90-58-5-3/10

A Case of Breakdown in the Electric Power Lines of the Bashkir Oil Rayon

(Figure 4). The broken supports stood in places where the line was perpendicular or nearly perpendicular to the wind. The supports of the 6-kv lines were broken at the connection of the upper and the middle section (Figure 5). On a line consisting of 160 supports, 78 were broken (Figure 6). In the lines running parallel to the wind, the supports remained erect, but many wires broke due to the weight of the ice. It is calculated that the twisting moment on the upper section of the supports was 260,700 kgcm and on the lower section 410,700 kgcm, which is 2.7 and 2.2 times more than is admissible. Conclusions are that the hydrometeorological conditions were not fully known, that the districts of Bashkiria have been classified as belonging to the Second Climatic Area which is not the case, that the distribution of information on such breakdowns is not satisfactory, that protective measures against glazed frost are not being handled properly.
There are 6 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Transmission lines-Maintenance 2. Electric cables-Climatic factors

VINITSKIY, V., letchik-ispytatel'; PAVLOV, Uu., inzhener.

Landing a helicopter in case of an engine failure. Grazhd.av. 13
no.9:14-15 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Helicopters)

L 04091-67

ACC NR: AR6023291 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/003/H068/H068

29
B

AUTHOR: Bershitskiy, A. A.; Vinitskiy, Ye. S.

TITLE: Ultrasonic signalling devices for levels of liquid media

SOURCE: Ref zh. Fizika, Abs. 3Zh474

REF SOURCE: Tr. 1-y Mezhvuz. nauchn. konferentsii po primeneniyu molekul. akust. k issled. veshchestva i v nar. kh-ve. Tashkent, 1964, 293-294

TOPIC TAGS: liquid level instrument, ultrasonic equipment

ABSTRACT: The operation of the described instrument is based on the use of a degree of attenuation of flexural ultrasonic oscillations in the wall of the vessel when the liquid reaches a specified level in the vessel. The oscillations are excited with the aid of two piezoelectric elements located horizontally on the outer side of the vessel, at the height of the monitored level. The accuracy with which the liquid level is determined is ±2 - 3 mm. The instrument makes it possible to carry out remote measurements and to monitor the level of corrosive, toxic, and similar liquids. [Translation of abstract]

9M

SUB CODE: 20

kh

Card 1/1

VITTSFOVSKAYA, Ye. L.

"Chronic Trichophytosis of Adults -- Epidemiology and Clinical Aspects."

Vestnik venerologii i dermatologii (Bulletin of Venerology Dermatology), No 1, January-February 1954, (bimonthly), Moscow.

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I., professor; KASSIL', G.N. (Moskva):(Po materialam S.P. Vinitskovskoy, G.S. Vorsa, S.M. Grach, N.G. Grachenoy, M.B. Dunayevskoy F.A. Rosinoy, V.V. Stankevich. A.L. Sheakhmana, A.A. Shmidt)

Data on nasal reflex therapy in medical practice. Klin. med. 33 no. 9:12-17 S '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo, nervnogo i fizioterapevticheskogo otdeleniy Moskovskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina i nauchno-issledovatel'skoy gruppy pri otdelenii biologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Grashchenkov)

(THERAPEUTICS,
mass reflex ionogalvanic ther. technic)
(ELECTROTHERAPY,
mass reflex ionogalvanic ther. technic)

VINJA, V.

"How our people accept and adapt foreign fish names." II

p. 270 (Morsko Ribarstvo) Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1957
Rijeka, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

VINK, B.; SEMECHKOV, A.

"Turpentining in Tyumen' Province and practices of efficient workers in this field" by G. Vartikovskii, V. Maksimov. Reviewed by B. Vink, A. Semechkov. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 16 no.2:32 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Tyumen' Province—Turpentining)
(Vartikovskii, G.) (Maksimov, V.)

Vink, M.V.

M.V. Vink. Application of zirconium boride and molybdenum silicide antiemission coatings.

Title: Seminar on refractory metals, compounds, and alloys (Kiev, April 1963).

Source: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 3, 1963, 266-267

VELDRE, V.Ia.; VINKALNS, I.Zh.

Calculating the effective cross sections for the ionization of hydrogen atoms by electron impact. Opt. i spektr. 18 no.5:902-904 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

VELDRE, V., VINKALNS, I., KARULE, E.

"Ionization of hydrogen by electrons allowing for distortion of incident and outgoing waves."

Report submitted to the Third Intl. Conf. on the Physics of Electronics and Atomic Collisions, London, England 22-26 July 1963

VINKALNS, I.Zh.; KARULE, E.M.; OB"YEDKOV, V.D.

Elastic scattering of electrons by lithium atoms in the polarization-exchange approximation. Opt. i spektr. 17 no.2:197-202
Ag'64 (MIRA 17:8)

L 64496-65 [illegible] IJP(c) JD/[illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AP5012626 UR/0051/65/018/005/[illegible]

539.186.2

44,55 44,55

AUTHORS: Veldre, V. Ya.; Vinkalns, I. Zh.

TITLE: Calculation of the effective cross sections for the ionization of hydrogen atoms by electron impact 21,44,55

37

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 902-904

TOPIC TAGS: impact ionization, ionization cross section, electron polarization, hydrogen atom reaction

ABSTRACT: To check on the capabilities of various approximate methods of calculation, the authors used an electron computer to evaluate numerically the effective cross sections for ionization of atomic hydrogen by electron impact in the following approximations: (1) the distorted-wave approximation with and without [illegible] effects; (2) the approximation in which both the electrons after ionization are described by Coulomb functions with and [illegible]

Card 1/3

L 64496-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012626

change, and also with allowance for the deformation of the incident wave. In all cases, an expansion in partial waves is used and the total cross section is computed in terms of the deviation from the Born-approximation cross sections. The various approximations and factors governing the choice of the optical parameters are briefly discussed. The results are presented in the forms of curves, and since the curves differ little from one another, it is concluded that in the distorted-wave approximation the polarization effects have little influence on the total ionization cross section, and the ionization cross sections computed by the distorted-wave method agrees better with the available experimental data than those obtained by the other approximations. Calculations in the approximation for which both the electrons after ionization are described by Coulomb functions of the continuous spectrum yield values that are significantly greater than the Born cross section close to the ionization threshold. Allowance for the deformation of the incident wave has practically no effect. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and [illegible] formulas.

Card 2/3

L 64496-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012626

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 21May64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: OP, NP

NR REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043005 S/0051/64/017/002/0197/0202

AUTHORS: Vinkalns, I. Zh.; Karule, E. M.; Ob"yedkov, V. D.

TITLE: Elastic scattering of electrons by the lithium atom in the exchange-polarization approximation

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 17, no. 2, 1964, 197-202

TOPIC TAGS: elastic scattering, electron scattering, lithium, exchange reaction, polarization

ABSTRACT: The exchange-polarization approximation developed by V. D. Ob"yedkov (Opt. i spektr. v. 17, 189, 1964; Vestn. LGU, no. 22, 23, 1963) is used to calculate the total elastic-scattering cross sections of electrons with energies 0--12 eV scattered from lithium atoms. The calculations are also made by the distorted-field method with exchange (Hartree-Fock approximation) and in an approximation that takes polarization into account but not exchange. The calculations are made for five angular momenta (from 0 to 4) in the first variant and three angular momenta (from 0 to 2) in the

1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043005

last two variants. The equations are solved by a non-iterative method as used by Mariott (Proc. Phys. Soc. v. 72, 121, 1958). The calculations confirm the importance of polarization in the calculation of the cross sections for the scattering of slow electrons by alkali metals. The observed minimum of the total scattering cross section near the threshold (Ramsauer effect) is interpreted. It is concluded that in elastic scattering by strongly polarizing atoms, the polarization phenomena play a larger role than exchange phenomena, and must therefore be taken into account first. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 14 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Oct63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, OP NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 014

2/2

L 26521-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) JD/GS

ACC NR: AT6011777 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0087/0095

55
54
B+1

AUTHOR: Vinkalns, I. Zh.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ionization of the hydrogen atom by slow electrons

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut fiziki. Elektronno-atomnyye stolknoveniya; atomnyye stolknoveniya (Electron and atom collision; atom collisions), no. 2, Riga, Izd-vo Zinatne, 1965, 87-95

TOPIC TAGS: electron scattering, hydrogen atom reaction, impact ionization, wave function, charge exchange, ionization cross section

ABSTRACT: The author calculates in various approximations the partial cross sections of the ionization of hydrogen atoms by electron impact. By starting from the Born approximation, the author investigates how allowance for exchange and distortion of the wave function of the scattered electron affects the accuracy of the results of the Born approximation. The problem is solved in the representation of total orbital angular momentum and projection. It is shown that allowance for exchange changes the postiion and the total cross section of the ionization in the Geltman approximation (Phys. Rev. v. 102, 171, 1956) more than in the Born-Oppenheimer approximation. If exchange is disregarded, then replacement of the plane-wave component by the Coulomb function of the continuous spectrum leads to an increase in the partial cross sections, and causes the total cross section to exceed the Bron cross section by approximately

2

Card 1/2

L 26521-66

ACC NR: AT6011777

a factor of two. In most calculations the electron wave function is approximated by its plane-wave component. The integrals involved in the calculations were evaluated by means of a computer (BESM-2M). The author thanks V. Ya. Veldre for continuous interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 20 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006

L 26511-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) JD/GS

ACC NR: AT6011778 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0097/0103

55

54

B+1

AUTHOR: Vinkalns, I. Zh.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of distortions of the incident wave on the partial cross sections of the ionization of the hydrogen atom

SOURCE: An LatSSR. Institut fiziki. Elektronno-atomnyye stoknoveniya; atomnyye stolknoveniya (Electron and atom collisions; atom collisions), no. 2, Riga, Izd-vo Zinatne, 1965, 97-103

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen atom reaction, ionization cross section, impact ionization, wave function, charge exchange, electron polarization

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a paper in the same source (pp. 87-95, Acc. AT6011777) dealing with the behavior of the partial cross sections of hydrogen-atom ionization by electron impact by the Born-Oppenheimer and Geltman (Phys. Rev. v. 102, 171, 1956) approximations. Whereas in the earlier paper the incident electron was described by a plane wave, in the present paper the partial cross sections are calculated with allowance for the distortion of the incident wave in the static field of the atom, and also with allowance for polarization effects. In other respects the calculations were similar to those in the companion paper, and were made with an electronic computer (BESM-2M). The results show that allowance for polarization effects has little influence on the partial cross sections. On the other hand, allow-

2

Card 1/2

ance for the distortion of the incident wave in the study of the atoms affects principally only certain of the partial cross sections (Q_{101}), which is decreased by the allowance for the distortion. As a result, the total cross section decreases to approximately one half and amounts to 70% of the exchange-free Born cross section. The wave distortion has a smaller effect in the Geltman approximation. The author thanks V. Ya. Veldre for guidance. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 006

ALT, Eduard; JAKOOBI, Eduard; VINKEL, A., retsenzent; ABO, L., red.;
LUMET, E., tekhn. red.

[How to handle a television set]Televiisori kasitsemine. Tallinn,
Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1962. 138 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Television--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

VINKEVICH, Gavriil Afanas'yevich; KOZYAVIN, A., red.

[Outstanding geographer and traveler] Vydaiushchiisia geograf i puteshestvennik. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965. 104 p. (MIRA 18:12)

VINKLER, Elemer; LAZAR, Janos

Current data on the identification test of thymol with nitric acid. Acta pharm. Hung. 35 no.6:248-251 N '65.

1. Submitted June 17, 1965.

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 1260

AUTHOR : Szabo, J.; Vinkler, E.
INST. : Hungarian AS
TITLE : On the Preparation of Arylbenzo-[e]-1,3-thiazine Derivatives. III. Demonstration of the Position of the Alkoxy Group in Arylbenzo-[e]-1,3-*

ORIG. PUB. : Acta chim. acad. scient. hung., 1958, 17, No 2, 201-209

ABSTRACT : To demonstrate the position of alkoxy group in the earlier-synthesized 2-aryldialkoxybenzo-[e]-1,3-thiazines (see report II, RZhKhim., No 8, 1958, No 25219), the latter were oxidized with a solution of CrO_3 in CH_3COOH to 2-aryl-4-keto-6,7-R_2-benzo-[e]-1,3-thiazines (Ia-b; everywhere are R = CH_3O; a aryl = C_6H_5, b 3,4-$(CH_3O)_2C_6H_3$) and

*thiazine Derivatives by Their Synthesis

CARD: 1/6

C-31

G

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 1260

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : (from alcohol), whose dichloranhydride, m.p. 147-148° (from benzene), was converted into diamide, m.p. 221-223° (from alcohol), and reduced with Zn-dust and CH_3COOH to the amide of II (III), m.p. 169-170° (from alcohol); III was condensed with C_6H_5COCl in the presence of C_5H_5N in the cold to S-benzoyl-III, m.p. 179-180° (from alcohol), cyclized by the action of

CARD: 3/6

G-32

G

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 1260

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : HCl in xylol to Ia, m.p. 189-190° (from alcohol). Analogously, from III and 3,4-$(CH_3O)_2$-C_6H_3COCl, S-veratroyl-III was obtained, m.p. 178-179° (from alcohol); converted to Ib, m.p. 217-218° (from alcohol). To prepare Ic by nitrating 3,4-R_2'-C_6H_3CHO (IV) with conc. HNO_3 at ~0°, 6-nitro-IV was synthesized, m.p. 95-96° (from alcohol), oxidized with alkaline

CARD: 4/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 1260

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : solution of $KMnO_4$ to 6-nitro-3,4-R_2'-benzoic acid, m.p. 142-143° (from benzene), reduced over Pd/C in alcohol at 50° to 6-amino-3,4-R_2'-benzoic acid, m.p. 135-136° (decomp.; from alcohol), from which 4,5-R_2'-thiosalicylic acid (V), m.p. 202-203° (from alcohol), was obtained by the diazo method; by the method described above, V was converted to 4,4',5,5'-R_4'-diphenyl-

CARD: 5/6

G-33

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 1260

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : disulfidodicarbonic-2,2' acid (VI), m.p. 239-240° (from alcohol) [dichloranhydride of VI, m.p. 166-169° (from benzene); diamide of VI, m.p. 219-220° (from benzene); amide of V, m.p. 160-161° (from alcohol); S-benzoyl derivative of the amide of V, m.p. 179-180° (from alcohol)], and Ic, m.p. 154-155° (from alcohol). -- L. Shchukina

CARD: 6/6

L 33619-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6025016 SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/011/0481/0489

27
B

AUTHOR: Klivenyi, Ferenc; Vinkler, Elemer; Lazar, Janos

ORG: Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, College of Medicine, Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszereszi Vegytani Intezete)

TITLE: Further studies on the reduction of sulfochlorides and thiolsulfonic acid esters

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, v. 71, no. 11, 1965, 481-489

TOPIC TAGS: ester, chemical reduction, sulfonic acid, mercaptan

ABSTRACT: Reduction of aliphatic and alicyclic sulfochlorides proceeds, at room temperature, through the sulfinic acid and probably sulfenic acid, yielding mercaptan. The process takes place parallel to the formation of disulfide, which results from the reaction of sulfinic acid and mercaptan. When the reduction is carried out at the boiling point, a part of the sulfinic acid is converted into sulfonic acid and thiolsulfonic acid ester. In the case of the reduction of aromatic sulfochlorides with zinc and acid the sulfinic acid formed at room temperature further reacts to give thiolsulfonic acid ester. At the boiling point the yield of thiolsulfonic acid ester increases. Orig. art. has: 5 tables. [Based on authors' German abst.] [JPRS: 33,906]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 19Mar65 / ORIG REF: 007 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1 L5 916 0181

SZABO, Janos; VINKLER, Elemer

Rearrangement mechanism of N-(3,4-dialkoxy-phenyl-mercaptomethyl)-benzamide derivatives to benzo-[illegible]-1:3-thiazine derivatives. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.7:279-283 Jl '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszereszi Vegytani Intezete.

VINKLER, Alois, kand.biol.nauk, doktor

Information on the journal "Neoplasm." Vop.onk. 4 no.3:375-376 '58
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Spetsial'nyy redaktor zhurnala "Neoplazma." Adres avtora
g. Bratislava, Issledovatel'skiy onkologicheskiy institut, ul.
Chekhoslovatskoy armii, d.17.
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA--ONCOLOGY--PERIODICALS)

Vinkler, E.

Reactions of sulfonic anhydrides. [illegible] [illegible]ker [illegible]

[illegible]

VINKLER E

Confirmation of the identity of the altered sulfenic anhydrides and thiosulfinates. [illegible]

[illegible] altered [illegible] identical to the known thiosulfinates obtained from the [illegible] by BzO_2H oxidation. The formation of thiosulfinates in hydrolysis of sulfenyl chlorides is explained by the interaction of the 2 tautomeric forms of sulfenic acid (ArSOH and ArS(O)H) (I) with each other and loss of H_2O. Reaction of the sulfenyl chloride and I, with loss of HCl, could also explain the formation of thiosulfinates. p-MeC_6H_4SCl (15.8 g.) in 30 ml. petr. ether with 150 ml. of 5% Na_2CO_3 soln. gave 82% $RS(O)SR$ (II, R = p-tolyl) (IIa), m. [illegible]. Other II prepd. were [illegible] III [illegible] o-ClC_6H_4 (IV), 74-5; p-[illegible] (V), 87-8; [illegible] $C_{10}H_7$ (VI), 96°. II in $CHCl_3$ were oxidized by adding a $CHCl_3$ soln. of BzO_2H and allowing the mixt. to stand for 24 hrs. giving the respective $RS(O_2)SR$, m. 76-7°, 80-5°, 133-4°, and 118-20°. Similarly the following thiosulfinates were obtained from the corresponding disulfides: from $(p\text{-}O_2NPhS)_2$, m. 152-4° (VII); $(1,2\text{-}ClC_{10}H_6S)_2$, m. 109° (decompn.) (VIII); $(p\text{-}ClC_6H_4S)_2$, m. 87-8°; $(1\text{-}C_{10}H_7S)_2$, m. 93°. Further BzO_2H acid oxidation gave the thiosulfonate of VII, m. 180°, and of VIII, m. 151-2°. R. W. Layer

1/1

VINKLER, E.; KLIVENYI, F.

Confirmation of the identity of the alleged sulfenic anhydrides and thiosulfonates. In German.

P. 15, (Acta Chimica) Vol. 11, no. 1/2, 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

VINKLER, E.

Preparation of aryl-benzo (E) - 1:3 thiazine derivatives. II A reaction of aromatic iminothioether with formaldehyde.

P. 99 (ACTA CHIMICA) Vol. 12, No. 1, 1957, in German
Budapest. Hungary

SC: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 3.
March 1958

3
2 May

Reactions of "sulfenic acid anhydrides." Proof of the identity of the alleged "sulfenic acid anhydrides" and thiol esters of sulfonic acids. Klemér Vinkler and Ferenc Klivényi. *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 56, 48-53(1950).—Thiol esters of sulfenic acids (I) have been proven to be structurally identical with the alleged "sulfenic acid anhydrides" (I). The hydrolysis of sulfenyl chlorides and the resulting products (I) are discussed in the light of these findings.

A. Laszlo

VINKLER, Elemer

~~Elemer, Vinkler~~

✓ **17056*** (The Production of Aromatic Thiolsulfone Acid Esters and of Disulfides by Bimolecular Reduction of Sulfochlorides.) **Aromás tioszulfonsavészterek és diszulfidok előállítása szulfokloridok bimolekulás redukciójával.** Elemér Vinkler and Ferenc Klivényi. *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat*, v. 60, no. 8, Aug. 1954, p. 225-228.

Development of a simple, general synthesis. Theoretical considerations and practical results Structural formulas. 21 ref.

NF

VINKLER, G. Ye.

Unusual course of hemorrhagic vasculities. Vrach. delo no.8: 117-119 Ag'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Terapevticheskoye otdeleniye Aktyubinskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy. (PURPURA (PATHOLOGY))

VINKEVICH, G. (Shimanovsk)

Increasing the output power of the "Rodina" radio receiver. (MLRA 8:3)
Radio no.1:23 Ja '55.
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

VINKEVICH, G.

USSR/Electronics

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 11/27

Authors : Vinkevich, G.

Title : Increasing the output power of the "Rodina" radio receiver

Periodical : Radio 1, page 23, Jan 1955

Abstract : The author states, that the use of the 2Zh2M tubes instead of the IN3S on his "Rodina" radio set, as suggested by "Radio" in No. 11, 1953, gave very satisfactory results. Circuit diagram.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....

VINKLER, E.,

V. BRUCKNER, Acta Lit. Sci. Regiae Univ. Hung. Francisco-Josephinae, Sect. Chem. Mineral. Phys. 6, 145-59 (1938)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

17

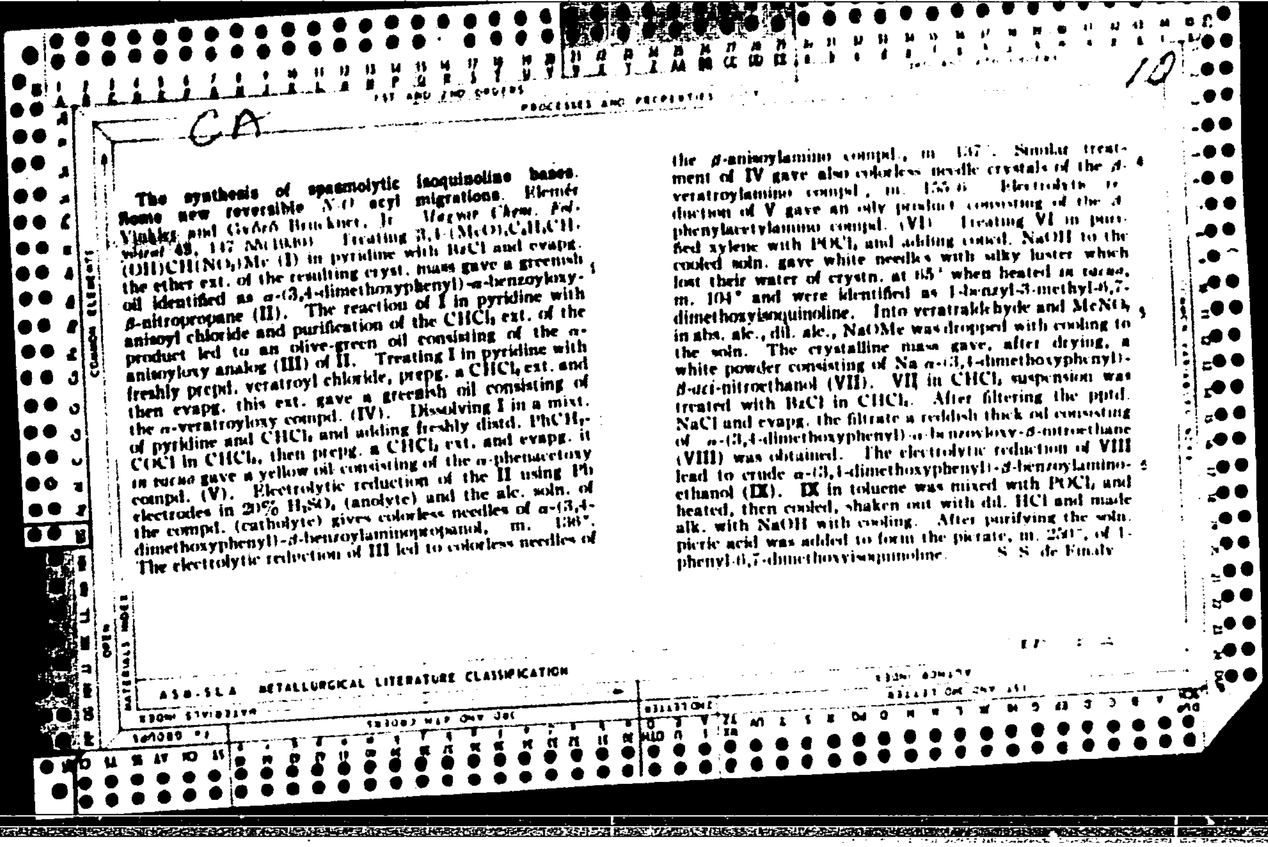
19. A new method of producing a thianthrene derivative, by E. Vinkler and J. Szabó. (Magyar Kemikusok Lapja — Journal of the Hungarian Chemical Society — Vol. IV, No 12, pp. 708-709, Dec., 1949.)

Experiments for producing 3,4-dimethoxy thiophenol were made with the *Fries-Koch* method by reducing veratrol sulfochloride with zinc and hydrochloric acid. It was observed that moist zinc powder shows a vigorous reaction with veratrolsulfochloride at an intensive heat development. This reaction can be utilized for the production of a new thianthrene derivative. When the reaction mixture was heated with hydrochloric acid, then 2,3,6,7-tetramethoxy thianthrene (melting point 175-176 C°) was obtained in various yields. This compound was successfully identified by transforming it according to the *Fries-Koch* method to 2,3,6,7-tetramethoxy thianthrene disulfone (m.p. 291-292 C°).

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Light absorption by N-arylthioalkylphthalimide derivatives. Árpád Kiss, E. Vinkler, and R. Csetneky. *Acta Univ. Szeged., Chem. et Phys.* 2, 192-6(1949)(in German). —The extinction curves of 6 derivs. of N-(arylthioalkyl)phthalimide, and of thioanisole, 3,4-dimethoxythioanisole, phthalimide, and N-methylphthalimide were detd. and discussed. István Finály



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The synthesis of spasmolytic isoquinoline bases. Some new reversible N-O acyl migrations. Elemér Vinkler and György Bruckner, Jr. *Magyar Chem. Folyóirat* 48, 147 (1942). Treating 3,4-$(MeO)_2C_6H_3CH(OH)CH(NO_2)Me$ (I) in pyridine with BzCl and evapg. the ether ext. of the resulting cryst. mass gave a greenish oil identified as α-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-α-benzoyloxy-β-nitropropane (II). The reaction of I in pyridine with anisoyl chloride and purification of the $CHCl_3$ ext. of the product led to an olive-green oil consisting of the α-anisoyloxy analog (III) of II. Treating I in pyridine with freshly prepd. veratroyl chloride, prepg. a $CHCl_3$ ext. and then evapg. this ext. gave a greenish oil consisting of the α-veratroyloxy compd. (IV). Dissolving I in a mixt. of pyridine and $CHCl_3$ and adding freshly distd. $PhCH_2COCl$ in $CHCl_3$, then prepg. a $CHCl_3$ ext. and evapg. it *in vacuo* gave a yellow oil consisting of the α-phenacetoxy compd. (V). Electrolytic reduction of the II using Pb electrodes in 20% H_2SO_4 (anolyte) and the alc. soln. of the compd. (catholyte) gives colorless needles of α-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-β-benzoylaminopropanol, m. 138°. The electrolytic reduction of III led to colorless needles of the β-anisoylamino compd., m. 137°. Similar treatment of IV gave also colorless needle crystals of the β-veratroylamino compd., m. 155.6°. Electrolytic reduction of V gave an oily product consisting of the β-phenylacetylamino compd. (VI). Treating VI in purified xylene with $POCl_3$ and adding concd. NaOH to the cooled soln. gave white needles with silky luster which lost their water of crystn. at 65° when heated *in vacuo*, m. 104° and were identified as 1-benzyl-3-methyl-6,7-dimethoxyisoquinoline. Into veratraldehyde and $MeNO_2$ in abs. alc., dil. alc., NaOMe was dropped with cooling to the soln. The crystalline mass gave, after drying, a white powder consisting of Na α-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-β-*aci*-nitroethanol (VII). VII in $CHCl_3$ suspension was treated with BzCl in $CHCl_3$. After filtering the pptd. NaCl and evapg. the filtrate a reddish thick oil consisting of α-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-α-benzoyloxy-β-nitroethane (VIII) was obtained. The electrolytic reduction of VIII lead to crude α-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-β-benzoylaminoethanol (IX). IX in toluene was mixed with $POCl_3$ and heated, then cooled, shaken out with dil. HCl and made alk. with NaOH with cooling. After purifying the soln. picric acid was added to form the picrate, m. 250°, of 1-phenyl-6,7-dimethoxyisoquinoline. S. S. de Finaly

VINKLER, E.

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29. Preparation of aryl-benzo-[e]-1:3-thiazine derivatives, III.[1] Verification of the position of the alkoxy groups in aryl-benzo-[e]-1:3-thiazine derivatives by synthesis. (In German) J. Szabó, E. Vinkler. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae,* Vol 17, 1958, No. 2, pp. 201—209

Several dialkoxy-benzo-[e]-1 : 3-thiazine derivatives were prepared earlier by the authors. In order to verify the position of alkoxy groups on the one hand benzothiazine bases were oxidized to 4-oxo derivatives while they were synthesized in an unambiguous manner on the other. For the latter purpose 6,7-dialkoxy derivatives obtained from 6-nitro-veratric aldehyde, the structure of which was proved by Pschorr and Sumuleanu, were converted into S-aroyl-thiosalicylic amido derivatives and the latter were subsequently cyclizated to 4-oxo-benzothiazine derivatives according to Böhme and Schmidt. The compounds thus prepared proved to be identical with the oxidation products of benzothiazine bases. The unequivocal identity of the products obtained by unambiguous synthesis and by oxidation excludes the possibility of the 5-position of the alkoxy group in question.

VINKLER, E.

Country : HUNGARY

Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15375

Author : Vinkler, E.; Klivenyi, F.; Klivenyi, E.

Institut. : Hungarian AS

Title : On Reactions of Aromatic Ethers of Thiosulfinic Acids with Grignard Reagents. On the Preparation of Certain Salts of Aromatic Sulfonic*

Orig Pub. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 16, No 2, 247-249

Abstract : It was established that ArS(O)SAr (I) (where Ar = 4-$CH_3C_6H_4$ (Ia) or α-naphthyl) with C_6H_5-CH_2MgCl (II) forms $ArSOCH_2C_6H_5$ (III) and ArS-MgCl, and that Ia or I (Ar = C_6H_5) reacts with RMgBr (where R = C_3H_7 or C_6H_5) with the formation of RSAr and ArSOMgBr (IV). Hydrolysis of IV takes place according to the formula: $2\ IV + 2H_2O \rightarrow 2HOMgBr + 2ArS(=O)H \rightleftarrows 2HOSAr \rightarrow 2\ I + H_2O$. By the reaction of IV with II, III and

* Acids. Preliminary Report

Card: 1/2

Country :

Category : G

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15375

Author :

Institut. :

Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract cont'd. : MgClBr are obtained. Analogously, III and HOMgBr are formed from IV and $C_6H_5CH_2OH$.-- V. Skorodumov

Card: 2/2

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VINKLER, Elemer; KLIVENYI, Ferenc

Mechanism of the hydrolysis of aromatic sulfenyl chlorides.
Magy kem folyoir 65 no. 11:4[illegible]-452 N'59.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszereszi Vegytani
Intezete.

VINKLER, Elemer, Doz., dr. (Szeged); KLIVENYI, Ferenc, dr. (Szeged)

Contribution to the mechanism of hydrolysis of aromatic sulfenyl chlorides; a new contribution to the chemistry of thiosulfinic-acid ester. Acta chimica Hung 22 no.3:345-358 '60. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Medial University, Szeged.

(Hydrolysis)
(Aromatic compounds)
(Sulfenyl chlorides)
(Thiosulfinic acids)
(Esters)

VINKLER, Elemer; LAZAR, Janos; KLIVENYI, Ferenc

Proving the composition of the so-called "cystine disulfoxide" by synthesis. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.7:303-306 Jl '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanvi Egvetem Gyogyszereszi Vegytani Intezete.

FERENCZY, Lajos (Szeged 428, Hungary); ZSOLT, Janos (Szeged 428, Hungary);
VINKLER, Elmer (Szeged, Beloiannisz ter 9, Hungary); KLIVENYI,
~~Elmer (Szeged,~~ Beloiannisz ter 9, Hungary)

Antimicrobial activity of aromatic thiolsulphonates and thiolsulphinates. Acta biol. Hung 12 no.2:121, 126 '61.

1. Institute for Plant Physiology, University of Szeged (Head: I. Szalai) and Institute for Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Medical University, Szeged (Head: D. Roszegi).

VINKLER, Elemer, dr., doz. (Szeged, Eotvos u.2); LAZAR, Janos, dr. (Szeged, Eotvos u.2); KLIVENYI, Ferenc, dr. (Szeged, Eotvos u.2)

Data on the constitution of the so-called "cystine disulphoxide." Acta chimica Hung 30 no.2:233-238 '62

1. Pharmazeutisch-Chemisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat.

ACC NR: AT6033879 SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/046/004/0357/0372

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AUTHOR: Klivenyi, Ferenc--Fliveni, F. (Doctor; Szeged); Lazar, Janos--Lazar, Ya. (Doctor; Szeged); Vinkler, Elemer (Professor; Doctor; Szeged)

ORG: Institute for Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Medical University, Szeged

TITLE: Further investigations on the reduction of sulfochlorides and thiosulfonic acid esters

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 46, no. 4, 1965, 357-372

TOPIC TAGS: sulfur compound, organic sulfur compound

ABSTRACT: A great number of sulfochlorides and thiosulfonic acid esters was reduced with zinc and acid under various experimental conditions and the products of the reaction were determined. The results are presented in full detail. Further reactions between the reaction products and/or the initial reaction components were also discussed. This paper provides further data on the findings reported by the authors Ibid., vol. 1, 1951, p. 319 and vol. 5, 1954, p. 159. Mrs. Doctor E. Rozsa carried out the experiment. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [Orig. art. in German] [JPRS: 34,165]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 18May65 / ORIG REF: 006 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Investigations in the field of organic sulfur compounds. E. Vinkler, F. Kilvényi, and J. Szabó (Univ. Szeged). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 15, 385-8(1958)(in English).—The mechanism of the reduction of aromatic sulfonyl chlorides was reviewed and the structure of the sulfenic anhydrides investigated. Millard Malenthal

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VINKLER, E.

SCIENCE

PERIODICALS: ACTA CHIMICA. Vol. 17, No. 2, 1958

Vinkler, E. Data on the preparation of arylbenzo 1:3 thiazine derivatives. 111. Verification of the position of the alkoxy groups in-aryl-benzo. 1:3 thiazine derivatives by synthesis. In German. p. 201

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2
February 1959, Unclass.

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VINKLER, E.

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25219

Author : Vinkler, E., Szabo, J.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : Preparation of Derivatives of Arylbenzo-[E]-1,3-Thiazine. II. Reaction of Aromatic Imonothioeters with Formaldehyde.

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 12, No 1, 99-100

Abstract : By reaction of thiophenols in 3,4-$(RO)_2C_6H_3SH$ with nitriles R'CN were synthesized the thio-imino-ethers 3,4-$(RO)_2C_6H_3SC(R')=NH$ (Ia-g, wherein a R=R'=CH_3; b R=CH_3, R'=C_6H_5; c R=CH_3, R'=$CH_2C_6H_5$; d R=CH_3, R'=3,4-$(CH_3O)_2C_6H_3$; e R=R'=C_2H_5; f R=C_2H_5, R'=3,4-$(CH_3)_2C_6H_3$; g R=CH_3, R'=4-$C_2H_5OOCC_6H_4$), isolated in the form of hydrochlorides (HC); Ia, g on heating (30 minutes, 100°) with an excess

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VINKLER, E.; KLIVENYI, F.

Data on the reaction of sulfonanhydrides; a preliminary communication.
p. 95

Vol. 60, no. 3, Mar. 1954
MAGYARKEMIAI FOLYOIRAT
Budapest

Source: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC,
Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

VINKLER, E.; KLIVENYI, F.

VINKLER, E.; KLIVENYI, F. Bimolecular reduction of aromatic sulfanyl chlorides as a mechanism of the formation of thiophenols. II. Synthesis of thiophenols. II. Synthesis of thiolsulfonic adic esters by condensation from anthraquione-1-sulfenic acid and aromatic sulfinic acids. In German. p. 307.

Vol. 7, no. 3/4, 1955
ACTA CHIMICA
SCIENCE
HUNGARY

So: East Europeon Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 9, Sept. 1956

VINKLER, E.; SZABO, J.

Production of aryl-benzo-(e)-1,3,thiazine derivatives; a new rearrangement reaction of aromatic acid amide sulphides. In German. p. 323. Vol 6, No 3/4, 1955. ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary.

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

Vinkler E.

23. Bimolecular reduction of aryl sulphonic chlorides and the reaction mechanism of thiophenol formation. Synthesis of thiol sulphonates by the condensation of anthraquinone-1-sulphenic acid and aromatic sulphinic acids — E. Vinkler, F. Klivényi. (*Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 61, 1955, No. 4, pp. 103—106)

Benzene sulphonyl chloride I reduced by a calculated amount of zinc and hydrochloric acid yields benzene sulphinic acid II (81% theor.). This reaction proves that during the reduction of compound I yielding thiophenol III as end product the intermediate formed in the first stage of the reaction is undoubtedly compound II. In an analogous manner 2-methyl-benzene sulphonyl chloride was reduced to 2-methyl-benzene sulphinic acid with a yield of 74% (theor.) and the compound 4-chloro-benzene sulphonyl chloride to 4-chloro-benzene sulphinic acid (yield 75% theor.). The condensation reaction between compound II and anthraquinone-1-sulphenic acid in aqueous acetone yielded 1-anthraquinonyl benzene thiol-sulphonate (60.5% theor.). This reaction confirms the assumption that the aryl sulphenic acid produced during the second stage of the reaction sequence I → III condenses with the sulphinic acid derivatives present to the corresponding thiophenol compounds. These experiments provide further data on the reaction mechanism of the reduction process of compound I to compound III.

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VINKLER, ELEMER

The bimolecular reduction of benzenesulfonyl chloride as a mechanism for thiophenol formation. I. Elemér Vinkler and Ferenc Klivényi (Univ. Szeged). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* **1**, 319-24(1951)(in German).—$PhSO_2Cl$ (I) (14.12 g.), 100 ml. Et_2O, and 11.4 g. Zn dust (68.75% pure Zn in all cases), treated in 45 min. with 50 ml. concd. HCl with stirring, the mixt. stirred and refluxed until the Zn disappeared, the Et_2O phase sepd., washed with Na_2CO_3 soln. and H_2O, dried, and the Et_2O evapd., gave 8.0 g. (80%) cryst. *$PhSO_2SPh$* (II), needles (from MeOH-H_2O), m. 38-40°. Similarly, 1.7 g. $PhSO_2H$, 30 ml. Et_2O, 0.66 g. Zn dust, and 10 ml. concd. HCl gave 0.4 g. crude II. I (17.6 g.) added dropwise with stirring to 25.7 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 and 142 g. crushed ice below −5°, the mixt. treated gradually with 23.78 g. Zn dust below 0°, stirred 1 hr. more, warmed gradually to room temp., heated to boiling, refluxed 30 min. till the Zn disappeared, some PhSH steam distd., the residue extd. with C_6H_6, the ext. washed with H_2O dried, and the C_6H_6 evapd. gave 9.4 g. (84.6%) *Ph_2S_2* (III), m. and mixed m.p. 60-1° (from MeOH). II (2.0 g.), 50 ml. MeOH, and 1.62 g. Zn dust, treated with 15 ml. concd. HCl at 0° with stirring, the mixt. gradually heated to boiling, refluxed until the Zn disappeared, steam distd., and worked up as above gave 1.7 g. III. According to the method of Schiller and Otto [*Ber.* 9, 1588(1876)], 1.7 g. $PhSO_2H$ and 1.65 g. PhSH refluxed 30 min. with stirring with 6.4 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 in 35 ml. H_2O, the unreacted PhSH steam distd., the residue extd. with C_6H_6, the ext. dried, and the C_6H_6 evapd. gave 1.0 g. (45%) crude III. The reduction of I is postulated to go through the steps I → $PhSO_2H$ → II → III → PhSH.

Richard I. Akawie

BI

FERENCZY, Lajos (Szeged (428), Hungary.); ZSOLT, Janos (Szeged (428), Hungary.); VINKLER, Elemer (Szeged, Beloiannisz ter 9, Hungary.); KLIVENYI, Elemer (Szeged, Beloiannisz ter 9, Hungary.)

Antimicrobial activity of aromatic thiolsulphonates and thiolsulphinates. Acta biol Hung 12 no.2:121-126 '61.

1. Institute for Plant Physiology, University of Szeged (Head: I. Szalai) and Institute for Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Medical University, Szeged (Head: D. Koszegi).

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VINKLER, ELEMER

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An attempted synthesis of 4-aryl-1,3-benzothiazine derivatives. Elemér Vinkler and János Szabó (Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszerészeti Intézete, Szeged, Hung.) *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 60, 55-9(1954). Unsuccessful attempts were made to synthesize 4-aryl-1,3-benzothiazine bases from *N*-(3,4-dimethoxyphenylmercapto)methylphthalimide by suitable substitution and subsequent isomerization. I. G. Arvai

Distr: 4E3d

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Vinkler, E.

19. Preparation of aromatic thiolsulphonates and disulphides by the bimolecular reduction of sulphonyl chlorides (In German) -- E. Vinkler, F. Klivényi. (*Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* - Vol. 5, 1954, No. 1—2, pp. 159—166)

Good yields were obtained by the reduction of benzene sulphonyl chloride to phenyl benzene thiolsulphonate and diphenyl sulphide, respectively, by predetermined amounts of zinc dust calculated on the basis of given equations. To determine the generality of the reaction extensive investigations were undertaken and the successful preparation of a great number of highly pure thiolsulphonate derivatives — with yields ranging from 57 to 100% — were recorded. This method proved to be superior to other procedures described in literature. Disulphide compounds were prepared by this method with yields of 75 to 100%. Disadvantages of the method are that only pure aromatic sulphonyl chlorides are suitable as starting materials, and that the reaction conditions prescribed must be strictly adhered to.

VINKLER, E.

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25. Preparation of aromatic sulphonic acid thiol esters and disulphides by the bimolecular reduction of sulphonic acid chlorides. E. Vinkler, F. Klivényi. (*Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. ~~[illegible]~~ No. 3, pp. 225—229)

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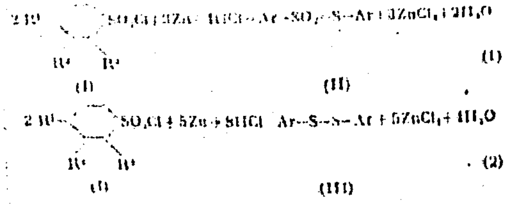
1)

The sulphonic acid chloride compounds (I a to g) are reduced with good yield by the calculated amount of zinc dust—see equations (1) and (2) — into the corresponding simple thiosulphonates (II) or disulphides (III) respectively in the presence of excess mineral acid.


$2\,R^1 \ldots SO_2Cl + 3Zn + 6HCl \rightarrow Ar{-}SO_2{-}S{-}Ar + 3ZnCl_2 + 2H_2O$ (1)

(I) (II)

$2\,R^1 \ldots SO_2Cl + 5Zn + 8HCl \rightarrow Ar{-}S{-}S{-}Ar + 5ZnCl_2 + 4H_2O$ (2)

(I) (III)

I a $R^1 = R^2 = H;\ R^3 = CH_3$
b $R^1 = R^3 = H;\ R^2 = CH_3$
c $R^1 = R^2 = H;\ R^3 = OCH_3$
d $R^1 = H;\ R^2 = R^3 = OCH_3$
e $R^1 = R^2 = H;\ R^3 = NH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_3$
f $R^1 = R^2 = H;\ R^3 = COOH$
g $R^1 = R^2 = H;\ R^3 = Cl$

Di-1-naphthyl thiosulphonate or disulphide is prepared in analogy by the reduction of naphthalene-1-sulphonic acid chloride. This procedure proved to be more advantageous for the preparation of thiosulphonates i.e. disulphides than other methods described in literature.

VINKLER, E.

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HUNG.

Production of aromatic thiosulphonic esters and disulphides by bimolecular reduction of sulphochlorides. E. Vinkler and F. Klivényi (*Acta chim. hung.*, 1954, **5**, 159—168).—The equations, $2R\cdot SO_2Cl + 3Zn + 4HCl \rightarrow R\cdot SO_2SR + 3ZnCl_2 + 2H_2O$, and $2R\cdot SO_2Cl + 5Zn + 8HCl \rightarrow RS\cdot SR + 5ZnCl_2 + 4H_2O$, appear to be general expressions for the conversion of aromatic sulphonyl chlorides into aromatic thiosulphonic esters and disulphides respectively. Fuming HCl (*d* 1·19) is added gradually to a stirred mixture of o-$C_6H_4Me\cdot SO_2Cl$ and Zn dust at 0° which is then warmed until dissolution of the metal is complete. The ethereal layer is freed from sulphonic acid, dried and distilled giving o-tolyl o-toluenethiosulphonate, m.p. 95—97°, in 57% yield. The following compounds are prepared similarly: *p*-tolyl *p*-toluenethiosulphonate, m.p. 76—77°, *p-methoxyphenyl p-methoxybenzenethiosulphonate*, $C_{14}H_{14}O_4S_2$, m.p. 86—88°, 3 : 4-*dimethoxyphenyl* 3 : 4-*dimethoxybenzenethiosulphonate*, $C_{16}H_{18}O_6S_2$ (75%), m.p. 110—112°, *p*-acetamidophenyl *p*-acetamidobenzenethiosulphonate, m.p. 225° (decomp.), m-*carboxyphenyl* m-*carboxybenzenethiosulphonate*, $C_{14}H_{10}O_6S_2$ (78%), m.p. 216—217° (decomp.), *p*-chlorophenyl *p*-chlorobenzenethiosulphonate (84%), m.p. 133—134°, 1-naphthyl naphthalene-1-thiosulphonate (100%), m.p. 118—120° (lit., 104—106°). When reaction is carried out similarly but with use of a larger proportion of Zn the products are di-*o*-tolyl (83%), m.p. 36—38°, di-*p*-tolyl (89%), m.p. 44—45°, *pp'*-dimethoxydiphenyl (92%), m.p. 46—47°, 3 : 4 : 3' : 4'-tetramethoxydiphenyl, m.p. 94°, *pp'*-diacetamidodiphenyl (78%), forms m.p. 120—121°, and 180—182° respectively, *mm'*-dicarboxydiphenyl (100%), m.p. 239—240° (decomp.), *pp'*-dichlorodiphenyl (73%), m.p. 70—71°, and di-1-naphthyl disulphide (100%), m.p. 85—86°.

H. Wren.

VINKLER, E.; KLIVENYI, F.

Verification of the structure of aromatic thiosulfonic acid esters by the chemical method. I. p.13. (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 60, no. 1, Jan. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

VINKLER, I.E.

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Determination by a chemical method of the structure of aromatic thiosulfonic esters. I. E. Vinkler and F. Klivenyi (Univ. Szeged). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 4, 271-88(1954)(in German)(English summary).—Decision between the structures RS(O$_2$)SR′ (I) and RS(O)OSR′ (II) (R and R′ both aromatic) for thiosulfonic esters has not previously been made by chem. methods, and only recently by infrared spectroscopy (Cymerman and Willis, *C.A.* 45, 8354*e*). Repetition of earlier reductions by HI and NaHSO$_3$ (Miller and Smiles, *C.A.* 19, 1133; Hinsberg, *C.A.* 3, 650) in general substantiated the previous results. Similar addnl. reductions were carried out on I (or II) (R = R′ = *p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$) and (R = *p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$, R′ = Ph) to give likewise *p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$H and (PhS)$_2$. Since the mol. was split in all such reductions, no decision between I and II was yet possible. By using Zn and HCl (*C.A.* 49, 2340*h*) in amts. equiv. to 2 and 4 H g.-atoms per mole I, resp., decision might finally be made. The given wt. of I was dissolved in 50 ml. Et$_2$O, the Zn dust added, the fuming HCl dropped in during 10-20 min. under stirring and ice-cooling, the mixt. refluxed until all Zn had dissolved, cooled, the Et$_2$O layer (A) washed with 1% NH$_4$OH, the alk. soln. acidified with concd. HCl, and 3 g. FeCl$_3$ added to give the orange-red Fe(O$_2$SR)$_3$ (III), identified by Hinsberg's reduction method (*loc. cit.*). The filtrate from III was washed with Et$_2$O and the dried Et$_2$O layer evapd. to leave the RSH. A was washed repeatedly with H$_2$O, dried over CaCl$_2$, and the Et$_2$O evapd. to leave the oily (RS)$_2$. All products were identified by mixed m.p. with authentic samples. R, R′, wt. used (g.), g.-atoms H per mole I, duration of reaction (min.), g. Zn, ml. HCl, products, yield (g), and m.p. are given: Ph, Ph, 1.25, 2, 30, 0.66, 5, PhS(O$_2$)SPh, 0.5, 44° and (PhS)$_2$, 0.43, 60°; Ph, Ph, 1.25, 4, 15, 1.33, 5, (PhS)$_2$, 0.9; *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$, *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$, 1.39, 4, 45, 1.59, 5, (*p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$S)$_2$, 0.9, 46°; *p*-MeOC$_6$H$_4$, *p*-MeOC$_6$H$_4$, 1.6, 4, 30, 0.83, 10, (*p*-MeOC$_6$H$_4$S)$_2$, 1.2, 40°; 1-C$_{10}$H$_7$, 1-C$_{10}$H$_7$, 1.75, 4, 45, 1.0, 10, (1-C$_{10}$H$_7$S)$_2$, 1.4, 85°; *p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$, *p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$, 1.6, 4, 30, 0.83, 5, (*p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$S)$_2$, 1.2, 70° and *p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$H, 0.19, 93°; (IV) Ph, *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$, 1.32, 2, 30, 0.42, 5, PhSO$_2$H, 0.15, 80° and unchanged IV, 0.75, 62° and *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$SH, 0.3; (V) *p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$, Ph, 2.8, 2, 30, 1.59, 10, *p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$H, 0.6, 93° and (PhS)$_2$, 0.4 and V, 0.6, 80° and PhSH, 0.3; Ph, *o*-MeC$_6$H$_4$, 4, 4, 45, 4.85, 10, (*o*-MeC$_6$H$_4$S)$_2$, 2, 35° and *o*-MeC$_6$H$_4$SH, 0.5 and PhSO$_2$H, 1.3; *o*-MeC$_6$H$_4$, Ph, 2.64, 4, 30, 3.19, 10, *o*-MeC$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$H, 0.6, 54° and (PhS)$_2$, 0.7; Ph, *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$, 2.84, 4, 30, 3.19, 10, PhSO$_2$H, 0.1 and (*p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$S)$_2$, 1.7, 44° and *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$SH, 0.7; *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$, Ph, 2.64, 4, 30, 3.19, 10, *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$H, 0.3, 89°, and (PhS)$_2$, 0.7 and PhSH, 0.7; Ph, *p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$, 2.84, 4, 30, 3.19, 15, (*p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$S)$_2$, 1.1, 71° and PhSO$_2$H, trace; *p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$, Ph, 2.84, 4, 30, 3.19, 15, *p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$H, 0.2, 93° and (PhS)$_2$, 0.85; *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$, *o*-MeC$_6$H$_4$, 2.78, 4, 30, 3.19, 15, *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$H, 0.22, and (*o*-MeC$_6$H$_4$S)$_2$, 0.05; IV, 1.32, 2, 120, 0.42, 5, PhSO$_2$H, 0.09 and (*p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$S)$_2$, 0.9 and IV, 0.3. The preceding I (R ≠ R′)

(1)

VINKLER, E.; SZABO, J.

Attempt to synthesize 4-aryl-1, 3-benzothiazine derivatives. p. 55. (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 60, no. 2, Feb. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl [illegible] ELEMÉR

G-2

Country : Hungary
Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

19418

Abs. Jour. : Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya No. 6, 1959

Author : Vinkler, E.; Klivenyi, F.; Szabo, J.
Institut. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Title : Investigations in the Field of Organic Sulfur Compounds. Short Communication.

Orig. Pub. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 15, No 4, 385-388

Abstract : Reduction of $ArSO_2Cl$ [I, wherein Ar = C_6H_5, $p-CH_3C_6H_4$, $o-CH_3C_6H_4$, $p-CH_3OC_6H_4$, $3,4-(CH_3O)_2C_6H_3$, $p-CH_3-CONHC_6H_4$, $m-HOOCC_6H_4$, $p-ClC_6H_4$] with Zn in acid medium takes place over the stages $ArSO_2H$ (II), $ArSO_2SAr$ (III) and ArSSAr (IV), to ArSH. By action of Cl_2 on III were obtained I and ArSCl (V), which excludes the possibility of the structure ArS(O)S(O)Ar in lieu of III. The product obtained by Zincke (Zincke Th., Farr F., Liebigs Ann. Chem., 1912, 391, 55), to which the structure ArSOSAr was ascribed, has actually the structure ArS(=O)SAr (VI) and was obtained by oxidation of IV with C_6H_5COOOH (VII). By action of VII on VI there was obtained III, which negates the possibility of a structure

Card: 1/3

G-2

Country : Hungary
Category :

19418

Abs. Jour. :

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : of VIIIa with VIII or with V results in VI.
-- S. Ioffe.

Card: 3/3

derivatives. Rearrangement

2

homoveratrylamine

VINKLER, ELEMER

3

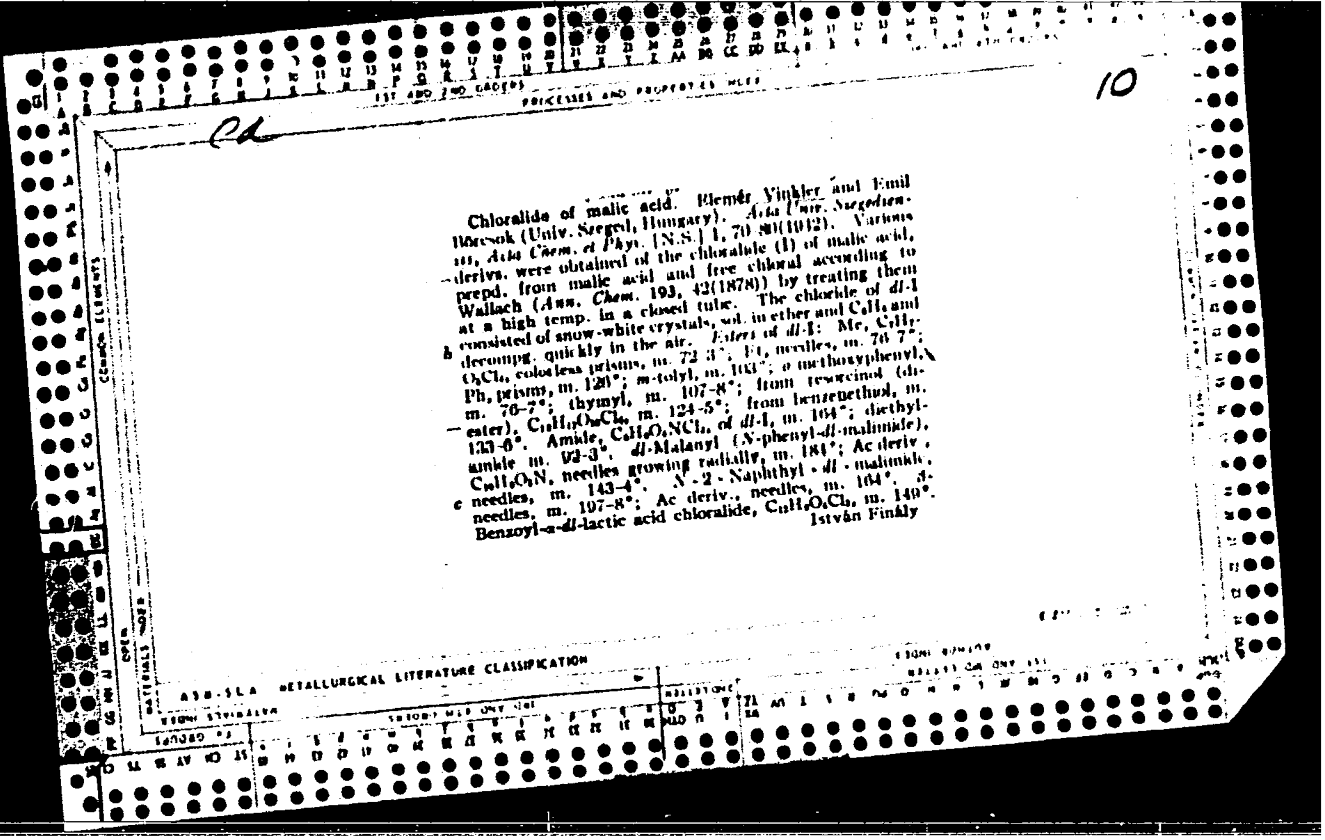
② Chem

7685* **Verification of Structure of Aromatic Thiolsulfonic Esters by Chemical Method.** (Hungarian.) Elemér Vinkler and Ferenc Klivényi. *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat*, v. 60, no. 1, Jan. 1954, p. 13-20.

Reduction of thiolsulfonates by an amount of Zn and acid equivalent to two atoms of H led to scission of S-S bond. Tables. 12 ref.

CA

Attempted synthesis of β-alanine. An anomalous reaction of N-(bromomethyl)phthalimide. Elemér Vinkler and János Szabó (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Acta Chim. Hung.* 1, 103-7(1951)(in Russian).—o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH_2Br$ and $NaCH(CO_2Et)_2$ gave o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NNa$, $CH_2[CH(CO_2Et)_2]_2$, and NaBr instead of the expected o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH_2CH(CO_2Et)_2$. The reaction described by Buc (*C.A.* 41, 3446c) is not related to this reaction, since o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH_2OH$ with concd. H_2SO_4 in the presence of $CH_2(CO_2Et)_2$ gave *diphthalimidomethane*, m. 221-3°, and HCHO. István Finály



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

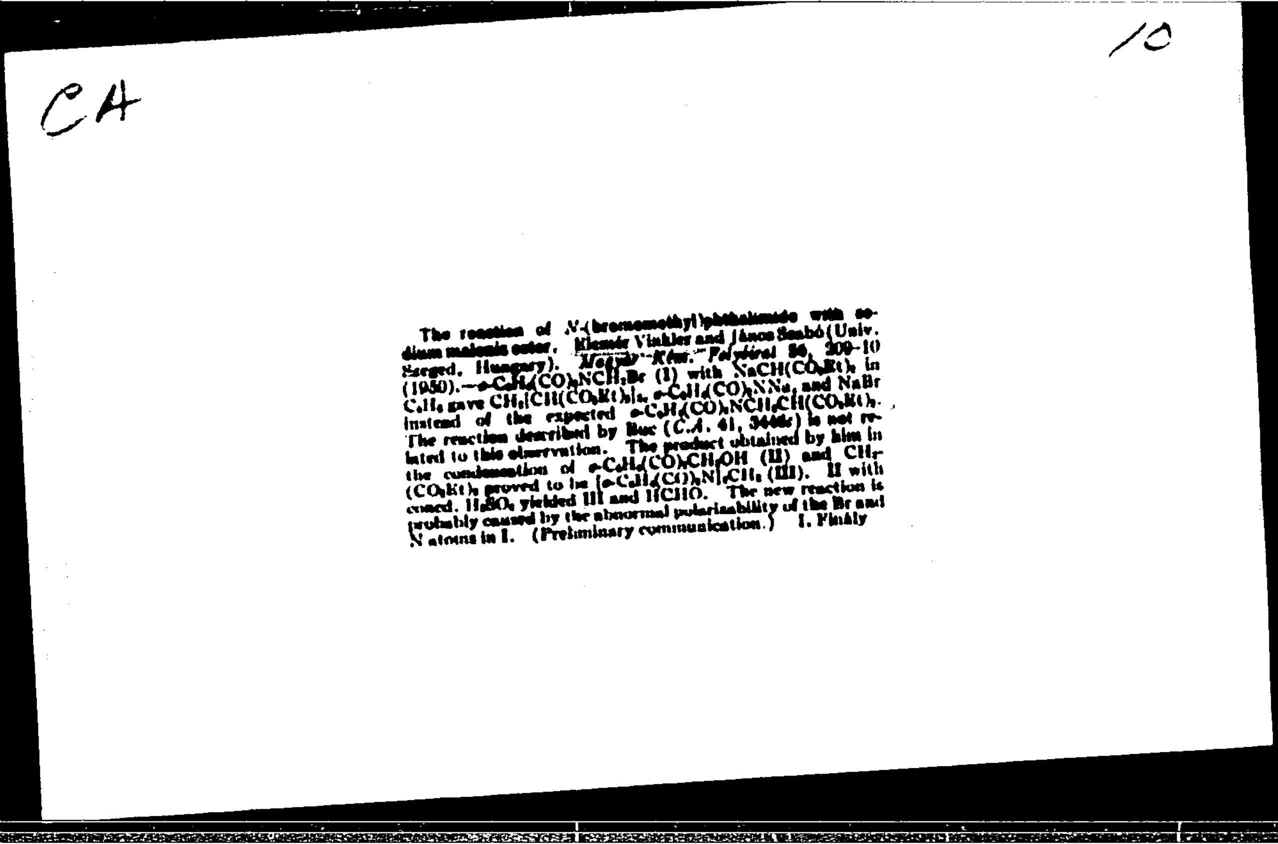
Cd

10

Chloralide of malic acid. Elemér Vinkler and Emil Böresok (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). *Acta Univ. Szegediensis, Acta Chem. et Phys.* [N.S.] 1, 70-80(1942). Various derivs. were obtained of the chloralide (I) of malic acid, prepd. from malic acid and free chloral according to Wallach (*Ann. Chem.* 193, 42(1878)) by treating them at a high temp. in a closed tube. The chloride of *dl*-I consisted of snow-white crystals, sol. in ether and C_6H_6 and decompg. quickly in the air. *Esters of dl-I*: Me, $C_7H_7O_5Cl_3$, colorless prisms, m. 72-3°; Et, needles, m. 76-7°; *o*-methoxyphenyl, m. 103°; Ph, prisms, m. 120°; *m*-tolyl, m. 107-8°; thymyl, m. 76-7°; from resorcinol (diester), $C_{18}H_{12}O_{10}Cl_6$, m. 124-5°; from benzenethiol, m. 133-6°. Amide, $C_6H_6O_4NCl_3$, of *dl*-I, m. 164°; diethylamide m. 92-3°. *dl*-Malanyl (*N*-phenyl-*dl*-malimide), $C_{10}H_9O_3N$, needles growing radially, m. 181°; Ac deriv., needles, m. 143-4°. *N*-2-Naphthyl-*dl*-malimide, needles, m. 164°. Ac deriv., needles, m. 107-8°; Benzoyl-α-*dl*-lactic acid chloralide, $C_{12}H_9O_4Cl_3$, m. 140°.

István Finály

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

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The reaction of N-(bromomethyl)phthalimide with sodium malonic ester. Elemér Vinkler and János Szabó (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 56, 209-10 (1950).—o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH_2Br$ (I) with $NaCH(CO_2Et)_2$ in C_6H_6 gave $CH_2[CH(CO_2Et)_2]_2$, o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NNa$, and NaBr instead of the expected o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH_2CH(CO_2Et)_2$. The reaction described by Buc (*C.A.* 41, 3446c) is not related to this observation. The product obtained by him in the condensation of o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2CH_2OH$ (II) and $CH_2(CO_2Et)_2$ proved to be $[o\text{-}C_6H_4(CO)_2N]_2CH_2$ (III). II with concd. H_2SO_4 yielded III and HCHO. The new reaction is probably caused by the abnormal polarizability of the Br and N atoms in I. (Preliminary communication.) I. Finály

CA

10

The reaction of N-(bromomethyl)phthalimide with sodium malonic ester. Elemér Vinkler and Janos Szabo (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 56, 209-10 (1950). — o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH_2Br$ (I) with $NaCH(CO_2Et)_2$ in C_6H_6 gave $CH_2[CH(CO_2Et)_2]_2$, o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NNa$, and NaBr instead of the expected o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH_2CH(CO_2Et)_2$. The reaction described by Buc (*C.A.* 41, 3446c) is not related to this observation. The product obtained by him in the condensation of o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH_2OH$ (II) and $CH_2(CO_2Et)_2$ proved to be [o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2N]_2CH_2$ (III). II with concd. H_2SO_4 yielded III and HCHO. The new reaction is probably caused by the abnormal polarizability of the Br and N atoms in I. (Preliminary communication.) I. Finály

CH

Experiments on the oximation of 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl desyl sulfide. Elemér Vinkler and Kamill Authenried. *Acta Univ. Szeged, Chem. et Phys.* 2, 105-7(1948)(in German).—To 0.12 g. Na in 6 ml. abs. EtOH was added 0.85 g. 3,4-$(MeO)_2C_6H_3SH$, the mercaptide pptd. after 10 min. by addn. of 20 ml. abs. ether in small portions, filtered, washed with abs. ether, added to 1.1 gram desyl chloride in 7 ml. abs. EtOH, shaken 15 min., water added, and the product recrystd. from C_6H_6, giving 90% light yellowish needles of *α-(3,4-dimethoxyphenylmercapto)-α-phenylacetophenone*, m. 103°; 1 mol. in EtOH treated with 3 mols. $HONH_2.HCl$ and 9 mols. KOH in water for 1 hr. at the b.p., the soln. cooled in ice and neutralized, and the product recrystd. from EtOH gave $[3,4-(MeO)_2C_6H_3S]_2$, m. 87-9°. István Finály

VINKLER, Elemer, a kemiai tudomanyok doktora

An account of the Liblice symposium on the chemistry of organic sulphur compounds. Kem tud kozl MTA 22 no.3/41462 '64.

1. Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Szeged Medical University, Szeged.

[illegible], F

VINKLER, F.

3

17. The spatial structure of thiosulphonic acid esters determined by chemical methods, II. Reactions of aromatic thiolsulphonic acid esters and sulphenic anhydrides with chlorine. (In German) F. Kiivényi, J. Szabó, F. Vinkler. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae.* Vol. 6, 1955, No. 3–4, pp. 373—380.

Aromatic thiolsulphonic acid esters are split by the action of chlorine into the corresponding sulphonic chlorides and sulphenic chlorides. Sulphenic acidic anhydrides are decomposed under identical conditions into the corresponding sulphinic acidic chlorides and sulphenic chlorides. Thus the structural asymmetry of the thiolsulphonic acid esters was verified by chemical reactions. However these reactions failed to furnish any further information concerning the real structure of the compounds i. e. which of the two possible structural isomerides corresponds to the compounds prepared.

VINKIER, R. [Winkler, R.]; LAZAREVA, M.V. [translater]

Chemistry of tetracyanoethylene. Usp.khim 32 no.12:1525-1536 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

NARZIKULOV, M.N.; VINKLER, N.G.

New species of the genus Aphidiera HRL (Homoptera, Aphididae) from Tajikistan. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 3 no.5:49-54 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii im. akademika Ye.N. Pavlovskogo AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Narzikulov).
(Tajikistan—Plant lice)

VINKLER,N., inzhener

Unification and standard technology for consumers' goods. Prom. koop. no.7:11-13 Jl'55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Russia--Manufacturers)

Radiobiology

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ZADUBAN, Milan; BRUTOVSKY, Milan; LIPTAKOVA, Gizela; VINKLEROVA, Olga; Department of Radiobiology, Institute of Experimental Biology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, and Chair of Biology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, P.J, Safarik University(Oddelenie Radiobiologie Ustavu Experimentalnej Biologie Slovenskej Akademie Vied a Katedra Biologie Prirodovedeckej Fakulty Univerzity Pavla Jozefa Safarika), Kosice.

"Determination of Radioactive Iodine in Plants."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 21, No 8, 1966, pp 578 - 588

Abstract: The authors describe a method of measuring - the activity of I^{131} in plant materials either directly or after chemical treatment. I^{131} is detected by means of scintillation detectors using beta or gamma radiation. When I^{131} is the only radioactive element present, chemical treatment of the sample is not needed; when other active elements are present, I may be determined spectrometrically or after a chemical treatment. I^{131} is extracted from plant materials by NaOH at 100°C; the extraction can be improved by ultrasonic devices. Separation-concentration methods recommended are: extraction-precipitation; ion exchange by a solid and liquid anion exchanger; chemical sorption. 7 Figures, 3 Tables, 3 Western, 5 Czech, 2 Russian references. (Ms. rec. 5 Nov 65).

1/1

VINKMAN, M.K.

Stratigraphic column of pre-Cambrian and lower Paleozoic sediments in the Gornyy Altai. Mat.po geol.Zap.Sib. no.61: 5-25 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VINKMAN, M. K.

42109 VINKMAN, M. K. - struktura stratigrafiyadrevnikh tolsh ka-tunskogo gorstantiklinal'yugo vystupana severnom-altae. Trudy gorno-geol. in-ta(akad nauk SSSR. zap. sib. filial), vy. 2, 1948, s. 73-82.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948.

VINKMAN, M. K.

26978 VINKMAN, M. K. - Novyye dannyye l vozraste giperbazitov adtaya. Doklady akad. Nauk SSSR, novaya seriya, t. LXVIII, No 1, 1949, S. 135-36

SO: leptopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

VINKMAN, M. K.

Jul 48

USSR/Geology
Stratification
Orography

"Stratigraphy of the Earliest Deposits of Northeastern Part of the Altay Mountains," M. K. Vinkman, 3 3/4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXI, No 1

Vinkman's investigations in the subject area clarify existing ideas of the stratigraphy of Cambrian and Pre-Cambrian strata. He conducted them along the lower course of the Katun River, where the Katun horst-anticline ledge and the Anay depression meet. Submitted 6 Apr 1948.

8/49T77

FDB

VINKMAN, M.K.

Stratigraphy of Proterozoic, Sinian, and Cambrian sediments in the Gornyy Altai. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.5:4-50 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SENNIKOV, V.M.; VINKMAN, M.K.; KONONOV, A.N.

Cambrian-Ordovician and Ordovician in the Gornyy Altai. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.5:51-66 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.; POSPELOV, A.G.; POLETAYEVA, O.K.; YEGOROVA, L.I.; ROMANENKO, M.F.; FEDYANINA, Ye.S.; ASTASHKIN, V.A.; CHERNYSHEVA, S.V.; ROMANENKO, Ye.V.; ASKARINA, N.A.; BOYARINOV, A.S.; NADLER, Yu.S.; GORELOV, G.F.

Scheme of the stratigraphy of Lower Cambrian and the lower part of Middle Cambrian sediments in the Altai-Sayan fold area. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.24:23-34 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.; YEGOROVA, L.I.

Key sections of the Lower Cambrian and Sina in Gornaya Shoriya and the Gornyy Altai. Sov.geol. 5 no.12:44-56 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Gornaya Shoriya—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Altai Mountains—Geology, Stratigraphic)

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.V.

Correlation of Cambrian sediments in the western part of the Altai-Sayan fold area. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.24:38-78 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

GINTSINGER, A.B.; VINKMAN, M.K.

Stratigraphic position of phosphorite and manganese occurrences in Gornaya Shoriya and in the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.24:107-115 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

VINKMAN, M.K.; ASTASHKIN, V.A.; KRAYEVSKIY, B.G.

Stratigraphic scheme of Pre-Cambrian and Cambrian sediments in the Kuznetsk Alatau, Gornaya Shoriya, the Salair Range, and the Gornyy Altai. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.29:34-49 '64. (MIRA 18:3)