

HETENYI, Laszlo; SIPOS, D.

Model-controlling receiver with one channel. Radiotechnika
10 no.7:199-201 JI '60.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Upper limit of the sensitivity of TV receivers and the applicability of antenna boosters. (To be contd.)
Radiotechnika 10 no.8:238-239 Ag '60

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Upper limit of the sensitivity of television receivers and the applicability of antenna boosters. Radiotechnika 10 no.9:274-275 S '60.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Impulse technique in television picture transmission.
Radiotechnika 10 no.11:329-331 N '60.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Impulse technique in television picture transmission. Radiotechnika
11 no. 1:21-22 Ja '61.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Tunnel diode. Radiotechnika 11 no.2:58-60 F '61

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Quartz calibrator. Radiotechnika 11 no.3:68-69 Mr '61

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Impulse technique in television picture transmission.
Radiotechnika 11 no.3:79-80 Mr '61

HETENYI, Laszlo

Transistor amateur signal generator. Radiotechnika 11 no.4:
98-99 Ap '61

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Impulse technique in television picture transmission.
Radiotechnika 11 no.5:150-151 Ny '61

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Estimating nonlinear distortion of loud-speakers by oscilloscope.
Radiotechnika 11 no.6:187-188 Je '61.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Novelties: $H_2+O=kw$; hydrogen-oxygen cell; the source of current
of the future. Radiotechnika 11 no.9:282-284 S '61.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Microwave network and transmitters; from Liberty Square
to the Szechenyi Hill. VII. Radiotechnika 11 no.11:338-339
N '61.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Radio-frequency amateur valve voltmeter; measuring technique.
Radiotechnika 12 no.5:144-145 My '62.

1. Rovatvezeto, "Radiotechnika."

HETENYI, Laszlo

What is the performance of ultrashortwave and TV antennas if there is no obstacle between the transmitting and receiving antennas? Radiotechnika 12 no.6:182-184 Je '62.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Graphic dimensioning of divided parametric oscillating circuits
for amateur ultrashortwave sets. Radiotechnika 12 no.7:204-
206 J1 '62.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Television receivers with common antenna. Radiotechnika 12 no.8:252 -
253 '62.

HETENYI, Laszlo

The Autumn Leipzig Fair. Radiotechnika 12 no.11:354-355
N '62.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

TV tuning generator. Radiotechnika 12 no.12:412-414 D '62.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

TV tuning generator.II. Radiotechnika 13 no.1:20-22 Ja
'63.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

The error signal generator. Radiotechnika 13 no.2:63-64 F '63.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Automatic battery charger for charging transistor radio
button accumulators. Radiotechnika 13 no.2:68-69 F '63.

1. "Radiotechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Frequency meter. Radiotechnika 13 no.6:210-211 Je '63.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Ultrashort wave-FM receiver for OIRT and CCIR bands. Radiotechnika
13 no.8:300-302 Ag '63.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Ultrashort wave FM receiver for OIRT and CCIR bands. Radiotechnika
13 no.9:342-343 S '63.

1. "Radiotechnika" rovatvezetoje.

HETENYI, Laszlo

RC generator. Radiotechnika 14 no. 3:88-90 Mr '64.

HETENYI, Laszlo

Radio compass. Radiotechnika 14 no.8:292-294 Ag '64.

1."Radiotechnika."

HETENYI, Laszlo

Straight receivers. Radiotechnika 5 no.5:189-191. My '65.

HETENYI, Laszlone

The "Crown-corder CTR-5300" portable magnetophone. Radiotechnika
15 no.2:42-43 F '65.

HETNYI, Laszlo

Air ionizer. Radiotechnika 15 no.2:48-49 P '65.

HETENA. Radio

Returning the TERTA 1051 portable radio (UKW supercon) to GIRT-
FM band. Radiotechnika 15 no.7:250-251 J1 '65.

HETENYI, Laszlone

The "Wealth FT-650" pocket radio. Radiotechnika 13 no.11:403-404 N '63.

HETENYI, Laszlo

"Hinode" receiving sets. Radiotechnika 14 no. 5-192-193 Ny '64.

HISZENYI, H.

A comparison of various solutions for beams on elastic foundations. In English. p. 21.

ACTA TECHNICA. (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia) Budapest, Hungary.
Vol. 26, no. 1/2, 1989.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEEA) LC, Vol. 26, no. 1/2, 1989.

FULOP, Jozsef; HAMOR, Geza; HETENYI, Rudolf; VIGH, Gusztav

Jurassic formations of the Vertes Mountains. Foldt kozl 90 no.1:
15-26 Ja/Mr '60. (EEAI 9:8)
(Hungary--Paleontology)

HETENYLIUM, G.; FROHLICH, M.

Effects of hyperglycemia on adrenal function. Acta physiol. hung.
11(Suppl):59-60 1957.

1. Klinik für innere Medizin der Medizinischen Universität, Szeged.
(HYPERGLYCEMIA, exper.
eff. on blood adrenal cortex hormone level in dogs (Ger))
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES, in blood
eff. of exper. hyperglycemia in dogs (Ger))

HETESI, Ferenc

Plastics in agriculture. Ujit lap 13 no.2:11 Ja '61.

(Plastics) (Agriculture)

HETESI, Ferenc

The chemical industry gives more artificial fertilizers and insecticides to the agriculture in 1961. Ujit lap 13 no.3:12 F '61.

(Hungary—Agriculture)
(Hungary—Chemical industries)

HETESI, Ferenc

Mechanization problems of the open-air husbandry stable system.
Ujit lap 13 no.4:30 F '61.

(Hungary—Animal industry)

HETESI, Ferenc

For a better mechanization of agriculture. Ujit lap 13 no.6:8
Mr '61.

(Hungary—Agriculture)

HETESI, Ferenc

New possibilities and problems of irrigation farming. Ujit lap 13
no.8:7 Ap '61.

(Hungary—Irrigation farming)

HETESI, Ferenc

Plastic machine parts are useful in the textile industry. Ujit lap
13 no.9:4 My '61.

(Hungary—Textile machinery) (Plastics)

HETESI, Ferenc

Pride of our industry: the new D 4K tractor. Ujit lap 13 no.10:12
My '61.

(Hungary—Tractors)

HETESI, Ferenc

For the technical development of forestries. Ujit lap 13 no.12:12
Je '61.

(Hungary—Forests and forestry)

HETESI, Ferenc

With restive passion. Ujit lap 13 no.13:4 '61.

(Hungary--Tractors)

HETESI, Ferenc Pal

Overcoming cattle tb. Elet tud 16 no.12:379-380 19 Mr '61

HETESI, Imre

Let us create an organized innovation movement for collective farms! Ujit lap 15 no.13:10 10 JI '63.

1. Termeloszovetkezti Tanacs ostalyvezetoje.

HETESI, Tiborne

"Statistical methods in the theory of operational dependability"
by B.V.Gnedenko. Reviewed by Mrs.Tibor Hetesi. Szabvany kozl
17 no.1:48 Ja '65.

HETESSY, Gyorgyne; SZLAGYI, Edit, dr.; VILLAYNYL, Piroska, dr.

Factors influencing capillary resistance. Fogorv. szemle 47 no.8:
256-260 Aug. 54.

1. Közlemény a pécsi orvostudományi egyetem stomatológiai klinikájáról.
(A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia és az EIT Támogatásával végzett
vizsgálatok)

(CAPILLARIES,

resist., in dent. focal infect., factors responsible
for variations)

(TEETH, diseases,

focal infect., diag., determ. of capillary resist.,
factors responsible for variations)

(FOCAL INFECTION,

dent., diag., determ. of capillary resist., factors
responsible for variations)

HETESSYNE DEBRECENI, Laura, dr.

Prospects of histochemical studies on the periodontium. Fogorv.
szemle 58 no.12:367-370 D '65.

1. A Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem Stomatológiai Klinikájáról
(igazgató: Schranz, Dénes, dr. egyet. tanár).

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

Papillomatous degeneration of the oral mucosa. Fogorv. szemle
58 no.7:202-205 J1'65.

1. A Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Stomatologiai Klinikájáról
(igazgató: Schranz, Denes, dr., egyetemi tanár).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HETFLÉJS, J.; MARES, F.; CHVALOVSKY, V.

Institute for Chemical Process Fundamentals, Czechoslovak Academy
of Sciences, Prague (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 2,
Feb 1966, pp 586-601

"Organo-silicon compounds. Part 43: The effect of oxygenous substitu-
tutes on alkaline solvolysis of organo-silicon hydrides."

RELIČEK, J., HAVRIL, J., ŠTĚPÁNEK, V.

Organosilicon compounds, *Průmysl Organ. Chem. Slov.* 16:13-1653 My '65.

1. Institute for Chemical Process Fundamentals of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, July 1, 1964.

HETKA, J.

"Zippers from the alloy Znal hl." p. 86. (ODZIEZ, Vol. 1, no. 3, Mar. 1953, Lodz, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954, Uncl.

S/276/63/000/002/033/052
A052/A126

AUTHOR: Hetman, Marian

TITLE: A method of manufacturing hydroplast for clamping chucks

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, no. 2, 1963, 152, abstract 2B818 P. (Pol. pat., no. 45134, October 16, 1961)

TEXT: It is proposed to fill hydraulic chucks for metal-cutting machines with hydroplast containing polyvinylchloride, softener, mineral oil and stabilizer at the ratio polyvinylchloride : oil = 20 : 1 and about 50% softener content. Upon filling, the chuck cylinder is heated to 150-160°C to bring the hydroplast to a gel-like state. The following example of hydroplast composition (in parts by weight) is given: 39 polyvinylchloride, 58 tricresylphosphate as softener, 2 mineral oil, 1 calcium stearate as stabilizer. Hydroplast of this composition has the following properties: viscosity when filling chucks 850-1,500 cpoise (conventional hydroplasts have 3,000-4,000 cpoise), the filling temperature about 20°C (instead of 150-160°C), specific gravity of the compound 1.38 g/cm³ (1.018 g/cm³),

Card 1/2

A method of manufacturing hydroplast...

S/276/63/000/002/033/052
A052/A126

shrinkage coefficient after gel formation 1 (10%)

Ya. Satunovskiy

(Abstracter's note: Complete translation.)

Card 2/2

HETMAN, M. J.

6083: 621.315.411; 621.3.003; 621.114.016
Hetman M. Polyvinyl Chloride as a Dielectric, and its Economic Importance.

"Polichlorek winylu jako materiał izolacyjny elektrotechniczny i jego znaczenie gospodarcze". Przegląd Elektrotechniczny. No 10, 1953, pp. 416-417, 6 figs, 1 tab.

The economic importance of P.V.C. in electrotechnics. Properties of hard and softened P.V.C. Methods of processing P.V.C. as a cable insulating material. The adoption of P.V.C. gives substantial savings in lead, aluminium and tin — metals which are in short supply. Lead and aluminium can either be replaced by P.V.C. sheaths, or the use of metal sheaths may, when using P.V.C. insulation, prove altogether redundant. The substitution of P.V.C. for metal sheathing makes it possible to manufacture a considerably lighter type of cable. P.V.C. insulation does not require vulcanising. The output of die presses is, when using P.V.C., several times higher than in the case of rubber. The high resistance of P.V.C. to puncture makes it possible to produce cables of much smaller diameter than is the case with rubber-insulated cables. P.V.C. insulation is, to all intents and purposes resistant to ageing or deterioration. In many cases, the use of P.V.C. is essential as a result of its resistance to lubricants and chemicals.

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HETMAN, M. J.

Poland/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Synthetic polymers. Plastics, I-

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6069

Author: Hetman, M. J.

Institution: None

Title: Stressed Polyvinyl Chloride Facings

Original Publication: Przem. chem., 1954, 10, No 12, 607

Abstract: The Polish Institute of Plastics has developed a method of coating metal pipes (MP) with polyvinyl chloride facings (PF) that are in a stressed condition. To ensure a tight fit of the PF over the MP the former, containing (in %) ~13 of plasticizer, 2 of wax, 1 of Ca stearate, 1.75 TiO₂ and 0.025 of dye, are extruded in a press, expanded with compressed air (1-4 atmospheres) to a diameter which exceeds that of the MP by 2-15% and, without releasing the air pressure, are cooled with cold water below the temperature of vitrification. On heating of the PF fitted over the MP there takes place a spontaneous

Card 1/2

Poland/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Synthetic polymers. Plastics, I-

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6069

Abstract: shrinking of the PF and a tight fitting to the metal. The stressed PF can be stored for a long time (after 17 months at ~20° properties and dimensions of the pipes were not changed). MP covered with PF are used in buses, streetcars, railroad cars, for beds and hospital equipment -- wherever protection against corrosion, imparting decorative and hygienic qualities, are needed.

Card 2/2

HETMANEK, A.

The machine constructing industry is looking for more workers.
Przeł techn no.41:1 12 0 '60.

DOBK, Stanislaw; HETNAL, M.; HYŻY, Wl.; MADEJ, J.; MARCZYŃSKI, K.;
PISARCZYK, A.; ZYLŃSKI, J.

Eclampsia at the Krakow Clinic for the last 50 years. Gin.
polska 28 no.2:171-175 Mar-Apr 1956.

1. S I Kliniki Polosnictwa I Chorób Kobiacych A.M. w Krakowie.
Kierownik: prof. dr. St. Schwars. Stanislaw Dobek--Kraków,
ul. Kopernika 23.

(Eclampsia, statistics
clin. statist., in Poland (Pol))

OISZEWSKI, Zdzislaw; KASPRZYK, Mieczyslaw; HETNAL, Mieczyslaw.

Case of infanticide in a patient simulating threatened abortion.
Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.33:1283-1285 12 Aug 57.

1. Z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobietych A. M. w Krakowie:
kierownik: prof. dr S. Schwarz i z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej A. M.
w Krakowie; dyrektor: prof. dr J. Olbrycht. Adres: Krakow ul,
Basztowa 23/2.

(INFANTICIDE,

unusual case (Pol))

WIECHEC, Lilia; HETNARSKA, Krystyna

Chromatographic analysis of technical α -naphthylacetic acid.
Chem anal 4 no.4:747-752 '59. (EAI 9:6)

1. Zaklad Instytutu Przemyslu Organicznego, Warszawa. Kierownik
Zakladu: St. Piotrowski.
(Chromatography) (Naphthaleneacetic acid)

SIKORSKA, Danuta; HETNARSKA, Krystyna

Simultaneous determination of formaldehyde and acetaldehyde in
pentaerythritol production processes. Chem anal 5 no.6:1063-1068
'60. (ZEAI 10:9)

1. Analytical Department, Institute of Organic Industry, Warsaw.

(Formaldehyde) (Pentaerythritol)

HETNARSKA, Krystyna; PIOTRCWSKI, Stanislaw

Determination of assay of technical bis (β -chloroethyl) formaldehyde
acetal. Chem anal 4 no.5/6: 909-913 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Zaklad Analityczny Instytutu Przemyslu Organicznego, Warszawa
(Bischloroethoxymethane)

WIECHEC, Lilia; HETNARSKA, Krystyna

Colorimetric method of determining chlorophenol: in technical 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic (2,4-D) and 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic (2,4,5-T) acids and chlorocresols in the sodium salt of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (Metaxone). Chem anal 8 no.6:971-976 '63.

1. Department of Analytical Chemistry, Institute of Organic Industry, Warsaw.

HETNARSKI, Bogumil; HETNARSKA, Krystyna

Method of identifying alkylo(arylo)-mercury groups and quantitative determining mercury in N-organomercury compounds. Roczniki chemii 34 no.2:457-463 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Zaklad Syntezy Organicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa. 2. Instytut Przemyslu Organicznego, Warszawa.
(Mercury) (Organic compounds)
(Alkyl groups) (Aryl groups)

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application - Pesticides.

H-18

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 15568.

Author : Hetnarski B., Eckstein Z., Urbanski T.

Inst :

Title : Chemical Agents for the Control of Fungi. I. Some Derivatives of S-Alkyl-, -Alkoxyalkyl- and -Arylmercury-Substituted 2-Mercapto-Benzothiazole.

Orig Pub: Przem. chem., 1957, 13, No 5, 291-293.

Abstract: By the action of alkyl-, alkoxyalkyl- and aryl-mercury halides on the Na-salt of 2-mercapto-benzothiazole (I) derivatives of I were prepared which contain the SHgR-group in 2-position, and exhibit high fungicidal activity. Listing the R, yield in %, MP in °C, concentrations inhibiting growth of Fusarium culmorum, Alternaria tenuis and

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tion - Pesticides.

H-18

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 15568.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 . CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020008

Rizoctonia solani: CH₃, 41.5, 114-115.5, 0.0005, 0.0001, 0.00001; C₂H₅, 41.7, 89.5-90.5, 0.0005, 0.0001, 0.0005; n-C₃H₇, 48.8, 81-81.5, 0.0005, 0.0005, 0.0005; n-C₄H₉, 75.0, 67.5-68.5, 0.0005, 0.0005, 0.0005; n-C₅H₁₁, 44.4, 58-59, 0.0005; 0.0005, 0.0005; CH₃OC₂H₅, 62.3, 35-37, 0.0005, 0.0005, 0.0005; p-C₆H₄, 64.2, 177-178.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5; p-CH₃C₆H₄, 77.5, 156-158, 0.005, 0.0005, 0.001.

Card : 2/2

HETNARSKI, B.

"Phosphoroorganic Insectides," by B. Hetnarski, published in Przemysl Chemiczny
Vol. XIII, No 3, Warsaw, Mar 57, pp 131-139.

POLL/D/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Pesticides.

1-18

Abs Jour: Ref Zaur-Khain, No 2, 1959, 5860.

Author : Eckstein, Zygmunt; Hotnarski, Bodunil; Urbanski, Tadeusz.

Inst :

Title : Chemical Means of Control of Fungi. II. Concerning Some
Derivatives of N-Allyl- and -Phenylmercurobenzoxazolone
and 6-Chlorobenzoxazolone.

Orig Pub: Przen. chem., 1958, 37, No 1, 44-46.

Abstract: N-allyl- or N-phenylmercurobenzoxazolones and corres-
ponding derivative 6-halidebenzoxazolones, as well as
corresponding derivatives of 6-halidebenzoxazolones of the
general formula (I) are prepared by the action of $RHgCl_2$
or $C_6H_5HgOCCl_2$ on Na or K salts of benzoxazolone (II)
and 6-halidebenzoxazolone. 0.01 mole of I is added to

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POISSON/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Pesticides.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 2, 1959, 5060.

the solution of 0.01 mole of C_3H_7HgCl (or C_3H_7HgBr),

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POTENTIAL/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Residues.

R-12

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 2, 1959, 5860.

stirred for 15 min., 25 ml of water is added, and I
(R = C₄H₉, Y = H) is obtained; yield 80.7%, melt. p.
105 - 107° (from 50% alcohol). The following were
prepared in a similar way (Ys, Rs, yield in %) and
melting points in °C are enumerated): I, C₄H₉, 42.9,
156 - 158; II, C₄H₉, 50.6, 133.5 - 135.5; III, n-C₆H₁₃,
56.4, 96 - 98; IV, n-C₆H₁₃, 48.8, 92-93.5; Cl, C₄H₉,
10.5, 193 - 195; Cl, C₄H₉, 52.5, 161 - 163; Cl, n-
C₆H₁₃, 65.9, 117.5 - 119; Cl, n-C₆H₁₃, 44.2, 95 - 97;
Cl, n-C₆H₁₃, 34.5, 83.5 - 84.5; Br, n-C₆H₁₃, 53.2, 111 -
112; I, n-C₆H₁₃, 44.2, 108.5 - 110. 1.7 g of 6-chloro-
benzoxazolone and later 3.4 g of CH₃COOH·C₄H₉ in 20 ml
of absolute alcohol are added to the solution of 0.2 g
of Na in 25 ml of absolute alcohol. After stirring,

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POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Pesticides.

H-18

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khain., No 2, 1959, 5860.

15 ml of water is added and I (R = C₆H₅; Y = Cl) is obtained, yield 73.3%, melt. p. 216 - 218° (from the mixture alcohol : water : acetone = 43 : 7 : 25).
I (R = C₆H₅, Y = Cl) [sic!] was obtained in a similar way, yield 70.7%, melt. p. 200 - 202°. N-alkyl derivatives in the concentration of 0.00005% suppress the growth of *Fusarium culmorum*, *Alternaria tenuis* and *Rhizoctonia solani*. The N-phenyl derivatives are less active. See RZhKhain, 1958, 15568 for part I. - A. Grapov.

Card : 4/4

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their

H.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020008-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khiniya, No 10, 1959, 36163

Author : Eckstein, Z., Hetnarski, B., Urbanski, T.

Inst : -

Title : Chemical Means in the Struggle Against Fungi. III.
Concerning Certain S-Alkyl- and S-Phenylmercury Derivatives of 2-mercaptobenzimidazole and 2-mercaptobenzoxazole.

Orig Pub : Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 3, 160-161.

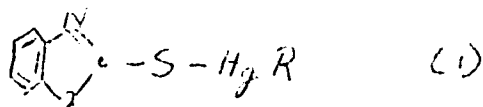
Abstract : 2-(S-alkylmercuri-mercapto)-benzimidazole and -benzoxazole of the general formula (I) - where R is CH₃, C₂H₅, n-C₃H₇, n-C₄H₉, n-C₅H₁₁, C₆H₅, and Z is III, O - are obtained by the action of R₂HgX (where X = Cl, Br, I or CH₃COO) on the Na salt of 2-mercaptobenzimidazole or 2-mercaptobenzoxazole (II). To a solution of CH₃OH₂, obtained from 0.013 mol of Hg and 40 ml of CH₃OH,

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POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Pesticides. H.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimya, No 10, 1959, 3616

0.01 g of $n-C_5H_{11}I$ or $n-C_5H_{11}Br$ are added, stirred with activated C for 10 minutes, and I is obtained ($n-C_5H_{11}$; Z - IH); yield, 37.7%; melting point, 134-135.5° from CH_3OH). Analogously,



there are synthesized (Z, R, yield in percentages, melting point in centigrades are indicated): IH, $n-C_4H_9$, 48.8, 146-148; O, CH_3 , 54.1, 114-115.5; O, C_2H_5 , 60.5, 64-65; O, $n-C_3H_7$, 33.8, 56-58; O, $n-C_4H_9$, 36.6, 33-39.5. To a solution of C_2H_5ONa from 0.2 g of Na and 25 ml of absolute alcohol, 1.5 g of II are added, and then

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POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Pesticides. H.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimya, No 10, 1959, 3616

3.4 g of $CH_3COOH \cdot C_6H_5$ in 45 ml of absolute alcohol, and I is obtained (R - C_6H_5 , Z - O); yield, 62.8%; melting point, 139-141° (from aqueous acetone = 1 : 4). All obtained compounds inhibit the growth of *Fusarium culmorum*, *Alternaria tenuis* and *Thizoctonia solani* in concentrations of 0.0001-0.00005%. For Part II, see RZhKhim, 1959 5860. --- A. Granov.

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BCKSTEIN, Z.; DAHLIG, W.; ~~HETNARSKI~~, B.; PASYNKIEWICZ, S.

A new method of presenting organic mercury compounds. *Bul chim PAN* 8
no.4:161-164 '60. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Instytut Chemii Organicznej PAN; Katedra Technologii Organicznej
I, II Politechnika, Warszawa. Presented by T. Urbanski.

(Mercury organic compounds)

HETNARSKI, B.

On some alkyl- and arylmercury derivatives of cyanoguanidine.
Bul chim PAN '8 no.9:481-486 '60.

1. Laboratory of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Presented by T. Urbanski.

(Aryl group) (Allyl group) (Mercury)
(Cyanoguanidine)

HETNARSKI, Bogumil; HETNARSKA, Krystyna

Method of identifying alkylo(arylo)-mercury groups and quantitative determining mercury in N-organomercury compounds. Roczniki chemii 34 no.2:457-463 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Zakład Syntezy Organicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa. 2. Instytut Przemysłu Organicznego, Warszawa.
(Mercury) (Organic compounds)
(Alkyl groups) (Aryl groups)

CZERWINSKA, Elzbieta; ECKSTEIN, Zygmunt; HETNARSKI, Bogumil; KOWALIK,
Romuald; URBANSKI, Tadeusz

On the biological activity of some alkyl- and arylmercury haloides.
Przem chem 39 no.4:222-225 Ap '60 .

1. Zaklad Syntezy Organicznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, oraz Instytut
Przemyslu Organicznego, Warszawa.

7
1-BW(BW)
1-JAJ(NB)
3

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3b/4E3d

Preparation of organomercury compounds from mercury salts and organoaluminum compounds. Zygmunt Eckstein, Włodzimirz Dahlig, Bogumił Hetnarski, and Stanisław Paszkielowski (Pam. Inst. P.A.N., Warsaw). *Przemysł Chemiczny*, 39, 226-231 (1960) (English Summary).

Compds. of the type R_2Al , R_1AlCl , and RA_2Cl ($R = Me$ or Et) reacted with Hg salts to give corresponding org. Hg compds. in a high yield. The method was esp. valuable when $EtAlCl_2 \cdot NaCl$ (I), a by-product in the manuf. of the catalyst for the low-pressure polyethylene, was used. I dissolved in most org. solvents, was easy to handle, and safe in use. To 112.8 g. $HgCl_2$ (II) in 180 cc. xylene was added dropwise with stirring 78.8 g. $EtAlCl_2 \cdot NaCl$ in 180 cc. xylene, the temp. raised to 45-50°, the whole stirred 30 min., kept 12 hrs. at room temp., treated with stirring with 300 cc. H_2O at 40°, the ppt. filtered off, washed with H_2O and $EtOH$, and dried to yield 100.5 g. $EtHgCl$ (III). To 21.4 g. II in 60 cc. C_6H_6 was added dropwise during 12 min. 3 g. $EtAl$ in 10 cc. C_6H_6 , and the temp. raised from 21 to 48°. After 12 hrs., 10 cc. concd. HCl in 40 cc. H_2O was

added dropwise, the ppt. filtered off, dried, and recrystd. from dli. $EtOH$ to yield 16.5 g. III. III was similarly prepd. from Et_2AlCl and $EtAlCl_2 + Et_2AlCl$. To 31.9 g. II in 160 cc. C_6H_6 was added dropwise with stirring 20 g. $EtAl$ in 80 cc. C_6H_6 (the temp. was kept below 60°), the whole stirred 30 min., kept 1 hrs. at room temp., treated with 20 cc. concd. HCl (the temp. as before), the C_6H_6 -layer sept. and the H_2O layer extd. with 20 cc. C_6H_6 . To the joined solns. was added 100 cc. H_2O . C_6H_6 evapd., the ppt. filtered off, washed with H_2O and dried to yield 28 g. $MeHgCl$ (IV). IV was similarly prepd. from Me_2AlCl and $MeAlCl_2$. To 33.5 g. $Hg(OAc)_2$ in 80 cc. C_6H_6 was added dropwise with stirring 4.4 g. $EtAl$ in 20 cc. C_6H_6 with the temp. kept below 50°. After 12 hrs., 80 cc. H_2O was added, C_6H_6 distd., and the ppt. filtered off to yield 20.1 g. AcO_2HgEt ; the filtrate was evapd. to dryness, extd. with $MeOH$, and the ext. evapd. to give addnl. 6.4 g. The new synthesis of alkylmercury acetates also made possible a convenient prepd. of other alkylmercury salts.

A. L. Lukaszewicz

5.1320

S/081/63/000/001/041/061
B144/B186

AUTHOR: Hetnarski, Bogumił

TITLE: Alkyl and aryl mercury derivatives of cyano guanidine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 252, abstract 1Zh225 (Roczn. chem., v. 35, no. 5, 1961, 1333-1345 [Pol.; summaries in Russ. and Eng.])

TEXT: In an investigation of new fungicides, $(R'Hg)_2R$ (II) was synthesized by reaction of RHM [R is always $C_2H_2N_4$, the radical of disubstituted cyano guanidine (I), $M = Ag, Na$] with $R'HgX$ (X = halide or the CH_3COO group). The same reaction products are formed on reaction of I with $R'HgOH$. The result of the reaction does not depend on the character of X, on the relation of the reagents or on the solvent, but is completely determined by the character of R'. CH_3HgX forms with RHM the compound CH_3HgRH (III). The structure of the reaction products was not studied. A small $RHAg$ excess is stirred into $R'HgX$ dissolved in acetone, alcohol or iso- C_3H_7OH ,
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Alkyl and aryl mercury ...

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the mixture is boiled for 30 min, and the following II were separated from the filtrate (R', yield in %, m.p. in °C are given): C₂H₅, 19.8, 138-140; n-C₃H₇, 29.8, 95-97; n-C₄H₉, 44.7, 84-86; n-C₅H₁₁ (IIa), 60.3, 84-85; C₆H₅ (IIb), 47, 184-186. III was obtained in the same way, yield 43.3%, m.p. 156-158°C. Reactions of R'HgX with RHNH or RH₂ were conducted analogously. 1.6 mole of III and 16 mmoles of 2-mercapto benzoxazole in 5 ml acetone were boiled for 5 min, 20 ml absolute ether was added, the filtrate was evaporated almost to dryness, 10 ml water was added, and 0.5 g of S-methyl-mercury-mercapto benzoxazole was separated, m.p. 111-113°C from the organic layer (see RZhim, 1959, no. 10, 36163). 5 mmoles of 2-mercapto benzothiazole mixed with 10 ml ether and 10 ml acetone are stirred into 2.5 moles of IIa dissolved in 40 ml ether, the mixture is heated to boiling, 0.12 g of I is filtered off, the filtrate is evaporated, diluted with 1 ml water, and 1.54 g of S-n-aryl-mercury-mercapto benzothiazole is separated, m.p. 58-59°C. Aliphatic II are slightly active against Fusarium cucumorum, Alternaria

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Alkyl and aryl mercury ...

tenuis, and Rhizoctonia solani. As far as fungicidal activity is concerned, IIb is comparable to $n\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{HgC}_2\text{H}_5)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, the effective base of the preparation Ceresane-M. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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BIALAS, Julian; ECKSTEIN, Zygmunt; EJMOCKI, Zdzislaw; HETNARSKI, Bogumil;
SOBOTKA, Wieslaw; SZYMASZKIEWICZ, Jacek

On the properties and the fungicidal activity of some N-alkylmercury
derivatives of sulphonamides. Przem chem 40 no.10:567-570 0 '61.

1. Katedra Technologii Organiczne II, Politechnika, Warszawa i Labora-
torium Badawcze, Zaklady Chemiczne Azot, Jaworzno.

POLAND

HEJMAJSKI, Bogusil, and URDZINSKI, Tadeusz, of the Institute of Organic Synthesis of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Zaklad Syntezy Organicznej, Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa), in Warsaw.

"New Method of Preparation of Some Lead Dialkyl Salts."

Warsaw, Roczniki Chemii, Vol 37, No 2, 1963, pp 1073-1074.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Authors describe a new and simpler method for preparing leaddialkyl salts. The method consists in acidifying an aqueous or acetone solution of lead tetraalkyldinitrocyll (ethyl or n-propyl were taken as alkyl). A diagram depicting the suggested method is devised and a mechanism of the described reactions is suggested. Four references, including one Polish, and 3 Western.

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HETNARSKI, Bogumil; URBANSKI, Tadeusz

New method of preparing some lead dialkyl salts. Roczniki chemii
37 no.9:1073-1075 '63.

1. Institute of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Warsaw.

HETNARSKI, R. B.

Coupled thermelastical problem for the half space.
Bul Ac Pol tech 12 no. 1: 49-57 '64

1. Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media,
Institute of Fundamental Technical Problems,
Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Presented
by W. Nowacki.

HETNARSKI, R.B. (Warsaw)

On inverting the Laplace transforms connected with the error function. Zastos mat 7 no.4:399-405 '64.

1. Submitted October 10, 1963.

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10.9200

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22501

P/033/61/013/002/004/004
D250/D304

AUTHOR: Hetnarski, Ryszard (Warsaw)

TITLE: Coupled one-dimensional thermal shock problem for small times

PERIODICAL: Archiwum mechaniki stosowanej, v. 13, no. 2, 1961, 295-306

TEXT: The author states that the classical theory of thermoelasticity neglects the fact that the deformation occurring in an elastic medium is accompanied by temperature variation induced by the deformation process. Conversely, the field of temperature produces a strain of the body. In order to account for this phenomenon, the generalized heat equation coupled with the elastic deformation is to be included in the analysis. It is necessary to consider this equation only for dynamical problems, since in the statical case the coupling effect vanishes. The author then gives a general review of the numerous works in which coupled problems of thermoelasticity

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Coupled one-dimensional thermal...

X

were discussed. He mentions J. Ignaczak (Ref. 8: Note on the Propagation of Thermal Stresses in a Long Metallic Rod, Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl, IV, 5, 7 (1959)), who solved a problem of propagation of thermal stresses in a long metallic rod for the case of a non-periodic wave induced by the initial temperature distribution, and also W. Nowacki (Ref. 10: Some Dynamic Problems of Thermoelasticity, Arch. Mech. Stos. 2, 11, (1959), 259-283), who discussed propagation of coupled thermo-elastic deformations in a semi-space. The author then states that the present work is concerned with the one-dimensional coupled problem of distribution of thermal stresses and temperature in the elastic semi-space subjected to sudden heating with constant temperature on the bounding plane. In order to obtain the solution, the Laplace transform technique is applied. The inverse transforms are obtained in an approximate manner proposed by G. Paria (Ref. 13: Coupling of Elastic and Thermal Deformations I, Appl. Sci. Res., Section A, 7, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India, 1959). For the discussion of the fundamental equations the author gives the equations of motion of a

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Coupled one-dimensional thermal...

thermoelastic medium for the one-dimensional case

(1.1) $\beta^2 u_{,11} - b\theta_{,1} = \beta^2 \ddot{u}$

the coupled heat equation

(1.2) $\theta_{,11} = \dot{\theta} + g\dot{u}_{,1}$

and the relation between the displacement $u = u(x,t)$, the stress $\sigma = \sigma(x,t)$, and the temperature $\theta = \theta(x,t)$

(1.3) $\sigma = \beta^2 u_{,1} - b\theta$

The analysis is carried out for the semi-space $0 \leq x < \infty$. For the calculation the author introduces the thermoelastic potential satisfying the condition

(1.9) $u = \phi_{,1}(x,t)$ From (1.1), (1.2),



and (1.9), he obtains

(1.10) $\{\ddot{\phi} - c_1^2 \phi_{,11} [c_1 + (1+\epsilon)] + \ddot{\theta}\} \phi = 0$

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Coupled one-dimensional thermal...

where ϕ_x and ϕ_t denote the derivatives with respect to x and t , respectively. The value of β for some metals is given by G. Eason, I.N. Sneddon (Ref. 11: The Dynamic Stresses Produced in Elastic Bodies by Uneven Heating, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, A, 1959). The stress and the temperature are related to the function ϕ in the following manner

$$(1.11) \quad \sigma = \beta^2 \phi, \quad (1.12) \quad \theta = \frac{\beta^2}{b} (\phi_{,tt} - \ddot{\phi}).$$

The author then discusses the stress distribution, whereby he finds that the stress is a continuous function for $0 \leq x < \infty$ except for the point $x = t$, where a jump of the magnitude

$$b \exp\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

occurs. The author mentions that the existence of the discontinuity in stress of the above magnitude has been pointed out by B. A. Boley, J.H. Weiner (Ref. 9: Theory of Thermal Stresses, New York-London 1960, p. 75, footnote). He then gives numerical computations for two particular cases for small values of time and compares the results with the

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0250/0004

Coupled one-dimensional thermal...

solution of the uncoupled problem obtained by V.I. Danilovskaya (Ref. 15: *Temperaturnyye napryazheniya v uprugom poluprostranstve voznikayushchiye vsledstviye vnezapnogo nagreva yego granitsy* (Thermal Stress in an Elastic Semi-Space Originating from a Sudden Heating up of its Boundary), *Prik. Mat. Mekh.*, 3, 14 (1950)). The results are shown in Fig. 1

In his discussion of the temperature distribution the author finds that the temperature is a continuous function in the entire domain $0 \leq x < \infty$. He points out that this is in

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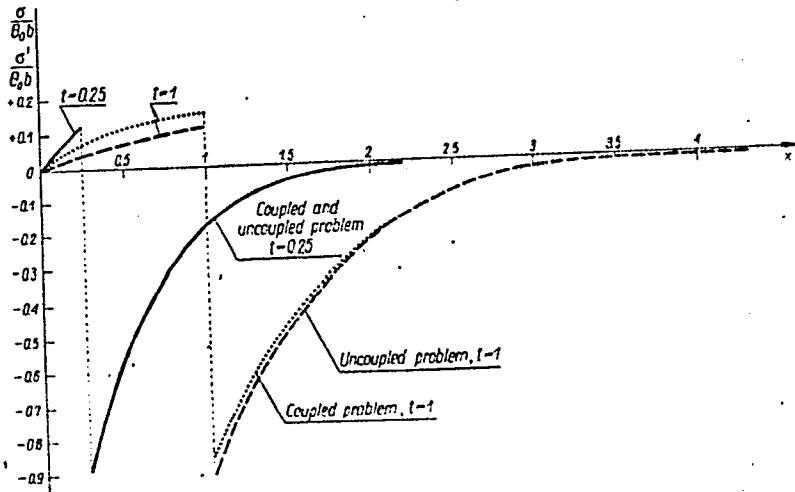


Fig. 1

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Coupled one-dimensional thermal...

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D250/D304

contradiction to the result obtained by G. Paria (Ref. 15: Coupling of Elastic and Thermal Deformations I, Appl. Sci. Res. Section A, 7, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India, 1959), who found a temperature discontinuity at the point $t = x$. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 16 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 13 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: P. J. Lockett, Longitudinal Waves in Cylinders and Tubes Including Thermoelastic Effects, Proc. Edinburgh Math. Soc., 3, 11 (1959); I. N. Sneddon, The Propagation of Thermal Stresses in Thin Metallic Rods, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, A, 1959; B. A. Boley, J. H. Weiner, Theory of Thermal Stresses, New York-London 1960; P. Chadwick, Thermoelasticity. The Dynamical Theory, Chapter VI of the book: Progress in Solid Mechanics, vol I, Amsterdam, 1960.

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ASSOCIATION: Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media IBTP
Polish Academy of Sciences

SUBMITTED: January 18, 1961

Card 6/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4038482

P/0033/64/016/001/0023/0031

AUTHOR: Hetnarski, Ryszard B. (Warsaw)

TITLE: The fundamental solution of the coupled thermoelastic problem for small times

SOURCE: Archiwum mechaniki stosowanej, v. 16, no. 1, 1964, 23-31

TOPIC TAGS: elastic space, point heat source, continuous heat source, instantaneous heat source, coupled thermoelastic problem, thermoelastic problem

ABSTRACT: The state of stress and the temperature distribution in an elastic space caused by a continuous point source of heat is analyzed taking into account the interdependence between the strain and temperature fields. The solution for the case of small periods of time is obtained in nondimensional form by generalization of the solution for the noncoupled problem with consideration of the coupled heat equation and using the Laplace transform. The possibility

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038482

of applying this approximate method to an instantaneous heat source in an elastic space is indicated. A numerical example of temperature distribution for the coupled and noncoupled problems is given, and the small effect of coupling is shown in a diagram. Orig. art. has: 30 formulas, 1 figure, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media,
IBTP Polish Academy of Sciences

SUBMITTED: 19Feb62

DATE ACQ: 12Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TD

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 005

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L 32729-65 EWT(m)/EFF(c)/EMP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 WE/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4049373

P/0014/64/043/010/0557/0559

AUTHOR: Nowakowski, L.; Jaworski, M.; Hetper, J.; Skibinska, I.

TITLE: Pyrolysis of gasoline aimed at obtaining maximum yields of the C sub 4 fraction

SOURCE: Przemysl chemiczny, v. 43, no. 10, 1964, 557-559

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum refining, gasoline pyrolysis, column chromatography, C sub 4 fraction, butane

ABSTRACT: In view of the steadily improving prospects of the usefulness of the butylene-butadiene fraction, it was thought that the pyrolysis of gasoline might be a way of producing maximum yields of this fraction in postpyrolysis gases. It thus became necessary to es-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4049373

composition of the products for maximum contact times is tabulated (see Table 1 of the Enclosure). It was found that the influence of temperature on the yield of the components of the C₄ fraction is very slight, and changes by about 1% from 680 to 720C. Basically,

and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Ciężkiej Syntezy Organicznej, Białochonia Śląska (Institute of Heavy Industrial Synthesis)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 005

Card

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ACCESSION NR: AP4049373

ENCLOSURE: 01

Table 1. Composition of the gaseous products for different values of the contact time.

Temperature °C	Contact Time	Gas Composition, Vol. %							
		H ₂	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₂ H ₄	C ₃ H ₈	C ₃ H ₆	iC ₄ H ₁₀	nC ₄ H ₁₀
680	1.5	11.8	29.2	7.3	26.4	1.2	15.6	0.2	0.7
690	5.5	12.5	36.2	7.1	27.2	1.4	11.1	0.2	0.2

Gas Composition, Vol. % (Cont.)

		<u>iC₄H₈</u>	<u>nC₄H₈</u>	<u>C₄H₆</u>
680	1.5	2.0	4.6	2.0
680	5.6	1.3	1.5	1.6
720	1.0	1.7	3.1	2.6
720	4.9	1.9	2.3	1.5

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