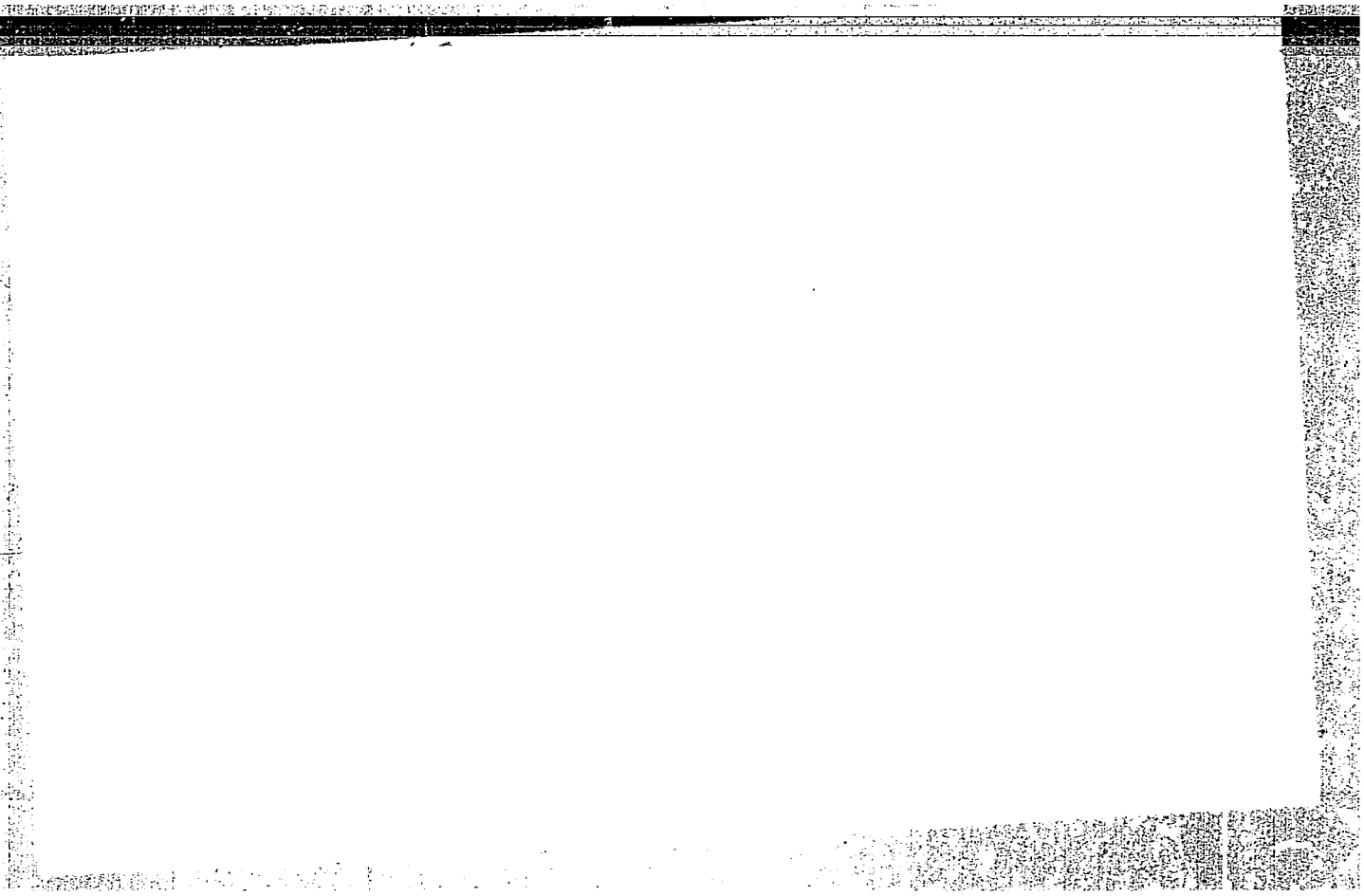
Ways to increase the traffic and carrying capacity of railroads. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.1:19-21 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby dvizheniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi.

VARGIN, S.N.; BURASHNIKOV, V.L.; KRAPIVIN, A.F.; ILOVAYSKIY, N.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Electronic digital computers speed up the formation and departure of trains. Zhel.dor.transp. 47 no.4:21-24 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Vargin). 2. Nachal'nik stantsii Sverdlovsk-Sortirovochnyy (for Burashnikov). 3. Nachal'nik gruzovogo otdela Sverdlovskogo otdeleniya dorogi (for Krapivin). 4. Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transpsorta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Ilovayskiy).



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