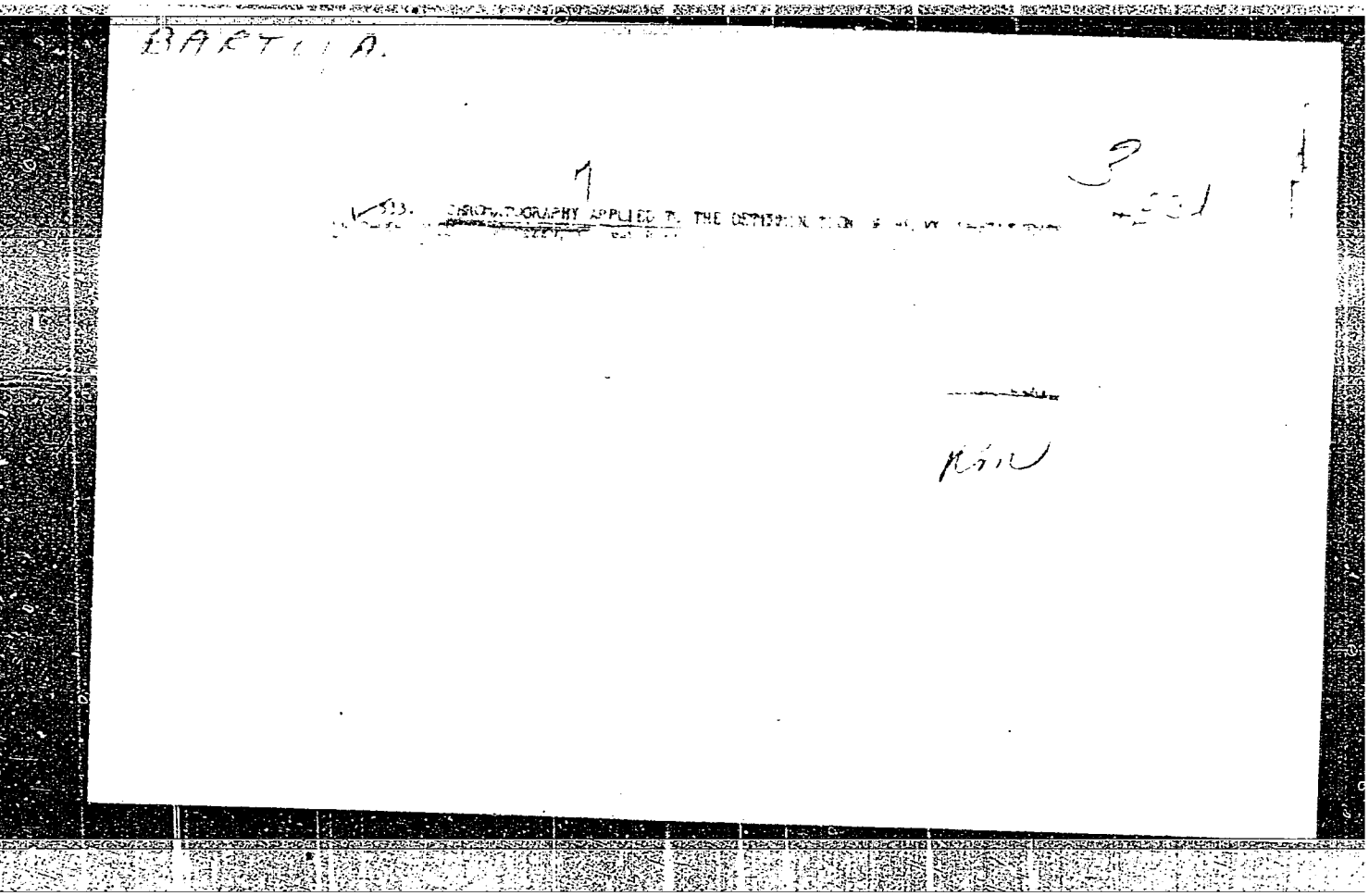


CERCHEZ, V.: BARTOI, A.

Study of the chemical composition of the fresh and used motor oils. Studii cerc chim 8 no.1:115-134 '60. (EEAI 9:8)

1. Institutul PETROCHIM, Ploiesti.
(Diesel engine) (Lubrication and lubricants)
(Chromatography)

CERCHEZ,V.; BARTOI, A.

A new method for the characterization of mazuts. Studii cerc chim 8 no.1:135-156 '60. (EEAI 9:8)

1. Institutul PETROCHIM, Poiesti.
(Mazut) (Chromatography)

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia
CATEGORY : H-13

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 87267

AUTHOR : Krezevic, M.; Bartoj, M.
INST. :
TITLE : Extra Shrinkage and Expansion of MgO, MgO-Cr and Chromomagnesite Brick.

ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 1959, 14, No 4, Hem. ind., 12, No 4, 49-51

ABSTRACT : Study of extra shrinkage or extra expansion of MgO, MgO+Cr, and chromomagnesite brick, was conducted by firing of the samples under study in oxidative or reducing atmosphere, at 1550°, for 4 hours. Changes were calculated by measuring length and volume in per cent of change in length. Maximum temperature and duration of tests were selected after consideration of quality of basic refractories. From test data the conclusion was reached that the temperature and duration of these tests determine in a sufficiently simple manner the apparent extra shrinkage, and that linear shrinkage of about 1% is permissible for basic material, or that tests should be also made to determine changes in volume.

CARD:

From authors' summary.

MAGARASEVIC, Milica, dipl.chem., asistent; BARTOJ, Mirjana, dipl.ing.teh., asistent.

Preparation of white dextrine, and determination of its characteristics. Kem ind 12 no.7:521-525 Jl'63.

1. Institut za prehrambenu industriju, Novi Sad.

VOLTAY, Bela, dr.; BARTOK, Bela, dr.; OSVATH, Pal, dr.

Data on the modern treatment of exudative pleurisy.
Gyermekgyogyaszat 14 no. 7:208-214 Jl '63.

(PLEURISY) (STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, RESPIRATORY)
(PENICILLIN) (EMPYEMA)

MAGYARCSY, Istvan, dr.; BARTOK, Denes

Air mixture studies with special regard to the absorption of CO_2. Koh lap 9 no. 12: 552-556 D '54.

1. Femipari Kutato Intezet.

MAGYAROSSY, Istvan, dr.; BARTOK, Denes; HEJJA, Andras

Utilization of calcium aluminate slags in alumina factories.
Koh lap 9 no. 10: 467-474 O '54.

1. Femipari Kutato Intezet.

BARTOK, Denes

HUNGARY/ Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Mineral salts. Oxides. Bases I-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12342

Author : Magyarossy Istvan, Bartok Denes, Hejja Andras
Title : Utilization of Calcium Aluminate Slag in Aluminum Plants

Orig Pub : Kalcium-aluminat-salakok timfoldgyari felhasznalasa. Kohasz. lapok, 1954, 9, No 10, 467-474 (Hungarian)

Abstract : Inveatigation of Ca-Al slag of synthetic preparation. Amount of Al_2O_3 recovered from the soluble aluminates contained in the Ca-Al slag does not depend upon the concentration of Na_2CO_3 solution used in the extraction. With a high concentration of Na_2CO_3 in the solution it is necessary to carry out a removal of SiO_2 (due to its high content). Use of solutions with low concentration of Na_2CO_3 applied in large amounts produces a normal content of SiO_2 which permits to carry out the process by the method of Bayer.

Card 1/1

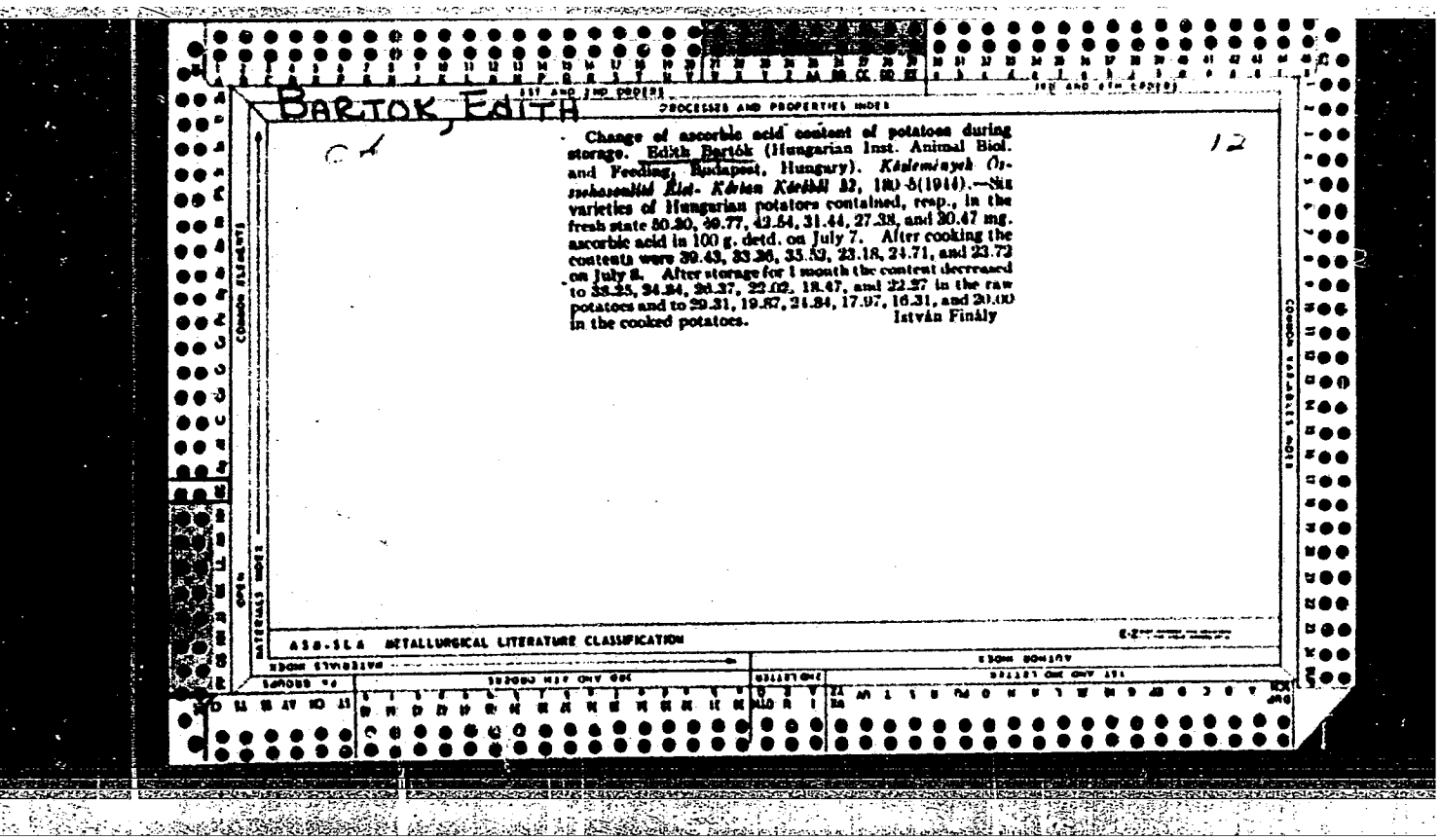
3

73. Investigations on the precipitation of aluminate liquor by air especially in respect to the absorption of CO_2. — J. Aldegvarossy, D. Bartók. (Kohászati Lapok — Vol. 9 (89), 1955, No. 12, pp. 555—556, 3 figs., 4 tabs.)

MG
(1)

Plant tests have been conducted for the purpose of establishing the optimal volume of air required for the mixing of aluminate liquor, for determining the influence of the carbon dioxide contained in the air on carbonization, and for evaluating the economy of the method. A 13 m high 4 m dia cylindrical vessel with a conical bottom was used for the experiments. A 50 cm dia air lift tube was set in the centre of the vessel, air was fed through a jet at the bottom of the tube. The required volume of air was found to be 449—700 cu m per tonne of alumina depending on the flow of bubbles. 70% of the carbon dioxide content of the fed air is combined, which corresponds to a liquor absorption of 0.8 g/m³ per hour. 2.5—3 kg carbon dioxide is absorbed during a single mix and a corresponding amount of sodium hydroxide is transformed into sodium carbonate. The energy requirements of air precipitation are 70 kwh per tonne of alumina, whereas that of mechanical mixing is 117 kwh. Examination of alumina hydrate particles obtained by the air precipitation method shows that their size is the same as those obtained by the mechanical mixing method.

Utilization of the calcium-aluminate slags in the alumina industry. István Magyarossy, Dénes Bartók, and András Hójja. *Fémipari Kutató Intézet Közleményei* 1956, 96-115.—For the processing of Ca-Al slags into Al_2O_3, those slags are best suited which contain CaO and Al_2O_3 in the ratio of 12-7 and also contain 34-45% $2CaO.SiO_2$. The best slag for the purpose was obtained if, after melting, the processing time for the melt was a min. of 2 hrs. The slags must cool slowly enough for crystn. During leaching an increase in the Na_2CO_3 concn. of the leaching liquor produces a simultaneous increase in the Al_2O_3 content. The Al_2O_3 yield is independent of the Na_2CO_3 concn. of the leaching soln. When processing synthetic Ca-Al slag, the Na_2CO_3 loss is 2-3% as related to Al_2O_3. This loss increases with increasing S content of the slag. F. D. G.



BARTOK, EDITH

C4

12

Change of ascorbic acid content of potatoes during storage. Edith Bartók (Hungarian Inst. Animal Biol. and Feeding, Budapest, Hungary). *Kísérletügyi Közlemények Összehasonlító Élet- Kórtan Közlöl* 32, 181-5(1944).—Six varieties of Hungarian potatoes contained, resp., in the fresh state 30.20, 39.77, 42.54, 31.44, 27.38, and 30.47 mg. ascorbic acid in 100 g. detd. on July 7. After cooking the contents were 39.43, 33.36, 35.53, 23.18, 24.71, and 23.73 on July 8. After storage for 1 month the content decreased to 33.25, 24.84, 30.37, 22.02, 18.47, and 22.27 in the raw potatoes and to 29.31, 19.87, 24.84, 17.07, 16.31, and 20.00 in the cooked potatoes.

István Finály

A58-5L4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BARTOK, Imre, az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa.

Contribution of Hungarian physicians to the development of ophthalmology. Szemeszet 91 no.4:176-182 Nov 54.

(OPHTHALMOLOGY, history,
in Hungary)

GABOR, Pal; BARTOK, Istvan

Intra-uterine pneumonia causing death of fetus. Gyermekgyogyaszat 8 no.3-4:112-115 Mar-Apr 57.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak (igazgato: Batizfalvy, Janos, dr. egyet. tanar) es Korbonctani es Korszovettani Intezetenek (igazgato: Korpassy, Bela, dr. Egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

(FETUS, dis.
intra-uterine pneumonia causing stillbirth (Hun))
(STILLBIRTH
caused by intra-uterine pneumonia of fetus (Hun))
(PNEUMONIA
intra-uterine pneumonia of fetus causing stillbirth (Hun))

WEBER, Apollonia, dr.; BARTOK, Istvan, dr.

A case of essential pulmonary hemosiderosis in adult. Orv. hetil. 98 no.16:413-418 21 Apr 57.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikajanak (igazgato: Hetenyi, Geza, dr. egyet. tanar) es Korbonctani es Korszovettani Intezetenek (igazgato: Korpassy, Bela, dr. egyet. tanar) koslemenye.

(HEMOSIDEROSIS, case reports
pulm., essential (Hun))
(LUNG DISEASES, case reports
hemosiderosis, essential (Hun))

2755. **Metastasizing hepatoblastoma in an adult** Metastasierendes Hepatoblastom bei einem Erwachsenen. BARTÓK I. Pathol. Inst., Med. Univ., Szeged, Ungarn *Zbl. allg. Path. path. Anat.* 1958, 98/1–2 (55–60) Illus. 5

A hepatoblastoma in a 43-year-old man is described. The primary tumour showed both epithelial and mesenchymal components. The differentiation between the different types of tissue had faded, which might be attributable to a common derivation of all elements of the tumour from one original tissue. Metastases were present in the periportal lymph nodes, the lungs, the pleura and the hilar lymph nodes. All metastases showed exclusively epithelial components. The various theories concerning histogenesis are discussed on the basis of the literature.

Guthert – Erfurt

2038. THE PATHOLOGY OF NEUROBLASTOMA AND SYMPATHOGONIOMA OF THE SUPRARENAL GLAND - Beitrag zur Pathologie des Neuroblastoms und des Sympathicogonioms der Nebenniere - Bartók I. and Baradnay G. Pathol. Inst., Med. Univ., Szeged - ZBL. ALLG. PATH. PATH. ANAT. 1958, 98/3-4 (194-199) Illus. 5

A report is made on 3 cases of tumours of the adrenal medulla. Metastases were found in a 3.5-year-old boy and a 2-day-old full-term male newborn infant. A diagnosis was made in the first case of sympathoblastoma with extensive metastases, and in the 2nd case of sympathogonioma with metastases in the liver. The theories of multicentric development and of metastasis of an individual primary tumour are discussed. It is concluded that these theories are not contradictory, because it was possible to demonstrate groups of tumour cells in the lumen of vessels in the first case; on the other hand, in case 2 a multicentric development of small tumours in the liver in nodular form was assumed. These nodes were thought to derive from groups of cells which are diffusely distributed in the liver. In order to support this theory, a number of findings by other authors concerning the occurrence of sympathogoniomas in the liver are presented.

Güthert - Erfurt (V. 16)

BARTOK, Istvan, Dr.

Hepatoblastoma causing metastasis in adult. Orv. hetil. 99 no.6:212-214 9 Feb 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korbonctani es Korszovettani Intezetenek (igazgato: Korpassy Bela dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.
(HEPATOMA, case reports
hepatoblastoma with metastases (Hun))

BARTOK, Istvan, dr.

Frequency of thrombosis and embolism and their cause. Orv. hetil. 100 no.49:1761-1765 D '59.

1. A szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korbonctani es Korszovettani Intezetenek (igazgato: Korpassy Bela dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.
(EMBOLISM statist)
(THROMBOSIS statis)

DOMJAN, Gyula; H.MAZAREAN, Hortenzia; BARTOK, Istvan; HORVATH, Eva

Change in the activity of phosphomonoesterase in the normal and cirrhotic liver in rats after partial hepatectomy. Kiserl. orvostud. 13 no.5: 500-503 O '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Biokemiai es Korbonctani-Korszovettani Intezete.
(LIVER CIRRHOSIS exper.) (REGENERATION physiol.)
(PHOSPHATASES metab.) (LIVER metab.)

BARTOK, Istvan; HORVATH, Eva; DOMJAN, Gyula

Changes in the activity of individual enzymes in the liver in cirrhosis produced by carbon tetrachloride in rats. Kiserl. orvostud. 13 no.6: 654-659 D '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korbonctani-Korszovettani es Biokemiai Intezete.

(LIVER DISEASES exper) (ENZYMES metab)

HUNGARY

BARTOK, Istvan; HORVATH, Eva; DOMJAN, Gyula; KORPASSY, Bela; Pathological Anatomical - Pathological Histological and Biochemical Institute of the Medical University (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korbonctani-Korszovettani es Biochemiai Intezete), Szeged.

"Histochemical Changes in Carbontetrachloride Cirrhosis of the Rat after Partial Hepatectomy."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol 14, No 5, Oct 62, pp 449-457.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The liver is capable of regeneration following partial hepatectomy to the same extent in carbontetrachloride cirrhosis as in the non-diseased state, without changes in structure. The activity of succinic dehydrogenase drops markedly in both, normal and cirrhotic liver, during the first 24 hours of regeneration; in normal liver, the activity does not rise within the first 96 hours, but in cirrhotic liver, there is a significant increase by 48 hours. Alkaline phosphatase activity rises during the first 48 hours of regeneration in both, cirrhotic

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HUNGARY

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol 14, No 5, Oct 62, pp 449-457.

and normal liver, followed by a drop; the activity increase is more marked in the cirrhotic liver. Acid phosphatase activity is more marked throughout in the regenerating cirrhotic liver than in the regenerating normal liver. [35 references, predominantly Western.]

BARTOK, Istvan; HORVATH, Eva; DOMJAN, Gyula; KORPASSY, Bela

Histochemical changes in carbon tetrachloride-induced cirrhosis of rats after partial hepatectomy. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.5:449-457 O '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korbonctani-Korszovettani es Biochemiai Intezete.
(HEPATECTOMY) (CARBON TETRACHLORIDE POISONING)
(LIVER CIRRHOSIS, EXPERIMENTAL)

KORENYI, B. Andras, dr.; KISBAN, Gabriella, dr.; BARTOK, Istvan, dr.

Contribution to the pathology of multiple primary malignant tumors. Magy. onkol. 7 no.3:177-185 S'63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korbonctani es Korszovettani Intezet.

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS) (LUNG NEOPLASMS)
(INTESTINAL NEOPLASMS) (BREAST NEOPLASMS)
(UTERINE NEOPLASMS) (BLADDER NEOPLASMS)
(PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS) (NEOPLASM METASTASIS)
(PATHOLOGY)

BARTOK, Istvan; HORVATH, Eva; POCSAI, Julia; KORPASSY, Bela [deceased]

Enzyme histochemical studies on normal and cirrhotic livers of rats following partial hepatectomy. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.2:119-129 Ap '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korbonctani es Korszovettani Intezete.

(LIVER CIRRHOSIS, TOXIC) (LIVER) (HEPATECTOMY)
(CARBON TETRACHLORIDE POISONING) (LACTATE TRIPHOSPHATE)
(ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE) (SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE)
(CYTOCHROME OXIDASE)

BARTOK, Istvan; TOSZEGI, Anna; POCSAI, Julia; POKORNY, Lajos

The effect of serum from partially hepatectomized rats on chronic liver damage caused by carbon tetrachloride. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.6:561-566 D '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korbonctani es Korszovettani Intezete.

(HEPATECTOMY) (LIVER REGENERATION)
(LIVER ENZYMOLOGY)
(CARBON TETRACHLORIDE POISONING)

GOTTSEGEN, G.; ROMODA, T.; BARTOK, I.A.

The effect of morphine on respiration and oxygen consumption in heart disease. Acta med. hung. 6 no.3-4:355-366 1954.

1. From the third Medical Service, Municipal "Istva" Hospital and Department of Postgraduate Surgery, University Medical School, Budapest.

(MORPHINE, eff.
on resp. & oxygen consumption in heart dis.)
(RESPIRATION, eff. of drugs on
morphine in heart dis.)
(HEART DISEASE, metab. in
oxygen consumption, eff. of morphine)
(METABOLISM
oxygen consumption in heart dis., eff. of morphine)

S/020/61/136/005/020/032
B103/B208

AUTHORS: Shuykin, N. I., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Kovach, E., Bel'skiy, I. F., and Bartok, M.

TITLE: Catalytic hydrogenation of organic oxides in the flow system at increased hydrogen pressure

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 136, no. 5, 1961, 1120-1122

TEXT: The authors wanted to obtain systematic experimental data on the hydrogenation of organic oxides, in order to elucidate the following problems: 1) Determination of the relative stability of various oxide rings to rupture by catalyzed hydrogen; 2) determination of the direction in which the oxide ring is ruptured in the hydrogenation of asymmetric organic oxides. The data available are not sufficient to solve these problems. For this purpose, the authors extended their studies of the hydrogenation of γ-oxides (homologs of tetrahydrofuran, Ref. 3) to other oxides. They hydrogenated the simplest representatives of asymmetric α-, β-, and γ-oxides, i.e., A) propylene oxide, B) α-methyl-trimethylene oxide, and C) α-methyl tetrahydrofuran oxide at

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50 atm hydrogen pressure on skeleton catalysts such as Cu - Al, and Ni - Al catalysts. Furthermore, B) was hydrogenated on Ni - Zn catalyst, and D) α-n-propyl tetrahydrofuran oxide on Ni - Al. I) Hydrogenation on Cu - Al. ad A): About 80% of A) was converted to primary propyl alcohol at 190-200°C. The rest of the catalyzate were high-boiling substances. ad B): 90-95% of primary butyl alcohol was formed at 230-250°C. ad C): The stability of the tetrahydrofuran ring was found to be much higher on the Cu - Al catalyst, since the conversion did not exceed 10% even at 300°C. The following products of hydrogenation were obtained: n-pentane (30% calculated for the converted quantity of C)), pentanol-1 (35%), and pentanol-2 (35%). II) Hydrogenation on Ni - Al catalyst: C) was converted to pentanol-2 only (about 15%) at 250°C. D) was hydrogenated to heptanol-4 (60%) at 250°C. The authors conclude from the latter reaction that the stability of the tetrahydrofuran ring to hydrogenolysis is determined by the length of the alkyl radical in the α-position. Summing up: A) and B) behave in an analogous manner in the hydrogenation of asymmetric α- and β-oxides both on Cu - Al, and on Ni - Al catalysts with respect to the rupture of the oxide ring.

On Cu - Al, they are ruptured with sufficient selectivity on the C-O bond adjacent to the alkyl substituent. A) and B), on the other hand, undergo hydrogenolysis in both directions on Ni - Al, i.e., also on the C-O bond not adjacent to the alkyl substituent, with about equal intensity. The asymmetric γ-oxides are selectively hydrogenated on Ni - Al in that their ring is ruptured only on the C-O bond not adjacent to the alkyl radical. Hydrogenolysis of γ-oxides occurs in both directions on the Cu - Al catalyst. At atmospheric pressure, D) is also ruptured on Ni - Al on the C-O bond adjacent to the alkyl side group (Ref. 3). The same rupture occurs in B) on Ni - Zn catalyst. There are 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

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

SUBMITTED: October 21, 1960

SHUYKIN, N.I.; BARTOK, M.; KOVACH, E.; BEL'SKIY, I.F.

Catalytic isomerization of β-oxides. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.9: 1653-1656 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Oxides) (Isomerization)

S/081/62/000/021/018/069
B156/B101

AUTHOR: Bartók, M.

TITLE: Production of benzyl ether from benzyl alcohol in the vapor phase

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 149, abstract 21Zh112 (Acta phys. et chem. Szeged, v. 7, no2. 3 - 4, 1961, 112 - 116 [Eng.; summary in Russ.])

TEXT: $(C_6H_5CH_2)_2O$ (I) has been synthesized from $C_6H_5CH_2OH$ (II), using a γ-Al_2O_3 catalyst (III), at 220 - 500°C. $Al(OH)_3$ is separated by the action of NH_4OH on $Al(NO_3)_3$; it is washed, dried slowly, dehydrated at 500°C, and activated in the air at 400°C, III being produced. Vapors of II, b.p. 205°C, n_D^{20} 1.5396, d_4^{20} 1.050, are passed through III at 200 - 500°C (volume of reaction chamber ~50 ml); the reaction product is separated from the water, and I, $C_{14}H_{14}O$, b.p. 170°C/16 mm Hg, n_D^{20} 1.5614,

Card 1/2

d_4^{20} 1.043, is separated by distillation. Maximum yield of I, 66 %, is obtained by a rate of 10 ml/hr II and 270°C, the amount of II recovered in this case is 34 %, and there are no by-products whatever. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KOVACH, E.; SHUYKIN, N.I.; BARTOK, M.; BEL'SKIY, I.F.

Thermal conversions of α-substituted β-oxides. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim.nauk no.1:124-130 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR i Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Segedskogo universiteta, Seged, Vengriya.

(Oxides) (Substitution (Chemistry))

BARTOK, M.; KOZMA, B.

Investigation of the chemical transformations of diols and organic oxides. Pt.6. Acta phys chem Szeged 9 no. 3/4:116-123 '63.

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii universitata im.Yozhef Attila, Szeged.

SHUYKIN, N.I.; BARTOK, M.; KARAKHANOV, R.A.; SHCHOSTAKOVSKIY, V.M.

Investigation of the chemical transformations of diols and organic oxides. Pt. 7. Acta phys chem Szeged 9 no. 3/4:124-130 '63.

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im.N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva (for Shuykin,Karakhanov and Shchostakovskiy). 2. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii universiteta im.Yozhef Attila, Szeged (for Bartok).

BARTOK, M.

A new system of molecular rearrangements. Acta phys chem Szeged 9 no. 3/4:131-133 '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Jozsef Attila University, Szeged.

SHUIKIN, N.I. [Shuykin, N.I.]; KOVACS, Odon, dr.; BELSKII, I.F. [Belskiy, I.F.] BARTOK, Mihaly.

Catalytic and thermic conversions of cyclic ethers. Acta chimica Hung 38 no.2:115-121 '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry N.D. Zelinskii of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow (for Shuykin and Belskiy).
2. Institute of Organic Chemistry, University of Szeged, Szeged, Beloiannisz ter 8 (for Kovacs and Bartok).

SHUYKIN, N. I.; AP'OK, Y.; BARTOK, M.; BEL'SKIY, I. F.; KARAKHANOV, R. A.

Synthesis and isomerization of 2-n-propyl-5-phenyltetrafuran. Izv AN SSSR Ser Khim no. 4:746-747 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

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

SIUYKIN, N. I.; BEL'SKIY, I. F.; KARAKHANOV, R. A.; KOZMA, B.; BARTOK, M.

Isomerization of tetrahydropyrans. Izv AN SSSR Ser Khim no. 4:747-750 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

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

BARTOK, M.; KOZMA, B.; AP'OK, Y. [Apjok, J.]

Reaction of 1,3-butanediol with acetyl chloride. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.12:2192-2197 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii universiteta imeni Yozhefa Attily, g. Seged, Vengriya.

BARTOKOVA, Terezia, inz.; ALMER, Miroslav, inz; CZOBOR, Peter, inz.

Design and cantilever erection of a large-span reinforced concrete bridge. Inz stavby 13 no.4:156-163 Ap '65.

1. Dopravoprojekt, Bratislava (for Bartokova). 2. Doprastav, Bratislava (for Almer and Czobor).

BARTOL, V.

Yugoslavia (430)

General - Serials

The struggle for Slovenian culture on the Free Territory of Trieste under Anglo-American military administration. p. 600. NOVI SVET (drzavna zalozba Slovenije) Ljubljana. (Monthly for literature and arts.). Vol. 3, 1948.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 13, November 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED

BARTOLCIC, Miroslav, inz.

Research on underground waters in Petrzalka and its surroundings.
Vodni hosp 13 no.9:358-359 '63.

BARTOL'D, Vasiliy Vladimirovich; BELENITSKIY, A.M., otv. red. toma

[Works] Sochineniia. Moskva, Nauka. Vol.3. 1965. 711 p. (MIRA 19:1)

BARTOLE, Ernestina.

A clear example of the struggle for a shorter work week. Vsem. prof.dvizh. no.5:2-3 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Chlen vnutrennoy komissii zavoda Olivetti v Ivrea.
(Ivrea, Italy--Hours of labor)

KHOROSHAVIN, L.B.; PEREPELITSYN, V.A.; ZHUKOV, A.V.; MOROKOV, P.K.; MAKRUSHIN, V.V.; BARTOLISH, D.M.; BRYUNETKIN, M.G.; VAYNSHTEYN, O.Ya.; GISS, A.N.; SHUL'KIN, M.A.; SHOTIN, V.S.

Use of metallurgical magnesite powder burned at low temperature. Stal' 25 no.12:1086-1088 D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

BARTOLOMEY, A.A.; DOROSHKEVICH, N.M.

Settling of single-row pile foundations. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 7 no.5:15-18 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

BARTOLOMEY, G. G.

BARTOLOMEY, G. G. - "Investigation of the Effect of the Salt Content of Water on the Operation of a Water Tank and the Removal of Salts with Vapor." Acad Sci USSR. Power Engineering Inst imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

So; Knizhnaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

10(4); 21(5); 24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2457

Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve i nauke. 2d, Moscow, 1957

Teplotekhnika i gidrodinamika; trudy konferentsii, tom. 4 (Heat Engineering and Hydrodynamics; Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science, Vol 4) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 88 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR, and USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.

Eds.: M. A. Styrikovich (Resp. Ed.), G. Ye. Kholodovskiy, and M. S. Fomichev; Ed. of Publ. House: L. N. Sinel'nikova; Tech. Ed.: N. I. Borunov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and laboratory workers concerned with the use of radioactive and stable isotopes.

Card 1/5

COVERAGE: This collection of papers deals with the application of radioactive and stable isqtopes as measuring tools in various types of scientific investigation. No personalities are mentioned. References are given after some of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

IS/jb
10-28-59

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STYRIKOVICH, M.A.; BARTOLOMEY, G.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOLOKOL'TSEV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

The effect of volumetric steam content on the coefficient of the effluent [with summary in English]. Teploenergetika 4 no.10:9-12 O '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Styrikovich).
2. Energeticheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Feed water)

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy

Teploenergetika, vyp. 1 (Heat Power Engineering, Nr 1) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 143 p. Errata slip inserted. No. of copies printed not given.

Ed. of Publishing House: V. A. Kotov; Tech. Ed.: Yu. V. Rylina; Editorial Board: V. A. Baum, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor (Resp. Ed.); G. Ye. Kholodovskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences; N. I. Yushchenkova, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Z. L. Miropol'skiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences (Secretary); and S. G. Poyarkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This work is intended for scientists and engineers working in the field of steam boilers.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 9 articles on the circulation of water and water-vapor mixture in boilers, bubbling processes, pulsation of pressure, temperature fields in combustion chambers, radiation heat transfer between gray bodies, and the solution of nonlinear problems of mathematical physics. There is also an article describing processes occuring in the steam boiler of a solar heat energy station. References appear at the end of each article.

were conducted at thermohydroelectric laboratories in cooperation with Heat and Electric Power Plant (TETs) No. 9.

Bartolomey, G. G., Ya. G. Vinokur, V. A. Kolokoltsov, and V. I. Petukhov. Experimental Investigation of Vapor and Gas Contents in a Bubbling Process 40

It was found that the distribution of volume vapor content and air content along the elevation of the bubbling volume at insignificant reduced velocities of vapor or air, and at low boiler water salt content, remains qualitatively the same under various pressures and characteristics of the perforated plate. An increase in the weight level at atmospheric pressure results in a decrease of vapor content. An increase in the reduced velocity of steam when the water is of low salt content increases the volume vapor content.

Semenov, N. I. Pulsations of Pressure in the Flow of Gas-Liquid Mixtures in Pipes 46

The article describes experiments in pressure pulsation in

four 14 m long pipes of different diameters–25.8, 47.4, 74.7 and 99.8 mm. The flow velocity changed from 0.2 to 5m/sec. The gas content changed from 0.05 to 0.95. Graphical representation of experimental results are given.

Miropol'skiy, Z. L., and R. I. Shneyerova. Investigation of a Flow of Vapor Water Mixture in Pipes by γ Radiation 53

In this article the authors describe problems in determining the average values of steam volume contents φ av. in pipes and in conduits of rectangular cross section. The results obtained are also valid for conduits of arbitrary geometrical shapes. Diagrams and graphs are given.

Khrustalev, B. A; and S. S. Filimonov. Temperature Fields in Combustion Chambers 62

Three kinds of furnace heating chambers were investigated. Experimental data show that under condition of approximate self-modeling temperature fields these chambers perform according to load. It is stated that the approximate independence of dimensionless temperature fields from the load occurs in various combustion chambers which differ from each other according to geometric characteristics and the type of combustion processes.

Shchegolev, D. M. Steam Boiler of a Solar Heat Energy Station 70

The author presents data on the performance of steam boilers operating on solar heat energy. General diagrams of a boiler and tables of principal characteristic are given.

Surinov, Yu. A. Investigation of Radiation Heat Transfer in Systems of Gray Bodies 79

The author develops a theory of radiation and radiation heat transfer. The equations appearing in this article permit a theoretical-probability interpretation. The article is divided into two parts: 1) Solution of a mixed problem on radiation heat exchange in a system of gray bodies in a diathermic medium, and 2) Solution of a mixed problem of radiation heat

84956

S/096/60/000/009/003/008/XX
E194/E484

26.2230

AUTHORS: Styrikovich, M.A., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Bartolomey, G.G., Vinokur, Ya.G. and Kolokol'tsev, V.A., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Influence of the Concentration of a Suspension of Uranium Oxide on the Steam Content by Volume Under Bubbling Conditions

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1960, No.9, pp.19-22

TEXT: When steam is bubbled through a suspension the process is influenced not only by the properties of the liquid and steam phases but also by the concentration of the suspension, the density of the solid phase and the fineness of its particles. The experiments were commenced with tests at atmospheric pressure using the uranium oxides U_3O_8 and UO_3 as the dispersed phase in condensate. Data is given on the particle size composition of the oxides used, which were mostly greater than 10 microns. The steam content by volume of the oxide suspension was determined by irradiation with gamma rays. The formula that was used in the determinations is given and experimental justification for its use is provided. It was shown that the irradiation absorption factor did not depend

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The Influence of the Concentration of a Suspension of Uranium Oxide on the Steam Content by Volume Under Bubbling Conditions

on the thickness of the irradiated layer or on the fineness of the suspension, at any rate within the range of values tested. A graph of the relationship between the absorption factor and the concentration of suspensions of the two uranium oxides is given in Fig.1. Tests were then made to determine the influence of the structure of the suspension on the mean steam content by volume. The suspension could be irradiated in the vertical and horizontal directions and from curves of the distribution of local values of steam content mean values of steam content were calculated. The tests clearly showed that the gamma irradiation method could be used to determine the steam content by volume of a suspension. Tests carried out with the system water-air and with suspension-air showed that with concentrations of U_3O_8 up to 10% in the water its presence has no influence on the air content of the suspension by volume as compared with pure water. As will be seen from the graph in Fig.2, increase in the concentration of the suspension above 30% causes some diminution in the air content. After these preliminary tests the main series of tests were made on the system

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E194/E484

The Influence of the Concentration of a Suspension of Uranium Oxide on the Steam Content by Volume Under Bubbling Conditions

suspension-steam. The tests were made on an atmospheric pressure column made of stainless steel with sight glass, illustrated diagrammatically in Fig.3. Irradiation was effected with a source of Co^{60} with an activity of about 10 millicuries. Brief details of the experimental procedure are given. From the tests local and mean values of the volumetric steam content were obtained for various rates of passage of steam with columns of different heights and suspensions of different concentrations of the two oxides of uranium, the results are plotted in Fig.4. The distribution of steam content by height is similar to that for condensate, i.e. there is an initial section on which the steam bubbles are stabilized a section of steady motion where the steam content by volume remains practically constant and an upper section of fairly rapid increase in steam content with height. Increase in the uranium oxide content up to 12 to 14% reduces the steam content slightly on the stabilized section, i.e. the steam bubbles rise somewhat more rapidly than in pure water. Increasing the concentration of uranium trioxide from 4 to 20% causes very slight increase in the volumetric steam content on the stabilized section.

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The Influence of the Concentration of a Suspension of Uranium Oxide on the Steam Content by Volume Under Bubbling Conditions

The volumetric steam content on the stabilized section is practically independent of changes in the level in the range of 200 to 600 mm and depends mainly on the referred steam velocity, as will be seen from the graphs plotted in Fig.5 which are discussed in some detail. The difference between the volumetric steam contents of suspension and condensate decrease with increase in the referred velocity of the steam, i.e. with increased rate of steaming. For referred speeds in the range 0.7 to 0.9 m/sec the difference in the value of the steam content for condensate and suspension does not exceed 3 to 5%. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR
(Power Engineering Institute AS USSR)

Card 4/4

STYRIKOVICH, M.A.; BARTOLOMEY, G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; VINOKUR, Ya.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLOKOL'TSEV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the concentration of uranium oxide suspensions on the volumetric steam content under bubbling conditions. Teploenergetika 7 no.9:19-22 S '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Styrikovich).
(Steam)

STYRIKOVICH, M.A.; BARTOLOMEY, G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; VINOKUR, Ya.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLOKOL'TSEV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Studying the entrainment of disubstituted phosphate and sodium sulfate under conditions of atmospheric pressure. Teploenergetika 8 no.11:53-59 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Styrikovich).
(Steam)

STYRIKOVICH, M.A.; BARTOLOMEY, G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLOKOL'TSEV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Comparison of two possibilities for desalting feed water in the cycle of an electric power plant operating on low-grade fuel. Elek. sta. 33 no.7:8-11 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.
(Feed-water purification)

44278

S/096/63/000/001/005/006
E194/E155

21.1010

AUTHORS: Bartolomey, G.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Suvorov, V.A., Engineer; and Tevlin, S.A., Engineer.

TITLE: An investigation of the hydrodynamics of the steam generator of a double-circuit nuclear power station

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no.1, 1963, 52-58

TEXT: Steam tends to accumulate in parts of the very compact heat-exchangers used with boiling-water reactors in nuclear power stations. Accordingly, boiler no.3 of TETs MEI was adapted as a thermal model of a double-circuit boiling-water reactor, to study the proportion of steam in the steam/water mixture at various points in the steam generator. The proportions were determined by passing gamma radiation through the mixture and measuring the attenuation. In preference to large external sources of radiation, cobalt-60 sources on steel rods were used in pockets resembling thermometer pockets, fitted at 14 different heights in the steam generator. Full theoretical justification of the method is given, together with the necessary formula. It assumes that the radiation detector is adequately shielded against radiation

Card 1/2

dispersed within the water layer, so that the latter has a linear absorption whatever the proportion of steam in the mixture. The thickness of the collimator screen (in front of the detector) and of the container walls of the detector were determined experimentally. The mean of three determinations of steam-content agreed with Kutateladze's formula. The proportion of steam increased more rapidly in the upper tube bundles of the generator than in the lower. Those mid-way added hardly any steam, probably because the heat-exchange surface was excessive. Steam was distributed irregularly over the section of the upper bundles, being concentrated near the drum walls. Steam-content was everywhere fluctuating, probably because of the shallowness of the bubbling layer over the heat-exchange surface. If its depth were increased, by removing some tube bundles, the steam-content in a large-diameter free volume could be determined, to check the criterial formula.
There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut
(Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

AUTHORS: Bartolomey, G. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kabanov, L. P. (Engineer)

TITLE: Investigation of heating the AES steam generator with saturated steam

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 1, 1965, 69-72

TOPIC TAGS: heat exchanger, steam generator, boiler/ No 3 TETs MEI boiler, 1Kh18N9T steel, 20 steel

ABSTRACT: An experiment was carried out to study the heating range in an AES steam generator (atomic electric power plant) by saturated vapor. A model installation was used to simulate the double-circuit water-type AES power plant. A large cylindrical drum (1210 mm inside diam) was used with heat-exchanger coils (0.[illegible] m² surface area) made of rust-proof steel. The drum was filled with water (20° initial temperature). Saturated water vapor was fed into the heat-exchanger coils from a nearby boiler under 40-atm pressure at controlled rates. The maximum steam flow rate was 400 kg/m³·hr and the volume of water in the steam generator, 2.5 m³. Throughout the experiment it was noticed that, during the steam heating

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L 22161-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002206

process, vibration and noise were generated for the first 30 minutes, accompanied with water hammer, in direct proportion to the steam flow rate. After 200-280 kg/m^3 hr flow rate had been attained, the noise level remained the same, with no water hammer. Flow rate, pressure, and temperature versus heating time curves showed three distinct regions: 1) pressure remains constant while the flow rate G changes from 80-400 $kg/m^3 \cdot hr$ and Δt (Δt = t (boiler) - t (drum)) drops from 50C to 10C; 2) pressure rises from atmospheric to 6-8 atm, G remains constant and $\Delta t \simeq$ 2-6C; 3) the rate of change of pressure reaches a maximum, from 0.33 to 0.56 atm/min. Varying the steam flow rate is shown to change the heating rate in the evaporator (drum). Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskoviskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Heat Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: TD

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BARTOLOMEY, G.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; KABANOV, L.P., inzh.

Development of nuclear power engineering in Great Britain. Teploenergetika 11 no.6:89-92 Je '64. (MIRA 18:7)

L 2576-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019291 UR/0143/65/000/007/0007/0012
621.316.11:518.5

AUTHOR: Arzamastsev, D. A. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Bartolomey, P. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Setting up and solving network-mesh equations on digital computers

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 7, 1965, 7-12

TOPIC TAGS: nonlinear differential equation, digital computer

ABSTRACT: Techniques are developed for simplifying the process of setting up such differential equations which could be conveniently solved on "Ural-1" and "Ural-2" computers. Mesh equations separately representing real and imaginary voltage components can be solved by a method of group iteration, i.e., by substituting a set of linear differential equations for the initial set of nonlinear equations. A 3-mesh network with and without node-connected loads is considered. The initial closed-mesh network is transformed into an open "tree"

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019291

network which is described by a square nonsingular D-submatrix. By combining it with the node-current submatrices, a unit submatrix and a 0-submatrix, a resulting transformation M-matrix is obtained. The latter matrix, an impedance diagonal matrix Z and the mesh matrix Γ, serve for setting up the final mesh equations. The method permitted finding the power-flow distribution in a 12-mesh network, on a "Ural-2" computer, in 6 min. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 24 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirov (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 27Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MA, DP

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

BARTOLOMEYEV, Yu.V. [Bartolomieiev, IU.V.]

Interprovince planning and exchange of crude medicinal plant material. Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.1:80-81 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Aptechnoye upravleniye Dnepropetrovskogo oblastnogo otdela zdravookhraneniya.
(BOTANICAL DRUG INDUSTRY)

KALLAI, L., dr.; CERLEK, S., dr.; BARTOLOVIĆ, D., dr.

Clinical aspects of peripapillary carcinoma of duodenum. Lijec. vjes. 76 no.7-8:289-297 July-Aug 54.

1. Iz interne klinike Medizinskog fakulteta Sveucilista, Zagreb.
(DUODENUM, neoplasms
peripapillary carcinoma)

BARTOLOVIC, T.

Main types of Bosnian mountain horses. Bul sc Youg 8 no.3/4:89 Je-Ag '63.

1. Poljoprivredni fakultet Univerziteta, Sarajevo.

BARTOLOVIC, Zelimir, dr.

1st observations on the uricosuric properties of Benemid.
Reumatizam 12 no.6:224-226 '65.

1. Zavod za reumatske bolesti "Dr. Dora Pilipovic", Zagreb.

SKORNYAKOVA, L.K., red.; BODYAZHINA, V.I., prof., red.; BARTOL'S, A.V., red.

[Ways of decreasing perinatal mortality; transactions] Puti snizheniia perinatal'noi smertnosti; trudy. Pod red. V.I. Bodiazhinoi i L.K.Skorniakovoi. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 31 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Simpozium po bor'be s perinatal'noy smertnost'yu, Moscow, 1962.

HUNGARY

ROZSOS, Istvan, Dr, BARTON, Attila, Dr, ILIEV, Ilia, Dr; Hospital of Kaposvar, (director: TARJAN, Laszlo, Dr), I. Surgical Ward (chief physician: SZABO, Bela, Dr) and Radiology (chief physician: ILIEV, Ilia, Dr) (Kaposvari Korhaz, I. Sebeszeti Osztaly es Rontgen Osztaly).

"On Neurogenic Tumors of the Stomach."

Budapest, Magyar Sebeszet, Vol XX, No 1, Feb 67, pages 67-77.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] In connection with the detailed description of 2 cases, the neurogenic tumors of the stomach are discussed. The two patients were 45 and 17 years old women. Both patients were hospitalized for gastric bleeding and the benign, ulcerative tumor in the stomach was diagnosed postoperatively. The possibilities of preoperative and intraoperative diagnosis of neurogenic tumors are discussed. In both cases, a subserous vascularization on the extraventricular surface of the stomach was apparent. Since neurogenic tumors may be accompanied by numerous complications including the danger of a malignant degeneration, and they may also have a detrimental effect on hematopoiesis, radical removal as soon as possible and without regard to the age of the patient is considered to be necessary. In some cases, however, if radical surgery with its immediate and late complications represent a greater danger to the patient than the risk of local recurrences which is present when local resection is employed, there is justification for this latter procedure as well. It is considered important that

HUNGARY

Budapest, Magyar Sebeszet, Vol XX, No 1, Feb 67, pages 67-77.

diagnostic gastrotomy be performed before the final surgical solution in order to discover any bleeding from other areas of the stomach or originating from another disorder. 15 Hungarian, 29 Western references.

BARTON, Frantisek, inz.

New Czechoslovak adhesive substance Syntamin ST. Siln doprava 11 no.6:6-9 Je '63.

1. Ministerstvo dopravy.

BARTON, Frantisek, inz.

National conference on the new technology in Prachatice. Siln doprava 11 no.7:10-11 '63.

1. Ministerstvo dopravy.

Country : Czechoslovakia E-2
Category : Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959 19072
Author : Kuras, M.; Barton, J.
Institut. :
Title : Analytical Reactions of Some Amidoximes. IX. m-Nitrobenzamidoxime.

Orig. Pub. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 5, 975-976

Abstract : Study of analytical reactions of m-nitrobenzamidoxime (I), prepared by reaction of m-nitrobenzonitrile with $NH_2OH.HCl$ at pH 4-4.5. I (in the form of an ethanol solution) gives characteristic reactions of precipitation, or color reactions, with Ag^+ (in ammoniacal medium there is formed a yellow precipitate which gradually turns black), Hg^{2+} and Cu^{2+} (after addition of CH_3COONa a pale-yellow or dirty-green precipitate is formed), UO_2^{2+} and Fe^{3+} (an orange red or gray-brown color develops), with Au^{3+} (in the presence of CH_3COONa an orange precipitate is formed which gradually turns black), Pd^{2+} (on boiling an orange precipitate is

Card: 1/2

Country : Czechoslovakia E-2
Category : Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959 19072

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : formed) and Ni^{2+} (after addition of 3% solution of H_2O_2 a red color develops and after 24 hours a blue-violet precipitate separates; in the presence of NH_4OH separation of precipitate occurs more rapidly). Salts of I with Cu, Hg, Pd, and Ni, were isolated and their properties were studied. Composition of Cu-salt corresponds to the formula: $[C_7H_6O_3N_3.Cu(OH)].H_2O$, and that of the Pd-salt -- to the formula: $(C_7H_7O_3N_3)_2.PdCl_2$. In the Hg-salt the ratio I:Hg:Cl = 1:1:1, and in Ni-salt the ratio I:Ni = 2:1. Ni-salt has oxidative properties. Communication VIII see RZhKhim, 1958, 77284. -- K. Kamen.

Card: 2/2

S/081/62/000/019/037/053
B101/B180

AUTHOR: Barton, J.

TITLE: Molding technique for laminated phenol aldehyde plastics

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1962, 513, abstract 19P79 (Bull. VÚKI, v. 14, no. 3, 1961, 117 - 123 [Slovak.; summaries in Rus. and Eng.])

TEXT: This study deals with the setting dynamics of packs of cotton cloth and paper impregnated with resol-cresol formaldehyde resin and molded at a specific pressure of 50 - 70 kg/cm^2 with the heating plates at 170°C. The molded laminated plastics were 3 - 153 mm thick. The static bending strength and Martens heat resistance were determined in dependence on molding time. For textolite 40 mm thick, the bending strength after 10, 20, 30, 40, or 120 min (counted from the moment when the plates reached 140°C, with subsequent increase to 170°C) was 1315, 1285, 1267, 1207, 1227 kg/cm^2, and the Martens heat resistance was 95 - 96, 112 - 114, 120 - 121, 134 - 135.5, and 110 - 114°C, respectively. The optimum molding time was found to be 30 - 40 min. The output of presses can be increased

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Molding technique for laminated ... S/081/62/000/019/037/053
B101/B180

30 % by applying this. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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Z/009/62/000/004/001/001
E112/E635

11.8350

AUTHOR: Bartoň, Jaroslav

TITLE: The effect of catalysts on gelation rates of silicone resins.

PERIODICAL: Chemický průmysl, no. 4, 1962, 220-221

TEXT: Processing problems of silicone-coated glass fibre laminates are discussed. One of the specific objectives is the development of a simple laboratory method to measure gelation times of silicone-catalyst compositions. The following simplified procedure is now suggested. The silicone resin-catalyst mixture (2 cc) is introduced into a test tube by means of an injection needle and kept at constant temperature in a glycerole bath (150 ± 1°C). Gelation time is determined and defined as the time required to produce irreversibly a gelatinous consistency of the material which no longer can be drawn out into fibres by means of a glass rod. Results are presented in the form of tables (arithmetic means of three measurements).

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The effect of catalysts... Z/009/62/000/004/001/001
E112/E635

Strongest catalytic action is exerted by lead naphthenate which has a marked effect even at room temperature. The effects of Co- and Zn-naphthenates or triethanolamine were considerably weaker. Catalysts, based on Sn orAl-salts were also investigated Two types of Czechoslovak silicone resins were used as standards: SIL 150 and SIL 100, and the effects of the catalysts were seen to vary with the composition of the resin. For SIL 150, the catalytic effect fell off in the following order: Pb, Co, Zn, Al, triethanolamine, Sn, while for SIL 100, the order was: Pb, Sn, Zn, Co, triethanolamine, Al.
The described method is considered simpler and quicker than other procedures for the determination of gelation times.
There are 1 figure and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kablo, n.p. Bratislava.

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1961.

Card 2/2

BARTON, J.

Indirect determination of bending strength of laminated materials. Chem prum 13 no.11:608-610 N'63.

1. Kablo Bratislava, n.p., zavod Gumon, Bratislava

HETESSYNE DEBRECZENI, Laura, dr.; BARTON, Jozsef, dr.

Papillomatous degeneration of the oral mucosa. Fogorv. szemle 58 no.7:202-205 Jl'65.

1. A Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Stomatologiai Klinikajarol (igazgato: Schranz, Denes, dr., egyetemi tanar).

L 41670-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6031196 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/66/000/003/0169/0179

AUTHOR: Barton, Jaroslav--Barton', Ya. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences)

ORG: Laboratory of Polymers, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava (Laboratorium polymerov Slovenskej akademie vied)

TITLE: Effect of dicumylperoxide on polyolefins and their mixtures 27 B

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 3, 1966, 169-179

TOPIC TAGS: free radical, polyethylene, polymer cross linking

ABSTRACT: The action of free radicals on polyethylene results in the formation of a cross-linked product. The cross-linking efficiency (the number of cross-linkages corresponding to a mole of the decomposed dicumylperoxide) equals one. The ratio of the decomposition to cross-linking of the basic polyethylene units equals approx. zero. Atactic polypropylene, unlike polyethylene, does not form cross-linkages up to a 5.1% by w. concentration of dicumylperoxide. When dicumylperoxide reacts with a mixture of polyethylene and atactic polypropylene the amount of the cross-linked product decreases with increasing concentration of polypropylene basic units in the original mixture; the ratio of decomposition to cross-linkages increases. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 24Aug65 / ORIG REF: 005 / SOV REF: 002
OTH REF: 017

Card 1/1 hs

0418 2629

L 45360-66 EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6033603 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/66/000/001/0028/0036

AUTHOR: Lazar, Milan (Engineer; Candidate of sciences; Bratislava); Barton, Jaroslav—Barton', Ya. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences; Bratislava) 39 B

ORG: Laboratory of Polymers, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava (Laboratorium polymerov Slovenskej akademie vied)

TITLE: Rate of formation of cross-linking interpolymers in the mixture of atactic polypropylene - polyethylene - dicumyl peroxide

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 1, 1966, 28-36

TOPIC TAGS: polymer cross linking, reaction rate, radical polymerization, macromolecule

ABSTRACT: The number of cross-linkings among the macromolecules of atactic polypropylene and polypropylene per mole of decomposed dicumyl peroxide was investigated. It was determined that the cumyloxyradical reacts 3.8 times faster with a basic unit of polypropylene than with a unit of polyethylene. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 8 formulas and 3 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 34,805]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 19May65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 awm

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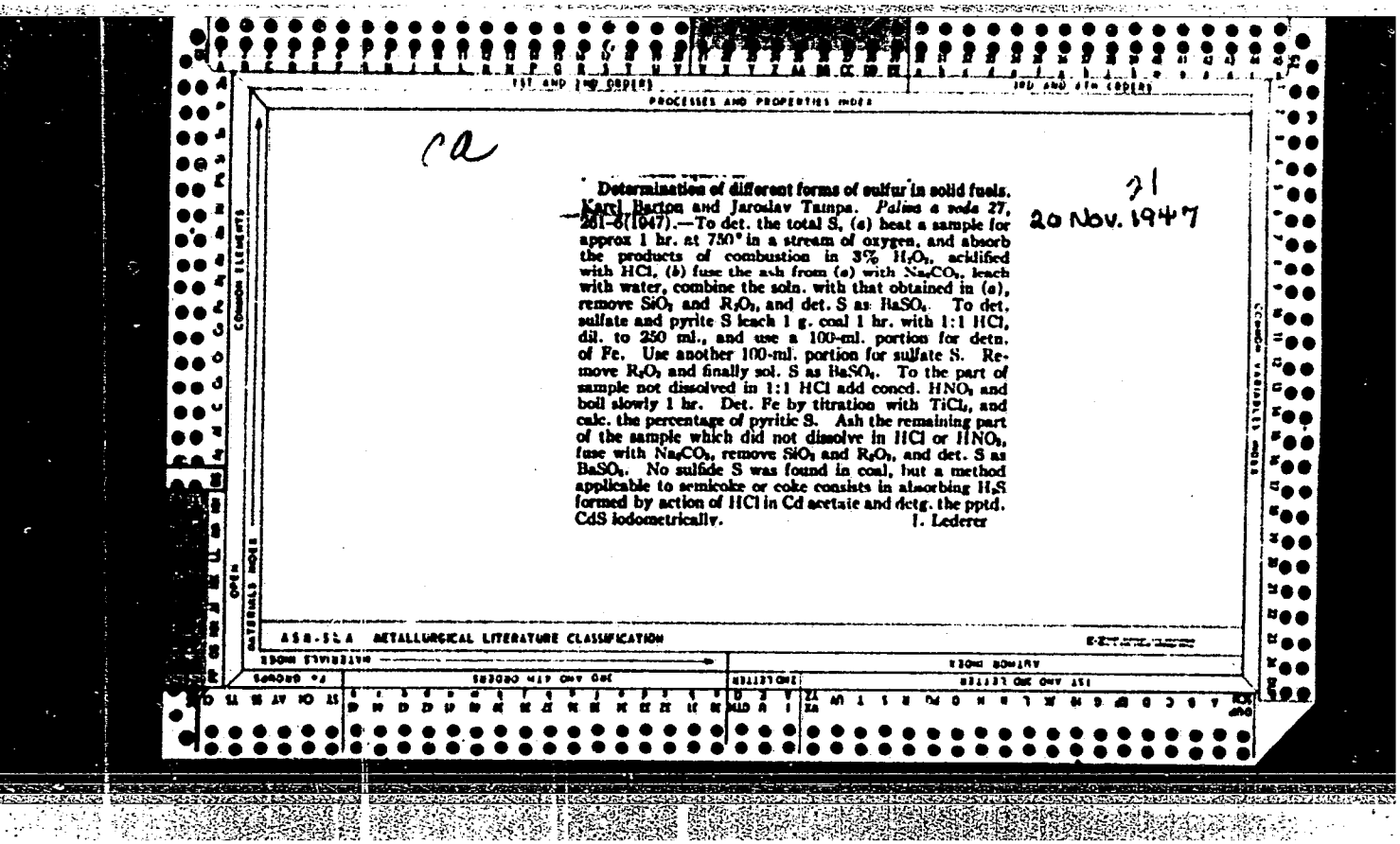
BL C1

1944. Determination of carbon dioxide in carbonates. J. Szabl and K. Bartoň (Paliva a Voda, 1947, 27, 210—213).—20% H_2SO_4 is added to the sample of ore, coal, or ash, and the reaction gases are aspirated through 0·1—0·2N-NaOH in a column with 3 sintered glass diaphragms, $BaCl_2$ is added to the absorbent solution to ppt. $BaCO_3$, and excess of NaOH is titrated with 0·1—0·2N-oxalic acid. The carbonate content is calc. therefrom. R. T.



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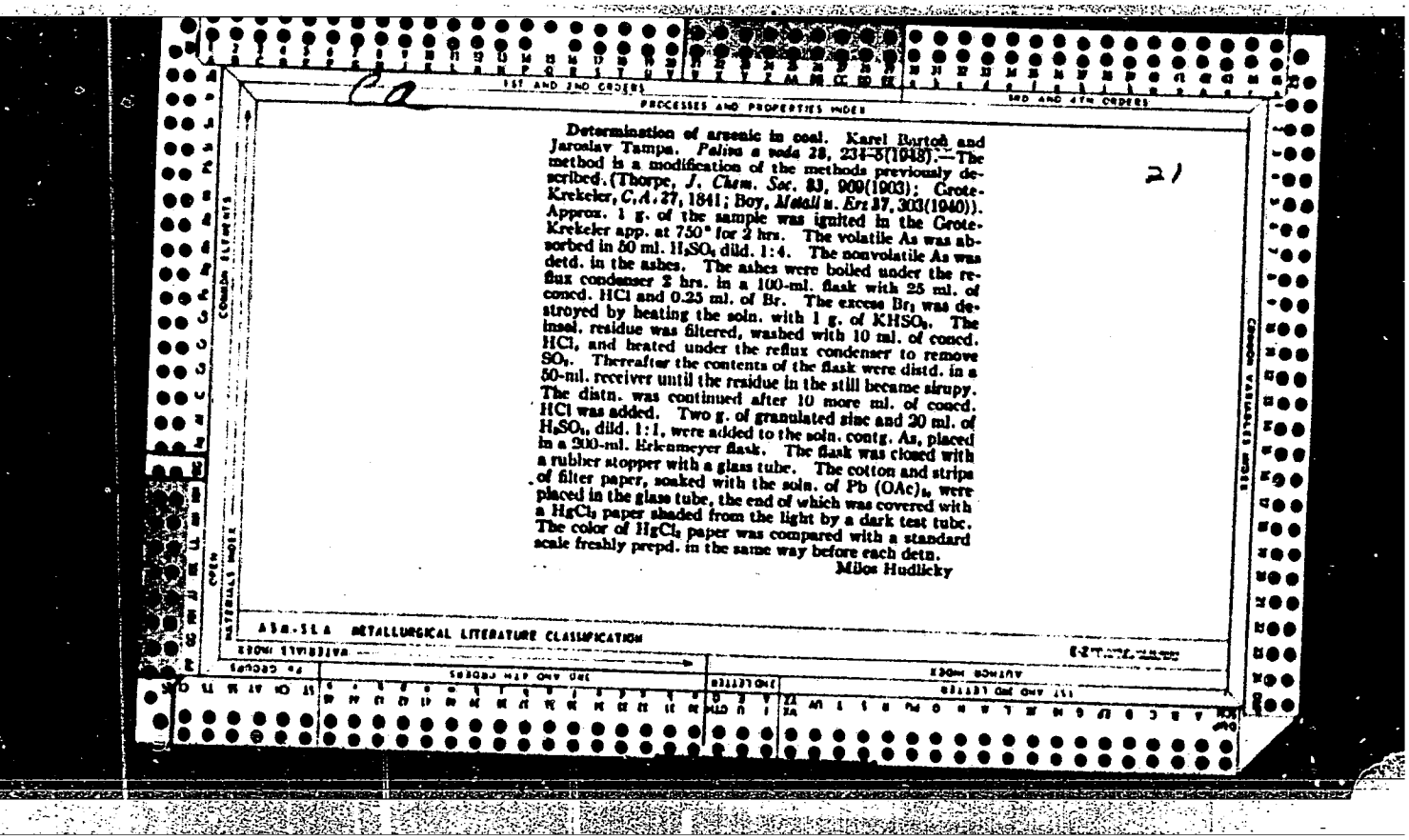
20 Nov. 1947

Determination of different forms of sulfur in solid fuels. Karel Barton and Jaroslav Tumpa. *Palivo a voda* 27, 261–6(1947).—To det. the total S, (*a*) heat a sample for approx 1 hr. at 750° in a stream of oxygen, and absorb the products of combustion in 3% H_2O_2, acidified with HCl, (*b*) fuse the ash from (*a*) with Na_2CO_3, leach with water, combine the soln. with that obtained in (*a*), remove SiO_2 and R_2O_3, and det. S as $BaSO_4$. To det. sulfate and pyrite S leach 1 g. coal 1 hr. with 1:1 HCl, dil. to 250 ml., and use a 100-ml. portion for detn. of Fe. Use another 100-ml. portion for sulfate S. Remove R_2O_3 and finally sol. S as $BaSO_4$. To the part of sample not dissolved in 1:1 HCl add concd. HNO_3 and boil slowly 1 hr. Det. Fe by titration with $TiCl_3$, and calc. the percentage of pyritic S. Ash the remaining part of the sample which did not dissolve in HCl or HNO_3, fuse with Na_2CO_3, remove SiO_2 and R_2O_3, and det. S as $BaSO_4$. No sulfide S was found in coal, but a method applicable to semicoke or coke consists in absorbing H_2S formed by action of HCl in Cd acetate and detg. the pptd. CdS iodometrically. I. Lederer



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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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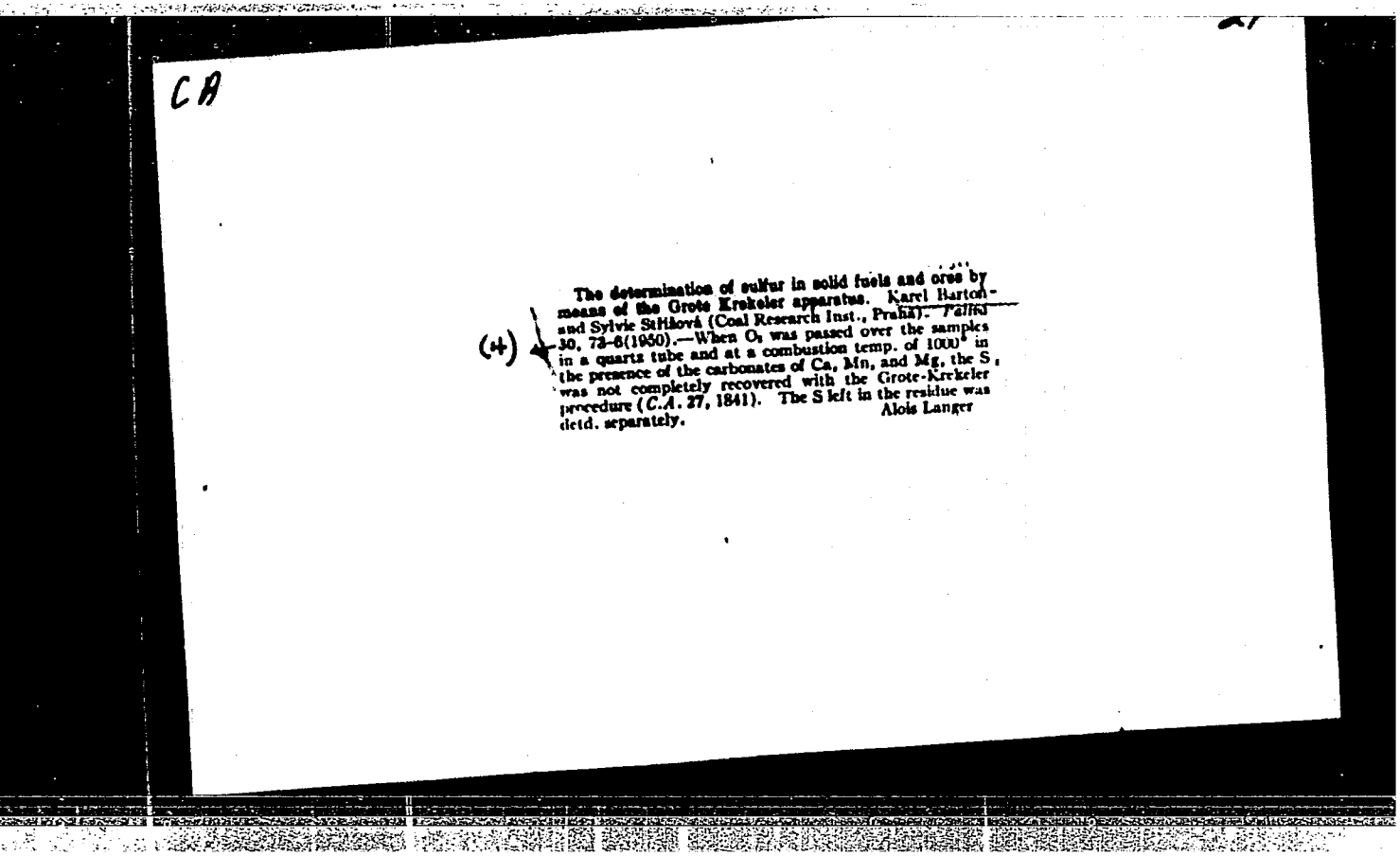
Determination of arsenic in coal. Karel Bartoš and Jaroslav Tampa. *Palivo a voda* 28, 234–5(1948).—The method is a modification of the methods previously described. (Thorpe, *J. Chem. Soc.* 83, 909(1903); Grote-Krekeler, *C.A.* 27, 1841; Boy, *Metall u. Erz* 37, 303(1940)). Approx. 1 g. of the sample was ignited in the Grote-Krekeler app. at 750° for 2 hrs. The volatile As was absorbed in 50 ml. H_2SO_4 dild. 1:4. The nonvolatile As was detd. in the ashes. The ashes were boiled under the reflux condenser 2 hrs. in a 100-ml. flask with 25 ml. of concd. HCl and 0.25 ml. of Br. The excess Br_2 was destroyed by heating the soln. with 1 g. of $KHSO_3$. The insol. residue was filtered, washed with 10 ml. of concd. HCl, and heated under the reflux condenser to remove SO_2. Thereafter the contents of the flask were distd. in a 50-ml. receiver until the residue in the still became sirupy. The distn. was continued after 10 more ml. of concd. HCl was added. Two g. of granulated zinc and 20 ml. of H_2SO_4, dild. 1:1, were added to the soln. contg. As, placed in a 200-ml. Erlenmeyer flask. The flask was closed with a rubber stopper with a glass tube. The cotton and strips of filter paper, soaked with the soln. of $Pb(OAc)_4$, were placed in the glass tube, the end of which was covered with a $HgCl_2$ paper shaded from the light by a dark test tube. The color of $HgCl_2$ paper was compared with a standard scale freshly prepd. in the same way before each detn.

Miloš Hudlický

A1a-S1a METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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(4) The determination of sulfur in solid fuels and ores by means of the Grote Krekeler apparatus. Karel Barton- and Sylvie Stiková (Coal Research Inst., Praha). *Palivá* 30, 73-6(1950).—When O_2 was passed over the samples in a quartz tube and at a combustion temp. of 1000° in the presence of the carbonates of Ca, Mn, and Mg, the S was not completely recovered with the Grote-Krekeler procedure (*C.A.* 27, 1841). The S left in the residue was detd. separately. Alois Langer

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Speedy appraisal of ash composition from solid fuels. Karel Barton, Milan Dočkal, and Sylvie Stiřová. *Palivo* 32, 50–4(1952).—The detn. of various components in solid fuels is a time-consuming operation. A new method was suggested which shortens the time to 8–10 hrs. It was achieved by a new procedure for SiO_2 in which it is pptd. along with the hydroxides of Al and Fe by NH_4OH. The remaining elements were detd. by titrimetric methods. 11 references.

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Horak, R.; Barton, K.; Vavra, B. "Lack of Planning in Coal Mining." p. 509 (Za Socialistickou Vedu A Techniku, Vol. 3, no. 12, Dec. 1953, Praha)

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

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Abolishing shortcomings in the planning and construction of industrial buildings, p. 3, ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU (Pripravny vybor vedeckych technickych spolecnosti pri eskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan 1955,

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

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SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

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Selection of materials according to Czechoslovak standard regulations, p. 467, STROJIRENSTVI (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1955

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SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

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13774* Choice of Materials and Surface Protections for Tropical Climate. Výběr materiálu i povrchových ochran pro tropické podnebí. (Czech.) K. Bartoň. *Strojírenství*, v. 5, no. 6, June 1955, p. 483-486.

CH Corrosion of metallic parts through atmospheric factors, including tropical moisture, rain, and light; comparison of Ni- and Cr-plating, and Zn, Cd, and organic coatings; evaluation of parts made of stainless steel, Zn, Cu, Ag, Al, and Mg alloys. Table. 10 ref.

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Sustained specialization in the field of architectural design will enable us to use the new technology more efficiently, p. 315, ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU (Pripravny vybor vedeckych technickch spolecnosti pri eskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955