

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CHOTT, L.; DBALY, V.; JIRKA, M.; Internal Department, Military Hospital (Interni Oddeleni Vojenske Nemocnice), Plzen, Head (Nacelnik) Dr J. PAVEK; Laboratory Department, Military Hospital (Laboratorni Oddeleni Vojenske Nemocnice), Plzen, Head (Nacelnik) Dr J. VLASAK.

"Contribution to the Early Diagnosis of Duodenal Ulcers by the Determination of Serum Pepsinogen."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceskych, Vol 105, No 38, 16 Sep 66, pp 1035 - 1037

Abstract: The authors investigated 110 recruits by the polarographic method of Janousek and determined the level of their serum pepsinogen. These men were followed through their complete periods of military duty; 5 cases of duodenal ulcers developed in these men; all of these cases showed an increased serum pepsinogen level by at least 17%. No similar cases were found among the men who did not have an increased level of serum pepsinogen. Large-scale investigation of this phenomenon is planned. 2 figures, 1 Table, 1 Western, 1 Czech reference.

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LAUDANSKI, Aleksander; CHOTECKI, Bohdan

Spontaneous pneumocephalus as a complication of otogenic brain abscesses. Otolaryng. Pol. 18 no.1:145-148 '64.

1. Z Oddziału Laryngologicznego Szpitala im. Pirogowa w Łodzi (Ordynator: dr med. A. Laudanski).

PANASIEWICZ, Maria; CHOTECKI, Bohdan

A case of severe septicemia following angina. Pol. tyg. lek.
19 no.6:225-227 3 F'64

1. Z Oddziału Wewnętrznego "B" (ordynator: dr.med.Emilia
Panasiuk) i Oddziału Laryngologicznego (ordynator: dr. med.
Aleksander Laudanski) Szpitala Miejskiego Nr.4 im. Pirogowa
w Łodzi.

*

CHOTEK, K., Prof.

Recollection on Ales Hrdlicka (1869-1943). Cas. lek. cesk. 96
no.6:186-188 8 Feb 57.

1. Ethnolog Filosoficke Fakulty KU Z prednasky v Cs. Anthropologicke
Spolecnosti. K. Ch., Praha - Hradcany, 272.

(BIOGRAPHIES

Hrdlicka, Ales (Cz))

CHOTEK, K.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

PERIODICAL: CESKOSLOVENSKA ETHNOGRAFIE. Vol. 6, no. 4, 1958.

Chotek, k. Establishment of the Society of Czechoslovak Ethnographers at the
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, p. 429.

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

CHOTITASHVILI, B. R.,

"Vitamin Metabolism of Workers in Metallurgical Plants"

Report to be presented at Medical Society of J. E. PURKYNE, Czech,
Vitaminological Cong., Prague, Czech., 3-6 Jun 63

HYPR, I., inz.; CHOTIVKA, V., inz.

Application and preparation of controlled atmospheres. Paliva
45 no.2:45-49 F '65.

1. Research Institute of Fuels, Bechovice.

CHOTKARAYEV, M.

Petrology of the Sarkent syenite massif (Turkestan Range). Izv. AN
Kir. SSR, Ser. est. 1 tekhn. nauk 4 no.7:63-74 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Turkestan Range--Petrology)

CHOTORLISHVILI, L.S.

Calculating the thawing of the snow cover. Inform.sbor.o rab.Geog.fak.
Mosk.gos.un. po Mezhdunar.geofiz.godu no.5:120-124 '60. (MIRA 16:3)
(Elbrus, Mount--Thawing)

CHOTORLISHVILI, L.S.

Calculating the evaporation from the surface of snow cover using the
diffusion method. Inform.sbor.o rab.Geog.fak.Mosk.gos.un. po Mezhdunar.
geofiz.godu no.5:195-203 '60. (MIRA 16:3)
(Snow) (Evaporation)

CHOTPLISHVILI, L.S.

Calculating the temperature of soils covered with snow. Soob.
AN Gruz. SSR 34 no.2:319-324 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut geofiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR. Submitted September 12, 1963.

CHOTORLISHVILI, L.S.

Heat balance of a glacier on the southern slope of mount
Elbrus. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 21:269-273 '63.
(MIRA 18:12)

CHOTOROV, Dimitur, inzh., : utrudnik

Unification, standardization, designing, and industrialization
of ventilation installations. Ratsionalizatsiia 14 no.6:33-34
'64

1. "Otoplenie i ventilatsiia" kum NIVKST.

CHOTOYEV, Zh.A.

Oxidative phosphorylation in homogenates and mitochondria of the heart muscle in cats following introduction of serotonin into the myocardium. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 58 no.10:50-53 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. S.Ye.Severin) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Zakusov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
Submitted August 15, 1963.

CHOTOYEV, Zh.A.

Anaerobic conversion of carbohydrates in the myocardium after
introduction of serotonin into the myocardium. Vop. med. khim.
10 no.4:420-424 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ANGELOV, G.; CHOCHKOV, D. [Chuchkov, D.]

A case of unique cardiovascular malformation. Doklady BAN 17
no.9:861-863 '64.

1. Submitted April 4, 1964.

ANGELOV, G.; CHOUCHEV, H.

A case of unique cardiovascular malformation. Dokl. Bolg. akad.
nauk 17 no.9:861-863 '64.

1. Submitted by Corresponding Member D. Kadanov.

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BULGARIA

MANOLOV, S., CHOUCHKOV, H., Department of Human Anatomy, Higher Medical Institute; Central Laboratory of Regeneration, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

"Comparative Studies on Cholinesterase Activity on Certain Motoneurons"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 3, 1966, pp 261-264

Abstract: English article Investigations on the cholinesterase activity of motoneurons have been carried out chiefly on the spinal cord without, however, any noteworthy comparative follow-up studies. In the present paper the authors compare the cholinesterase activity of motoneurons which are the fastest innervators of the flexors - the external eye muscles, with the activity of the anterior horn cells of the lumbar part of the spinal cord innervating the skeleton muscles with a lower rate of contraction (including the m. solens, which is the slowest to react). Test involved rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, and cats. An analysis of the results shows that the motoneurons of the cranial nerves in all mammals show a greater cholinesterase activity than in the anterior horn cells of the lumbar spinal cord. The cholinesterase activity of the cytoplasm is usually more pronounced in the cranial motoneurons. The article concludes with a discussion of the possible implications of the newly observed results. There are 3 Bulgarian and 9 Western references. (Manuscript received, 22 Dec 65.)

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4354-66

ACC NR: AP5028782

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/002/0175/0178

AUTHOR: Chouchkov, H.

ORG: Department of Anatomy at the Higher Institute of Medicine

TITLE: Afferent innervation of the pharyngeal tonsil in man

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite, v. 18, no. 2, 1965, 175-178

TOPIC TAGS: neurology, anatomy, otolaryngology

ABSTRACT: [English article] The scanty and contradictory data about the afferent innervation of the pharyngeal tonsil in man (see S. Okamoto, *Jan. Z. Oto-Rhing. Laring.*, 1937, 45; I. B. Soldatov, *Arkhiv anat. gist. ombr.*, 1958, No 1, 34-40; D. S. Gordon, *Arkhiv gist. anat. ombr.*, 39, 1960, No 9, 86-92) prompted the author to start a detailed investigation, particularly because of the known abundant afferent innervation of the remaining parts of the lympho-pharyngeal ring (Ch. Chuchkov, *Compt. rend. Acad. bulg. Sci.*, 15, 1962, No 4, 459-462). The article presents a description of materials and methods, and the results given indicate that the nasopharyngeal tonsil is equipped with sensory nerve endings which are differentiated and varied in their structure. Gordon's conclusion that there are no encapsulated nerve endings is apparently incorrect as are statements by Soldatov claiming that the

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encapsulated endings are situated exclusively in the subepithelial tissue. The newly reported evidence shows that such endings are most frequently situated in the lymph follicles under the mucous membrane. The article also contains new, previously unpublished data concerning Meissner corpuscles. The work was presented by D. Kadanov, Corresponding Member of BAN, 13 Oct 64. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. JPRS

SUB CODE: LS / SUBM DATE: 13 Oct64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002
SOV REF: 004

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CHOUCHKOV, H.

Afferent innervation of the lingual tonsil in man. Dokl. Bolg.
akad. nauk 18 no.3:275-278 '65

1. Submitted on November 12, 1964.

CHOUR, V., inz.

Water pressure of irrigation pumping stations and the aging
of the piping. Vod hosp 13 no.11: 436-437 '63.

CHOUR, Vladimir, Ing.

Remarks on the Vladimir article "Automatic control of
an irrigation pumping station." Vodni hosp 14 no.12:
459-460 '64.

PLESNIK, Stefan; CHOUR, Zdenek

Contribution to the problem of properties of some anion dye solutions. Pt.1. Sbor VSCh, Pardubice no.1:143-160 '64.

1. Chair of Textile Chemical Technology of the Higher School of Chemical Technology, Pardubice. Submitted June 17, 1963.

POTUZAK, Vladimir, inz.; CHOUR, Zdenek, inz.

Feldspar winning from granitic rocks. Sklar a keramik 14 no.11:
314-315 N '64.

1. Institute of Mineral Raw Materials, Kutna Hora.

CHOURA, L.

Some problems of fine wire drawing according to experiences of the German Democratic Republic. p. 252. HUTNIK. (Ministerstvo hutniho prumyslu a rudnych dolu) Praha. Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1955.

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

Z/013/60/000/012/001/003
D005/D102AUTHOR: Chourová, Dagmar, Engineer, (Prague)TITLE: Opaque glaze for StealitPERIODICAL: Sklář a keramik, no. 12, 1960, 323-329

TEXT: High-frequency ceramics of Stealit (low-loss steatite) frequently show black spots which are not concealed by the currently used boric-calcic transparent glaze. Although not affecting the electrical properties, these spots impair the appearance of the products. The paper presents the results of a study on the possibility of opacifying the transparent glaze by the addition of SnO_2 , ZrSiO_4 or TiO_2 so as to improve the appearance of Stealit products. The theory of glaze opaqueness was explained by A. Novotný (Ref.1: Základy technologie smaltování [Fundamentals of enameling technology], Prague, 1951), while W. Kerstan (Ref.2: Zakalené glazury pro porcelán [Opaque glazes for porcelain], II. Konference o porcelánu, Karlovy Vary, 1958), F. Zapp (Ref.4: Porzellanglasuren mit Zirkontrübung [Porcelain glazes opacified by zirconium], Keramische Zeitschrift 11, 1957), and P. Hranička (Ref.5: Zirkoničité glazury pro porcelán [Zirconic porcelain glazes], Diplomová

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práce VŠChT, 1959) studied the optimum size of opacifying particles. The various types and uses of opacifiers have been described by A.Petzold (Ref. 10: Email [Enamel], Berlin, 1955), F.Viehweger (Ref.12: Glaenzende, opake, farbige Glasuren fuer SK 8-9 [Glossy, opaque, colored glazes for SK 8-9], Sprechsaal 6,7, 1959), S.V.Filippova (Ref.15: Novyye glazuri dlya keramicheskikh oblitsovochnykh izdeliy [New glazes for decorative ceramic articles], Steklo i keramika 2, 1953), F.Zapp (Ref.4: Op.cit.), J.Várka (Ref.16: Kalení smaltů zirkonsilikátem a fosforečnanem vápenatým [Enamel opacifying by zirconium silicate and calcium phosphate], Chemický průmysl 2, 1953), V.Vytasil (Ref.18: Studie o možnosti náhrady boritých surovin ve smaltéřském průmyslu [Study on possible substitution of borio raw materials in enamel industry], Kandidátská práce VŠChT, 1954), R.Märker (Ref.19: Hinweise fuer Herstellung von Titan-Deckemails [Hints for production of opaque titanium enamels], ar 1 V.V.Vargin and Y.V. Sendrovich (Ref.20: Der Einfluss der Zusammensetzung auf die Trübung von Titanemails [The influence of the composition of titanium enamel on opacity], Silikattechnik 5, 1953, Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 6, 1952). In the course of laboratory experiments a total of 30 glazes were investigated. Of these,

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one was the P 16 transparent basic glaze produced by the Spolek pro chemickou a hutní výrobu, n.p. Ústí nad Labem, cech Glazura, Roudnice nad Labem (Society for Chemical and Metallurgical Production, National Enterprise, Ústí nad Labem, Glazura Branch Plant, Roudnice nad Labem); additional two glazes were also delivered by the Glazura plant, and the remaining 27 glazes were laboratory-prepared. The P 16 basic glaze has a firing temperature of 1,080°C and is used for glazing Stealit products in the CSSR and SZG. The raw materials used were: 99.17% stannic oxide, supplied by the n.p. Chema (Chema National Enterprise); Australian zirconic sand containing 93.4% zirconium silicate, imported from England; 98.49% titanium dioxide supplied by the Chema National Enterprise. The test bodies were of commercial-grade Stealit with 0.7% Cr₂O₃. Swiss Meypre-Gum 690 was used as binder in the preparation of spraying (specific gravity 43-47°Be) and brushing glaze (specific gravity 51-54°Be). Viscosity was measured with a Ford flow viscometer. The glazed test bodies were fired at 1,080°C in a silit tunnel kiln. The firing and cooling processes lasted 8 hours. The Harkort test according to W.Henze (Ref.24: Glasuren [Glazes], Halle, 1951) was performed to determine the glaze tendency to crazing. Spectral remission was measured with a Pulfricht

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photometer with seven colored K-filters of known wave-lengths, and gloss was measured with a Lange S 28 photocell using a Metra millivoltmeter. Internal and surface resistance was measured with a Terachmmeter Tesla (220 V, 0.5 A) with a range of 10^{15} ohm, and a Twenty Million Megaohmmeter (Electronic Instruments Ltd., Richmond, Surrey, England) with a range of $2 \cdot 10^9$ ohm. The loss angle was measured with a Verlustfaktor-Messgerät 10-100 pF, Type VKS. BN 3530 F Nr 1193/26 (Rohde und Schwarz, Munich). The capacitance was measured with a Tesla Small Capacitance Bridge TM-351-G-No 1620. The results of the tests can be summed up as follows: (1) With increasing opacifier content more water must be added to the glaze mixture. (2) Opaque glazes can be sprayed in the same manner as the P 16 basic glaze. (3) The application of brushing glazes improves with increasing contents of SnO_2 and/or TiO_2 while that of zirconic glazes practically shows no changes. The S5 (6% SnO_2), T4 (16% TiO_2), T5 (18% TiO_2), T6 (20% TiO_2), T7 (22% TiO_2), T8 (24% TiO_2) and T4B (16% TiO_2) glazes are easy to brush on and can be used to replace the L 28 lead glaze. (4) Sagging of zirconic and stannic glazes decreases slightly with increasing opacifier content, while glazes with 16-27% TiO_2 do not sag at all. (5) Stannic and zirconic glazes can easily be fired

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in industrial silit kilns at 1,080°C. (6) Titanic glazes turn yellow and matte when fired at 1,080°C for a longer period, but they remain white and semi-glossy when fired at 960°C for 50 minutes. (7) All tested glazes are resistant to a sudden temperature drop from 300 to 20°C. (8) Spraying-glaze layers up to 0.03 mm thick are not opaque. (9) The opacifying capacity of stannic glazes with 5-6% SnO₂ is comparatively good in layers thicker than 0.1 mm, but they do not have the whiteness of the Pw 159 glaze produced in Roudnice. (10) The opacifying capacity of the tested zirconic glazes is poor due to the fact that they could not be fritted for lack of laboratory equipment capable of producing temperatures required for melting zirconic frit (1480-1500°C). (11) Titanic glazes with low TiO₂ content are not opaque. At higher TiO₂ contents the opacity is good but the glaze is yellow. (12) All tested glazes have a good internal and surface resistance and do not impair the loss angle. (13) The tests have shown that the S5 (6% SnO₂) and the Z5/S5 (4% ZrSiO₄+3% SnO₂) glazes can be used for the above purpose, although their opaqueness is not ideal. The T4B (16% TiO₂) glaze has excellent covering properties. It is semi-glossy, but this is of no

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relevance in Stealit glazing. Since its firing temperature is only 960°C and the firing time only 50 minutes, the use of the T4B glaze would result in considerable savings. As it can be applied both by spray gun and brush, it can replace the harmful L 28 lead glaze and the basic P 16 glaze. There are 9 figures and 26 references: 20 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 6/6

RADEV, T.; GEROV, K.; CHOUSHKOV, P.; VENKOV, T.; GEORGIEVA, R.

Composition of alantoid and amniotic fluids in swine. Dokl.
Bolg. akad. nauk 16 no.4:433-436 '63.

(SWINE) (FETAL MEMBRANES)
(AMNIOTIC FLUID) (BIOCHEMISTRY)

CHOUTKA, F.

"Brno, Fair, a show place of world technology."

NOVA TECHNIKA, Praha, Czechoslovakia, No. 7, July 1959.

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

Unclassified.

CHOUTKA, F.X.

The "D" microscopes. Tech praca 16 no.8:600-601 Ag '64.

1. Zavody prumyslove automatizace National Enterprise, Prague.

CHOUTKA, F.X.

A special apparatus for blood analysis and an analytical balance.
Tech praca 16 no.9:709-710 S '64

~~CHOVANCAK, E.~~

Positive features and deficiencies in the organization of supply for the district repair shops of machine-tractor stations.

p. 427 (Mechanisace Zemedelstvi) Vol. 7, no 18, Sept. 1957 Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no 1, Jan. 1958

CHOVANCAK, M.

Socialist competition, the principal aid in fulfilling the plan. p. 150
(Mechanisace Zemedelystvi, Vol. 7, No. 7, Apr. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

CHOVANEC, A.

"A Guarantee of Success" p. 65 (KRIDLA VLASTI, No. 3, February 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, IC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954, Unclassified.

CHOVANEK, Dusan, inz.

Contribution to the origin and occurrence of the heartwood rot
in beech trunks. Les cas 9 no.6:588-590 Je '63.

1. Vedeckovyskumny ustav lesnicky, pri Vysoke skole lesnicke a
drevarske, Zvolan.

MANCA, J.; CHOVANEC, E.; GAJDOS, A.

Transistorized detector of roentgen rays. Cesk. rentgen. 17
no.4:268-272 JI '63.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave,
riaditel' MUDr. J. Klucik.

(RADIOGRAPHY) (EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)
(TECHNOLOGY, RADIOLOGIC)

CHOVANEK, J.

The fliers of Kosice at the Youth Festival. p. 422.

(Kridla Vlasti. No. 14, July 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

CHOVANEC, J.

"International Aviation Day in Bratislava."

p. 18 (Kriala Vlasti, No. 12, June 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 9, September 1958.

J. CHOVANEC

"For a timely and qualitative fulfillment of the spring afforestation work." p. 49.
(POLANA, Vol. 9, no. 3, Mar. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

CHOVANEK, J.

Forest economy in forests of recreational importance. (To be contd.) p. 24
(Les Vol. 3 (i.e. 12) no. 1, Jan. 1956 Bratislava)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

CHOVANEK, J.

CHOVANEK, J. Forest economy in forests of recreational importance. (Conclusion) p. 79.

Vol. 12, no. 2, Feb. 1956

LES

AGRICULTURE

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

CHOVANEC, J.

"Changes in the organization of forest management."

p. 342 (Les) Vol. 12, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1956
Prague, Czechoslovakia

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

CHOVANEK, Jiri, inz.

Remarks on national and international standardization of inside diameters of crosscuts and galleries. Normalizace 11 no.8:248-250 Ag '63.

1. ~~Oborova~~ normalizacni stredisko Banske projekty, Ostrava.

CHOVANEC, M.

Sedimentation reservoir for waste in Prelouc. p. 221.

(Rudy. Vol 5, no. 6, June 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

CHOVANEC, Miroslav, inz.; JUSKO, Frantisek, inz.

Dewatering pyrite concentrates in the "Manganorudne a kyzove zavody, Chvaletice" enterprise. Rudy 10 no.10:351-355 0 '62.

1. Manganorudne a kyzove zavody, Chvaletice.

CHOVANEC, Miroslav, inz.

Problems of planning mining methods in the Manganorudine a kyzove zavody Chvaltice enterprise. Rudy 12 no.5:137-143 My '64.

1. Banske projekty, Ostrava.

CIRVANOVA, V.

CIRVANOVA, V. Frantisek Fiela's Matematicka kartografie (Mathematical Cartography);
a look review. p. 149.

Vol. 8, no. 2/3, 1956
GEOGRAFICKY CASOPIS
GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

CHOVJKA, J.

New methods of producing half-finished products from nonferrous metals. p. 243.

HUTNIK. Vol. 6, no. 8, Aug 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

Category : USSR/Magnetism - Experimental methods of magnetism

F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 1389

Author : Korsunskiy, M. I., Fogel', Ya. M., Bykova, G. A., Livshits, L. I.,
Lozovskiy, N. S., Chovnik, A. A.

Title : Investigation of the Topography of the Inhomogeneous Plane Magnetic
Field of a Six-Pole Electromagnet.

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No ⁶/₂, 1222-232

Abstract : A procedure is described for the investigation of the topography of an
inhomogeneous plane magnetic field of a six-pole electromagnet, used to
focus particles that have a magnetic moment. The cited measurement
results show that the above field can be produced without substantial
distortion in a circle 10 cm in radius.

Card : 1/1

PAZENKO, Z.N.; CHOVIK, L.I.

Isocyanurates. Part 1: Tris-1,3,5(oxymethyl) isocyanurate. Ukr.
khim.zhur. 30 no.2:195-198 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN UkrSSR.

USHENKO, I.K.; CHOVNIK, L.I.

Chemistry of cyanine dyes. Part 15: Cyanine dyes containing
phthalimide groups as substituents. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.8:
2658-2664 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Cyanine dyes)
(Phthalimide)

USHENKO, I.K.; CHOVNIK, L.I.

Chemistry of cyanine dyes. Part 16: Biscyanines. Zhur.ob.khim.
30 no.8:2665-2669 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Cyanine dyes)

LUKOV, I.B.; CHOVIK, Ye.A.

Using epoxy compounds for lining working surfaces of pneumatic cylinders. *Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i*
tekh.inform. 16 no.4:23-24 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Epoxy compounds) (Protective coating)

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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The use of glass diaphragms in measuring the decomposition potential of fused salts. N. G. Chernik and D. S. Pei'kis. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, No. 10, 1443-8 (1940).—Glass diaphragms were used to sep. the electrode spaces to prevent a reversible interaction between the products of electrolysis in measuring the decompn. potential of the fused $PbCl_2$ -NaCl and $PbCl_2$ -KCl systems. A test tube of high-fusing material (180 mm. long, 25 mm. in diam.) was sealed with a stopper through which the anode, glass diaphragm (an ordinary test tube 190 mm. long, 7-8 mm. in diam. along most of the test tube and 12 mm. in diam. at the upper end of the tube) and a thermocouple were passed. In order to reduce the overall resistance of the cell the diaphragm had a 2-3 mm. opening 2-3 cm. from the bottom sealed with a very thin film of glass. Preliminary expts. showed that the decompn. potential of $PbCl_2$ -NaCl obtained with Pt electrodes is smaller by approx. 0.2 v. than that obtained with graphite electrodes. Pure NaCl was recrystd. and heated in an elec. oven. The eutectic mixt. of $PbCl_2$ -NaCl contg. 28.5 mol. % of NaCl was prepd. in advance. Six series of measurements were made at 412-620°. With the same electrodes the glass diaphragm increases the decompn. potential. This is due to the absence of depolarization, which is caused by the reversible interaction between the electrolysis products. For measuring the decompn. potential of $PbCl_2$ -KCl, equimol. mixts. were used in 5 series of expts. at 412-665°. The decompn. potential of $PbCl_2$ -NaCl with graphite electrodes and with a glass diaphragm at 420-620° decreased from 1.37 to 1.30 v.; that with Pt electrodes and with a glass diaphragm at 412-455° decreased from 1.14 to 0.97 v.; and that with Pt electrodes without a diaphragm at 450-440°, increased from 0.96 to 1.01 v. For the system $PbCl_2$ -KCl the decompn. potential at 412-505° decreased from 1.38 to 1.28 v. The decompn. potentials for $PbCl_2$ -KCl are greater than the e. m. f. of the cell Pb - $PbCl_2$ -KCl and are nearly identical with the e. m. f. of the cell Pb - $PbCl_2$ -KCl glass- $PbCl_2$ -KClCl, as obtained by G. Grube and E. Rau (*Z. N. 28, 00077*). The results of the expts. show that glass diaphragms can be used for measuring the decompn. potential of electrolytes contg. Na^+ and K^+ . Twelve references. W. R. Henn

Lab. 71449. + Analyt. Chem. Kiev Agric. Inst.

ASS. 11.2 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Ch **Amprometric titration.** N. G. Chovnyk. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, 626-34 (1947) (in Russian).—The method consists in reading the intensities i of the diffusion current between a dropping-mercury cathode and a fused cadmium anode under a constant applied voltage V . With a dropping period of about 3 sec. and a galvanometer with a dropping period of about 1.3 sec., i fluctuates within about 1.3 microamp.; the titration curve can be constructed in microamp.; the titration curve can be constructed differently with either the lower or the upper readings of i , depending on the position of V relative to the decomposition potential of the substance to be detd. (V_1) and of the reagent (V_2), three cases can occur. (1) If $V_1 < V < V_2$, the titration curve is a straight line which theoretically should reach zero at the end point; actually, owing to the presence of extraneous electrolytes not affected by the reagent or to residual reactions such as reduction of dissolved O_2 , the titration curve does not reach zero but bends at the end point to run parallel to the axis of abscissas.

As an example, 100 ml. of 0.01 N $Pb(NO_3)_2$ in 0.1 N $NaNO_3$ was titrated with 0.1 N $Na_2C_2O_4$ under $V = 1.0$ v.; at the end point the const. $i = 8.6$ microamp.; with more const. $Pb(NO_3)_2$ solns., the drop of i is not at first linear but becomes so as soon as the concn. drops to 0.01 N. (2) If $V_1 < V < V_2$, the titration curve is a horizontal line until the end point is reached where i begins to rise linearly with further addition of the reagent. This case is encountered in the titration of $Na_2C_2O_4$ with $Pb(NO_3)_2$; in the absence of extraneous electrolytes, the residual const. i before the end point corresponds to reduction of O_2 . (3) If $V > V_1$ and $V > V_2$, the titration curve consists of 2 linear branches intersecting in a min. marking the end point. The 1st, descending branch represents the decreasing i of the substance titrated; the ascending branch corresponds to increasing i of the reagent. At the end point, i would be zero in the absence of residual reactions. As an example, 100 ml. 0.01 N $Pb(NO_3)_2$ in 0.1 N $NaNO_3$ was titrated with 0.1 N $K_2Cr_2O_7$ under $V = 1.0$ and 0.8 v.; at the end point i was 13 and 7.6 microamp., resp., owing to both reduction of O_2 and to soln. of $PbCrO_4$ in the HNO_3 liberated in the titration. It is not necessary to suppress the latter effect; the end point can be extrapolated with sufficient accuracy from readings taken from both sides at some distance from it. (4) Most accurate results were obtained with V satisfying conditions (3); the av. error was $\pm 0.31\%$. There is no need for exclusion of air and the titration can be carried out in an open vessel. N. T.

ASB-354 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

CF

Amperometric study of the precipitation of heavy metal ferrocyanides. I. Study of precipitation of copper ferrocyanide. N. O. Choviyk and G. A. Kletha. *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 3, 303-13 (1948).—Amperometric titration of Cu^{++} with $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ was studied in the presence of an excess of K, Na, Li, H, and K + H ions. Before each addn. of titrating soln. H or N was passed for 1 min. through the soln., then 2 min. was allowed to pass before taking the galvanometer reading. Sections of the titrating curves obtained in the absence of alkali metals or at very small concns. of them were irregular and irreproducible. As the concn. of the alkali salts increased, the curves became regular. The best results were obtained when the salts used were nitrates. In the absence of K salts, the end point corresponded to the formation of $Cu_2Fe(CN)_6$. Addn. of K salts resulted in an increased consumption of $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, until at approx. *N* concn. of K salt the end point corresponded to $5 Cu_2Fe(CN)_6 \cdot K_4Fe(CN)_6$. The same was true for Na and Li salts but to a lesser degree. This is explained by adsorption of $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ by the ppt. $Cu_2Fe(CN)_6$. The adsorption proceeds up to the end point when the satd. solid soln. becomes $5 Cu_2Fe(CN)_6 \cdot K_4Fe(CN)_6$. If the concn. of K in the titrated soln. is sufficient, e.g., 1 g. ion/l., this compl. forms from the beginning of titration and the titrating curve is normal from its start. The difference in the behavior of Na^+ and Li^+ with respect to K^+ is explained by their greater hydration and consequently lesser adsorption. The presence of H^+ also favors the formation of the double salt. For the best results in detg. Cu with ferrocyanide, the titration should be carried out in a HCl soln. in the presence of 1.0-1.5 M of K salt soln.

*Chair of Chemistry,
Kuybyshev Aviation
Inst.*

M. Hirsch

AVR-11A METALLURGICAL LITE

CA

Amperometric study of the reaction of precipitation of nickel, zinc, and copper ferriyanides. N. G. Chuvpukh and N. N. Kus'mina. *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 4, 98-102 (1949). -- NiSO₄ (0.0044 M) solns. were titrated amperometrically with 0.1 M soln. of K₃Fe(CN)₆. As supporting electrolyte solns. of KCl, KNO₃, NaNO₃, and H₂SO₄ of various concns. were used. In all titrations the end point corresponded to the formation of Ni₂[Fe(CN)₆]₃. By using a rotating Pt microelectrode, the sensitivity of this method could be increased to permit detn. of still smaller quantities of Ni. ZnSO₄ (0.1 M) was titrated with 0.1 M K₃Fe(CN)₆ in KCl and HCl solns. of various concns. with equally good results. The end point indicated by formation of Zn₂[Fe(CN)₆]₃. Bivalent Cu was titrated by itself and also in the presence of Fe⁺⁺⁺. Cu by itself gave sharp end points in solns. of KCl and H₂SO₄ of varying concns. and Cu₂[Fe(CN)₆]₃ was formed. In the presence of Fe⁺⁺⁺ good results were obtained by complexing Fe with NaF (28 mols. of NaF for each Fe⁺⁺⁺). M. Huseh

131 AND (2) CODES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

Amperometric determination of some basic components of electroplating bath electrolytes. N. G. Chovnykh, N. N. Kuz'mina, A. N. Galkina, and B. Ya. Starik. *Zashchita Lab.* 13, 517-22(1940).—Ni is readily titrated with $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ with 1.4-1.8 v. applied potential; Cu is detd. similarly but in sulfate baths the soln. is first neutralized with NaOH before titration and in cyanide baths the CN is destroyed by boiling with H_2SO_4 . The titration of the Cu is made without any externally applied potential. Zn is titrated with $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ in the presence of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (about 3 g. per 100 ml.) with 1.2-1.4 v. applied potential. The sulfate ion is titrated with $Pb(NO_3)_2$ and 1-1.2 v. applied potential. G. M. Kosolapoff.

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC INDEX

131 AND (2) CODES

LETTERS

GROUPS

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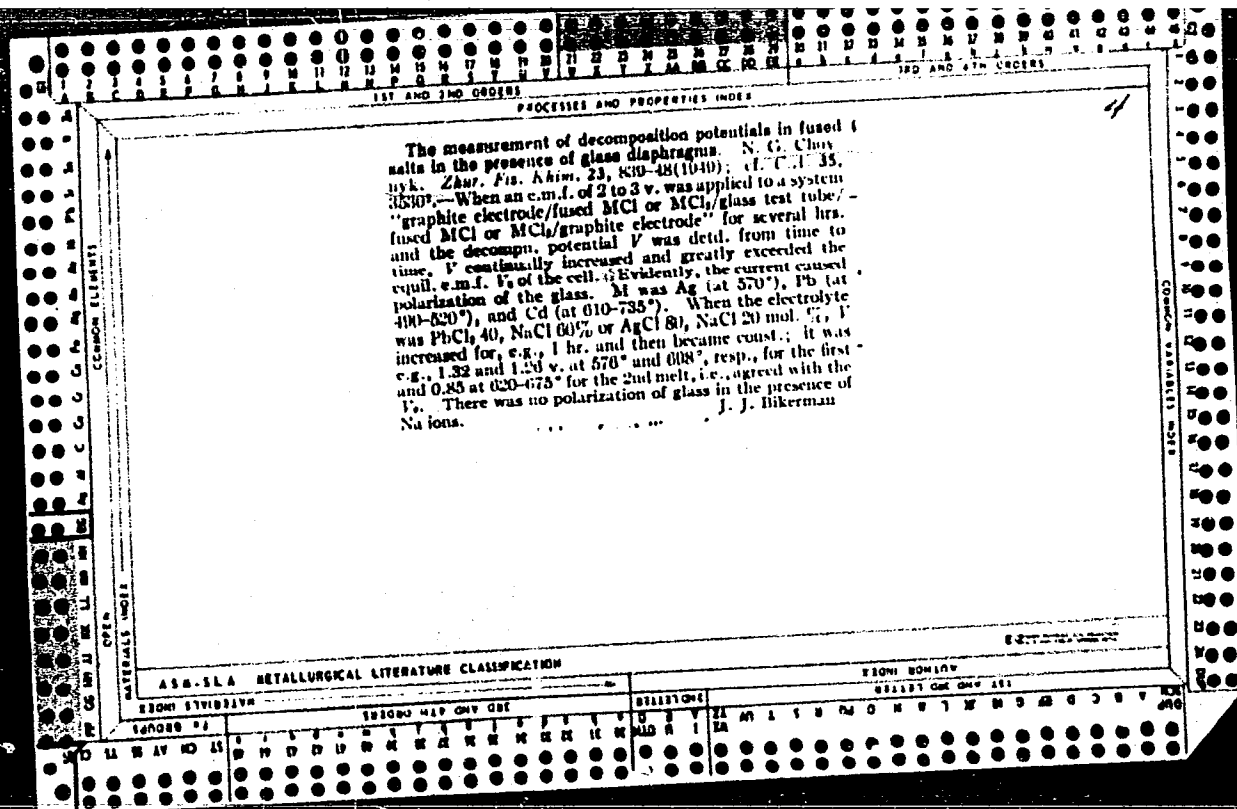
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CHOVNYK, N. G.

PA 240T79

USSR/Metallurgy - Tin
Polarization

Dec 52

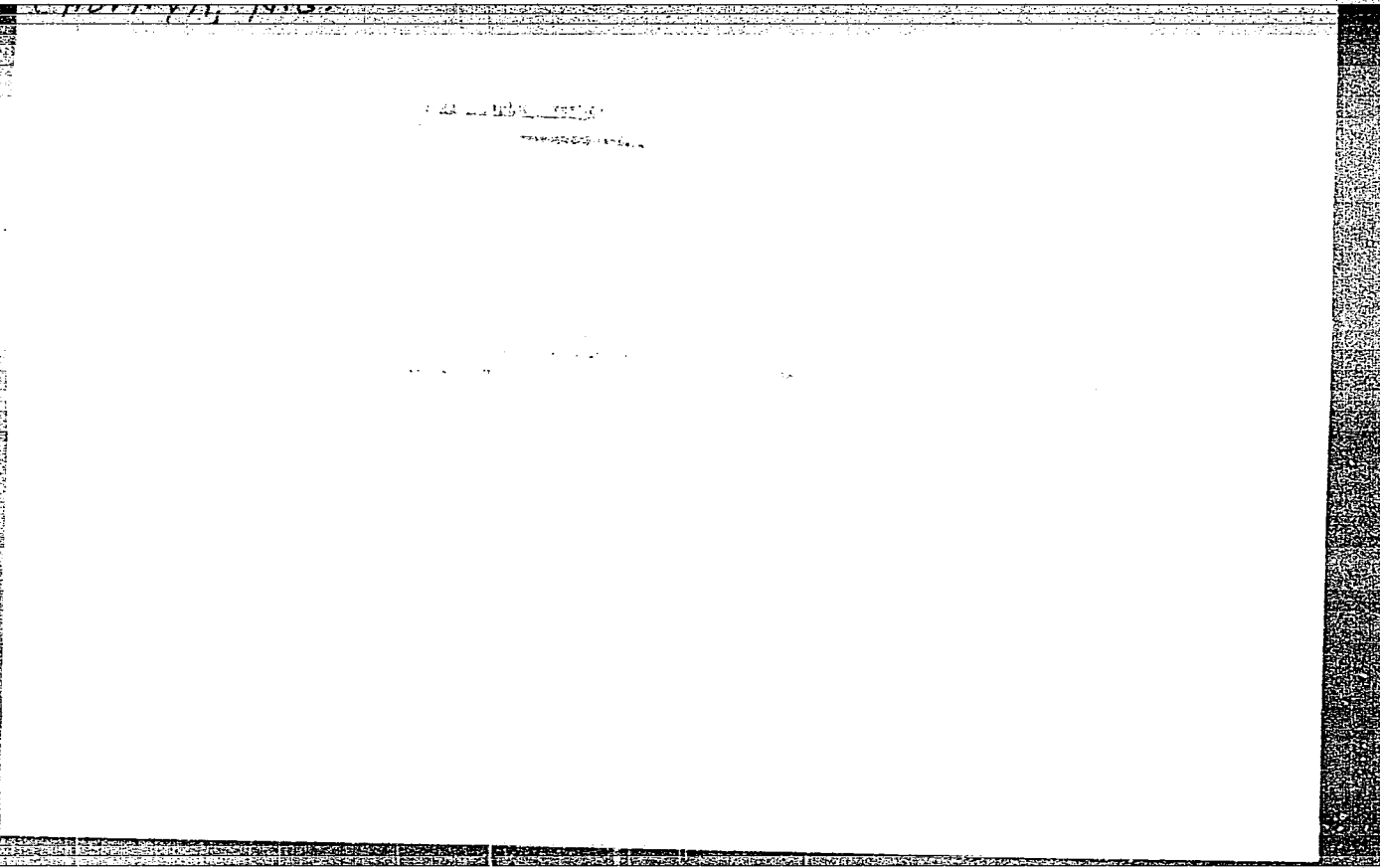
"Polarograms of the Anodic Oxidation of Bivalent Tin Ions in Melts," N. G. Chovnyk, Kuybyshev Aviation Inst, Min of Higher Education USSR

"DAN SSSR" Vol 87, No 6, pp 1033, 1034

Demonstrates on example of anodic oxidation of Sn ions that polarograms recorded for substances, whose oxidized and reduced forms are soluble in electrolyte, have normal shape and may be described by usual eq of polarographic wave. Equimolecular mixture of $AlBr_3$ and $NaBr$ was used as solvent in process of taking polar curves for $SnCl_2$. Submitted by Acad A. N. Frumkin 23 Oct 52.

240T79

(CA 47 no. 14: 6793 '53)



CHOVNYKH, N. G.

Polarographic Study of Some Fused Systems of the Kainite Type, Page 179, Sbornik statey po obshechey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766

Kuybyshev Aviation Inst

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509010013-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509010013-2"

CHOVNIK, N. G.

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 25/54

Authors : Chovnik, N. G.

Title : The problem of applying the Geyer-Il'kovich equation to polarograms of metal ion discharge in fusions on solid electrodes

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/3, 495-498, Jan 21, 1955

Abstract : The applicability of the Geyer-Il'kovich equation in the formulation of polarograms of metal ion discharges in fusions is discussed. The use of solid electrodes for the derivation of reproductive polarograms showing the reduction of metal ions into free metals is explained. It was established that the potentials of the metal ion discharge as well as the form and reproductivity of the curves depend upon the nature of the metal and its reaction with the metal of the electrode indicator. The results obtained by applying the above mentioned equation to the formulation of polarograms for Co-ion discharges in fusions over a solid stationary electrode are listed. Fourteen references: 12 USSR, 1 Italian and 1 German (1925-1953). Tables, graphs.

Institution : The Kuybyshev Aviation Institute

Presented by: Academician A. N. Frumkin, August 12, 1954

ЧОВНУК, Н. Г.

Category: USSR

B-12

Abs Jour: R Zh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7685

Author : Chovnyk, N. G., Vashchenko, V. V.

Inst : Not given

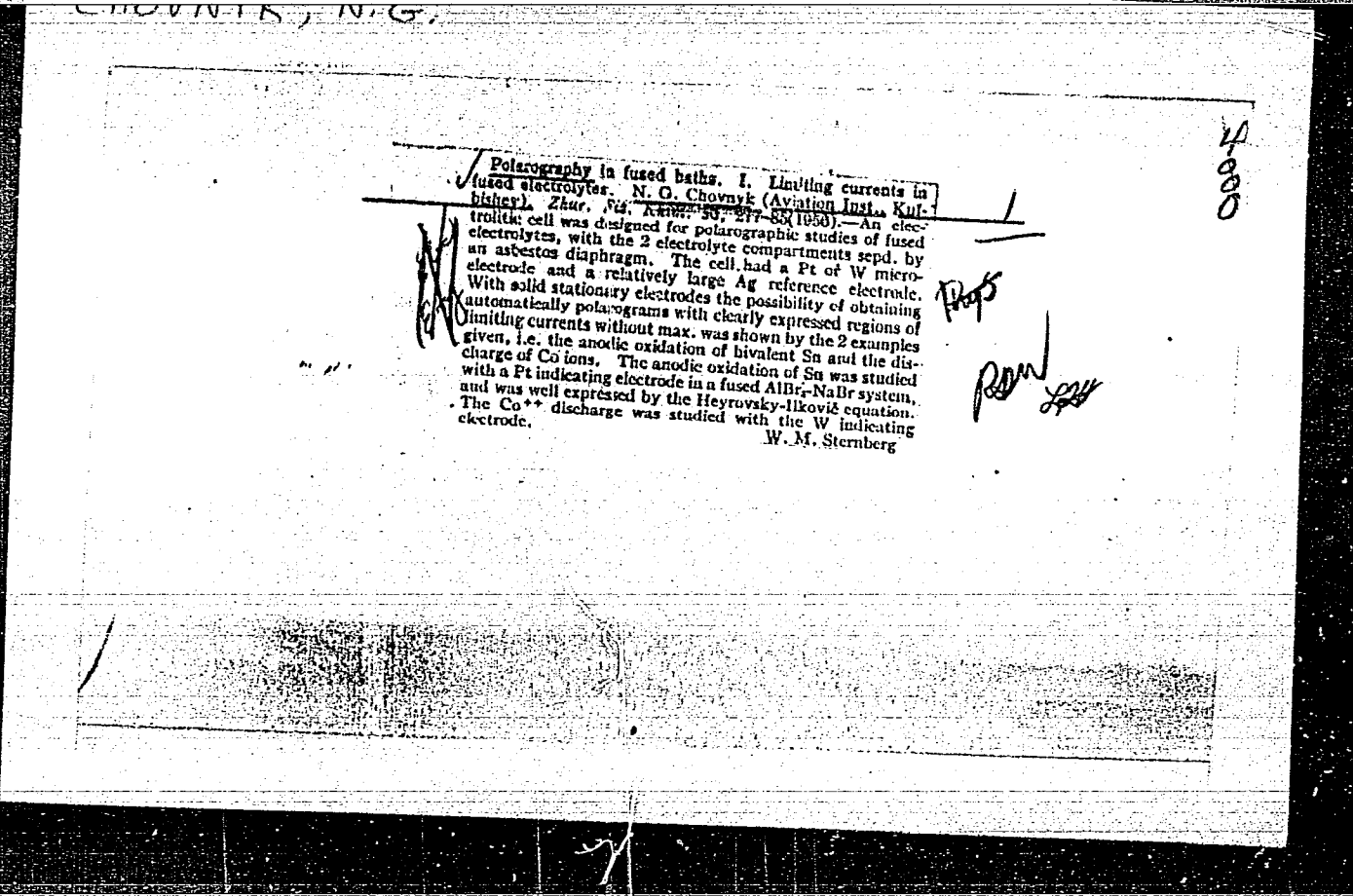
Title : A Polarographic Determination of the Number of Electrons Participating in the Electrochemical Reduction of Bismuth in Alloys

Orig Pub: Zh. Neorgan. Khimii, 1956, Vol 1, No 4, 710-712

Abstract: The polarogram for BiCl_3 in a melt made up of an equimolar mixture of AlBr_3 and NaCl has been recorded with a fixed tungsten electrode; the polarogram shows a clear single wave. The graph E vs. $\log \frac{i}{i_d - i}$ is a straight line with a slope of 0.048 v; this slope corresponds to the reaction $\text{Bi}^{3+} + 2e \rightleftharpoons \text{Bi}^+$. The absence of inflection points on the curve which would correspond to the reduction of Bi^+ indicates the instability of BiCl .

Card : 1/1

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HOVNYK N.C.
MILITARY

5(4)
PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2216
Soveshchaniye po elektrokhimii. 4th, Moscow, 1956.

Trudy... [abornik] (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 868 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed. Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk.
Editorial Board: A.N. Frumkin (Resp. Ed.) Academician, O.A. Yesin, Professor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Sec.) Prof., B.N. Kabanov, Prof., S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Sec.) Prof., N.K. Kabanov, Prof., Ya. M. Kolotylnkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, V.V. Lukovtsev, Professor, Z.A. Solov'yeva, V.V. Stender, Professor, and G.M. Florjanovich; Ed. of Publishing House N.O. Yegorov; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Frusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry.
COVERAGE: The book contains 127 of the 138 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Academy of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, branches of electrochemistry. The collection pertains to different galvanic processes in metal kinetics, double layer theories and polarography. Abridged discussions are given at the end of each division. The majority of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. Some qualities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.
Transactions of the Fourth Conference (Cont.) 307/2220

Salmov, R.V., and L.D. Yushina (Uralskiy filial AN SSSR-Izva Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Cathodic Processes During the Precipitation of Thorium from Fused Electrolytes 348

Gul'kin, I.T., and A.V. Buzhinskaya (Gosudarstvenny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut teletsvyaznykh metallov-State Scientific Research Institute of Nonferrous Metals). Mechanism of the Reduction of Galena in Suspensions in Fused Mixtures of Magnesium and Sodium Chlorides at a Liquid-Lead Cathode 352

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the Mechanism of the Electrodeposition of Metals 395

Folukarov, Yu. M., and K.M. Gorbunova (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Some Theoretical

CHOVNYK, N.G. (Assist.Prof.Cand.Chem.Sc.)

"Discharge Potentials of certain Metals from Fusions."

report presented at the 13th Scientific Technical Conference of the Kuybyshev Aviation Institute, March 1959.

KUZ'MINA, N.N.; GALKINA, A.N.; LALETIN, L.V.; SUROVA, G.A.; IGNAT'YEVA, V.V.;
DERYABINA, V.P.; CHOVNYK, N.G., kand. khim. nauk, red.; MIKHEYEV,
N.I., red.; ANTONOV, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Methods for the analysis of electrolytes and solutions of galvanic
and chemical coatings; a manual for workers in industrial laboratories]
Metody analiza elektrolitov i rastvorov gal'vanicheskikh i khimicheskikh
pokrytii; spravochnoe posobie dlia rabotnikov zavodskikh laboratorii.
Kuibyshev, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1960. 215 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Kuibyshev (Province)

(Protective coatings)

(Chemistry--Laboratory manuals)

CHOVNYK, N.G.; VASHCHENKO, V.V.

Polarography of melts. Part 3: Application of the rotating disk electrode to the polarography of melts. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no.3:580-587
Mr. '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kuybyshevskiy aviatsionnyy institut.
(Polarography) (Electrodes, Platinum)

S/076/63/037/003/003/020
B101/B215AUTHORS: Chovnyk, N. G., Vashchenko, V. V. (Kuybyshev)

TITLE: Determination of the diffusion coefficients of metals in amalgams

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 3, 1963, 538-543

TEXT: The authors aimed at using nonstationary processes of anodic dissolution of liquid alloys to determine the diffusion coefficients of metals in alloys. In the present paper the determination of the diffusion coefficients of Cd, Pb, and Zn in their amalgams is studied by nonstationary diffusion currents. A geometrical consideration shows that the equation $i = zFC_0 A \sqrt{D/\pi\tau}$ for diffusion from a semiinfinite space into a plane surface can be applied for the meniscus of amalgam (radius = 0.9cm). $A = 4\pi R^2$ is the electrode surface and D is the diffusion coefficient. A description is given of the measurement of electrode surface by evaluating its photograph or by determining the diffusion current of an ion whose D is exactly known. The oscillographs
Card 1/2

Determination of the diffusion ...

S/076/63/037/003/003/020
B101/B215

showed the linear dependence between i and $\sqrt{D/\tau}$; $D = (i/\tau \sqrt{\pi/zFC_0A})^2$, where i/τ is the tangent of the slope of the straight lines, holds for the diffusion coefficient. Linearity is preserved up to 0.8 sec, but longer duration of electrolysis causes deviation owing to convection currents. The authors obtained $D = 2.45 \cdot 10^{-5}$ for Cd, $3.15 \cdot 10^{-5}$ for Pb, and $1.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$ cm²/sec for Zn at 20°C. The apparent activation energy of diffusion is 1695 cal/mole (15-80°C) for Cd, 1910 cal/mole (15-50°C) for Zn, and 2800 cal/mole (15-50°C) for Pb. There are 7 figures.

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