

WASIN, S. O.

"Biosynthesis of the ... report No. 1," *Medits. Parazit. i Gelmintol.*

Dept. Experimental Protozool. Helminthol., Inst. Mal. "ad. Parasit. and Helminth.,
AMS USSR

VASINA, S. S. and DEMINA, N. A.

"Data on the Study of the Cycle of Development of Plasmodium gallinaceum and the Course of Infection Caused by Them", Med. Paraz. i Paraz. Bolez., Vol. 17, No. 4, pp 325-30, 1948.

VASINA, J. G. and DEMINA, N.A.

"Morphology and Localization of the Exoperythrocytic States of Development of Plasmodium galinaceum in the Bodies of Vertebrate Hosts", Med. Paraz. i Paraz. Bolez., Vol. 17, No. 4, pp 330-37, 1948.

VARINA, S.

"Exoerythrocytic Forms of Plasmodium of Birds in Tissue Cultures", Med. Paraz. i Paraz. Bolez., Vol. 17, No. 4, pp 379-81, 1948.

VASINA, S. G.

USSR/Medicine - Malaria, Avian
Medicine - Parasitology

Mar/Apr 49

"Blood Parasites of Birds and the Problem of Malaria," D. N. Zasukhin, N. A. Demina,
P. B. Levitanskaya, S. G. Vasina, 5 pp

"Byul Mosk Obshch Ispy Prirod, Otdel Biol" Vol LIV, No 2

Tabulates data on different protozoa found in blood of 1,043 birds of 12 species in
1946-1947 in Moscow Oblast. Plasmodium was found only in Chloris chloris and
Emberiza citrinella

PA 53/49T64

VASINA, S.G.

ZASUKHIN, D.N., doktor biologicheskikh nauk; VASINA, S.G.

Toxoplasms in man and in mammals. *Pediatrics* no.2:61-64 Mr-Apr '54.
(MLRA 7:6)

(TOXOPLASMOSIS,
*clin. aspects)

VASINA, S.G.; ZASUKHIN, D.N.

Development of tissue forms of Plasmodium gallinaceum in chick embryo. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 24 no.1:40-46 Ja-Mr '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav sektorom prof. V.P.Pod'yapol'skaya).

(PLASMODIUM,

gallinaceum, develop. in chick embryo)

(EMBRYO,

chick, develop. of plasmodium gallinaceum)

VASINA, S.G.

Chick embryos as a medium for testing the effect of drugs on tissue forms of Plasmodium gallinaceum. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 25 no.4: 327-330 O-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'no; parazitologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravooxraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.P.Pod'yapol'skaya)
(PLASMODIUM, effect of drugs on, gallinaceum in chick embryo (Rus))

V 113 114 115 - 117
ZASUKHIN, D.N.; VASINA, S.G.

Development of the malaria pathogens in tissue culture [with English summary in insert]. Zool.shur. 35 no.10:1450-1453 0 '56.

(MIRA 10:1)

1. Institut malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii
Ministerstva zdavoookhraneniya SSSR.
(Tissue culture) (Plasmodium)

ZASUKHIN, D.N.; VASINA, S.G.; LEVITANSKAYA, P.B.

Atoxoplasma and *Toxoplasma* in birds [with English summary in insert].
Zool. zhurn. 35 no. 12: 1799-1808 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Institut malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(Moscow Province--Parasites--Birds)
(Toxoplasmosis)

USSR/Zooparasitology. Parasitic Protozoa. Sporzoa. G

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. - Biol., No 23, 1958, 104004

Author : Zasukhin D. M., Vasina, S. G., Levitanskaya,
P. B.

Inst : Leningrad Society of Natural Scientists

Title : The Problem of Atoxoplasmas in Birds.

Orig Pub: Tr. Leningr. o-va yestestoispyt., 1957, 73,
No 4, 117-120

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

12

VASINA, S.G.; VOYT, Ye.B.; FILIPPOVA-NUTRIKHINA, Z.L.

Congenital toxoplasmosis. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 3 no.3:58-65 My-Je '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya
(zav.-doktor med.nauk L.O. Vishnevetskaya) i kafedry gosital'noy
pediatrii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.-prof. K.F.
Popov, nauchnyy rukovoditel'-prof. M.M. Bubnova) na baze detskoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni I.V. Rusakova (glavnyy vrach-dotsent
V.A. Kruzikov).

(TOXOPLASMOSIS)

VASINA, S.G.

Development of *Toxoplasma gondii* in chick embryos [with summary in English]. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.1:79-82 Ja-F '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdравo-okhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.Sergiyev, sav. sektorom - prof. V.P.Pod'yapol'skaya)
(TOXOPLASMOSIS, experimental chick embryo infect. (Rus))

VASINA, S.G.; ZASUKHIN, D.N.

Data on congenital toxoplasmosis. Med. parazit. i parazit. bol. 27 no.4:
454-460 J1-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii, medi -
tsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.P.
Pod'yanol'skaya).

(TOXOPLASMOSIS, case reports,
congen., CSF & pathol. exam. (Rus))

VASINA, S. G.

"Experimental Toxoplasmosis of White Rats."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine, Moscow

ORLOV, G.A.; ZASUKHIN, D.N.; VASINA, S.G.

Some results of the laboratory diagnosis of toxoplasmosis. Lab.
delo 6 no.2:41-45 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut akusherstva i ginekologii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.
(TOXOPLASMOSIS)

VASINA, S.G.; DUNAYEVA, Z.V.

Length of survival of *Toxoplasma* outside the host organism.
Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.4:451-454 Ji-Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz protozoologicheskogo otdela Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martynovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelom - prof. Sh.D. Moshkovskiy) i otdela prirodnoochagovykh infektsiy Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochtynogo akademika N.F. Gamalei (dir. instituta - prof. S.N. Muromtsev, zav. otdelom - prof. P.A. Petrishcheva).
(TOXOPLASMA)

VASINA, S.G.

Problem of the presence of cysts in *Toxoplasma gondii*. Med.
paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.5:598-601 8-0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz otdela eksperimental'noy protomologii Instituta meditsin-
skoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsi-
novskogo Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta -
prof. P.G. Sergiyev). (TOXOPLASMOSIS)

VASINA, S.G.

Reaction with dyes in toxoplasmosis. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh.
SSSR 19:16-30 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Toxoplasmosis) (Stains and staining (Microscopy))

VASINA, S.G.

Conference on toxoplasmosis. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32
no.5:634 S-0'63 (MIRA 16:12)

VASINA, S.G.

Data on experimental chemotherapy of toxoplasmosis. Med. parazit.
i parazit. bol. 32 no. 6:667-671 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz otdela protozoolgii (zav. - prof. Sh.D. Moshkovskiy) In-
stituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny
imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (direktor - prof. P.G. Serdiyev)
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

VASINA, S.G.; DEMINA, N.A.; GLAZUNOVA, Z.I.

Morphological and cytochemical study of lymph nodes and spleen
in leishmaniasis in guinea pigs (*Leishmania enrietti*).
Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.6:708-713 N-D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy protozoologii Instituta meditsinskoy
parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo,
Moskva. Submitted September 2, 1965.

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40419.

Author : Vasina, S. P.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Effect of the Rhythm of Mechanical Stimulation of the Exteroceptors of the Teats of the Udder of the Cow on the Unconditioned Milk Let Down Reflex.

Orig Pub: Sb. stud. nauchn. rabot. Penzensk. s.-kh. in-t, 1956, vyp. 1, 75-84.

Abstract: Experimentation was conducted on three cows at the Training Farm of the Penza Agricultural Institute. It was found that the frequency and amount of pressure applied to the teats exerted an influence on the amount of milk produced dur-

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Cow / Farm animals. Cattle.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40419. Q

Abstract: ing 1 min. and on the length of the latent period. A decreased rhythm of milking was increasing the duration of the latent period. The optimum rhythm of milking was raising the production of cows.

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COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Cattle. Q
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6, 1959, No. 25834
AUTHOR : Gumenyuk, I. G.; Vasina, S. P.
INST. : Penza Institute of Agriculture.
TITLE : The Effect of the Milking Machine's Working Rhythm upon Milk Flow.
ORIG. PUB. : Sb. tr. Penzensk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1958, vyp. 2, 325-339
ABSTRACT : Cows with characteristic external symptoms of an excitable unbalanced higher nervous activity type decreased their yields by 23 percent as compared to controls when the milking machine had a rhythm of 35 compressions per minute, by 27 percent when there were 110 compressions, but when 75 compressions were applied, the cows maintained high level yields. Cows of a well balanced type reacted analogously to the various rhythms, but adapted themselves to them.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : more rapidly. At a rhythm of 35 compressions, the milk yields of cows which approached the inhibited, poorly balanced type increased by 8 percent, at 110 compressions they decreased by 10 percent and at 75 compressions they increased by 11 percent. Cows of the control group (excitable and inhibited type) decreased their yields by 6.2 percent at the end of the experiment, but cows of the well balanced type did not change them. With a higher rhythm (110 compressions), the time expended for milk-

Card: 2/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ing increased sharply in cows approaching ex-
citable and inhibited types and less sharply
in cows of a well balanced type. -- A. D. Musin

CARD: 3/3

VAS'KOV, S.T.

Method for measuring varying voltage by effective value. Izv.
SO AN SSSR no.2 Ser. tekhn. nauk no.1:89-93 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektroniki Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

(Electric measurements)

SHELEPIN, I.V.; FRUMKIN, A.N., akademik; FEDOROVA, A.I.; VASINA, S.Ya.

Study of the double layer structure in the electrochemical
initiation of methyl methacrylate polymerization. Dokl. AN
SSSR 154 no.1:203-206. Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.

GOLYSHEVA, M.G.; GRISHANKOVA Ye.V.; USPENSKAYA, V.E.; TSIBUL'SKAYA. M.I.;
GOFMAN. L.Kh.; VASINA, T.A.

Preservation of *Eremothecium ashbyi* in active state. Mikrobiologiya
34 no.4:661-665 JI-Ag '65. (MI PA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.

U.S.S.R., T.V.

20-3-20/2

AUTHORS: Liberman, A. L. , Vasina, T. V., and Kazanskiy, B. A., Academician

TITLE: Cyclization of 3-Ethylpentane to Ethylcyclopentane (Tsiklizatsiya 3-etilpentana v etiltsiklopentan)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 3, pp. 430 - 432 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From works (references 1, 2, 3) recently published by the authors it became known that the paraffinic hydrocarbons may be cyclized in presence of platinum during the formation of a 5-membered ring. The direct possibility of formation of cyclopentanes from paraffins was reliably proved. For the purpose of comparison the authors intended to investigate another hydrocarbon, which was not so much branched out as isooctane, and the cyclization product of which, however, should have a boiling point sufficiently distant from the initial hydrocarbon. By means of that the individual isolation of the cyclization product should be rendered possible. For that purpose 3-ethylpentane was chosen, having only one side chain and yielding to an unique reaction product by cyclization: Ethylcyclopentane. Because the difference of the boiling points amounts to 10°, the separation of both substances does not show any difficulty. The initial substance was filtered through the catalyst hap-

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Cyclization of 3-Ethylpentane to Ethylcyclopentane

20-3-20/52

pening but once at 310° and at a volume velocity of 0,19 - 0,22 per hour. The analysis of the 5 parts of the "catalyzate" showed a content of from 1,2 - 1,9 % of olefins and 0,4 - 0,7 % of aromatic hydrocarbons. After removing of these reaction products by means of the chromatography, the ethylcyclopentane content (12,5 - 5,7 %) decreasing from experiment to experiment, could be stated according to the constants in the "catalyzate". By means of the fractionation of the connected, desaromatized 2 "catalyzate" parts the individual ethylcyclopentane could be isolated (the fractionating curve figure 1). The constants of the fraction V of this fractionating practically do not differ from the constants of the ethylcyclopentane. Follows an experimental part with usual data. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 5 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy AN USSR
(Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. L. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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~~5(7)~~ 5.3300

66420

AUTHORS: Kazanskiy, B. A., Academician, SOV/20-128-6-25/63
Liberman, A. L., Loza, G. V., Vasina, T. V.

TITLE: Parallel Formation of Five- and Six-membered Cycles of
Paraffins (C₅- and C₆-Dehydrocyclization) on Platinized Charcoal

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 6, pp 1188 - 1191
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Three different possibilities of cyclization of paraffins have become known: a) Dehydrocyclization with a direct formation of aromatic hydrocarbons (B. A. Kazanskiy and A. F. Plate, Ref 1); b) conversion into a corresponding cyclohexane hydrocarbon; c) aromatization of the compound formed as under b). Since 1954 (Refs 5,6) it has been known that besides aromatic hydrocarbons also the corresponding cyclopentane homologs are formed on platinized charcoal from n-heptane and n-octane. They were particularly formed from branched paraffins with 5 C-atoms in the principal chain (Refs 7-9). The formation mechanism had to be more complicated here: either an isomerization with formation of a longer chain had taken place before, or the aromatization mentioned under c) had occurred. The former assumption is little

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66420

Parallel Formation of Five- and Six-membered Cycles of Paraffins (C_5 - and C_6 -Dehydrocyclization) on Platinized Charcoal SOV/20-128-6-25/63

probable, the case c), however, is confirmed by experiment. Thus, one cyclopentane hydrocarbon (Ref 8) - 1,1,3-trimethyl cyclopentane - and 3 aromatic hydrocarbons - m- and p-xylene, and toluene - are formed from the isooctane (see Diagram). The assumption saying that aromatic hydrocarbons are formed by the extension of a five-membered ring is further confirmed by a similar conversion of the 2,2,3-trimethyl pentane. As was expected, there was almost no p-xylene in this case. As there were no publications on direct proofs of such a ring extension in the said simple systems and under mild conditions, the authors carried out a direct experiment with 1,1,3-trimethyl cyclopentane without carrier gas. Here, the same aromatic substances were formed as from isooctane, though in a slightly different proportion. The parallel experiments carried out here with 1,1,3-trimethyl cyclopentane and n-propyl cyclopentane yielded more aromatic substances from the former. This confirms the assumption that the ring is mainly extended at the expense of the geminal methyl groups. Moreover, it was assumed (Refs 13, 14) that aromatic hydrocarbons may develop from paraffins with

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Parallel Formation of Five- and Six-membered Cycles of
Paraffins (C_5 - and C_6 -Dehydrocyclization) on Platinized
Charcoal

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SOV/20-128-6-25/63

6 and more C-atoms in a straight chain via intermediate products with a 5-membered ring. But this has never been confirmed. The experiment with 2,5-dimethyl hexane delivered 95% p-xylene and 5% m-xylene. Thus, the majority of the aromatic substances developed, in this case, by a direct closing of the paraffin chain to a 6-membered cycle without an intermediate stage of the cyclopentane hydrocarbon. On the strength of this, the authors state that here 2 independent parallel cyclization reactions of paraffins are possible. They designate them as mentioned in the title (in parentheses). There are 16 references, 14 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1959

Card 3/3

LIBERMAN, A.L.; VASINA, T.V.; KAZANSKIY, B.A.

Stereospecificity of the interaction between esters of stereoisomeric 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acids and a Grignard reagent.
Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.12:3938-3945 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid)
(Grignard reagents)

80060

5.3300
5.3100

S/020/60/132/01/34/064
B011/B126

AUTHORS: Lieberman, A. L., Vasina, T. V., Kazanskiy, B. A., Academician

TITLE: The Steric Configuration of Stereoisomeric 1,4-Diisopropylcyclo-
hexanes 7

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 1, pp. 130-133

TEXT: The authors encountered a peculiar deviation from the Auvers-Skit rule, in that the cis-forms of the di-substituted cyclanes have a higher boiling point than the trans-forms. Since several facts of this sort exist, the authors have decided to confirm the said rule in respect of synthetically produced 1,4-diisopropyl-cyclohexanes. By that means the spectroscopic proofs were to be completed. The initial substances used were dimethyl esters of cis- and trans-hexahydroterephthalic acids, whose steric configuration (as of the acids themselves) stands beyond question (Refs. 7, 8). Each of the stereoisomers was to be separately changed into the relevant form of 1,4-diisopropyl-cyclohexane (see scheme). This synthesis succeeded at first in the stereo-specific form only for the trans-forms. The syntheses and properties of the newly obtained stereoisomeric diols, the transdichloride and some other substances are not given in

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S/020/60/132/01/34/064
B011/B126The Steric Configuration of Stereoisomeric
1,4-Diisopropylcyclohexanes

detail here. A detailed publication follows. The original dimethyl-esters of cis- and trans-cyclohexane-1,4-dicarboxylic acids were separated by distillation, and showed the above-mentioned deviation from the Auvers-Skit rule. 1,4-Bis-(α -oxyisopropyl)-cyclohexanes were obtained by reaction of the esters of stereoisomeric acids with the great surplus of methyl-magnesium-chloride or methyl-magnesium-bromide. The appropriate dichlorides were produced by saturation of the diols with anhydrous HCl in a methanolic solution. The trans-isomer was obtained in pure state, while a mixture of inseparable cis- and trans-dichlorides came from the cis-diol. It was very difficult to substitute hydrogen for chlorine. The familiar methods have failed here. The authors have succeeded in finding a suitable solvent, namely ethylacetate. It contains not only dichloride and CrCl_2 , but also CrCl_3 in fairly soluble form. CrCl_2 forms directly from the latter in the ethylacetate solution. The required reaction could thus be carried out at room temperature. Table 1 shows the constants of the trans-1,4-diisopropyl-cyclohexane that was produced. They show that the configurations of the stereoisomers that were determined earlier (Ref. 1), on the basis of the Raman spectra, were right. A certain deviation of the constant of the synthetic preparation from that of the high-purity product separated by distillation (Ref. 1), is explained through the presence of a small admixture of the cis-isomer in the

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The Steric Configuration of Stereoisomeric
1,4-Diisopropylcyclohexanes

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B011/B126

former (7-10%). Since it could not be decided on such a high content of the other form from the distinct melting temperatures of the diol and the dichloride, the authors say that the stereoisomeric mixture arose during the separation of the chlorine. Apparently HCl is partly split off with local overheating. HCl can then accumulate on the newlyformed double bond. Thus cis- and trans-forms occur (see scheme). This sub-reaction takes place only in small proportion. The splitting-off of chlorine leads mainly to the formation of the trans-isomer. The above-mentioned deviation from the Auvers-Skit rule is again confirmed by these facts. The following are mentioned: G. P. Men'shikov, V. T. Aleksanyan, Kh. Ye. Sterin (the last two: Komissiya po spektroskopii OFMN (Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk) AN SSSR (Spectroscopic Commission of the Department of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, AS USSR)). There are 1 table and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet. //

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1960

Card 3/3

VA-SINA, T. V.

S/310/SC/15/002/012/336
3019/3032

AUTHORS:

Kasimov, B. A., Academician, Khanty, S. S.,
Liberman, A. L., Malenkov, Ye. S., Vasina, T. V.,
Alexandrov, V. T., and Starin, Kh. Ye.

TITLE:

Contact Transformations of Cyclohexane in the Presence of
Platinized Charcoal

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademi Nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 155, No. 2,
pp. 327 - 330

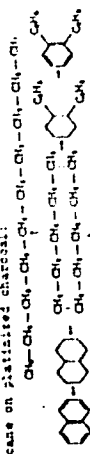
TEXT: The authors studied the following problem: Hitherto (Ref. 1,2) it has been stated that cyclohexane on platinized charcoal is directly transformed into ethane. In connection with the C₅ dehydrocyclization (Ref. 4) which has been discovered in the reaction of the question arose whether the formation of ethane is a secondary process, while decahydroquinoline is formed in the main reaction (transannular C₅ dehydrocyclization) and yields acetylene by dehydrogenation. To prove this reaction, cyclohexane was catalyzed on platinized charcoal (5 and 10% Pt)

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at 300 and 350°C and without tear gas. It was shown that the major part of cyclohexane is transformed. After rectification, the catalyzates were chromatographed on silica gel, and their mass spectra were studied. The catalyzates proved to be complicated mixtures containing acetylene, paraffin, mono-, and bicyclic naphthene hydrocarbons. Spectra of 1,2-dimethylindane, benzene, toluene, and n-butyl benzene, indane, and benzene, decahydroquinolene, and approximately equal amounts of n-heptane, n-octadecalin, and a hydrocarbon of unknown spectra were detected in the paraffin - naphthenes part. The formation of decalin and naphthalene is obviously the result of transannular C₅ dehydrocyclization, while decahydroquinolene is obtained from cyclohexane by C₅ dehydrocyclization. This indicates that C₅ and C₆ dehydrocyclizations are caused not only by the closure of open chains, but may also occur within a cyclic while bicyclic systems are formed. Thus, n-decane can only have formed in the catalyzate by cleavage of the ten-membered cycle. Since hydrogenolysis has been

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achieved only in cycles with no more than 5 hydrocarbon atoms. The observation is of 1,2-dimethyl naphthalene. Hitherto, the formation of 1,2-dimethyl naphthalene and 1,2-dimethyl cyclohexane has not been mentioned in the literature, but that none of the traditional reactions can be assigned to this observation. The following reaction scheme is suggested for cyclohexane on platinized charcoal:



The remaining hydrocarbons detected in the catalyzate were probably formed by secondary transformations. There are 3 tables and 9 references. 6 Soviet, 2 US, and 1 Swiss.

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Contact Transformations of Cyclohexane in the presence of Platinum Chloride
5/02/60/195/002/000/006
3016/3552

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University, Faculty of Chemistry, Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Organic Chemistry, P. O. Box 333, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Spectroscopy of the Academy of Sciences, Institute of Organic Chemistry, P. O. Box 333, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
E. S. Selinsky of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R.

DATE: July 26, 1960

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DALIN, Mark Aleksandrovich; VASINA, T.V., red.; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhn.
red.

[Petrochemical syntheses] Neftekhimicheskie sintezy. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1961. 97 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Petroleum chemicals)

LIBERMAN, A.L.; VASINA, T.V.

Physical properties of stereoisomeric 1-methyl-3n.-alkylcyclohexanes.
Neftekhimiia 2 no.2:129-136 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni N.D.Zelinskogo.
(Cyclohexane)

LIBERMAN, A.L.; VASINA, T.V.

Steric hindrances encountered in dineopentyl ketone and its derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3233-3237 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Ketone)
(Steric hindrance)

LIBERMAN, A.L.; VASINA, T.V.; YEZERNITSKAYA, M.G.

Linear relationships between the differences of the boiling points
of stereoisomeric methyl-prim. alkyl cyclohexanes. Neftekhimija 3
no.6:825-827 N-D '63. (MIRA 1/73)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR im. N.D.Zelinskogo.

GONIKBERG, M.G.; SHAKHOVSKOY, G.P.; LIBERMAN, A.L.; VASINA, T.V.

Compressibility of cis- and trans-1,3-dimethylcyclohexanes. Zhur.
fiz.khim. 37 no.8:1891-1893 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Cyclohexane) (Compressibility)

ZHILCHIN, G.F.; STAMIN, P.Ye.; AND CHYAN, Y.L.; VAN NA, L.V.; BERGMAN, A.I.

Configuration of stereoisomers in a series of cis- and
trans-1-methyl-3-n-alkylcyclohexanes. *Neftekhimiya* 7 no.2t
219-224. Apr-As'64 (1964, 1748)

1. Komissiya po spektroskopii AN SSSR i Institut organicheskoy
khimii AN SSSR imeni M.D. Fel'dskogo.

LIBERMAN, A.L.; VASINA, T.V.; TYUN'KINA, N.I.

Relation of certain of the physical properties of stereoisomeric
dialkylcyclohexanes to their structure and configuration.
Neftekhimia 4 no.3:367-370 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR im. N.D.Zelinskogo.

LIBERMAN, A.L.; BRAGIN, O.V.; VASINA, T.V.

Catalytic dehydrocyclization of diethyl ether with the
formation of a five-membered heterocyclic system. Izv.
AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.7:1352-1354 J1 '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

VLADZIYEVSKIY, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; YAKOBSON, M.O., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; VAKS, D.I., inzh.; ~~VASINA, V.G., inzh.~~; POCHTAREVA, A.V., red. izd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Unified system of preventive maintenance and efficient operation of the technical equipment of machinery manufacturing enterprises]
Edinaia sistema planovo-predupreditel'nogo remonta i ratsionalnoi ekspluatatsii tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniia mashinostroitel'nykh predpriiatii; tipovoe polozenie. Izd.4. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 734 p.

1. Moscow. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut metallo-rezhushchikh stankov. (MIRA 15:6)

(Machinery--Maintenance and repair)

(Machinery industry--Management)

LDY83-07 EWI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB/GG

ACC NR: AP6018359

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/005/0435/0436

AUTHOR: Vasina, V. N.; Aleksandrova, V. N.; Gerasimov, V. V.

53
51
B

ORG: none

19

TITLE: Influence of gamma radiation on the process of scale formation

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 5, 1966, 435-436

TOPIC TAGS: gamma radiation, metal scaling, corrosion, stainless steel

ABSTRACT: In view of the lack of published data on the influence of mechanical, thermodynamic, and chemical factors on the formation of scale and the corrosion of cladding of fuel elements, the authors present the results of a study of the simultaneous heat flux and γ irradiation on scale formation. The study was made in a setup (Fig. 1) consisting of a stainless steel bath filled with an aqueous solution, in which the sample is placed. The sample is heated by electric current, the scale is produced by calcium sulfate in the water, and the γ radiation was obtained from a Co^{60} source (2 gram equivalent of radium). The scaling tests were made with and without the γ irradiation. The results show that for equal heating and for equal solution parameters, the rate of scale formation increases when the sample is exposed to γ rays. Furthermore, the scale produced under the influence of γ rays contains, in addition to the calcium sulfate deposit, also the products of corrosion of stainless

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.039.544.5

L 06983-67

ACC NR: AP6018359

2

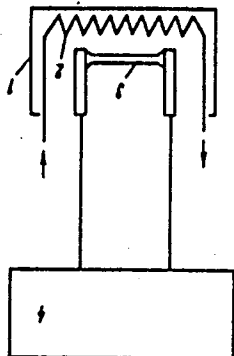


Fig. 1 Diagram of setup. 1 -- Bath, 2 -- refrigerator, 3 -- sample of stainless steel (1Kh18N9T); 4 -- control block

steel. Orig. art. has: 4 figures

SUB CODE: 18, ⁴⁶ / SUBM DATE: 29Nov65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *hsh*

VASINA, Ye.A.

Dynamics of microflora of trophic ulcers and of stubborn wounds
in the application of tissue therapy. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun.
no.2:60-65 F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - professor A.A.Kasha-
yeva) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Tissue extracts) (Wounds) (Ulcers)

VASINA, Ye. I.

VASINA, Ye. I.: "The comparative characteristics of strains isolated from patients with acute and chronic dysentery". Rostov na Donu, 1955. Min. Health RSFSR. Rostov na Donu State Medical Inst. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No 45, 5 November 1955. Moscow.

F-5

VASINA, Ye. A.

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9959

Author : Vasina, Ye.A., Popova, A.I.

Inst : ~~USSR Academy of Sciences~~

Title : Characteristics of Non-Agglutinating Dysentery Bacteria.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No 4, 101-105

Abstract : 29 atypical Flexner cultures isolated from patients ill with acute and chronic dysentery and from healthy bacterial carriers were studied. Non-agglutinative strains among them comprised 9.2%. In their tinctorial, morphological and enzymatic properties they corresponded to typical Flexner bacilli. Of 29 strains, 23 were not lysed by a polyvalent dysentery bacteriophage. The investigated strains contained a thermolabile antigen which retarded agglutination. After boiling all the strains were agglutinated by

Card 1/2

USSR/M

Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9959

F-5

a polyvalent Flexner serum. To a lesser degree the restoration of culture agglutinability was aided by transfers on nutrient media. In transfers, along with alteration of serological properties, the enzymatic characteristics were also altered. Among the non-agglutinating cultures, those virulent to mice (24 of 29) predominated. The authors did not succeed in establishing even one clear case of infection from carriers of non-agglutinating strains and could not elucidate the epidemiological significance of these carriers.

2/2

S/120/62/OOC/004/014/047
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, A.A., Batskikh, G.I., Vasina, Yu.A. and
Andryushchenko-Lutsenko, N.I.

TITLE: Multichannel precision digital system for measurement
of the intensity of the magnetic field and time

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1962,
84 - 89

TEXT: Electronic equipment for accurate measurement of
instantaneous values of the magnetic field and time is described.
The device is designed for the 7 GeV proton synchrotron and is
primarily based on a continuous-discrete computing unit
(discrete integrator). The input signal to the integrator is
taken from the induction coils situated in the gaps of the
electromagnets of the accelerator. The signal is converted into
a corresponding "instantaneous frequency" of a frequency-
modulated waveform, whose phase is then measured by means of an
electronic counter. The output pulses corresponding to a given
value of the magnetic field are obtained by employing a coinci-
dence circuit which is connected to suitable elements of the
Card 1/3

S/120/62/000/004/C14/047
E192/E382

Multichannel precision

electronic counter. Since the induction coil does not pick up the residual field, the integrator is used in two ways. In the case of instability of electromagnets exceeding the prescribed value of 3×10^{-4} , the average value of the field is obtained from the data acquired from the permalloy pick-ups situated in the gaps of practically all the electromagnets; on the other hand, for an instability not exceeding the limiting value, the integrator is switched-on by the pulse from a single permalloy pick-up situated in the measuring magnetic unit. Since the value of the magnetic field in the gap of an electromagnet is an accurate periodic function of time (with an error of less than 0.5%), various devices can be controlled by measuring the time counted from the instant of switching-on the electromagnet current, rather than measuring directly the strength of the field. These measurements can be made by means of a multichannel time pick-up (A.A. Vasil'yev, I.I. Grigor'yev, PTE, 1958, no. 3, 65). The discrete integrator and the multichannel time pick-up are identical, except for the generator which is frequency-modulated

Card 2/3

Multichannel precision

S/120/62/000/004/014/047
E192/E382

in the case of the integrator and quartz crystal-stabilized in the time transducer. The electronic counters for both instruments are identical. The control of the position of the pulses in the integrator and the time transducer is carried out in steps, the minimum steps being 0.8 Oe and 100 μ s, respectively. Continuous control can be achieved by using phantastron delay circuits. The operation of the integrator and time-transducer is discussed in some detail. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Radiotekhnicheskiy institut GKAE
(Radio-engineering Institute, GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1962

Card 3/3

VASINA, Z. M.

Call Nr: AF 1129927

AUTHOR: See Table of Contents

TITLE: New Processes in Hydraulic Machine Building (Novoye v gidromashinostroyeni)

PUB. DATA: Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo mashinostroitel'noy literatury, Moscow, 1956, 66 pp., 1600 copies. (TRUDY VIGM, Nr XX)

ORIG. AGENCY: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidromashinostroyeniya

EDITORS: Liferenko, N.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Editor-in-Chief: Pokrovskiy, N.V., Engineer; Technical Editors: Matveyeva, Ye.N. and Uvarova, A.F.; Corrector, Semenova, O.I.

Card 1/6

Call Nr: AF 1129927

New Processes in Hydraulic Machine Building (Cont.)

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers, technicians, innovators in hydraulic machine production methods and allied fields.

COVERAGE: This material deals with the work carried out by the technological department of the VIGM (All-Union Institute of Hydromachinery) on improvements in the technology of hydraulic machinery. Casting of hydraulic machine parts by the investment process (lost wax) and methods of casting in shell molds are discussed and illustrated. Processes of casting machine parts from high-strength magnesium-containing cast iron are demonstrated and explained. Methods on gaging vanes of axial-flow hydraulic machinery are illustrated and tables of standardized quality requirements for machines are included. The collection contains Russian contributions. No personalities are given. There are 7 bibliographic references, all of which are Slavic.

Card 2/6

Call Nr: AF 1129927

New Processes in Hydraulic Machine Building (Cont.)

Table of Contents:

1. Vasina, Z.M., Eng. Experiment in the Manufacture of Impellers
for Centrifugal Pumps Made From Chrome Steel 1 X13,
by the Investment Casting (Lost Wax) Method. 3-10

No personalities mentioned. No references.

2. Radin, I.A., Engineer. The Manufacture of Impellers for
Centrifugal Pumps by Casting in Shell Molds. 11-22

No personalities mentioned. No references.

Card 3/6

Call Nr: AF 1129927

New Processes in Hydraulic Machine Building (Cont.)

3. Pomerantsev, L.M., Engineer. Measuring Device for Checking
Pattern Vanes of Hydraulic Propeller Turbines and
Pumps. 23-40

No personalities mentioned. No references.

Card 4/6

Call Nr: AF 1129927

New Processes in Hydraulic Machine Building (Cont.)

4. Fokin, G.F., Eng. Casting Hydraulic Machine Parts from
High-strength Magnesium-containing Cast Iron. 41-49

Personalities mentioned include: Bazhenova, V.V., and
Yavorinskiy, L.M. There are 7 bibliographic references,
all of which are Slavic.

Card 5/6

Call Nr: AF 1129927
New Processes in Hydraulic Machine Building (Cont.)

5. Korovin, B.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Standardization of Quality Requirements for the Manufacture of Propeller Pumps and Small and Medium Hydraulic Turbines. 50-67

No personalities mentioned. No references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 6/6

VASINA, Z.M., inzhener.

Experience in producing centrifugal pump runners using smelted
models made of 1X13 chrome steel. Trudy VIGM no.20:3- 10 '56.
(Centrifugal pumps) (MLRA 10:4)

CHERNOGOROV, P.V.; BOBROV, A.V.; Primalni uchastiye: BABARYKIN, N.V.;
MONOYENKO, I.P.; MOREV, I.P.; KUTUYEVA, F.S.; OKUL'SKIY, M.K.;
GAL'PERIN, I.B.; VASINA, Z.M.; BERNISHTEYN, S.I.; BALINSKIY, V.R.

Effect of foundry iron prepared by a non-blast-furnace method on
the quality of foundings. Lit.proizv. no.7:9-12 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Cast iron--Metallurgy)
(Foundries--Quality control)

VASINA-POPOVA, Ye.T., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Achievements of the genetics in stock-breeding. Tekh. mol. 25 no.5:
37-38 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Stock and stockbreeding)

VASINAUSKAS P.

USSR/Soil Science. Cultivation. Melioration, Erosion J

Abst Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58342, By P. V. Shramko

Author : Vasinauskas P.

Inst : Not given

Title : Methods of Soil Cultivation on the Basis of Data Obtained in Field Experiments Conducted at the Dontuvska Experimental Station in the Period of 1924-1954

Orig Pub : Mokslo darbai ziet. zemes ukio akad., 1956, 2, 73-160

Abstract : Experiments were carried out on medium and heavy aggrilaceous peat-glay and peat-carbonaceous soils, on section 40² in size. The experiments were repeated five times. The effectiveness of different methods of preplanting soil cultivation

Card 1/3

USSR/Soil Science. Cultivation. Melioration, Erosion J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58342, By P. V. Shramko

Abstract : for the sowing of oats, barley, and spring wheat was being determined. The best method for the cultivation of fallow on which a vetch-oats mixture was grown, is shallow plowing of the stubble and double plowing with the underlying strata turned over. When a two-year stratum of soil with a clover mixture is being prepared for the planting of winter wheat, it is recommended that immediately after the first crop is removed, a shallow plowing (about 10 cm) be carried out, and that about 3 to 4 weeks before the planting plowing be conducted at a regular depth (about 22 cm). In preparing a two-year growth of clover for the planting of spring wheat it is necessary to raise the soil in autumn. Hastening of the aerobic processes in

Card 2/3

23

USSR/Soil Science. Cultivation. Melioration. Erosion J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 538342, By P. V
Shramko

Abstract : the soils is the main requirement which deter-
mines the effectiveness of methods used in soil
cultivation under conditions which prevail in
Latvian SSR. The data obtained in the observa-
tions are presented in 41 tables.
Bibliography--23 titles.

Card 3/3

VASINAUSKAS, P.; KAMINSKAS, A., red.; KILAS, M., red.; BUTKUS, A., red.

[Science in the intensification of agriculture; trans-
actions of the conference of January 1965 in Dotnuva]
Mokslas - zemdirbystei intensyvinti; 1965 m. sausio me-
nesi Dotnuvoje ivykusio pasitarimo medziaga. Sudarytojas
P. Vasinauskas. Vilnius, Leidykla "Mintis," 1965. 194 p.
[In Lithuanian] (MIRA 18:7)

1. Dotnuva. Lietuvo: Zemdirbystes mokslinio tyrimo
institutas.

STASTNY, Jaroslav, dr.; VASINKA, Jaroslav, inz.

Technological set, monolithic skeleton. Poz stavby 13 no.3:
Suppl:II. kurs nove techniky a ekonomiky. Pt.14:337-358 '65.

VASINOVICH, M.I.
TIMOFEEVA, L.A.; ZHOVYY, I.F.; KUKIPELOV, V.N.; GOLOVACHEVA, V.Ya.;
GORDIYENKO, P.G.; DUBOVIK, I.M.; KOROBENIKOVA, A.I.; MIROMOVA,
L.P.; MARINOV, S.P.; SHVEDKO, L.P.; VASINOVICH, M.I.

Incidence of bacterial infections in steppe rodents of southeastern
Transbaikalia. Tez.i dokl.konf.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.
inst. no.2:63-65 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(TRANSHAIKALIA--RODENTIA--DISEASES AND PESTS)
(BACTERIA PATHOGENIC)

TIMOFEYEVA, L.A.; ZHOVTYY, I.F.; NKKIPELOV, N.V.; GOLOVACHEVA, V.Ye.;
GORDIYANKO, G.P.; DUBOVIK, N.M.; KOROBENNIKOVA, A.I.; MIRONOVA,
I.P.; MERINOV, S.P.; MATAFOKOVA, Z.G.; SHVEDKO, L.P.;
VASINOVICH, M.I.

Search for plague and other epizootic diseases in a Transbaikalian
plague focus. Report No.2. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.pretivochum.
inst. 20:3-13 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

(TRANSBAIKALIA--RODENITA--DISEASES AND PESTS)

AUTHORS: Ivakin, B. N., and Vasin'yev. 3/019/63/000/002
003/008 D207/D307

TITLE: Wave properties of perforated sheets in seismic modeling

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 2, 1963, 248-260

TEXT: Velocities and the energy absorption were determined for elastic waves propagated in perforated Duralumin sheets (1 - 2 mm thick) with a uniform distribution of circular holes (2 - 4 mm diameter) along an equilateral triangular grid. The results (seismograms and hodographs) show that such sheets can be conveniently used for modeling seismic wave patterns because of (1) a wide range of longitudinal and transverse wave velocities and damping decrements obtainable by varying the hole diameter, (2) the absence of dispersion and anisotropy of the velocities, (3) relatively short distance from the wave source

Card 1/2

Wave properties of...

S/049/63/000/002/003/008
D207/D307

required to obtain steady-state waves. There are 11 figures and
2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (Institute of
Physics of the Earth, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1962

Card 2/2

VASIONIS, G.; PROKOF'YEV, S.

The MSTA-31 automatic welder. Avtom. svar. 12 no.3:74. Mz '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

VASIPYPAUSKINE, O.

Lithuanian Vilkiya. IUn.nat. no.5:30 '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Direktor respublikanskoy stantsii yunykhn naturalistov
Litovskoy SSR.

(Lithuania—Corn(Maize))

69697

S/126/60/009/03/020/033
E111/E452

18.7500

AUTHORS: D'yachenko, S.S., Vasis, I.A. and Kharchenko, N.A.
TITLE: Electron-Diffraction Investigation of Carbide Formation in Alloy Steels //

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 3, pp 441-446 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors note the differences of opinion on carbide formation in carbon and alloy steels and, in particular, have doubts on the formation of special carbides directly from austenite during its isothermal decomposition. They attribute this and the relatively small research effort in this field (Ref 1 to 3) partly to the use of X-ray methods of investigation, requiring inconvenient isolation of carbides. Electron diffraction is more suitable and the authors have used the technique proposed by L.M.Utevskiy which has been applied by him and other Soviet investigators to problems in temper brittleness (Ref 5, 6, 9, 10). The steels studied were types 15Kh1M1F and 20KhM with the following respective compositions, % by weight: 0.17, 0.15 C; 0.52, 0.61 Mn; 0.26, 0.30 Si; 0.025, 0.026 S; 0.015, 0.030 P; ✓

Card 1/4

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S/126/60/009/03/020/033
E111/E452

Electron-Diffraction Investigation of Carbide Formation in Alloy Steels

1.18, 0.50 Cr; 1.15, 0.55 Mo; 0.22, - V; 0.03, - Ni. Fig 1 shows temperature versus time curves for the two steels for various stages of temperature. Carbide formation was studied during isothermal decomposition of austenite and tempering at various temperatures (500 to 700°C), for various holding times (from 1 minute to 10 hours). Austenization was effected at 1100°C for 1 hour (for 15Kh1M1F steel the temperature was occasionally 1300°C). Hardening and isothermal decomposition were carried out in a caustic and a lead bath respectively. 3 mm Thick plate specimens were used. For electron diffraction a lacquer coating was applied, the specimens then being etched and the carbide retaining coating removed in N.M.Popova's electrolyte. The coating was studied with the aid of an electron-diffraction attachment on a type EM-3² microscope. The suitability of the electron-diffraction method for this new application of it for studying carbide formation in the decomposition of alloy steels was checked. The investigation showed that in 20KhM steel at 700°C, a carbide with the structure

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E111/E452

Electron-Diffraction Investigation of Carbide Formation in Alloy Steels

Fe_2Mo_2C is formed in a very finely divided form directly from austenite after 1 minute. On extension of holding time to 30 minutes, a carbide with the $Cr_{23}C_6$ structure is also formed (Table 2 shows inter-planar distances, Fig 2 the X-ray diffraction pattern). Further increase in holding time (up to 10 hours) or decrease in temperature (down to $600^{\circ}C$) have no effect on carbide phase composition. At $550^{\circ}C$ cementite is formed. The special carbide is also formed directly in tempering but in a narrower temperature range than in isothermal decomposition. Similar results were obtained with 15Kh1M1F steel: at $A_1 - 600^{\circ}C$ special carbide VC is produced first, then $Cr_{23}C_6$; below $600^{\circ}C$ cementite. The authors show that the formation of a carbide with the $Cr_{23}C_6$ structure from a steel with only 0.5% Cr is in line with related experimental evidence (Ref 11,12,13,14). The authors suggest that their ideas are applicable also to the otherwise surprising formation of Fe_2Mo_2C and VC in the first seconds of decomposition when appreciable

Card 3/4

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S/126/60/009/03/020/033
E111/E452

Electron-Diffraction Investigation of Carbide Formation in Alloy Steels

diffusion of alloying elements could not yet have occurred. The observed hysteresis in the ranges of direct formation of special carbides in isothermal decomposition and tempering are explained by different structural coincidence of these carbides with a cubic lattice and cementite with respect to the decomposing solid solutions. Professor L.S. Palatnik made valuable contributions in the discussion of this work. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 15 references, 12 of which are Soviet and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. V.I. Lenina
(Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1959, initially
November 16, 1959, after revision

Card 4/4

D'YACHENKO, S.S.; VASIS, I.A.; KHARCHENKO, N.A.

Electronographic investigations of carbide formation in
alloyed steels. Fiz.met.i metalloved. 9 no.3:441-446
Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I.Lenina.
(Electron diffraction examination)
(Steel alloys--Metallography)

ACC NR: AT6031976

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3199/66/000/015/0083/0092

AUTHOR: Barashkova, Ye. P.; Vasishcheva, M. A.; Koblouva, Z. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Methods and results of radiometer calibration

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdovedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Meteorologicheskiye issledovaniya, no. 15, 1966, 83-92

TOPIC TAGS: radiometer, hemispheric radiator, snow hemisphere, Falkenberg method, radiation, *INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION EQUIPMENT*

ABSTRACT: The article describes two ways of calibrating radiometers. The first involves a heated hemispherical radiator and the second uses Falkenberg's method. It is shown that the calibration of instruments using the heated radiator, according to the accepted methods, provides conversion factors of 0.3% accuracy while those obtained by Falkenberg's method are, on the average, 10% higher. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

VASISHVILI, T.D., gornyy inzh.; SKRIPKA, P.F., gornyy inzh.; YATSYSHEN, G.N.,
gornyy inzh.

Experiment in hydraulic gob filling. Ugol' 36 no.5:31-33 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinakogo (for Vasishvili).
2. UkrNIIGidrougol' (for Skripka). Z. Khristoforovskoye shakhtopravleniye (for Yatsyshen).
(Donets Basin—Mine filling) (Hydraulic mining)

VASITSYNA, T.N. (Moskva)

Stability of a sandwich cylindrical panel with a light filler
subjected to longitudinal compression. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn.-
nauk. Mekh. i mashinostr. no.4:137-139 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Sandwich construction)

10.6000

31081
S/179/61/000/005/020/022
E081/E477

AUTHOR: Vasitsyna, T.N. (Moscow)

TITLE: Ultimate deflections of three-ply shells

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye
tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye.
no.5, 1961, 135-141

TEXT: The paper deals with the finite deflection of elastic three-ply hollow shells in which the bearing layers are of different thickness and the filling is rigid. It is assumed that the layers are subjected to membrane stresses and to bending and torsion, and that the filler, with the exception of transverse shear, can transmit moments and longitudinal forces. The Kirchof-Love hypothesis dealing with normal unpressurized layers is accepted as correct and the linear law of change of displacement with thickness, with regard to the filler, is also assumed. Transverse compression of the filler is ignored. Bearing layers and filler, the materials of which are orthotropic but different, are subjected to finite deflection. The moduli of elasticity and Poisson's ratios of the top and bottom layers are identical. The shell is subject to a normal pressure and the

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effect of thermal changes, both on thickness and surface area, are taken into account. The variational equation for the potential energy of the composite shell is quoted from E.I. Grigolyuk (Ref.1: Izv. AN SSSR, OTN, 1958, no.1) and from this equation differential equations for the moments and forces for a shell in a state of equilibrium are derived. These equations are applied to obtain the nonlinear equations relating to displacement of the centre surface and the outer layers. The specialization of these equations to the case where the displacement is small is given and this can be used for investigations into the problems of stability. There is 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1960

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S/179/62/000/006/021/022
E199/E442

10.6100

AUTHOR: Vasitsyna, T.N. (Moscow)

TITLE: The stability under longitudinal compression of a three-ply cylindrical panel with a rigid filler

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no.6, 1962, 161-162

TEXT: Previous work on the critical load of 3-ply plates and cylindrical panels has assumed a light filler. In the present work it is assumed that the filler is rigid and that the external layers are of unequal thickness. A formula, based on equations given in an earlier paper (Izv. AN SSSR, OTN, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no.5, 1961), is obtained for the critical load when the panel is freely supported on all four edges and compressed along the generators. The treatment assumes that the displacements can be expressed by equations such as

$$u_1 = U_1 \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

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where a is the length and b the width of the panel. The final equation for the critical load is of the form

$$N = M \frac{\pi^2 h^2 B}{16 b^2}$$

where M is a dimensionless load parameter involving the curvature of the panel, B is a function of the elastic constants and thicknesses of the layers and h depends on the thicknesses of the filler and layers.

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1962

Card 2/2

GOIA, I.; BERARIU, T.; CIURDARIU, P.; GANE, N.; SCHIAU, M.; VASIU, A.

The value of mannitol and PAH tests in hypertensive disease. Med. int.,
Bucur. 9 no.8:1168-1176 Au; 57.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica a II-a Medicala, Cluj.

(HYPERTENSION, physiol.

kidney funct., value of mannitol & para-aminohippuric acid
tests)

(KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS, in various diseases

mannitol & para-aminohippuric acid tests in hypertension,
diag. value)

(MANNITOL

test of kidney funct. in hypertension, diag. value)

(PARAAMINOHIPPURIC ACID

same)

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-8
The Liver!

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50993

Author : Ciurdariu, P., Fekete, T., Vasiu, Alexandra; Ghircosias,
Tudorita

Inst : -

Title : The Lugol Solution Reaction as a Single Test of Liver
Function.

Orig Pub : Viata med., 1957, 4, No 4, 57-61.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

GIRBEA, St.; SALAMON, E.; BODEA, I.; ALBU, B.; SUCEAVA, I.; BOLZA, R.; DUNAREANU,
O.; VASIU, I.

4

The treatment of laryngeal cancer at the ORL Clinic, Timiscara.
Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no.1:68-72 Jan-Mar 59.

(LARYNX, neoplasms
surg. statist.)

VASIU, M.

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Rays

C-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1958, No 2041

Author : Vasiu, M.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Cosmic Radiation, Its Nature and Origin

Orig Pub : Gaz. mat. si fiz., 1957, A9, No 5, 225-238

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

VASIU, Mircea

On the determination of the matrix associated with the system of magnetohydrodynamic differential equations of an incompressible, perfect fluid with infinite electric conductivity. Studia Univ B-B S. Math-Phys 7 no.2:103-111 '62.

VASIU, Mircea

On the magnetogravitational instability criterion of a fluid with thermal conductivity and finite electric conductivity in a uniform rotating motion. Studii fiz tehn Iasi 14 no.1:45-58 '63.

1. Universitatea Babes-Bolyai-Cluj, Catedra de fizica teoretica si astronomie.

VASIU, Mircea

Criterion of magnetogravitational instability of a viscose fluid medium with finite electric conductivity in uniform rotation movement. Studia Univ B-B S. Math-Phys 9 no.1:123-138 '64.

RUMANIA

VASIU, V., Eng, of the Pasture, Hay and Fodder Plants Laboratory
(Laboratorul de Psuni si Finete si Plante de Nutret) of the
ICCPPT [unidentified].

"Fertilizing the Pastures and Hay-Fields."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 13,
No 11, Nov 63, pp 16-23.

Abstract [Author's English summary modified]: In order to obtain best results, the fertilizer types, doses and periods of application must be appropriate for the respective pasture. The highest yield increase per pound of active substance is given by nitrogen in doses of 80 to 100 kilograms per hectare and by phosphorus and Potassium in doses of 30 to 40 kilograms per hectare. On degraded pastures such as those of *Nardus Stricta*, either large applications of sheep manure or large doses of mineral fertilizers are required. It is best to fertilize in the fall so as to assure earlier grass growth in the spring and a thicker grass carpet.

Includes 3 tables and 4 Rumanian references.

1/1

VASIU, Viorel; POP, Mircea; FLOCA, Flaviu

The natural meadows in the Danube Delta. Hidrologia 4:515-543
'63.

VASIUCHENKO, S. I.
USSR/ General Questions.

A

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya No. 7, 1957, 21887

Author : Vasiuchenko, S. I.

Inst : None

Title : Chemistry. For technicums. A textbook for secondary special school of nonchemical specialization.

Orig Pub: Sov. Nauka 1956, 303 p., 5.35 Roubles.

Abstract: No abstract

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