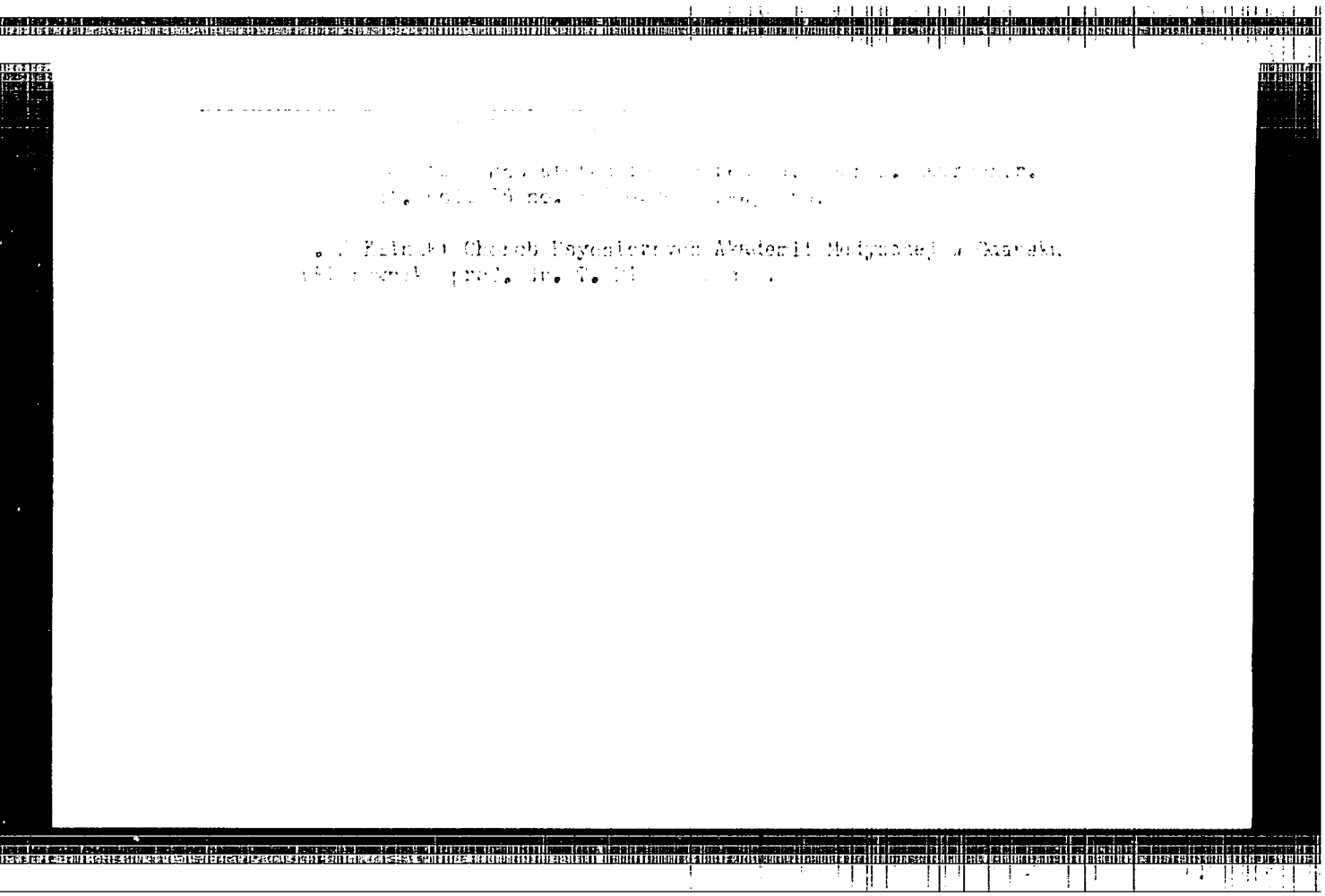
JAKLEWICZ, Hanna

Psychiatric and social conditioning in juvenile crimes.
Neurol.neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 14 no. 2:303-307 Mr-Ap '64.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychicznych AM w Gdansku (Kierownik:
prof. dr T.Bilikiewicz).



JAKLEWICZ, Przemyslaw, mgr inz.; KUPRAS, Krystyn, mgr inz.

Designing ship's coordinate lines by means of electronic computers. Bud okretowe Warszawa 8 no.3:81-85 Mr '63.

1. Centralne Biuro Konstrukcji Okretowych Nr 1, Gdansk.

JAKLIC, OTMAR

YUGOSLAVIA/Engineering - Electric Power Stations
Construction
Apr/May 49

"Hydromechanical Equipment of Pillar-Type Electric Power Stations," Otmar Jaklic, Engr Maribor 4½ pp

"Elektrotehnicki vesnik" No 4/5

Pillar-type power-station construction is becoming more common, and hydromechanical equipment must be made to conform with it. Describes equipment of "Mariborski otok" station in some detail, with examples of cooperation received from various enterprises in manufacture of large machine elements. Includes twelve illustrations.

150T26

[redacted]

JAKLINSKI, Adam

Natural death or death by injury of shock susceptible body parts. Arch.med.sad.,Warszawa 6:79-81 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej A.M. w Lublinie. Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Dzulynski.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES
heart region after accid. fract. of ribs & sternum, causing sudden death, medicolegal determ. by post-mortem exam.)
(DEATH, SUDDEN,
caused by trauma of heart region after accid. fract. of ribs & sternum, medicolegal determ. by post-mortem exam.)
(ACCIDENTS
fract. of ribs & sternum causing inj. of heart region & sudden death, medicolegal determ. of cause of death)

JAKLINSKI, Adam.

An unusual case of traumatic gangrene of the lungs. Arch.med. sad.,Warszawa 6:82-86 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej A.M. w Lublinie. Kierownik: prof. dr W. Dzulynski.

(LUNGS, gangrene
caused by inj.,fatal, post-mortem determ. of cause of death, medicolegal aspect)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
lungs causing gangrene & death, post-mortem determ. medicolegal aspects)
(GANGRENE,
lungs, caused by inj, fatal, post-mortem determ. of cause of death, medicolegal aspects.)

GERKOWICZ, T.; JAKLINSKI, A.

Case of endomyocardial fibroelastosis. Pediat. polska 31 no.4: 445-448 Apr 56.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Lublinie. Kier.: doc. dr. med. W. Klepacki i z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej A.M. w Lublinie Kier.: prof. dr. med. W. Dzulynski, Lublin, Staszica 11, Klin. Ped.
(CARDIAC ENLARGEMENT, in infant and child, endocardial fibroelastosis (Pol))

JAKLINSKI, Andrzej, doc. dr.; ERYC, Stanislaw

Evaluation of sequelae of injury in deformative fibrous bone degeneration (Paget's osteitis deformans). Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.3:108-110 18 Ja '65

1. Z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. A. Jaklinski) i Zakladu Radiologii Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. K. Skorzynski).

POLAND

JAKLINSKI, Andrzej, Department of Legal Medicine (Zaklad Medycyny Sadowej), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. W. DZULYNSKI)

"Experimental Studies on Cerebrospinal Fluid Chlorides Concentration in Post-Mortem Examinations."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 17, No 39, 24 Sep 62, pp 1499-1502.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] CSF from terminal and large reservoir were studied by Mohr method for chloride ion concentration 2-96 hours after death on 52 bodies. Correlation coefficient of r=0.26 established for large, and none for terminal reservoir CSF. Test cannot be used to establish time of death. Of 10 references, 4 are in the English, 4 in the German, and 2 in the Polish language.

1/1

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

JAKLOVA, Stanislava, inz.

Blast furnace operation control by measurement of pressure differences. Hut listy 19 no. 4: 268-271 Ap '64.

1. Research and Testing Institute, Nova hut Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava-Kuncice.

JAKLOVESKY, A.

Results obtained with a new anti-diarrhoeic dietetic product, cellulose-lignin powder. Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no.4:30-32 O-D '59.

1. Department of Paediatrics of the Unified District Hospital in Oradea.

(DIARRHEA, in inf. & childh.)
(LIGNIN, therapy)
(CELLULOSE, therapy)

KINDA, J.; Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Dr.

Affiliation: *)

Source: Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, No 3, May-Jun 61, pp 259-262.

Data: "Data Concerning the Appearance of Resistance to Chloramphenicol of Some Sh. Flexneri Strains and the Testing of Their Immunogenicity."

Co-authors:

HADLOCZY, G., Dr.

JAKIOVSCHY, A., Dr.

*)

(Clinica Nr. 2)

Work performed at Clinic No 2 of Tg. Mures/and at the laboratory of the Odorhei Raional Sanepid (Laboratorul Sanepidului Raional Odorhei).

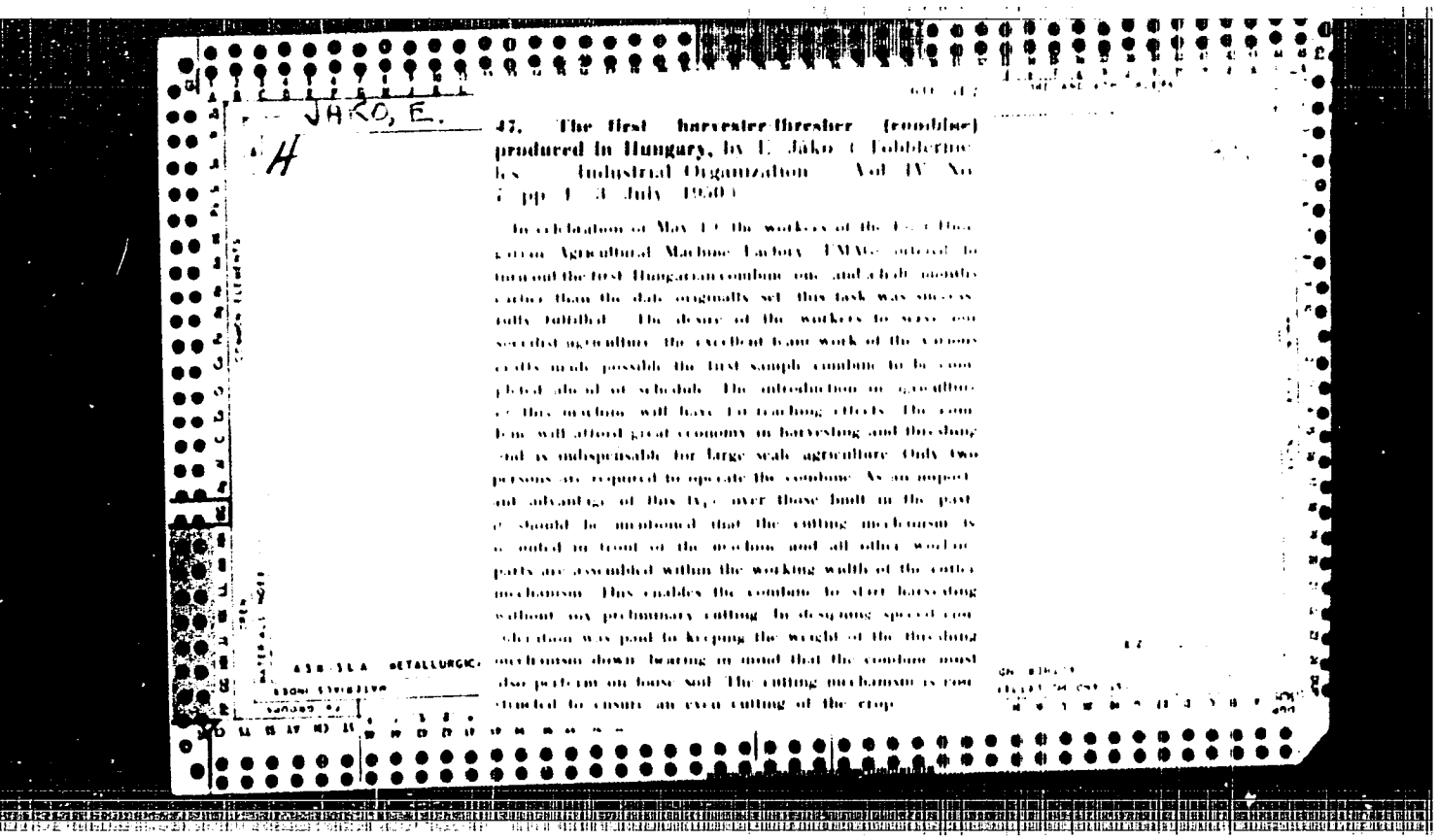
JAKLOVSZKY, Alfons

Notes on catamnesis of cases of Bouillaud-Sokolski's rheumatism hospitalized in the children's clinic of Odorhei between 1950-1955. Probl. reumat., Bucur. no.5:127-129 1958.
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE
evolution & results of ther. in child. of Odorhei, Rumania)

JAKUBOWICZ, WAZIMIERZ.

Obsluga radiotelefonu i echosondy. Warszawa, Wydawn. Komunikacyjne, 1954. 81 p. (Poradnik rybaka morskiego, zesz. 8)

SOURCE: East European Acession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

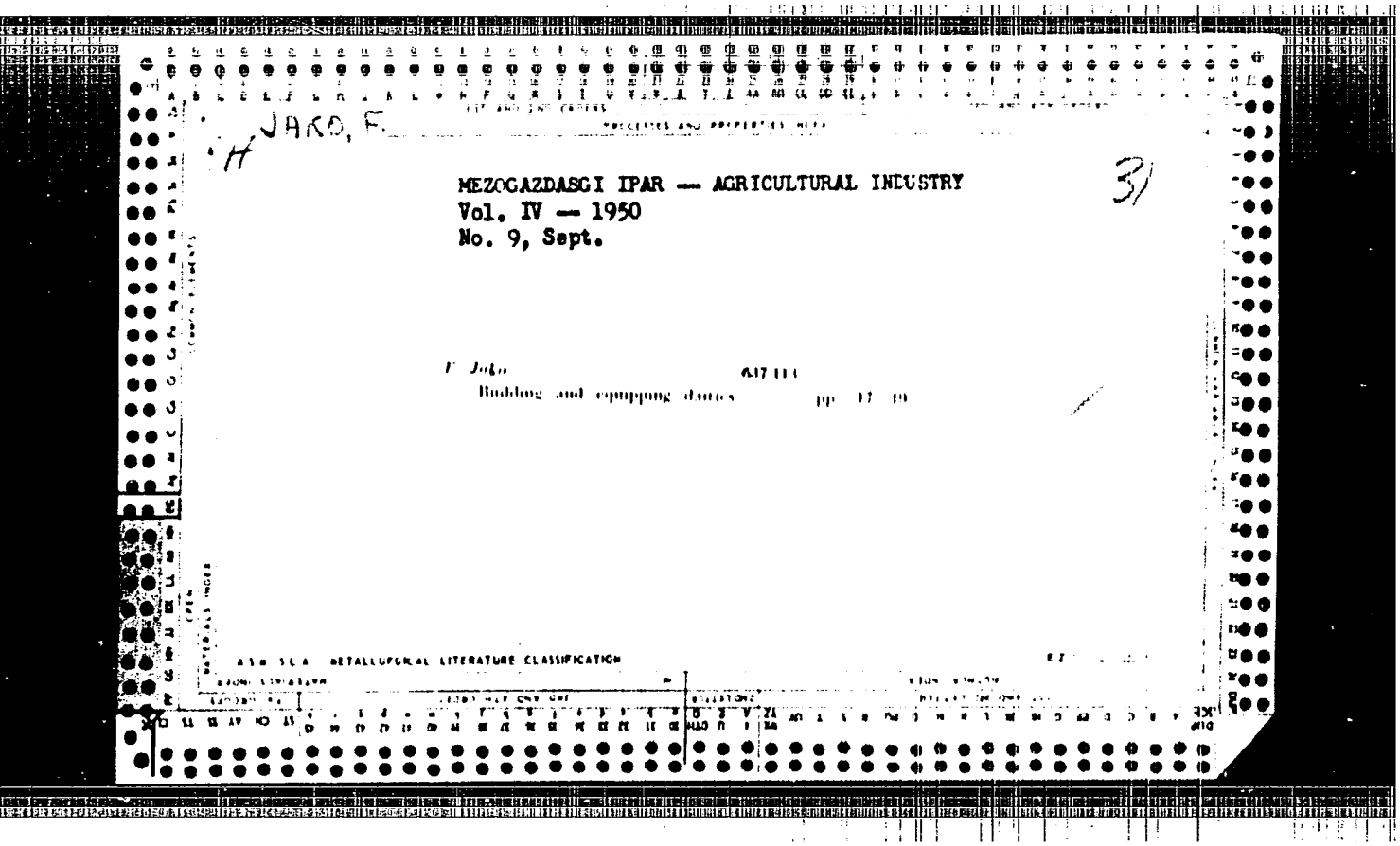


JAKO, E.

H

47. **The first harvester thresher (combine) produced in Hungary**, by E. Jáko (Gabdermc les Industrial Organization Vol IV No pp 1 3 July 1960)

In celebration of May 1 the workers of the Agricultural Machine Factory (MAG) undertook to turn out the first Hungarian combine one and a half months earlier than the date originally set this task was successfully fulfilled The desire of the workers to serve socialist agriculture the excellent team work of the various crafts made possible the first sample combine to be completed ahead of schedule The introduction in agriculture of this machine will have far reaching effects The combine will afford great economy in harvesting and threshing and is indispensable for large scale agriculture Only two persons are required to operate the combine As an aspect and advantage of this type over those built in the past it should be mentioned that the cutting mechanism is mounted in front of the machine and all other working parts are assembled within the working width of the cutter mechanism This enables the combine to start harvesting without any preliminary cutting In designing special consideration was paid to keeping the weight of the threshing mechanism down bearing in mind that the combine must also perform on loose soil The cutting mechanism is constructed to ensure an even cutting of the crop



JAKO, F.

MEZOGAZDASGI IPAR — AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY
Vol. IV — 1950
No. 9, Sept.

31

Building and equipping dairies pp 17 19

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

"Tej es tejtermekek, hal, hasznos elovad es lottvad, hutes es jeggyartas. OOsszellitottak: Jako Frigyes et al.) Kereskedelmi Szakkonyv- es Lapkiado. 128 p. (Kereskedlmi aruismeret) (Milk and dairy products, fish, useful game and game products, refrigeration, and the production of ice; a handbook on properties and methods).

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

MISSURA, Tibor, dr.; JAKO, Geza

Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann sarcoidosis of the upper respiratory tract. Orv. hetil. 96 no.20:556-557 15 May 55.

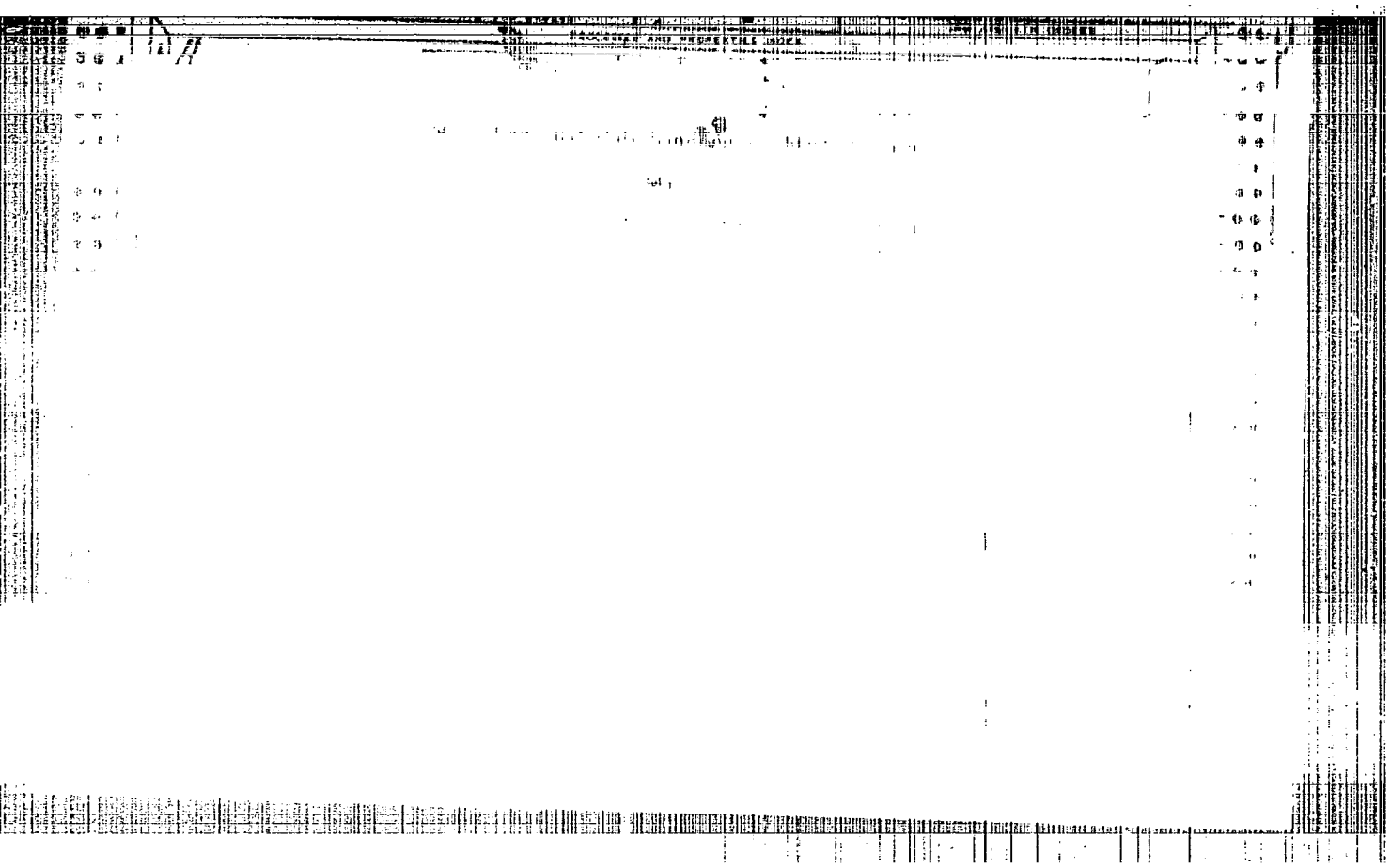
1. A Peterfy Sandor-utcai korhaz-Rendelo (igazgato-Lendvai, Jozsef dr.) Ful- orr- gegeosztalyanak (foorvos: Fleischmann, Laszlo, az Orvostudomanyok Doktora) kozlemenye.
(SARCOIDOSIS, nose.)
(NASAL CAVITY, diseases, sarcoidosis,)

SZMUK, Imre, dr.; BACH, Imre, dr.; DANZIGER, Laszlo, dr.; EKETE, Balazs, dr.; FLEISCHMANN, Laszlo, dr.; JAKO, Geza, dr.; MISSURA, Tibor, dr.; POPPER, Suszsanna, dr.; SZABADOS, Daisy, dr.

Use of radioiodine in localization of inflamed regions (foci, abscesses). Orv. hetil. 97 no.34:949-951 19 Aug 56.

1. A Fovarosi Peterfy Sandor u. Korhazrendelo (igazgato: Lendvai, Jozsef, dr.) kozlemenye.

(BRAIN, abscess
exper., localization with radioiodine in dogs (Hun))
(IODINE, radioactive
in localization of exper. brain abscesses in dogs (Hun))



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

BANYASZ, T.; JAKO, J.; HORVATTH, I.

On the effect of treatment with butylbiguanide on the liver function. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 21 no.3:257-262 '65.

1. II. Medizinische Abteilung und Zentrallaboratorium des Bajcsy-Zsilinszky-Krankenhauses, Budapest. Submitted November 16, 1964.

HUNGARY

KOCSIS, Gyorgy; JAKO, Janos; Clinic of Dermatology and Venereal Diseases of the Medical University (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Bor- es Nemibeteg Klinikaja), Szeged.

"Continuous Electrophoresis."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol 14, No 5, Oct 62, pp 535-544.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Modern protein research obtained many of its results by means of continuous electrophoresis. The method and the results are briefly reviewed. The authors describe their Grassmann-type apparatus, built in 1959. They also summarize their results which were obtained in experiments designed to establish their method and to reproduce data already published. [81 references, predominantly Western.]

1/1

YAKO

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Processing of Naturally H
Deposited Solid Fuels.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 75186.

Author : Yako, Takaoh, Vosatko.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Experiments in Preparing Coke From Non-Coking Coals in Hungary.

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz., 1957, 2, No 6, 299-303, Diskus, 303.

Abstract: Results are reported on the preliminary experiments that were carried out in chamber furnaces (Didje's type) for producing coke from native brown coals. The experiments were varied: briquetting prior to coking, coking followed by briquetting and also repeated coking.

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Card 1/2

SOV/68-59-5-24/25

AUTHOR: Jakò, Ludwig

TITLE: The Use of Coal Briquettes in Coking Charges (Primeneniye ugol'nykh briketov v shikhte dlya koksovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 62-63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Abstracted from: Koks-Smola-Gaz, 1958, Nr 2 (Polish journal).
Abstracted by V.F. Sakhnenko.

Card 1/1

2. Jun.

"Development and Tasks of the Innovator Movement in the Building Industry." p. 4
"The Building of the People's Stadium Speeded with Innovations. p. 6
"Innovators for 100,000 Dwellings. p. 7
"Conference of Innovators in the Building Industry at Nagyvarad. p. 8
"A Criticism of the Innovator Movement in the Current Factory in Debrecen." p. 8
"Sheet Clippings in Electrical Engineering." p. 9
"The Electricians Discussed their Innovation Problems." p. 10
"New Hungarian Machines of the Building Industry Constructed Through Innovations." p. 10
"Our Miners Following Comrade Rakosi's Teaching." p. 11
"Results of Metallurgical Innovators in the First Quarter of the Year." p. 11
"The Stakhanovite Innovator of the Csiszologep Factory." p. 11
"Innovation Tasks in the Mechanization of Agriculture." p. 12.
"The Innovators Became the Representatives of our Working Peasants." p. 12
"Istvan Hachovits, a Kossuth Prize-Winning Innovator." p. 13
"Andor Budincsevics, a Kossuth Prize-winning Innovator." p. 13
"Stakhanovites of the Turners' Contest." p. 13
"The Innovator Movement in Poland." p. 14
"Soviet Building Constructions." p. 15
"Assembly Line Production in the Building Industry." p. 15
"A Soviet Turner as an Innovator." p. 15
(Ujitol Lanja. Vol. 5, no. 8 Apr. 1953 Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, Vol. 2, no. 9 Sept 1953, Uncl.

JAKOB,Gaon,d-r

Use of soluble antigen prepared from domestic strains of Ridkettsia prowazekii in laboratory diagnosis of typhus. Med. arh.,Sarajevo 13 no.1:31-42 Ja-F '59.

1. Epidemioloski institut Med. fakulteta u Sarajevu, sef: prof. d-r M. Aranicki.
(TYPHUS diag.)
(ANTIGENS)

ARANICKI, Milos; JAKOB, Caon; SE..STMEV, E.

Recent epidemiology studies on endemic nephorpathies in People's Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Med. arh. 15 no.3:99-130 My-Je '61.

1. Epidemioloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Sef: prof. dr Milos Aranicki) Cnetralni higijenski zavod u Sarajevu (Direktor: dr Ante Jamnicki).
(KIDNEY DISEASES epidemiol)

GOMORI, Pal; NAGY, Zoltan; JAKOB, Imre; VOJDA, Vera

On some problems related to the investigation of renal circulation.
Biol orv kozl MTA 11 no.4:383-396 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikaja.
(KIDNEYS)

H/502/62/031/001/001/002
D409/D301

AUTHORS: Bánkövi, Gy., Sarkadi, K., Horváth, J. and Jakob, K.

TITLE: The design and evaluation of diesel-oil desulphurization experiments by mathematical-statistical methods

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 31, no. 1-3, 1962, 23-30

TEXT: The High-Pressure Research Institute in Budapest - Pétfürdő is conducting research on hydrorefining of sulphur-rich diesel-oil cuts obtained from Soviet crude. To facilitate the tedious experiments, the mathematical-statistical method of so-called factorial experiments with partial repetition was used and is described in this article. This widely used method was slightly modified to meet the requirements of experiments aimed at determining the influence of operating conditions on the efficiency of the hydrorefining process. The test results can generally be formulated

$$z = f(u, v, x, y) + \varepsilon_{u, v, x, y}$$

Card 1/3

where f(u,v,x,y) is the systematic influence of operating conditions (pressure, temperature, space velocity, and gas-to-product ratio), and $\varepsilon_{u,v,x,y}$ are random variables with expectation zero. Using this mathematical model and some simplifying assumptions (neglection of higher-order interactions), it was possible to reduce hydrorefining experiments from 81, i.e. all possible combinations of the four factors in three levels, to only 36 at an estimated error (block design) of ± 4 - 5%. The hydrorefining tests proper were performed in a 200 ml laboratory-scale and a 400 l semi-production scale reactor. It was found that the desulphurization efficiency could be increased by raising the reaction temperature (to 360 - 390°C) or pressure, and reducing the space velocity. An optimum desulphurization degree was attained at a gas-to-product ratio of 500 Nm^3/m^3. There are 2 figures and 1 table. The English-language references are: O. Kempthorne: The Design and Analysis of Experiments. (Wiley, New York) 1952; D.J. Finney: An Introduction to the Theory of Experimental Design. (The University of Chicago Press) 1960; K.A. Brownlee: Industrial Experimentation. 1947.

Card 2/3

KUCHAR, Lumir, inz., C.Sc.; BLAHOZ, Otakar, inz.; JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.

Corrosion of materials in the barite furnace. Sbornik skol ban 8 no.3:313-319 '62.

1. Odborni asistenti katedry nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

JAKOB, Miloslav, Inz.; JAKOBOVA, Anna, Inz.

Methods of corrosion measurement of the glued metal joints.
Sbornik skol ban 8 no.3:321-327 '62.

1. Odborny asistent katedry nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava (for Jakob).

KUCHAR, Lumir, inz., C.Sc.; JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.

Practical use of mathematical curve analysis of aluminum alloy metallographic diagrams. Sbor VSB Ostrava 8 No.5:545-558 '62.

1. Katedra nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banska.

JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.; OPLEROVA, Ludmila

Hardening of leather shape-kives. Sbor VSB Ostrava 8 no.5:589-600 '62.

1. Katedra nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

JAKOB, M., Ing.

Formation and development of fatigue cracks. Sbor VSB Ostrava 9 no.3:365-377 '63.

1. Katedra nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

TEINDL, J., prof. Inz. DrSc.; KUNIAR, L., Inz. CSc.; JAKOB, M., Inz.

Causes of enamel chipping in cast-iron castings. Sbor VSB Ostrava 9 no.3:453-466 '63.

1. Katedra nauky o kovech a tepelneho zpracovani, Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.
2. Clen korespondent Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for Teindl).

JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.

Methods of determining fatigue cracks. Sbor VSB Ostrava 10 no.3: 395-402 '64.

1. Chair of Metal Science of the Higher School of Mining, Ostrava. Submitted June 20, 1963.

JAKO, Peter, dr.

Hemangiomatosis and dyschondroplasia (Maffucci's syndrome).
Orv. hetil. 106 no.37:1759-1760 12 S'65.

1. Orszagos Testnevelesi es Sportegeszsegugyi Intezet, Belosztaly (foorvos: Lang, Istvan, dr.).

BIRO, Andras, dr.; LORINCZ, Bela, dr.; JAKOB, Ilona, laboratoriumi munkatars.

Our experiences with blood and fluid infusion through the subclavian vein. Orv. hetil. 105. no.6:265-266 6 F'64

1. Baraolti Egyesitett Korhaz Sebeszeti Osztaly (Roman Fejkoztarsasag, Brasov tartomany).

*

IANCU, A.; JAKOB, S.; DIVIN,M.; IANCU,A.,Jr.; SURIANI,T.; VLADUTIJU,V.

The EEG in pediatric dystrophy. Cesk. pediat. 19 no.6:528-529 Je'64.

1. Detska klinika university v Kluzi (prednosta: prof. dr. A. Iancu); Neurochirurgicka nemocnice v Kluzi (reditel: dr. S.Jakob).

Reduction of compounds of sexivalent molybdenum by hydrazine. W. F. Jaksch and W. Kozlowski. *Roczniki Chem.* 9, 667–78 (675 German) (1929). In the reduction of N_2H_4 on compds of Mo^{VI} N_2H_4 is oxidized practically completely to N_2. N_2H_4 under the best conditions (high acid concn. and high temp.) reduces Mo^{VI} only to Mo^{V}. Thus, N_2H_4 is a suitable reducing agent for prepn. of Mo^{V} compds. Compds. contg. Mo^{V} and Mo^{VI} as oxidation reduction complexes were obtained by partial reduction of the molybdates. The complex anions of these compds. are formed only in weakly acid soln.; molybdenum blue being obtained in stronger acid soln.; while in strong acid concns. the reduction of Mo^{VI} to Mo^{V} takes place directly without the formation of the oxidation reduction complexes as intermediate products. Ammonium paramolybdate (14 g.) was dissolved in 170 cc. H_2O, acidified with 3 cc. AcOH (30%), 2 g. hydrazine sulfate in 100 cc. H_2O was added and the soln. heated slowly to boiling until N_2 evolution had ceased. NH_4Cl (2 g.) was added to the hot soln., the ppt. was filtered and 3 g. NH_4Cl more was added at 40°. Crystals sepd. after 4 days were recrystd. from alc. giving a red brown salt, $\left[\begin{matrix} & VI \\ Mo_2O & MoO_4 \\ V & (OH)_2 \end{matrix}\right] NH_4$. In an analogous way the corresponding Ba salt (+ $2H_2O$) was obtained as a brown ppt. less sol. in H_2O than the NH_4 salt. Francois Kucera

A30 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Compounds of hexavalent molybdenum with hydroxylamine. W. F. Jak... and B. Jezowska. *Roczniki Chem.* 11, 229 Akin German 252 3(1931). —Heide and Hofmann's compds. (*Z. anorg. allgem. Chem.* 12, 277(1896)) prepd. by heating a molybdate with $NH_2OH.HCl$ do not contain Mo of a lower valency, as some authors state, but their reducing properties and color must be ascribed to the combined NH_2OH. Analyses show that the salts have the general formula I, where all Mo atoms are hexa-valent. Reduction of these salts by the iodometric method or with NH_3 Ag soln. gave no concordant results. NH_2OH in the salts of this type was detd. by decompn. of I in a 15% H_2SO_4 soln. with 4% ferric alum at the boiling temp. in a CO_2 stream. The K salt crystallizes with $14H_2O$, is a brown red microcryst. powder, probably triclinic, is slightly sol. in water, sol. in dil. AcOH, sol. in strong acids with decompn. and has a color vary-ing with the strength of the acid. It is sol. in weak alkalies and alkali metal carbonates under decompn. It loses $14H_2O$ at 105°, without any change in the chem. characte-ristics. The NH_4 salt resembles the K salt. The Ba salt is microcryst. The Na salt (with $1.5H_2O$) is prepd. from the Ba salt by interaction with Na_2SO_4 in 1% AcOH mono- or triclinic brownish red crystals, very sol. in water, insol. in EtOH and acetone

$$\left[(Mo_6NOH)(MoO_4)_2\right]^{M_x}_{H_y}$$
(I)

$$\left[(Mo_6NOH)^{O_x}_{(CO_3)_2}\right]^{K_x}_{H_y} + H_2O$$
(II)

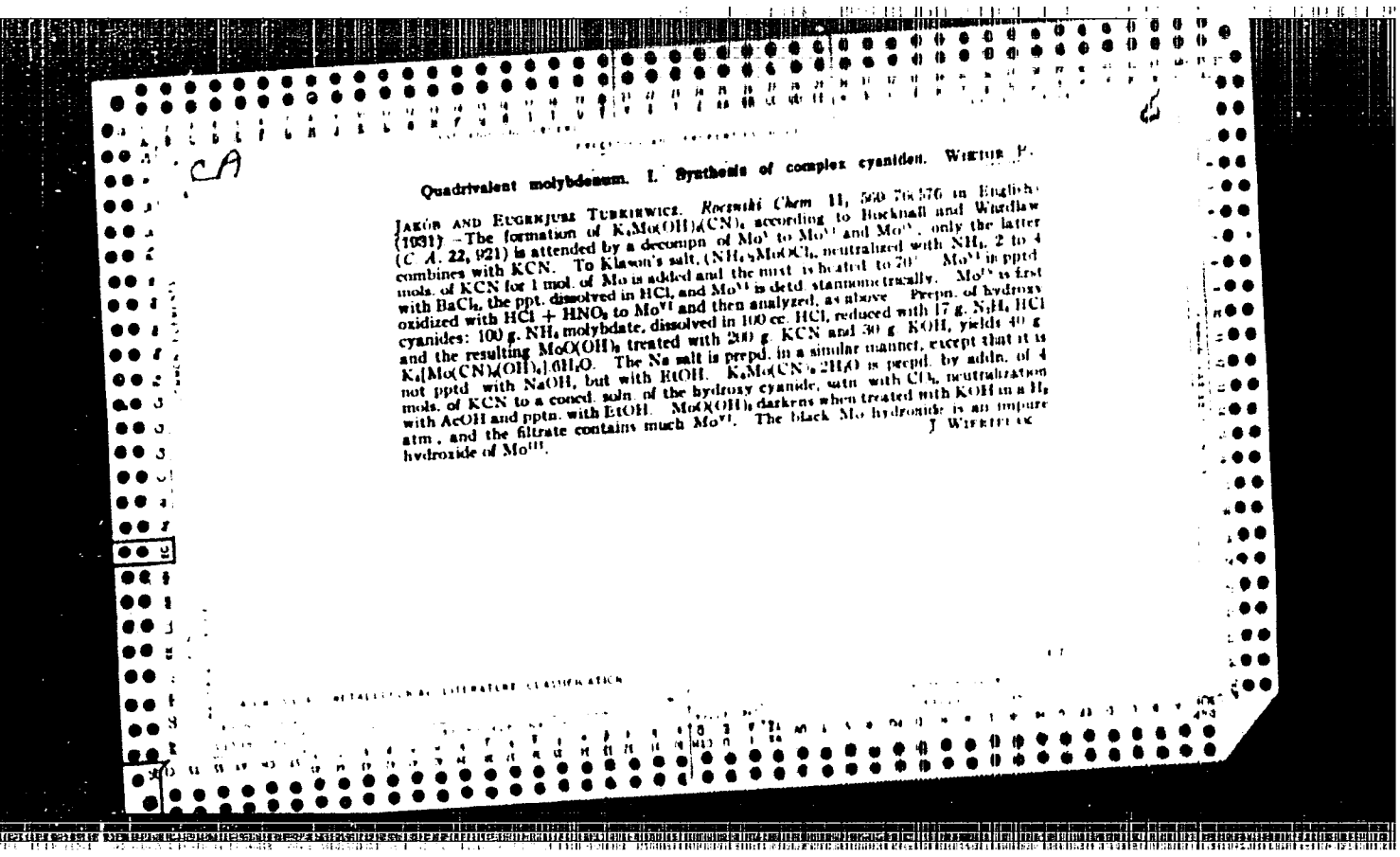
$$\left[(Mo_6NOH)O_x\right]H_y + xH_2O$$
(III)

$$\left[Mo^{(NOH)_x}_{(MoO_4)_y}\right]^{(NH_4)_z}_{H_y} \; 4H_2O$$
(IV)

By treatment of the K salt of this series with $KHCO_3$ the compd. II is formed, which when

...METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

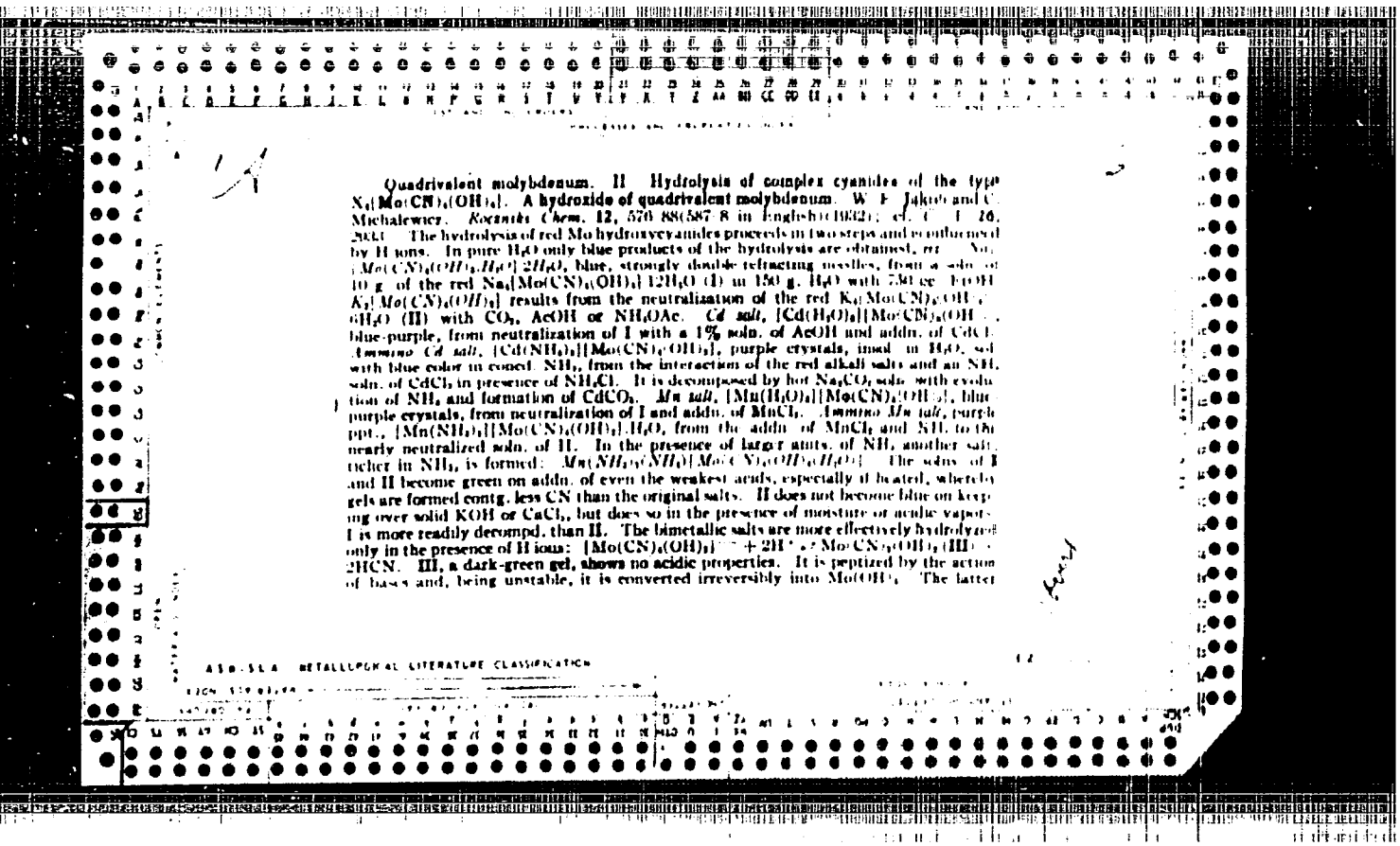
treated with dil. acids liberates CO_2 and gives the free acid III. The acetyl deriv. of this hydroxyleminomolybdic acid gives with alkalies deep red salt solns., with acids intensively colored complex compds. The group contains the 10-valent nucleus Mo-NOH. Oxidation of the hydroxylamine in this compd. with NH_3-Ag soln. is possible only in the presence of a strong base, after decompn. of the complex. Oxidation in acidic solns. yields NO as a by-product. The NH_4 salt (IV) of a polyhydroxylamino compd. is described. The compn. of other compds. richer in hydroxylamine, also of that described by Canneri (C. A. 22, 1022; 24, 3720) is doubtful. Theoretically NH_2OH acts upon molybdic acid ions as follows: Polyhydroxylamino complexes are, as combinations of the oxidizer (Mo^{6+}) and the reducer ($2NOH^{--}$), an initial stage in the reduction. The true reduction process, however, takes place in the complex itself as a result of the deformation of the electronic orbits which combine the oxidizer with the reducer. Thus in the polyhydroxylamino complexes the Mo^{6+} ions are transformed into Mo^{4+} and the NOH^{--} ions into NOH. This deformation process is illustrated by electronic models. In the case of Heide Hoffmann's salt, which is an oxidation product of low-valent Mo-NH_2OH compds., the central Mo atoms are hexavalent, but the nonpolar NOH group causes also a deformation of the electronic orbits, and hence both internal Mo^{6+} ions assume an ionic structure of a lower valency. J. Wiertelak



CA

Quadrivalent molybdenum. I. Synthesis of complex cyanides. WIKTOR P. JAKÓB AND EUGENJUSZ TURKIEWICZ. *Roczniki Chem.* 11, 569-76 (in English) (1931).—The formation of $K_4Mo(OH)_4(CN)_4$ according to Bucknall and Wardlaw (*C. A.* 22, 921) is attended by a decompn. of Mo^{V} to Mo^{VI} and Mo^{IV}, only the latter combines with KCN. To Klason's salt, $(NH_4)_3MoOCl_5$, neutralized with NH_4, 2 to 4 mols. of KCN for 1 mol. of Mo is added and the mixt. is heated to 70°. Mo^{IV} is ppted with $BaCl_2$, the ppt. dissolved in HCl, and Mo^{VI} is detd. stannometrically. Mo^{IV} is first oxidized with HCl + HNO_3 to Mo^{VI} and then analyzed, as above. Prepn. of hydroxy cyanides: 100 g. NH_4 molybdate, dissolved in 100 cc. HCl, reduced with 17 g. N_2H_4.HCl and the resulting $MoO(OH)_3$ treated with 200 g. KCN and 30 g. KOH, yields 40 g. $K_4[Mo(CN)_4(OH)_4].6H_2O$. The Na salt is prepd. in a similar manner, except that it is not ppted. with NaOH, but with EtOH. $K_4Mo(CN)_8.2H_2O$ is prepd. by addn. of 4 mols. of KCN to a concd. soln. of the hydroxy cyanide, satn. with Cl_2, neutralization with AcOH and pptn. with EtOH. $MoO(OH)_3$ darkens when treated with KOH in a H_2 atm., and the filtrate contains much Mo^{VI}. The black Mo hydroxide is an impure hydroxide of Mo^{III}.

J. WIKTOR

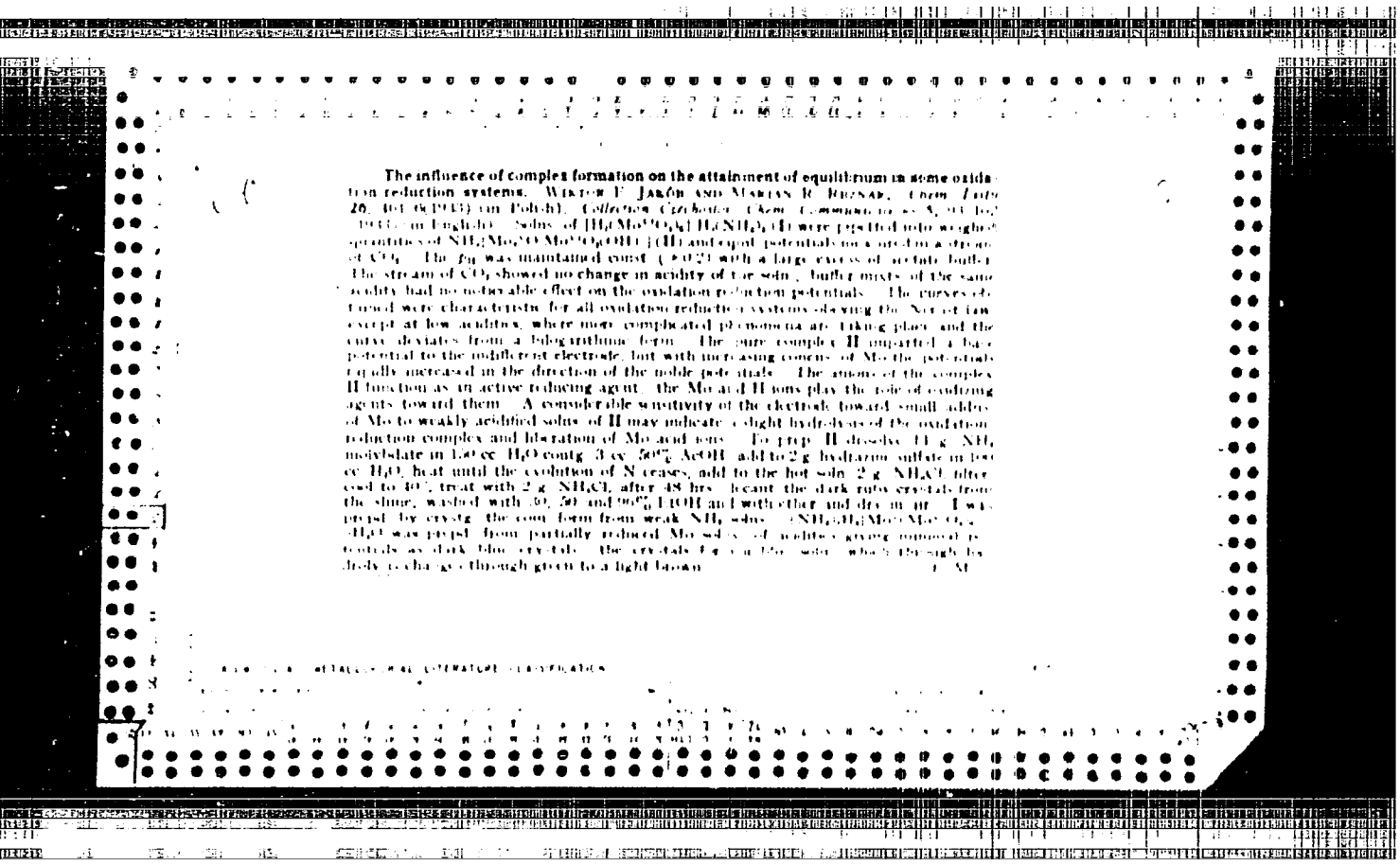


Quadrivalent molybdenum. II. Hydrolysis of complex cyanides of the type $X_4[Mo(CN)_4(OH)_4]$. A hydroxide of quadrivalent molybdenum. W. F. Jakob and C. Michalewicz. *Kozanits Chem.* 12, 570-88(587-8 in English)(1932); cf. C. I. 26, 2851. The hydrolysis of red Mo hydroxycyanides proceeds in two steps and is influenced by H ions. In pure H_2O only blue products of the hydrolysis are obtained, *viz.* $Na_2[Mo(CN)_4(OH)_2.H_2O].2H_2O$, blue, strongly double refracting needles, from a soln. of 10 g. of the red $Na_4[Mo(CN)_4(OH)_4].12H_2O$ (I) in 150 g. H_2O with 750 cc. 1:10 HOH. $K_2[Mo(CN)_4(OH)_2]$ results from the neutralization of the red $K_4[Mo(CN)_4(OH)_4].6H_2O$ (II) with CO_2, AcOH or NH_4OAc. *Cd salt*, $[Cd(H_2O)_3][Mo(CN)_4(OH)_2]$, blue-purple, from neutralization of I with a 1% soln. of AcOH and addn. of $CdCl_2$. *Ammino Cd salt*, $[Cd(NH_3)_3][Mo(CN)_4(OH)_2]$, purple crystals, insol. in H_2O, sol. with blue color in concd. NH_3, from the intersection of the red alkali salts and an NH_3 soln. of $CdCl_2$ in presence of NH_4Cl. It is decomposed by hot Na_2CO_3 soln. with evolution of NH_3 and formation of $CdCO_3$. *Mn salt*, $[Mn(H_2O)_3][Mo(CN)_4(OH)_2]$, blue-purple crystals, from neutralization of I and addn. of $MnCl_2$. *Ammino Mn salt*, purple ppt., $[Mn(NH_3)_3][Mo(CN)_4(OH)_2].H_2O$, from the addn. of $MnCl_2$ and NH_3 to the nearly neutralized soln. of II. In the presence of larger amts. of NH_3 another salt, richer in NH_3, is formed: $Mn(NH_3)_4[Mo(CN)_4(OH)_2(H_2O)]$. The solns. of I and II become green on addn. of even the weakest acids, especially if heated, whereby gels are formed contg. less CN than the original salts. II does not become blue on keeping over solid KOH or $CaCl_2$, but does so in the presence of moisture or acidic vapors. I is more readily decompd. than II. The bimetallic salts are more effectively hydrolyzed only in the presence of H ions: $[Mo(CN)_4(OH)_2]^{--} + 2H^+ \rightarrow Mo(CN)_2(OH)_2(III) + 2HCN$. III, a dark-green gel, shows no acidic properties. It is peptized by the action of bases and, being unstable, it is converted irreversibly into $Mo(OH)_4$. The latter

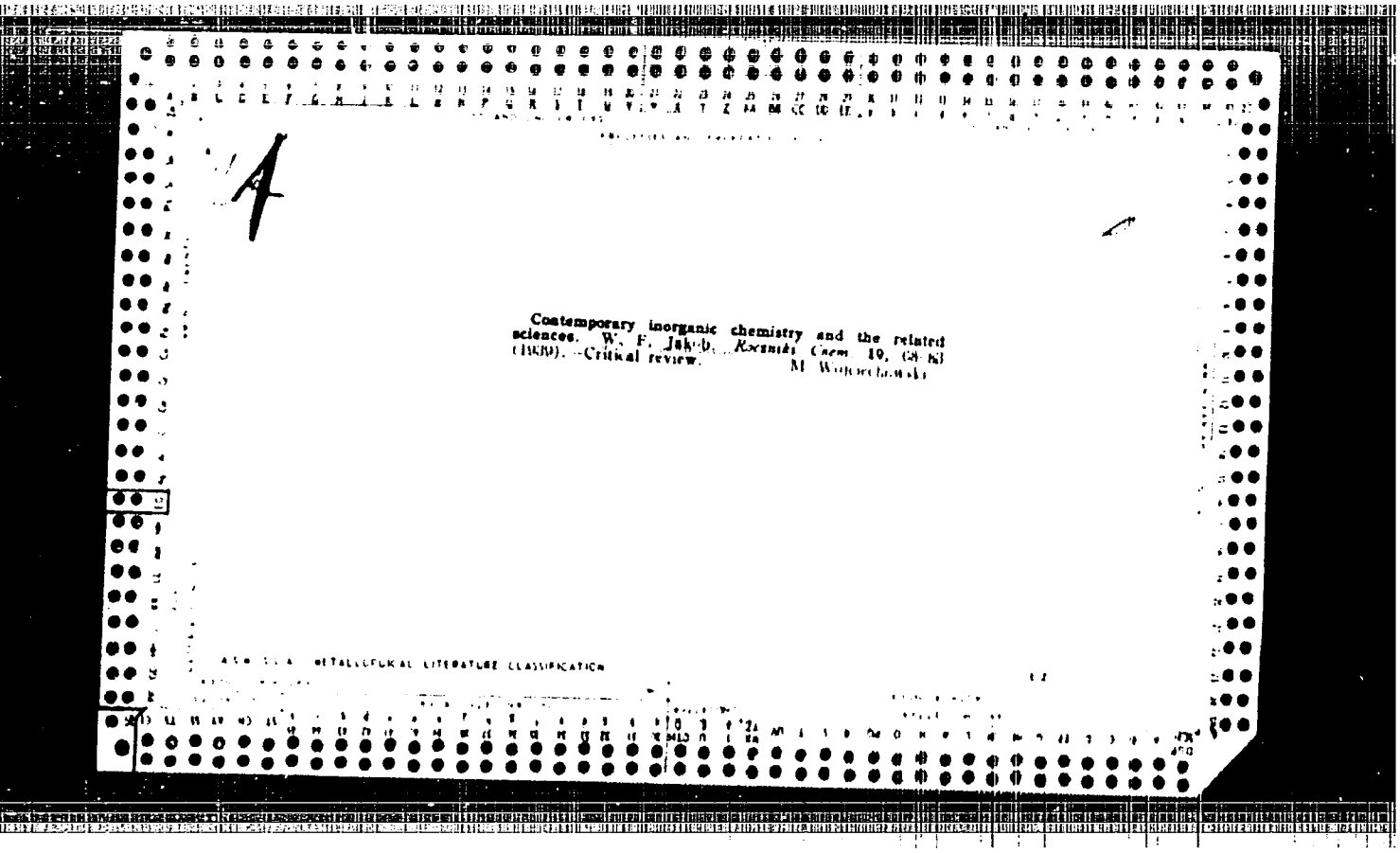
A10-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

can be prepd. also by pptn. with alkali from the product of reaction of I or II with concd. HCl. The gel is red-brown in transmitted, green-brown in reflected light, and is oxidized by air in the presence of alkalies. Purified with NH_4Cl, HOH and Et_2O it shows the compn. $MoO_3 \cdot 4H_2O$; it is readily sol. in concd. acids, its solns. are red to brown-purple. Its acid solns. have a weaker reducing power than similar solns. of Mo^{V} or Mo^{III} compds. The potential of a Pt electrode in acid solns. is pos. $E = 0.27$ v. A jump corresponding to the intermediate transition of Mo^{V} into Mo^{V} during the $KMnO_4$ titration of Mo^{V} solns. could not be observed, and hence it appears that the compd. is oxidized directly to Mo^{VI}.

J. Wiertelak

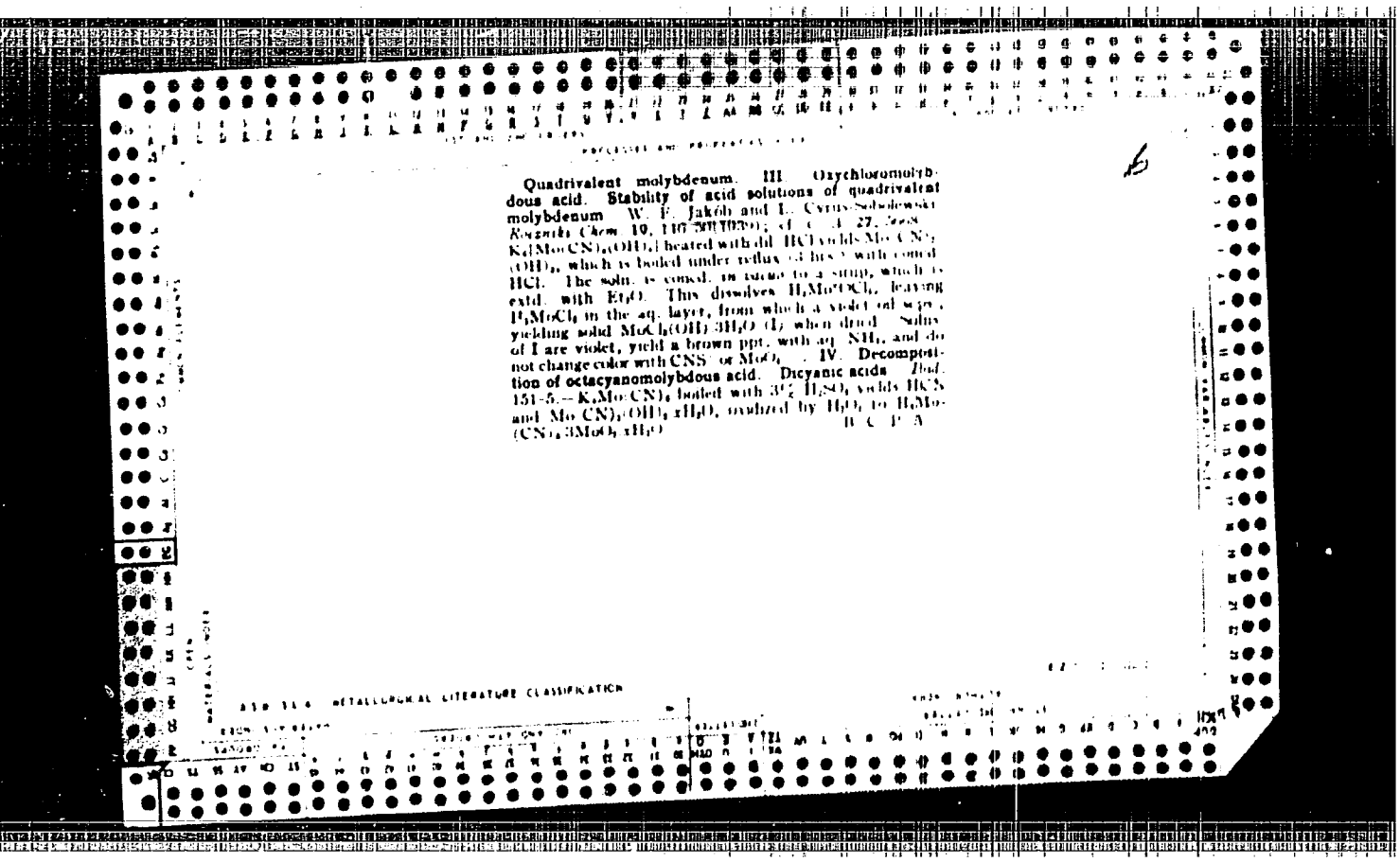


The influence of complex formation on the attainment of equilibrium in some oxidation reduction systems. WIKTOR F. JAKÓB AND MARIAN R. RUZSAR. *Chem. Zakła* 26, 161 (1948) (in Polish); *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 14, 93 (1949) (in English).—Solns. of $[H_6Mo^{VI}_6O_{24}]$ H_6NH_4 (I) were reacted into weighed quantities of $NH_4Mo_2^{V}O_2Mo^{VI}_6O_{20}OH$ (II) and equil. potentials on a platinum electrode at $25°$ in CO_2 free N_2 was maintained const. (±0.2%) with a large excess of acetate buffer. The stream of CO_2 showed no change in acidity of the soln.; buffer mixts. of the same acidity had no noticeable effect on the oxidation reduction potentials. The curves obtained were characteristic for all oxidation reduction systems obeying the Nernst law except at low acidities, where more complicated phenomena are taking place and the curve deviates from a logarithmic form. The pure complex II imparted a fixed potential to the indifferent electrode, but with increasing concns. of Mo the potentials rapidly increased in the direction of the noble potentials. The atoms of the complex II function as an active reducing agent; the Mo and H ions play the role of oxidizing agents toward them. A considerable sensitivity of the electrode toward small additions of Mo to weakly acidified solns. of II may indicate a slight hydrolysis of the oxidation reduction complex and liberation of Mo acid ions. To prep. II dissolve 11 g. NH_4 molybdate in 150 cc. H_2O contg. 3 cc. 50% AcOH, add to 2 g. hydrazine sulfate in 100 cc. H_2O, heat until the evolution of N ceases, add to the hot soln. 2 g. NH_4Cl, filter cool to 40°, treat with 2 g. NH_4Cl, after 48 hrs. decant the dark ruby crystals from the slime, wash with 30, 50 and 96% EtOH and Et$_2$O and dry in air. I was prepd. by evapg. the concn. from weak NH_4 solns. $2NH_4H_6Mo^{VI}_6Mo^{V}_2O_{21}$ $4H_2O$ was prepd. from partially reduced Mo solns. of acidities giving mixed potentials as dark blue crystals. The crystals fade on the mother liquor, which changes through green to a light brown.

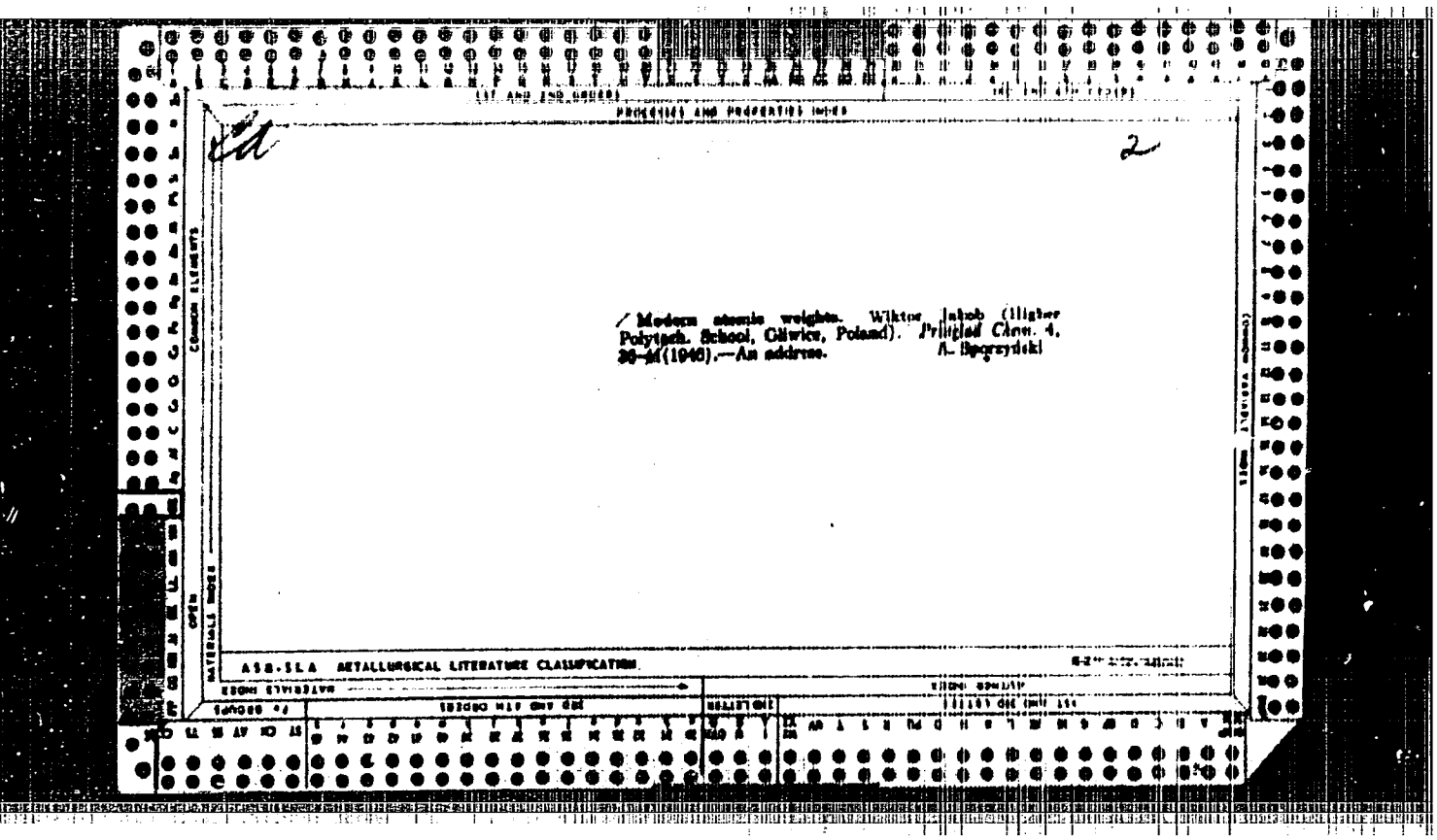


Contemporary inorganic chemistry and the related sciences. W. F. Jakob. *Kozmán. Cseml.* 19, (3-8) (1965). —Critical review.
M. Wojciechowski

A.S.M.-U.S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Quadrivalent molybdenum. III. Oxychloromolybdous acid. Stability of acid solutions of quadrivalent molybdenum. W. E. Jakob and L. Cyrus-Sobolewski. *Roczniki Chem.* 19, 110-5(1939); cf. C. A. 27, 2668. $K_4[Mo(CN)_6(OH)_2]$ heated with dil. HCl yields $Mo(CN)_2(OH)_2$, which is boiled under reflux 3 hrs. with concd. HCl. The soln. is concd. in vacuo to a syrup, which is extd. with Et_2O. This dissolves $H_2Mo^{IV}OCl_4$, leaving H_2MoCl_6 in the aq. layer, from which a violet oil separates, yielding solid $MoCl_2(OH)_2 3H_2O$ (I); when dried. Solns. of I are violet, yield a brown ppt. with aq. NH_3, and do not change color with CNS' or MoO_4''. IV. **Decomposition of octacyanomolybdous acid. Dicyanic acids.** *Ibid.* 151-5.—$K_4Mo(CN)_8$ boiled with 3% H_2SO_4 yields HCN and $Mo(CN)_2(OH)_2 xH_2O$, oxidized by H_2O_2 to $H_2Mo(CN)_2(MoO_4)_2 xH_2O$. H. C. P. A.



Modern atomic weights. Wiktor Jakob (Higher Polytech. School, Gliwice, Poland). *Przegląd Chem.* 4, 36–41(1940).—An address. A. Bogoryński

Coördination number two in free complex ions. W. Hieber, Inf. Chim. and Z. Inf. Chim. (Univ. Munich, Germ. Poland). Naturwiss. Chemischen Chemie (German summary).—Mixed [W(CN)$_4$R$_4$].4H$_2$O and M$_2$[Mo(CN)$_4$R$_4$].4H$_2$O, in which M is Cd or Mn, and R is H$_2$O, NH$_3$, or N$_2$H$_4$, were prepd. The NH$_3$ and N$_2$H$_4$ compds. are particularly stable. They sep. as insol. red crystals from aq. soln. Conductometric measurements on ord. complexes of the type K$_4$[W(CN)$_8$R$_4$] indicate that the coördinated groups H$_2$O, NH$_3$, and N$_2$H$_4$ are a part of the free neg. ions [M(CN)$_4$R$_4$]$^{--}$ and [W(CN)$_4$R$_4$]$^{--}$. The aq. solns. of these are stable in the dark, and are hydrolyzed in light to [M(CN)$_4$(OH)$_4$] and [W(CN)$_4$(OH)$_4$]$^{--}$. Michael Path

Distr: 4E2c

Photochemical reactions of octacyanides of polyvalent metals (IV). Zbigniew Jakób and Wiktor Jakób (Univ. Kraków, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Uniw. Jagiellon. Nr. 1. Nauki Mat.-Przyrod., Mat., Fiz., Chem.* No. 2, 49–60(1956)(English summary).—$K_4Mo(CN)_8$ (I) was prepd. by the modified method of W. Jakób and Turkiewicz (*C.A.* 26, 2984a). The procedure is: Reduce MoO_3 with excess hydrazine sulfate (II) in hot concd. HCl (1.5 ml./g. MoO_3), filter the red-brown soln., dil. with large amt. of H_2O, ppt. $MoO(OH)_2$ with a small excess NH_3, wash, filter, add 2.5 moles KCN per 1 mole Mo, heat, and add 0.25 mole KOH, evap. H_2O *in vacuo;* when blue crystals appear add further small portions of KOH, cool, and filter the red-brown $K_4Mo(CN)_6(OH)_2$ (III); expose the green filtrate to light, filter, and combine the 2 portions of III. Add 1 mole III to 1 l. 4*N* KCN, sat. with CO_2 with vigorous shaking, when yellow or brown color appears, neutralize with concd. AcOH passing a stream of air through the soln., evap. *in vacuo*, filter, and wash the resulting I twice with 50% and twice with 96% EtOH. Yellow I (5 g. $I.2H_2O$ in 1.6 l. H_2O), exposed to daylight at 14–17°, became orange, red, and violet. In all cases only III was isolated, contrary to Collenberg (*C.A.* 18, 3323). After 45 min. the red color intensity reached a max., and upon interruption of exposure yellow I was regenerated. Violet solns. afforded either $III.6H_2O$ upon KOH addn., or violet $Cd(NH_3)_2Mo(CN)_6(OH)_2$ upon Cd^{++}, NH_4Cl, and NH_3 addns (*C.A.* 27, 5089). No photolysis was detected at 40° and above. From nonirradiated I, cryst., sparingly sol., yellow $Cd_2Mo(CN)_8.8H_2O$, yellow $Mn_2Mo(CN)_8.8H_2O$, and dark-yellow $Tl_4Mo(CN)_8$ were obtained. To 1.5 l. aq. soln., contg. 5 g. $I.2H_2O$ and 60 ml. 2*N* NH_3, irradiated to brown-red, 60 ml. 0.5*N* $CdNO_3$ was added; cryst. red $Cd_2Mo(CN)_8(NH_3)_4.4H_2O$ was filtered

POLAND/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds. C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 35675

Author : Jakob Wiktor, Ogorzalek Maria
Inst : -
Title : The Nature of Peroxidation Bridges in Binuclear Cobalt-Ammines.

Orig Pub : Roczn. Chem., 1956, 30, No 4, 1055-1066

Abstract : The decomposition process of I in an alkali medium has been investigated in order to explain the structure of the complex $[Co_2O_2(NH_3)_{10}]^{5+}$ (I). The reaction between the solid phase $[Co_2O_2(NH_3)_{10}](NO_3)_4 \cdot H_2O$ and a HNO_3 solution has also been studied. This reaction proceeds according to the composite equation: $6[Co_2O_2(NH_3)_{10}]^{4} + 10H_3O = 2I + 8[Co(NH_3)_5 H_2O]^{3} + 7H_2O + 3/2 O_2$.

Card 1/2

$Co(3+)(NH_3)_5$.

Card 2/2

JAKOB, Wiktor; SAMOTUS-KOSINSKA, Alina; STASICKA, Zofia

On investigations of the photochemical reactions of octacyano-molybdates (IV) and octacyano-tungstates (IV). Roczn chemii 36 no.1:165-167 '62.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Jagellonian University, Krakow.

JAKOB, Wiktor; JAKOB, Zbigniew [deceased]

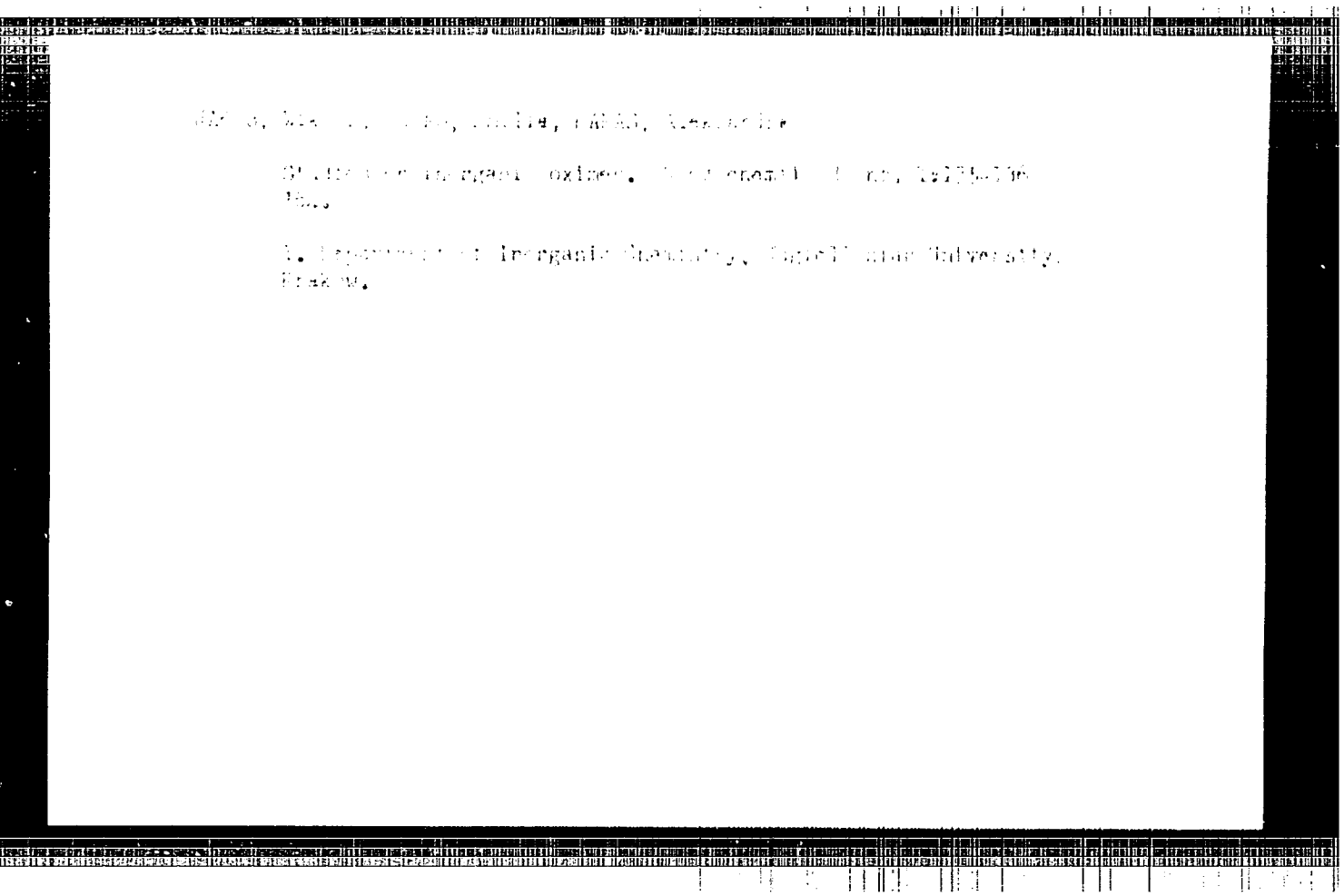
Investigations of the photochemical reactions of octacyanomolybdates (IV) and octacyanotungstates (IV). Pts. 1-2. Rocz chemii 36 no.4: 593-609 '62.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Jagellonian University, Krakow.

JAKOB, Wiktor, prof. dr

Dr. Jan Zygmunt Robel; obituary. Wiad chem 17 no.6:321-324 Je '63.

1. Kierownik Zakladu Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow.



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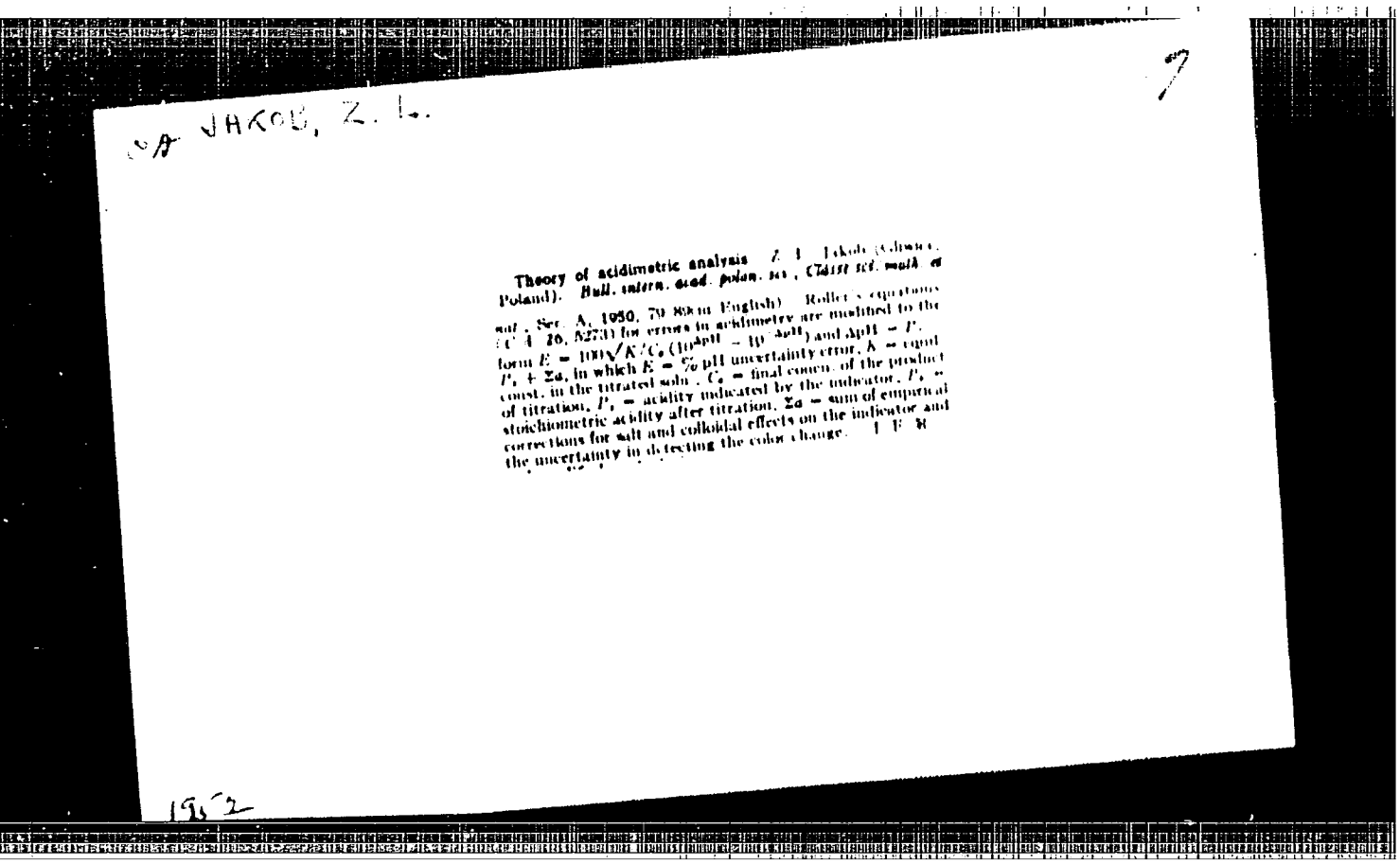
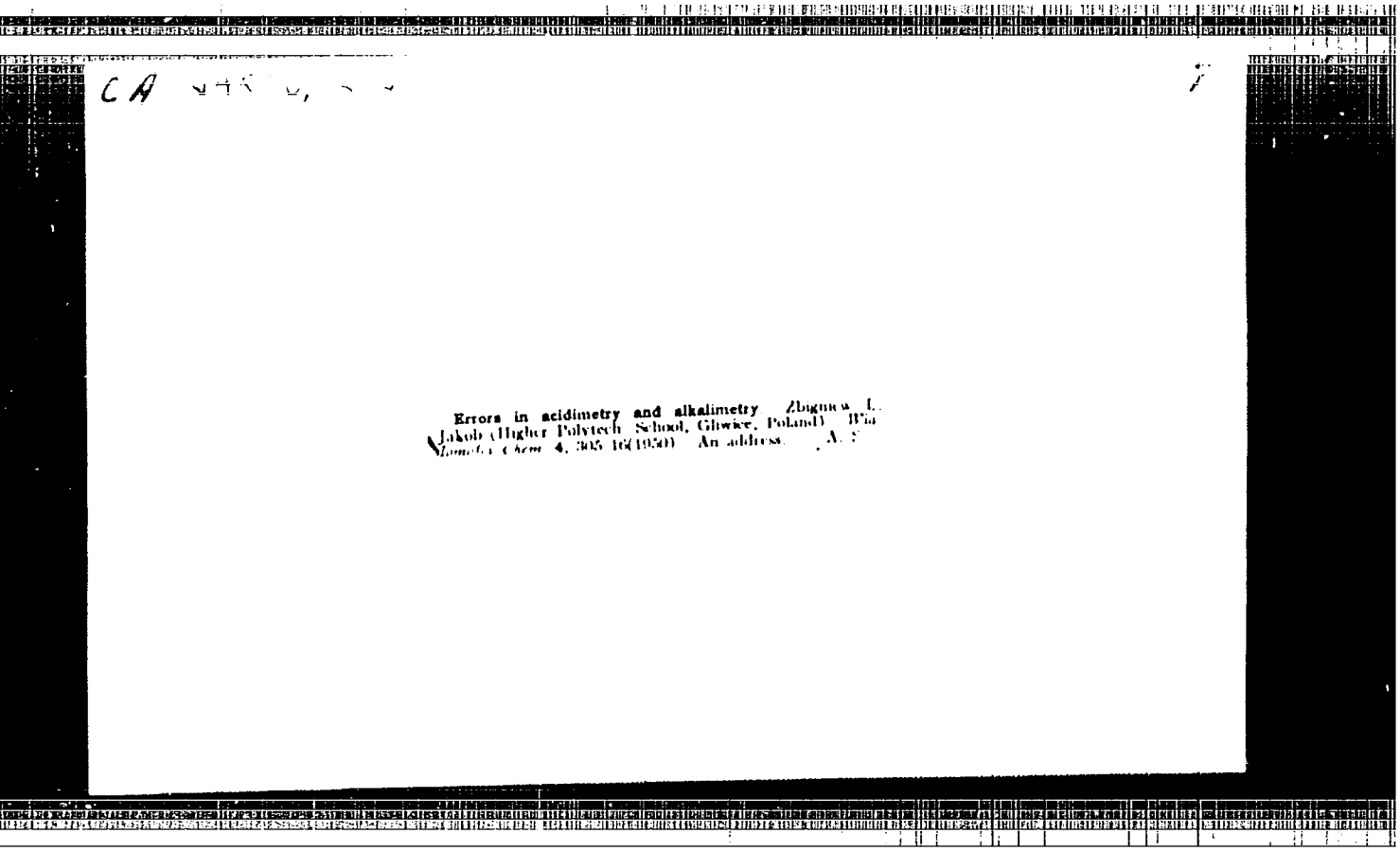
C. 62.



SA JAKOB, Z. L.

Theory of acidimetric analysis. Z. L. Jakob (Adam Mickiewicz Univ., Poznań, Poland). *Bull. intern. acad. polon. sci., Classe sci. math. et nat., Ser. A*, 1950, 79-88 (in English). Roller's equations (C.A. 20, 3273) for errors in acidimetry are modified to the form $E = 100\sqrt{K'/C_0}(10^{\Delta pH} - 10^{-\Delta pH})$ and $\Delta pH = P'_t + \Sigma a$, in which E = % pH uncertainty error, K = equil. const. in the titrated soln., C_0 = final concn. of the product of titration, P'_t = acidity indicated by the indicator, P'_s = stoichiometric acidity after titration, Σa = sum of empirical corrections for salt and colloidal effects on the indicator and the uncertainty in detecting the color change. I. P. M.

1952



Errors in acidimetry and alkalimetry Zbigniew L. Jakob (Higher Polytech. School, Gliwice, Poland). Wia Chemika Chem. 4, 305-16(1950). An address.

JAP[illegible], Z.

JAPOLSIC, .. Field of enterna for directing ultra short w[illegible]. p. 125.

Vol. 9, No. 10/11, 195[illegible]
ELEKTROTEHNIKA
TEKHNOLOGY
Zagreb, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

JAKOBCZYK, F. (Lublin)

On certain properties of the functions $\lambda_g(n)$ and $L_g(n)$ and their application to the study of periodicity of the series $\{a_n\} \bmod m$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$). Annales pol math 9 no.1:1-24 '60.

(MEAI 10:9/10)

(Numbers, Theory of) (Functions) (Series)

S/274/63/000/002/007/019
A055/A126

AUTHORS: Martyniuk-Lewko, Sergiusz, Jakóbczyk, Mieczysław

TITLE: Time-sweep generator

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Radiotekhnika i Elektrosvyaz', no. 2, 1963, 63, 2A385 P (Polish pat., cl. 21 e, 28/02, no. 44342, April 10, 1961)

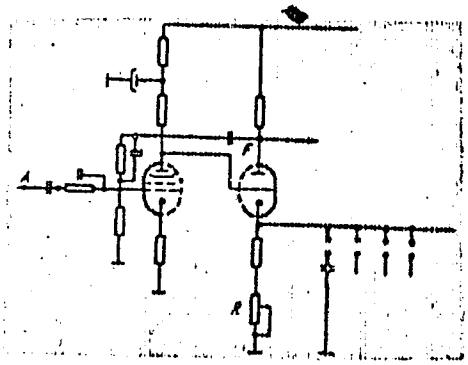
TEXT: The object of the patent is a horizontal sweep generator circuit for oscillographs (see Fig.), consisting of a pentode preamplifier and an output stage with anode-cathode load, with strong positive feedback. The cathode load of the output stage is shunted by a capacitor, whose value varied depending on the position of the range-switch; a continuous frequency-control is obtained by means of the variable resistance R in the output stage cathode. The synchronization signal is applied to the terminal A.

Card 1/2

Time-sweep generator

S/274/63/000/002/007/019

Figure



I.Z.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

JAKUBOWSKI, B.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: [not given]

Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 6, June 1961, p 338.

Data: "Increased Control of Trichinellosis."

JAKOBIEC, M.

Diagnostic difficulties and therapeutic results of streptomycin in adrenal cortex insufficiency. Polski tygod. lek. 7 no.1-2:34-38 7 Jan 1952. (CLML 22:2)

1. Of the First Clinic of Internal Diseases (Head--Prof. Leon Tochowicz, M. D.) of Krakow Medical Academy.

JAKUBIEC, M.

A case of typhoid fever bacilli carrier treated by chloromycetin. Polski tygod. lek. 7 no.3-4:88-89 21 Jan 1952. (CLML 22:2)

1. Of the First Clinic of Internal Diseases (Head--Prof. L. T. Tochowicz, M. D.) of Krakow Medical Academy.

JAKOBIEC, M.

Psychoneurosis as a cause of somatic emanation. Polski tygod. lek. 8 no.10:382-385 9 Mar 1953. (CIML 24:5)

1. Of the First Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. Leon Tochowicz, M.D.) of Krakow Medical Academy.

JAKOBIEC, Mieczyslaw; KRAUSS-ZAKI, Janina

Treatment of parenchymatous jaundice with BAL. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.26:812-814 26 June 54.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Krakowie, kierownik: prof. dr Leon Tochowicz.

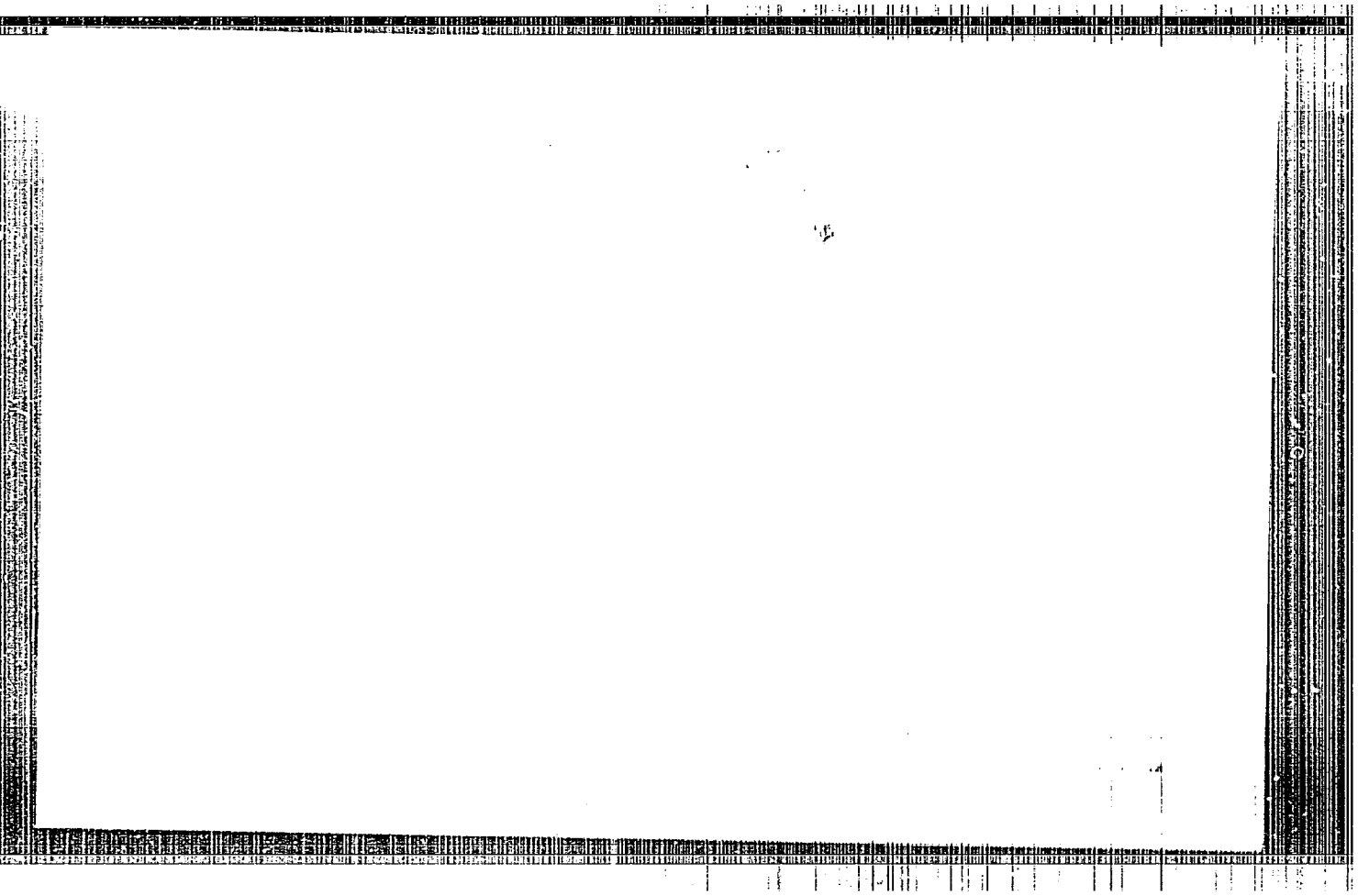
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, therapy, dimercaprol)
(DIMERCAPROL, therapeutic use, hepatitis, infect.)

JAKOBIEC, Mieczyslaw

Inflammatory diseases of the kidneys and their treatment with systemic antibodies. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 26 no.3:347-358 1956.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof. dr. med. L. Tochowicz, Krakow, I Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. Kopernika 17.

(GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, therapy,
urinary antibodies (Pol))
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,
urinary antibodies, ther. of glomerulonephritis (Pol))
(URINE,
antibodies, ther. of glomerulonephritis (Pol))



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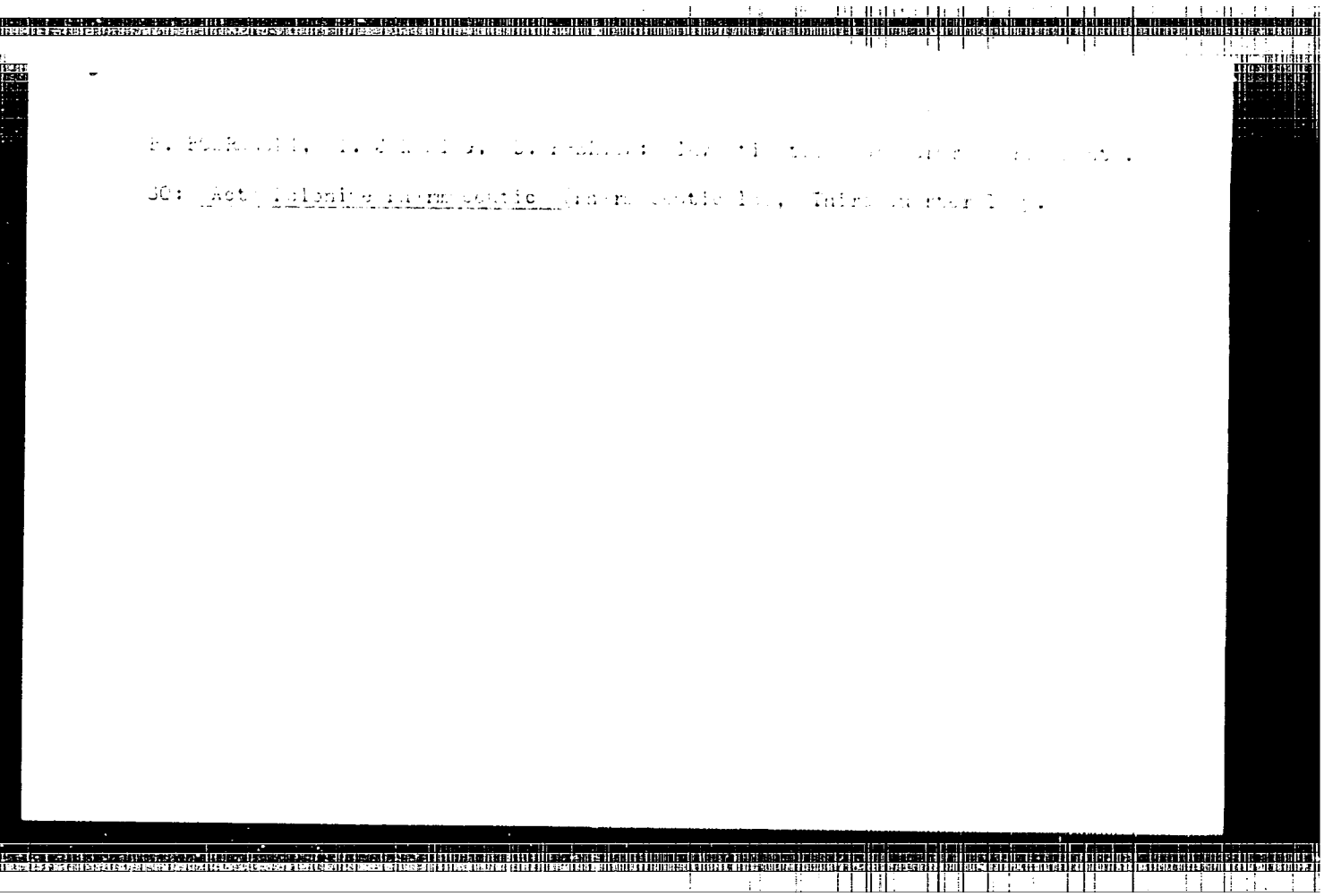
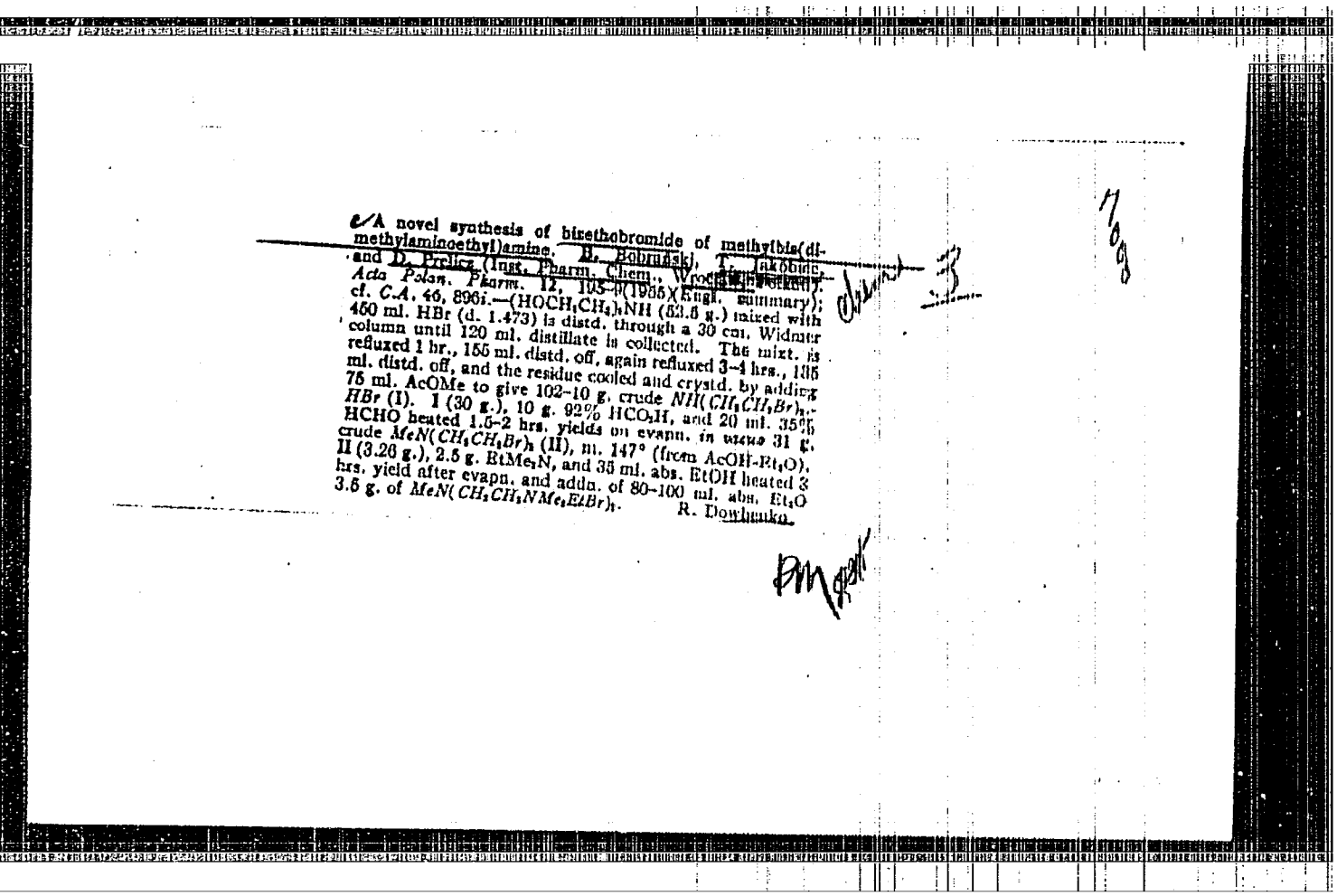
/Preparation of 2-aminothiazole. Boguslaw Pelczyński, Tadeusz Łakoński, and Jerzy Pawłowski. *Roczniki Chem.* 26, 156–7(1952).—In attempting to prep. 2-amino-4-cycloalkylthiazole (I) from cyclopentanecarbothioamide (II) and chloroacetal (III), Leitch and Brackman, U.S. 2,230,962 (*C.A.* 35, 3276⁸), a very brown mass was obtained in lieu of I, presumably because, in the absence of water, II could not depolymerize to react with III. The synthesis was modified as follows: 24.8 ml. Br was added during 3 hrs. with stirring to 30 g. paraldehyde and 120 ml. water with the temp. kept at 35–5°, the colorless mixt. treated with 30 g. III, and stirring continued 4 hrs. at 75–80°; neutralization with 50% NaOH (about 110 ml.), to litmus at 35°, extn. with five 60-ml. portions of Et_2O, drying with K_2CO_3, and distn. at 15 mm. gave 38–40 g. (60%) pure I, bp. 90°. Janina R. Spencer



Utilization of sulfate turpentine for the preparation of medicinal products. B. Bobrański, T. Jakóbiec, and J. Pomorski (Zakład Chem. Farm. A.M., Wrocław). *Acta Polon. Pharm.* 12, 91-6(1955).—By fractional distn. of sulfate turpentine, a waste product of the cellulose industry, the sample yielded approx. 40% pinene, b. 154-60°, of sufficient purity to be used for camphor and terpene hydrate synthesis.

L. J. Piotrowski



A novel synthesis of bisethobromide of methylbis(dimethylaminoethyl)amine. E. Bobrański, T. Jakóbiec, and D. Prelicz (Inst. Pharm. Chem., Wrocław Medical Academy). *Acta Polon. Pharm.* 12, 105–9 (1955) (Engl. summary); cf. *C.A.* 46, 896i.—$(HOCH_2CH_2)_2NH$ (53.6 g.) mixed with 450 ml. HBr (d. 1.473) is distd. through a 30 cm. Widmer column until 120 ml. distillate is collected. The mixt. is refluxed 1 hr., 155 ml. distd. off, again refluxed 3–4 hrs., 115 ml. distd. off, and the residue cooled and crystd. by adding 75 ml. AcOMe to give 102–10 g. crude $NH(CH_2CH_2Br)_2$·*HBr* (I). I (30 g.), 10 g. 92% HCO_2H, and 20 ml. 35% HCHO heated 1.5–2 hrs. yields on evapn. *in vacuo* 31 g. crude $MeN(CH_2CH_2Br)_2$ (II), m. 147° (from AcOH-Et_2O). II (3.26 g.), 2.5 g. $EtMe_2N$, and 35 ml. abs. EtOH heated 3 hrs. yield after evapn. and addn. of 80–100 ml. abs. Et_2O 3.5 g. of $MeN(CH_2CH_2NMe_2EtBr)_2$. R. Dowbiakło.

BOBRANSKI, B.; JAKOBIEC, T.; PRELICZ, D.

New neurotropic barbituric acid derivatives. Acta Poloniae pharm. 12 no.4:237-240 1955.

1. Z Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej PAN im. L.Hirszfelda. Z Zakaldu Chemii Farmaceutycznej oraz II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych we Wroclawiu.
(BARBITURATES,
pharmacol. of several barbituric acid deriv.)

Country	: POLAND
Category	: Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432
Author	: Bobranski, B.; Jakobiec, T.; Prolicz, D.
Institut.	: -
Title	: On the Action of Iodine on 5,5-Diallylbarbituric Acid
Orig Pub.	: Roczn. chem., 1956, 30, No 2, 483-492
Abstract	: In continuation of the work begun earlier (see report I, Ref Zhur-Khim, 1957, 19216), the structure of the product which is formed under the action of I_2 in the absence of HI on 5,5-diallylbarbituric acid (I), both in an acid and in an alkaline medium, was examined. The product obtained differed in composition from the earlier-prepared I under the action of I_2 on I in a weak alkaline medium (Bougault, J., Guillou, J., C. r. Acad. sci., 1931, 193, 463),
Card:	1/9

Country :
Category :

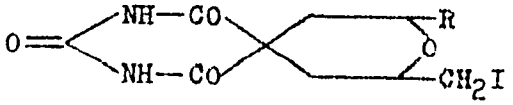
G

Pub. Data : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract cont'd. : of HIO on 5-allyl-5-(β-oxy-γ-iodopropyl)-barbituric acid (III). During the reduction of II with Zn powder, I is again recovered. The structure of II is also confirmed by the fact the HIO converst 5-allyl-5-(β-oxypropyl)-barbituric acid (IV) into (V), and 5-acetonyl-5-



II R = CH_2I
V R = CH_3

Card: 3/9

Category : G

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract cont'd. : is dissolved in a small quantity of alcohol; an aqueous solution of $Na_2S_2O_3$ is added, and 12 g. of II is obtained, m.p. 215-218° (decomposition; from alcohol). Analogous results are obtained by conducting the reaction at different values of pH >7. 3.5 g. of III, 100 ml. of water, 20 ml. of 10% H_2SO_4 and 0.72 g. of KIO_3 are heated to 80°, 1.1 g. of KI in 20 ml. of water are added, and 3.5 g. of II is obtained, m.p. 214-216° (from aqueous alcohol).

Card: 5/9

G

Country :
Category :

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract cont'd. : 1 g. of II, 100 ml. of water and 1 g. of Zn powder are boiled for two hours, and 0.3 g. of I is separated out from the filtrate. 1.8 g. of KI and 0.72 g. of KIO_3 in 30 ml. of water are added to 2.3 g. of IV and 1 g. of KI in 5 ml. of hot water and 2 ml. of 16% H_2SO_4 at 80°, washed with $Na_2S_2O_3$ solution after about 12 hours, and 2.5 g. of V is obtained, m.p. 210.5-211° (decomposition; from alcohol). 2.2 g. of IV, 0.75 g. of KIO_3, 2 ml. of 16%

Card: 6/9

Country :
Category :

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract cont'd. : H_2SO_4 and 10 ml. of water are heated to 80°, 1.1 g. of KI in 20 ml. of water are added, 2.2 g. of V is obtained, m.p. 211-212° (decomposition; from water). 11 g. of VI, 3.6 g. of KIO_3, 200 ml. of water and 50 ml. of 10% H_2SO_4 are heated to 80°, 5.5 g. of KI in 70 ml. of water are added, and after 24 hours 12 g. of VII are obtained, m.p. 211-212° (decomposition; from water); 24-dinitrophenylhydrazone, m.p. 230-232°. 6 g. of VII in 250 ml. of 10% H_2SO_4 are

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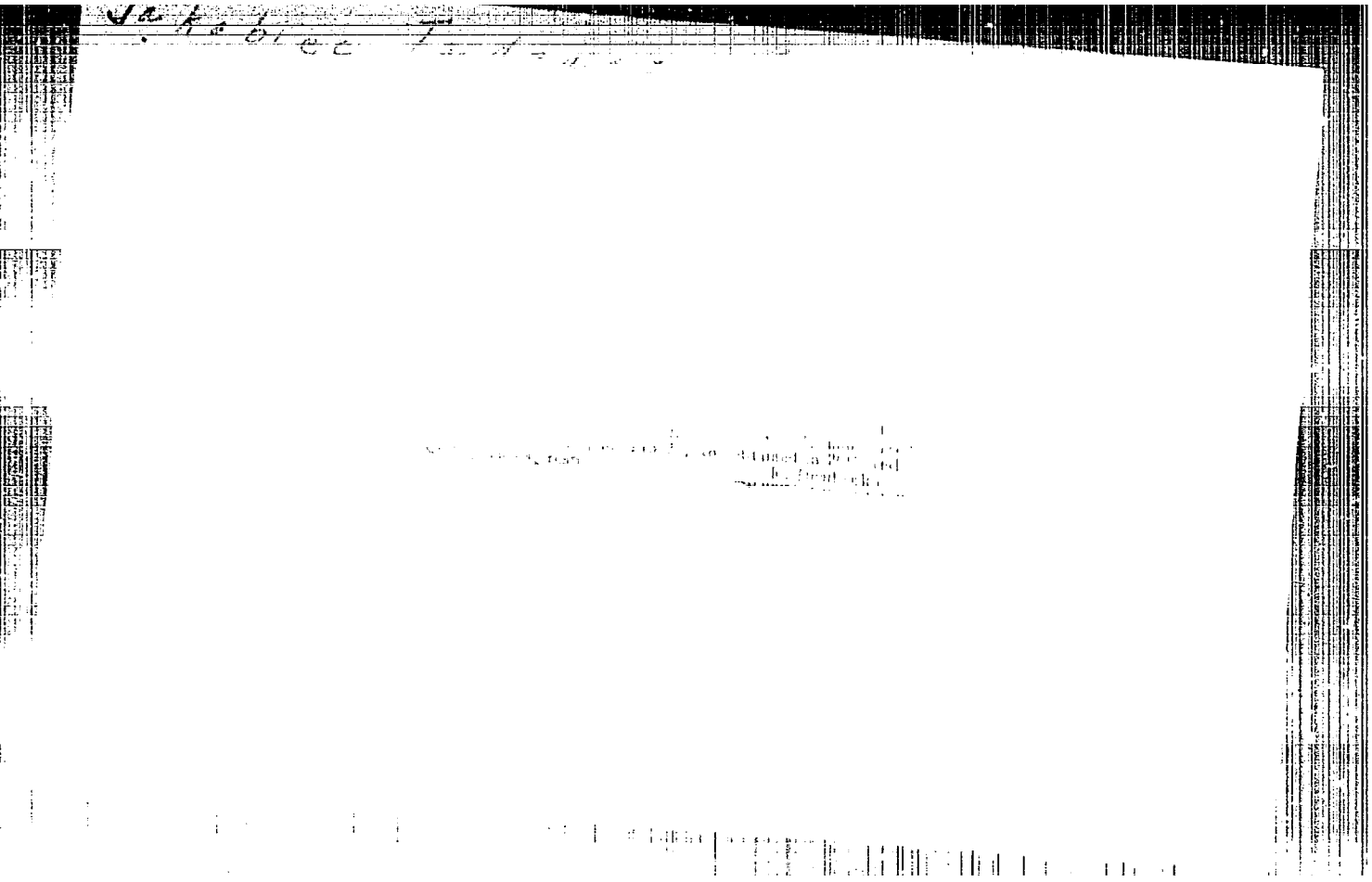
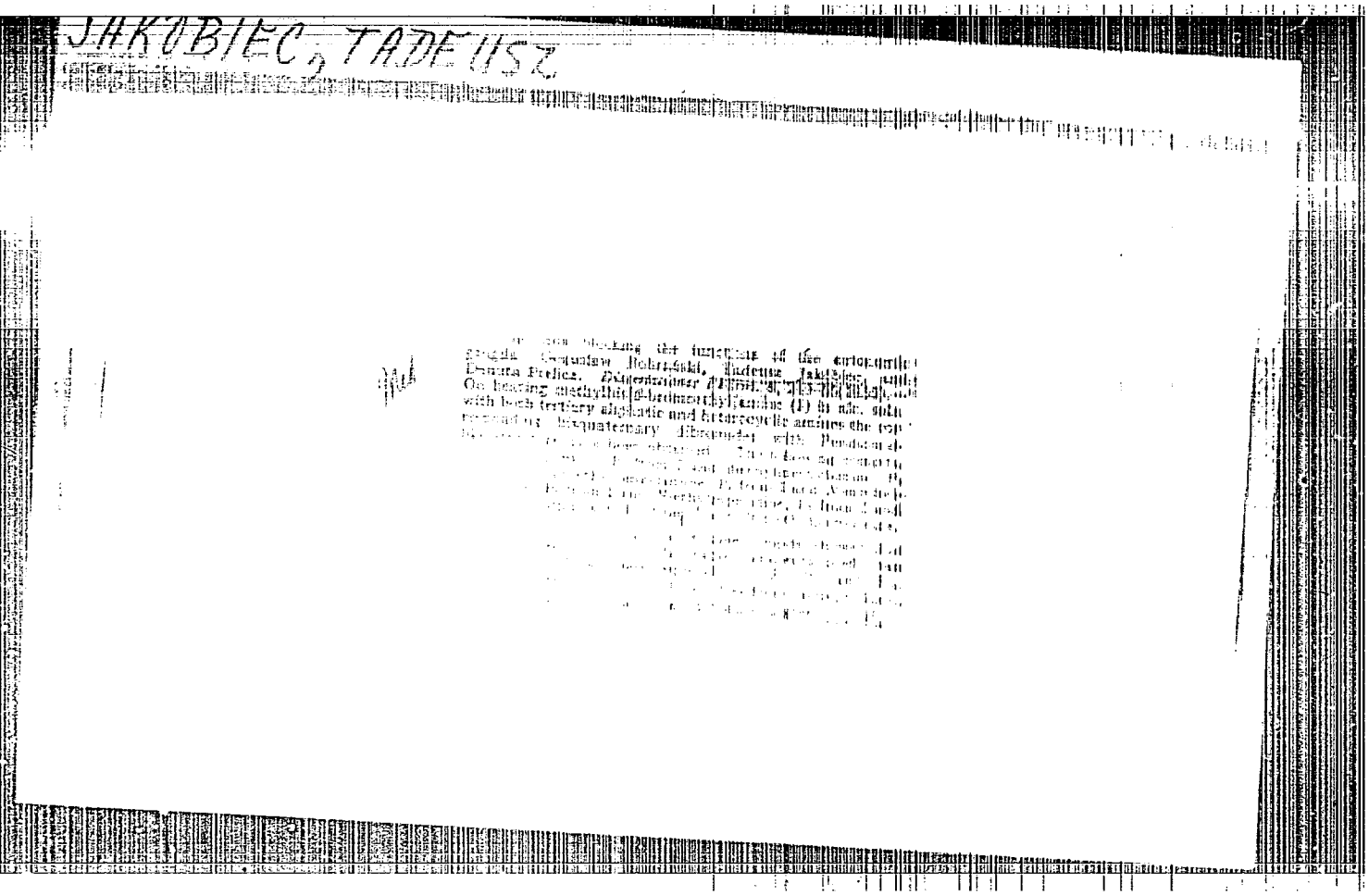
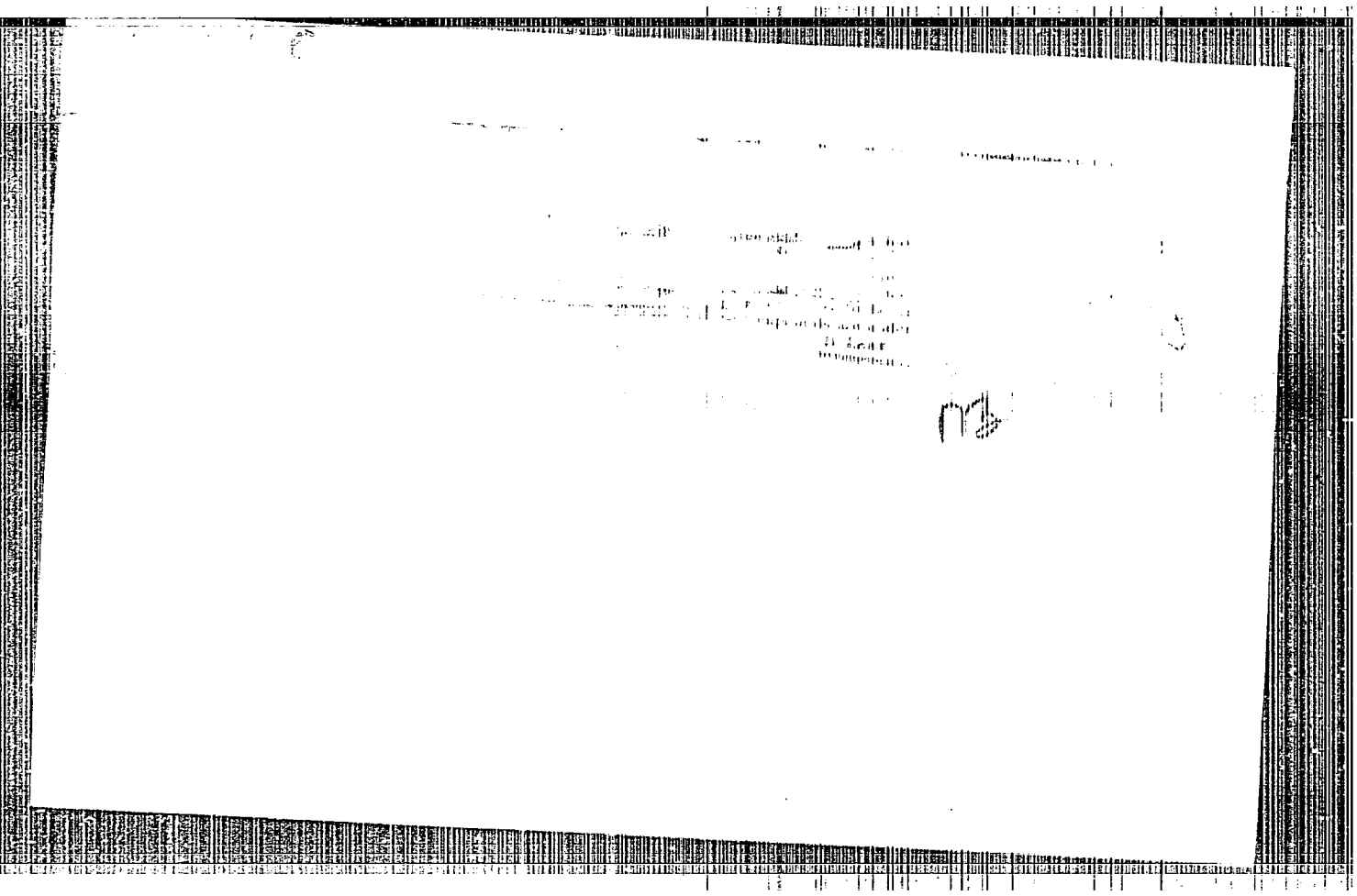


JAKUBIEC, TADEUSZ





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JAKOBIEC, T.

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19217

Author : Bobranski B., Jakobiec T., Prolicz D.
Inst : Res. Lab. Pharmaceutical Chem., Acad. Med., Wroclaw - Inst. Immunology & Experimental Therapy, Polish Acad. Sci., Wroclaw
Title : Action of Iodine on 5-isopropyl-5-allylbarbituric acid.

Orig Pub: Roczn. Chem., 1956, 30, No 1, 165-174.

Abstract: In quest of nontoxic preparations, having an effect on the nervous system, the reaction of iodine with 5 isopropyl-5-allylbarbituric acid (I) was studied. As a result 5-isopropyl 5-(β-hydroxy-γ iodopropyl)-barbituric acid (II) is formed. Structure II is confirmed: 1) by oxidation with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in an acid medium with the formation of 5-isopropyl-5-(γ-iodoacetonyl)-barbituric acid (III); 2) Regeneration of I by boiling II with water and Zn-dust. III when boiled with water and Zn-dust is transformed into 5-isopropyl-5-acetonylbarbituric acid

Card : 1/3

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19217

H_2SO_4 is acidified with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in 40 cc water (heating on a water bath 15 min.), and obtained are 4.5 III, m.p. 200-201° (dec.; from alc.); 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, does not melt up to 300°. / 5 g. I is dissolved in 25g. conc. H_2SO_4, after 15 min. it is poured into water, and obtained are 5 g.V, m.p. 188-190° (from alc.); benzoyl derivative, m.p. 173-175° (from ethylacetate); acetyl derivative, m.p. 144-145° (from benzene). / 2 g. III is boiled 2.5 hours with 2g. Zn-dust and 100 cc water and obtained are 0.5 g. IV, m.p. 259-261°; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, decomp. p. 260°. 0. 3 g. V is oxidized in the same way as II, and is obtained 0.3 g. IV.

Card : 3/3

Jakobiec, T.

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19216.

Author : Bobranski B., Jakobiec T., Prolicz D.
Inst :
Title : Action of Iodine on 5,5-diallylbarbituric Acid. I.

Orig Pub: Roczn. Chem., 1956, 30, No 1, 175-184.

Abstract: At the action of iodine on 5,5-diallybarbituric acid (I) in an acidic medium even with a surplus of iodine 5 allyl-5-(β-hydroxy-γ-iodopropyl)-barbituric acid only (II) is obtained. Only in the presence of a surplus of KIO_3 is the compound $C_{10}H_{12}O_4N_2J_2$(III) obtained. The structure of II is determined : 1) by oxidation with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in acidulous media with the formation of 5-allyl-5-(γ-io-doacetonyl)-barbituric acid (IV); 2) the reduction of II by boiling with water and Zn-dust with the formation of I; in analogical conditions IV yields 5-allyl-

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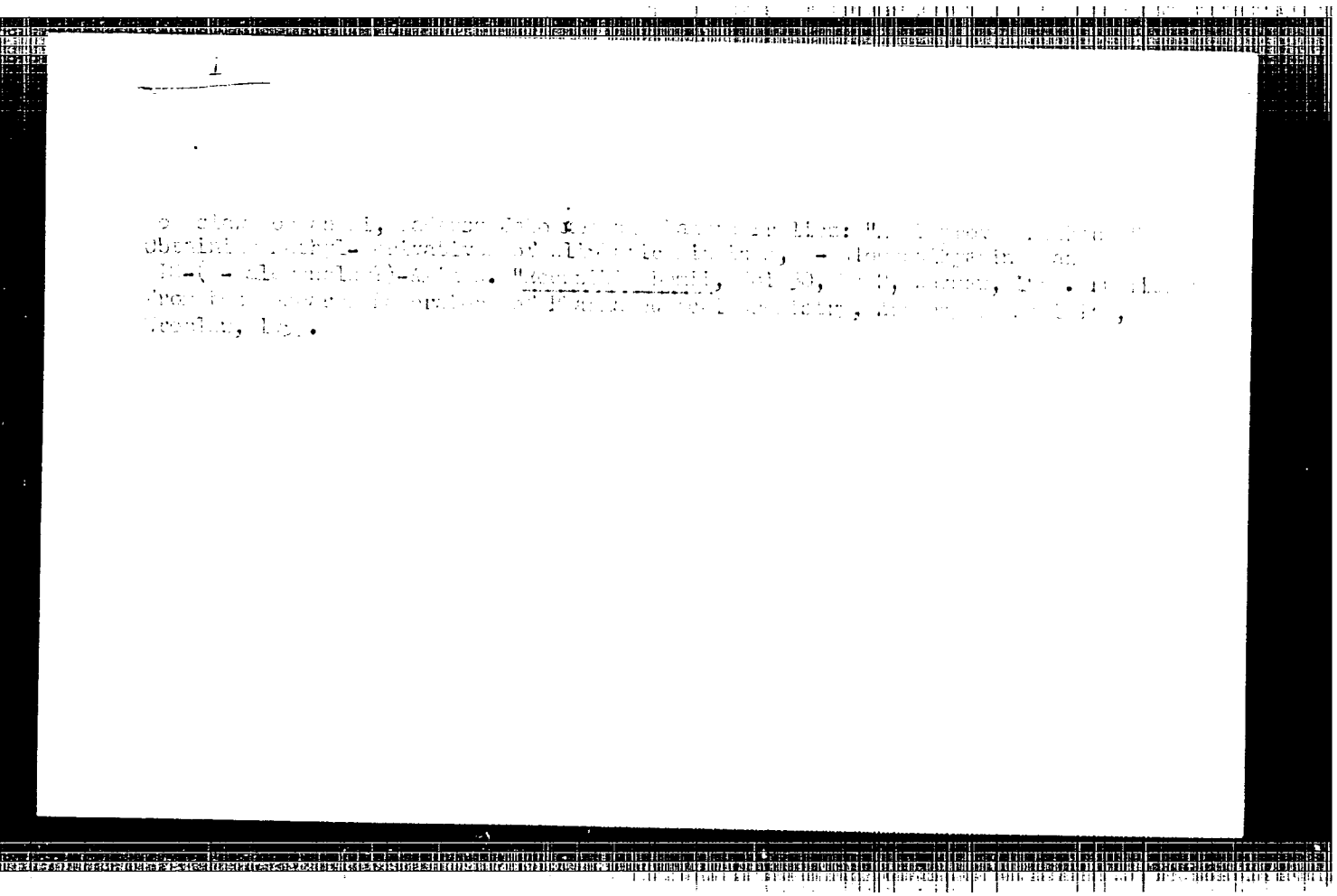
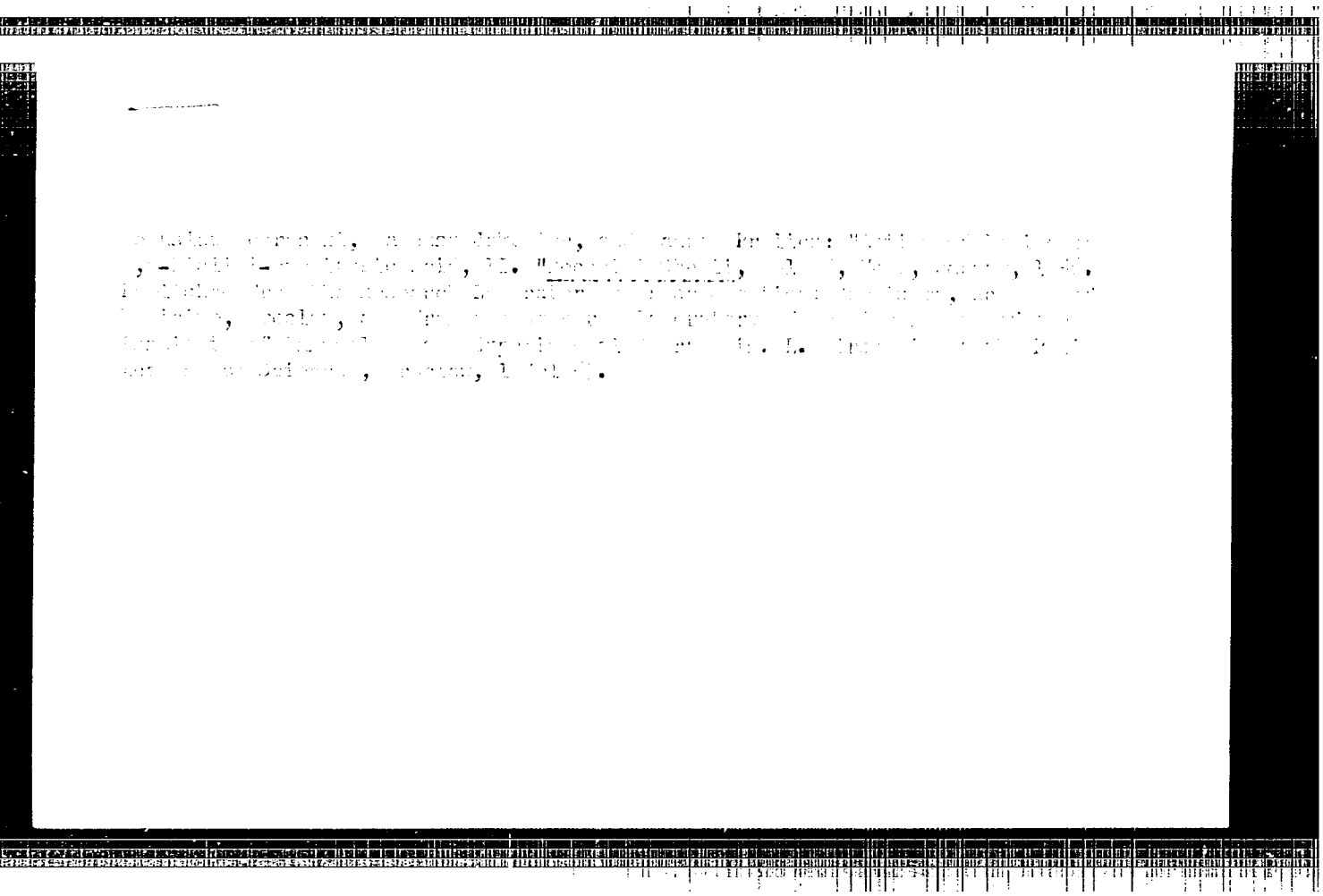




V

Country : POLAND
Category: Pharmacology. Toxicology. Ganglionic Blocking Agents.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 27769

Author : Bobranski, Boguslaw; Jakobiec, Tadeusz; Prelicz, Danuta
Inst : -
Title : On New Chemical Compounds which Block the Activity of Autonomous Nerve Ganglia.

Orig Pub: Dissert. pharmac. PAN, 1956, 8, No 4, 249-255

Abstract: Bis-quaternary nitrogenous bases of the type of pendiomide are obtained by means of heating of methyl-bis (beta-bromoethyl)-amine with tertiary amines. Compounds which contain diethylmethylamine, N-methylpiperidine, N-methylmorpholine and

Card : 1/2

JAKOBIEC, T.

SCIENCE

PERIODICAL: ROCZNIKI CHEMII, Vol. 31, No. 2, 1957

JOKOBIEC, T. New derivatives of barbituric acid. p. 559

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol 8, No. 4
April 1959, Unclass

JAKOBIEC, Tadeusz, dr.

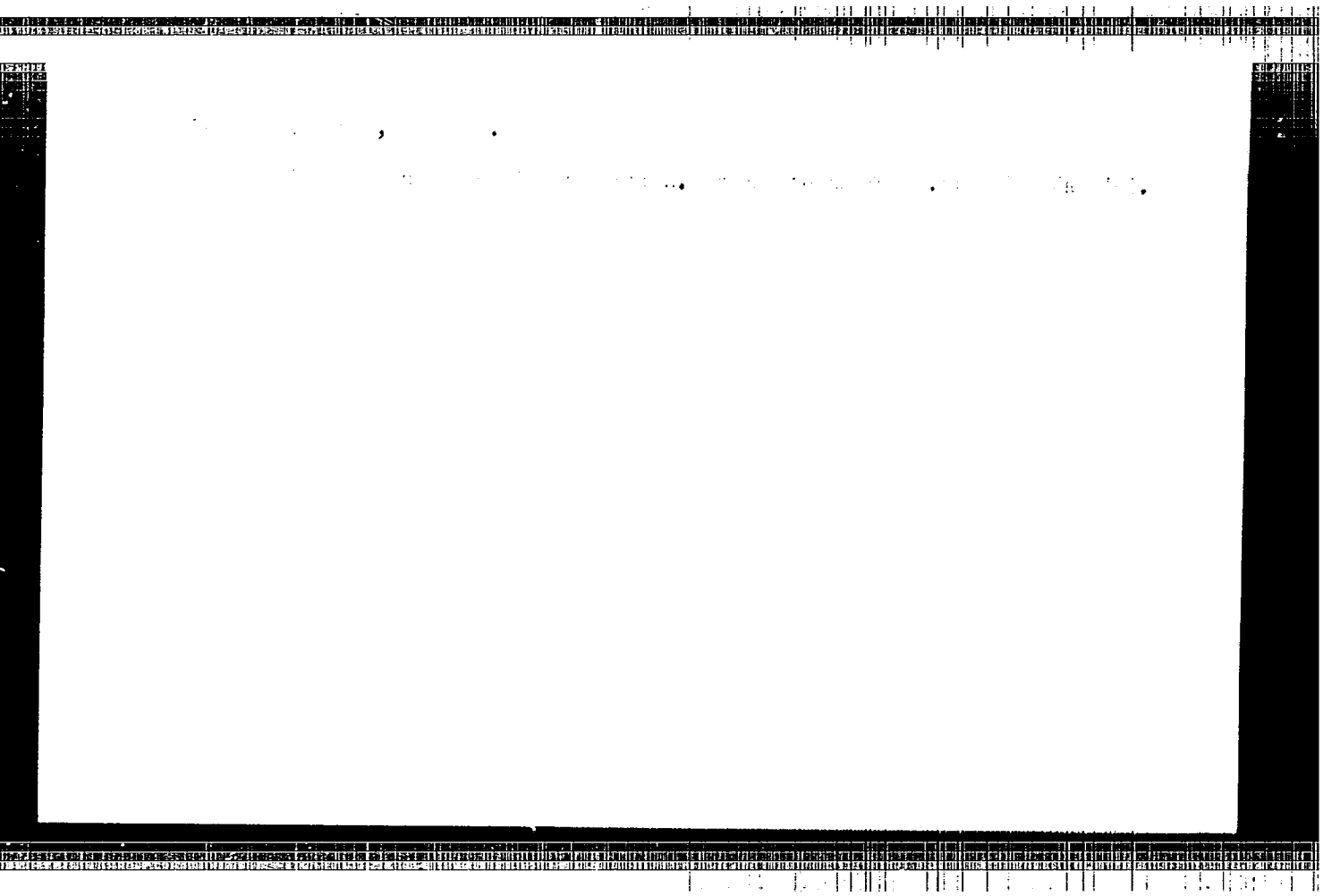
Syntheses of new derivatives of pentaerythrite with expected central activity. Wiad chem 16 no.5:336-339 My '62.

1. Zaklad Farmakologii, Akademia Medyczna, Wroclaw.

JAKOBIEC, Tadeusz

Synthesis of new ester derivatives of monobenzalpentaerythritol and pentaerythritol. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 12 no.2:252-268 '64.

1. Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Wroclaw.



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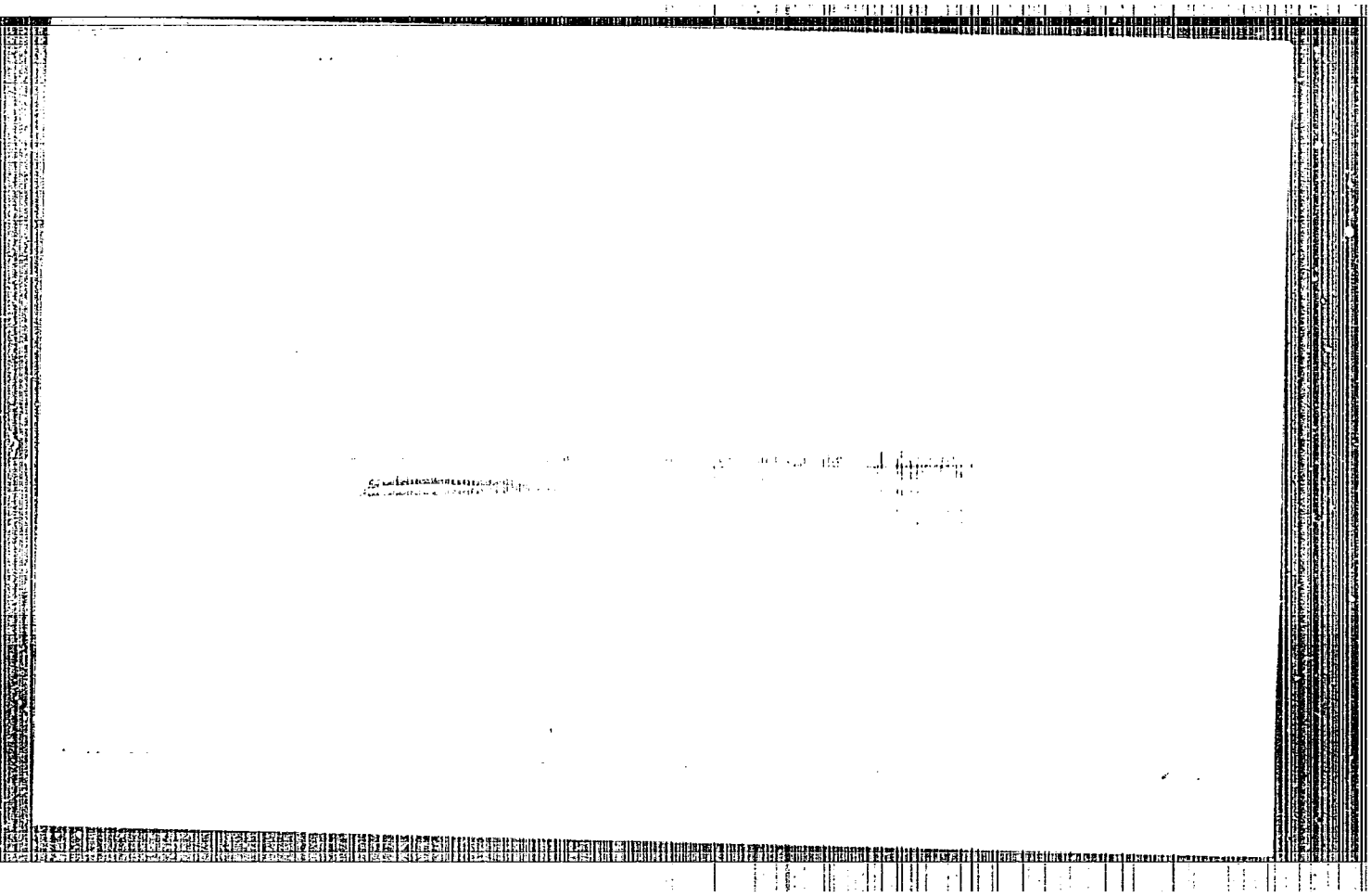
JAKOBKIEWICZ, J.

Progress in plague control. Polski tygod. lek. 6 no.20:682-686 14 May 1951. (CIML 21:1)

JELIASZEWICZ, Janusz; DYBULSKA, Janina; HUDYMOWSKA, Josefa; JAKOBKIEWICZ, Julia; ZARZYCKA, Zofia; CZARKOWSKA-PELCZYNSKA, Halina.

An epidemic of pharyngitis caused by Streptococcus pyogenes type 12. Przegl. epidemiol. 19 no.1:83-86 '65

1. Z Zakladu Bakteriologii Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny, Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej dla m. st. Warszawy i Panstwowej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej Warszawa-Ochota.



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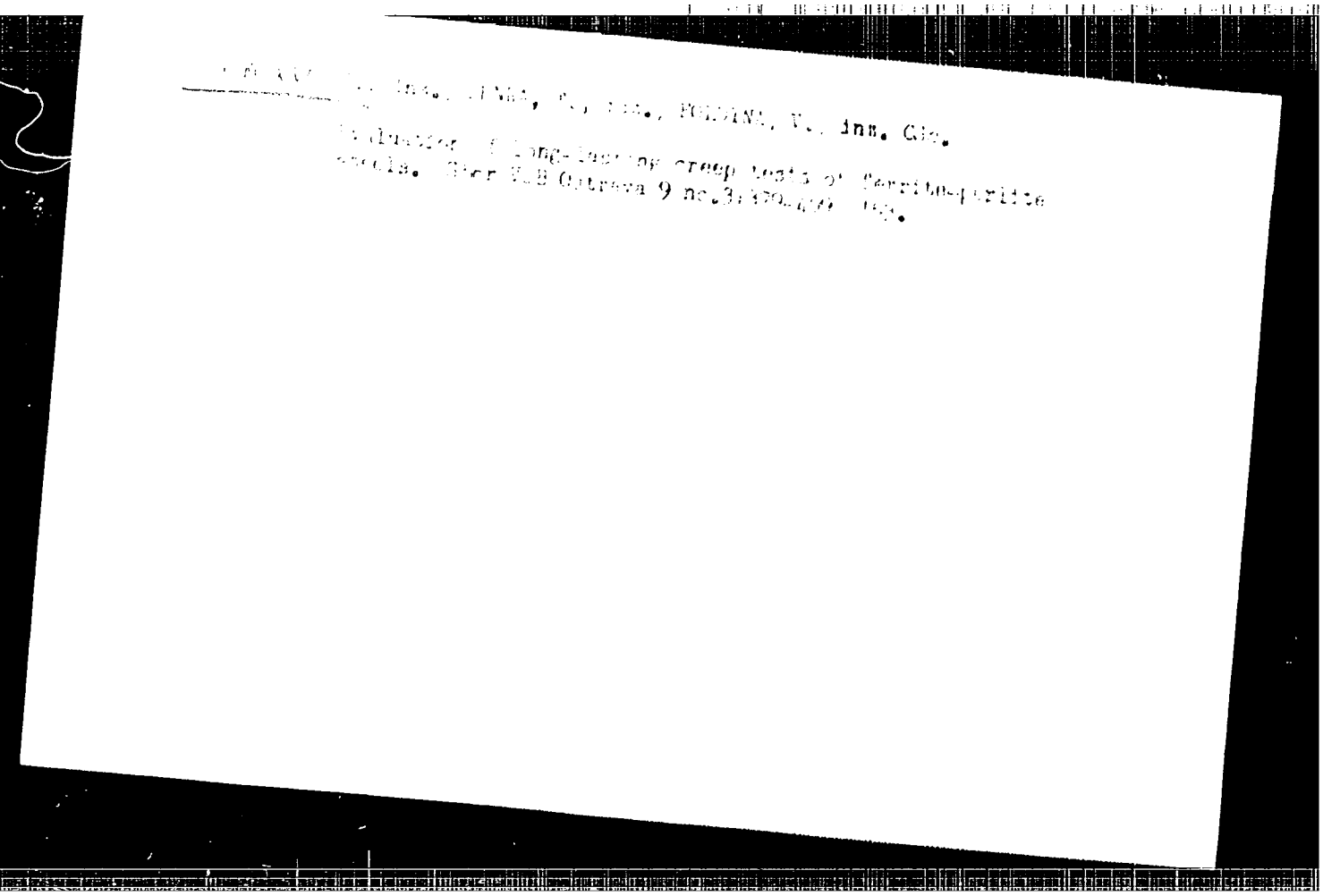
JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.; JAKOBOVA, Anna, inz.

Methods of corrosion measurement of the glued metal joints.
Sbornik skol ban 8 no.3:321-327 '62.

1. Odborny asistent katedry nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava (for Jakob).



L 6?1?9-65 EWT(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD
CZ/0032/64/014/012/0918/0928

ACCESSION NR: AP5019909

AUTHOR: Prnka, T. (Engineer); Foldyna, V. (Engineer, Candidate of sciences);
Jakobova, A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Heat resistance of Czech boiler steels 15110, 15111, 15123, and 15225

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 14, no. 12, 1964, 918-928

TOPIC TAGS: low alloy steel, metal creep, metal test, ferritic steel, pearlitic steel, 15111 steel, 15123 steel, 15225 steel

[illegible] long-term creep tests [illegible] steels of the Cr-Mo-V type [illegible] employed [illegible]

[illegible] graphs and 10 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav metalurgicky, VZKG, Ostrava (Metallurgical Research Institute, VZKG)

Card 1/2