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CHEMISTRY

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Book No. 23, 1959

Abstracts 80906 thru 84552

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SELECTED TRANSLATIONS OF

ABSTRACT IN REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL - KHIMIYA, No. 23, 1959.

This report consists of complete translations of the Russian-language abstracts of articles which were originally published in the Sino-Soviet bloc and in Yugoslavia, excluding the USSR.

The Soviet subject classification system used in the original Russian language abstracts has been followed in this publication.

B-1

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. General Problems.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80906

AUTHOR : Stronski, Ignacy
INST. : Not given
TITLE : International Conference of Nuclear Spectroscopy and Radiochemistry Held at the United Institute of Nuclear Research in *
ORIG. PUB. : Kosmos (Polska), 1958, B4, #4, 347-352.

ABSTRACT : No Abstract.

CARD: 1/1

* Dubno, USSR. 11-14 February 1958

B-3

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Atom.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80930

AUTHOR : Horak, Zdenek
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Analytical Wave Functions of K-State in Neon

ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1958, 8, #6, 734
Czechosl Phys. J., 1958, 8, #6, 745
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Poland B-3
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80934

AUTHOR : Kunisz, Maria D.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Evaluation of Spectral Line Intensities of Some I and II Doublets in Secondary Series, In the Arc Spectra of Aluminum and Indium.
ORIG. PUB. : Acta phys. polon., 1958, 17, #6, 455-461.

ABSTRACT : The intensity ratio component of secondary series doublets in spectra of Al I and In I were measured. Deviations from the interval rule depend on the doublet's place in the series.

-- N. Yashin

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Poland B-4
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Molecule. Chemical Bond.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80956

AUTHOR : Franckowiak, D.; Korbutt, L.; Korbutt, T.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Fluorescence of Solutions of Eosine in Glucose

ORIG. PUB. : Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. math., astron., et phys., 1958, 6, #12, 781-783.
ABSTRACT : Absorption and fluorescence (F) spectra as well as discharges-F (η_F) upon excitation of glucose solutions of eosine (I) (prepared by boiling at different temperatures and pressures, b.p. 50-140) by various wave lengths were investigated. I's concentration was 2×10^{-5} g per l of glucose. The change of boiling temperature did not cause a change or a shift of the fluorescence band with its maximum at 5500 A. The fluorescence band is ascribed to the non-assocated molecules of I. At the same

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : Poland B-4
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80956

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : time the absorption spectrum of I changes considerably with the increase of boiling temperature, while the maximum at 5300 A decreases and that at 5100 A increases. The first maximum is apparently caused by dimers, while the second is due to monomers. η_F for I in glucose was determined by a comparison with a known η_F in water solution of I. Upon an increase of boiling temperature η_F increases a little, while the drop in transmissivity, starting at λ(excitation) 5450 A is still slower. The observed phenomena

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : Poland B-4
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80956

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : were explained by the fact that upon an increase of boiling temperature the number of I dimers decreases while the number of monomers increases. Antistoke's drop of η_F, which starts at 5450 A is explained by the presence of dimers absorption band in this region.

-- V. Yermolaev

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : RUMANIA B-4
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80957

AUTHOR : Agirbiceanu, I.; Hagiescu-Miriste, M.; *
INST. : Inst. petrol si gaze, Bucuresti
TITLE : Fluorescent Spectra of the Products Formed Upon a High Frequency Electrical Discharge in Gaseous Aromatic Hydrocarbons.
ORIG. PUB. : Lucrarile Inst. petrol. si gaze Bucuresti, 1957, 3, 327-329.
ABSTRACT : The real distribution of energy in fluorescent spectra (4046-6233 A) of substances formed upon high frequency electrical discharge (outer electrodes) in vapors of benzene, toluene, o-xylene, m-xylene and p-xylene was studied in order to determine the complexity of the molecules formed upon the discharge. From the energy distribution curves for various substances studied the proof of B. C. Neporent and B. I. Stepanov theories was deduced (Uspekhy phys. Nauk, 1951, XVIII, #3). This proof is based on

CARD: 1/2

* Weismann, I.

COUNTRY : Rumania B-4
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80957

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the assumption that when the molecules become more complex, the probability of inner redistribution of energy increases. It was observed that the fluorescent intensity of the studied substances decreased in fact from the less complex benzene derivatives to the more complex xylene derivatives.

-- From Author's Resume

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-4
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81025

AUTHOR : Weber, K. -H
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Explanation of the Proton Magnetic Absorption Resonance in Oriented Liquid azoxyphenol-p-n-Alkylether Crystals
ORIG. PUB. : Ann. Physik, 1959, 3, #1-2, 1-27.

ABSTRACT : A detailed theoretical analysis of structure and of the intramolecular rotation modes in liquid crystals of azoxyphenol-p-n-alkylether was presented. The magnetic proton resonance data was used to this end. The second moment (SM) of absorption line was calculated by assuming that the inner rotation is slightly delayed. SM temperature dependence was calculated using as a basis the Cooperative Interactions Theory (Bragg W. L., Williams E. J., Proc. Phys. Soc., 1934, A145, 699). In the 90-140°

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-4
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81025

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : temperature range good agreement between theoretical and empirical data was obtained. SM dependence on temperature, calculated on the basis of other assumptions did not agree with the empirical data.

-- A. Pomerantzev

CARD: 2/2

B-5

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Crystals.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81063

AUTHOR : Lehman, Hans-Albert; Tiess, Detlef
INST. : Not Given
TITLE : Modification of $LiBO_2$ with a Low Temperature Structure of α-Cristobalite.

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Techn., 1959, 11, #5, 260.

ABSTRACT : Upon a stepwise thermal decomposition of $LiBO_2 \cdot 8H_2O$, at atmospheric pressure, 3 non-aqueous modifications (α, β and γ) were obtained in addition to $LiBO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$. β-Phase, containing 0.35-0.05 moles of H_2O per 1 mole of $LiBO_2$ exists in the temperature range of 200-350°. At 350-580° a metastable β-form was observed. β-form was easily transformed into a familiar α-modification. Based on X-ray analysis, the structure of β-form of low temperature modification of (α) cristobalite consisting of B atoms tetrahedrally surrounded by O atoms was proposed. In γ-form

CARD: 1/2

B-5

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81064

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : an imperfect shell structure was attained, which could be compared with that of B_2O_3 and cubic HBO_2(γ-HBO_2) structures. Chain structure is most probably characteristic of α-form (similar to $(CaB_2O_4)_\infty$ structure). Compounds $LiBO_2 \cdot 8H_2O$ and $Li(Na)BO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ should be considered as complex salts with structural formulae: $Li(H_2O)_6\ B(OH)_4$ and $Li(Na)B(OH)_4$, containing $B(OH)_4$ anion on the basis of their chemical and thermal behaviors and X-ray data.

-- E.G.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry

B-5

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81091

AUTHOR : Motoc, C.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Cohesive Energy of Silver

ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cercetari fiz. Acad. RPR, 1958, 9, #3, 379-387.

ABSTRACT : Vigner-Seitz Method was employed for the calculation of cohesive energy of silver, while using Gaspar's Potential calculated by means of a statistical method (RZKhim., 1955, #11, 20543). Cohesive energy, calculated from the experimental value of the ionization potential was 19.5 K cal/mole. Using theoretically obtained (Gaspar's) value of the ionization potential the cohesion energy was found to be 59.9 K cal/mole. The difference between these two values is due to the fact that Gaspar's Universal potential does not take into account the interaction between electrons.

CARD:

1/1

-- D. Belashchenko

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry

B-5

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81139

AUTHOR : Witzmann, H.; Buhrow, J.
INST. : Not Given
TITLE : Report on Temperature Dependance of Glow Intensity of Inorganic Crystalline Luminophores.

ORIG. PUB. : Z. phys. chem. (D.DR), 1959, 210, #1-2, 97-101

ABSTRACT : Several empirical laws of the dependance of glow intensities of luminophores on temperature were described and analyzed. The following relationship was proposed for the core luminiscence in stationary conditions: $I/I_0 = \exp(-W_1/kT)/[1 + C_2 \exp(-W_2/kt)]$, where $W_1 \ll W_2$ and I - glowing intensity at T, I_0 - maximum intensity, T - abs. temperature, k - Boltzman Constant, W_1, W_2 - activation energies and C_2 is a constant. This formula considers a possibility of coexistence of metastable state of the system with the activation energy W_1. Formulae proposed by other authors have been analyzed.

CARD:

1/1

-- V. I.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-5
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81146

AUTHOR : Klikorka, Jiri; Machovec, Mojmir; Horak, Jaromir;*
INST. : Not Given
TITLE : Zinc Selenide. I. Spectral Transmission of Thin Foils. Luminescence. II. The Character of Zinc Selenide Luminescence.
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, #10, 1866-1871, 1872-1876.
ABSTRACT : I. The purest ZnSe (I) was obtained by a direct synthesis of Zn and Se in a quartz tube, at 650°C and 2 x 10^{-2} mm Hg of pressure. Subsequent distillation in H_2 atmosphere at 950° yielded variously colored fractions containing different admixtures. The purest I was yellow and contained only traces of Cu and Fe. From this latter compound, at pressures of the order of 10^{-6} mm were prepared 0.7-0.9 μ thick films. The dependence of transmissivity on the wave length in the latter films was studied.

CARD: 1/2

* Celikovsky, Alex.

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81146

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : For the separate fractions of distilled I cathode luminescent intensity was studied and its dependence on wave length in the yellow and near red sections of the visible spectrum was determined. II. The relationship between the luminescent properties of ZnSe specimens and the duration of contact with different atmosphers (reducing, oxidizing, N_2, vacuum) at various temperatures was studied. Possible disruption of the lattice was discussed. A conclusion was made that Se-vacancies in a cubic lattice of ZnSe are the centers of luminescence.

CARD: 2/2

-- A. Shteynberg

JOUNTRY : GDR B-5
JATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81150

AUTHOR : Wilke, K.-Th
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Aluminum-Lithium-Arsenate. Phosphorescent Nucleus of Arsenate.

ORIG. PUB. : Z. phys. Chem. (DDR), 1959, 210, #5-6, 260-266.

ABSTRACT : The method of preparation and luminiscent properties of Mn activated Al-Li-arsenate were described. A phosphorescent body possessing high radiation intensity (up to 20% of Mg-Li-arsenate intensity) is of the following composition: $6Al_2O_3 \cdot 6LiO_2 \cdot As_2O_5$ (10^{-2} Mn)I. This compound may be easily excited by light of 365 mμ wave length. The light emission spectrum of I with Mn is composed of structural bands with the maxima occurring at 639, 645, 654, and 666 mμ. It was observed that the components of the phosphorescent substance form a chemical

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81150

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : compound, which fact was further proved by X-ray analysis. Increasing the time and temperature of calcining of the phosphorescent substance led to the decrease of glow intensity which was caused by the evaporization of As. It was established that only a part of Mn is in 4-valent state. The glow intensity of I falls sharply after a temperature of 200°C is reached. The similarity of radiation spectra of Mg-arsenate, Mg-Li-arsenate and Al-Li arsenate and the presence of polyvalent Mn in the above phosphorescent substances indicates the structural similarity of the configurations adjacent to Mn atom.

CARD:

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81156

AUTHOR : Peibst, H.; Lemke, H.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Comparative Electrical and Optical Measurements of Natural Calcium Fluoride Crystals.

ORIG. PUB. : Z. phys, Chem. (DDR), 1958, 208, #3-4, 188-209.

ABSTRACT : The effects of temperature on the dark current, photocurrent, absorption spectrum thermoluminescent spectra (TL) and fluorescence (F) were studied. The curves of thermal luminescence of natural, variously colored fluorites, from seven German deposits were presented. Absorption spectra of all specimens show a maximum at 340 mμ and an elevation at λ <280 mμ. Green coloration was connected with the maxima at about 590 and 410 mμ. TL and F spectra were sharply different. F spectrum consisted of one broad band with a maximum between 425-430 mμ for all samples.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81156

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : TL spectrum varied for different specimens and consisted of a series of narrow bands lying between 385 and 645 mμ. It is assumed that the difference of TL and F spectra is caused by a difference in the nature of TL and F centers (TL centers are 3-valent ions while F centers consist of 2-valent ions of rare earth elements). Thermal glow curves (heating rate 0.35 deg./sec) display a single peak in the vicinity of 450-600°K for all specimens. The dependence of conductivity on temperature in the region of 450-600°K is for almost all specimens

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81156

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : well approximated by a straight line with an inflection point in the coordinates of $\ln\sigma \sim I/T$. The photoconductivity exceeds dark conductivity by 2-5%. Thermal activation energies of F-centers calculated (1) from the maximum in the absorption band (about 400 mμ), according to Pekar's theory, (2) from the slope of the lines $\ln\sigma = f(1/T)$ and from the initial parts of the thermal incadescence curves, agree quite closely (about 2.4 ev).

CARD: 3/3 -- Kh. Kyaembre

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81184

AUTHOR : Boer, K.W.; Kummel, U.; Ksoll, G.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Dependence of Breakdown Voltage on CdS Monocrystal Real Structure.

ORIG. PUB. : Z. phys. Chem. (DDR), 1959, 210, #3-4, 128-135.

ABSTRACT : It has been shown that upon heating of CdS monocrystal (at the rate of 0.5°/1 sec.) in vacuum ($p < 10^{-5}$ mm of Hg) above a certain minimum temperature (200-280°) and upon a subsequent rapid cooling of it to -150° its voltage breakdown was considerably lowered (by about 2 orders). Analogous treatment in oxygen atmosphere (heating to 200° and higher) caused an increase in voltage breakdown. Upon an increase of the minimum temperature of the process, the voltage breakdown changed accordingly

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

B-5

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81184

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : (increased upon heating in O_2 and decreased in vacuum) and approached the limiting values. The limiting values for both cases differ by a factor of about 50. Analyzing the temperature-electrical conductivity curves, it was concluded that the above methods of treatment cause changes in the structure of excited energy levels in the forbidden zone. These changes do not, however, substantially influence the magnitude of voltage breakdown.

-- L. Andreyev

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY :

B-5

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81188

AUTHOR : Stankowski, J.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Non-Linear Effects in Rochelle Salt

ORIG. PUB. : Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. math., astron. et phys., 1958, 6, #9, 599-602.

ABSTRACT : The relationship between polarization (P) and electrical field potential (E) for the Rochelle salt was studied in the temperature interval of 17-35° by means of dielectric hysteresis (DH). It has been found that for strong fields and at temperatures exceeding Curie point, P is a non-linear function of E. At 24° DH is already absent, which fact does not agree with Kosman's Data. (R.ZhKhim 1957, #5, 12142). Kosman obtained DH at temperature greatly exceeding 24°.

-- Yu. Vekilov

CARD: 1/1

B-5

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81191

AUTHOR : Rutkowska, Halina
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Relationship between the Structure of Barium-Ferrite Magnets and their Properties.

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. telekomun, 1958, 31, #8-9, 273-277.

ABSTRACT : The relationship between the properties and structure of barium ferrite magnets ($BaO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$) was studied. $BaO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$ structure was changed from fine to coarse grained by increasing the temperature of roasting from 1050° to 1350° or by increasing the time of reaction from 1/2 to 5 hours. Calcining of $BaO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$ specimens was accomplished in N_2, O_2, $N_2 + O_2$ (1:1) or air atmospheres. No strict relationship between the magnetic properties and structure of $BaO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$ was apparent.

CARD: 1/1

-- O. Polotnyuk

B-5

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81192

AUTHOR : Tertsch, H.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Crystal Growth

ORIG. PUB. : Tschermaks mineral. und petrogr. Mitt., 1959, 7, #1-2, 106-114.

ABSTRACT : A survey of papers dealing with the mechanism of growth of ideal and real crystals. Bibliography. 20 References.

-- Yu. K

CARD: 1/1

B-5

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81194

AUTHOR : Kirkova, El.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Mechanism of (Methylene) Blue Incorporation into Lead and Barium Nitrate Crystals.

ORIG. PUB. : Godishnik Sofiysk Univ. Phys-mathem fac., 1956-1957 (1958), 51, #3, 39-46.

ABSTRACT : As a development of an earlier published work (RZKhim, 1958, #18, 60052) the supplementary experimental data useful in the explanation of the mechanism of methylene blue (I) incorporation into $Pb(NO_3)_2$ and $Ba(NO_3)$ crystals were published. Mechanisms of I's incorporation into the above crystals at various conditions of crystallization were studied. Quantitative incorporation data, as a function of I's concentration at 20° and at oversaturation (0.327) were obtained. I's adsorption isotherms on fine (0.075-0.3 mm) nitrile crystals were prepared. It was

CARD: 1/2

B-5

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81194

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : concluded that I's incorporation into both $Pb(NO_3)_2$ and $Ba(NO_3)_2$ crystals follows the same mechanism, namely that of adsorption, considerably aided by the formation of molecular aggregates. Selective incorporation of I into cubes and pyramid face was observed only for $Pb(NO_3)_2$, while it was absent in the case of $Ba(NO_3)_2$. It was concluded that I did not attach itself to $Pb(NO_3)_2$ crystals, when monomer predominated in the solution, and attached itself to $Ba(NO_3)_2$ crystals when dimer was present in the solution.

CARD: 2/2

--Ya. Slavnova

B-5

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81195

AUTHOR : Kirkova, E.; Milev, M.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : The Effect of Crystallization Conditions on the Incorporation of Certain Admixtures into Salt Crystals.

ORIG. PUB. : Godishnik Sofiysk univ. Phys.-mathem. fac., 1956-1957 (1958), 51, #3, 47-51.

ABSTRACT : In order to determine the crystallization procedure at which least amounts of non-isomorphic admixtures are incorporated into inorganic salt crystals the following systems were studied: $Ba(NO_3)_2$-methylene blue; $Ba(NO_3)_2$-$K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$; KCl-$PbCl_2$ and $KClO_4$-$BaSO_4$. Quantitative data on the admixture incorporation at different crystallization temperatures and oversaturations were obtained. It was established that incorporation of all studied admixtures depended to a large degree on crystallization conditions.

CARD: 1/2

B-5

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81195

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : For the purest substances, crystallizations should be conducted possibly at higher temperatures and higher degrees of oversaturation.

--Ye. Slavnova

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-6
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Gases. Liquids, Amorphous Substances.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81218

AUTHOR : Papousek, Dusan
INST. : Not given
TITLE : A Study of Molecular Interaction in Liquids. IV. Association of Liquids.

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, #10, 1845-1850.

ABSTRACT : A method for the calculation of Energy of Association in Liquids, based on the empirical relationship between the surface tension or compressibility and potential energy volume density of the molecular interaction was proposed. The calculated values of association energy for several alcohols, ketones, nitriles and acids agreed well with those obtained by other methods. The obtained values of association energies of monoatomic aliphatic alcohols decreased with the increase of alkyl group size. Normal alcohols energies of association were higher than

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-6
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81218
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : those of the corresponding isomers. In the case of methanol, one may expect a complete association in the liquid phase hence the calculated value of the energy of association should be similar to the energy of the corresponding hydrogen bond. The calculated value of 6.27 K cal/mole agreed well with the commonly cited values for hydrogen bond energy in alcohols (6-6.2 K cal/mole). The deviation of calculated values from the true ones probably does not exceed 0.2 K cal/mole. Article III, see RZKhim, 1959, #10, 34101.

CARD: 2/2

-- K. Mayer

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

B-6

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81231

AUTHOR : Szabo, P.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Hard Paraffin Viscosity Measurements.

ORIG. PUB. : Kolloid-Zh, 1959, 163, #2, 141-142.

ABSTRACT : Hard paraffin was forced through a capillary viscosimeter at a pressure differential of 140 kg/cm^2. The relative viscosity η_r was calculated with the aid of Poiseuille's formula. η_r decreases from 3.7×10^9 poises at 26° to 3.41×10^3 poises at 48.3°.

-- A. Lichter

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

B-6

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81237

AUTHOR : Prokopova, H.; Vasko, A.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : The Tranmissivity of Arsenic Glass in the 15μ-25μ Range.

ORIG. PUB. : Czechosl. Phys. Zh, 1959, 9, #2, 270.

ABSTRACT : In the IR absorption spectra of arsenic glass (specimens were 0.98 mm thick), a transparency region with a maximum at 582 cm^{-1} was found. The region terminates with a very intense absorption band, beyond which (<400 cm^{-1}) possibly lies another transmitting region.

-- V. Kolesova

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR B-7
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Radiochemistry. Isotopes.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81247

AUTHOR : Schmidt-Ott, Wolf-Dieter
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Electron, Positron and γ-Spectra of Cu^{64}.

ORIG. PUB. : Z. Phys., 1959, 154, #3, 286-292.

ABSTRACT : The decay of Cu^{64} with $T_{\frac{1}{2}}$ = 12.8 hours was studied by means of a scintillating spectrometer. The threshold energies of β^- and β^+ spectra were found to be 580 ± 17 and 665 ± 20 kev correspondingly. The decay chart of Cu^{64} was presented.

-- G. Sokolik

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Hungary B-7
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81259

AUTHOR : T. Szilagyi, Maria
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Determination of Radioactive Isotope Purity by Means of Paper Chromatography and Electrophoresis.
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar fiz. folyoirat, 1958, 6, #6, 565-572.
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-7
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81271

AUTHOR : Drska, L.; Chudacek, I.; Sterba, F.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Measurement of Some Neutron Spectra by Means of Nuclear Emulsions.

ORIG. PUB. : Czechosl. Phys. Z., 1958, 8, #6, 648-657

ABSTRACT : See R.ZKhim., 1959, #14, 48693.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-8
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Phase *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81283

AUTHOR : Seha, Z.; Holub, R.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Contributions of a Harmonic Oscillator to the Thermodynamic Functions for One Degree of Freedom.
ORIG. PUB. : Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, #3, 991-1005
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim., 1959, #16, 56329.

CARD: 1/1

* Transitions. Physico-chemical Analysis.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-8
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81305

AUTHOR : Seha, Z.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Analytical Dependence of the Heat of Vaporization on Temperature

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24, #3, 869-873

ABSTRACT : See RZKhim., 1959, #16, 56351

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR B-8
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81335

AUTHOR : Bittrich, H. J.; Leibnitz, E.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Investigation of the System Na^+-Ca^{2+}-OH^--SO_4^{2-}-H_2O. III. The Ternary Systems.

ORIG. PUB. : J. Prakt. Chem., 1959, 7, #5/6 311-319.

ABSTRACT : The solubility of identical salt vapor ions at 0°, 25, 35, 50 and 80° in ternary systems forming the quaternary system: Na^+-Ca^{2+}-OH^--SO_4^{2-}-H_2O was investigated. In Na^+-Ca^{2+}-SO_4^{2-}-H_2O system at 25, 35 and 50° the minimum solubility of $CaSO_4$ is observed at 0.2 N concentration of Na_2SO_4 (Hill A.E., Wills J.H., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1938, 60, 1647). At 0°, hydrates such as $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ and $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ are stable in the solid phase. The results of a study of the system Na^+-Ca^{2+}-OH^--H_2O agree with earlier obtained

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : GDR B-8
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81335

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : results (D'Anselme A., Bull Soc. chim. France, 1903, 29, 936; Basset H., Jr., J. Chem. Soc. [London], 1934, 1270). No anion complexes form in the system. $Ca(OH)_2$ solubility in 2N is close to 0. The solubility of Na^+-OH^--SO_4^{2-}-H_2O, at 50-80°, studied previously in the temperature range of 0-35° (Windmaisser F., Stöckl F., Montsh. Chem., 1950, 81, 543; Grube G., Z. Elektrochem. angew. physik. Chem., 1938, 44, 640) was explored presently. The experimental data of Ca^{2+}-OH^--SO_4^{2-}-H_2O system were different

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : GDR B-8
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81335

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : from the literature data (Cameron F. K., Bell J. M., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1906, 28, 1220). No $Ca(OH)_2$ solubility increase with the increase of Ca_2SO_4 concentration nor any formation of the double salts was observed. For the latter system, double point concentrations, equilibrium constants and enthalpies were calculated. The calculated values agreed well with the experimental and literature cited ones. The composition of triple points in the system Na^+-Ca^{2+}-OH^--SO_4^{2-}-H_2O and their position in Lovenherz and Enke diagrams were considered. Article II, see RZKhim, 1959, #11, 37845.

CARD:

COUNTRY : Rumania B-8
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81339

AUTHOR : Angelescu, E.; Popescu, G.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : A Study of the System Glycerol-Diglycerol.

ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR, 1958, 6, #4, 607-618.

ABSTRACT : Density d and viscosity η of glycerol (I) and diglycerol (II) mixtures in the temperature range of 20-80° were determined, taking the readings 5°C apart. A negative deviation of d and η from additivity rule was observed. The magnitude of η deviation from the additivity rule decreased with the increase of temperature. Maximum deviations from the additivity rule occurred in the same regions of mixture's concentrations corresponding to 30 mole % of II, independently of temperature. At low temperatures the largest deviation of d from the additivity rule

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Rumania B-8
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81339

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : occurred for the solutions containing 60 mole % of II. η variations in solutions of different concentrations were sufficiently great to permit the use of the above property for the analysis of the mixtures. The peculiarities of the system I-II, are explained by the fact that association and dissociation of the associated complexes occur simultaneously in the solution. The negative deviation of these properties from the additivity rule indicates the predominance of the dissociation process.

CARD: 2/2

-- V. Kogan

B-9

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81367

AUTHOR : Chatterji, A.C.; Mukherjee, S. K.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Mechanism of Chromic Acid Oxidations. Part IX. Temperature Coefficients of Oxidation Rates of Ethylene and Methylated Ethylene *

ORIG. PUB. : Z. phys. Chem. (DDR), 1959, 210, #3-4, 166-175.

ABSTRACT : The kinetics of ethylene-(I), propylene-(II), 2,3-butylene glycols (III) and pinacone (IV) oxidation with chromic acid were studied at a constant ion concentration, in the solution, in the presence of $HClO_4$, at 25-50°C. The reaction rate increased from I<II<III<IV. The energies of activation increased from II<I<III, IV. The entropy of activation changes were the same as the variations of reaction rates. CH_3 groups increased the reaction rate due to their electron donor character. From I to IV the part played by

CARD: 1/2

* Glycols by Chromic Acids

B-9

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81367

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the rupture of O-H bond increased as compared with that of C-H bond. Apparently the glycols form ethers upon their reaction with the chromic acid. Part VIII, see RZKhim, 1959, #1, 457.

-- A. Revzin

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-9
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81370

AUTHOR : Seel, F.; Degener, E.; Knorre, H.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Stoichiometry and Kinetics of the Exchange of Hydroxyl-amino-N-sulfonates with Hydrogen Sulfide.

ORIG. PUB. : Z. anorg. und allgem. chem., 1959, 299, #3-4, 122-137.

ABSTRACT : The kinetics of K-hydroxylamino-N-mono (I)-or disulfonates (II) reaction with $NaHSO_3$ were studied at 25-60° at solutions ionic strength of 1.0, while varying the acidity and concentration of the reactants. The reaction rate follows a second order equation and is independent of acetate or sulfate buffer concentration. For I and II the activation energies were 24.5 and 18 Kcal/mole and preexponents were $12 \cdot 10^{15}$ and $4.3 \cdot 10^{11}$. The reaction leads to the formation of 70% of imidosulfonate or nitrido-trisulfonate and 30% of amidosulfonate or imidosulfonate

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-9
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81370

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : from I or II correspondingly. This ratio is independent of the temperature and HSO_3^- and SO_3^{2-} concentrations. The authors believe that the reaction proceeds via rate limiting formation of hydroxylamino-O-sulfonates. The regrouping or hydrolysis of the latter determines which of the two courses the reaction takes.

-- A. Revzin

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : Czechsoslovakia B-9
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81371

AUTHOR : Zahradnik, R.; Zuman, P.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Carbaminate, Monothiocarbaminates and Dithiocarbaminates. VIII. Polarographic Studies of the Kinetics and Mechanism of Dithio- *
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24, #4, 1132-1145.
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1958, #23, 76707.

CARD: 1/1

* carbaminic Acids Decomposition in the Acid Medium

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-9
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81409

AUTHOR : Rozsival, M.; Bergstein, A.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Thermal Decomposition of $MnCO_3$. II. Electron Microscope Studies.

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959 24, #4, 1195-1199
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1959, #10, 34011.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-9
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81414

AUTHOR : Brezina, B.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : A Study of the Reaction Between Equimolar Mixtures of Barium Carbonate and Different Varieties of Titanium Dioxides.
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, #4, 1206-1233.
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1958, #11, 35468.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-9
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81432

AUTHOR : Landa, S.; Weisser, O.; Mostecky, J.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Properties of Sulfide Catalysts. VI. Dehydrating and Dehydrogenating Properties of Molybdenum and Tungsten Disulfides.
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, #4, 1036-1044.
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1959, #1, 513.

CARD: 1/1

B-10

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Radiation Chemistry. Photochemistry. Theory of the Photographic * 81460
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.

AUTHOR : Bednar, J.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Effect of Monovalent Thallium Ions on the X-Ray Reduction of Fe^{3+}.

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, #3, 1006-1007.

ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1959, #5, 14716

CARD: 1/1

* Process

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :

CARD:

B-10

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81461

AUTHOR : Spurny, Z.
INST. : Not Given
TITLE : Variations of Fe^{2+} Concentration Upon the Irradiation of Its 4N Solution.

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, #3, 1010-1011
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1959, #5, 14715.

CARD: 1/1

B-11

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Theory of Acids and Bases.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81491

AUTHOR : Fried, V.; Hala, E.; Pick, J.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Viscosity of the Nonelectrolytic Solutions.

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, #2, 400-404.
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1959, #12, 41572.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY B-12
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81510

AUTHOR : Suryanarayana, C.V.; Venkatesan, V. K.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Electrical Conductance of Concentrated Solutions of Strong Electrolytes

ORIG. PUB. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 17, #3, 327-352.

ABSTRACT : A new equation relating the electrical conductance λc in concentrated solutions of the strong electrolytes to the concentration was proposed: $\lambda c = \lambda s + A(1 - C_p)/\eta_p$, where λc is specific conductance x $1000/C_p$, C_p - mole ratio of the substance in the given solution to that present in the saturated solution at the same temperature. (concentration potential), η_p - ratio of given concentration viscosity-η to that in the saturated solution, $\lambda s - \lambda c$ of the saturated solution and A - a function of temperature and dielectric constant of the

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Hungary B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81510

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : solution. The validity of the above equation was proved by the behavior of concentrated aqueous solutions of NaCl, KCl, $NaNO_3$, KNO_3 (from 1M to saturated solutions), at 30-55° (author's data), as well as by the behavior of aqueous solutions of NH_4NO_3 (>4M), $AgNO_3$ and water-methanol solutions of $LiNO_3$ (literature data).

-- R. Lazorenko Manevich

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

B-12

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81526

AUTHOR : Milicka, L.
INST. : Not Given
TITLE : Electrostenolysis, Disturbance of Electrical Equilibrium and Ion Evolution on the Current Conducting Membranes.
ORIG. PUB. : Z. phys. Chem. (DDR), 1959, 210, #1-2, 23-34.

ABSTRACT : The essence of the phenomena of electrostenolysis, disturbance of electrical equilibrium of the solution and ion evolution on the inorganic and organic membranes(or diaphragms), contained in the electrolytes through which DC current is passed, was discussed. The basic postulates of the previously proposed theory of the above phenomena, developed by the author were described (RZKhim, 1958, #9, 28126). The liberation of Ag from $AgNO_3$ solutions, I_2 from KI solutions, and H_2SO_4 from K_2SO_4 solutions on colloidal membranes, situated in the cells between the cathode and anode,

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

B-12

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81526

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : upon the passage of DC current through the solution was studied. Drawing of the equipment, in which one may (according to the author) observe the formation of I_2 from KI at the boundary of the two directly adjacent solutions of KI and KCl (without a membrane), upon the passage of the current through the cell, was shown. The results of the described experiments are considered as a proof of author's representation of the mechanism of electrostenolysis. According to this idea, the membranes contained in the electrolyte, through which DC current passes, are considered as bipolar electrodes.

CARD:

-- N. Khomutov

COUNTRY : Hungary B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81529

AUTHOR : Cseh, I.; Balog, J.; Kiss, L.; Paulik, I.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Effect of the Temperature on Dissolution of Zinc in the Diluted Solutions of Acids.

ORIG. PUB. : Acta phys. et chem. Szeged, 1958, 4, #3-4, 107-115.

ABSTRACT : The effect of temperature on the rate of dissolution of zinc-plates (RZKhim, 1958, #22, 73402; 1959, #5, 14778) in 0.001, 0.005 and 0.0 N solutions of HCl, H_2SO_4 and citric acid at 5, 15 and 25°C (stirring) was studied. The amounts of dissolved zinc were determined by polarographic means. The results were tabulated and plotted on graphs (amounts of dissolved zinc vs time). Zinc dissolution rate constants and the corresponding temperature coefficients were calculated.

CARD: 1/1 -- M. Pospelov

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81546

AUTHOR : Weber, Jan
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Polarographic Currents with Periodically Alternating Voltage. II. Theoretical Considerations of Current during Regeneration

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Listy, 1958, 52, #10, 1888-1898.

ABSTRACT : A derivation of instantaneous current equation for the electrode reaction, in which the depolarizer is chemically regenerated from the products of electrode reaction was presented. The calculations were performed for the depolarization process in the ideally reversible redox system using flat electrodes, stationary drop electrodes, and drop electrodes with surfaces growing upon an arbitrary periodic variation of voltage with the time. These general equations were adapted, also for the case of periodically

CARD: 1/2

* of the Depolarizer by Means of Chemical ...tion in the Solu...

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81546

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : alternating voltage. Equations for the instantaneous current on flat and spherical electrodes as well as for steady state current were presented. In the case of stationary, spherical electrodes, the magnitude of the current on the stationary spherical electrode is independent of frequency of rectangularly applied voltage. This magnitude depends simply on the rate constant of the chemical reaction. Special cases, when a strong reducing or oxidizing agent is present in the solution were considered. Article I, see RZKhim, 1956, #21, 68014.

CARD:

2/2

-- P. Zuman

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81548

AUTHOR : Vodehnal, Josef; Marhol, Milan
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Investigation of the Speed with which Equilibrium is Attained during the Polarographic Exchange Reaction in Strongly Acid *

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, #4, 1281-1286.

ABSTRACT : The rate of cation exchange in strongly acid cationites was investigated by polarographic means-automatic registration of Zn^{2+} wave height decrease. To that end was used a large polarographic vessel (about 400 ml), equipped with a stirrer, and a protected mercury drop electrode. In the case of rapid reactions the decrease of Zn^{2+} content in the solution was measured by the registration of wave height change vs time at constant voltage. Registration of total wave over longer periods of time was resorted to in the case of slow reactions.

CARD:

1/1

-- O. Knessl

COUNTRY : Hungary B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81555

AUTHOR : Jambor, Bela
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Newest Investigations of the Polarography of Triphenyltetrazole Chloride

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1958, 10, #4, 409-416.

ABSTRACT : Triphenylformazane (I) gives rise to an oxidizing anodic wave, independent of the impurities in the basic solution. I forms upon a cathodic reduction of triphenyltetrazole chloride (II). I's yield depends on the voltage, pH and the concentration of II. The observed 4-electron wave corresponds to the overlapping of several stages. Upon the reduction of II in acid medium, a colorless product different from I was obtained. The same product was observed on disproportionation of II, when irradiated with light. The type of relationship

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Hungary B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81555

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ($E_{\frac{1}{2}}$, pH) for alcohol solutions is different from that for aqueous solutions. In order to make any conclusions from this relationship in regard to the proton participation in the electrode process of II reduction, caution must be exercised. See also RZKhim, 1959, #1, 588.

-- S. Rosenfeld

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-13
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Surface Phenomena. Adsorption. Chromatography. Ion Exchange.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81577

AUTHOR : Brodsky, Jan; Zmitko, Jiri
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Treatment and Properties of Diatomaceous Earth, used as a Carrier in Gas or Liquid Chromatography.
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Listy, 1958, 52, #10, 2012-2013.

ABSTRACT : The preparation of treated diatomaceous earth (I) (Kisselghur SK) used in gas chromatography was described. Technical grade diatomaceous earth was wetted with distilled water, dried, calcined for 1 hour at 500-550°, ground and classified. The wetability with liquids commonly used as a stationary phase was tested. It was found that up to 25% of liquid may be incorporated into I. The above method may be used to obtain I with any desired particle size.

CARD: 1/1 -- Karel Setinek

COUNTRY : Poland B-13
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81586

AUTHOR : Blaszowska, Zofia; Dybczynski, Rajmund
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Characteristics and Evaluation of Strongly Alkaline Anionites. I. Methods of Evaluation of Ion Exchange Capacity.
ORIG. PUB. : Przem. chem. 1959, 38, #3, 168-175.

ABSTRACT : Four methods for the determination of ion exchange capacity of strongly alkaline anionites (An) were described. Two of them utilized column titration, and were based on the determination, upon filtration from 1 N, of the quantities of anions, desorbed from the layer of An, obtained from the reactions AnCl + NaOH → AnOH + Na_2CO_3 + H_2O. The remaining two methods were based on the potentiometric titration of OH-form with the An solution of HCl and Cl-form with a solution of

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Poland B-13
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81586

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : $AgNO_3$. The above methods were used to study the polyfunctionality of An. It was observed that weak alkali group content in "Amberlite IRA-400" and in "Levatite MN" did not exceed 5-10%. "Levatite MP" and "Vofatite L-160" contained more than 70% of such groups.

-- G. Yelkin

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :

CARD:

COUNTRY : GDR C
CATEGORY : Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81629

AUTHOR : Jander, G.; Swart, K.-H.
INST. : -
TITLE : Molten Antimony Trichloride as an Ionizing "Water-Like" Solvent

ORIG. PUB. : Z. anorgan. und allgem. Chem., 1959, 299, No 5-6, 252-270

ABSTRACT : Well-soluble in molten $SbCl_3$ (I) are MCl, where M=K, Rb, Cs, NH_4, Tl, SbO, $[(CH_3)_4N]$ (II), $[(C_2H_5)_4N][(C_6H_5)_3C]$ (III) and $[C_6H_5NH_3]$, as well as $HgCl_2$, $AlCl_2$, $TeCl_2$, $SeCl_2$, CH_3COOK, $Hg(CH_3COO)_2$, $Sb(CH_3COO)_3$ (IV), $[(CH_3)_4N]_2SO_4$, KF, SbF_3, $[(CH_3)_4N]ClO_4$, KBr, NH_4Br, $HgBr_2$, KI, HgI_2, I_2, Sb_2O_3, As_2S_3 and S. Difficultly soluble in I are LiCl, NaCl, $SnCl_2$, $FeCl_3$, $BiCl_3$; insoluble are CuCl,

CARD: 1/7

COUNTRY : C
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81629

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : AgCl, MCl_2, where M= Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, Pb, Mn, Co, Ni and Hg_2; $CrCl_3$, M_2SO_4, where M= Na, K and NH_4, MSO_4, where M=Mg, Ba and Zn, $Sb_2(SO_4)_3$, MS, where M= Zn, Cu, Hg and Pb; $KClO_4$, KCN, K_2CrO_4, MO, where M=Mg, Ca, Zn, Mn and Pb; Al_2O_3 and $AgClO_4$. Under the action of I upon MNO_3, where M= K, Na and Ag, and $NaNO_2$, the liberation of oxides of N takes place,

CARD: 2/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81629

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and under action upon M_2CO_3, where M=K, Li, and Na, and MCO_3, where M=Mg, Ba, Zn, Mn and Pb, the liberation of CO_2 occurs; $LiClO_4$ is also subject to decomposition. A survey of known solvates containing I is given; the following crystallosolvates were obtained: $2[(CH_3)_4N]_2SO_4 \cdot 3I$, $2[(CH_3)_4N][Sb(SO_4)_2] \cdot I$, $KF \cdot 2I$, $2TlCl \cdot I$, $2KCl \cdot I$, $2NH_4Cl \cdot I$ and $SbOCl \cdot I$; the last 5 solvates were prepared by crystal-

cont'd

CARD: 3/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81629

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : lization of solutions of corresponding compounds in I, extraction of the excess of I in the Soxhlet apparatus by the action of CS_2, and drying of the product in vacuum over silica gel. There are also solvates well soluble in CS_2. Dissociation of I takes place according to the equation $(x+1)SbCl_3 \rightleftarrows \rightleftarrows SbCl_2^+ + Cl^- \cdot xSbCl_3$; the substances whose dissolution increases the concentrations of

cont'd

CARD: 4/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.81629

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : the ions $SbCl_2^+$ or Cl^-, are considered as analogs of acids and, correspondingly, of bases. The specific conductivity, $\varkappa$, of I at 98.5° is of the order of 10^{-6} $ohm^{-1}cm^{-1}$; for solutions in I, $\varkappa$ increases by many orders. The dependence of $\varkappa$ and mol. electroconductivity of solutions in I on the concentration was explored. From among MCl, the strongest "base" is II. The low $\varkappa$ of SbOCl is ascribed to its considerable association

CARD: 5/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81629

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : in conc. solutions. The "acids" are (in the order of decrease of their acid properties): $AlCl_3$, $[SbCl_2]ClO_4$, $SeCl_4$, $TeCl_4$, $SbCl_5$, as well as $FeCl_3$. The van't Hoff coefficients of a series of substances dissolved in I at different concentrations were measured cryoscopically. Completely dissociated at all concentrations were III (i= 2) and at c<0.01 mole/l of II. For IV, i=3, although $\varkappa$ is

CARD: 6/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81629

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : very low. This is explained by the reaction
cont'd IV + 2I → $3SbCl_2(CH_3COO)$ (V) and by the small dissociation of V. It was demonstrated that I is a "water-like" solvent (Jander, G., Die Chemie in wasserähnlichen Lösungsmitteln. Berlin, 1949).-- I. Ryss

CARD: 7/7

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds

C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81678

AUTHOR : Malik Wahid U.; Rahman S.M.Fazlur; Ali S.Anwar
INST. : -
TITLE : Studies on the Behavior of Cuprous Chloride in Hydrochloric Acid and Potassium Chloride Solutions. I. Chemical Analysis in the*
ORIG. PUB. : Z. anorgan. und allgem. Chem., 1959, 299, No 5-6, 322-327
ABSTRACT : From the changes in the composition of solutions containing CuCl and HCl, diluted before the separation of CuCl deposit, the compositions of moist deposits were evaluated; in the authors' opinion, the obtained data point to the formation of H_2CuCl_3 and H_3CuCl_4 in the solution and in the deposit. By an analogous

*Aqueous Phase

CARD: 1/2

C

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.81678

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : method, the system CuCl-KCl-H_2O was studied, in which K_3CuCl_4 and K_2CuCl_3 are formed in the solution and $KCuCl_2$ and K_2CuCl_3 in the deposit.-- I. Ryss
cont'd

CARD: 2/2

C

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81684

AUTHOR : Schäfer, H.; Dohmann, K.-D.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Chemistry of the Elements Niobium and Tantalum. XX. On the Reaction $11Nb + 3SiO_2 = 6NbO + Nb_5Si_3$

ORIG. PUB. : Z. anorgan. und allgem. Chem., 1959, 299, No 3-4, 197-202

ABSTRACT : Upon heating the powder of metallic Nb in a quartz ampoule during 4-10 days at 800-1000°, a mixture of NbO and Nb_5Si_3 is formed, identified by chemical analysis and powdergrams [sic]. If, during heating, the ampoule is connected with the working diffusion pump, then the formation of silicide is not observed. The authors consider that the transfer of Si from the walls of the ampoule to the

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81684

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : weighed portion is brought about by the formation of gasiform SiO by means of the admixture of 0.002% H in metallic niobium according to the reaction: $SiO_2(solid)+H_2=SiO(gas)+H_2O$. Then, SiO_2, H_2O and Nb react to form Nb_5Si_3. The over-all equation of the reaction is: $11Nb+3SiO_2=6NbO+Nb_5Si_3$; the calculated enthalpy of the formation of Nb_5Si_3 is equal to $\Delta H<-25$ kcal. Upon heating

cont'd

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81684

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : metallic Ti in the quartz ampoule in the presence of $TiCl_3$ at 1200°, a transfer of the metal is observed, resulting from the reaction $Ti(solid)+2TiCl_3(gas)=3TiCl_2(gas)$, and on the walls a deposit of oxide and silicide of titanium is formed. Part XVIII, RZhKhim., 1958, No 19, No 63668.-- I. Slonim

cont'd

CARD: 3/3
#1015

COUNTRY : HUNGARY D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81697

AUTHOR : Kliburszky, B.
INST. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
TITLE : Physical Basis for Evaluation of Geochemical Potentials

ORIG. PUB. : Acta geol. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 5, No 3-4, 313-321

ABSTRACT : Two terms used in geochemistry, namely, "compound potential" of Szadeczky-Kardoss and "redox potential" of Goldschmidt, have been discussed. The existence of the first term is considered to be justified* Regarding the "redox potential," under complex geological conditions this concept becomes unreal to a certain extent, but may also be considered as justified since it reflects the relationship which existed in the surrounding

*since it has a definite meaning

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81697

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : environment at the time of the formation of the rock and fixes the subsequent secondary processes.-- N. Berling

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : HUNGARY D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81698

AUTHOR : Grasselly, G.
INST. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
TITLE : Variability of the Complex Anion Potential in Anisodesmic and Mesodesmic Structures

ORIG. PUB. : Acta geol. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 5, No 3-4, 293-311

ABSTRACT : Complex anion potentials, even in the case of the same anion, cannot be considered as values having a stable character. In anisodesmic structures, the variation of these values mainly depends upon possible changes in the ionic distances. From the point of view of evaluation of the potential of the connection or energy of the lattice, it is necessary to distinguish the physically considered complex anions from the hard crys-

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : D
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81698

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : talline lattice and anions interpreted only formally in terms of the geometry. In the silicates of mesodesmic structure, the complex anion potential changes together with variations of ionic distance, but the change of the former is most essential. From mesosilicates to tectosilicates, the values of complex anion potentials decrease in relation to structural type and degree of silification. -- N. Berling

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : HUNGARY D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81700

AUTHOR : Ovchinnikov, L. N.
INST. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
TITLE : Experimental Study of the Processes of Ore Genesis

ORIG. PUB. : Acta geol. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 5, No 3-4, 337-350

ABSTRACT : The significance of the filtration effect in the formation of ore deposits and its dependence upon the radii of hydrated ions is discussed. See also RZhKhim., 1959, No 18, No 63982.-- R. Rafal'skiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81707

AUTHOR : Osika, R.
INST. : Polish Geological Institute
TITLE : Deposits and Prospects of Search for Iron Ores in Poland

ORIG. PUB. : Biul. Inst. geol., 1958, No 126, 9-55

ABSTRACT : Three genetic types of deposits - sedimentary, erosion zone and magmatic - are described. The prospecting work conducted is based on geochemical and geophysical data.-- G. Vorob'yev

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81710

AUTHOR : Cseh Nemeth, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Facies of Manganese Ore Deposits in Urkuti

ORIG. PUB. : Foldt. kozlony, 1958, 88, No 4, 399-415

ABSTRACT : In the western part, the manganese deposits principally consist of the carbonates of Mn;* in the eastern part, oxides of Mn predominate, and on the eastern border alluvial deposits are widespread. In the process of alteration of the rocks of the metal-bearing horizon, the carbonates of Mn were subjected to oxidation which was taking place at different speeds and was accompanied by the formation of different structures. As a re-

*in the center and

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : D
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 - 1959, No. 81710

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : sult of the translocation of a considerable part of the altered rocks, the following facies appeared: a) oxides of Mn on the site of the original formation; b) translocated oxides of Mn of clastic and clayey type; c) horizon of decomposed ore (silica fragments with brown and red clay); d) alluvial deposits from oxides of Mn. Numerous chemical analyses of ores are cited.-- R. Shereshevskaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81741

AUTHOR : Barska, S.
INST. : Sofia University, Biological-Geological-*
TITLE : Vermiculite from Krumovograd

ORIG. PUB. : Godishnik Sofiysk. un-t. Biol.-geol.-geogr. fak., 1956-1957 (1958), 51, No 2, 133-140

ABSTRACT : Streaks of micaceous mineral, vermiculite, were discovered in an asbestos mine among actinolite and talcum. Chemical composition, according to three analyses, is (in %): SiO_2 33.17-52.83, TiO_2 0.07-0.44, Al_2O_3 10.28-16.39, Fe_2O_3 3.84-11.81, FeO 0.67-1.50, MgO 15.18-24.24, CaO 0.10-2.56, Na_2O 0.38-0.64, K_2O 0.06-0.72, H_2O^+ 8.20-8.97, H_2O^- 8.59-

*Geographical Faculty

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

D

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81741

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : 12.13. Crystallo-optical and thermal analyses were effected. The characteristics of the chemism of the mineral are discussed.-- G. Volkov

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81749

AUTHOR : Wieser, T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Petrographical Characteristics of Albitophyre and Porphyrics and of Diabase from Mrzyglod in Zawiercie Region
ORIG. PUB. : Kwart. geol., 1957, 1, No 1, 113-125, 216

ABSTRACT : According to the data of petrographical and chemical analyses, the igneous rocks revealed by bore holes were found to be greatly changed by the subsequent hydrothermal processes. Chemical changes were expressed by albitization, propylitization and calcitization.-- G. Vorob'yev

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81751

AUTHOR : Grenar, A.
INST. : Slovak Academy of Sciences
TITLE : Mineralogical and Petrographical Study of Pegmatites in Krizenci and Its Nearest Surroundings (Czechoslovakia)
ORIG. PUB. : Geol. prace. SAV. Zpravy, 1958, No 13, 74-96

ABSTRACT : Various types of pegmatites differing in their structure, texture, mineralogical composition and certain geochemical characteristics were distinguished. A geochemical diagram for identifying minerals was compiled. The formation of pegmatites is considered from the point of view of theories set out in the works of A. A. Beus (see RZhGeo., 1955, No 3, No 2994). -- R. Khmel'nitskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81762

AUTHOR : Bautsch, H.-J.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Genesis of Asbestos of Klettigshammer (Thüringen)

ORIG. PUB. : Geologie, 1959, 8, No 2, 149-158

ABSTRACT : Actinolite asbestos in paleopicrite is regarded as a product of regional metamorphism. The formation of actinolite was due to the action of magmatic intrusions, probably in the Sudeten phase of folding, and was accompanied by the loss of water. The preceding serpentinization completely encompassed olivine, preserving the relics of augite, whereas the formation of actinolite was brought about exclusively by physical and chemical

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : D
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81762

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : causes, in the formation of asbestos, mechanical processes also took part. Magnetite always appears simultaneously with actinolite. The following variants of chemical reactions are possible: 1) $10(Ca, Mg, Fe)SiO_3 + 3(Mg, Fe)_3Si_2O_5/(OH)_4 - 4H_2O \rightarrow 2Ca_2(Mg, Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}/(OH)_2 + 5/3Fe_3O_4$; 2) $4(Ca, Mg, Fe)SiO_3 + 2(Mg, Fe)_3Si_2O_5/(OH)_4 - 3H_2O \rightarrow Ca_2(Mg, Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}/(OH)_2 + Fe_3O_4$; 3) $2(Ca, Mg, Fe)SiO_3 + 3(Mg,$

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

D

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81762

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : $Fe)_3Si_2O_5/(OH)_4 + CaCO_3 - 5H_2O \rightarrow Ca_2(Mg, Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}/(OH)_2 + 5/3Fe_3O_4 + CO_2^{-2}$; 4) $12(Mg, Fe)_3Si_2O_5/(OH)_4 + 6CaCO_3 - 21H_2O \rightarrow 3Ca_2(Mg, Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}/(OH)_2 + 7Fe_3O_4 + 6CO_2^{-2}$.-- N. Berling

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

D

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81766

AUTHOR : Grafenauer, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Lead-Zinc and Molybdenum Deposits in Mezica (Yugoslavia)

ORIG. PUB. : Rud.-metal. zb., 1958, No 3, 263-294

ABSTRACT : The above-named deposits are characterized by a uniform composition of ores and extremely low content of trace elements. The sulfides of Pb appeared later than the sulfides of Zn, chiefly in the second stage of mineralization, which followed after a considerable interval. The action of surface waters led to the formation of wulfenite. V was brought into the zone of oxidation exclusively by these waters. -- N. Berling

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81778

AUTHOR : Maieru, O.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Process of Serpentine Erosion in the Danube Valley

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. minelor, 1959, 10, No 1, 35-37

ABSTRACT : The processes of erosion of the serpentine mountain range as a whole and in the intermediate stages of oxides, hydroxides and amorphous hydrosilicates of Ni were examined. The chemical analyses of 8 samples of serpentine rocks and 8 samples of garnierite are cited. Data concerning the extraction of hydroxides of Ni from rocks with acids are tabulated. A suggestion is made regarding the exploitation of a serpentine deposit with a view to the production of Ni, Co, Cu, Fe, Mg and coll. SiO_2.-- E. Chepizhnaya

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81784

AUTHOR : Atanasov, A. N.
INST. : Sofia University, Biological-Geological-*
TITLE : Exogenous Galenite from Madzharovo Deposit

ORIG. PUB. : Godishnik Sofiysk. un-t. Biol.-geol.-geogr. fak., 1956-1957 (1958), 51, No 2, 141-150

ABSTRACT : The deposit is represented by a system of veins in vulcanogenic rocks. The veins are filled with quartz and barite with galenite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrites. The zone of oxidation and the zone of secondary sulfides are prominent. In the latter, coatings and overgrowths of galenite are noticed

*Geographical Faculty

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.81784

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : around crystals of sphalerite, the formation
cont'd of which proceeded according to the following scheme: $PbSO_4$(solution) + ZnS(solid) = PbS (solid) + $ZnSO_4$(solution), under conditions of strong acid medium and small wateriness of rocks.-- G. Volkov

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.81819

AUTHOR : Rozhdestvenski, A.
INST. : Chemical Institute, Bulgarian AS
TITLE : Composition of Basic Atmospheric Precipitations in the Region of the Black Sea Coast and Its Significance for Chemical Dynamics*
ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Khim. in-t, B"lg. AN, 1958, 6, 131-148

ABSTRACT : In order to study substances entering the sea, it is necessary to take into account the chemical composition of the atmospheric precipitations (rain, snow) because of the considerable part which they play in the water balance of the Black Sea. The data obtained showed that, on the average, minera-

*of Sea Waters

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

D

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81819

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : lization of the atmospheric precipitations on the seaside (in general 3 mg/l; rain 5, snow 2 mg/l) is slightly less than that of continental precipitations; the percentage of HCO_3^- in them is a little smaller and that of Cl^- is greater, but HCO_3^- still remains the principal ion. As to the content of biogenous elements, the atmospheric precipitations differ little from river waters; at the same time, they have even more ammonia

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

D

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81819

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : and less nitrates than the latter. A considerable amount of biogenous elements may also be supplied to the sea directly by dust. In view of the characteristic seasonal circulation of the air over the Black Sea, it is reasonable to expect that the distribution of the amounts of the substances precipitated onto the surface of the sea should have different zonality depending on the season.-- V. Konshin

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81825

AUTHOR : Santholzer, V.; Podzimek, J.; Macku, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Systematic Measurements of Radioactivity of Atmospheric Precipitations and Proof of Presence of Artificial Radioactivity in the*
ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1958, 8, No 6, 716-721

ABSTRACT : The measurement of the radioactivity of atmospheric precipitations for the period from 1956 to 1958 showed a sharp increase of radioactivity in the middle and at the end of 1957. The radioactivity of precipitations was mainly due to the presence of the product of disintegration of U^{235} and Pu^{239}. A de-

*Atmosphere

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
D

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81825

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : crease of radioactivity with time, proved by the method of extrapolation, serves as a confirmation of the surmise regarding the presence of artificial radioactivity in the atmosphere. The magnitude of this radioactivity constitutes 10^{-10}-10^{-9} curie per 1 liter of collected atmospheric precipitations.-- T. Levi

CARD: 2/2
#1015

HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. General. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81877

Author : Nagy, Zoltan
Inst : Not given
Title : The Use of the Nomogram in Spectroscopic Analysis Employing the Method of Additives

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. lapja, 1958, 13, No 7-8, 303-305

Abstract : To facilitate the determination of the concentration of the desired substance by the method of additives the following formula is used: $(1 + a_1/C)^{\gamma} = 1 + a_2/C$ where $\gamma = (\Delta F_2 - \Delta F_o)/(\Delta F_1 - \Delta F_o)$, a_1 and a_2 are amounts of the added substance, C = concentration sought, F_o = = difference in blackening of lines at the initial concentration, ΔF_1 and ΔF_2 = same upon addition of a_1 and a_2. It is recommended that

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HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. General. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81877

one use the nomogram constructed as three vertical logarithmic straight lines; the logarithms $\Delta F_1 - \Delta F_o$ and $\Delta F_2 - \Delta F_o$ are plotted on the outer straight lines, and the concentration sought is read off the center straight lines (at the point of intersection of this line with the straight line connecting experimentally determined points). -- I. Krishtofori

Card 2/2

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. General. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81880

Author : Pavlovschii, Gh.; Gruia, E.
Inst : Not given
Title : Electronometry as a Method of Analysis

Orig Pub : Rev. chim. (RPR), 1959, 10, No 3, 165-167

Abstract : An electrometric titration method is described, based on the dependence of the radiation process on the number of atoms participating in the photometric reaction as well as on the energy state of the optical (valence) electrons of these atoms. Gradual introduction into the photometric reaction of increasing quantitites of atoms or molecules, which by interacting with excited atoms change the energy state of their optical electrons, permits the determination

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RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. General. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81880

of the concentration of the substance to be analyzed, the amount and the composition of the compounds obtained as a result of the interaction of the reactants, as well as the study of various biochemical processes in those cases where other methods are not acceptable. The curves obtained in the electrometric titration E - N (where E is the photometer reading, N is the number of ml of 0.1 mM titrant) have inflections at the equivalence points. Results of the electrometric titration of $CaCl_2$ with H_3PO_4, H_3BO_3, and $AlCl_3$ solutions, as well as results of the titration of $CaSiO_3$ with $AlCl_3$ solution are given. In the last case, the existence

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RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. General. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81880

of four chemical compounds in the system Ca - SiO_2 - Al_2O_3 has been determined. -- B. Manole

Card 3/3

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. General. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81887

Author : Michalek, Wanda
Inst : Not given
Title : Analysis of Gases Formed During the Direct Synthesis of Methylchlorosilanes by the Method of Adsorption Chromatography

Orig Pub : Tworzywo guma lakiery, 1959, 4, No 1, 6-12

Abstract : A quantitative method for the analysis of gases given off (H_2, CH_3Cl, CH_4, CO, N_2) during the direct synthesis of methylchlorosilanes is described. The apparatus for analysis consists of four parts: an auxilary (a cylinder with CO_2 used as carrier gas, regulators and a gas flowmeter), measuring (the measurement of the amount of the sample to be analyzed), an

Card 1/2

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. General. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81887

adsorber (two chromatographic columns filled with activated charcoal), and a detector (an azotometer filled with 50% KOH solution). The measured sample of the gas mixture to be analyzed is introduced into the apparatus, previously passing CO_2 through it (to remove air); the sample by means of the carrier gas is passed through the chromatographic columns where the gas separation occurs. The individual mixture components coming from the columns are passed into the azotometer where their volumes are measured. The analysis duration depends on the gas composition and varies from 10 minutes to one hour. -- A. Nemodruk

Card 2/2

HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81904

Author : Molnar, F.; Toth, Gy.
Inst : Not given
Title : Anion Exchange Separation of Thorium, Zirconium, and Niobium in Sulfuric Acid Medium

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1959, 19, No 1, 75-81

Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 8, 1959, No. 26997

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81921

Author : Kvapil, Jan
Inst : Not given
Title : Determination of Potassium with Sodium Tetraphenyl Borate in the Quality Control of the Production of Potash

Orig Pub : Kvasny prumysl, 1958, 4, No 4, 87

Abstract : For the determination of K in the quality control of the production of potash, the use of sodium tetraphenyl borate is recommended. The sample is evaporated with conc. HCl and HNO_3 (to remove ammonium salts); the residue is dissolved in water; the solution (30-40 mg K) is acidified, using methyl orange as indicator; it is heated to 60-70°, and 25 ml 2% solution

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81921

of sodium tetraphenyl borate is added while stirring. Upon cooling, the residue is filtered off, washed three times on a filter with a saturated solution of soium tetraphenyl borate, dried for one hour at 105° and weighed.
-- T. Zvarova

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81925

Author : Vesely, Miroslav; Šulcek, Zdenek
Inst : Not given
Title : Rapid Methods for the Analysis of Metals and Mineral Raw Materials. VI. Photometric Determination of Copper in Natural Carbonates

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 2010-2012; Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24, No 6, 2052-2055

Abstract : A highly selective reagent "tetraethylthiuramdisulfide" (I) was applied to the determination of Cu in limestones. Beer's law is obeyed at Cu^{+2} concentration of 5-70γ per 50 ml. In the presence of 20% C_2H_5OH, (I) begins to separate from the solution; upon further increase

Card 1/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81925

in C_2H_5OH concentration the separation of (I) ceases; optimum C_2H_5OH concentration is 60%. The determination of Cu in the presence of Fe is impossible in HCl, HNO_3, and H_2SO_4 media; reproducible results are obtained in the presence of $HClO_4$ and H_3PO_4, in which case the accuracy of the Cu determination is satisfactory even at an excess of Fe of 13,000 times. In the medium of 1 ml $HClO_4$, 3 ml H_3PO_4, and 1.6 g $Ca(NO_3)_2$ (per 50 ml) containing 30γ Cu, it is possible to mask up to 100 mg [sic] Fe_2O_3. For the determination of Cu, 5 g of limestone is dissolved in the required amount of concentration HNO_3 (in the final solution 50 ml should contain ≈ 2 ml concentrated HNO_3), the solution is boiled, diluted with water

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81925

to 25-100 ml, and shaken; to 10 ml of filtrate 3 ml 85% H_3PO_4, 1 ml 70% $HClO_4$, 30 ml 96% C_2H_5OH, and 3 ml 0.01 M solution of (I) are added; this is stirred, diluted with water to 50 ml, allowed to stand for 30 minutes and the optical density of the solution measured with a purple light filter, Ilford No. 601, using for comparison the solution prepared from an aliquot portion of the solution of limestone to be analyzed without adding (I). With the sample weight of 2 g (in 50 ml), the sensitivity of the method is $\geq$0.0005%; the relative error of one determination, $\pm$1.3%. The method is useful for the analysis of limestone with traces of Cu as well as the analysis of mineralogically separated calcites, ankerites

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and limestones which are used in the rubber industry. For Communication V see RZ Khim, No 23, 1958, No. 77339. -- Jiri Vanecek

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81928

Author : Spacu, P.; Pirtea, Th. I.
Inst : Not given
Titie : Potentiometric Determination of Silver in the Presence of Other Elements

Orig Pub : An. Univ. "C. I. Parhon". Ser. stiint. natur., 1958, No 20, 55-58

Abstract : It has been determined that the method previously developed by the authors for the determination of Ag^+ by the potentiometric titration with sodium nitroprusside solution (RZ Khim, No 8, 1958, No. 24742) is also applicable when Tl^+ and most elements that are found with Ag in alloys and ores (Pb, Cd, Zn, Cu, Co, Ni, Mn, Sb) are present in the solution. The solution

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81928

to be analyzed containing $AgNO_3$ and 0.01-0.2 g of each of the salts of the above metals (anions: NO_3^-, SO_4^{-2}, CH_3COO^-, and $C_4H_4O_6^{-2}$) is diluted with water to 125-150 ml, 7-8 g $NaNO_3$ and 0.8-1.5 g Complexone III are added, and this is titrated with 0.1 N solution of Na nitroprusside at 380 mv. The error in the determination of Ag is 3%. -- B. Manole

Card 2/2

HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81935

Author : Dzubay, Miklos
Inst : Not given
Title : Flame Photometric Determination of Small Amounts of Barium

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1958, 64, No 12, 483-484

Abstract : 0.001-0.01 M concentrations of barium are determined at 770 mμ in the acetylene air flame, using Zeiss photometer with the light filter K77. The calibration curve for the concentration interval of 14-110 mg of Ba per 100 ml is a straight line; the error in the determination of Ba in uncontaminated solutions varies from -4.4 to +1.5%. The determination of Ba is possible in the presence

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of large amounts of Ca; the presence of Mg leads to high results. -- N. Poleuktov

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HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81947

Author : Sommer, L.
Inst : Not given
Title : A Spectrophotometric Study of an Inner Complex of Titanium with Chromotropic Acid in Solution

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1959, 18, No 1-4, 121-127

Abstract : See RZ Khim, 1959, No 8, No. 27043; No 9, No. 31000

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CHINA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81951

Author : Chiang Jih-huei
Inst : Not given
Title : Colorimetric Determination of Micro Quantities of Vanadium in Tungsten Ores

Orig Pub : Dizhi yu kantan, 1958, No 24, 21-23

Abstract : A simple and rapid method for the determination of V_2O_5, based on the oxidation of V^{+4} to V^{+5} with Fe^{+3} and the colorimetric determination of the equivalent quantity of Fe^{+2} formed by means of α,α'-dipyridyl, is described. Cu^{+2} and Al^{+3}, which interfere, are removed from the solution by adding Na_2S and NH_4Cl, respectively. WO_3, MoO_4^{-2}, MnO_4^-, CrO_4^{-2}, Fe^{+3}, Pb^{+2}, Zn^{+2}, Sn^{+4}, Ti^{+4}, and other ions

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81951

do not interfere. The sample (0.5 g) is fused in an iron crucible with 3.5 g Na_2O_2; the melt is leached out with hot water, 2.3 drops of 3% H_2O_2 are added, and the solution is boiled carefully for 1 minute; upon the appearance of a bluish-green color in the solution, indicating the presence of CuO_2^{-2}, 5-10 drops of Na_2S solution are added, and the solution is boiled for 1 minute with stirring. The resulting solution after cooling is diluted with water to 100 ml, stirred and rapidly filtered through a dry filter into a dry flask. To 5-10 ml of the filtrate, 0.5-1 g NH_4Cl is added; this is filtered into a colorimetric cell having a 25 ml volume; the precipitate is washed until the total volume of the filtrate is 15 ml, 4 ml

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81951

HCl (1 : 1) and 2 ml 8% $NaNO_2$ solution are added, allowed to stand for 15 minutes; 1 g of urea (to remove excess $NaNO_2$) is added, allowed to stand for 15 minutes; 1 ml 0.25% aqueous solution of α,α'-dipyridyl, 1 ml Fe^{+3} (120 or 240% Fe^{+3}) solution, 1.5 ml concentrated NH_4OH (to pH 3-9) are added, diluted with water to the mark, stirred, allowed to stand for 15 minutes, and the optical density is measured. The concentration to be determined is 0.0002-1% V_2O_5. Light absorption of the colored solution is constant at pH 3-9. -- A. Petrenko

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81954

Author : Habrcetl, Miloslav
Inst : Not given
Title : Polarographic Determination of Molybdenum in Steel

Orig Pub : Hutn. listy, 1959, 14, No 4, 324-325

Abstract : A method for the determination of Mo in carbon steels as well as in low- and medium-alloy steels (containing < 0.30 Cu), based on the polarography of Mo in CH_3COONH_4 medium at pH of 4.5, is described. The sample (1 g) is dissolved in 20 ml HNO_3 (1 : 1), evaporated to dryness; the residue is evaporated with 10 ml concentrated HCl, 25 ml water, and 20 ml concentrated NH_4OH are added, diluted with

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81954

water to 100 ml and filtered (to remove $Fe(OH)_3$). To 50 ml of filtrate, containing MoO_4^{-2}, WO_4^{-2}, Cu^{+2}, Ni^{+2}, and Co^{+2}, 5.5 ml glacial CH_3COOH, 3.7 g Complexone III and 2 ml 0.5% gelatin solution are added, diluted with water to 100 ml, and the polarogram is obtained upon passing N_2. For the analysis of steel containing Al, the sample is dissolved in 20 ml concentrated HCl, Fe^{+2} is oxidized by adding 2 ml HNO_3; the solution is evaporated to dryness; the residue is dissolved in 10 ml HCl, and the analysis continued as shown above. -- N. N. Turkevich

Card 2/2

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81960

Author : Spacu, P.; Radulescu, Elena; Vasilescu, Claudia; Balanel, Elena

Inst : Not given

Title : Separation and Determination of Manganese in Ferromanganese

Orig Pub : An. Univ. "C. I. Parhon", Ser. stiint. natur., 1958, No 20, 69-77

Abstract : Two methods were applied with improvements to the determination of Mn in ferromanganese under factory conditions: complexometric method (Pribil, R.; Horacek; Z. anal. Chem., 132, 140 (1951)) and ion-exchange method (RZ Khim, No 6, 1955, No. 9697). In the 1st method the sample to be analyzed, containing 30-150 mg

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81960

Mn, is treated with a concentrated HNO_3 solution, neutralized with a NaOH solution until the appearance of weak opalescence; 25-30 ml 7% Complexone III solution (I), and 10 ml glacial CH_3COOH containing 1 g $Ca(CH_3COO)_2$ (to form a buffer) are added; ~1 g PbO_2 (to oxidize Mn^{+2} to Mn^{+3}) is introduced; this is stirred (1.5 min.), filtered under vacuum, and the residue (excess PbO_2) washed with water; the filtrate, containing all of Mn in the form of a Mn (III) complex, is titrated with 0.1 M solution of Mohr's salt. To prevent the decomposition of the Mn (III) complex, the analysis (after the addition of PbO_2) should be conducted rapidly, (≤5 min.). The error of the method is ≤0.5%. In the 2nd

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81960

method the cation exchange resin Amberlite 1R-120 is used; 20% HCl solution (150 ml) is used for the elution of Mn. The resulting solution is neutralized with a concentrated NH_4OH solution, and Mn is determined by an indirect titration: an excess of 0.1 N solution of 1 [means (I)], 8-10 ml buffer solution (350 ml NH_4OH + 54 g NH_4Cl) are added, and the excess of (I) is back-titrated with 0.1 N. $ZnSO_4$ solution, using Eriochrome Black T as indicator. It was determined that the use of NaOH or KOH (instead of NH_4OH) for the neutralization causes high results in the determination of Mn. This method is two times more accurate than the first one, but is more time-consuming; it is also necessary to separate

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81960

SiO_2 previously. After the separation of Mn, Fe in the solution is determined by a titration with permanganate (after reducing Fe^{+3} to Fe^{+2} with electrolytic Cd). -- B. Manole

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81970

Author : Matrka, Miroslav; Navratil, František
Inst : Not given
Title : Photometric Determination of Nitrite with N,N'-Tetramethylbenzidine

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1959, 9, No 2, 75-77

Abstract : A new method for the photometric determination of NO_2^- ions was developed, based on the oxidation by NO_2^- ions of N,N'-tetramethylbenzidine to orange-colored diphenoquinone (absorption maximum at 475 mu), containing the cation $(CH_3)_2N^+ = C_6H_4 = C_6H_4 = N^+(CH_3)_2$. To 1 ml 0.1% solution of N,N'-tetramethylbenzidine in 1 N. HCl, 9 ml 1 N. HCl and 0.5-3 ml $NaNO_2$ solution to be analyzed

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81970

(~0.01 g $NaNO_2$ in 1 liter) are added, allowed to stand for 15 min., diluted with water to 100 ml, and the optical density of the solution is measured at ~500 mu (bluish-green light filter) after 3 hours, using "3.5" [sic] cells. Beer's law is obeyed at NO_2^- concentrations <30 γ/ml. Oxidizing agents (CrO_4^{-2}, MnO_4^-, Ce^{+4}) and reducing agents (SO_3^{-2}, $S_2O_4^{-2}$) interfere. -- N. Turkevich

Card 2/2

HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81974

Author : Fodor, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : Rapid Determination of the Phosphorus Content in Steel During Manufacture Using the Isotope Dilution Method

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1959, 19, No 1, 13-21

Abstract : No abstract given

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81975

Author : Flum, Zdenek
Inst : Not given
Title : Photometric Determination of Phosphorus in the Ashes of Solid Fuel

Orig Pub : Paliva, 1959, 39, No 4, 126-129

Abstract : The sample of ashes to be analyzed (0.05-0.1 g) is evaporated in a Pt crucible two times with 2 ml concentrated HNO_3 and 1 ml HF. The residue is evaporated again to dryness with 1 ml concentrated HNO_3 and dissolved in 5 ml 20% H_2SO_4 with boiling for 5 minutes. The solution is filtered, 2 ml 4% $Na_2S_2O_5$ (to reduce Fe^{+3}) is added; this is boiled (to remove SO_2) and diluted with water to 100 ml. To 20 ml of the

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81975

resulting solution, 10 ml 20% H_2SO_4, 35 ml water and 10 ml 5% ammonium molybdate in 10% H_2SO_4 are added, 2 ml freshly prepared $SnCl_2$ solution (0.5 g $SnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ in 0.5% HCl) is introduced; this is diluted with water to 100 ml, and the optical density of the solution is measured after 15 minutes, using 2.006-cm cells and the red light filter. Beer's law is obeyed at concentrations of P of 4-64 γ/ml. The reproducibility of the results of the analysis at < 0.1% P_2O_5 is 4.8%; at somewhat higher P contents, it reaches 1.3%. Small quantities of As and NO_3^- do not interfere with the determination of P. -- N. N. Turkevich

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81979

Author : Kopa, Lubos
Inst : Not given
Title : Determination of Oxygen Content in Aluminum by the Vacuum Fusion Method

Orig Pub : Hutn. listy, 1959, 14, No 4, 322-324

Abstract : A modification of the Sloman method (Sloman, J. Instit. Metals 71, 391 (1945)) for the determination of O combined with aluminum as Al_2O_3 is described. Upon heating with graphite in the oven of the vacuum extraction apparatus, Al carbide and CO are formed; CO is determined in the Orsat analyzer. 16-20 g of copper (to prevent the distillation of Al) is placed in a graphite crucible (diameter 20 mm, height

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81979

50 mm), which is placed in a quartz crucible (diameter 33 mm, height 100 mm), sprinkled with powdered graphite and connected to a quartz tube and a 2-stage diffusion pump; this is heated to 1250° for 15-30 min. The temperature is then lowered to 1050°, a 1.5-2 g sample is added, and after 10 minutes the temperature is raised to 1550°. The evolution of CO is complete within 20-30 minutes. In the control experiment, CO is formed for 30 minutes, the quantity being ~0.01 ml. The determination error is 0.0010-0.0057%. -- N. N. Turkevich

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RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81981

Author : Trandafirescu, E.; Iordachescu, Jeana; Diaconescu, Georgeta; Florescu, Creanga Silvia

Inst : Not given

Title : The Mechanism of Oxidation-Reduction Reactions. The Detection of Small Quantities of Selenium and Tellurium in the Presence of Arsenic

Orig Pub : Farmaica (RPR) 1959, 7, No 2, 135-141

Abstract : On the basis of measurements of normal oxidation-reduction potentials (E_o) of the systems SeO_3^{-2}/Se and TeO_3^{-2}/Te, as a function of the pH of the medium, conditions were determined which permit the detection of Se and Te present simultaneously in the solution as H_2SeO_3 and H_2TeO_3. At pH=0, the rate of the SeO_3^{-2}

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reduction (E_o=0.76v) with $SnCl_2$ (Sn^{+4}/Sn^{+2} E_o = 0.3 volts) is large, and elemental Se separates as a red-orange powder, while TeO_3^{-2} (E_o=0.305 volts) is practically not reduced by $SnCl_2$ even when a large excess of $SnCl_2$ is present and the solution is heated. In an alkaline medium (pH = 14), the difference between E_o values for SeO_3^{-2} and TeO_3^{-2} is small (= 0.1 volts), and both metals are reduced very rapidly with $SnCl_2$ (E_o=0.85 volts). In this case, Te and Se separate as black powders; however, Se has a greyish-violet coloration and represents the allotropic form which contains OH^-. Upon drying, Se precipitate regains the red-orange color, while the Te precipitate remains black. For the detection of Se and Te,

one drop of the solution to be analyzed, one drop of $SnCl_2$ solution in HCl (5 g $SnCl_2$ is dissolved in 5 ml concentrated HCl + 95 ml water; pH = 0.5), and after some time two drops of 2-N. NaOH are placed on the filter paper and dried with warm air, at the same time observing the color of the spot. The detection limit is 5 x 10^{-6} g of selenite or tellurite. The presence of As^{+3} (also Sb) does not interfere with the detection of Se and Te; Bi interferes with the reaction in an alkaline medium. For the detection of As in the presence of Se and Te, it is recommended that one use the Tananaev and Panamarev method (after precipitating Se and Te with atomic H). -- B. Manole

YUGOSLAVIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81983

Author : Stevanovic, Mirko; Mlinar, Anton; Kangrga, Dušanka

Inst : Not given

Title : The Detection of Fluoride

Orig Pub : Vojnosanit. pregl., 1959, 16, No 3, 217-219

Abstract : A microcrystalloscopic method for the detection of F^- has been developed. To 1 drop of the solution to be analyzed, placed on a microscope slide, 1 drop of saturated $PbCl_2$ solution is added and the crystals formed are observed under 100 x magnification. At optimum conditions (1 γ F in 1 drop, dilution 1 : 50,000) starlike PbFCl crystals are formed; at 0.1 γ F^- (dilution 1 : 500,000), still visible crystals are grain-

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81983

like; at 0.2 γ F^- mixed crystals are obtained, and in this case it is recommended that one evaporate a drop of the solution to be analyzed and add the saturated $PbCl_2$ solution to the dry residue. The best crystal form is obtained with the saturated $PbCl_2$ solution in dilute H_2SO_4 (1 : 20); however, then, the sensitivity of the reaction is considerably decreased. 1 γ F^- can be detected in the presence of 15 γ SO_4^{-2} by the above method. -- N. N. Turkevich

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81984

Author : Romovacek, Jiri
Inst : Not given
Title : Titrimetric Determination of Carbon Disulfide

Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24, No 2, 604-608

Abstract : A new method for the determination of CS_2, based on the alkalimetric titration of dialkyldithiocarbamic acid formed in the reaction between CS_2 with a secondary amine, has been developed. The titration is performed in a pyridine, isopropyl alcohol, and water (2 : 2 : 1) medium, employing a potentiometric or a visual end-point; in the second case, 1% thymolphthalein solution in pyridine is used as the indicator.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81984

Best results are obtained when an excess of NaOH is added, and this is titrated with an HCl solution. Three secondary amines were tested: morpholine, diethanolamine, and piperidine; the first two amines give satisfactory results with both methods of end-point detection, whereas in the case of piperidine a slow color transition of the visual indicator is observed, and a poor potentiometric titration curve is obtained. In comparison with known methods the new method is considerably faster ($\leq$ 10 minutes) and is applicable to industrial control. In the application of the method to the analysis of the first fraction from the distillation of benzene (containing 8-24% CS_2)

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81984

and to the estimation of the purity of CS_2, good results were obtained. -- Jiri Vanecek

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CHINA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81985

Author : Not given
Inst : Not given
Title : Methods for Rapid Determination of Silicon and Aluminum Under Field Conditions

Orig Pub : Dizhi yuekan, 1958, No 12, 34-35

Abstract : The determination of SiO_2 is based on the precipitation of Si as K_2SiF_6 from a strongly acidic saturated KCl solution after the decomposition of the sample by the method of alkali fusion, the hydrolytic dissolution of the precipitate obtained, and the titration of the equivalent quantity of liberated HF with a standard NaOH solution. The sample (0.5 g) is fused with 4 g NaOH in Ag or a Ni crucible

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for 10 minutes at ~500°; the melt is leached out with hot water; 15 ml concentrated HCl is added with stirring, and after cooling the solution is diluted with water to 100 ml. To 25 ml of the resulting solution contained in an ebonite beaker, 5 ml concentrated HNO_3 and 5 g KCl are added, and with continuous stirring 5 ml 20% KF solution is introduced. After 10 minutes the precipitate is separated by a filtration through a pulp filter and washed with a saturated KCl solution in 50% C_2H_5OH until the washings are no longer acidic; the precipitate with the filter is placed in 100 ml of water heated to 80°; upon completion of hydrolysis, 2 ml 1% phenolphthalein solution is added, and this is titrated with 0.1 N. NaOH solution until

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81985

a nondisappearing red tint is obtained. The determination of Al_2O_3 is based on the complexation of Al as a soluble complex with Complexone III (I), the back-titration of the excess of (I) with $Zn(CH_3COO)_2$ solution at pH of 5.7 using the system ferrocyanide-ferricyanide benzidine as indicator, displacement of Al from the complex by precipitating AlF_3 and back-titration of the liberated equivalent amount of (I) with $Zn(CH_3COO)_2$. The sample (0.1-0.15 g) is fused with 2-4 g NaOH for 10-15 minutes at 400-500°; the melt, after cooling, is leached out with hot water; this is acidified with concentrated HCl solution and diluted with water to 100 ml. To 25 ml of the resulting solution, 1-2 drops concentrated HNO_3 and 10-15

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81985

ml 2% solution of (I) are added; this is heated to 50-60°, neutralized with NH_4OH solution (1 : 3) in the presence of methyl orange, 5 ml acetate buffer (204 g CH_3COONa + 9.4 ml CH_3COOH in 1 liter) is added; this is boiled for 2-3 minutes, cooled; 6 drops 3% benzidine solution in glacial CH_3COOH and 3 drops ferro-ferricyanide solution (10 ml 10% $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ and 5 ml 1% $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ are diluted with water to 100 ml) are added, and this is titrated with $Zn(CH_3COO)_2$ solution (1.4 g metallic Zn is dissolved in 1 : 1 HCl, neutralized with a 1 : 1 NH_4OH solution; 100 ml acetate buffer solution and 2.1 ml glacial CH_3COOH are added, and this is diluted with water to 1 liter) until the appearance of a light-blue color; 1 g NaF is introduced;

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81985

this is diluted with water to 100-120 ml, boiled for 10 minutes; upon cooling, 4 drops 3% benzidine solution and 2 drops of ferro-ferricyanide solution are added and titrated with $Zn(CH_3COO)_2$ solution. A control experiment is conducted at the same time. The presence of 1% TiO_2 in the sample interferes.
-- A. Petrenko

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81988

Author : Povondra, Pavel; Vebr, Jaroslav
Inst : Not given
Title : The Technical Analysis of Natural Fluorites

Orig Pub : Chem. listy. 1958, 52, No 10, 2208-2209; Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24, No 2, 637-640

Abstract : The feasibility of a rapid and certain decomposition of fluorites by evaporation with $HClO_4$ + H_3BO_3 was determined. The sample of finely divided fluorite (1 g), dried at 100°, is boiled with 15 ml $HClO_4$ (1 : 3), saturated at 50° with boric acid, and evaporated to dryness. To the residue after cooling, 5 ml concentrated HCl and 80 ml hot water are added.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81988

H_2SiO_3 which separated during this process is filtered off after 10 minutes and determined by the usual method of weight loss after several evaporations with HF. The residue is treated with several ml of HCl (1 : 4), diluted with hot water, filtered off, calcined, and weighed as $BaSO_4$. The combined filtrates are diluted with water to 250 ml and, using an aliquot of the resulting solution, Ca is determined by titration with 0.1 M Complexone III solution in strongly alkaline medium using murexide as the indicator. Small amounts of metals of the NH_4OH group are masked by adding 5 ml 30% triethanolamine solution; at greater Fe and Al contents these metals are previously separated by precipitating with urotropine. In order to

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81988

correct for $CaCO_3$, the CO_2 content is found by an indirect titrimetric determination; however, large quantities of $CaCO_3$ have to be removed by the usual method after a preliminary decomposition with a dilute CH_3COOH solution. -- Karel Kamen

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81990

Author : Rezac, Zdenek; Adamec, Miroslav
Inst : Not given
Title : The Determination of Alkalies in Synthetic Pyrolusite

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 2006-2007; Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24 No 5, 1730-1732

Abstract : A simple method for the determination of alkalies adsorbed on synthetic pyrolusite was developed. Because of the very strong adsorption properties of pyrolusite, which interfere with the quantitative leaching of alkalies even in an acid medium, MnO_2 is previously reduced to MnO by calcining with

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81990

powdered carbon; the adsorption capacity of MnO for alkalies is considerably less. The sample of pyrolusite to be analyzed (1 g) is mixed with 1.5 g powdered carbon in a Pt crucible and calcined in an electric Silit oven for 10 minutes at 800°; calcining for a longer time and higher temperature does not influence the results. The cooled crucible is placed in 100 ml of water, boiled for 15 minutes, and the solution with the precipitate is diluted with water to 500 ml. After 15 minutes, 50 ml of the clear liquid is removed with a pipette provided with a cotton filter, and titrated with 0.1 N. HCl solution using Tashiro indicator (100 ml 0.03% methyl red solution in ethanol + 15 ml aqueous methylene blue solution);

Card 2/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81990

prior to the end-point the solution is heated to boiling. -- Karel Kamen

Card 3/3

CHINA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81993

Author : Not given
Inst : Not given
Title : A Simplified Analysis of Iron Ore Used for Pig Iron Smelting by the Local Method

Orig Pub : Dizhi yu kantan 1958, No 18, 8-11, 31

Abstract : The usual methods for the determination of SiO_2 (using gelatin) Fe_2O_3 (using $K_2Cr_2O_7$), S (as $BaSO_4$), and P (as phosphovanadium molybdate complex) are described. -- A. Petrenko

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82007

Author : Dubsky, Ivo
Inst : Not given
Title : The Use of Complexometry for the Control of Plating Paths

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1959, 9, No 2, 80-81

Abstract : A method for the determination of Cd^{+2} in cadmium plating baths, and Zn^{+2} in zinc and brass baths was developed. CN^- ions are tied up with an excess of acetone. 10 ml of the sample is diluted with water to 100 ml; to 10 ml of the solution obtained, diluted with water, there are added 30-50 ml acetone, 10-15 ml ammoniacal buffer solution (54 g NH_4Cl and 350 ml concentrated NH_4OH solution in 1 liter); this

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82007

is titrated with 0.5 M Complexone III solution in the presence of 0.1 g Eriochrome Black T (mixture of 1 g of indicator with 100 g NaCl) to a light-blue color of the solution. In the determination of Cd^{+2}, it is recommended that the titration be conducted very slowly, or that there be added to the solution titrated, 1 ml 0.05 M $MgSO_4$. In the analysis of plating salts, 1-2 g of the sample is dissolved in 100 ml of water, and 10 ml of the resulting solution is used for the determination. -- N. N. Turkevich

Card 2/2

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82008

Author : Rusiecki, Wladyslaw; Bidzinski, Zygmunt; Lenicka, Joanna

Inst : Not given

Title : The Use of Thio Compounds for the Detection of Metals in Forensic Chemical Analysis

Orig Pub : Farmac. polska, 1959, 15, No 7, 113-115

Abstract : The possibility of using thioacetamide and Na_2CS_3 instead of H_2S in forensic chemical analysis for the detection of Hg and As was studied. For the detection of Hg by precipitation from solutions obtained, following the mineralization of the biological material to be analyzed, Na_2CS_3 was found to be most useful; thioacetamide behaves similarly to H_2S. The

Card 1/2

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82008

most complete precipitation of As as sulfide takes place when H_2S and Na_2CS_3 are used. On the basis of the data obtained, it is recommended that Na_2CS_3 be used instead of H_2S for the detection of Hg and As. -- A. Nemodruk

Card 2/2

GDR / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82016

Author : Kumpan, P.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Techniques of Elemental Analysis. Part I (continuation). Semimicro Determination of Carbon and Hydrogen

Orig Pub : Chem. Techn., 1958, 10, No 11; Glassapparatetechnik, No 4, 25-30

Abstract : The general procedures for the determination of C and H through combustion of the organic substance (sample weights 25-45 mg) in an O_2 stream inside a filled tube (PbO_2 or CuO and Ag) heated automatically are described; the arrangement for connecting the absorption system to the tube, the regulation of the O_2

Card 1/3

stream, the execution of the blank experiment, the selection of the standard substance, the technique of weighing solid, viscous, liquid, and inflammable substances; the execution of combustion of solid and liquid substances manually or automatically. The viscous substances are previously diluted, while heating in a dry box, are placed in a tared boat, weighed after 10 minutes, and the sample in the boat is covered with a layer of quartz. A small $KClO_3$ crystal is placed on the bottom of the capillary tube for poorly inflammable substances. A special protective rod wrapped with Pt wire, is placed in the tube after introducing the sample weight. The combustion of nonvolatile substances is carried out in an O_2

GDR / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82016

stream (14-15 ml/min), and of volatile substances, in an air stream; the automatic heating is used for successive analyses only. Before weighing the absorption apparatus, the stopcocks are opened and closed to bring the pressure to atmospheric. The maximum error for C is ± 0.3%; for H, from +0.2 to -0.1%. For the beginning of the article, see RZ Khim, No 12, 1959, No. 42139. -- V. Miroshina

CHINA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82017

Author : Wu Tsun-hao
Inst : Not given
Title : A Direct Method for the Microdetermination of Oxygen in Organic Substances

Orig Pub : Hua xue shi jie, 1958, 13, No 12, 574-576

Abstract : A micro method for the direct determination of O was modified (RZ Khim, No 10, 1956, No. 29395). The accuracy of the determination of O in petroleum and plastics is 2%. The determination of O in organic substances containing C, H, Br, Cl, N, O, S, I, and As gives accurate results. The method is not applicable to substances containing F and P. -- From Author's Summary

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82020

Author : Večera, Miroslav; Bulušek, Jaroslav
Inst : Not given
Title : Organic Quantitative Analysis. XX. The Study of the Micro Method for the Determination of Chlorine in Organic Substances by Combustion in an Empty Tube

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 8, 1526-1536; Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24, No 5, 1630-1642

Abstract : A rapid and simple micro method for the determination of Cl is described, and the causes of possible errors are discussed in detail. 1-6 mg of the substance is placed in a Pt boat and burned for 15 minutes in a

Card 1/3

tube (T) with a porous quartz insert heated by a portable (800°) and stationary (720°) electrical ovens in an O_2 stream (15 ml/min). Cl is trapped in an absorber, which is indirectly connected to (T) and which contains 2 ml 5% H_2O_2. After combustion, the solution is washed off from the absorber with 18 ml of alcohol; 5 drops of 0.02% aqueous Brilliant Yellow (adsorption indicator) solution and 0.1 N. KOH solution are added, resulting in a weakly alkaline solution; this is neutralized with 0.1 N. CH_3COOH; one more drop of CH_3COOH solution is added, and this is titrated with 0.01 N. $AgNO_3$ solution to the color change from greenish-yellow to orange and the simultaneous appearance of turbidity. In the

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82020

presence of SO_4^{-2} the color change is worse, therefore, in the analysis of substances containing S. Fibek's method is used for the titration (RZ Khim, No 2, 1958, No. 4320). In the calculation. a correction is made for the blank (0.014 ml 0.01 N. $AgNO_3$ solution). The results of the analyses of 1,5-dichloroanthraquinone, DDT, 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane, and chlorobenzene are given. The maximum error is ± 0.3%; the average statistical error is 0.02%. For part XIX, see RZ Khim, No 18, 1959, No. 64206. -- K. Kamen

CHINA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82026

Author : Ko Hsiu-ch'i; Lu P'ei-chang
Inst : Not given
Title : The Accuracy of Methods for the Determination of Gases as Applied to Pure Hydrocarbons

Orig Pub : Chung-kuo K'o-hsueh-yuan Shih-yu Yen-chiu-so, Mei-t'an Yen-chiu-shih Yen-chiu Pao-kao Chi-kan, 1958, No 2, 24-34

Abstract : A distillation column for distillation of low-boiling gases (CH_4, C_2H_6, C_3H_8, n-C_4H_{10}, iso- C_4H_{10}, C_2H_4, C_3H_6, α-C_4H_8, β-C_4H_8, iso- C_4H_8) was constructed. Upon comparison of the accuracy of the gaseous chromatographic method and the low-temperature distillation method for the analysis of 7- and 9- component

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CHINA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82026

mixtures of gaseous hydrocarbons, as well as of H_2 and N_2, it was determined that, using silica gel and activated charcoal, the accuracy of gaseous chromatography is relatively high; the relative deviation is $\leq$0.3%, sometimes 0.4-0.5%; the accuracy of both methods for the determination of hydrocarbons $\geq C_2$ is the same, and only for the determination of H_2, N_2, and CH_4 by the low temperature distillation method is the relative deviation somewhat larger than 1%. -- A. P.

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82027

Author : Janak, J.; Novak, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : Chromatographic Semimicro Analysis of Gases. XIV. The Direct Determination of Individual Gaseous Paraffins and Olefins in Butadiene-1,3

Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24, No 2, 384-390

Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 20, 1958, No. 67335

Card 1/1

HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82028

Author : Schulek, Elemir; Maros, Laszlo
Inst : Not given
Title : Analysis of Aldehydes. I. Iodometric Determination of Formaldehyde and Acetaldehyde as -Oxysulfonates (Bisulfite Derivatives of Aldehydes)

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1958, 64, No 12, 480-482

Abstract : A method for the determination of HCHO and CH_3CHO, based on the iodometric determination of sulfite formed by the decomposition of the aldehyde-bisulfite compound with cyanide, is described. To the aldehyde solution (0.4-0.5 g HCHO or 0.2-0.25 g CH_3CHO) Na_2SO_3 solution is added, and the liquid is covered by a

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HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82028

layer of pentane to prevent action by the atmospheric O_2 and the loss of SO_2. The mixture is acidified with CH_3COOH, and after 10 minutes (HCHO) or after 20 minutes (CH_3CHO) the excess of sulfite is reacted with iodine NaOH and KCN solutions are added; after a few minutes, this is neutralized with HCl and titrated with 0.1 N. iodine solution. The accuracy is ± 0.2%. The advantages of the method can be attributed to the fact that oxidizers present and dissolved O_2 are tied up by excess of sulfite and do not interfere with the analysis. -- I. Krishtofori

Card 2/2

HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82039

Author : Fodurne Varga, Eva
Inst : Not given
Title : The Application of the van Slyke Micro Method as Modified by Hussey and Maurer

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. lapja, 1958, 13, No 3, 108-111

Abstract : The mechanism of the reaction of primary aliphatic amines with HNO_2 and the modification of the van Slyke method (Hussey, Allen, S., and Mauer John, E., Anal. Chem. 24, 1642 (1952)) are discussed. An apparatus with ground glass joints instead of rubber connections was constructed; the absorption column arrangement was modified in order to decrease the hydrostatic pressure. -- I. Krishtofori

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82040

Author : Vecera, M.; Gasparič, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : Identification of Organic Substances. XXIII. The Paper Chromatographic Study of Aliphatic Amines

Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24, No 2, 465-473

Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 9, 1959, No. 31102

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82041

Author : Kubias, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Determination of Ethanolamines in Their Mixture

Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1958, 23, No 11, 2012-2017

Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 3, 1959, No. 8038

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82047

Author : Čuta, František; Klozar, Vaclav
Inst : Not given
Title : Coulometric Determination of Styrene and Methyl Oleate Present Together in the Same Mixture

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 1899-1902; Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24, No 5, 1482-1486

Abstract : Methyl oleate (I) and styrene (II) present in the same mixture can be determined coulometrically, since the addition of the electrolytically generated Br to (II) occurs ~15 times slower than to (I). Addition of Cl to both substances occurs with the same rate. The reaction is conducted in 10-16 N. CH_3COOH containing HBr

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82047

(concentration 0.5-1 N.) or HCl (concentration 0.5-1.5 N.). (I) is determined in the first case; the sum of (I) and (II) in the second case; the content of (II) is calculated by difference. The maximum error in the determination is ±1%; the average error ± 0.15-0.24%, using ~1 mg sample weights. -- O. Knessl

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82049

Author : Lakota, Vladimir
Inst : Not given
Title : Chromatographic Determination of Phenol in Technical Grade o-Cresol

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 1922-1925; Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24, No 4, 1127-1131

Abstract : A method was developed for the determination of phenol (I) in technical grade o-cresol (II) based on (1) the separation of (I) from both (II) and m-cresol (III) by chromatography, using the "inverse phase" method and the silicone-treated diatomaceous earth column containing $CHCl_3$, and based on (2) the

Card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82049

photometric determination at 620 mu, the color being developed with the Gibbs reagent (1% solution of 2,6-dibromoquinonechlorimide in alcohol) after 3 hours. Diatomaceous earth was washed for 4 days with 15% HCl, then water, dried, calcined for 20 minutes at 900°, mixed with the solution of 20 ml ethyltrieth-oxylane [probably means ethyltriethoxysilane] in 480 ml dry CCl_4 and, after removing the excess solution, dried for 5 hours at 160°. 200 g silicone treated diatomaceous earth was mixed with 150 ml $CHCl_3$ saturated with water; additional water was added; the mixture was shaken; the residue was filtered on a Buchner funnel and placed in a column. Upon running the chromatogram by the displacement method

Card 2/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82049

using water saturated with $CHCl_3$, I, II, and III are separated into fractions. I is eluted first, then III and, finally, II; I is separated quantitatively even at a 1000 times excess of II. In the determination of I in technical grade II, a sample containing ~ 10 I is chromatographed, and the first 10 fractions of the eluate, 20 ml each, (I is usually found in the 5th and 6th fractions) are taken for the photometric measurements. -- J. Vanecek

Card 3/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82051

Author : Franc, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : Chromatography of Aromatic Isomers. IX. Paper Chromatographic Separation of Some Benzene Mono- and Tricarboxylic Acids

Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1958, 23, No 11, 2018-2024

Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 13, 1959, No. 45631

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82052

Author : Franc, Jaroslav
Inst : Not given
Title : The Determination of the Methyl Ester of p-Toluic Acid in the Presence of the Dimethyl Ester of Terphthalic Acid by the Method of Paper Chromatography

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 2204-2205; Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24, No 1, 302-304

Abstract : A paper chromatographic method for the separation of dimethyl terphthalate (I), methyl ester of p-toluic acid (II), and monomethyl terphthalate (III) as corresponding hydroxamic acids (HA) was developed. The method was

Card 1/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82052

utilized for the determination of II in technical grade I. HA are detected on the chromatogram with $FeCl_3$ and determined quantitatively by the color intensities of the spots which are compared with a standard scale. In the analysis of technical grade I, the sample is enriched with II utilizing its greater solubility in alcohol; 5 g technical grade I is dissolved with heating in 50 ml 96% C_2H_5OH; the solution is cooled, the crystals of I are filtered off and washed with C_2H_5OH (3 X 10 ml). The filtrate is evaporated to ~ 20 ml, cooled; the separated crystals are filtered off again and washed with C_2H_5OH (3 X 5 ml). The filtrate is evaporated to 10 ml, and the precipitate is filtered off; to the filtrate

Card 2/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82052

40 ml NH_2OH solution (1 part 5% $NH_2OH \cdot HCl$ solution in alcohol is mixed with 2 parts 5% KOH solution in alcohol, the solution is filtered) is added; this is heated for 10 minutes to boiling, cooled, filtered, and the volume is made up to 25 ml. 25µ liter of the solution is placed on Whatman Paper No. 4 and chromatographed for 45 minutes by the descending method with the mixture C_4H_9OH-C_2H_5OH-H_2O (2 : 2 : 1); the chromatogram is dried and sprayed with the 2% $FeCl_3$ solution in the mixture n-C_4H_9OH-C_2H_5OH (1 : 4), whereby HA acquires a blue violet color. The HA spots of I and III remain at the starting point; R_f for HA of II is 0.78. The minimum concentration which can be detected is 0.05% of II. To

Card 3/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82052

prepare the standard scale, the alcoholic solution containing 0.025 g II is mixed with 40 ml of hydroxylamine solution, heated for 10 minutes to boiling, diluted to the initial C_2H_5OH volume and 5, 10, 15 µ liter are pipetted off - this corresponds to 0.05, 0.10, and 0.20 [probably means 0.15] % II. -- Bedrich Meloun

Card 4/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82056

Author : Franc, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : Chromatography of Aromatic Isomers. X. The Energy of the Inner Hydrogen Bond of Amino- and Oxyanthraquinones

Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24, No 1, 250-257

Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 14, 1959, No. 49328

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82058

Author : Velich, V.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Determination of 8-Oxyquinoline-5-sulfonic Acid

Orig Pub : Collect. Czechsol. Chem. Communs., 1958, 23, No 9, 1803-1805

Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 24, 1958, No. 81375

Card 1/1

COUNTRY: : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY : Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation. F

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23,1960, No. 82077

AUTHORS : Jiskra Zdenek, Fleischer Bernard
INST. : Not given
TITLE : High Temperature X-ray Camera

ORIG. PUB. : Hutn. listy, 1959, 14, No 4, 280-287

ABSTRACT : An X-ray camera for the study of change of phases and microstructure at high temperatures is described. The investigated specimen is heated in two cylindrical resistance furnaces with a diffraction slot between them. The entire system is enclosed into a cylindrical cassette 57.3 or 64 mm in diameter and is placed over a filming container in a vacuum from 10^{-3} to 10^{-5} mm Hg. With the use of a second container with vacuum-tight slot, both a cylindrical cassette* as well as a counter, fitted on a movable arm, for the observation of the change of phases can be used. Centering of the specimen is done semiautomatically. Maximum temperature is 1400°.

CARD: 1/2 *of 190 mm in diameter

F

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23,1960, No. 82077

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : The temperature of the specimens is measured with a thermoelement. Photographs of Pt, Ag and steel were taken at temperatures ranging from 20 to 1200° and exposure time 60-120 minutes.

From Authors' Summary

CARD:

COUNTRY: : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23,1960, No. 82085

AUTHOR : Hora Oldrich
INST. : Not given
TITLE : New Apparatus for Measuring Low Pressure

ORIG. PUB. : Automatizace, 1959, 2, Nr 1, 18-20

ABSTRACT : This is a brief review of apparatus manufactured by different companies.

Ya. Satunovskiy

CARD:

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23,1960, No. 82087

AUTHORS : Houdek M., Wittenberg E.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Manometer for Measuring Low Steam Pressure

ORIG. PUB. : Paliva, 1959, 39, No 3, 93-95

ABSTRACT : Differential manometer of ± 0.08 mm of Hg is described.

Ya. Satunovskiy

CARD:

COUNTRY: Poland
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23,1960, No. 82113

AUTHOR : Olpinski Wojciech
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Colorimeter for Measuring the Thermoeffect of Slow Reactions Between Solid and Gases

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. analit., 1958, 3, No 3-4, 683-692

ABSTRACT : Description of a double colorimeter and a study of the reaction of carbon oxidation with atmospheric oxygen at 25-85° is given. The carbon was place into both vessels of the colorimeter; air was passed through one of them and nitrogen with the same velocity

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23,1960, No. 82113

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : through the second vessel. The difference in the temperature between the two vessels of the colorimeter was measured with a differential thermocouple.

A. Vorob'yev

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY: Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23,1960, No. 82151

AUTHORS : Korinsky Jan, Rehecek Karel
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Laboratory Mixer with Circular Motion

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1959, 9, No 1, 27

ABSTRACT : A laboratory mixer for simultaneous mixing of liquid in 9 chemical flasks consists of a board on which the flasks are fitted. The board is suspended in a horizontal position on silane strings and is connected to the eccentric of a 35 v motor.

CARD:

B. Kaplan

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

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

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :

CARD: 4

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical Problems of Organic Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82170

AUTHOR : Kovar, J.; Blaha, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Configuration of Nitrogen-Containing Compounds. VI. The Configuration of Substituted 2-aminocyclohexanols
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, No 3, 797-803
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZhKhim., 1958, No 24, No 81560

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical Problems of Organic Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR : Svoboda, M.; Jonas, J.; Sicher, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Stereochemical Studies. X. Effects of Configuration and Size of Ring upon Dissociation Constants of 2-aminocyclanols
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 8, 1596-1602; Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun, 1958, 23,*
ABSTRACT : The values of dissociation constants of pK'a cis- and trans-2-aminocyclanols, derivatives of cyclopentane down to cyclotridecane, as well as of derivatives of cyclohexadecane and cycloeicosane were measured. Dependence of the dissociation constant of 2-aminocyclanols on the ring dimension is similar to the corresponding dependence discovered earlier (Pre-

*No 8, 1551-1558

CARD: 1/8

G

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd. : log, V., Häfliger, O., Helv. chim. acta, 1950, 33, 2021) for cycloalkylamines. In rings smaller than cyclononane, the cis-isomers of 2-aminocyclanols have higher pK'a values than trans-isomers. Beginning with 2-aminocyclononanol, this dependence is of an inverse order. For the sake of comparison, the values of pK'a, as well as those of certain N-methylated 2-aminocyclanols were measured. Different basicity is explained by the

CARD: 2/8

G

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd. : presence of intramolecular hydrogen bonds, the formation of which is influenced primarily by reciprocal remoteness of HO- and NH_2- groups. The value of ΔpK'a [pK'a(cis) = pK'a (trans)] is a relative measure of this remoteness. The values of ΔpK'a show that in rings which are smaller than nine-membered ones, cis-isomer forms a hydrogen bridge easier than trans-isomer. Beginning with cyclononane the hydrogen bridge is formed easier in trans-

CARD: 3/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : isomer. Maximal remoteness of HO- and NH_2-
cont'd. groups is attained in 12-membered ring. The hydrochlorides (HC) of 2-aminocyclanols of the general formula $\overbrace{CHOHCH_2(CH_2)_{p-4}CH_2CHNH_2}$ ·HCl (I) were prepared from alcohol solutions of 2-aminocyclanols by the addition of ether solution of HCl and by recrystallization from the mixture of C_2H_5OH + ether or iso-C_3H_7OH + ether (p in I, m.p. in °C cis- and trans-I,

CARD: 4/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : pK'a cis- and trans-I, are given): 5, --, --,
cont'd. 9.11, 8.85; 6, --, --, 9.22, 9.07; 7, 177-179, 115-117, 9.38, 9.30; 8, 186-187, 126-128, 9.41, 9.37; 9, 170-171, 160-161, 9.36, 9.38; 10, 136-138, 176-177, 9.17, 9.23; 11, 150-152, 197-198, 9.11, 9.18; 12, 201-202, 228-229, 8.99, 9.10; 13, 191-192, 213-215 (from alcohol), 8.98, 9.07; 14, --, --,* 8.94, 8.99; 16, 217-218, 184-185, 8.88, 8.90; 20, 173-174, 139-141, 8.85, 8.86. The following were also *8.93, 8.98; 15, --, --,

CARD: 5/8

G

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd. : determined: pK'a for cis- and trans-forms of N-methyl I (p=6, 9.47, 9.15) and N,N-dimethyl-I (p=6, 9.14, 9.08; p=10, 8.9, 8.89). The values of pK'a were determined by the titration of $4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ N solutions of* $(CH_3)_4NOH$ at 20° in an N_2 atmosphere. Through the methylation of 1.15 g of trans-2-aminocyclanol (14 hrs of boiling with 5 ml of 90% HCOOH and 5 ml of 40% CH_2O), trans-2-dimethylaminocyclohexanol (II) is obtained; HC, m.p. 183-

*I in 80% aqueous methyl ether of methylene glycol with 0.1 N solution of

CARD: 6/8

G

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd. : 184.5° (from alcohol); picrate, m.p. 146-148.5°. Analogously to II, HC of cis-2-dimethylaminocyclohexanol, m.p. 182-183°, is obtained from the cis-compound. Similarly to II (40 hrs of boiling), from trans-2-aminocyclodecanol, trans-2-dimethylaminocyclodecanol, yielding 92%, b.p. 97°/1 mm, is obtained; HC, m.p. 127-129° (from alcohol-ether); picrate, m.p. 109-110 (from alcohol). Similarly, from the cis-compound, cis-2-dimethylaminocyclo-

CARD: 7/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : decanol, b.p. 100-103°/1 mm; HC, m.p. 139-141° (from alcohol-ether); picrate, m.p. 123-123.5° (from iso-C_3H_7OH)*. Report IX, see RZhKhim., 1959, No 20, No 71413.-- A. Emr

*is prepared

CARD: 8/8

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical Problems of Organic Chemistry

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82188

AUTHOR : Cuta, F.; Beranek, E.; Pisecky, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Spectrophotometric Investigation of Products of the Reaction of Sym. Trinitrobenzol with Hydroxides, Sulfites, Sulfides and Cyanides
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. analit., 1958, 3, No 3-4, 281-289

ABSTRACT : Sym. trinitrobenzol (I) produces a red color with the ions OH^-, SO_3^{-2} and SH^-, and with CN^- a violet one reaching maximum at pH 9. The maximum of absorption increases up to a concentration of 0.5 n. NaOH, and with an increase of concentration up to 9 n. NaOH, discoloration occurs. The anion and range of values of pH at which coloring takes place, the maximum of absorption of acids obtained from the addition of the anion to I in mμ,

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82188

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and the maximum of absorption of I are given.
cont'd OH^-, 10.5-12.3, 440, 350; CN^-, 8.3, 400, 300; SH^-, 7-10, 461, 220; SO_3^{-2}, 6-8, 462-470, --. The dissociation constant $k=(1.8\pm0.1)\cdot10^{-3}$ at pH 8 for the reaction $(I\cdot SO_3)^{-2} \rightarrow I + SO_3^{-2}$ was calculated. The sensitivity of the reaction of I with SO_3^{-2} at pH 9 constitutes 1: 400,000. The dissociation constant of I, $(1.2\pm0.2)\cdot10^{-14}$, was determined. The absorption spectra of I with the above-mentioned anions are given.-- S. Ioffe

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82241

AUTHOR : Svoboda, M.; Tichy, M.; Sicher, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Stereochemical Studies. XI. Synthesis of cis- and trans-2-aminocyclotetradecanol and 2-aminocyclopentadecanol

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. czechosl. chem. commun., 1958, 23, No 10, 1958-1964; Chem. listy, 1958, 52, 1951

ABSTRACT : In order to study the relation between the configuration and chemical and physical properties, cis- and trans-2-aminocyclotetradecanol (cis- and trans-I) and cis- and trans-2-aminocyclopentadecanol (cis- and trans-II) were synthesized. Through the hydrogenation of the oxime of 2-oxycyclotetradecanone (III) over Pt (from PtO_2) in alcohol at $\sim 20^\circ$ and normal pressure, cis-I was obtained, yielding 21.85 g (from 100 g III), m.p.120-121° (from

CARD: 1/8

G

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd. : benzene, ethyl acetate and alcohol); hydrochloride (HC), m.p. 223-224° (from alcohol-ether); N-benzoyl derivative (BD), yield 97%, m.p. 183-184° (from alcohol); N-p-nitrobenzoyl derivative (NBD), m.p. 194.5-195° (from alcohol). Analogically, from the oxime of 2-oxycyclopentadecanone (IV), cis-II, yield 11.75 g (from 44.2 g IV), m.p. 89-90° (from petr. ether and benzene), is obtained; HC, m.p. 220-222.5° (from alcohol-ether); BD,

CARD: 2/8

G

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd. : yield 90%, m.p. 142-142.5° (from acetone); NBD, m.p. 162-163.5° (from alcohol). By boiling (18 hours) trans-2-phenyl-4,5-dodecamethylene-Δ^2-oxazoline with concentrated HCl in alcohol, trans-I was obtained, yielding 93.5%, m.p. 105-106° (from petroleum ether); HC, m.p. 215-216° (from alcohol-ether); BD, yield 88.5%, m.p. 170-171° (from alcohol); NBD, m.p. 192-193° (from alcohol). Analogously, from trans-2-phenyl-4,5-tridecamethylene-

CARD: 3/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Δ^2-oxazoline, trans-II was synthesized, yield 82%, m.p. 93-93.5° (from petroleum ether); HC, m.p. 192-193°; BD, yield 83%, m.p. 143-143.5° (from acetone-alcohol); NBD, m.p. 181-182° (from alcohol). By interaction with 2 moles of CH_3SO_2Cl in C_5H_5N (12 hours at 0°), the synthesized BD were transformed into corresponding O-methane sulfonates [the initial amino-alcohol, yield of methane sulfonate in %, m.p. in °C (from ethyl acetate) are given]:

cont'd

CARD: 4/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : cis-I, 99.5, 148-149; trans-I, 97, 129-130; cis-II, 100, 120-121; trans-II, 95, 107-108. The obtained methane sulfonates being heated with CH_3COOK in alcohol (10-30 hours at 80-95°) are transformed into 2-phenyl-4,5-polymethylene-Δ^2-oxazoline, the configuration of which is opposite to the initial amino-alcohols [the initial amino-alcohol, polymethylene, yield in %, m.p. in °C (from petroleum ether), b.p. in °C/mm, m.p. of picrate in °C

cont'd

CARD: 5/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : are given]: cis-I, trans-dodecamethylene, 95.8, 62-63, 190-200/0.2-0.3, 159-160 (from alcohol); trans-I, cis-dodecamethylene, 72, 95-96, --, 160-161 (from alcohol); cis-II, trans-tridecamethylene, 95.6, 47-48, 180-190/0.16, 149-150 (from CH_3OH); trans-II, cis-tridecamethylene, 91.6, 68.5-69, 195-202/0.2, 136.5-137 (from CH_3OH). In BD and NBD of trans-I and trans-II left standing in dioxane, saturated with gaseous HCl, acyl

cont'd

CARD: 6/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : migrates and HC of trans-2-benzoyloxy- or 2-p-nitrobenzoyloxycycloalkylamines are formed (acyl, cycloalkyl and m.p. in °C are given): benzoyl, tetradecyl, 172-173; p-nitrobenzoyl, tetradecyl, 173-175; benzoyl, pentadecyl, 166.5-167; p-nitrobenzoyl, pentadecyl, 179-181. For cis-isomers such like migration is not observed. The configuration of the products was determined according to the various ability of acyls for migration,

cont'd

CARD: 7/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.82241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : reaction ability at cyclization and infrared
cont'd spectra. The graphic dependence of the melting temperature of 2-aminocyclanols and their BD on the value of the cycle which has a sharp maximum for C_{12} is given. Report X, see abstract 82175.-- Jan Kovar

CARD: 8/8

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82248

AUTHOR : Pospisil, J.; Ettel, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Oxidation of Pyrocatechin. III. Oxidation of 4-methyl-pyrocatechin

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, No 2, 341-346
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZhKhim., 1958, No 19, No 64406

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82249

AUTHOR : Hermanek, S.; Stanek, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : A New Method of Synthesis of Homoisovanillin

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, No 4, 1366-1368
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZhKhim., 1958, No 24, No 81580

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82273

AUTHOR : Chmatal, V.; Allan, Z. J.; Muzik, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Aromatic Diazo- and Azo-Compounds. XXIX. Preparation of Tritriazolobenzol and Its Derivatives

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, No 2, 484-493
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZhKhim., 1959, No 10, No 34845

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82277

AUTHOR : Trojna, M.; Hubacek, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Sulfonation and Some Derivatives of β,β,β-trichloro-α,α-diphenylethane

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, No 3, 935-943
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZhKhim., 1958, No 24, No 81607

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR : Tarnowska, M.
INST. : Chemical Scientific Society of Lodz
TITLE : N-Ethanolo-α-naphthylamide of 3-amino-6-methylbenzenesulphonic Acid

ORIG. PUB. : Soc. scient. lodz. acta chim., 1958, 3, 67-71

ABSTRACT : 3-NH_2-6-$CH_3C_6H_3SO_2N(R)CH_2CH_2OH$ (I), where always R=α-naphthyl, was synthesized by two methods: the condensation of 3-NO_2-6-$CH_3C_6H_3SO_2Cl$ (II) with RNH_2 and subsequent interaction between the formed 3-NO_2-6-$CH_3C_6H_3SO_2NHR$ (III), with CH_2OHCH_2Cl (IV) and the reduction of the formed 3-NO_2-6-$CH_3C_6H_3SO_2N(R)CH_2CH_2OH$ (V), as well as the condensation of $RNHCH_2CH_2OH$ (VI) with II. The latter method produces

CARD: 1/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : better results since, during the preparation of I according to the first method, difficulties occur in the separation of IV from the excess of III. It is better to use the latter method in the form of a Na- or K-salt insoluble in C_6H_6. To 3.5 moles of HSO_3Cl, during 1.5 hours (at a temperature not below 110° and not above 115°), 1 mole of p-$NO_2C_6H_4CH_3$ was added, heated for 1 hour at 115° and 1 hour at 120°, poured out hot (80°) on

CARD: 2/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : ice, and 92% of II was obtained; b.p. 220°/28 mm, m.p. 45-47° [from $(C_2H_5)_2O$]. 0.3 mole of II was added during 10 min at 95-100° to 0.3 mole of RNH_2 in 48 g of pyridine; after about 2 hours ~400 ml of water were added and by oxidation with HCl, III was separated, yielding 74%. III, m.p. 155-157° (from alcohol, then from benzene) was also obtained with a yield of 70% by heating for ~2 hours, almost

CARD: 3/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : to the the b.p., of 0.5 mole of RNH_2 with
cont'd 0.5 mole of II and 0.5 mole of $CH_3COONa \cdot 3H_2O$ in 300 ml of 30% alcohol. 25 mmoles of III were added to 3 g of NaOH in 200 ml of water; then, during 15 min at 80-90°, 75 mmoles of IV were added, and after 1 hour the crushed residue obtained was boiled with dilute NaOH and 62% of V was obtained, m.p. 126-127° (from alcohol). V, with a yield of 71%, was also obtained by the addition, during 30 min at

CARD: 4/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 85°, of 0.16 mole of II to a mixture of 0.15
cont'd mole of VI, 21.8 g of $CH_3COONa \cdot 3H_2O$ and 300 ml of ~25% alcohol with subsequent heating for 1 hour. 0.03 mole of V was added for 15 min at 80-90° to a mixture of 11 g of Fe-fillings, 1.5 ml of 36% HCl and 100 ml of water; after 2 hours the mixture was alkalized, the residue was extracted with alcohol in the Soxhlet apparatus, the extract was evaporated,

CARD: 5/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : dissolved in HCl, and with dilute NaOH 60% of I was separated, m.p. 92-94° (from alcohol).-- N. Turitsyna

CARD: 6/6

COUNTRY : CHINA
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82292

AUTHOR : Yen Chih-kuang; Wang Jen
INST. : -
TITLE : Investigation of Tetrahydrofuran. IV. Hydrogenation of Furan in a Gaseous Phase under Normal Pressure

ORIG. PUB. : K'e-hsüeh t'ung-pao, Nauchn. vestn., Scientia, 1958, No 24, 753-754

ABSTRACT : The conditions of hydrogenation of furan (I) in a gaseous phase under normal pressure were studied. Skeletal Ni (Ni 38.6%, Cr/Ni = 0.03) was used as a catalyzer. The following optimal conditions for the performance of the reaction were established: temperature of reaction 110°, volumetric velocity ~450-550 l.hour^{-1}, concentration of I, 18-20%. The yield of tetrahydrofuran under these conditions

CARD: 1/2

G

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82292

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : amounts to 93-95%. C_4H_9OH is a by-product of
cont'd the reaction; its yield augments with an increase of the temperature of the reaction and with a decrease of the volumetric velocity. Report III, see RZhKhim., 1959, No 17, No 60848.-- L. Popova

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82296

AUTHOR : Manta, I.; Berger, T.; Silaghi, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Synthesis of Certain Coronary Dilating Chromones and Flavones

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim. (RPR), 1959, 10, No 2, 69-71

ABSTRACT : With a view to pharmacological trials, 3-methyl- and 2,3-dimethylchromones (Ia,b), 3-methylflavone (II) and 7-R-flavones [IIIa-d, where a R=OCH_3; b $OCH_2COOC_2H_5$; c $OCH_2C_6H_5$; d $OCH_2CH_2N(C_2H_5)_2$] were synthesized. 4 g of Na powder are introduced at 0-5° into a mixture of 50 g of o-oxypropiophenone (IV) and 300 g of $HCOOC_2H_5$, mixed for 8 hours at 15°, poured out into water, oxidized and Ia is separated;

CARD: 1/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.82296

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : yield 70%, m.p. 60° (from ligroin). Mixture
cont'd of 25 g of IV, 12 g of CH_3COONa and 30 g of $(CH_3CO)_2O$ is heated for 7 hours at 180°, poured into water, mixed for 3 hours, the product is treated with 5% NaOH and Ib is obtained, yield 68%, m.p. 97° (from water). 45 g of IV, 200 g of C_6H_5COONa and 150 g of C_6H_5COCl are heated for 10 hours at 180-185° and II is separated, yielding 72%, m.p. 66° (from alcohol). 25 g of resacetophenone, 95

CARD: 2/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82296

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : g of C_6H_5COCl and 125 g of C_6H_5COONa are heat-
cont'd ed for 4 hours at 180-185° and processed with 0.8 l of alcohol, boiled for 30 min with a solution of 90 g of KOH in 0.1 l of water, the alcohol is removed and the residue is poured into 1.5 l of water; CO_2 is passed through the solution and 25 g of 7-oxyflavone (V), m.p. 240° (from ethyl acetate) are separated. To 20 g of V, in a solution of 3.4 g

CARD: 3/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82296

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of NaOH in 20 ml of water, a solution of 10
cont'd g of $CH_2ClCOOH$ in 20 ml of water is gradually added for 8 hours, diluted in water, the product is precipitated with dilute HCl (1:1), reprecipitated from $NaHCO_3$, etherified with alcohol and HCl, and IIIb is obtained, yielding 60%, m.p. 122° (from alcohol). V is methylated with $(CH_3)_2SO_4$ in alkaline medium and IIIa is separated, yielding 65%, m.p. 110° (from ether). By the benzylation of V

CARD: 4/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82296

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in aqueous CH_3OH, comprising NaOH, IIIb is
cont'd synthesized, yielding 52%, m.p. 174-175° (from ether). Analogously, from V and $ClCH_2CH_2N(C_2H_5)_2$, IIId is obtained, hydrochloride, m.p. 136-137°.-- D. Vitkovskiy

CARD: 5/5

COUNTRY : BULGARIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82308

AUTHOR : Spasov, A.; Panayotova, B.
INST. : Sofia University, Physicomathematical Faculty
TITLE : Interaction of β-Lactams and Organomagnesium Compounds

ORIG. PUB. : Godishnik Sofiysk. un-t. Fiz.-matem. fak., 1956-1957 (1958), 51, No 3, 87-101

ABSTRACT : In the boiling (3 hours) of β-lactam of α,β-diphenyl-β-(N-phenyl)-aminopropionic acid with 2 moles of C_6H_5MgBr, a mixture of an alcohol-soluble ketone, $C_6H_5CH(NHC_6H_5)CH(C_6H_5)COC_6H_5$ (I), is formed in ether, m.p. 147° (from alcohol), and a substance insoluble in alcohol, m.p. 177-178° (from isoamyl acetate), identical to a compound previously obtained by condensation of benzylideneaniline and benzylphenylketone (II)

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82308

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : (see Francis, E.J., Chem. Soc., 1900, 77, 1195), which is apparently 1,2,3,4-tetraphenylazetidinol-2 (III). I is hydrolyzed by water, aqueous alcoholic HCl on aniline and II; it gives oxime, m.p. 91.5-92° (from alcohol), and when heated with $C_6H_5NHNH_2$ in alcohol, decomposes into aniline, II and C_6H_5CHO; with phenylisocyanate (IV), from I a derivative of phenylurea is formed, m.p.

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82308

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 165-167° (from alcohol-CH_3COOH). By heating
cont'd with C_6H_6 in the presence of C_2H_5ONa, I is isomerized into III. The structure of I was confirmed by synthesis from benzalanyl and II (10-12 hours, 60-70°). III decomposes when heated with concentrated aqueous alcoholic HCl into aniline, C_6H_5CHO, II and a chlorine-containing substance, m.p. 240°, of undetermined structure; it does not react with NH_2OH and $C_6H_5NHNH_2$, and when heated

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82308

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : with IV in xylol it gives urethane, m.p.
cont'd 155.5-157° (from aqueous CH_3COOH).-- D. Vitkovskiy

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : CHINA
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82327

AUTHOR : Chu Pao-chieh
INST. : -
TITLE : Synthesis of Antipyrine

ORIG. PUB. : Yao-hsüeh t'ung-pao, Yaoxue tongbao, 1958, 6, No 12, 565-567

ABSTRACT : 3.72 kg of aniline (15-20 min) and 2.9 kg of a solution of $NaNO_2$ (1:1.5) at 7° are added to 12 kg of HCl acid at 4°; after termination of dinitration, 18 kg of $NaHSO_3$ are added, mixed until the appearance of red color of the solution, heated for 5 hours at 60°, 24 kg of HCl acid are added, cooled to 15° and 5.6 kg of $C_6H_5NHNH_2 \cdot HCl$ are obtained. To 1.14 kg of the latter, 1,000 ml of 25% NaOH are added and heated, the oily layer is separated,

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82327

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : extracted with benzol, and $C_6H_5NHNH_2$ (I) is obtained, yield 95.07%, m.p. 157-162°/40-50 mm. 120 g of $CH_3COCH_2COOC_2H_5$, 20 ml of water and 33 ml of alcohol are added to 100 g of I, heated to 70-80°, cooled after two hours to 40°, left standing for 4 hours at 40-50°, heated for 4 hours at 80-90°, cooled down to 10°, filtered, washed with alcohol and 152.5 g of 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5 (II) are

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82327

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : obtained, m.p. 123-127°. 600 g of II and
cont'd 480 g of $(CH_3)_2SO_4$ are heated to 150° and left standing for 1.5 hours at 195-205°, cooled to 120°, 1,200 ml of 30% NaOH are added, heated for one hour at ~100°, the oily layer is separated, extracted with benzol and antipyrine is obtained, yield 84.19%.-- L. Popova

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82328

AUTHOR : Lempert, K.; Breuer, J.; Lempert-Streter, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Hydantoins, Thiohydantoins, Glycocyamidines. Report III. Orientation in the Monobenzylation of 5,5-diphenylglycocyamidine
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1959, 65, No 4, 142-145
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZhKhim., 1959, No 16, No 57136

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR : Ried, W.; Müller, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Cyclization Reactions with 2-aminobenzo- and 2-aminonaphtho-imidazoles

ORIG. PUB. : J. prakt. Chem., 1959, 8, No 3-4, 132-149

ABSTRACT : By the condensation of 2-aminonaphtho-(2,'3'-4,5)-imidazole (I), 2-aminonaphtho-(1',2'-4,5)-imidazole (II) and 2-aminobenzimidazole (III) with 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds (DCC), the derivatives of naphtho-[2,3-b]-, naphtho-[1,2-b]- and benzo-[b]-(1,4,8)-pyrimidazoles (IV-VI), respectively, were synthesized. 0.1 mole of BrCN is added to the suspension of 0.1 mole of 2,3-diaminonaphthalene in 150 ml of water at 0-5°, and left standing for 12-15

CARD: 1/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : hours at this temperature, then for one day at 20° and for one day at 30-35°; then the solution is heated for 6-8 hours at 90-100°, alkalized with NH_4OH and I is separated, yield 81%, m.p. 291-293° (decomp.; from water); picrate, m.p. 318-320° [decomp.; from tetrahydrofuran (VII)]; hydrochloride, m.p. 296-298°; acetyl derivative, m.p. 342-344° (decomp.). 0.2 mole of BrCN is added at 0-5° to 0.2 mole of

CARD: 2/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 1,2-diaminonaphthalene or its dihydrochloride
cont'd in 0.3 l of water, left standing for 10 hours at 0-5°, then for 12-15 hours at 20°, heated for 5 hours at 40-45° and II is obtained, yield 82-87%, m.p. 212-213°. 0.01 mole of I-III and 0.01 mole of DCC in 50-100 ml of xylol are left standing for 1-2 hours at ~20°, sometimes in the presence of piperidine or tritan B, then boiled and the product is separated and crystallized from aqueous $HCON(CH_3)_2$

CARD: 3/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : or aqueous pyridine and the following is ob-
cont'd tained (initial substances, duration of reaction in hours and temperature in °C, product, yield in percent and m.p. in °C are indicated): dibenzoylmethane (VIII), III, 5, 140, 2,4-diphenyl-VI, 79, 283-285 (decomp.); VIII, I, 19, 140, 2,4-diphenyl-IV, 48, 312-315; acetic ether (IX), I, 1, 140, 4-oxy-2-methyl-IV, 93, 352-356 (decomp.)[picrate (P), m.p.

CARD: 4/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 298-300° (decomp.)]; benzoylacetic ether, I, 2, 140, 2-oxy-2-phenyl-IV, 86, 370-372; p-nitrobenzoylacetic ether, I, 2, 140, 2-oxy-2-(p-nitrophenyl)-IV, 45, 384-386 (decomp.); α-methyl-IX, I, 2, 140, 4-oxy-2,3-dimethyl-IV, 38, 356-358 (decomp.); formylphenyl-IX, I, 1, 140, 4-oxy-3-phenyl-IV, 69, 305-308; diketene, I, 3, 100, 4-oxy-2-methyl-IV, 88, 352-356 (decomp.); diketene, II, 4, 100, 4-oxy-2-methyl-V, 86, 338-341 (decomp.);

CARD: 5/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : diketene, III, 2, 100, 4-oxy-2-methyl-VI, 90, 298-302 (decomp.) (P, m.p. 235-236°); diethyl ether of acetonedicarboxylic acid, I, 8, 140, 4-oxy-2-carbethoxymethyl-IV, 90, 264-266 (decomp.) [hydrazide, m.p. 353-354° (decomp.)]; tetraethyl ether of propanetetracarboxylic acid, I, 4, 140, bis-(2,4-dioxynaphtho-[2,3-b][1,4,8]-pyrimidazolyl-3)-methane, 50, 366-369 (decomp.); ethyl ether (EE) of cyclopentanone-

CARD: 6/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 2-carboxylic-1 acid (X), II, 2, 140, 2-oxy-
cont'd 2,3-trimethylene-V, 80, 352-354 (decomp.);
X, I, 2, 140, 2-oxy-2,3-trimethylene-IV, 89,
354-356 (decomp.) [P, m.p. 265-266° (decomp.,
from $C_6H_5NO_2$)]; EE of cyclohexanonecarboxylic *
(XI), I, 5, 140, 4-oxy-2,3-tetramethylene-IV,
87, 344-346 [P, m.p. 320-322° (decomp.; from
$C_6H_5NO_2$)]; benzoylpyruvic acid (XII), I, 3,
140, 2-phenyl-IV, --, 342-347; XII, III, 3,
140, 2-phenyl-VI, 47, 287-290; phenylmalonic

*acid

CARD: 7/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ether, I, 3, 140, 2,4-dioxy-3-phenyl-IV, 80,
cont'd 328-330 (decomp.); ethoxymethyleneacetylacet-
one, I, 0.5, 140, 2-methyl-3-acetyl-IV, 84,
254-256 (decomp.) [2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone,
m.p. 273-274° (decomp.)]; ethoxymethylene-IX,
I, 0.75, 140, 2-methyl-3-carbethoxy-IV, 93,
268-270 (decomp.) [is hydrolyzed by methanol
solution of KOH at 100° into acid, m.p. 341-
343° (decomp.)]; ethoxymethylenemalonic ether,

CARD: 8/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : I, 2, 140, 2-oxy-3-carbethoxy-IV, 54, 336-339 (decomp.); dimethylacetal of β-ketobutyraldehyde (XIII), I, 2, 140, 2-methyl-IV, 77, 315 (decomp.); XIII, III, 2, 140, 2-methyl-VI, 82, 231-233 (decomp.); α-methyloxymethyleneacetone, I, 0.5, 100, 2,3-dimethyl-IV, 91, 317-320 (decomp.). The mixture of 0.01 mole of I-III and 0.1 mole of DCC in alcohol, with VII or without solvent, is heated and the following are separated (designations

CARD: 9/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : and order are the same): acetylacetone, I, 2, 170-190, 2,4-dimethyl-IV, 79, 283-285; benzoylacetone, I, 30, 90, 2-methyl-4-phenyl-IV, 19, 298-303 (from the filtrate 2-phenyl-4-methyl-IV is separated, yield 13%, m.p. 274-278°); diethyl ether of succinylsuccinic acid (XIV), I, 5, 90, 2,14-dioxy-3-carbethoxy-1,4-dihydrobenzo-(f)-IV, 81, 375-379 (decomp.); XIV, III, 10, 90, 2,12-dioxy-3-carbethoxy-1,4-

CARD: 10/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : dihydrodibenzo-[b,f][1,4,8]-pyrimidazole, 84, 285-287 (decomp.) [are hydrolyzed with concentrated HCl at 100° into 2,12-dioxy-1,4-dihydrodibenzo-[b,f][1,4,8]-pyrimidazole, m.p. 312-314° (decomp.)]; XI, III, 19, 90. 4-oxy-2,3-tetramethylene-VI, 68, 301-304; EE of cyclohexanone-2-oxalic acid (XV), I, 20 days, 20, 2,3-tetramethylene-4-carbethoxy-IV, 38, 236-238 (decomp.); XV, III, 14 days, 20, 2,3-tetramethylene-4-carbethoxy-VI, 71, 173-174;

CARD: 11/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : oxymethyleneacetophenone (XVI), III, 10, 90, 2-phenyl-VI, 61, 287-290; XVI, I, 7, 90, 2-phenyl-IV, 14, 342-347; XVI, II, 10, 90, 2-phenyl-V, 41, 263-264; malonic ether (XVII), I, 0.75, 223, 2,4-dioxy-IV, 92, 359-361 (decomp.); ethyl-XVII, I, 0.5, boiling, 2,4-dioxy-3-ethyl-IV, 79, 334-336 (decomp.); tricarbethoxymethylene, I, 5, 90, 2,4-dioxy-8-carbethoxy-IV, 50, 335-340 (decomp.); oxyme-

CARD: 12/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : thylenecyclohexanone-2 (XVIII), 10, 70, 2,3-tetramethylene-IV, 91, 258-260; XVIII, II, 7, 90, 2,3-tetramethylene-V, 71, 238-240; XVIII, III, 5, 90, 2,3-tetramethylene-VI, 93, 218-220.-- L. Shchukina

cont'd

CARD: 13/13

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82354

AUTHOR : Wannagat, U.; Liehr, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Hydrazine-Silicon Compounds. II. Mixed Alkylaryl and Silyl-Substituted Hydrazines

ORIG. PUB. : Z. anorgan. und allgem. Chem., 1959, 299, No 5-6, 341-348

ABSTRACT : By the reaction of R_3SiCl (I) ($R=CH_3$) with CH_3NHNH_2, the following were obtained: $CH_3NH-NHSi(CH_3)_3$ (II) and $(CH_3)_3SiN(CH_3)NHSi(CH_3)_3$ (III). From $(CH_3)_2NNH_2$ and I, $(CH_3)_2NNHSi-(CH_3)_3$ (IV) was obtained and from $CH_3NHNHCH_3$ and I, $CH_3NHN(CH_3)Si(CH_3)_3$ (V) was separated. By the interaction of $C_6H_5NHNH_2$ with I, $C_6H_5-NHNHSiR_3$ were prepared (VIa-d, where a $R=CH_3$, b $R=C_2H_5$, c $R=n-C_3H_7$, d $R=C_6H_5$). For the

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82354

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : obtained substances, the yield in percent, b.p. in °C/mm, nD, d_4, and in parentheses temperature in °C are given as follows: II, 99.5, 96-97/760, --, --; III, 95, 73-75/40, 1.3820 (19); 0.77076 (19); IV, 91, 100/760, 1.4018 (22), 0.96585 (20); V, 87.5, 61-63/260, 1.3818 (20), --; VIa, 93, 72-74/0.5, 115-116/12, 1.5409 (19), 0.9768 (20); VIb, 95, 118-120/0.5, 129-130/1, 1.5210 (20), --; VIc, 90, 145.5/1, 1.4918 (20), --; VId,

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82354

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : yield 80%, m.p. 82°. The attempt at introducing the second group of SiR_3 into V or VI was unsuccessful. The tendency for condensation with I decreases in the series $H_2NNH-SiR_3 > CH_3NHNHSiR_3 > (CH_3)_2NNHSiR_3$. In the presence of air, VIb-c is stained blue. To one mole of substituted hydrazine in 30-50 ml of ether under refrigeration, ½ to 2/3 mole of R_3SiCl in 30-50 ml of absolute ether or in

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82354

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the case of VI, in C_6H_6, is slowly added, mixed for 15-25 hours and from the filtrate, after removing the solvent, II-VI are separated. Report I, see RZhKhim., 1959, No 11, No 38106.-- S. Ioffe
cont'd

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82390

AUTHOR : Jedlinski, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Synthesis, Properties and Structure of Certain Esters of Fatty Acids of Methyl-α-D-Glucopyranoside and Methyl-β-D-Glucopyranoside

ORIG. PUB. : Roczn. chem., 1958, 32, No 6, 1257-1268

ABSTRACT : The synthesis of esters of fatty acids and methylglucosides by heating of fatty acids and glucosides at 170-180° in xylol, with azeotropic dehydration, in the presence of the catalyzers ZnO and PbO, is described. It has been shown that the OH-group in $C_{(2)}$ of methylglucosides is acylated selectively; under the action of one mole of acid upon one mole of glucoside, mainly 2,6-cyl derivatives

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82390

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : are formed, which is proved by oxidation with HIO_4 and measurement of the specific rotation. The esters obtained, b.p. in °C/mm, m.p. in °C, $n^{20}D$, $[\alpha]^{20}D$ in chloroform, are enumerated as follows: tetracaproylmethyl-α-D-glucopyranoside, 180-190/10^{-2}-$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$, --, 1.4559, +87.9°; tetracapryloylmethyl-α-D-glucopyranoside, 205-215/10^{-2}-$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$, --, 1.4575, +75.1°; tetralauroylmethyl-α-D-glucopyranoside, --, 40-41, --, +61.1°; tetra-

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82390

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : capryloylmethyl-β-D-glucopyranoside, --, --, 1.4339 (25°), -6.1° (17°); tetralauroylmethyl-β-D-glucoside, --; 46-48, --, -5.4° (17°); dicaproylmethyl-α-D-glucopyranoside, --, --, 1.4631, +96.7°; dilauroylmethyl-α-D-glucopyranoside, --, 51.5-52.5, --, +73.5°; monolauroylmethyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (with admixture of diacyl derivative), --, 53-57, --, -9.1° (17°).-- A. Yurkevich

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82397

AUTHOR : Stanek, J.; Cerny, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Formation of Acetylated Derivatives of Glycosylamines

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, No 3, 1017-1019
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZhKhim, 1958, No 24, No 81741.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82414

AUTHOR : Labler, L.; Cerny, V.; Fajkos, J.; Sorm, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : On Steroids. XXXIII. Holarrhidine, a New Alkaloid from Holarrhena antidysenterica Wall. Labler, L., Cerny, V. XXXIV. The Structure*
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, No 2, 370-377, 378-383; No 3, 766-785
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZhKhim., 1958, No 24, Nos 81782, 81783; 1959, No 9, No 31508.

*of Holarrhidine. Cerny, V., Labler, L., Sorm, F. XXXV. The Synthesis of Epimeric 16-Bromo Derivatives of Androsterone and Testosterone. Fajkos, J., Sorm, F.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.82428

AUTHOR : Vystrcil, A.; Cerny, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Model Substances of Physostigmine

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, No 3, 804-808
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZhKhim., 1959, No 4, No 11958.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82429

AUTHOR : Mares, F.; Hudlicky, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Synthetic Experiments in the Allolupinane Series. V. Synthesis of Allolupinine from δ-(pyridyl-2)-valeric Acid
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 1933-1936

ABSTRACT : Comparatively readily available δ-(pyridyl-2)-valeric acid (I) (RZhKhim., 1958, No 19, No 64479) is an appropriate raw material for the synthesis of allolupinine (II). The synthesis, which gives high yields in most cases, consists in bromination into the α-position, cyclization by the action of $Ba(OH)_2$, hydrogenation, etherification and reduction of the carbethoxyl group of $LiAlH_4$. The hydrobromide

CARD: 1/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82429

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of I (monohydrate) is obtained after purifi-
cont'd cation of I by boiling for 3 hours with ske-
letal Ni in water, oxidation with 48% of
HBr and evaporation, yield 89%, m.p. 118-119°
(from acetone). The product (23 g) is tritu-
rated with 5.6 g of red P, while mixing 280
g of Br_2 are added by drops, heated for 2
hours in a water bath, the mixture is poured
into 500 ml of water, evaporated, the residue
is alkalized in 500 ml of water with a solu-

CARD: 2/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82429

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : tion of 130 g of $Ba(OH)_2$ in 2.5 l of water,
cont'd saturated with CO_2 on the second day, fil-
tered, condensed, and Ba^{+2} is precipitated
with H_2SO_4; after concentration, the filtrate
produced 92% of 1,2-(1'-carboxytetramethylene)-
pyridine bromide [m.p. 183-185° (from alcohol-
ether), hygroscopic needles] which, after hy-
drogenation in water over Pt (from PtO_2), gave
the hydrobromide of quinolysidinecarboxylic-4

CARD: 3/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82429

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : acid (III acid), yield 93%, m.p. 282-283° (from alcohol-ether). An alcoholic solution of the hydrobromide of III at 0° is saturated with HCl and boiled for 2.5 hours, alcohol is distilled off, the residue is again saturated in alcohol of HCl, left standing for 24 hours, concentrated, precipitated in $CHCl_3$ with chloroform solution of NH_3 and filtered off. By concentration, 52% of ethyl ether of III is obtained, b.p. 95-97°/4 mm, $n^{20}D$ 1.4781;

CARD: 4/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82429

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : picrate, m.p. 127-128° (from chloroform-ether). The ether obtained by boiling for 1.5 hours with $LiAlH_4$ in ether gave 94% of II, b.p. 86-87°/2 mm, n.p. 48-50° (from petroleum ether), $n^{20}D$ 1.5121; picrate, m.p. 80-81° (from water), after drying, depending on the conditions of melting, up to 115-116°. The second method of synthesis of II was proposed to start by oxidation with SeO_2 of 1-(pyridyl-2)-pentanone-4.

CARD: 5/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82429

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : However, the latter proved to be very resistant in respect to SeO_2 and, besides the initial ketone, it was not possible to separate another substance. Report IV, see RZhKhim., 1959, No 21, No 75062.-- Jan Kovar
cont'd

CARD: 6/6

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR : Pitha, J.; Ernest, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Synthetic Experiments in the Allolupinane Series. VI. Catalytic Hydrogenation of 7-(2-pyridyl)-Ketones
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 1937-1940

ABSTRACT : The hydrogenation of 5-(pyridyl-2')-pentanone-2 (I) and 5-(pyridyl-2')-pentanol-1-one-2 (II) leads stereospecifically to one diastereoisomer of quinolysidine substituted in the position 4, that is, to 4-methyl-(III) or to 4-oxymethylquinolysidine (IV). On the basis of mutual correlation, as well as literary data, the authors assume that the atoms of H under $C_{(4)}$ and $C_{(10)}$ are in the cis-

CARD: 1/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : position. If, as it is assumed by Cookson
cont'd (RZhKhim., 1953, No 6, No 8549), the conformation of quinolysidine is analogous to that of trans-decalin, then the CH_3-group in III and CH_2OH-group in IV have an equatorial position (regarding nomenclature cf. RZhKhim., 1957, No 9, No 30809). By the reduction of IV under the action of $SOCl_2$ and hydrogenation into III, the authors established that both substances have a similar configuration.

CARD: 2/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Likewise, from the products of hydrogenation
cont'd of δ-(pyridyl-2)-α-ketovaleric acid (V), it was possible to prepare a small quantity of quinolysidinecarboxylic-4 acid (VI), identical with the acid described in the previous report (see abstract No 82429). Since both IV (substance obtained in the present work, and allolupinine described in the previous report) are identical, the described diaste-

CARD: 3/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : reoisomer VI also belongs to the α-series.
cont'd By the hydrogenation of I over Pt (from PtO_2) in 0.25 n. HCl, III is prepared, b.p. 76-78°/12 mm, $n^{20}D$ 1.4793. II with a yield of 42%, $n^{20}D$ 1.5289, is prepared by reduction of ethyl ether of δ-(pyridyl-2)-α,α-diethoxy-valeric acid of $LiAlH_4$ by boiling for 40 min in ether and hydrolysis of the impure product by two-hour standing in 1 n. HCl at 20°. By the hydrogenation of II (as it was shown

CARD: 4/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : above), 95% oil is obtained which, after chro-
cont'd matography on Al_2O_3, gave IV, m.p. 47.5-49°, $n^{20}D$ 1.5118; picrate, m.p. 81° (from water), 121.5-123.5° (after drying in vacuum); hydrochloride, m.p. 240° (from petroleum-ether fraction). The ether fraction produced a small quantity of the substance, isomeric IV, with m.p. below 30°, the structure of which was not determined. Hydrochloride of IV is

CARD: 5/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : heated for 4 hours to 80° with $SOCl_2$ and 68%
cont'd of the hydrochloride of 4-chlormethylquinolysidine, m.p. 242°, is obtained which, by hydrogenation in water over $Pd/BaSO_4$ in the presence of $KHCO_3$, produced 65% of III; picrate, m.p. 192.5-194°, a mixed melting temperature without depression. The hydrogenation of V is effected as was described earlier (see RZhKhim., 1958, No 3, No 7975); from the mother solutions, after crystallization

CARD: 6/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of esters, an ethyl ether, VI (6%), is sepa-
cont'd rated chromatographically; picrate, m.p. 130.5-132°.-- Jan Kovar

CARD: 7/7

COUNTRY : RUMANIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82443

AUTHOR : Kircz, M.; Voinescu, V.; Hendler, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Synthesis of β-Alanine

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim. (RPR), 1959, 10, No 2, 78-79

ABSTRACT : The preparation of β-alanine (I) according to the scheme: acrylonitrile → acrylamide (II) → polymer II → I* 106.12 g of acrylonitrile are gradually added to 196 g of 80% H_2SO_4 (+hydroquinone) at 60-80°, heated for about 45 min at 90-100°, diluted with 400 ml of butanol and refluxed with NH_3 up to pH 7, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ is filtered off at 50° and from the cooled filtrate II is obtained, yielding 101 g. The method is suitable for use in

*is described

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82443

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : continuous processes. The mixture of 100 g of II, 8 g of the powder of NaOH (or 30 ml of 30% alcoholic solution of tritan B) and 0.05 g of hydroquinone is heated to 70° (after 1-2 min polymerization begins and the temperature rises to 220°), dissolved in 400 ml of 50% H_2SO_4, boiled for 3 hours, neutralized with $Ba(OH)_2$, the filtrate is condensed, CH_3OH is added to the residue and

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82443

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : I is obtained, yielding 65%. For polymerization of II, CH_3ONa may also be applied.-- S. Zav'yalov
cont'd

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82444

AUTHOR : Poduska, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : Amino-Acids and Peptides. XXIII. Preparation and Chromatographic Behavior of Some N-Methyl Derivatives of DL-Lysine
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, No 3, 1025-1028
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZhKhim., 1958, No 24, No 81802.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. General
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82472

AUTHOR : Messing, H.; Barwinkel, O.
INST. : -
TITLE : Complex Standardization as a Method of Establishing Indigenous Reserves of the Socialistic Chemical Industry in the GDR.
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Technik, 1959, 11, No 3, 116-118

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Engineering.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23, 1959, No. 82481

AUTHOR : Lienerth, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Testing of Equipment for Tightness Operating Under Vacuum in the Chemical Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. lapja, 1958, 13, No 7-8, 275-278

ABSTRACT : The degree of permiability and tightness of packing materials (asbestos, rubber, asbestos with graphite) was tested on a distillation unit by measuring incremental increase in pressure in the apparata after having them evacuated to a required sub-atmospheric pressure and blocking off the vacuum pump. It was established that pressure builds up proportionally with time, and the quantity of air entering apparata may be determined from the following equation: $g = (\gamma^{60/760}) V\Delta P$ gr/Hr, where γ- density of air in gr/m^3 (at

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82481

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 19°, 760 mm Hg Abs., at relative humidity of 60%); V - internal volume of an apparatus in m^3. ΔP - increase in pressure in mm Hg Abs./minute (in the range of 0-160 mm Hg Hbs).
-- A. Yermakova.

Con'd

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Engineering

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82494

AUTHOR : Prazak, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Precision of the Overall Purification Efficiency Measurments on the Gas Dedusting Installations

ORIG. PUB. : Sb. Ceskosl. ved. techn. spolecn. zdravotni techn. a vzduchotechn. CSAV, 1958, No 2, 89-*

ABSTRACT : Reviewed are effects resulting from the measurment method employed and from specific type of apparata used on the determination precision of an installation's overall efficiency. Presented are instructions pertaining to the selection of an appropriate method and of apparata for the determination of dust contained in the air before and after the purification or the quantity of dust trapped from a given volume of gas. -- V. Gertovskiy.

*-102

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Engineering
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82499

AUTHOR : Horanyi, R.
INST. : -
TITLE : Supercentrifuges Manufactured in Hungary

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. lapja, 1959, 14, No 1, 34-36

ABSTRACT : Review. - A. Yermakova.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Engineering
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82500

AUTHOR : Blauhut, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Development of Equipment Manufacture for Chemical Uses. I. Pumps and Compressors.

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Techn., 1959, 11, No 5, 227-236

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Engineering.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82510

AUTHOR : Yuan Li-ch'un
INST. : -
TITLE : Calculations of Heat Transfer from Saturated Steam to a Circulating Liquid Under Conditions of Flow

ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chieh, 1958, 13, No 5, 214-217

ABSTRACT : The following equation was derived: $[1 + KF/(N2Gc)]$ Wc $\ln[(T - t_1) / (T - t_2)] = KF\tau/N$, where t_1 and t_2 are initial and final temperatures of liquid in degrees; T is temperature of steam in degrees; K - heat transfer coefficient in K cal/m^2/Hr/degree; F- heat transfer surface area in m^2; W - quantity of liquid in a system in kg; G - liquid circulation rate in Kg/Hr; C - specific heat of the liquid in K cal/Kg; τ - duration of heating in hours; $N = A(e^A + 1)/[e^A - 1)]$; $A = KF/(Gc)$. Proposed are an analytical and

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82510

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : graphical methods for the determination of F or τ values. It was established that changes in K and F greatly affect the process only when $A < 1$; when > 4.5 the above changes have practically no effect on the process; the effect of G increases with an increased value of A. -- Sheng Fu.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Engineering
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82521

AUTHOR : Michalski, H.; Strumillo, G.; Szapiro, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Determination Method of Packing Height in Rectifying Columns

ORIG. PUB. : Zesz. nauk. Politechn. lodzkiej, 1957, No 16, 3-14
ABSTRACT : A method for determination packing height is proposed which is based on the results of experiments conducted by the authors on a laboratory installation and suitable for calculations of commercial rectifying columns. A satisfactory correlation of data is established when employing factors obtained by the proposed method as well as data found by the others. A satisfactory correlation exists also with data obtained by the authors in their experiments with different packed columns.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Engineering
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82528

AUTHOR : Szepesy, L.; Benedek, P.
INST. : -
TITLE : Design of a Column for Continuous Chromatography of Gases (Hypersorber)

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. lapja, 1958, 13, No 10-12, 369-372

ABSTRACT : Calculation method for the design of continuous gas chromatography columns is described covering 3 alternate processing schemes: a) for the separation of a binary mixture; b) for the isolation of 3 components from a multi-component mixture; c) for the isolation of 2 components from a multi-component mixture. The method of calculation is based on the simultaneous use of material balance equations, equilibrium data, and the absorbtion kinetics data. This method permits the determination of the number of theoretical trays

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82528

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : required, the feed point location for gaseous mixtures, reflux ratio, and minimum flow rate for the absorbent (mols of gas flowing at any height of column is assumed to be constant). It has been established that experimental values of concentration for any of the components present in a mixture, obtained through partial oxidation of methane, are in a good agreement with those calculated.

-- A. Yermakova.

Con'd

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Engineering

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82538

AUTHOR : Beushausen, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Fine Particle Grinding and Particle Classification in the Air Stream

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Techn., 1959, 11, No 4, 190-200

ABSTRACT : The review of design of apparata employed for particle grinding presenting bases for their classification into groups. Presented also are bases for classification of solid particles in the stream of air with information pertaining to the design and construction of certain centrifugal type classifiers.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82555

AUTHOR : Milewski, B.
INST. : -
TITLE : Control of Chemical Processes With the Use of Proportioning Pumps

ORIG. PUB. : Chemik, 1959, 12, No 1, 17-19

ABSTRACT : A brief description of an automatic liquid feeding system for process equipment with the aid of proportioning pumps (PP) (either reciprocating or diaphragm type). The rate control of PP is acheaved directly, eliminating the use of any valving arrangements, simply by changing stroke of PP or by changing rpm of a motor drive. The necessary rate changes (in stroke or rpm) of PP are attained through the use of electrical-pneumatic or hydraulic motors, commonly used in the automatic control technique. These servomotors may be counled

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82555
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : directly to regulators of any size. In such a system PP becomes receiver of control impulses. With the use of PP it is also possible to establish an automatic control of reactors fed with several different liquids, supplied at different rates and in different proportions. Such a system employs a single drive that activates a number of PP the stroke of each of which is appropriately adjusted to give a required piston displacement corresponding to the required rate for a given component. By changing speed of rotation of the

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82555

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : main dive, feed rate of all the components fed are regulated simultaneously, without changing proportion of the components charged.
-- Yu. Skoretskiy

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82561

AUTHOR : Zenaty, G.; Lezatka, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Automatic Control and Measurment of Feed Charged into a Rotary Kiln

ORIG. PUB. : Stavivo, 1959, 37, No 1, 14-15

ABSTRACT : For the purpose of maintaining a constant level of solids charge ahead of the bucket elevator, an electrode system, involving a two position control, is being employed. This control operates a motor that activates a device that pinches rubber tube through which the solids are being fed. -- Ye. Stefanovskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82566

AUTHOR : Ambrozy, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Electron c Control of Temperature

ORIG. PUB. : Meres es automat., 1959, 7, No 1, 12-19

ABSTRACT : A number of alternate schemes of electronic control of temperature are reviewed. These control instruments are built with the use electron tubes as well as with semi-conductor devices. Optimum conditions of thermocouple bridge adjustment made of resistance thermometers are established. -- M. Lyndmirskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82568

AUTHOR : Campan, T.; Anghelache, D.
INST. : -
TITLE : Thermocouples for Measurment of Surface Temperatures

ORIG. PUB. : Bul. Inst. politehn. Iasi, 1958, 4, No 12, 365-370

ABSTRACT : The described thermocouple has a silver plate between the electrodes of a 0.15 mm thickness, mounted on cork that acts as thermal insulation. The time required to record a measurment is 20 seconds. -- Z. Khaimskiy

CARD: 1/1

H

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82571

AUTHOR : Sourek, R.; Recka, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Continuous Recording Colorimetric Analizer for the Control of Oxygen Content in the Inert Gases
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1959, 9, No 2, 71-75

ABSTRACT : Described is a photoelectric colorimeter developed by the authors for the determination of O_2 in the inert gases. The range of determinations is from 0.002 to 0.03 vol.% O_2, sensitivity of 0.0005 vol % O_2.
-- Ye. Stefanovskiy.

CARD: 1/1

H

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82572

AUTHOR : Kaliszan, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Commercial Instruments for the Potentiometric Measurment of pH

ORIG. PUB. : Chemik, 1959, 12, No 1, 46-47

ABSTRACT : A brief review of the structural features of pH measuring instruments. -- Yu. Skoretskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82573

AUTHOR : Fiala, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Measurment and Control of Feed Water pH Values

ORIG. PUB. : Automatisace, 1958, No 10, 328-333

ABSTRACT : Description of a scheme and presentation of structural data of the pH measuring and controlling device used on boiler feed water.
-- Ye. Stefanovskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82574

AUTHOR : Asman, O.; Vocetka, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Control Instruments for Low Degree of Automation.

ORIG. PUB. : Automatizace, 1959, 2, No 2, 54-57

ABSTRACT : Presented are flow diagrams and technical characteristics of the simplest two-position level controllers (ball float type) and pressure controllers (diaphragm type), equipped with mercury switch contact points. These instruments are being manufactured by ZPA (commercial control instrument factory in Praga). -- Ye. Stefanovsky

CARD: 1/1

H

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82575

AUTHOR : Ales, P.; Wenig, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Temperature Controller for Generators

ORIG. PUB. : Sklar a keramik, 1958, 8, No 11, 336-337

ABSTRACT : The content of steam in the air supply is controlled automatically by the air-steam mixture temperature that activates a thermostat. The latter is connected into a bridge hook-up, which through an electronic relay, activates a motor driven device that controls steam flow. -- Ye. Stefanovskiy

CARD: 1/1

H

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597

AUTHOR : Durmala, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Strength Limits Under Tension at Elevated Temperatures, "The Rate of Growth" and Oxygen*

ORIG. PUB. : Prace Inst. odlewn., 1958, (1959), 8, No 1-58 1-31

ABSTRACT : Certain properties of the following different grades of cast iron (C) have been investigated at elevated temperatures: common gray (CC) modified with ferrosilicon (75% Si) (MC), spherical (SC) and low chromium (LC). It was established that with temperature increase almost with every grade of not annealed C, σ_b decreases, with the minimum value occuring in

*Corrosion of Various Grades of Cast Iron Manufactured in the Country, Based on the Investigations Conducted by the Foundry Institute.

CARD: *Control.
1/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : the range of 100-200°. This is followed by an increase of σ_b, that reaches its maximum value at approx. 400°. As temperature is increased above 400°, σ_b decreases. The greatest change of σ_b is noted in the case of CC and MC at 500-600°, in the case of LC at 600-700°, and in the case of SC the decrease of σ_b is observed already at 300°. Actual changes of σ_b at temperatures up to 400-450° are insignificant, at 600° σ_b decreases by about 50%, at 700° by approx. 85%. The values of σ_b for various grades of C that were annealed at 400,

CARD: 2/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : 500, 600 and 700° in a normal atmosphere, as a rule, are lower than those of not annealed samples. The decrease of σ_b is greater the greater is the annealing temperature. The decrease in σ_b can barely be observed for LC, while the behaviour of CC and MC in this respect is almost identical. The values of σ_b for all grades of C, annealed in the atmosphere of flue gases, go through a minimum at 200-300° and a maximum at 400-500°, above 500° σ_b falls very rapidly. The greatest drop

CARD: 3/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'D : of σ_b in these instances occurs with SC and the smallest with LC. σ_b values after annealing in the atmosphere of flue gases are lower than those for the samples annealed in normal atmosphere."The rate of growth" of C was observed at temperatures $> 400^\circ$. No difference in "the rate of growth" of CC and MC was noted. The effect of annealing atmosphere (flue gases) on the rate of growth was observed only at 700°. Data pertaining to the stability of various C grades against the gas corrosion revealed analogical trends obtained in the study

CARD: 4/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :of the rate of growth of C. A considerable effect of gas corrosion was observed at 700° temperature. Studies of C structures indicated that the degree of "the rate of growth" and of oxidation of C depend on the transition of pearlitic structure into ferritic with simultaneous graphitization. As a result of the conducted study in the temperature range up to 400° it is possible to employ CC and MC, without fearing "the rate of growth" and in so doing to allow a possibility of lowering σ_b by 15%. For services of C at 400-500°

CARD: 5/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : temperatures it is recommended to employ SC and LC with 0.5-0.75% C, at 500-600° temperatures - LC with Cr content of 1.0-1.5%, and for services at 600-700° - LC with Cr content of 1.5 - 2.0%. -- V. Levinson.

CARD: 6/6

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion *

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82608

AUTHOR : Kis, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Corrosion Protection of Pressure Tankage Employed in Chemical Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. lanja, 1958, 13, No 3, 84-88

ABSTRACT : Principles of design and exploitation of tankage, operating under pressure, the system employed in their technological application and current maintenance are presented. The supersonic method of their testing is considered the best method by the author.
-- D. Pyushpeki.

*Control.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82613

AUTHOR : Ch'en Hsun-hsiao
INST. : -
TITLE : Protective Coating for Metals (An Alkali-Free Process)

ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chieh, 1958, 13, No 11, 508-516

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Control.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82618

AUTHOR : Weber, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Non-Scale Forming Solution for Phosphatizing.

ORIG. PUB. : Prace Inst. mech., 1959, 7, No 25, 69-76

ABSTRACT : Addition of $H_2C_2O_4$ and its salts into a phosphatizing (P) bath tends to prevent formation of scale in the P process. Thus obtained films (PF) do not affect mechanical properties of lacquer layers applied over them. The quality of PF deteriorates with the increased concentration of $H_2C_2O_4$ and the promoter ($NaNO_3$, $NaNO_2$, $NaClO_3$). The non-scaling solutions may be employed for P of Zn-Al alloys.

*Control.

CARD:

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82618

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Such solutions are also applicable for P of
Con'd Al. Corrosion resistance of PF obtained from non scaling solutions, particularly at elevated temperatures (500), is lower than of PF, obtained from common baths. -- V. Levinson.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : HUNGARY

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82620

AUTHOR : Forrai, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Basic Principles Involved in the Use of Acid-Resistant Linings

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. lapja, 1959, 14, No 1, 29-33

ABSTRACT : This article reviews the basic methods employed in lining concrete storage capacities: treatment of concrete with specific chemicals (soluble water glass and others), application of special insulating coverings (paraffin, asphalt and others) on the wall surface, covering the insulating layer with ceramic liners. -- D. Pyushneki

*Control.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.82628

AUTHOR : Biestek, T.; Web er, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Accelerated Corrosion Tests of Phosphate Films on Steel

ORIG. PUB. : Prace Inst. mech., 1959, 7, No 25, 77-85

ABSTRACT : The results of tests conducted with phosphate films (PF) on steel, obtained from baths of different composition indicate that the corrosion resistance (CR) of PF, covered with protective lacquer layers, increases with increased PF thickness. Superior CR possess PF obtained from solutions of "Mazhef" or "Perkar 2" salts ($ZnHPO_4$ + H_3PO_4 + Cu salt). PF, obtained from other, including the non-scale forming solutions, possess considerable lower CR.

*Control.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82628

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : It is noted that thinner PF, for instance those obtained from non-scale forming solutions, have better mechanical properties, as compared to other PF, particularly the adhesive properties. The drop method proved useful only for testing PF of comparatively greater thickness. Of the accelerated testing methods the most rugged and rapid is that performed with the use of a salt chamber, the least rugged - the test performed in humid atmosphere. -- V. Levinson.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82630

AUTHOR : Galcso, I.; Nemeth, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Methods Employed in the Testing of Acid-Resistant Enamel Coatings

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. lapja, 1958, 14, No 1, 22-28

ABSTRACT : The authors summarize results of roughly 300 experiments on the determination of corrosion rates of acid-resistant enamel coatings, applied to steel vessels. In these experiments the determinations of weight losses were employed, The degree of errosion as a function of time, temperature, nature and concentration of the reagent and solution pH were determined. In addition are described the determination methods for the rate of corrosion of acid-resistant enamel coatings, employed abroad, as

*Control.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82630

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : composition, chemical and physical properties of acid-resistant enamels. -- D. Pyushneki

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82643

AUTHOR : Dzido, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Oxygen Concentration Control in the Feed Water

ORIG. PUB. : Energetika (Ceskosl.) 1958, 8, No 12, 559

ABSTRACT : A method for continuous determination of O_2 concentration is described. The apparatus consists of a glass Erlenmeyer flask, corked with a rubber stopper, which is provided with thin tubes, through which water being tested enters and leaves the flask. A small highly polished soft iron cylinder is placed inside the flask. The determination of O_2 concentration is made on the basis of the rate of iron corrosion in the investigated and in the control samples of water. -- V. Berenfel'd.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82649

AUTHOR : Zarebski, H.; Zmudzinska, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : pH Alarm for Recycle Water

ORIG. PUB. : Chemik, 1959, 12, No 3, 133-134

ABSTRACT : Described is a somewhat modified scheme against that proposed by the Ural'skiy Scientific Research Chemical Institute. Presented are results of laboratory tests.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82652

AUTHOR : Prokupek, K.; Sedlarik, L.; Hos, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Sanitary-Hygienic Evaluation of Drinking Water, Used in the Rural Sections of the Gotwald Oblast.
ORIG. PUB. : Sb. Ceskosl. akad. zemed. ved. veterin. med., 1959, 4, No 2, 105-114
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82672

AUTHOR : Hunyady, D.
INST. : -
TITLE : Purification of Water Containing Radioactive Impurities

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar epitoipar, 1958, 7, No 8, 360-364

ABSTRACT : A review.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82675

AUTHOR : Liu Ting-yung; Liang Wen-chung; Chu Hsiu-ch'an
INST. : -
TITLE : Desalting of Water by Ion Exchange Method

ORIG. PUB. : Kao feng tsa t'ung hsun, 1958, 2, No 4, 232--238
ABSTRACT : Presented are results of the laboratory investigation of the method involving simultaneous ionization of H-OH and employing polystyrol - highly acidic cation and highly alkalinic anion, bound in 1:2 ratio (by volume).

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82682

AUTHOR : Klamar, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Treatment Problems of Boiler Feed Water

ORIG. PUB. : Energia es atomtechn., 1958, 11, No 11-12, 709-719
ABSTRACT : Presented are specifications for boiler feed water, described are piping layouts, illustrated by examples.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82683

AUTHOR : Rosner, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Characteristic Impurities in the Boiler Feed Water.

ORIG. PUB. : Energ. przemysl., 1959, 7, No 1, 5-11

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.82684

AUTHOR : Grbic, P.
INST. : -
TITLE : Boiler Feed Water

ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 1959, 14, No 2, Masinstvo, 7, No 2, 32-34
ABSTRACT : An elemetary review.

CARD: 1/1

H

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82697

AUTHOR : Marth, J.; Muhits, K.; Pato, T.; Parnay, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Purification of City Effluent Waters With Activated Clay

ORIG. PUB. : Enuletgeveszet, 1958, 7, No 5-6, 239-244

ABSTRACT : A review of modern acheavements.

CARD: 1/1

H

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82698

AUTHOR : Ganczarczyk, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Simplified Method for Purification of Small Volumes of Sewer Water with Activated Clay

ORIG. PUB. : Gas, woda i techn. sanit., 1958, 32, No 11, 437-440

ABSTRACT : A method for purification of sewer water (SW) in circulation channels, employed for city SW (of small villages having population of 3000-5000 souls) is described. This method permits the purification even of highly concentrated SW. The load on an installation of 100-180 gr BPK_5 capacity per 1 m^3 per day; the load per 1 gr of activated clay is 0.03--0.1 gr BPK_5 per day; the aeration time is 2.5-3.5 days; the decrease in BPK_5 $\geq$ 90%; the required surface area per person is 1-2m^2.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82698

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the power consumption is 0.8 KWH per 1 kg
Con'd BPK_5; technical manpower requirements are 2-4 manhours per week. -- M. Zdybevska

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water treatment. Sewage.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82703

AUTHOR : Savic, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : New Design for the Commercial Effluent Stream Pretreatment Installations

ORIG. PUB. : Iz gradnja, 1958, 12, No 11-12, 20-22

ABSTRACT : A review of the present situation (employing German data in particular).

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82710

AUTHOR : Tihanyi, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Design of Containers for Storage of Radioactive Effluent Waters

ORIG. PUB. : Epuletgepeszet, 1958, 7, No 5-6, 199-202

ABSTRACT : Presented are formulas and a nomogram.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82717

AUTHOR : Mago, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Purification of Effluent Water from Soda-Lime Water Treatment Installations

ORIG. PUB. : Epuletgepeszet, 1958, 7, No 5-6, 234-238

ABSTRACT : Presented are date for design and construction of settlers.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82727

AUTHOR : Rottengruber, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Detrimental and Dangerous Substances

ORIG. PUB. : Ochrana pracy, 1959, 14, No 2, 11-17

ABSTRACT : Report on the conference of Specialist of the International Bureau of Labor that took place on September 13-24, 1956. The following problems were discussed at the conference: classification of detrimental substances (6 groups: explosive, spontaneously combustible, flamable, poisonous, caustic, radioactive), compilation of the basic list of dangerous substances, which must have special warning markings on packages, discussion of special warning sticker samples, problems pertaining to transportation of dangerous and detrimental

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82727

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : substances, preparation of instructions regarding the handling of dangerous substances, and others. Presented is the list of dangerous substances, developed at the conference, and samples of warning markings, which were approved by the OON commission in 1958.

-- T. Brzhevskaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82735

AUTHOR : Szmaj, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effect of Glass Dust on Human Organism

ORIG. PUB. : Ochrana pracy, 1959, 14, No 3, 13-16

ABSTRACT : See Ref. Zhur.- Khimiya, 1959, No 15, 53870

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82739

AUTHOR : Ubl, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Integrational Method of SO_2 Determination in the Air

ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. hyg., 1959, 4, No 1, 49-54

ABSTRACT : Soxhlet extraction tubes were employed for the absorption of SO_2. The tubes measured 25 × 100mm and were filled with the solution consisting of (parts): 1-anhydrous K_2CO_3, 1-water, 2-glycerin of 1.26 specific gravity. The tubes were secured in a holder and were exposed for 3-7 days. Contents of the tubes were then analyzed. Filtrate, resulting from the H_2O_2 addition was neutralized with a weak HCl employing methyl orange followed by oxidation with concentrated HCl. SO_2 was

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82739

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : determined as sulfate formed upon the addition
Con'd of 10% $BaCl_2$. -- Ye. Stefanovskiy

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82745

AUTHOR : Garten, H.
INST. : -
TITLE : A Protective Device for Hydraulic Presses Employed in the Plastics Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Plaste und Kautschuk, 1959, 6, No 2, 56-57

ABSTRACT : Described is a device resembling a guard lattice employed for the prevention of accidents involving the hands. -- A. Semenova.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82752

AUTHOR : Beke, B.
INST. : -
TITLE : Dust Removal Problems Encountered in the Hungarian Cement Plants

ORIG. PUB. : Energia es atomtechn., 1958, 11, No 11-12, 742-745

ABSTRACT : Listed are measures involved in the elimination of dust at cement plants, pointing out the equipment cost for the dedusting of retary kilns comprizes 10-15% of the kiln cost. The loss of valuable materials through the excessive dust on the cement plant in Hungary represents approximately 15% of the kiln charge, which is the result of low caloric value of fuel used (4400-5400 kcal/kg). For the purpose of utilizing the collected dust it is recommended to recycle it back into the kiln. The bibliography covers 8 titles.--D.Pyushpeki

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82754

AUTHOR : Spurny, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : A Device for Measuring Aerosol Concentration

ORIG. PUB. : Pracovni lekar., 1959, 11, No 4, 197-203

ABSTRACT : The method is based on darkening of the filter paper surface when passing aerosol through it. The intensity of color is then compared visually with standard samples. Experiments that established concentration of solid particles in aerosol were conducted on smoke derived from the combustion of coal and coke. Experiments demonstrated applicability of the method when the deposition of solid particles on the filter ranged from 0.008 to 0.425mg/cm^2. For the purpose of improving accuracy and

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82754

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : extending limits of the device (that comprizes
Con'd a round filter), it was divided into 4 sections, each one having different hydraulic resistance. This was acheaved by providing porous layers of different thickness. The resistance of each section was made to decrease in geometrical progression from the periphery to the center. Operation of the filter when based on the air rates obtained from previous experiments (the quantity of air passing through each section for a given interval of time) and on the degree of darkening, produces

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82754

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : accurate results, and permits establishing
Con'd the concentration of solid particles present in aerosols. This method may also be employed for the determination of concentration of microorganisms, gases and vapors in the air. In the latter case, a reaction should take place on the surface of filter paper with an appropriate change in color.-- V. Berenfel'd.

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82758

AUTHOR : Fonyad, T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Problems in the Design of Industrial Air Conditioning Installations. Part III. Structural Aspects of Air Conditioning Equipment
ORIG. PUB. : Epuletgepeszet, 1958, 7, No 5-6, 215-229

ABSTRACT : Described is the solution of structural aspects of air conditioning equipment employed at a weaving factory that houses 39000 spindles and has an area of 10,000 m^2. The installation comprized of 6 units with the total capacity of 600,000 m^3/hour. All the units were controlled from a central point. For Part II see Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No 24, 82191. The bibliography includes 7 references.
-- D. Pyushpeki.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82759

AUTHOR : Forster, T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Individual Air Conditioning Units "Miniklima"

ORIG. PUB. : Epuletgepeszet, 1958, 7, No 5-6, 248-251

ABSTRACT : Description of air conditioning system and equipment for individual quarters.
-- D. Pyushpeki.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82775

AUTHOR : Klimecek, R.
INST. : -
TITLE : Absorbtion of SO_2 in Water Suspensions of Zinc Hydroxide and Zinc Bisulfite

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1959, 9, No 2, 57-62

ABSTRACT : The absorbtion process involving small quantities of SO_2 (0.3 vol.%) present in the effluent gas stream from the H_2SO_4 contact process was investigated employing $Zn(OH)_2$+$Zn(HSO_3)_2$. The absorbtion process is presented in the form of a physical SO_2 absorbtion dissolution of $Zn(OH)_2$, and a chemical reaction involving: $Zn(OH)_2 + SO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow ZnSO_3 + 2H_2O$. The

*Acids, Bases, Salts.

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82775

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : formed bisulfate reacts with $Zn(OH)_2$ in accordance with the reaction: $Zn(HSO_3)_2 + Zn(OH)_2 \rightarrow 2ZnSO_3 + 2H_2O$. The overall absorbtion rate is determined from the rate of $Zn(OH)_2$ dissolution. Experiments were conducted in un-packed columns having crossectional areas of 0.5 and 1.1 m^2, and introducing absorbent through sprays. A portion of the suspension is removed from the column bottom and is recirculated in an amount resulting in the overall solution composition of $Zn(OH)_2 + ZnSO_3 \cdot 2.5H_2O$.

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82775

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : It has been noted that the addition of $ZnSO_3$
Con'd crystals to the suspension results in an increased rate of $Zn(OH)_2$ dissolution reaction, that increases, in its turn, the rate of SO_2 absorbtion reaction. Presented are equations for the determination of the number of transfer units as a function of gas volume, SO_2 content, reflux density, quantity of SO_2 present in the inlet and outlet gas streams, SO_2 content in the absorbing solution and phase equilibrium constants. It is noted that the diffusion through liquid film is negligible

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82775

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in comparison with the diffusion through
Con'd gaseous phase. -- V. Barenfel'd.

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82779

AUTHOR : Bota, T.; Tomsa, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Increased Productivity of the Ammonia Synthesis Units.

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim. (RPR), 1959, 10, No 3, 154-157

ABSTRACT : The bottlenecks existing individually in the copper-ammonium purification and in the NH_3 synthesis are indicated. Described are means through which the productivity of the plant was increased by 75%.

*Acids, Bases, Salts.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82781

AUTHOR : Constantinescu, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Intensification of the Gas Purification (CO_2Removal) for Ammonia Synthesis.

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim. (RPR), 1959, 10. No 3, 151-153

ABSTRACT : It was established that in comparison with the copper-ammonium carbonate solution the copper--ammonium formate solution (with Cu+) possesses greater absorptive capacity (by 60%). The absorptive capacity may be increased further by lowering temperature to 0°.

*Acids, Bases, Salts.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Poland H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82794

AUTHOR : Akerman, K.; Zmudzinski, B.; Godula, R.
INST. : -
TITLE : Derivation of Aluminum Oxide Through Leaching of Loose Aluminum Containing Slags with Soda Solutions.
ORIG. PUB. : Arch. hutn., 1958, 3, No 4, 255-285

ABSTRACT : Slags derived from agglomerate calcination in a rotary kiln or(in an hearth type roasters) of clayey raw materials with anhydrite and limestone containing in the first and second instances respectively (in wt%): Al_2O_3 - 15 -17 and 23 - 26; CaO - 55-57 and 50-52; SiO_2 -18-20 and 13 - 15; 70 - 90% of the derived slag pass through the 0.06 mm mesh sieve. Investigations conducted on a semi-commercial scale in the batch type operation revealed that after two

*Acids, Bases, Salts.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82794

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : stage leaching with soda solution approximately 85% Al_2O_3 can be recovered. The leaching process proceeds without difficulty as the solids tend to settle rapidly. Plugging up of pumps and lines was not noted. The unreacted solids are suitable for the manufacture of cement. Optimum conditions for the precipitation of $NaHCO_3Al(OH)_3$ were also established. The obtained Al_2O_3 contained the following impurities (in wt.%): SiO_2 - 0.00 -0.15, Fe_2O_3 - 0.01 - 0.20, Na_2O - 0.60, CaO - 0.00. The bibliography covers 12 references.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82795

AUTHOR : Akerman, K.; Zmudzinski, B.; Dietze, S.;Sakala
INST. : -
TITLE : Derivation of Aluminum Oxide by the Continuous Leaching of Aluminum Containing Crushable Slags with Soda Solution
ORIG. PUB. : Arch. hutn., 1958, 3, No 4, 287-304

ABSTRACT : Developed were the method and pilot plant equipment for leaching of slags having composition indicated in the preceeding article. The slags contained leachable Ca aluminates of the 12 $CaO \cdot 7Al_2O_3$ type. The leaching operation was conducted continuously in 2 stages. In the first stage leaching was acheaved with the solution leaving the second stage and containing $NaHCO_3$, $NaAlO_2$ and impurities. In so doing a certain quantity of Si was also

*Acids, Bases, Salts.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82795

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : removed. After the filtration the filtrate was subjected to carbonation in a special apparatus. A portion of Na_2CO_3 solution obtained in the precipitation of $Al(OH)_3$ was treated in the CO_2 scrubbers. $NaHCO_3$ solution effluent from scrubbers was used for the precipitation of $Al(OH)_3$ in the first leaching stage. Solid residue from the first leaching stage was treated in the second reactor with the remaining $NaHCO_3$ solution. The total Al_2O_3 extracted ranged from 75 to 90%. The remaining solids after the extraction had "Kule's"modulus

CARD: 2/3

H

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82795

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of 90-100 and were suitable for the direct
Con'd manufacture of cement. The bibliography in-
cludes 5 titles.

CARD: 3/3

H

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Catalysts and Sorbents.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82846

AUTHOR : Tatarskiy, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Posibility of Drying Vanadium Catalyst While Heating and Passing Air over It.

ORIG. PUB. : Khimiya i industriya (Bulg.), 1958, 30, No 5, 153-154

ABSTRACT : It has been established that for drying vanadium catalyst it is possible to employ undried air. In the blowing of spent catalyst or of fresh catalyst, that has not been in use for a prolonged period of time, it has to be heated up to 350° followed by blowing with ordinary air. -- V. Matveyev.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. ChemicalProducts and Their Applications. Electrochemical Industries *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82858

AUTHOR : Creanga, O.; Bunus, F; Burnei, M.; Neumann,**
INST. : -
TITLE : Application of Vertical Decomposers in the Electrolysis of Sodium Chloride

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim., 1958, No 7-8, 370-373, Discut.,373

ABSTRACT : The apparatus consists of a vertically mounted cylinder with a convex bottom, devided into 4 vertical sections. Wire baskets are fitted inside these sections. They are filled with granulated graphite (2.5 cm in diameter), pre-activated with iron salts ($FeSO_4$, $FeCl_2$) at 800° temperature. Diameter of the cylider is 480 mm, height is 1200 mm, load is 10,000 a. Amalgam effluent from the cell is moved into

*Electroplating. Galvanic Cells.
**F.; Mihalcescu,S; Petcu, I.; Poltoratchi, V.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82858

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : a decomposer, from which Hg flows by gravity into the electrolytic cell. The use of vertical decomposers permitted the reduction of Hg quantity contained in the baths from 1037 to 579 gr. -- N. Kirichenko.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and * Their Applications. Electrochemical Industries.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82863

AUTHOR : Mladenovic, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Treating Baths for Decoiling

ORIG. PUB. : Zast. mater., 1958, 6, No 11, 455-457

ABSTRACT : A review. Presented are compositions of bath's solutions for the chemical and electrochemical decoiling of Fe, steel, Cu and its alloys, Al and its alloys, Sn, Pb, Mg and its alloys together with treating conditions. -- G. Kossyiy

*Electroplating. Galvanic Cells.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82904

AUTHOR : Arkosi, K.; Barna, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Hungarian Kaolins with the Aid of Electron Microscope

ORIG. PUB. : Epitoanyag, 1959, 11, No 1-2, 32-33

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82905

AUTHOR : Juhasz, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Segilongskiy Kaolin

ORIG. PUB. : Epitoanyag, 1959, 11, No 1-2, 17-27

ABSTRACT : In the study of Segilongskiy kaolin used for the manufacture of refractories for the reduction of cracking tendency, occuring at 900°, it is proposed to add 20% illite to the raw mix.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82908

AUTHOR : Varju, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Conditions Under Which Fire-Resistent Clays of the Pilish Mountain Region Were Formed and Technological Characteristics of the Clay.
ORIG. PUB. : Banyasz. kutato, int. kozl., 1957, 2, No 2, 133-140
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82910

AUTHOR : Pawlikowski, S.; Pollo, I.; Starczewski, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Investigation of a Possibility of Employing Indigenous Andesite in the Manufacture of Acid-Resistent Solutions.
ORIG. PUB. : Przem. chem., 1959, 38, No 2, 105-107

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82912

AUTHOR : Posnisil, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Bases of pH Measurment of Ceramic Masses and of Raw Materials.

ORIG. PUB. : Sklar a keramik, 1959, 9, No 3, 78-80

ABSTRACT : On the basis of investigations performed by the Scientific Institute of Electrochemical Ceramics (Gradec-Kralevo, Czechoslovakia) described is the pH determination method recommended for routine laboratories of ceramic plants. In the measuring pH the concentration of solids should be in the range of 5-15%, dry basis. For the pH control the use of potentiometric electronic pH meter "Multoscope

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82912

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : III" is recommended. It is based on the deviation of anode current principle detected on the grid of an electron tube. The accuracy of a determination is ± 0.1 pH. A more accurate instrument (± 0.01 pH) is the electronic pH--meter, based on the principle involving the compensation of voltage. Both instruments may be used for pH measurment with the aid of a glass electrode, having sufficient accuracy or with a hydrogen electrode. The former one is more convenient in handling. For the periodic check of the pH meters it is recommended

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82912

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : to use 2 standard solutions for the duration of one to several weeks. Such solutions should be capable of maintaining constant pH. One of these solutions (pH of 4.62 at 20°) consists of 50 cm^3 of 1 n. CH_3COOH, neutralized with NaOH (using thymol blue as indicator) until the solution turns green; to the solution are then added 50 cm^3 of 1n. CH_3COOH, diluted with distilled water up to 500 cm^3 volume. The second solution is prepared in the following manner: 0.999 gr of dried Na_2CO_3 + + 1.175 gr $Na_2O \cdot 2 B_2O_3$ are dissolved in 250cc

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82912

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : water. At 20° pH of the solution is 10.0. The methods of measuring with the use of indicators are less accurate than the potentiometric method, since the introduction of indicators as such changes pH of the solids. --

-- S. Glebov

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82933

AUTHOR : Stebel, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Production of Refractories With Increased Al_2O_3 Content

ORIG. PUB. : Hutn. listy, 1959, 14, No 3, 273-276

ABSTRACT : Presented is the experience in the production of stopper from a mass, having 20% Al_2O_3 added to the diluent, with subsequent Al_2O_3 addition to the binding agent. This experience extends to the production of refracory bricks employed for the protection of covers of the heating ducts and regeneration chambers of Martens' furnaces. The above articles are noted for improved refractory properties and mechanical strength at elevated temperatures.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82953

AUTHOR : Albert, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Pearled Insulating Materials Employed in the Ceramics Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Epitoanyag, 1959, 11, No 1-2, 1-16

ABSTRACT : Study of "Pearlite" and its applications as insulating material in the manufacture of ceramics, usable at 900-1350° temperatures.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82958

AUTHOR : Zaboklicki, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Hydrocyclones in the Enrichment of Indigenous Kaolins

ORIG. PUB. : Szkło i ceramika, 1959, 10, NO 3, 80-82

ABSTRACT : A detailed description of commercial experiments performed on the wet enrichment of Beleslavetzkiy (mined at "Mariya", Vrotslavskiy district, PDR) with the use of hydrocyclones (HC), operating at the porcelain factory imeni Revolyutsiya 1905 in Vrotslavsk. The enriched kaolin fully met the required specifications and conformed with technical conditions for quality and was found suitable for the ceramic and paper industries. The

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82958

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : obtained results with regard to enrichment of
Con'd kaolin with the use of HC are employed as basis in the design of a kaolin enriching plant to be located at the "Mariya" mine. --S.Glebov.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82959

AUTHOR : Augustyn, D.
INST. : -
TITLE : Brown Coal Humic Acids as Cutters for Ceramic Masses

ORIG. PUB. : Prace Glown. inst. gorn., 1957, B, No 192, 8s., il.

ABSTRACT : Investigation of a possibility of employing ammoniacal solutions of humic acids, derived from brown coal, as cutting agents for high-quality ceramics.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82987

AUTHOR : Bojovic, P. Ristic, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Investigation of Glass and Ceramics with the Aid of Radioactive Isotopes

ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 1959, 14, No 2, Hem. ind., 13, No 2, 25-28

ABSTRACT : Radioactive isotopes were employed as emanation sources and as indicators in the establishment of the reaction constants, in the investigation of certain ions' diffusion rates in the glass, in the study of surface flow characteristics of glass masses contained in tub ovens, in the control of glazings' application on ceramic objects, etc. --L. Sedov.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82991

AUTHOR : Spitz. T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Melting and Clarifying of the Glass Mass with the Use of Sodium Sulfate

ORIG. PUB. : Sklara keramik, 1959, 9, No 2, 35-39

ABSTRACT : The effect of sodium sulfate on melting and clarifying of glass masses, used in the production sheet glass was studied employing the static and dynamic weight thermal analyses method, the differential thermal method, the method involving measurment of the wetting angle of sand by the glass mass and observations of the conical samples' deformation. It was found that at temperatures up to 900° small dosages of sodium sulfate added do not

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82991

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : affect the rate of reaction. Molten sulfate promotes wetting of sand grains with glass mass. The optimum Na_2O content in sulfate for clarification comprizes 0.3%, whereby in an oxidizing atmosphere the process proceeds most favorably. The bibliography covers 15 references. -- L. Sedov.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : ROUMANIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83001

AUTHOR : Popovici, N.; Grigoriu, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Determination of Quality of Glassware Manufactured in Rumania

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim. (RPR), 1959, 10, No 12, 115-117

ABSTRACT : Results of the determination of chemical stability of glass ampoules with respect to water acid and alkali. It was established that the tested ampoules are chemically stable with respect to water and acid but are less stable to the action of alkali.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83004

AUTHOR : Gollenhofer, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Indigenous Production of Cast Ladle Used for Melting of Optical Glass

ORIG. PUB. : Szklo i ceramika, 1959, 10, No 2, 44-48

ABSTRACT : The production of ladles for melting of optical glass has been started in Poland. Ladles are manufactured employing casting technique in gypsum forms reinforced by steel frames. A mixture prepared in Verner's mixer is poured into forms, leaving it there for 6-8 days to set. After the removal from forms ladles are dried at 25-30° temperature and at a relative humidity of 60-65% followed by calcimation at 1000° in a tunnel or in a chamber oven, increasing temperature consequently to 1430°.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83004

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : The possibility of utilizing indigenous clays was established together with the formulation of raw material blends and selection of operating conditions for the manufacture of ladles for optical Glass melting. --L. Sedov.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83008

AUTHOR : Knapp, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Modern Structural Glass

ORIG. PUB. : Technika (Magyar), 1959, 3, No 3, 5

ABSTRACT : Brief description of various modern structural glass types employed for glassing in the windows ("thermex", "kontrasol", "thermopan"), as insulating and panneling material ("penosteklo"), for the construction of buildings ("profile" glass). Other expanding applications include the use of glass wool and glass plastics. -- S. Tipol't.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83010

AUTHOR : Hubscher, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Glass Containing Little Alkalies or No Alkalies and Boron Used for the Manufacture of Glass Wool and Other Objects.
ORIG. PUB. : Silikattechnik, 1959, 10, No 2, 88-90

ABSTRACT : A review of glass compositions containing either little alkalies or no alkalies and boron at all with the description of their properties as based on literature data and patents. The bibliography includes 6 refereces -- S. Iofe.

*Materials.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83014

AUTHOR : Swietlik, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Diagram of the Production Process of a Glass Factory

ORIG. PUB. : Szklo i ceramika, 1959, 10, No 3, 63-68

ABSTRACT : Presented is the detailed analysis of manufacturing process from the standpoint of a) organization, b) effects on working personnel and c) division of the manufacturing process into its component parts. -- L. Sedov.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83018

AUTHOR : P'an Nan-ken
INST. : -
TITLE : The Degree of Whitness of Titanium Enamels as a Function of Its Obtainment Methods

ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shuh chieh, 1959, 14, No 1, 16-17

ABSTRACT : In order to prevent the decrease in whitness of the titanium enamels it is recommended to lower iron content of the raw material to a minimum and to conduct calcination at 1250--1400° temperatures.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

H

COUNTRY : CHINA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83049

AUTHOR : -
INST. : -
TITLE : Computation of Ingredients for the Production of Cements Containing Lime.

ORIG. PUB. : Chien chu ts'ai liao kung yeh, 1958, No 21, 29-30
ABSTRACT : No abstract

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

H

COUNTRY : CHINA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83050

AUTHOR : T'an Ch'ing-lin
INST. : -
TITLE : Manufacture of Cement and Sulfuric Acid from Gypsum

ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chieh, 1958, 13, No 12, 540-541

ABSTRACT : In the burning of gypsum at temperatures exceeding 1000° a large quantity of SO_2 is generated. It can be employed for the manufacture of H_2SO_4. The residual CaO is reacted with clay, that is a portion of the mixture, forming cement. The best results were obtained with the following proportion of components present in a mixture (in %): clay-10, gypsum-77, anthracite-13.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83054

AUTHOR : Shen Chieh
INST. : -
TITLE : Characteristics of Hydrophobic Additives Employed in the Manufacture of Cement in China
ORIG. PUB. : Yeh chin chien scheh, 1959, No 3, 18-21

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83056

AUTHOR : Shih Ying
INST. : -
TITLE : Testing of the Acid Resistant Silicon Cement Employed as a Solution for Lining

ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chieh, 1958, 13, No 12, 549-550

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83059

AUTHOR : Ch'en Nien-i
INST. : -
TITLE : Use of High Titanium Slags in the Manufacture of Cement

ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chien, 1958, 13, No 5, 205-206

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83073

AUTHOR :Wu Sheng-Kuang
INST. :-
TITLE : Introduction of Lime and Water Into Concrete Mixtures Lowers Consumption of Cement

ORIG. PUB. : Shui li fa tien, 1958, No 18, 9-13

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83088

AUTHOR : Pajevic, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Cellular Concrete - Modern Material of Construction

ORIG. PUB. : Nase gradjev., 13, No 1, 5-11

ABSTRACT : Review of qualities of the cellular concrete and the situation with regard to its manufacture in various countries of the world --
-- M. Stepanova.

*Materials. Concrete.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83094

AUTHOR : Kubala, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Production of Slag Pumice In Foam Ducts of the VUSH - 3 System

ORIG. PUB. : Stavivo. 1959, 37, No 4, 114-116

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Materials. Concrete.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83096

AUTHOR : Ch'en Wen-i
INST. : -
TITLE : Simplified Method of Laying Down High Melting Point Asphalts

ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chieh, 1958, 13, No 12, 545-547

ABSTRACT : Presented is the method of laying down asphalt at 250-280° temperature. Dependance between the softening point, heat transfer, laying down time and cooling time is reviewed.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Industrial Organic Synthe*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83112

AUTHOR : Haidegger, E.; Szebenyi, I; Szekely, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Solubility of Individual Components of Methane Partial Oxidation in Dimethylformamide

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1958, 64, No 10, 365--371

ABSTRACT : Absorbtion at equilibrium conditions of individual components of the product gas resulting from partial oxidation of methane (C_2H_2, CO_2, CH_4, CO, H_2, N_2) in dimethylformamide(I) was studied at 5, 20, 40° and in the pressure range of 40 - 1000 mm Hg. Abs. Described is the processing scheme and procedure of the experiments. It was established that water content of I lowers considerably its

*sis.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83112

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : absorptive capacity. As for example, when water content is increased from 0.2 to 2.0% absorbtiom of C_2H_2 drops off(at 20° and 760 mm) by 6%, at a water content of 5% it drops off by 21%, at 6.8% by 31%. The authors consider that, with economics permitting, the water content of I (in the main scrubber) should not exceed 0.2 - 0.3%.-- S. Rosenfel'd.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Industrial Organic Synthe*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83115

AUTHOR : Thurzo, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Laboratory and Pilot Plant Production of Vinyl Monomers from Gases Containing Low Concentrations of Acetylene.

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Technik, 1959, 11, No 2, 90-93

ABSTRACT : A routine control and a semi-commercial method of derivation of vinyl chloride (I) was developed employing petroleum refinery gases containing 7-8% C_2H_2 (II). I is separated from the reaction mixture in such a way that its content in the residual mixture of CO and H_2 is suitable for subsequent syntheses. Experments were conducted employing gas, containing 8% II, 25% CO, 4% CO_2, 53% H_2, 1% air and 9% HCl. As catalyst (III) was employed (in wt %):

*sis.

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83115

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 17.5 $HgCl_2$ + promoter, 17.5 $BaCl_2$ and 10 $HgCl_2$ + promoter 20 TiO_2 on the activated carbon (AC) CH_4 was not introduced into the entering mixture as at temperatures $< 200^\circ$ it does not affect the degree of II to I conversion. The highest conversion was attained with TiO_2 as promoter: 100% at 120° and at a space velocity of 91 ℓ/hr. and 98-99% conversion at 150° and at a space of 182 ℓ/hr. With further increase in space velocity the conversion drops off. At a 100% and 98% conversion (with the yield of I of 49.5 and 48 gr per 1kg III at 120° and at

Con'd

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83115

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 182 ℓ/hr. space velocity) the life of III comprizes respectively 120 and 300 hours. Upon further use of III the conversion and yield of I decrease. The separation of I is possible by means of condensation at low temperatures, by solvent absorption, and by adsrption on AC. The latter method was investigated employing mixtures, containing 8-10% I and AC as supersorbent. The highest degree of adsorption (prior to saturation) occured at 20° and comprized 240 gr I per 1 kg AC. Presented are

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83115

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : curves representing conversion of II as a function of gas velocity at 120, 150 and 180° and of catalyst life as well as curves showing yields of I obtained at the above temperatures, adsorption isotherms of I on AC at 20, 40 and 60° as a function of I concentration. Presented also is process diagram of a semi-commercial installation. -- Ya. Kantor.

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : RUMANIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Phmaceuticals. Vitamins.*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83242

AUTHOR : Varcovici, H.
INST. : -
TITLE : Aerosols Containing Medicinal Preparations

ORIG. PUB. : Farmacia (Romin.), 1958, 6, No 4, 295-303

ABSTRACT : Reviewed is the technique of introducing medicinal preparations (MP) in the form of aerosols, the proposed apparata for this purpose and properties of individual MP groups from the standpoint of a possibility of their application as aerosols (adrenalin, alkaloids, sulfamides, antibiotics and other groups). Presented is the formulation of individual aerosols, their composition, test methods and storage conditions. MP, employed in the form of aerosols, must satisfy the following

* Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83242

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : requirements: they must irritate mucus membranes of the respiratory organs, must desorb easily. For liquids the maximum allowable dosage must be contained in 1 ml of the preparations; if aerosol is used as a powder, dosage of the active substance (finely ground and non-hygroscopic) must be greater than 1-3 gr. The bibliography covers 13 references. -- G. Marcus.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83245

AUTHOR : Levi, M.; Georgiev, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Technological Derivation Method of Hydrazin Sulfate from Urea

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t. farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 47-49

ABSTRACT : The reaction of urea with sodium hypochlorite solution was studied as a function of temperature conditions and of concentration and presence of inhibitors. On the basis of the above study a technological method for derivation of hydrazin sulfate was developed resulting in the yield of 45%. This method is superior to that employed at the chemico-pharmaceutical factory.

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83247

AUTHOR : Markov, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Derivation of Five Major Alkaloids From "Papaver Somniferum" Poppies

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 93-95

ABSTRACT : It is reported of a new method for the derivation of morphine, codein, papaverin, tebain and narcotin from stalks or from "opium tar" of poppies. The following are characteristic features of this method: 1) the extraction work is conducted with safe and available solvents in simple apparata; 2) extraction processes are simplified and 3) the method is equally applicable to the separation of papaverin, codein, tebain and narcotine as from the ion exchange effluent as well as from the opium tar extracts

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83250

AUTHOR : Babulova, A.; Ditteova, V.; Selecky, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Determination of Vitamin D Biological Activity in Pharmaceutical Preparations

ORIG. PUB. : Farmácia (Ceskosl.), 1958, 27, No 7, 194-200

ABSTRACT : In the comparison of different determination methods of Vitamin D biological activity it was found that the most suitable method is one that determines ash content of the bones and the roentgenoscopic test applied to fat-free bones of the investigated animals.
-- I Matveyeva.

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Productss and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83251

AUTHOR : Hsin Ting- hsi
INST. : -
TITLE : Methods of Extraction of Berberin Chlorhydrate from Oriental Arbor-Vitae

ORIG. PUB. : Chiang hsi chun iyao, 1958, No 10, 35-38

ABSTRACT : Experiments on the extraction of berberin chlorhydrate were conducted employing water-alcohol solution of varying concentration. It was established that the highest yield is obtained when extraction is performed with an acidified 60% alcohol. In the crystallization from 95% alcohol yellow needles of berberin chlorhydrate are obtained. -- Shen P'ei-ken.

*antibiotics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83252

AUTHOR : Ivanov, P.; Ivanova, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Pimpinella Saxifraga L.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 80-81

ABSTRACT : Bluesh-violet essential oil was found in the roots of the above mentioned plant. Quantity of this oil represented 0.70%. Ether number is 127.8 and specific gravity is 0.972. The oil possesses blood vessel dilating characteristics to a greater extent than does papaverin, kellin and "Ol. Anisi".

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83254

AUTHOR : Popdimitrov, K.; Subeva, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Derivation of Trypsin

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 144-146

ABSTRACT : Autocatalysis of pancreas gland in the presence of 1% $CaCl_2$ leads to the derivation of active amorphous trypsin (4.8-5.6 gr yield per 1kg of pancreas gland). The product is usable for medicinal purposes.

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83263

AUTHOR : Sarsunova, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Determination of KNO_3 in the Pure Form and in the Form of an Isotonic Additive in Eye Drops Containing Ag-Diacetylalbuminate by Means of**
ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. farmac., 1958, 7, No 8, 440-442

ABSTRACT : With the use of ion exchange chromatography, a simple and accurate micro-method was developed for the determination of KNO_3 in the pure form and as isotonic additive present in the "intargol" eye drops. The method consists in the binding of K^+ and in the adsorption of Ag-diacetylalbuminate on a cation exchange substance. Extraction of HNO_3 from KNO_3 and

**Ion Exchange Chromatography.

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83263

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in its determination by titration with 0.01n. NaOH, while employing a mixed indicator. Advantages of the method are: a small quantity of required substance, ease and accuracy of the Ag-diacetylalbuminate determination, that prevents possibility of an error in the determination of KNO_3, that may be poluted with other potassium salts.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83267

AUTHOR : Blazek, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Quantitative Determination of Diethyl-n-Nitrophenylphosphate (Soluble "Mintacol")

ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. farmac., 1958, 7, No 8, 455-456

ABSTRACT : A rapid determination method of the above substance was developed based on the reduction of the nitro-group into amino-group in acid medium by refluxing with Zn dust. (heating with the use of reflux condenser). The formed primary aromatic amino-group is titrated potentiometrically with 0.01 M. $NaNO_2$ solution with the use of two electrodes (platinum and graphite), which are directly connected to a galvanometer. 1 ml of 0.01 M. $NaNO_2$ solution

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83267

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : corresponds to 2.752 mg of diethyl-n-nitrophe-
Con'd nylphosphate. Content of the latter in the preparation must be at a level of 1.66%. Error of the method does not exceed 2%.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83268

H

AUTHOR : Kolusheva, A.; Morozova, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Quantitative Determination of Camphor in the Form of Oxycamphor

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t faratsiya, 1957, 1, 152-153

ABSTRACT : Refer to Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, 1958, No 5, 14248

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83270

AUTHOR : Kolusheva, A.; Nin'o, N.
INST. : -
TITLE : Analytical Control Method of the Technological Production Process for Isonicotinic Acid (HINA)
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmaziya, 1957, 1, 160-163

ABSTRACT : Developed is an analytical quantitative method for the determination of anti-tubercular preparation - hydrazid of isonicotinic acid (I) as well as of intermediate products of its synthesis: 1) γ-ethylpyridine by its oxidation with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ up to iso-nicotinic acid (II) and titration of the excessive quantity of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ with Mohr's salt or with a solution of I_2; 2) II, by precipitation from a neutral medium with predetermined quantity of $CuSO_4$ and

* Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83270

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : iodometrical determination of the remaining quantity of the latter; 3) methyl and ethyl esters of II: a) by saponification with KOH alcoholic solution and b) refractometrically (esters are extracted from a neutral medium with $CHCl_3$ followed by the determination of the refractive index of the chloroform extract) 4) quantitative determination methods of I: a) colorimetrically with the aid of 1-chloro--2, 4-dinitrobenzene and b) bromometrically

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83270

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and argentometrically (hydrolysis of I up to II and oxidation of the hydrazid residue to nitrogen).
Con'd

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23, 1959, No. 83272

AUTHOR : Kolusheva, A.; Nin'o, N.
INST. : -
TITLE : Colorimetric Method for Quantitative Determination of "Cardiazol"

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 150-151

ABSTRACT : See Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No 14, 47810

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83278

AUTHOR : Nin'o, N.
INST. : -
TITLE : Colorimetric Determination Method of Ephedrine

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 172

ABSTRACT : Ephedrine (I) is determined quantitatively, utilizing its color reaction with freshly prepared Fraude reagent (0.1 gr ammonium molybdate in 10 ml concentrated H_2SO_4). The reaction proceeds when pure I is used with an accurately measured volume of the reagent while heating for 10 min. on a steam bath. The obtained stable green coloring, follows the Lambert's law in the range of 0.005-0.04 gr I in 5 ml of solution. By means of a Pulfrich refractometer equipped with S60 filter (No 3) the maximum of I absorption is established, this permitted

CARD: 1/2

*Antibiotics.

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83278

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : also to plot calibration curves and the curve for absorption of I. The method is applicable for the determination of I in the ampoule I-cardiazol solutions without preliminary separation of the latter. In the determination of I in other pharmaceutical mixtures it is necessary to extract I with ether.

-- A. Vavilova.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.83280

AUTHOR : Bercovici, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Fluorometric Determination of B_2 Vitamin in Medicinal Preparations in the Presence of Other Vitamins.
ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim., 1958, 9, No 6, 335-337

ABSTRACT : Developed is a method of quantitative determination of B_2 vitamin (I) in vitamin preparations, based on the ability of I to fluoresce in ultra-violet light when present in a neutral or in a weak acid medium with the intensity proportional to I concentration. Determinations are conducted in a Pulfrich's fluorophotometer. In the development of the fluorescence calibration curve a 0.02 gr sample of riboflavin, maintained at 105° for 2 hours, was dissolved while heating in 100 ml of 0.02 n. CH_3COOH. To 10 ml of solution were added 3 ml

CARD: 1/3

*Antibiotics.

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83280

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : of buffer solution (pH = 7), followed by dilution with distilled water up to 100 ml in volume. The obtained solution contained 20 γ/ml of I. 1, 2, 3 and 4 ml were further diluted with distilled water to 5 ml volume followed by the determination of fluorescence intensity. For the determination of I in polyvitamin pills, from 20 pills an average sample is selected, corresponding (in weight to a single pill. After crushing it, 10 ml of 0.02 n. CH_3COOH is added together with 3 ml of a buffer solution and then diluted to 50ml

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83280

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : with water, followed by shaking, filtration, 2-3 ml of filtrate are then diluted with distilled water to 5 ml volume and from the fluorescence intensity determine I employing the calibration curve. Relative accuracy of the method is 2.7%. -- G. Markus.

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : BULGARIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83281

AUTHOR : Ivanov,V., Tomova, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Phytochemical Study and Separation of a Hypotensive Substance from the Fruit and Roots of Siler Trilobum Crantz.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 55-58

ABSTRACT : Phytochemical study of the Siler Trilobum Crantz was conducted. A number of components were discovered and isolated (yields in %): 1) from roots - essential oil - approx. 0.80, succrose - approx. 9 and a new crystalline substance - silerin - 0.10 with the melting point of 188-190° (probably a cumarine derivative of a $C_{12}H_{28}O_7$ emperical formula). This substance proved to be physiologically active clearly revealing its hypotensive

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83281

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : characteristic; 2) from fruits - essential oil with the yield of approx. 4%, the components of which are : citrous, perillic, and cuminic aldehydes. The essential oil processes a distinct physiological activity. Stelerin (yield of 0.06%) was also isolated from the fruits. 3) from the leaves and stock, cumarine derivatives were not isolated.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pesticides.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.

AUTHOR : Novakovic, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : National Production and Imports of Chemicals for the Protection of Plants in 1959

ORIG. PUB. : Kemija u industriji, 1959, 8, No 2, 43-44

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pesticides.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83357

AUTHOR : Tominic, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Toxicological Tests of "Paratione" and "Diazinone" on Olive Flu

ORIG. PUB. : Zashtita bil'ya, 1957, No 43, 55-69

ABSTRACT : Duration of the insecticidal action was tested on the olive fly (Dacus oleae Gmel) of several insecticides containing esters of phosphoric acid, "paratione" preparations: "emulsion E-605 forte" (I) and paratione, "Ekotox" suspension and a "diazine" preparation - "Basudine emulsiom (II) Fruits of the three varieties of cultivated olives and of the wild olive were immerced into solutions of the above preparations and, after a certain interval of time, were infected with the paracite. I in a concentration of 0.000092% and II in a

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83357

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd concentration of 0.00006- retain their activities even for 32 days after treatment. The duration of activity of preparations depends on the variety of olives which is the function of oil content in the fruits.-- K. Bokarev.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pesticides.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83373

AUTHOR : Kralova, E.; Fejlek, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Control of Barn Pests - Borers in Food Products

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1958, No 12, 654-656

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Perfumes and Cosmetics.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83431

AUTHOR : Nazarie, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : New Preparations for the Care of Hair

ORIG. PUB. : Ind aliment. Prod. veget., 1959, No 1, 9-13

ABSTRACT : Review of the properties of certain cosmetics employed for washing and dyeing of hair, dandruff-combatting preparations and substances that prevent the fall of hair. The bibliography covers 26 references. -- A. Marin.

*Essential Oils.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83467

AUTHOR : Grjaznov, N.
INST. : -
TITLE : New Methods of Coal Pretreatment for Coking

ORIG. PUB. : Paliva, 1958, 38, No 7, 238-243

ABSTRACT : Effect of fine grinding and of other coal (C) pretreatment methods on the quality of coke (K) has been investigated. A new principle for the pretreatment is indicated which consists in fine grinding:- the necessity of decreasing the upper limit of coal particles coarseness with the quantity of fine particles held to a minimum. The method of selective crushing (SC) is characterized in detail resulting in the 3-0 mm size and its

*Solid Fossil Fuels.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83467

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : effectiveness. Presented are flow diagrams for SC of raw charge (R) and its components. Depending on the composition of R and the required K quality, processing schemes include SC or fine grinding and SC with consequent treatment and compacting of R. In certain instances it is permissible to add gas C into R in a 15-25% quantity and as 12-4 mm size particles. Described also is the preliminary preheat of R up to 100-200°, that leads to the increase of density and of structural strength of K and increases the coking rate.

--Ya. Satunovskiy.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83480

AUTHOR : Wang Yin-jen; Liu P'in-shuang; Ch'en Wen-min
INST. : -
TITLE : Dependency of Tar Yield Obtained in Semi-Coking of Certain Chinese Coals on Their Chemical Composition
ORIG. PUB. : Jan liao hsue pao, Acta focalia simica, 1958, 3, No 1, 35-41
ABSTRACT : Laboratory yields of tar derived from indigenous brown coals and hard coals were investigated. Applicability of recent empirical formulas for the calculation of yields was checked. A simplified empirical formula was derived, demonstrating its applicability for the calculation of tar yields obtained in the semi-coking of Chinese coals. -- Z. Sablina.

*Solid Fossil Fuels.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications, Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83481

AUTHOR : Leibnitz, E. Naumann, K., Hiller, C.
INST. : -
TITLE : Identification of Brown Coal Tar Bases. IV. Chromatography of Bases on Paper.

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Technik, 1958, 10, No 2, 82-84

ABSTRACT : Previously obtained fractions of the bases III - XXIV (Part III, Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No 9, 30106) were subjected to oxidation with SeO_2 in the benzene solution and without solvent, as well as with H_2O_2 in the CH_3COOH solution with subsequent separation of the oxidation products with the aid of chromatography on paper. Solvent: butanol-formic acid (92%) - water (75 : 15 :10). The oxidation with SeO_2 proceeds less intensively and

*Solid Fossil Fuels.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83481

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : often only up to carbonic acids; chromatographic separation of the product is less sharp. Presented is the list of identified bases. Butanol used in chromatography may be substituted with methylketone. -- S. Rosenfel'd.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83487

AUTHOR : Todorovic, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Lignites as Raw Materials for Chemical Industry and for the Manufacture of City Gas. Part II.

ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 1958, 13, No 1, Hem. ind., 12, No 1, 6-12

ABSTRACT : Discussed are various schemes of utilization of Yugoslavian lignites (L): gassification of common L at its mining location or after drying, at the gas consumption location; production of synthesis gas for the production of ammonia with the utilization of the methane fraction for the diversion into city gas. For Part I see Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1959, No 5, 16769. -- G. Bonvech.

*Solid Fossil Fuels.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications.Chemical Processing of*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83505

AUTHOR : Podkowinski, J.; Gliszczynski, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Activated Carbon Obtained on Semi-Commercial Scale from Peat (PDR) and Comparison of its Quality with that of Indigenous and Foreign**
ORIG. PUB. : Torf, 1958, 3, No 3, 15-19

ABSTRACT : Presented are comparative characteristics. It is shown that activated carbon (grade "100") derived from peat is superior in quality to Polish "N" grade, Hungarian "Nuxit BO" and Soviet "AP-3" grade, and is equal in quality to the German "Supersorbon" type. Based on its high sorption characteristics, with regard to benzene and propane, it may find application in the chemical and petroleum industries.

*Solid Fossil Fuels.
**Activated Carbons.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83505
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :

H

ABSTRACT Con'd : A conclusion is being made regarding the necessity of producing a large quantity of such a carbon for the purpose of verifying its applicability on a commercial scale.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83512

AUTHOR : Pien Mu-tun
INST. : -
TITLE : Microanalytical Determination Method of Nitrogen Content in Coal

ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chieh, 1958, 13, No 1, 36-37

ABSTRACT : A new method for the determination of N_2 in coal is recommended. It is a modification of the Kjeldahl's method differing from the latter in that the analytical sample of solid fuel is oxidized with boiling H_2SO_4 in the presence of a catalyst-selenic acid and anhydrous Na_2SO_4. Through the addition of excess caustic, gaseous NH_3 is generated which is absorbed in boric acid solution. Quantity of NH_3 is then determined by titration with methyl orange as an

*Solid Fossil Fuels.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83512

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : indicator. Time required to perform a single determination by this method is 3-4 times longer than when employing the common method.

-- A. Zonntag.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83515

AUTHOR : Georgiyev, Ts.
INST. : -
TITLE : Hypersorption Method for the Separation of Natural and Artificial Gases

ORIG. PUB. : Tezhka promishlenost, 1958, 7, No 7, 29-33

ABSTRACT : Presented is description of the method and of basic equipment involved as well as domains of its industrial application. The bibliography includes 29 references.

*Solid Fossil Fuels.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83530

AUTHOR : Pikulski , J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Tubestill Distillation at one of the Baku Refineries

ORIG. PUB. : Wiadom. naft., 1958, 4, No 4, 88-89

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83539

AUTHOR : -
INST. : -
TITLE : Plant for the Generation of Gas from Petroleum in England

ORIG. PUB. : Energietechnik, 1958, 8, No 9, 416-422

ABSTRACT : In connection with the planned expansion in the GDR of city gas manufacture from petroleum in particular that imported from the USSR, described is an operating plant in England, that employs the Segas process and produces 210,000 m^3/day of gas of 4580 kcal/Nm^3 heating value. The plant has 2 trains of gas generators, liquid petroleum fractions comprize raw feed. For every 1000 kcal in the gas the

*Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83539

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : following consumption of petroleum fractions is reported (l): for gas generation - 0.149, for steam generation - 0.017; steam consumption - 0.209 kg; air consumption - 0.763 m^3; water consumption - 182 m^3/hour.--N.Gavrilov.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83550

AUTHOR : Staud, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Use of Czechoslovakian Adsorbents for Hypersorptional Separation of Hydrocarbon Gases

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No 12, 617-622

ABSTRACT : Presented are the results of test on the attrition, adsorption capacity, selectivity and desorption characteristics of five grades of indigenous adsorbents (two grades of activated carbon - Supersorbon and Bensorbon, clay silicagel, and "Aluzil adsorbent clay). Shown are advantageous characteristics of both activated carbon grades and particularly of the Bensorbon.

*Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 83584

AUTHOR : Gerasimov, M.; Ruschev, D.; Radoykov, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Synthesis of Antioxidant Oil Additives in Bulgaria Derived from Indigenous Raw Materials

ORIG. PUB. : Tezhka promishlenost, 1958, 7, No 9, 37-40

ABSTRACT : Experimental investigations of the selection of raw materials for the synthesis of anioxidant additives for lubricating oils, that could be manufactured from Tyulanovskaya crude oil in large quantities. For this purpose, the 175-200° and 200-230° fractions of gas generator tar, wood tar (beech), Dmitrovskiy, Pirinskiy and other semicoking tars, and also of Plachkovskiy coal tar were investigated. Presented are data that characterize

Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83584

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : physico-chemical properties of the indicated tars and quality of the transformer oils, TM-14, containing additives such as n-oxydiphenylamine, 3-phenoxyphosphine and 43 complex additives synthesized, with each being added in a quantity equivalent to 0.25%. It is demonstrated that a number of obtained additives are more effective than individual organic compounds. -- Ya. Satunovskiy.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83596

AUTHOR : Auslander, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Liquid Density at the Boiling Point and the Characterization Factor

ORIG. PUB. : Petrol. si gaze, 1958, 9, No 5, 227-229

ABSTRACT : The dependence between liquid density at boiling point (d_f) and "characterization factor" (K_o) is presented. Formula for calculation K_o is given. The established dependence is found useful in the determination of the presence and quantity of paraffine wax in petroleum fractions. --I. Rozhkov

*Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Product and their Applications. Chemical Wood Products*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83687

AUTHOR : Dimov, K.; Lukanov, T.; Zhulev, S.
INST. : Khim - technol. Institute
TITLE : Experiments in the Obtainment of Furfural from Sunflower Seed Hulls

ORIG. PUB. : Godishnik Khim.-tekhnol. in-t, 1957(1958), 4 No 1, 43-53
ABSTRACT : Experiments were conducted with the purpose of establishing optimum conditions for the pre--hydrolysis step and subsequent obtainment of the maximum yield of furfural (I) with the condition that the derived cellulose (C) will be suitable for chemical treatment. It was demonstrated that with the increase of hydro--modulus by a factor of 2 (from 3 to 6) the yield of I increases rapidly while the ash and

*Hydrolysis Industry.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83687

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : pentozane content in the solid residue decreases respectively by 27 and 75%. This is accompanied by an intensive destruction of C (the degree of polymerization (DP) is 543 at a hydro-modulus of 1 : 3 and 389 at 1 : 6). Greater portion of pentozanes (80.5%) and of ash (45.5%) is being removed at the lowest hydro--modulus. In so doing a substancial destruction of C occurs while the yield of I from pentozanes remains unsatisfactorily low (approx. 32%). The most suitable hydro-modulus

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83687

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : level is 4.5 - 5.0 at which the yield of I is 36.9% and the obtained C is suitable for chemical refining (CR=417). The yield of I increases when I is removed from the reaction mixture at a high rate.

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : POLAND

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Wood Products *

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83689

AUTHOR : Buguslawska, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : Neutralization of Sulfite Lixivium

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. papiern., 1959, 15, No 4, 122-123

ABSTRACT : It is recommended to neutralize sulfite lixiviums with calcite when the former is used for the manufacture of alcohol. At an active acidity of luxiviums, in order to raise pH from 2.5 to 5.0, 10 kg of calcite, containing 92.2% $CaCO_3$, is required per $1m^3$ of luxivium. The question of removal and of further utilization of the sediment has not been solved yet This sediment is obtained in the neutralization in the quantity of 30 kg on wet basis (or 4 kg - dry basis).-- Ye. Gurvich.

*Hydrolysis Industry.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fats and Oils. Waxes. *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83704

AUTHOR : Ruckenstein, C.
INST. : -
TITLE : Reduction of Losses in the Refining of Vegetable Oils.

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. ind. aliment. prod. vegetale, 1958, No 2, 9-10

ABSTRACT : The necessity of attaining the following points is indicated: 1) precise measurment of vessel volumes for the refined oil (RO) and accurate accounting of the incomong as well as RO while performing $\geqslant$ 1 times every 24 hours of the following tests on RO: the determination of the ether insoluble substances content, water content, volatile substances (at 105°), gel-like substances and phosphatides; 2) thorough separation of RO from the impurities and its

*Soaps and Detergents. Flotation Agents.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83704

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : treatment with an electrolyte; 3) use of optimum process conditions; 4) particular attention to be devoted to the operation of the vacuum unit and the use of steam in the deodorization with the subsequent reduction of time in it; 5) to employ condensate in the washing of RO (95-97°); 6) compulsory employment of filtration for the pressed oil and an attempt to find ways of employing filtration for oil obtained by extraction; 7) proper maintenance of the equipment avoiding losses in all the manufacturing operations. --A.Marin

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fats and Oils. Waxes.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83713

AUTHOR : Kwapniewski, Z.; Rutkowski, A.; Kubik,B.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effect of Paper Wrapping on the Stability Fats

ORIG. PUB. : Przem. spozywczy, 1958, 12, No 10-12, 412-415

ABSTRACT : Conducted were experiments pertaining to the investigation of the effect of wrapper porosity and of the presence of iron and copper in the wrapping material on the degree of self-oxidation of fatty products and of the effect of employing wrapping paper, saturated with antioxidant (A) solution. Five types of wrapping paper were investigated: parchment, semi-parchment, acidic parchment, white and brown cardboard. Paper or/and cardboard was finelly

*Soaps and Detergents. Flotation Agents.

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83713

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : pulverizwd into mill, employing emery wheel, followed by mixing with molten fat (F) in the proportion of 5 gr of mill per 95 gr F. The mixture was left standing in a beaker within a thermostatically controlled oven at 60° temperature. Simultaneously, a sample of F containing no paper mill was subjected to the same conditions. Periodically, the peroxide number was determined on both samples. As a measure of stability, a certain interval of time was considered during which the peroxide number of a sample reached certain

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83713

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : predetermined value. It was established that
Con'd the fastest rate of oxidation occurs with samples of F containing parchment and acidic parchment paper. Effect of different grades of paper on the increase of free fatty acids content was not noticed. For the purpose of revealing the effect of paper structural charateristics on the stability of F, 1 gr F, dissolved in 5 ml of petroleum ether, was placed on a piece of paper measuring 11×7.5 cm. After the evaporation of petroleum ether, paper samples (suspended on nylon threads) were exposed to

CARD: 3.4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83713

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :diffused day light at 13°- 18° temperature. The
Con'd fastest rate of self-oxidation was noted with F applied to white and gray cardboard, wherein the rate of F oxidation on cardboard at 13-18° was greater than that of F admixed with ground paper that was stored at 60°. This fact points to a larger negative effect resulting from the porosity of wrapping. Experiment involving the application of F on paper samples, impregnated with A solution (0.01% by weight of paper) revealed the distinct effect of A on the retardation of the F oxidation process.

-- M.Zemlyanykhina

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soaps*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83731

AUTHOR : Moch, R.
INST. : -
TITLE : Chemical Cleaning Process

ORIG. PUB. : Faserforsch. und Textiltechn., 1959, 10, No 3, 129-137
ABSTRACT : Result of an investigation of the surface-active and physical properties (surface tension, density, viscosity) of waterless detergent solutions, employed in chemical cleaning. The study included effect of small quantities of water added to waterless detergent solutions. Structures of the micells in aqueous and in waterless solutions, mechanism of the conjugated dissolution of hydrophylic and

*and Detergents. Flotation Agents.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83731

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : hydrophobic substances, occuring with the aid of micell interaction are revealed. The article discusses employment of substances, prompting the conjugated dissolution as substances termed the intensifiers of chemical cleaning.
-- A. Zinov'yev.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83739

AUTHOR : Srzednicki, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Institutes of Beet Culture and Sugar Manufature in the GDR

ORIG. PUB. : Gaz. cukrown., 1959, 61, No 1, 31-32

ABSTRACT : The Educational Technological Institute of sugar industry affiliated with the Gumboldt University trains personnel for sugar refineries. The institute operates with full coonperation of sugar refineries. In recent years a number of research projects have been completed (investigations covered organic acids, contained in the diffused and purified juices, physical and chemical properties of sugar solutions encountered in the manufacture of

*Processing.

CARD: 1/3

H

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83739

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : sugar, and others). Institute of Beet Culture has also been founded in the GDR. It has 5 divisions: seed-growing laboratory, seed-growing in the field, biochemical, fitopathalogical, and genetic divisions. The research work comprizes studies of mono-steam and polyploidal beet seeds, studies of specific quality seeds of various grades. The third institute in GDR - The Central Institute of Biology - has the following sections: botanical, plant hygiene, prognostics, zoological and

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83739

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : virus. The most interesting works of this in-
Con'd stitute pertain to problems involving the handling of beet pests.

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83740

H

AUTHOR : Hangyal, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : History of the Ercsi Sugar Refinery

ORIG. PUB. : Cukoripar, 1959, 12, No 2, 33-38

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

* Processing.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhimi, No. 23 1959, No. 83741

AUTHOR : Ehrenkranz, D.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Role of Colloids in the Sugar Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. ind, aliment. plod. vegetale, 1958, No 12 13-17
ABSTRACT : A review article. Reviewed are major colloids encountered in the manufacture of sugar (cellulose, hemicellulose, pectin substances, araban, proteins, peptons and others), quantities of colloids contained in beets and in the intermediate products of the manufacture, their effect on the manufacturing process and basic way of preventing their appearance and eliminating their action in the manufacturing processing steps.-- D. Bronsheyn

*Processing.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83743

AUTHOR : Oplatka, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : A New Continuous Diffuser "J"

ORIG. PUB. : Cukoripari kutatoint. kozl., 1956, 3, No 1, 44-52
ABSTRACT : See Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1957, No 18, 62256 and also 1959, No 4, 13397.

*Processing.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83745

AUTHOR : Burianek, J. Slechtova, D.
INST. : -
TITLE : Purification of Sugar Solutions by Electrodialysis with the Aid of Ionite Membranes. I-II.

ORIG. PUB. : Listy cukrovarn., 1959, 75, No 3, 62-66; 66-69

ABSTRACT : I. Described are: priciples of electrodialysis of the electrolytes with the use of ionite membranes, possibilities of employing this method for the purification of sugar juices, theoretical bases of purification of juices by this method and advantages in comparison with the common method employed in juice purification with ionites. In the electrodialysis of juices with ionite membranes the following are eliminated: the inversion of sucrose,

*Processing.

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83745

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : employment of chemical reagents for the ionite regeneration, dilution of juices. Experimental investigations covered values of electric current used in the purification with ionite membranes of the saturated juice, green syrup and molasses of 15° Br. density as a function of the electrodialysis duration. The value of electrical charge, required for the transfer from the liquid space of the electrodializator into two neighboring spaces has been established for these products for the

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83745

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : purpose of ascerting a complete removal of
Con'd electrolytes from the juice. The determination
of electrical charge value is essential for
calculation of the electric power consumption
required for purification of juices and of
electrodializator's efficiency.
II. Conducted were laboratory experiments on
the electrodialysis with the use of ionite
membranes employing mixtures of green syrup and
saturated juice having densities of 30, 35, 40,
45, 50, 60 and 70° Br. It was established from
the standpoint of electric power consumption

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83745

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :and of ionite membrane surface area require-
Con'd ments, it is the most realistic way if green
syrup in a mixture with saturated juice is
subjected to electrodialysis. Presented is the
determination method of the optimum concentra-
tion of such a mixture. Purified mixture may
be refined separately or it may be returned to
the evaporators. Electrodialysis of the green
syrup, aside of its purification effect, leads
to the reduction of quantity of the obtained
latter products at a refinery. -- Ye. Shnayder

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83748

AUTHOR : Vasatko, J; Gartner, M.; Kleinertova, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Production Method of Lactic Acid from Calcium Saccharite Obtained from Desugaring of the Feed Molasses
ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1959, 10, No 1, 47-52

ABSTRACT : See Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No 4, 12767

*Processing.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83749

AUTHOR : Mlchova, J.; Svedova, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Use of Polyamide Fabrics as Filter Cloth in the Sugar Manufacture

ORIG. PUB. : Listy cukrovarn., 1959, 75, No 2, Inform. sluz sluzba, 1-3
ABSTRACT : Polyamide fibers were employed at 83 sugar refineries in 1957-1958. At three refineries, a polyester fabric made of "terilene", an imported fabric from England, was tested as filter cloth. In comparison with polyamide fabric the latter one possessed greater resistance to temperature and to chemicals and swelled to a lesser extent. -- Ye. Shnayder.

*Processing.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83751

AUTHOR : Sepitka, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Nomogram for Simplified Determination of Molasses Quality Based on P. M. Silin's Method.

ORIG. PUB. : Listy cukrovarn., 1959, 75- No 3, 59-61

ABSTRACT : Based on the method developed by P.M.Silin pertaining to the determination of normal quality (Q) of molasses and based on formulas by him (see Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1954, No 7, 22844; 1956, no 21, 70197) a nomogram was developed, that permits determining the following factors: a) quantity of water, necessary to add or remove from molasses in order to bring it up to a required exhaustion density level, b) Q of liquid after the exhaustion, c) Q of normal

Processing.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83751

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : molasses. The nomogram is corrected for the exhaustion of molasses at a density, that is determined directly by a refractometer (82° Br.), as well as when molasses is diluted 1 : 1 (83.5° Br.). Accuracy of the nomogram is not inferior to that of the method.

-- Ye. Shnayder.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83754

AUTHOR : -
INST. : -
TITLE : Sugar Production Method from Sugar Cane by Extraction

ORIG. PUB. : Shih p'in kung yeh, 1959, No 1, 15-18

ABSTRACT : Presented is the description and diagram of the original equipment employed at a local plant, as well as description of the sugar extraction process from sugar cane employed in the Tung-hsiang district (of the Chiang hsi province, CDR), notorious for its 500 year's sugar manufacturing experience. --A. Zonntag.

*Processing.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83760

AUTHOR : -
INST. : -
TITLE : Experience in the Quality Improvement of Potato Starch

ORIG. PUB. : Shih p'in kung yeh, 1959, No 1, 27-29

ABSTRACT : Description of the process equipment employed at the Chinese starch refinery "K'e" in Hei ling chang province, with the aid of which quality of the produced starch is improved: color - white with crystalline luster, moisture - 19.8%, ash content - 0.27%, acid number -4, black spots - 2 per 1 cm^2.-- A. Zonntag.

*Processing.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83764

AUTHOR : -
INST. : --
TITLE : Quality Improvement of Corn Starch

ORIG. PUB. : Shih p'in kung yeh, 1959, No 1, 29

ABSTRACT : Announcement regarding the measures undertaken at the Chinese starch factory in the K'e ling province resulting in the improvements of raw starch purification.

*Processing.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83768

AUTHOR : Gruzczynski, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : Production of Sodium Alginate from Seaweeds Growing in Poland

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. wlokienn., 1958, 12, No 11, Biul.Inst. wlokienn., 10, No 8, 18

ABSTRACT : Described are methods of obtainment of two sodium alginate (I) varieties, one of low viscosity (30-100 cp.), another of high viscosity (300-700 cp.), that find application in the textile industry. The derivation of high viscosity I encounters difficulties due to a too rapid depolymerization rate of alginic acid and due to its sensitivity to temperature variations. Subsequent manufacturing steps of I include: grinding of dried seaweeds, sifting

*Processing.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

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ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83768

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and classifying , washing with dilute hydrochloric acid or with double-distilled water, double extraction of the ground and washed seaweeds with 5% $NaCO_3$ solution, purification of the I solution by centrifuging, bleaching with chlorine and separation of I with ethyl alcobol, drying and grinding of I product. Apparata employed in the manufacture of I should not be made of iron. It is made of acid-resistant metals, glass, wood.-- D.Bronshteyn

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :

CARD:

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83778

AUTHOR : Sandera, K.; Drachowska, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Application of Membrane Conductometry in the Technology.

ORIG. PUB. : Przem. spozywczy, 1958, 12, No 10-12, 395-398

ABSTRACT : Investigations of conductivity were found Applicable to characteristics of membranes made of high molecular weight substances in the studies of newest packing materials for the control of changes occuring within and in the establishment of dependency on their chemical composition, preparation methods, and storage conditions. Bioconductometrical measurments are applicable to the investigation of measurments themselves, occuring in inorganic solutions, aging of the gels and colloid

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 83778

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : crystallization. They are also applicable in the control of processes involving fermentation of sugars and changes, occuring in raw materials and foodstuffs.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83779

AUTHOR : Yu Hsing-yuan
INST. : -
TITLE : Manufacture of Alcohol from "Dioscorea Nipponida" Dennst

ORIG. PUB. : K'e hsueh ta chung, 1959, No 2, 81-82

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83780

AUTHOR : Johanides, V.; Alacevic-Grlic, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Derivation of Heterozygotic Species from Different Aspergillus Niger Calcites for the Purpose of Increasing Amylolytic Activity of*

ORIG. PUB. : Kemija u industriji, 1959, 8, No 4, 91-94

ABSTRACT : Amylolytical ferments that are produced by the "Aspergillus niger" (A.n.) species when placed within a culture, from the standpoint of economics, possess advantages in the conversion of starches to sugars employed in the alcohol manufacture in comparison with rye or grain malt. Of the 25 investigated species (for their amylolytical activity), three samples of A.n. were selected as the most active ones. These species were cultivated in

*Fungi.

CARD: 1/2

H

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83780

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : pairs for the purpose of obtaining heterozygotic cultures. As the result of anastomosis of species A.n. No 337 NRRL and No 439 a new sample of species was obtained, which in a submerged culture, formed greater quantity of amylolytic ferments, than the patent components.
Con'd

CARD: 2/2

H

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83783

AUTHOR : Rankov, G.; Popov, A.; Yovchev, A.
INST. : Khim. Inst. Bulg. Acad of Science
TITLE : A Method of Removing Methyl Alcohol from Vodkas (Rakija) on a Commercial Scale

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Khim. in-t Bulg. Acad. of Science

ABSTRACT : A method was developed in accordance with which a still is charged with 2000-3000 ℓ of vodka (rakija) followed by heating with steam up to boiling point for a period of time (approx. 8 hours), during which the rectifying column, which operates with infinite reflux ratio, is enriched with 93-95% ethyl alcohol while all of methyl alcohol (I) is transferred into the column. I tends to concentrate in the first half of distillate, the total quantity of which reaches 5% basis

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83783

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : total quantity of vodka charged into the still.
Con'd The second half of distillate contains I in a quantity lower then that present in the raw vodka charge, and as the result of this, this latter distillate may be added to the next batch of vodka to be freed of I. The first half of distillate, enriched with I and comprizing 2.5 Vol.% of batch charge, subjected to the elimination of I, may be utilized as technical denaturated alcohol, else by means of fractionation from this fraction may be derived methyl alcohol, higher alcohol (solvent) and ethyl alcohol(containing approx. 1% of I).

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83785

AUTHOR : Ilczuk, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Infection of the Acetone-Butyl Musts with Extraneous Microorganisms

ORIG. PUB. : Acta microbiol. polon., 1958, 7, No 2, 149-158

ABSTRACT : Qualitative and quantitative investigation of the infection encountered in the acetono-butyl fermentation was conducted, revealing its effect on the yield of acetone (I). From 17 samples of musts the following 18 bacteria species were identified: Lactobacillus, Streptococcus, Bacillus, Bacterium, Sarcina, Micrococcus, Pseudobacterium, and 3 species of yeast. The separated species had different effect on the formation of I. Lactobacillus inhibited the process strongly, for instance

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83785

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : L. mannitopoeus lowers the I yield by 87% as compared to the control sample. The effect of non-acid-forming bacteria on the yield of I was minimal. Yeasts added in a quantity of approx. 670,000 cells per 1 ml lowered the yield of I to some degree.

Con'd

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83787

AUTHOR : Gregr, V.; Dyr, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Improvements of the Technological Process of Lactic Acid Manufacture from Molasses

ORIG. PUB. : Sb. Vysoke skoly chem.-technol. Praze. Odd. Fak. potravin. Technol., 1957, [1], 177-195

ABSTRACT : Based on special studies on the improvement of mother culture preparation methods involving lactic bacteria and on the establishment of optimum conditions of their nutrition, an accelerated method of conducting process on a commercial scale has been developed. It insures increase in the productivity of the fermentation department by 100% at the simultaneous economy of malt sprouts, malt, autolysate, phosphates and sulfuric acid and improvement in quality of the lactic acid.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83791

AUTHOR : Mateescu, C.
INST. : -
TITLE : Inovations and Rationalizations at the "Rakhova Brewery, RDR

ORIG. PUB. : Ind. aliment. Prod. veget., 1959, 11, No 2, 62-63
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83793

AUTHOR : Kahler, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Hygienical Conditions in Bottling Departments and Their Effect on the Stability of Beer.

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1959, 10, No 1, Pril.: Desinf.potravin. prumyslu, 38
ABSTRACT : Discussed are advantages and disadvantages of individual equipment items and processes from the standpoint of hygiene.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83795

AUTHOR : Klazar, G.; Bednar, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Bottling Beer Hot

ORIG. PUB. : Kvasny prumysl, 1959, 5, No 1, 3-6

ABSTRACT : Filtered beer is sterilized in a leaf heater and without cooling is bottled employing a special valve and thoroughly washed (the presence of a smallest speck of dirt causes foaming) and heated, up to 40°, bottle of high strength (at a temperature of beer-65°, the bottle must be checked to withstand 6.1 atm. pressure, at 80° - 7.6 atm). As beer enters the bottle it flows along the bottle's internal walls and fills it up to a mark without foaming. A small air space increases stability

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83795
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :of beer. When employing the above method of bottling the productivity is increased by 25 - 40%; organoleptical properties are not changed (neither due to hot bottling nor due to rapid or slow subsequent cooling). Extraneous odors, taste and easily precipitated sediment, characteristic to any pasteurized beer, are absent. The foam stability of beer is improved, while color is somewhat darker than normal. As applied to beers with appropriate coll. stability, this method insures technological advantages and is economically effective.-- R.Zalmanzon.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83797

AUTHOR : Zanko, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Developments in the Wine-Making

ORIG. PUB. : Agrom.glasnik, 1959, 9, No 1, 15-22

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83809

AUTHOR : Lichev, V.; Panayotov, I.
INST. : Chem. Inst. of Bulg. Academy of Science
TITLE : Aliphatic Aldehydes of Cognac Alcohol

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Khim. in-t. Bulg. Acad. of Science, 1958, 6, 121-129

ABSTRACT : Aliphatic aldehydes contained in cognac alcohols derived from "Dimyat" 1953 crop were separated by fractional distillation from aromatic aldehydes. In each of the 9 obtained fractions were found, with the aid of selective chromatography on paper and in the form of 2, 4-dinitrophenylhydrazones the following HCOH, CH_3COH, propyon-, butyr-; valeraldehydes and others. Of the aromatic aldehydes were identified syringin aldehyde, vanillin, coniferyl and n-oxybenzaldehyde.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83810

AUTHOR : Lichev, V.; Panayotov, I.
INST. : Chem. Inst. of Bulg. Academy of Science
TITLE : Presence of Reducing Sugars in Cognac Alcohol and in Plum Brandy (Rakija)

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Khim. in-t. Bulg. Acad. of Science, 1958, 6, 167-179

ABSTRACT : In cognac alcohol, aged for 1-5 years and in Bulgarian plum brandy are found reducing sugars, that are normally found in the initial stages of aging, whose composition depends on the type of barrel wood. The presence of rhamnose, xylose, arabinose and glucose was found in cognac alcohols and that of xylose and glucose in the plum brandies. In the alcohol extract derived from acacia wood the presence of xylose only was established chromatographically

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83825

AUTHOR : Vasilev, D.
INST. : -
TITLE : Storage and Refining of Food Products

ORIG. PUB. : Tekhnika (Bulg.), 1959, 8, No 2, 34-35

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemichal Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83828

AUTHOR : Donev, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Application of Ultrasound in the Food Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Khranit. prom-st, 1959, 8, 37-38

ABSTRACT : A review.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83831

AUTHOR : Timko, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Progress and Modern Problems of the Food Products' Hygiene

ORIG. PUB. : Elelm. iper, 1959, 13, No 4, 111-113

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Product and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83832

AUTHOR : Soukup, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Inorganic Desinfectants

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1959, 10, No 1, Pril. : Desinf. potravin. prulyslu, 11-12
ABSTRACT : A review of application methods of various inorganic substances used for desinfecting of the equipment, quarters, apparel and painted walls.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83833

AUTHOR : Krampla, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Organic Desinfectants for the Food Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1959, 10, No 1, pril.: Desinf. potravin. prumyslu, 10-11
ABSTRACT : The characteristic of organic desinfectants employed in the food industry

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83834

AUTHOR : Szabo, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Employment of Filtration in the Food Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Elem. ipar, 1959, 13, No 5, 162-164

ABSTRACT : Principles involved in the selection of filtration equipment and characteristics of batch type filters.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83836

AUTHOR : Koczyk, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Vitamins in Grain and in the Products Derived From It

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. zvoz. - mlynarski, 1959, 3, No 1, 23-25

ABSTRACT : Presented is a brief characteristic of A vitamins of the groups B, K, E, folic and aminobenzoic acids, information pertaining to the total vitamin content of grain (as a function of its quality and the degree of ripeness), flour and in grain products. -- Z. Fabinskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83840

AUTHOR : Lambadzhiyev, A.
INST. : Higher Institute of Food Industry, Plovdiv.
TITLE : Suitability of Hard Bulgarian Wheat for the Composition Improvement of Grinding Grain Mixtures

ORIG. PUB. : Nauchni tr. Vissh. in-t khranit. i vkus. prom-st- Plovdiv, 1958, 4, 73-95

ABSTRACT : Based on the studies of baking qualities of various grades of hard and soft wheat as well as their mixtures, quality improvement of the weak wheat grain (for example, "Okerman", No 159 and others) was deemed feasible and attainable through the addition of hard wheat grain into the mixtures.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83842

AUTHOR : Szmidt, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effect of Wheat Flour Made of Sprouted Grain on the Quality of Bread

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. zboz.-mlynarski, 1958, 2, No 12, 343-344

ABSTRACT : In the employment of wheat flour, made of sprouted grain, and used in a mixture with rye flour, it is necessary to determine the dextrine number, on the basis of which an optimum quantitative ratio of wheat and rye flour in a mixture may be established.
-- Z. Fabinskiy

CARD:

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83843

AUTHOR : Bernhercs, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Machinery and Flour-Grinding Equipment Abroad

ORIG. PUB. : Pezegl. zboz.-mlynarski, 1958, 2, No, 12, 347--348
ABSTRACT : Presented is a brief characteristic of machinery employed for husking and polishing of grain and also of separators and portable pneumatic loaders. -- Z. Fabinskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY :YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY :Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83845

AUTHOR :Pantelic, G.
INST. :-
TITLE :Microorganisms in the Baking Industry and Biochemistry of Fermentation

ORIG. PUB. :Proizv. i prerada brasna, 1959, 8, No 4, 71-78

ABSTRACT :No abstract

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83848

AUTHOR : Szmidt, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Particle Size of Flour and Its Effect on the Quality of Dough

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. zboz.-mlynarski, 1959, 3, No 1, 29

ABSTRACT : Proved is the necessity of applying different methods of dough preparation depending on the particle size of flour.--Z. Fabinskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83850

AUTHOR : Struyich, D.
INST. : -
TITLE : Air Conditioning in the Bread-Baking Industry. I, II.

ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 1959, 14, No 4, Prehran. ind., 13, No 4, 49-52
ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83859

AUTHOR : Petrescu, I
INST. : -
TITLE : Developments in the Production of Green Peas Preserves

ORIG. PUB. : Ind. aliment. Prod. veget., 1959, 11, No 2, 57-58
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83867

AUTHOR : Radoyv, A.; Mladenov, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Dietetic Pumpkin Flour. Part I.

ORIG. PUB. : Nauchni tr. Vissh. in-t khranit. i vkus. prom-st-Plovdiv, 1958, 4, 203-206
ABSTRACT : Based on the presented data pertaining to chemical composition of pumpkin flour (containing carotin, mineral salts, vitamin C, pectin substances), derived from a large variety pumpkin (cucurbita maxima), experiments of feeding infants, have been started. This also included feeding of children and adults having liver and kidney ailments. The method of preparation: after washing a pumpkin is peeled and cleaned of the pulpy part diced and dried followed by grinding in a hammer mill.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83871

AUTHOR : Stambolic, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Production of milk in Yugoslavia

ORIG. PUB. : Mljekarstvo, 1959, 9, No 6, 121-124

ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83872

AUTHOR : Dahlstedt, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : General Review of Recent Development in Equipment Employed by the Milk Industry.

ORIG. PUB. : Mljekarstvo, 1959, 9, No 5, 101-106

ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83894

AUTHOR : Sulc, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Trends in the Production of Yogurt and of Buttermilk Beverages

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 5, 245-250

ABSTRACT : Of the new production methods of buttermilk beverages, Scandinavian method is considered as most economical one. Pasteurized milk is curdled and then cooled in tanks, homogenized and bottled. The recommended scheme for the production of yogurt is: pasteurized milk enters the vacuum apparatus without cooling for the removal of a portion of its water, then it enters a tank where it is cooled and curdled. A misture of milk and curds is then bottled in stoppered bottles. The latter, after being

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83894

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : heated, is then dosaged (approx. 30 gr), introducing the bottom of bottles, (after the latter were washed). Then the bottles enter a conveyer, where they are cooled with the stream of air. Bottles, containing curdled milk, are placed in baskets and kept under controlled temperature conditions for the final curdling. After this the flow of warm air is discontinued and yogurt is cooled by spraying bottles with cold water. Completion of the curdling process is determined with the aid of a remote potentiometer. -- G. Titov

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83807

AUTHOR : Hattowska, H.; Kalinowski, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Evaluation of Butter Production from the Standpoint of Microbiological Investigations, Conducted at the Institute of Milk Industry
ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. mlecczarski, 1957, 5, No 12, 20-22

ABSTRACT : Bacteriological quality of Polish butter is considered lower than of that produced in the USSR, GDR or England. The overall bacterial content of highest quality Polish butter reaches 22 mln/ml, wherein approx.60% of microflora consist of non-milk curdling varieties and in the 54% of samples the presence of intestinal bacteria was revealed. The reason for low quality butter is the low quality raw materials, the composition of curdling and mainly unsatisfactory sanitary-hygienic conditions

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 83907

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : in the handling and refining of milk. To this can be added the insufficiently effective washing of the plant equipment and of milk lines.
-- V. Novikova

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83908

AUTHOR : Cesul, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Quality of Butter in the Light of Scientific Investigations of Recent Years

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. mleczarski, 1957, 5, No 12, 18-20

ABSTRACT : Presented are data on the investigation of macro-and microstructure of butter: conditions and distribution of fat and water, of flora, affecting the consistency of butter and its stability. Reviewed is the feasibility of butter treatment in an atmosphere of CO_2 or under pressure. -- V. Novikova.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83910

AUTHOR : Havlicek, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Transportation of Milk in Tank and Manufacture of Cheese

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 195 , 9, No 5, 244-245

ABSTRACT : From milk, delivered in tanks, 67% of elementary first grade cheese were produced in May, 69% in June, 67% in July, 70% in August and 72% in September. The balancing portion of cheese was graded as second class, and no third grade cheese was produced at all. Based on the conducted experiments a possibility of manufacture elementary cheese from milk, delivered in tanks was established under condition of rapid delivery of high quality milk.
-- G. Titov.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications, Food Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83921

AUTHOR : Vujicic, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Cheese Mite in Cheese and Casein

ORIG. PUB. : Mljekarstvo, 1958, 8, No 2, 36-38

ABSTRACT : To combat cheese mites, in addition to the mechanical cleaning of cheese, it is washed with concentrated NaCl solution, with a mixture of alcohol and CS_2 (20 : 1) or with a 0.07% solution of dicloroethyl or dichloromethyl ether. Cheese mite may be destroyed by the imersion of cheese into water for several seconds at 65° temperature. For the prevention of infection of cheese with mite it is recommended that cheese be stored at a temperature $< 10°$ and at a relative humidity of $< 80\%$.
-- Z. Lebedeva.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83924

AUTHOR : Cerovsky, J.; Henik, J.; Hojdar, J.; Knez, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Mechanized Flow Line for the Production of Acid Casein

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 6, 285-288

ABSTRACT : For complete mechanization of a continuous flow in the manufacture of casein it is proposed to include a counterflow, direct action washer and a transporter press. The washer comprizes a slanted, stationary cylinder, equipped with an internal, perforated, rotating drum, having a mixer. Paddles of the mixer are erranged in a screw type fashion along the whole length of the shaft. They are so oriented as to direct the flow of grains upward, countercurrently to the flow of water.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
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ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83924

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : Experiments have shown that the use of a washer doubles capacity of the fermentation vats, increases the manpower productivity by 20%, decreases the manufacturing price of casein by 41.5%. The consumption of water employed in washing casein particles, derived from 5000 l. of milk, comprizes 7200 l. instead of 12,400 l. used in 4 applications of batch washing if done in accordance with the usual method. -- G.Titov

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83930

AUTHOR : Rusz, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effect of Feed Used During the Fattening Period on the Chemical Composition of Goose Fat

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 11, 574-578

ABSTRACT : It has been established that the fat of geese, fed with corn, contains less saturated acids (6-7% linoleicacid), than when fed eith oats (un to 15%). Thus, geese, fattened un with oats, are less stable under frozen storage condition. The bibliography covers 21 titles.
-- D. Yakesh.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83939

AUTHOR : Heitel, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Is it Possible To Reduce Analysis Time for the Determination of Fats in Meat Products?

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. ind aliment. prod. animale, 1957, No 8-9, 27-28

ABSTRACT : Reduction of the number of syphoning operations by 2, 3 and 4 times with the use of correction coefficients of respectively 0.60, 0.40 and 0.20%, as well as extraction with only one syphoning, but with electrical heating (24 Volts) for 5 minutes of the middle portion of the Soxhlet apparatus, permitted the reduction of time for the determination of fat in meat products by 50%. The results obtained in the extraction with benzene and ether, were close.

-- A. Marin

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.83941

AUTHOR : Lorincz, F.; Kneffel, P.
INST. : -
TITLE : Stability of the "Salmonella" Type Bacteria With Respect to Heating and to Sodium Chloride

ORIG. PUB. : Elelm. ipar, 1957, 11, No 11-12, 225-231

ABSTRACT : Presented are results of the experiments on the study of the effect of cooking methods, boiling and salting, employed in the Hungarian meat industry on the activity of salmonella type bacteria. It is established that in the boiled sausage products, with the improved techniques in boiling, followed by frying, the salmonellas are practically absent. Salting and marinading of products infected with salmonella, guarantees their non-toxicity under the conditions of prolonged curing. It is

CARD: 1/2

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ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83941

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : established that the stability of salmonella
Con'd to heating and to sodium chloride is vastly
different. -- S. Rosenfel'd.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.83942

AUTHOR : Janicek, J.; Boublik, M.; Kovarik, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Drying of Meat by Sublimation (Lyophilization)

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1959, 10, No 2, 72-76

ABSTRACT : Studied were the basic conditions of meat drying by sublimation. Water content in the dehydrated beef is 5.5-8.3%, in pork 4.6-8.1%; pH respectively 5.1-5.6 amd 5.2-5.8. Freshness of the dehydrated beef was determined by the NH_3 content; after the restoration of moisture NH_3 content in beef comprized 15.7 mg%, in pork 16.9 mg%. Storage of the dehydrated meat at temperatures of -20, 4, 20 and 37° for 70 days did not affect the NH_3 build up in meats (16.5 mg% at -20°, and 18.20 mg% at 37°).
-- D. Yakesh.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83947

AUTHOR : Koeone, S.; Sroczynski, T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Chloride Content in the Muscles of Ham With the Arterial Injection of Brine

ORIG. PUB. : Przem. spozywczy, 1957, 11, No 11, 473-478

ABSTRACT : In the salting of hams, employing injection of an 8% brine into the arteries, the NsCl content in individual muscles comprizes 0.5 - 4.5%. In the shortly trimmed hams, the average NeCl content is lower. As a result of this it is recommended that 0.5 - 1.0% more brine be injected in the latter type hams. For the obtainment of uniform salted products, hams must be kept in the curing brine for some time.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83954

AUTHOR : Lat, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Certain Problems of the Manufacturing Technology of Hard Smoked Sausages

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1959, 10, No 2, 69-72

ABSTRACT : Review of the basic manufacturing aspects of high quality hard smoked sausages. --D. Yakesh

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83955

AUTHOR : Stefunka, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Casings for Smoked Cheese Sausages and for Certain Other Varieties of Smoked Meat.

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 11, 566-569

ABSTRACT : Presented are the results of experiments in the production of casings for hard smoked sausages. Presented are recepes for various casings/coverings. The following composition is recommended: 1 l. chlorine water, 80g gelatine, 250g chalk, 20g tragacanth, 25g glycerine and 50g talcum.-- D. Yakesh.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83960

AUTHOR : Trumic, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Practical Sterility of Meat Preserves

ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 1958, 13, No 3, Prehran. ind., 12, No 3, 39-42
ABSTRACT : Revieved are factors, that determine practical sterility of preserves and that prevent reaching their absolute sterility; Discussed are problems of heat penetration into the preserves' contents. Heat stability of certain individual microorganisms types is established.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83963

AUTHOR : Musil, F.; Orel, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Suitability of Early Spring Eggs for Preserving

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 1, 44-49

ABSTRACT : It has been established that eggs, layed in the period of spring frosts, may be preserved if the egg-shell is free of cracks. Eggs having red egg-white, after sorting out, may be used in the manufacture of melanges; with a thorough homogenizing its quality will conform to that made of normal eggs.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83967

AUTHOR : Ienistea, C.; Ieremia, T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Microbiolgical Studies of Fresh Water Fish in the Storage at 16-19°

ORIG. PUB. : Igiena, 1959, 8, No 2, 145-150

ABSTRACT. : Review of the microbiological analyses results

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84015

AUTHOR : Stepniak, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Automobile Parts Made of Plastics

ORIG. PUB. : Techn. motoryz., 1958, 8, No 10-11, Biul. inform. ITS, 7, No 5, 4

ABSTRACT : Described is the application of plastics in place of metals and other materials in the manufacture of automobile parts: bearings, stoppers, handles, coverings, parts of brake cylinder and steering shaft, seats, etc. It has been established, for instance, that spring stoppers made of glass-textolite stand well after 15-25 thousand kilometers while bronze stoppers could not last more than 12 thousand kilometers. -- L. Sedov

*Plastics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers. *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84021

AUTHOR : Slawinski, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Phenoloc Raw Materials for the Manufacture of Phenol Type Plastics in Poland

ORIG. PUB. : Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 10, 621-627

ABSTRACT : Reviewed is further expansion of raw materials for the synthesis of phenol type plastics employing m-cresol, tricresol and xylenols. -- L. Sedov.

*Plastics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84023

AUTHOR : Janis, F.; Kadlec, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Determination of Thermal Expansion of Plastics

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No 10, 552-554

ABSTRACT : Specific volumes and coefficients of thermal expansion of the melts were determined (while cooling gradually) of polycaprolactam, of a copolymer of caprolactam and of C-methylcaprolactam (90 : 10) of polyethylene and of polystyrol in the temperature range of 20 - 250°. Thus obtained specific volume values were compared with the results obteined from the pichnometric measurments. It was established that at temperatures of 20 to 30° the difference in density measurements by the two methods comprized no more than 0.1%. -- L. Sedov.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84039

AUTHOR : Dolezel, B.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effect of Sulfuric, Nitric and Hydrochloric Acids on the Non-Plasticized Polyvinylchloride

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No 10, 554-558

ABSTRACT : Samples of polyvinylchloride (I) (with 2% of lead stearate), measuring 30×80×3mm, were placed in a vessel, containing 75 ml of acid, and after a definite time interval were weighed, thus determining differances in weight of the samples. It was found, that "m" - quantity of a substance, absorbed by the samples during "t" time, and "m_1",-quantity of a substance, consumed in "t_1" time are related to eachother in the following way: $\lg m = K(\lg t - \lg t_1) + \lg m_1$, where K is a constant.

*Plastics.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84039

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : It has been also found that the change of samples' weight, immersed into sulfuric acid, decreases with increased concentration of the acid. With a 50% or higher acid concentrations the destruction of polymer begins, that proceeds at a noticeable rate only at temperatures > 100° A dilute sulfuric acid does not affect mechanical properties of I; concentrated acid - increases tensile strength and hardens, while elongation of the material decreases. In the action of nitric acid, quantity of the absorbed substances increases with time and

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84039

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : temperature and decreases with increased concentration of the acid. A concentrated acid causes lowering of the molecular weight of I and breaking off of hydrogen chloride. After 90 days immersion in a 40% nitric acid at 20 and 40°, hardening of the samples was noted respectively by 10 and 20% and decrease of the samples' elongation upon stretching. Its tensile strength was practically unaffected. Hydrochloric acid has no noticeable effect on the mechanical properties of I, even at high concentrations. -- L. Sedov.

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84043

AUTHOR : Hertz, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Preparation of Hard Polyvinylchloride for the Manufacture of Chemical Apparata

ORIG. PUB. : Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 9, 609-611

ABSTRACT : A brief review of conference data pertaining to the manufacture of apparata from polyvinylchloride used for storage and transport of chemical products (collectors, process lines, linings for metal or concrete collectors, comprizing tiles made of "viny-plast" and others).
-- L. Sedov.

*Plastics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers. *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84044

AUTHOR : Usarewicz, B.
INST. : -
TITLE : Application of Polyvinylchloride in the Furniture Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Przem. drzewny, 1959, No 1, 12-13

ABSTRACT : Investigated was the possibility of employing polyvinylchlorides the advantages of which are: low density, sufficient mechanical strength, fireproof resistance, and mechanical workability with regard to the ease of installation as table tops, in the manufacture of chairs (made of tubing and sheets), chair and sofa stuffing, and upholstery ("penoplast" and artificial chamois made of polyvinylchloride base) and as covering for kitchen furniture.
-- L. Sedov.

*Plastics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84045

AUTHOR : Laskawski, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Polyvinylchloride Plastics. I. General Properties of Polyvinylchloride Plastics.

ORIG. PUB. : Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 9, 606-607

ABSTRACT : Description of the composition, properties and refining of polyvinylchloride plastics by the methods of immersion, filling of hollow forms, impregnation of fabrics, pressing, dusting and foaming.-- L. Sedov.

*Plastics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84071

AUTHOR : Strubell, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Organic Peroxides, Employed in the Plastics Industry, and Their Grinding to Size

ORIG. PUB. : Plaste und Kautschuk, 1958, 5, No 4, 134-135

ABSTRACT : A review. The basic reason for explosions, occuring during the grinding of organic peroxides (OP) is the formation of peracids under the influence of moisture, and also the autodecomposition of OP with the liberation of atomic oxygen, that causes an excessive generation of heat from the finely divided OP particles in the grinding and storage. Reviewed are various methods of OP grinding: grinding in a mixture with inert fillers; derivation

*Plastics.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

. H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84071

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of finely dispersed OP from alkaline water solutions in the presence of $Ca(OH)_2$ or of quartz powder; grinding in the form of suspensions in certain organic or inorganic solvents, drying of wet ground OP in mixtures with MgO. the bibliography covers 8 references.

-- V. Gel'perina

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84102

AUTHOR : Lesek, F.; Kudelka, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Derivation of Ion Exchange Resins by "Granular Condensation

ORIG. PUB. : Chem prumysl, 1958, 8, No 10, 545-551

ABSTRACT : The investigation covered certain interdependencies of the effects of apparata and physical conditions of "granular" poly-condensation on the size of granules formed. A mathematical dependency between the diameter of granules and the Raynolds and Weber numbers was established. -- L. Sedov.

Plastics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Product and Their Applications. Caoutchouc, Natural and*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84188

AUTHOR : Blum, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Technical News in the Rubber Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Ind. usoare, 1959, 6, No 1, 18-22

ABSTRACT : A review.

*Synthetic Rubber.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Caoutchouc, Natural and *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84193

AUTHOR : Ghircoiasu, C.
INST. : -
TITLE : Problems of the Latex Technology. I, II.

ORIG. PUB. : Ind. usoara, 1958, 5, No 10, 384-386; No 12, 465-468
ABSTRACT : A review. The bibliography includes 27 titles. -- I. Shmurak.

*Synthetic Rubber.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Caoutchouc. Natural and *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84201

AUTHOR : Hofmann, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Synthetic "Natural" Caoutchouc

ORIG. PUB. : Plaste und Kautschuk, 1959, 6, No 3, 131-135

ABSTRACT : A review. The bibliography includes 26 titles.
-- M. Bukhina.

*Synthetic Rubber.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Caoutchouc. Natural and*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84211

AUTHOR : Jebac, C,; Bunghinz, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Application of Butadiene-Styrol Polymers, Plasticized with Oil (Buna OP) in the Rumanian Rubber Industry.
ORIG. PUB. : Ind. usoara, 1958, 5, No 7, 270-272

ABSTRACT : The plasticizing of Buna S-3 and SKS-30 rubber is affected with the use of petroleum residue (commercial E-5 grade), having the following properties: specific gravity (15°), 0.995--1.015, flash point 245-270°, pour point of -40 to + 45°, viscosity (Engler) at 50° 10-15° ash $\geqslant$ 0.2%, water content, nil. Plasticizing is acheaved in a mixer, the quantity of E-5 is 40% basis rubber. Conditions employed:

*Synthetic Rubber.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84211

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Buna S-3 is introduced into the mixer while mixing for 4 minutes; this is followed by the E-5 addition during the next 11 minutes at 70-80°; after 15 minutes the product is stretched out into sheets, rolling the latter into cylindrical rolls, prior to mixing they are stored $\leqslant$ 24 hours. The product, called Buna E-40, lowers the consumption of synthetic rubber by 15-20%, it improves technological properties of the mixtures by 10-15%, cheapens their production cost by 7-10% and eliminates thermal depolymerization.-- G. Markus.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Caoutchouc. Natural and*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84214

AUTHOR : Beniska, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effect of Activators on the Vulcanization Process (III). Action of Zinc Oxide on the Vulcanization of Mixtures Containing Diphe-**

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. zvesti, 1958 12, No 10, 599-605

ABSTRACT : Effect of ZnO on the rate of S addition (R) and on the formation of cross-bondages (F) of the mixtures of SKB-35 and NK containing diphenylguanidine (I) was investigated. ZnO has no practical effect on R when present in the mixtures of SKB-35 and NK as well as on F in the mixtures, containing SKB-35. Mixtures containing NK, ZnO affects F. The number of

*Synthetic Rubber.
**nylguanidine.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84214

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : cross-bonds in the mixtures with I are greater than in similar mixtures containing mercaptobenzothiazol. ZnS is formed in the vulcanization, its quality depends on the type of promoter used in a rubber. The greatest quantity of ZnS forms in the mixtures containing NK and in the presence of I. For Part II see Ref. Zhur Khimiya, 1959, No 13, 46014.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Caoutchouc. Natural and*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84235

AUTHOR : Krizek, V. Rybnikar, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Microscopic Determination of Rubber Products' Fading.

ORIG. PUB. : Plaste und Kautschuk, 1959, 6, No 3, 113-117

ABSTRACT : Described is the method of identification of the fading ingredient (antioxidants, promoters /accelerators, S, paraffine). The faded substance is washed away from the surface of rubber with benzene, precipitated with a solution containing NK, followed by a microscopic examination in polarized light. The ingredient is identified through the observation of its crystalline structure. Presented are microphotographs for all the ingredients studied.

-- M. Bukhina.

*Synthetic Rubber.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications.Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84272

AUTHOR : Horovitz, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : New Trends in the Manufacture of Synthetic Fibers.

ORIG. PUB. : Technika (Magyar), 1959, 3, No 3, 5.

ABSTRACT : A brief description of chemical and physico-mechanical methods employed in the manufacture of synthetic fibers for the elimination of shortcomings in their quality (low absorptive capacity to water, poor thermo-insulating properties, overall appearance) - the use of co-polymers, obtainment of fibers with different cross-sectional shape, etc. --S.Rosenfeld

*Fibers.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84276

AUTHOR : Panin, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Naylon Synthetic Fibre

ORIG. PUB. : Biol. i khimiya (Bulg.), 1959, No 1, 30-33

ABSTRACT : Production , properties and applications of the polyamide fibers (an article for chemistry school teachers)

*Fibers.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84284

AUTHOR : Kalafut, S.; Slivovsky, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effects of Zinc Sulfate and of Triethanolamine on Shaping of the Viscose Fibers.

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1959, 9, No 2, 104-108

ABSTRACT : Effects of zinc sulfate (I) and of triethanolamine (II) on the quality of viscose fibers was investigated. It was established that II increases the diffusion of H_2SO_4(III) into the interior of fibers. Homogeneous fibers (cross-sectionally)are being formed in a weaving bath containing (in gr/ℓ) 52-120 of I, 10 of II and 100-120 of III. Strongest fibers are obtained with the weaving bath filled with 90 g/ℓ of III (while the rate of weaving is

*Fibers.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84284

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : 30 m/min). II tends to retard the decomposition of fiber, contained in a weaving bath. The method of controlling the weaving process has been developed. It is based on the color penetration as judged from the examination of the cross-sectional fiber.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84285

AUTHOR : Pikler, A.; Svitek, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Hemicelluloses Derived from Pressed Liquors Obtained from Viscose Manufacture

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl. 1958, 8, No 12, 661-665

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Fibers.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84286

AUTHOR : Pozlep, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Finishing of Viscose Fibers.

ORIG. PUB. : Tekstil, 1958, 7, No 12, 1049-1054

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Fibers.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84293

AUTHOR : Hurt, V.; Jambrich, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Investigation of Certain Textural and Structural Variations of the "Sylon" Fibers. II

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. zvesti, 1958, 12, No 8, 496-508

ABSTRACT : Through the determination of the degree of darkening resulting from the radial and circular application methods (to the fabrics half-widths), variations in the fiber orientation in the "sylon" fibers (tackle string) was investigated in the process of a continuous stretching. It was established that in a certain range of stretching a temporary orientation occurs which points to a possibility of the existance of a certain miniature macroscopical effect in a case when the continuous

*Fibers.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84293

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : stretching takes place above the temperature of the second order transition. Changes of the darkening intensity of the diotropic reflexes (002) were studied, starting with a degree of stretching of 1 : 2.6 and up to a point when fibers busted. The minimum on the curve (the darkening intensity of diatropic reflexes vs the degree of stretch) corresponds to optimum mechanical properties of the tested samples. Possible mechanism of a continuous stretching process above the transition temperature of second order is considered. For Part I see Ref Zhur.-Khimiya, 1959, 10, 37426.--A.Rogovina.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications, Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84298

AUTHOR : Rozycki, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : "Polan". Problems and Perspectives of Application.

ORIG. PUB. : Techn. wlokienn., 1959, 8, No 2, 58-60

ABSTRACT : Properties and fields of application of the polycaproamide fiber - "polan". --I. Fodiman.

*Fibers.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY :POLAND H
CATEGORY :Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84300

AUTHOR :Stajniak, K.
INST. :-
TITLE :Terilen in the Knitting Industry

ORIG. PUB. :Techn. wlokienn., 1958, 7, No 11-12, 380-382

ABSTRACT :No abstract.

*Fibers.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its Deriva-*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84311

AUTHOR : Korodi, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Problems of the Cellulose-Paper Industry in Hungary

ORIG. PUB. : Foldr. kozl., 1959, 7, No 1, 45-61

ABSTRACT : Presented are detailed information pertaining to the development of the cellulose-paper production in the HDR for 1925-1940 and for 1946-1957 periods, geographical location of the plants, raw materials used and to raw materials imported. Presented also are technological data and economics covering the perspectives of further development of this industry.

*tives. Paper.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84320

AUTHOR : Kozmal, F.; Bucko, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Acacia - A New Raw Material for the Cellulose--Paper Industry.

ORIG. PUB. : Nasa veda, 1959, 6, No 1, 3-5

ABSTRACT : Described are experiments in the obtainment of cellulose (C) from acacia by employing sulfite and sulfate methods. In accordance with the first method, the yield of C is 40.9% and with the second is 38.9%. Raw cellulose has a darker color, than that derived from coniferous wood pulp, however, it can be bleached to higher degree of whiteness than the coniferous C. The α - cellulose content is 89.0%, the absolute viscosity is 16.9 cp. Its strength, after grinding is 4695m.

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84320

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : This wood pulp is recommended for special
Con'd grades of paper. --D. Yakesh.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84325

AUTHOR : Siminescu, C.; Calistru, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Viscose Cellulose Derived from Reed

ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 4, 111-117

ABSTRACT : Based on the ivestigation of morphological structure and on uniqueness in the degree of polymerization of macromolecules of the reed viscose cellulose (VC), the conclusion was made that the reed VC quality is not inferior to VC derived from wood pulp. The morphological structure was investigated by the K. Heide method, employing 80% H_3PO_4 for the wood VC and 83% H_3PO_4 for the reed VC, as well as with 60% H_3PO_3. The degree of polymeriza-

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84325

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : zation was determined from solubilities in H_3PO_4 and by a special fractionation method
Con'd of the solutions, employing the precipitation with H_2SO_4 at low temperatures, that insures a possibility of finding criteria for the classification of celluloses depending on the fractions entering solution and on the initial acidity of the medium.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84329

AUTHOR : Richter, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Continuous Digestion of Sulfate Cellulose

ORIG. PUB. : Papir a celul., 1959, 14, No 2, 27-30

ABSTRACT : Described is a method of continuous digestion presented are equipment diagrams and basic conditions of digestion. The obtained cellulose was of much higher quality compared to that derived through the use of previous methods. -- D. Yakesh.

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/1

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84331

AUTHOR : -
INST. : -
TITLE : Utilization of Sawdust in the Manufacture of Paper

ORIG. PUB. : Tsa ou chih kung yeh, k958, No 12, 34-39

ABSTRACT : At the Chinese cellulose-paper factory Yun fang (city of K'un ming) in the production of sulfate wood cellulose (WC) is used sawdust. In the first stage, the sawdust is sifted and sorted (2-3mm X1-2mm in size) and for the wood mass (WM) is sifted in the second classifying stage (1-2mm X0.6-1.0mm in size). The technological Process for the obtainment of WC and WM is described together with further treatment in the production of paper. Presented are

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84331

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : technological characteristics and diagrams depicting special equipment: sawdust classifiers and WM grinding disc type mills.

-- A. Zonntag.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84336

AUTHOR : Ponnel, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Possibility of Reducing Chlorine Consumption in the Existing Bleaching Installations, by Means of Increasing Fiber-Mass Density. I. **
ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 4, 117-121

ABSTRACT : On the basis of laboratory and commercial production experiments it is proposed that technological schemes of bleaching, employing calcium chloride, be modified by the replacement of the single stage bleaching (using density of approx. 7%) with a two stage bleaching while employing the same equipment and density of 10%, and having an intermediate washing

**Tests Performed at the "Reconstruktsiya" Cellulose Plant (Sulfite Cellulose Section).

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84336

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : sten. The reduction of Cl consumption as much as 19% may thus be attained.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84343

AUTHOR : Ch'e ch'eng-chi
INST. : -
TITLE : Regeneration of Soda from Effluent Streams of the Cellulose-Paper Production.

ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh kung yeh, 1959, No 3, 7-8

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84384

AUTHOR : Rowland, C.; Blundell, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : New Grinding Method of Paper-Mass with Continuous Feeding

ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 2, 42-45

ABSTRACT : Presented is the comparison of paper-mass grinding methods in the washing troughs in accordance with the Blake-Clauson method (having a double cycle) and in accordance with the new grinding method equipped with a continuous feeding. It is indicated that the new method has advantages of a continuous, assuring a possibility of operation with a constant loading. The diagram is presented.

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84350

AUTHOR : Vamos, G.; Mero, T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Testing of Paper Made of Fir and Straw Cellulose

ORIG. PUB. : Papiripar es magyar graf., 1959, 3, No 2, 41-50

ABSTRACT : No correlation between properties of mixtures and the percent content of fir and straw cellulose (C), ground to varying degrees, was obtained. From the mixtures of fir and straw C, paper with an optimum static and dynamic strength may be obtained. Paper made from a mixture containing 20% of straw C and 80% wood C had higher tearing strength, higher "double" bending resistance, superior ability to dehydration, greater whiteness and increa-

*Derivatives.Paper.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84350

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : sed permeability to air at a lower energy consumption and lower linear deformation than values calculated from the respective concentration of components present in the mixture.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84350

AUTHOR : Jaroszewski, J.; Poradowska, H.
INST. : -
TITLE : Experimental Production of the Electro-Insulating Asbestos Paper

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. papiern., 1959, 15, No 5, 150-154

ABSTRACT : On the basis of laboratory and commercial casting a conclusion was made pertaining to the possibility of production of such a paper from 100% asbestos. The conducted experiments employed asbestos of the following different grades: Soviet, African and Chinese. The best results were obtained with the Soviet asbestos type L-1-60, purified of the accompanying mineral substances. As a binding agent, it is recommended to employ starch as an additive to a roll in a quantity of 5% basis weight of

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84350

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd. : dry asbestos. It is possible to use other binding agent, that improve mechanical and dielectric properties of paper. --Ye. Gurvich.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84359

AUTHOR : Decker, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Manual Production of Asbestos Paper in Slovakia

ORIG. PUB. : Papir a celul., 1959, 14, No 3, 66-67

ABSTRACT : A historical review. The bibliography includes 6 titles. --D. Yakesh.

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84360

AUTHOR : Iliescu, G.; Popovici, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Experiments on the Enrichment of Paper Fillers I. Kaolin.

ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 4, 122-127

ABSTRACT : After the description of the most applicable methods of enriching kaolin (K) the authors present data on the treatment of K with Na and Zu hydrosulfites, the result of which fully satisfy requirements of the paper industry. The results of commercial experiments are analogical to those obtained with imported K.

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84362

AUTHOR : Hochanz, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Vegetable Gums and Their Application in the Manufacture of Paper.

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. papiern., 1959, 15, No 3, 74-77

ABSTRACT : Review of literature for the past 10 years. The bibliography includes 19 references.
-- Ye. Gurvich.

*Derivatives. Paper.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84370

AUTHOR : Wierzbicki, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Production of Woodfibre Tiles in Poland in 1958/59

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. papiern., 1959, 15, No 4, 111-114

ABSTRACT : The total output of tiles in 1958 comprized 64.5 thousand tons or 17.3 million m^2 (Poland occupies the 6th place in Europe after Sweden Finland, West Germany, Norway and France, excluding USSR). Hard and porous tiles are being manufactured. The manufacture of tiles having hard surface is acheaved by treating finished tiles with oil followed by thermal hardening. The same approach is being followed in the manufacture of perforated accustical tiles.

*Derivatives. Paper.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84370

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Experimental lacquered tiles, having nitro-, melamino-, and enameled coatings have been produced, In 1959 the increase in production forecast is expected to be 20% higher compared to 1958. -- Ye. Gurvich.

Con'd

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84383

AUTHOR : Diaconescu, V.; Feldman, D.; Asandei, N.
INST. : -
TITLE : Modern Testing Methods in the Cellulose-Paper Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 3, 77-87

ABSTRACT : A review of chromatographic, spectroscopic (in the ultraviolet and infrared regions) and certain methods, employing isotopes, that find an ever increasing application in the cellulose-paper industry. Advantages of these methods are emphasized (with regard to their accuracy, rapidity of performance, specificity of application and reproducibility of the results) over the classical methods. Presented are 12 diagrams and a schematic diagram depicting

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84383

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : the apparatus (including the ion exchange chamber) that employs isotones. The bibliography covers 60 references. -- A. Marin.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA

II

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84386

AUTHOR : Gavrilescu, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Maintenance, Adjustment and Calibration of the "Square" Balances.

ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 2, 60-61

ABSTRACT : Reviewed is the schedule of exploitation of the "square" balances used in paper factories. Balances must be checked monthly by an experienced specialist. The results of his calibrations must be entered into a record book A possibility of adopting balances to the handling of paper 100 × 100 cm inside and to the weighing of paper cut to a smaller size has been indicated. -- G. Markus

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Dyeing and Chemical *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84413

AUTHOR : Lowg, A.; Pavel, D.; Hammrich, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Experiments on the Sizing of Knobby Fiber at the "Vasia Vasilescu" Textile Plant

ORIG. PUB. : Ind. textila, 1958, 9, No 12, 471-475

ABSTRACT : Experiments on the sizing of knobby fibers with the aid of carboxymethylcellulose (I) were conducted for the purpose of complete substitution of starch. In the preparation of sizing solution I is soaked in water for 20 hours prior to mixing in an agitator at 40-45° with the addition of sulfated oil. Experiments revealed the following: from the technological standpoint I may replace starch when employed

*Treatment of Textile Materials.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84413
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : in sizing of knobby fibers; an increase in the fiber strength and decrease in their elasticity is somewhat lower that they are when starch is used for sizing, however, this does not affect adversely productivity of the weaving machines; pH of the sizing solution made with I, has to be adjusted from 10.5 to 8.0--8.5;in order to insure a rapid dissolution, I has to be used inthe form of a powder. Removal of the sizing is acheaved by washing in worm water at 40-50° in the course of 15--20 minutes. In the bleaching of fabrics,

CARD: 2/3

H

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84413

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the removal of I takes place when the fabric
Con'd is boiled. --G. Markus

CARD: 3/3

H

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Dyeing and Chemical*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84424

AUTHOR : Priskic, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Trends in the Development of Dyeing

ORIG. PUB. : Tekstil, 1959, 8, No 3, 179- 188

ABSTRACT : Review of the conditions prevailing in the textile dyeing industry during the past 20 years. An attempt is made to explain wide use of certain classes of dyes and of dying methods with the present-day developments in the realm of chemistry and particularly in the realm of synthetic fibers. -- T. Budkevich

*Treatment of Textile Materials.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Dyeing and Chemical*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84453

AUTHOR : Liu Ching-lin
INST. : -
TITLE : New water Repellant Preparation - CR - and its Application

ORIG. PUB. : Jan chen t'ung pao, 1958, No 11, 38-39

ABSTRACT : A new preparation, CR, has been synthesized, that results in stable water repellant properties of the fabrics. It is being employed in the treatment of cotton, silk, acetylcellulose viscose and nylon fibers. It may also be applied to leather and other materials. The solution for the impregnation of textiles is prepared, for example, in the following manner; the CR preparation is mixed with 10 times its volume of cold water, the mixture is then

*Treatment of Textile Materials.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84453

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT heated to 90-95°, followed by the dilution with water down to a desired concentration and by cooling to a temperature < 40°. After the impregnation fabrics are dried at 60-70°. The above preparation may be employed for the treatment of fabrics in an admixture with urea-formaldehyde resin precondensate. --A. Zonntag

CARD: 2/2

H

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Applications. Dyeing and Chemical *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84454

AUTHOR : Recnik, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Basic Impregnation Methods for Rendering Fabrics Water-Tight and Water Repelent

ORIG. PUB. : Tekstil, 1959, 8, No 3, 202-207

ABSTRACT : Waterproofing of the fabrics in the textile industry is acheaved through the application of layers of Al, paraffin waxes, silicones, octadecyloxymethylpyridine chloride and other substances. Presented are the trade names of substances used for waterproofing, methods of their application, and also testing methods to determine the degree of water-tightness and water-repellent characteristics.

-- T. Budkevich.

*Treatment of Textile Materials.

CARD: 1/1

H

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Dyeing and Chemical *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84465

AUTHOR : Rusznak, I.; Fehervari, M.; Dolesch, I.; **
INST. : -
TITLE : Newest Findings in the Stability to Light of Dyed Textiles and Dyes.

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar textiltechn., 1959, 11, No 3, 104-106

ABSTRACT : Investigation of the dye fading mechanism of the textile fabrics and dyes in the exposure to ultraviolet light permitted establishing the fact that the damage to cellulose depends upon the wavelength of ultraviolet light. The rate of fading in the case of oxyazodyes is greater than that of the corresponding amino-derivatives; in the displacement of meta-position < orto-position < para-position.

**Halasz, E.
*Treatment of Textile Materials.

CARD:

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84465

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : A method for making dyes fast developed for
Con'd the basic dyes (potassium ferrocyanide), that increases the stability of dyeing not lesser than the treatment with phosphomolybdic acid. The formation of dye pigment occurs directly on the fiber surface during dyeing of fabrics that includes fixation with naphtholformaldehyde solution. -- S. Rosenfel'd.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine.*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84516

AUTHOR : Krzywicki, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Crinckled Leather for Shoe Tops

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. skorzany, 1958, 13, No 7, 163-168

ABSTRACT : The characteristic peculiarity of crinckled leather is its softness and body as compared to the cut leather that resembles oil cloth to the touch. Most often for the manufacture of crinckled leather large raw hides are being employed, thus obtaining a very strong (to tear) and non-elastic leather. Good results in obtaining crinckled leather are feasible when employing raw pig hides, since pig leather easily loses its characteristic grain

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD: 1/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84516

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : and its appearance is thus enhanced. In addition to this, numerous texture imperfections of pigs hides become less prominent after crinkling. Nevertheless, in the treatment of pig leather, having crinckled topside, a good selection of hides derived from mature animals and freshly pickled, is required. The following procedure is normally employed. After a considerable washing and mechanical decoiling the hides are smeared with a hair-removing substance along the flesh side, and are allowed to remain smeared for 16-18 hours.

CARD: 2/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84516

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : Hair is then carefully removed with a wooden knife. The de-haired hides (without washing) are treated for 8 hours in a slowly rotated drum with Na_2S solution. The drum rotates intermittently. The ashing (purely alkaline) is conducted in the same drum during the next 8 days followed by a thorough washing. The deashing is acheaved with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. The degreasing is conducted at 35° with the "levapon PL" preparation, softening for 3 hours, washing and cleaning of the top layer. Softening of the raw hides must be a complete one,

CARD: 3/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84516

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : soft and must leave an imprint when pressed with a finger. The raw hide is then treated in a bath containing 100% water and 8% NaCl (basis the weight of hide), to which a dilute H_2SO_4 solution is slowly added. Raw hides are left for approx. 12-18 hours in the drum followed by rotating it for 15-20 minutes. pH of the spent pickle solution is 3.5-3.7. The pickled raw hides are then transfered into an empty drum, adding 5% of sawdust and 3% "tannigan supra LH" in the form of a powder, and after rotating the drum for 1 hour, a mixture

CARD: 4/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84516

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : containing 25%"tannigan supra LH", 2.5% acetic acid (85%) and 5% water at a temperature of 20°. This is then followed by the rotation for 1.5 hours followed by the addition of 2% formaldehyde, diluted with 2% water and agitation for 30 minutes. The semi-finished hides are placed for approx. 12-18 hours on the racks, washed for 3-5 minutes with water (35°) followed by the finishing tanning in a bath containing 100% water (35°) and 5% "retingen R4B". After 45 minutes of agitation (rotation) a distinct crinckling of the top side becomes

CARD: 5/6

H

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84516

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : apparent. Fixation of this crinckling is attained with the use of the basic solution of chromic salt or with the "chromozal" preparation (6% by weight of raw hides at a 50% alkalinity). Hides are agitated with the above solution for 2 hours, followed by the addition of Na_2CO_3 solution (slowly). pH of the tanning bath must be 4.3. -- M.Luksemburg.

Con'd

CARD: 6/6

H

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84519

AUTHOR : Snicka,M.; Hrabovsky, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Recent Czechoslovakian Investigations on the Production of Shoe Sole Leather by Chrome-Vegetable Tanning and Comparisom of the Results*
ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 1959, 9, No 1, 6-9, 14

ABSTRACT : A review of works pertaining to short-cutting in the technological processing as well as to individual technological methods. The bibliography covers 61 titles.-- M. Luksemburg.

*With Those Attained Abroad.
*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD:

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84520

AUTHOR : Vago, G.; Reti, J.; Vargova, P.
INST. : -
TITLE : Auto-Oxidation of Vegetable Oils in the Leather Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 1959, 9, No 2, 41-44

ABSTRACT : The auto-oxidation of vegetable oils and its detrimental effect on the quality of top shoe leather were investigated. The spoilage occurs mainly due to heating of the dried, unfinished and highly greased top shoe leather. Suitability of an oil for leather greasing may be controlled by determining its iron content, oxidation number and iodine number. It is recommended that in the greasing of leather, oxidation retardants/inhibitors be employed

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84520

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : together with the exclusion of sunflower oil. If this is not possible, the mild sulfonation of the latter is recommended. Tanning properties of the epoxy-compounds were also studied.
-- M. Luksemburg.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84521

AUTHOR : Lasek, W.; Michalec, T.; Kazubek, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Chrome Leather With Refined Top Side

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. skorzany, 1959, 14, No 2, 50-58; No 3, 81-90

ABSTRACT : Effect of the finishing tanning employing vegetable and synthetic tanning agents on the physical and chemical properties of chrome leather was studied. In the filling up of leather, predestined for finishing and refining of top side, the best substances for the purpose are extracts of mimosa, neutralized chestnut, quebracho (sulfonated and non sulfonated) and oak; the use of 6% tannides, basis the weight of leather, increases the

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84521

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : thickness of perepherical regions by 20%. The use of cation latex as the first coating and the addition of diene latex to the under coat, improves physical properties of the covering layer of leather having a refined top layer. The addition of pigments to latex or to synthetic resins tends to improve quality of the coating film, while the addition of caseine increases hardness and lowers the stability of a film with respect to repeated bending. -- D. Gorin.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84523

AUTHOR : Zitko, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Photometric Determination of the Titration End Point for Tanning Agents in Accordance with the Lowenthal's Method
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. zvesti, 1958, 12, No 9, 533-542

ABSTRACT : To 1-15ml of tannide solution are added 0.7ml of 1% solution of indigocarmine (I), 2ml of dilute H_2SO_4 (8.62g. in 100ml), water up to 100ml total volume, subjecting the obtained mixture to titration with 0.1 n. $KMnO_4$ (II) solution in reeenticals of the Lange colorimeter, while employing IF 465 filter. The dependency of the solution extinction on the quantity of added II, near the equivalence

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84523

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : point (EP) is represented by two straight lines that intersect at the EP. The titration is conducted till a constant minimum value of extinction is reached, which does not change upon further addition of II. The method renders more reproducible results than when the titration is carried out with the reliance on the visual observation of endpoint reached with indicator I. With the increase of acidity of the titrated solution, the error increases. The rate of II addition does not affect accuracy of determinations.
-- N.Turkevich.

CARD: 2/2

H

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84525

AUTHOR : Dzieza, R.
INST. : -
TITLE : Pickling in the Processing of Fur Coat Stocks

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. skorzany, 1959, 14, No 2, 35-42

ABSTRACT : Based on the critical review of literature on the effect of pickling encountered in the production of furs, the following conclusions were made: 1) for thin furs it is necessary to reduce acid content of pickle solutions ($\leqslant 3.5 - 4.0\%$ H_2SO_4 basis weight of raw materials); the duration - 24 hours, 32 - 37.5° temperature; it is not feasible to employ increased H_2SO_4 concentrations; it is advantageous to neutralize raw materials after

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD: 1/3

H

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84525

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : pickling; 2) it is advisable that prior to pickling the raw materials be subjected to formaldehyde tanning, that leads to an improvement of leather quality, renders it soft, insures its qualities with respect to body, elasticity and texture to the touch; 3) the use of preliminary formaldehyde tanning retards hydrolysis of the collagenic fibers of the hides when immersed in pickle solutions of high acid concentrations; 4) loosening of the raw hide texture may also be attained through

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84525

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the use of salt solutions; 5) the employment
Con'd of formic acid for pickling gives better results than the use of sulfuric acid.

-- M. Luksemburg.

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : RUMANIA

H

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine.*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84529

AUTHOR : Alexa, G.; Chirita, A.
INST. : Rumanian Acad.
TITLE : Problems in the Application of Willow Bark a Tanning Raw Material in the RDR.- Part II.

ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR Fil. Iasi. Chim., 1958, 9, No 1, 105-114

ABSTRACT : This investigation covered the determination of tannide content (T) in different varieties of willow tree family and in particular in Salix fragilis. For the latter variety the following determinations were made: optimum extraction temperature, T content, content of sugars, the age and season when bark was collected. Bark may be taken off the trees during the "vegetation" period, since T content remains almost constant, while the quality goes through an optimum in July, August and

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD: 1/2

H

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84529

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : September. Tannides contained in willow bark
Con'd belong to the pyrocatechnic group. For Part
I see Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1959, No 15, 55915.
-- D. Gorin.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine. *

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84530

AUTHOR : Kotasek, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Interaction Between Polyphenols and Polyamides in the Chromatography of Syntanes

ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 1959, 9, No 2, 35-37

ABSTRACT : A brief review of the results obtained in chromatography of certain Czechoslovakian syntanes and their phenolic components. Chromatographic paper, impregnated with polyamides and polyamide packed columns were used in these tests. Theoretical considerations involved in the interaction between polyphenols and polyamides are discussed with allowances made for the evaluation of tanning properties of phenolic syntanes. -- M. Luksemburg.

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84533

AUTHOR : Halamek, C.; Lacnar, J.; Nemec, B.; Snickova, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Reduction of Swelling of the Flesh Side Gellatine

ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 1958, 8, No 9, 261-263

ABSTRACT : According to literature data, the swellability of the flesh side gellatine may be reduced by a factor of two, if the dry product is kept for 48-100 hours in the atmosphere of air, saturated with steam at 50°. This method produces dependable results, but requires provision of humidifying chambers as well as increased operating cost as the result of the repeated drying. Based on the above considerations, it is more economical to obtain

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84533

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : gellatine of a reduced swelling characteristic through the adjustment of certain conditions in the process of its derivation (pH, average concentration, drying conditions).

-- M. Luksemburg.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY	:	CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY	:	Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine.*
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84535
AUTHOR	:	Suchomel, A.; Mazanek, M.
INST.	:	-
TITLE	:	Certain Technological Considerations that Determine Physical Properties of Artificial Leather Containing Fibrous Reenforcements
ORIG. PUB.	:	Kozarstvi, 1959, 9, No 1, 17-18
ABSTRACT	:	Specific characteristics of artificial leather (made for various applications) are affected by individual steps involved in its technological processing , in addition to other factors of extraneous nature. Described are certain experomental works with allowances made for the basic and specific condition and of their application.

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY	:	
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1959, No.
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	:	

CARD:

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA I
CATEGORY : High Polymer Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84552

AUTHOR : Schwertassek, K.; Doubek, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Intrusion of Iodine into the Oriented Portions of Cellulose Lattice and Accounting for Them During the Determination of the Degree of*
ORIG. PUB. : Textil (Ceskosl.), 1958, 13, No 10, 384-386

ABSTRACT : Validity of a determination method, proposed previously by the authors, was checked. By this method the degree of crystallinity of cellulose may be determined as a function of iodine sorption that occurs in the intrusion of iodine into the lattice with concentrations exceeding 8-12% iodine. It was established that the effect of iodine penetration into the

*Crystallinity With the Aid of Iodine Sorption XIV. Dependence Between the Iodine Sorption and Crystalline condition of Cellulose Fibers.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : I
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84552

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : oriented portions of the lattice has little effect on the determination results. The previously proposed diagram for the low percentage inclusion of iodine, for the so called "degree of gain" remains valid also for the given instance. Presented is an additional diagram, that permits the determination of the crystallinity degree from certain values of the "degree of gain". For Part XI see Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 76010.

-- E.Kazbekov.

CARD: 2/2

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