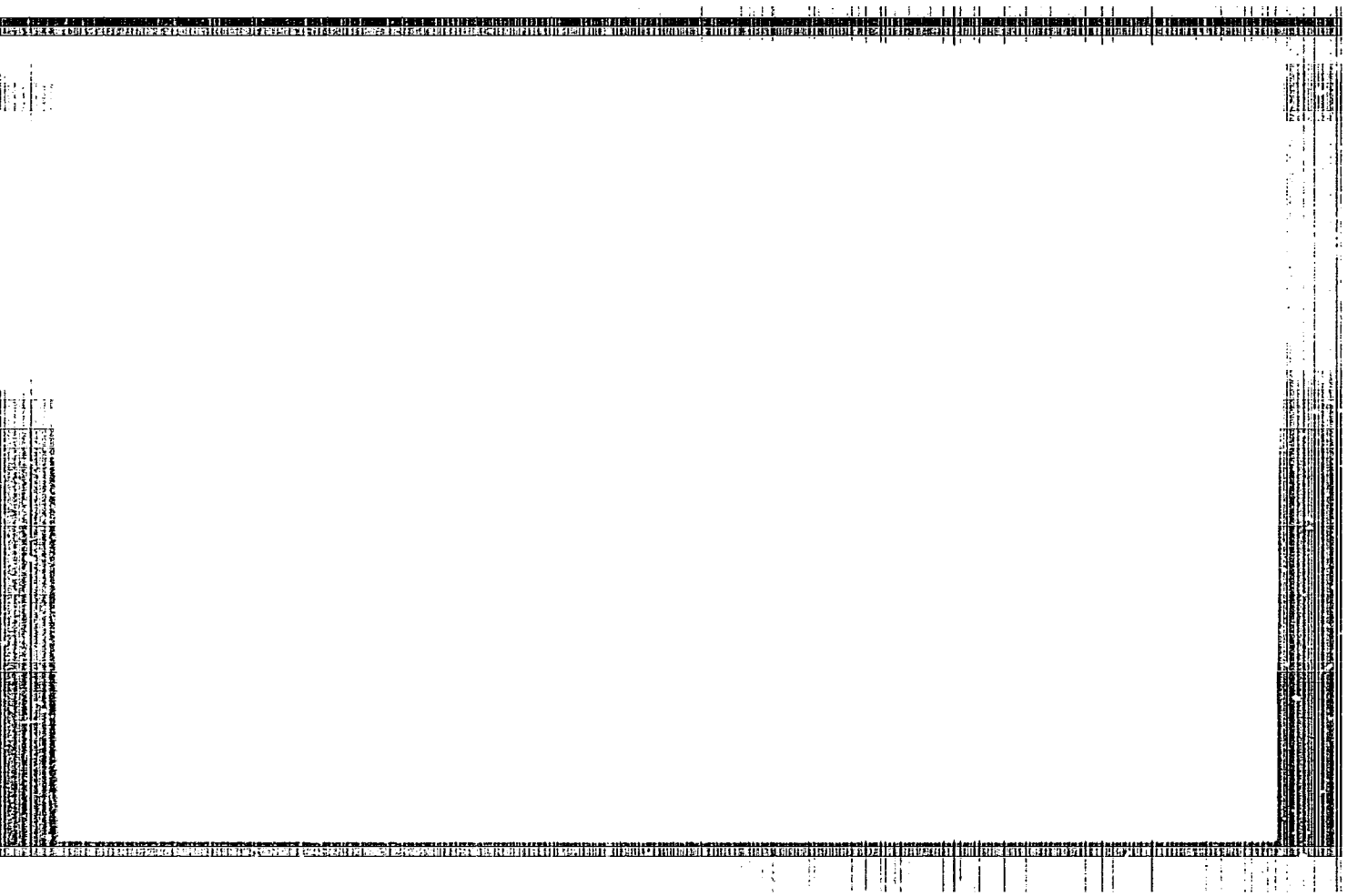


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420012-6"

JAKUCS, Mrs. L.

D Geol. 2

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 6 No. 1
1954

551.343(439) : 551.761(439)

43. **Data on the origin of the various types of Triassic dolomites of the Hungarian Central Mountain Range** — *Adatok a Magyar Középhegység triász dolomittípusainak keletkezéséhez* — Mrs. L. Jakucs. (Journal of Geology, — *Földtani Közlöny* — Vol. 82, 1952, No. 10—12, pp. 374—383, 4 figs., 2 tabs.)

In the course of investigating more than 1000 thin sections of dolomites and considering the data on the chemical analyses of 435 samples, the following conclusions were drawn: (1) The dolomite types of the Hungarian Central Mountains do not belong to the reef type. (2) Rules governing layer-type deposits are valid for their quantitative appraisal and winning. (3) The chemical composition has no bearing on the manner of formation. (4) A correlation was observed between the quantity of parts insoluble in acid and the degree of dolomitization (this refers to investigations of purely dolomite beds interbedded with the Dachstein limestone of the *Gerecse Mountain Range* and of the *Buda Hills*). The increase of the magnesium content is directly proportional to the increase of the quantity of insoluble parts. (5) Dolomitization took place after deposition but before diagenesis. Epigenetic ion exchange occurred only in fossil shells respectively in calcite precipitated in the joints.

L. J.

JANOS, L., MARK, L.

Origin of air currents in caves. p. 314.
(HIDROLOGIAI KOZLONY. HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL. Vol. 36, no. 4, Aug. 1956. Budapest)

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

JAKUCS, Laszlo, dr.

Research of cave siphons. Elet tud 15 no.11:331-335 13 Mr '60.

JAKUS, Alexander

Possibilities of using polyurethane rubber in the shoe industry. Kozarstvi 15 no.2:53-54 F '65.

1. Zavody 29. augusta National Enterprise, Partizanske.

JAKUCS, P.

Conditions of phytogeographic research in Yugoslavia, p. 109

A MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA V. OKZTALAY BOIOGIAI CSOPORTJANAK KOSIEMENEI.
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 3, no. 1, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI). LC. Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan., 1960, Uncl.

MAROSI, Sandor; SCHERF, Emil, dr., a fold- es szvanytani tudomanyok kandidatusa; PECSI, Marton, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa; SZESZTAY, Karoly, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa; SZABO, Pal Zoltan, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa; LANG, Sandor, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa; JAKUCS, Pal, dr., a biologiai tudomanyok kandidatusa

Debate about Sandor Somogyi's dissertation for candidacy entitled "The formation of Hungary's river system." Foldrajzi ert 11 no.1: 131-148 '62.

1. "Foldrajzi Ertesito" szerkesztoje (for Marosi). 2. Dunantuli Tudomanyos Intezet igazgatoja (for Szabo).

JAKUCS, Pal, tudomanyos kutato

The 12th International Phytogeographic Excursion in Czechoslovakia.
Elovilag 4 n.1:3-9 Ja-Mr '59.

JAKULIC, Dorijan, ing.

The "Juvidur" pipes. Kem ind 11 no.1:24-26 Ja '62.

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application - Ceramics, Glass, Binders, Concrete. H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 8778

Author : Hribernik E., Jakus J.

Inst : Slovenian Chemical Society

Title : Effect of Various Substances on the Process of Setting and Hardening of Portland Cement.

Orig Pub : Vest. Slov. kem. drustva, 1956, 3, No 3-4, 135-142

Abstract : Elevation of the temperature accelerates the process of setting of portland cement (I). Addition of gypsum semi-hydrate at temperatures from 20 to 100° has no effect on setting of I. Sugar that has been dissolved in water, even when used in small amounts, retards strongly the setting of I at temperatures from 20 to 100°. At 100°

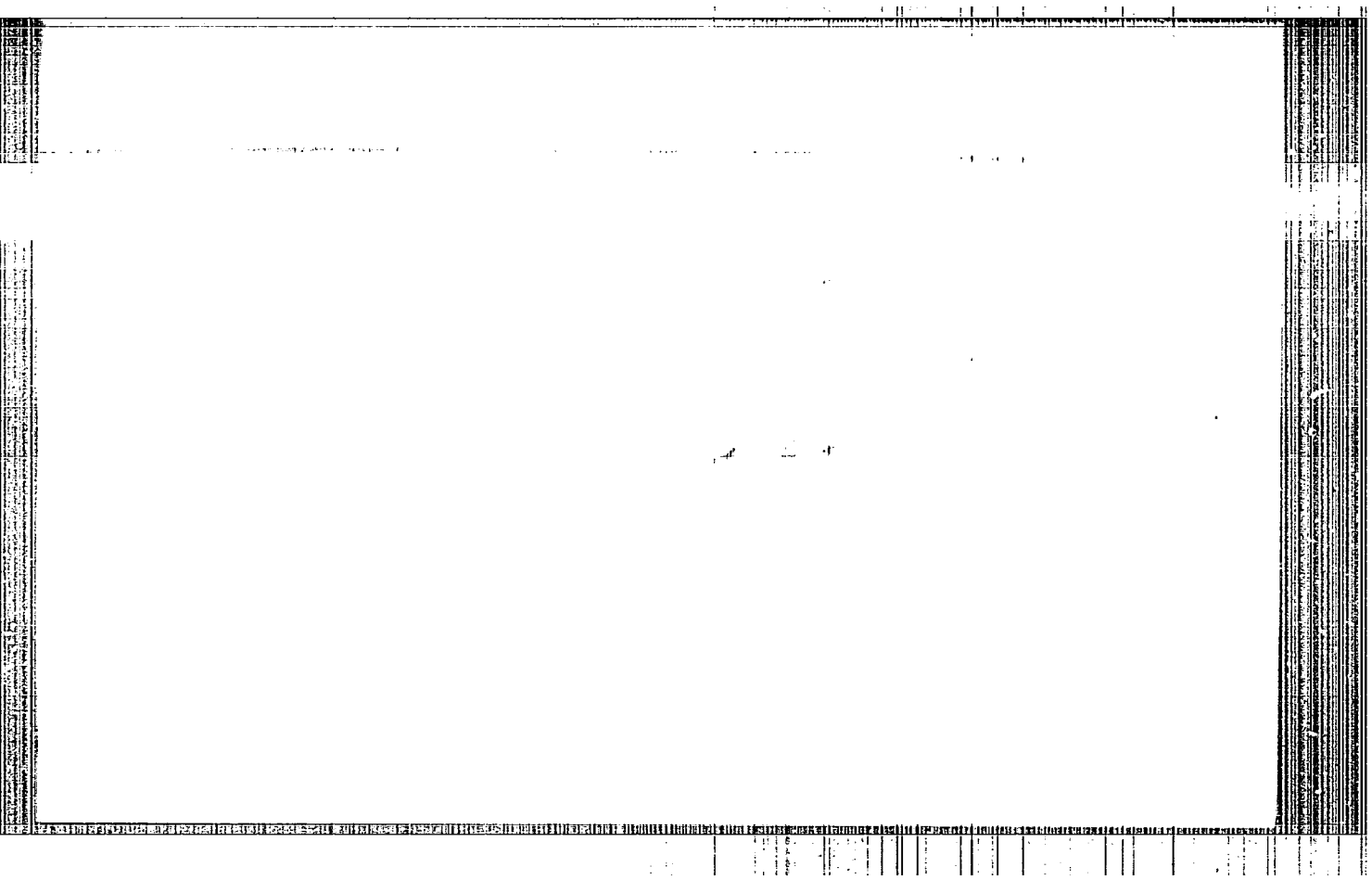
Card 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application - Ceramics, Glass, Binders, Concrete. H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 8778

and with a water/cement ratio of 0.50, Na_2CO_3 and ZnO accelerate the setting of I, while at ordinary temperature ZnO is a retarding agent. Humates, boneglue and lignites are strong retarding agents in the process of setting of I.

Card 2/2



JAKUSZEWSKI BOGDAN

B

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 73395.

Author : Jakuszewski, Bogdan.
Inst : Lodz Society of Sciences and Literature.
Title : On Certain Problems Concerning the Theory of Electrochemical Potentials.

Orig Pub: Bull. Soc. sci. et lettres Lodz., 1957, cl. 3, 8, No 4, 19 pp.

Abstract: The magnitude of the potential (P) jump on the boundary between aqueous solutions and the gaseous phase was computed. It is -0.22 v at 25°. The computation is based on using the absolute value of the chemical energy of Cl^- ion hydration = 75 kcal per g-ion, which has been computed previously

Card : 1/3

JUSTYNIAK, E.; KOZLOWSKI, S.

Determination of free energy of formation of sodium chromate by means of electrochemical measurements. p. 5

ACTA CHIMICA. (Lodzkie Towarzystwo Naukowe. Wydział III; Prace Matematyczno-Przyrodniczych) Lodz., Vol. 3, 1958

Poland

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 1, no. 8, July 1959

Uncl.

P/012/59/004/03/02/020
82238

5.4700

AUTHORS: Jakuszewski, B.; Taniewska-Osińska, S.

TITLE: Solution Energies and Entropies of Univalent Ions in Methanol

PERIODICAL: Societas Scientiarum Lodziensis Acta Chimica, 1959, Vol 4, pp 17 - 28

TEXT: Although numerous works have been devoted to the study of the electromotive force of galvanic cells in nonaqueous solutions, they do not present full numerical data, as they were not carried out systematically enough. Standard electrode potentials of alkali metals in methanol are known only for Li and Na. The aim of this work was to measure the standard electrode potential of K in methanol, using an electrode of the third kind, reversible in relation to K^+ ions. The electrode chosen was: Hg/Hg_2SO_4/K_2SO_4/KBr,CH_3OH. Sums of free energies of solution in methanol for salts composed of ions: Li^+, Na^+, K^+, Cl^-, Br^-, J^- were calculated and compared with corresponding hydration energies. The relation obtained was found to be a linear one. From these equations obtained, free energies of solution and normal potentials of rubidium and cesium in methanol were approximately estimated. Normal and molal entropies for salts investigated

Card 1/2

JAKUSZEWSKI, B.; LAZINIEWSKI, M.

Microcalorimetric study of the enolization heat of β-diketones. I.II. Bul Ac Pol chim 7 no.3:169-180 '59. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Zaklad Chemii Fizycznej Uniwersytetu Lodzkiego, Lodz. Presente par W.Swietoslawski.
(Calorimeters and calorimetry) (Isomerization)
(Ketones)

JAKUSZEWSKI, B.; LAZNIEWSKI, M.

Microcalorimetric study of the enolization temperature. IV. Bul Ac Pol chim 7 no.8:541-545 '59. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Zaklad Chemii Fizycznej Uniwersytetu Lodzkiego. Presente par W.Swietoslawski.
(Somerization) (Calorimeters and calorimetry)

Distr: 4E3d

Solvation energies and entropies of univalent ions in methanol. B. Jakuszewski and S. Taniewska-Osińska (Univ. Łódź, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk., Mat.-Fiz. Chem.*, No. 4, 17–28(1960)(in English).—The e.m.f. of the galvanic cell $Hg|Hg_2SO_4, K_2SO_4|KBr, MeOH|Hg_2Br_2|Hg$ is measured at 25°. Hence, the normal potential of K in MeOH is calcd. as −2.915 v., in good agreement with Brillouin and Strehlow (*Z. physik. Chem.* 17, No. 5-6, 340(1958)). The free energies of solvation in MeOH for Li, Na, and K halides are calcd. A linear relation between these values and the free energies of hydration of these salts is stated. Hence the approx. free energies of solvation of Rb and Cs and the normal potentials of these metals in MeOH are found. A similar linear relation is stated between the molar entropies of alkali halides in MeOH and in H_2O, as well as between the abs. molar entropies of the separate ions in these solvents. B. Jaworowski

CJE

JAKUSZEWSKI, B.

Interpretation of the electrochemical potential. Bul chim PAN 9 no.1:11-15 '61. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Department of Physical Chemistry, Lodz University. Presented by M. Smialowski.

(Electrochemistry) (Potential, Theory of)

JAKUSZEWSKI, B.
SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: Not stated

Affiliation: Department of Physical Chemistry, Łódź University (Zakład Chemii Fizycznej, Uniwersytet Łódzki)

Source: Warsaw, Bulletin de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences, Série des Sciences Chimiques, Vol 9, No 3, Mar 61, pp 133-136.

Data: "Thermochemical Properties of Electrolytes in Methanol Solutions. II."

Co-author:

TANIEWSKA-OSIŃSKA, S., Academic degrees not stated, Department of Physical Chemistry, Łódź University (Zakład Chemii Fizycznej, Uniwersytet Łódzki).

ZABLOCKI, Bernard; LAZNIEWSKI, Mikolaj; JAKUSZEWSKI, Bogdan; GOSCICKI, Janusz; CZERNIAWSKI, Eugeniusz

Measurements of the caloric effects in bacteria cultures; theoretical fundamentals, apparatus, and methods. Nauki matem przyrod Lodz no.12:3-7 '62.

1. Katedra Mikrobiologii Szczegolowej i Katedra Chemii Fizycznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

*

JAKUSZEWSKI, B.

Interpretation of the electromotive force of the cell containing interfacial potential between two solvents. Acta chim 8:5-10 '62.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Lodz.

JAKUSZEWSKI, Bogdan; GRABOWSKI, Jan Ireneusz

Application of thermistors to microcalometric measurements.
Nauki matem przyrod Lodz no.12:145-153 '62.

1. Katedra Chemii Fizycznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

S/081/63/000/001/008/061
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Jakuszewski, B., Łaźniewski, M.

TITLE: Microcalorimetric study of the heat of enolization. V

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 66, abstract 1B426 (Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Sér. sci. chim., v. 10, no. 1, 1962, 19 - 23 [French; summary in Russ.])

TEXT: When dissolving benzoyl acetic ethyl ester (I) and acetyl acetone (II) in hexane, the content of the enol form increases from 21.4 to 31.3% for I, and from 76.2 to 92.3% for II. The heat liberation in dissolution of I follows a first-order equation with a half-cycle of 11 minutes. With II, the kinetic dependence is more complicated. This is apparently due to the two consecutive processes of enolization and of internal complex formation. The heat effects of these processes are respectively 3.76 and 0.25 kcal/mole; they were calculated on the assumption that the entire enol was converted into a chelate compound. The heat effect of the enolization of I is 6.65 kcal/mole. For communication IV, see RZhKhim, no. 13, 1960, 51081. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

JAKUSZEWSKI, Bogdan; KOZLOWSKI, Zygmunt

Measuring the zero charge potential by the dip method. Rocz chemii 36 no.12:1873-1877 '63.

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej, i Katedra Chemii Fizycznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

JAKUSZEWSKI, B.; [illegible]

The influence of [illegible] on zero charge potential of copper. Acta chim 9:25-30 '64.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry and Department of Physical Chemistry of the [illegible] University. Received Nov. 1962.

JAKUTIS, E.

The problem of the profitability of replacing coal gas with natural or conversion gas. p. 178

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Sanitarnych, Ogrzewnictwa i Gazownictwa) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 33, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

JAKUTOWICZ, K.; GRABIEC, S.

"Organic elements appearing in minerals of the meteorites Orgueil and Ivuna (carbonaceous chondrites)" by Bartholomew Nagy, George Claus, Douglas J.Hennessy. Reviewed by K.Jakutowicz and S.Grabiec. Kosmos biol 11 no.5:533-540 '62.

JAKUTOWICZ, Konstancja

"Search for organized elements in carbonaceous chondrites" by E. Anders, F.W. Fitch. Reviewed by Konstancja Jakutowicz. Kosmos biol 12 no.5:464-466 '63.

BRODZICKI, Stanislaw; JAKUTOWICZ, Konstancja

Review of recent scientific publications. Kosmos biol 13 no.2: 167-169 '64.

GRABIEC, Stanislaw; GUTTMA, Alicja; JAKUBOWICZ, Konstancja; MICHAJLOW, Wlodzimierz.

Preliminray studies on the tranformations of high energy compounds in the coracidian, Triaenophorus nodulosus (Pall.) (Cestoda) and in the first intermediate hosts (Copepoda). Wiad. parazyt. 10 no.4:277-279 '64.

1. Zaklad Parazytologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

JAKY, Gyula, dr.; FARKAS, Lajos, dr.

Diverticulum of tuberculous ureter. Magy. sebeszet 7 no.2:131-137 Apr 54.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak kozlemenye. Igazgato: Jaki Gyula dr. egyetemi tanar.

(TUBERCULOSIS, UROGENITAL
ureter with diverticulum)
(URETERS, diverticula
with tuberc.)

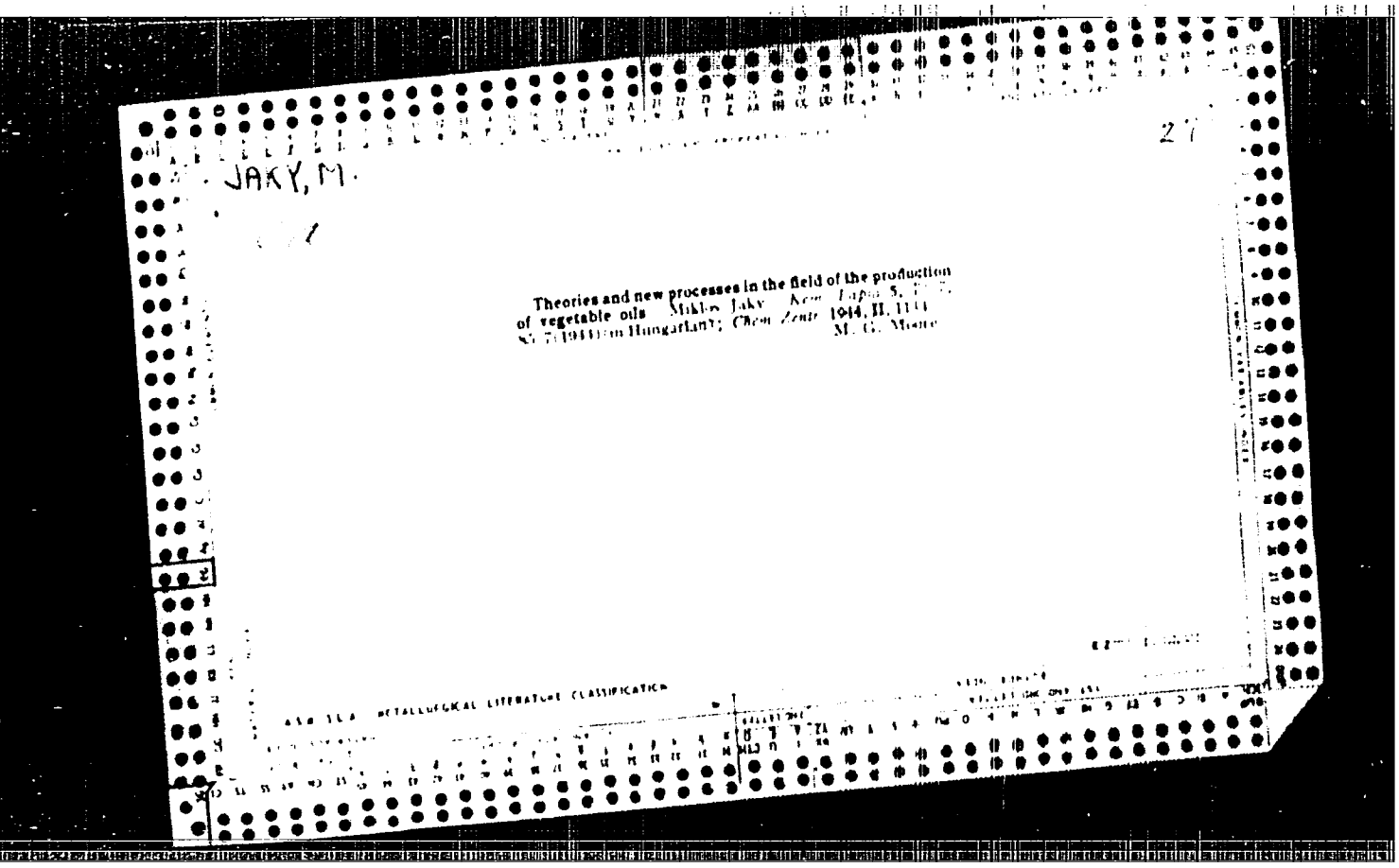
JAKY, M.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Examination of Hungarian sunflower seeds with special respect to their industrial suitability. Miklós Jáky (Hungarian Chem. Inst. and Central Expt. Sta., Budapest, Hungary). *Kisérletügyi Közlemények* 46, [illegible]. Samples from various parts of the country harvested in 1942 were examd. in order to det. what quality of meals could be produced. The ratio of shells to kernels at 10% moisture content ranged between 41.5–58.5 and 47.0–[illegible]. The oil content of the seeds was 28.2–32.7%, and raw protein content 12.8–15.0%. Seeds must be treated before pressing or extn. to remove at least 70–80% of the shells, since only in this way can products be obtained which conform with recent government regulations about raw-protein content of such meals. Detailed study of the procedure in factories showed that an increase in the rate of removal of shells causes no practical losses of protein or oil if the process is properly carried out, provided that not more than 80% of the shells is removed. Of the moisture of sunflower seeds 60–71% generally is located in the shells.

István Finály

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The ash of sunflower seed hulls. Miklós Jáky and József Perédy. *Mezőgazdaság és Ipar* 3, No. 2, 15-18 (1949). Ash samples from four oil mills at which sunflower-seed hulls are now used as fuel contained H_2O 0.3-3.8, water-sol. portion 17.4-20.70, HCl-sol. 45.4-65.3, C 0.36-2.00, insol. 3.50-20.80%. One ash sample (0.4% H_2O) contained in the water-sol. portion K_2CO_3 10.0, Na_2CO_3 1.6, Na_3PO_4 0.8, Na_2SO_4 1.0, NaCl 0.2, K_2SO_4 5.4, other Na salts 2.9%; in the dil. HCl-sol. portion $CaCO_3$ 11.9, $CaSO_4$ 3.07, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ 25.85, $MgSO_4$ 9.35, MgO 0.35, and other salts 1.48%. Lab. expts. indicate a K_2CO_3 recovery of 82% by percolation with 1.5 wts. of cold H_2O per wt. of ash in small scale plants. In well-equipped large scale plants which use 2 wts. of H_2O a 90% recovery should be obtainable. István Finály

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Research problems of the vegetable oil industry. Miklós Jáky (Research Inst. Agr. Ind., Budapest). *Mezőgazdasági Ipar* 3, No. 11-12, 8-11(1960). To avoid oil losses owing to refining with alkalies, selective processing with EtOH was tried. Acidity of crude sunflower-seed oil was removed by 90% EtOH to a higher degree than by 96% EtOH, provided the crude oil had a high acidity. In case of crude oils of a low acidity 96% EtOH is preferred. Proteins were quantitatively removed by the EtOH treatment. The ext. obtained by processing crude oils with 90% EtOH amounted to 2.2% of the original crude oil. The ext. contained free fatty acids 42.5, neutral glycerides 53.7, and unsaponified substances 3.9% (chiefly lecithin). Highest lecithin yields were obtained when processing freshly manufd. oils. Saponn. of the ext. gave a substance contg. free sterols 63.6%. The crude oil obtained from the ligroine extn. of rice-mill wastes and sunflower-seed cake was processed with 95% EtOH. Oil losses were high, therefore another expt. was conducted with 90% EtOH. This latter treatment diminished the acid no. from 3.1 to 1.6. The ext. contained some sterols but no lecithin. The presence of ergosterol was detected by the Tortelli-Jaffe reaction (*C.A.* 8, 3723; 9, 1255).

Istvan Finály

665.347.8.033

63. **The problem of shelling sunflower seeds.** by M. Jáky and J Perédi. ("Elaimeredsi Ipar" — *Food Industry* — Vol. IV, No. 10, pp. 5-10, Oct. 1950. 4 figs., 5 tabs.)

Plant experts are of the opinion that 10 to 20 per cent of the shells must be retained in the material to be processed to ensure the necessary capillarity for the flow of solvent during the extraction process. Therefore, detailed laboratory experiments were performed to establish the extent to which the quantity of shells increases the volume of the substance during processing and to make clear the function of the seed shells in pressing, respectively during extraction. The results of the experiments proved that shelled sunflower seeds (after the shells have been completely removed) can be processed by hydraulic and probably by screw presses as well. In the extraction process the solvent retaining capacity of the shells is greatly influenced by the degree of crushing and may even attain a value of 300 per cent as compared to the total value of the shells. In actual practice the loosening role of the shells becomes effective only if the seeds are very finely ground and the shells contained in the substance are coarser. In conclusion it can be stated that completely shelled sunflower seeds can also be processed satisfactorily, however, preliminary plant tests are advisable in case of large scale production.

JAKY, M.; HONONNAY, N.

Extraction of sunflower oil by means of ethyl achohol. p. 300

(Elelmezesi Ipar, Budapest, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1954)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL) LC, Vol. 4, no. 6, Jun. 1955, Uncl

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soap. Detergents. Flotation Reagents H

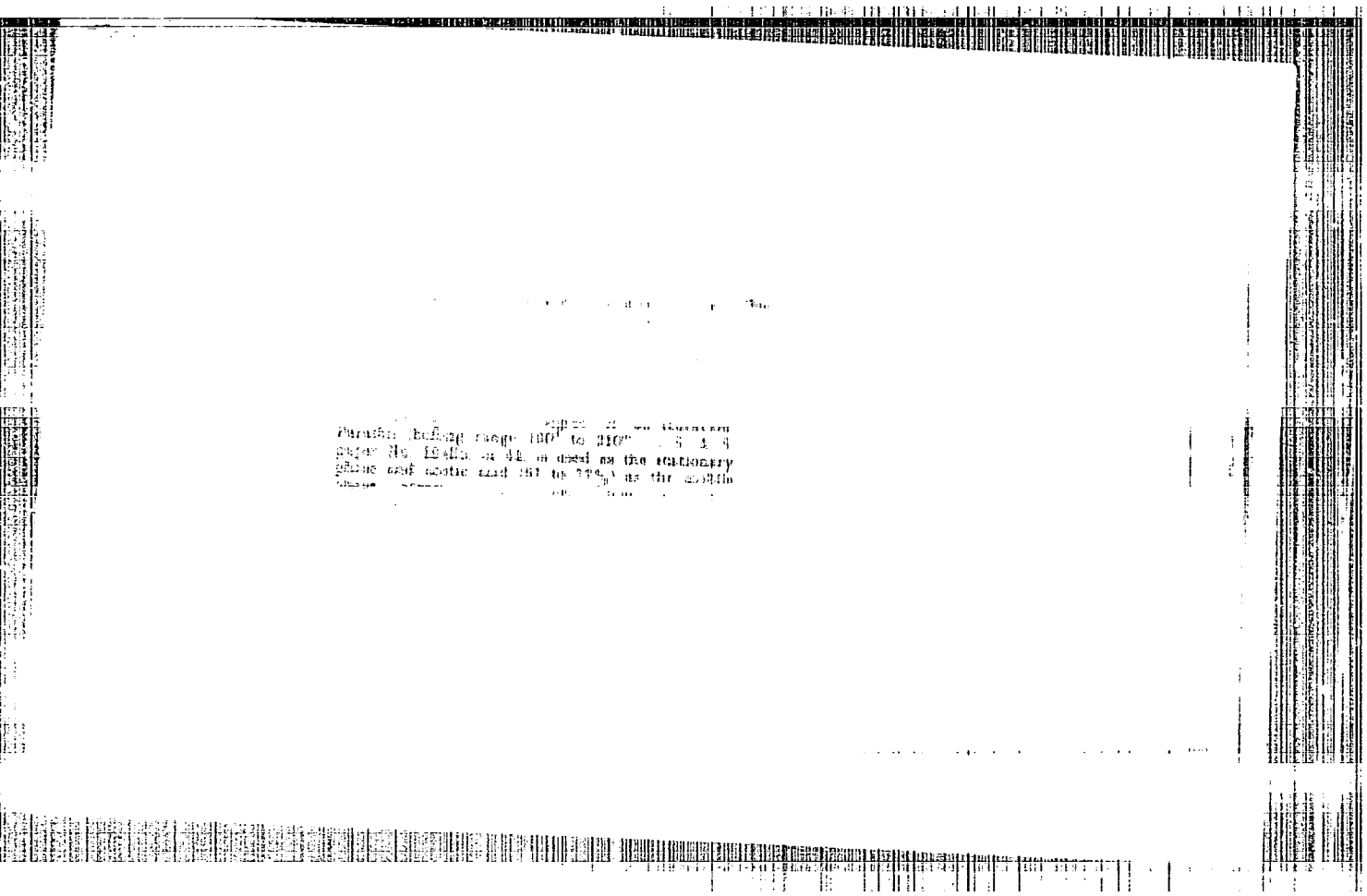
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44729.

Author : Jaky Miklos.
Inst :
Title : Chromatographic Study of Fatty Acids.

Orig Pub: Elelm. ipar, 1956, 10, No 2, 44-50.

Abstract: Description of the results of a study of a mixture of fatty acids by means of paper chromatography. The effect is discussed of the experimental conditions on separation of a mixture of acids which contains palmitic, stearic, oleic, linoleic and linolenic acid.

Card : 1/1



HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soaps and Detergents. Flotation Agents. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21111

Author : Jaky, Miklos
Inst :
Title : Investigation of Fats by Paper Chromatography.

Orig Pub : Elelm. ipar, 1957, 11, No 5-6, 148-156

Abstract : It was established that Fisher's rule concerning the existing linear dependence between the size of the surface of a spot on the chromatogram and the logarithm of its concentration is also a fact for fatty

Card : 1/4

H-104

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soaps and Detergents. Flotation Agents. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21111

acids (FA). On this basis, a method was developed for the quantitative determination of different FA in their mixture. A one percent solution of FA of sunflower oil in benzene was subjected to paper chromatography for 48-72 hours at 20-21° in 80-85 percent CH_3COOH. After the appearance of spots, they were extracted by a mixture of benzene-alcohol (1:2) and titrated with a 0.005 n solution of NaOH in the presence of bromphenol blue up to bright yellow color. The quantities

Card : 2/4

H-22

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Fats. Oils. Waxes. Soaps and Detergents. Adhesives. Agents.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 9238.

Author : Jaky, M.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Investigation of Different Variation of Oil-Bearing Seeds in Hungary.

Orig Pub: Elelm. ipar, 1958, 12, No 1-2, 25-28.

Abstract: Results are given of studying oils from sunflower seeds, castor seeds, linseed, squash seeds, peanut Cyperus esculentus, and grape seeds. Bibl. 28 refs. -- S. Rosenveld.

Card 1/1

JAKY, Miklos; KAFFKA, Karoly

The use of radioactive isotopes in the analysis of the products of the vegetable oil industry. Elelm ipar 13 no.11:333-337 N '59.

1. Novenyolaji es Haztartasbegyipari Kutato Intezet.

KORANYI, Andras, dr.; JAKY, Miklos, kandidatus

Arteriosclerosis and fat metabolism. Dietary studies in arteriosclerosis patients. Orv.hetil. 100 no.51:1828-1834 D '59.

1. A Fovarosi Tanacs Janos korhaz-rendelointezet (igazgato: Tako Jozsef dr.) I. belosztalyanak (foorvos: Koranyi Andras dr.) es Norenyolajipari Kutato Intezet (igazgato: Jaky Miklos kandidatus) kozlemenye.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS metab.)
(FATS metab.)
(CHOLESTEROL blood)
(LIPIDS blood)

JAKY, Miklos

"Effect of detergents on the skin" by H.Stupfel, A.Szakall. Reviewed by Miklos Jaky. Elelm ipar 14 no.6:189 Je 60.

JAKY, Miklos, Dr.

Testing fats by means of paper chromatography. Elelm ipar 15 no.10: 289-294 O '61.

1. Novenyolaj es Haztartasvegyipari Kutato Intezet.

JAKY, Miklos; KAFKA, Karoly

Analytic application of radioactive isotopes in the vegetable oil industry. Elelm ipar 13 no.11:333-337 N '59.

1. Novenyolaj- es Haztargasvegyipari Kutato Intezet.

BIRO, N. A.; MUHLRAD, A.; GOBEL, Vera; JAKY, Susanna

Inhibition of myofibrillar ATPase activity by adenosine monophosphate. Acta physiol. akad. sci. hung. 21 no.1:1-8 '62.

1. Biochemistry Group, Institute of Phylogeny and Genetics, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest.

(MUSCLES metabolism)
(ADENOSINE PHOSPHATES pharmacology)
(ADENYLPYROPHOSPHATASE antagonists)

HUNGARY

MUHLRAD, Andras, JAKY, Aszmanda, and ZIKO, Endre, of the Institute for Phylogenies and Genetics at Eotvos Lorand University (Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Szarmazas- es Orokletani Intezete) in Budapest.

"The Independence from the Presence of Relaxing Factors of the Substrate Inhibition in Myofibrillar ATPase"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 23, No 2, 1963, pp. 101-104.

Abstract: [English article; authors' English summary] The characteristics of the substrate inhibition of myofibrillar ATPase (the dependence of activity from ATP and Ca concentration) are not influenced by excessive washing of the myofibrils. Furthermore, treatment with deoxycholate and thymol destroys the activity of relaxing granules. The substrate inhibition is according to this property of actomyosin and is not induced by the relaxing factor remaining in the myofibril. Nine references, including 1 Hungarian and 8 Western.

1/1

CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr.; JAKI, Imba, dr.; MOCSAI, Lajos, dr.; SUKOSDI, Laszlo, dr. JALARZ, Jozsef, dr.

Significance of plasma substitutes in the prevention of acute life threatening situations in our transfusion facilities. Orv. hetil. 106 no.8:348-351 21 F '65

1. Salgotarjani Megyei Korhaz, Sebeszeti Osztaly es Orszagos Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat.

JALBRZYKOWSKA, Felicja; [illegible], Helena

Planned publications of the Polish Academy of Sciences and other scientific associations. Ruch polski 11 no.6:21-23 '63.

1. Biblioteka Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

JALBRZYKOWSKA, Felicja; MICHALOWICZ, Helena

Bibliography of Publications of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Scientific Associations. Nauka polska 12 no.4:239-245 Jl-Ag '64.

1. Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

SZCZEPANSKI, Zdzislaw; JALOCHA, Artur; JEZIERSKI, Waclaw

The 1400 kv. - 22 kws. impulse generator designed and constructed by the High Tension Laboratory of the Lodz Polytechnic. Elektryka Lodz no.10:132-145 '62.

1. Katedra Elektroenergetyki, Poltechnika, Lodz.

JALOCHA, Jan

Promotion as the main stimulant for workers to improve their occupational qualifications. Przegl techn 84 no.19:3 12 My '63.

NIKOLAU, K. [Nicolau, K.]; IALOMITSANU, M. [Jalomiciamu, M.]; POPPA, Ch. [Poppa, C.]; PYRBU, R.; IONESKU, M. [Jonescu, M.]

Treatment of acute hemorrhage by means of intra-arterial centripetal transfusion of dextran with subsequent intravenous blood transfusion. Probl. gomat. i perel. krovi 5 no. 8:32-34 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(HEMORRHAGE) (DEXTRAN) (BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

ČERVENKA, Milan, inž.; JALOVEC, Bohumil, diplomovaný ekonom

Using plastic containers for milk. Prum potravin 15 no 12:
638-639 D '64.

1. Packaging Institute, Prague.

JALUBA, Teodor, prof. (Dorohoi)

Side of the regular polygon with 2(2n-1) sides. Gaz mat B 13 no.5:279-282 My '62.

936. THE VALUE OF LATERAL STRATIGRAPHY FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF INTRATHORACIC LYMPH-NODE TB - Význam boční stratigrafie v diagnostice tuberkulosy nitrohrudních uzlin - Jalůvka A. Gottwlad. Dětská Léčebna Tuberk. v Luži-Košumberku - ROZHL. TUBERK. 1957, 17/3 (207-221) Illus. 41

Attention is drawn to the advantages of a.-p. and lateral stratigraphy for examination of the hilar region in children between 6 and 14 yr. of age. A series of transverse stratigraphical pictures is presented, supplied with diagrams, in order to point out especially the possibility of clearly visualizing the lymph node changes. The pictures are very interesting and accompanied by good drawings. The topography of lymph node tb, sometimes calcified, sometimes more recent, is discussed. (In contrast to the belief of the author, shadow formation at the site of opening of the azygous vein into the right upper vena cava is not new and unknown. No expert in these matters has ever been led to the erroneous diagnosis of lymph node affection by this shadow. Abstr.) A schematic diagram of the normal lymph node distribution as seen from the right side, from the left side and in a.-p. direction, is given. The necessity of a national and international nomenclature for the topography of intrathoracic lymph nodes is emphasized. Schaich - Luisenheim(XV, 14)

JALUVKA, A.

Tomographic picture of the azygos vein and of the superior vena cava in right lateral projection. Cesk. rentg. 13 no.4:220-223 Aug 59

1. Tuberkulozni oddeleni OUNZ v Humpolci, prednosta dr. A. Jaluvka.
(ANGIOGRAPHY) (AZYGOS VEIN, radiogr.)
(VENAE CAVAE, radiogr.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Problems - Methodology. Scientific Institutions and Conferences. Instruction. Questions Concerning Bibliography and Scientific Documentation. A-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 25677

Author : Jaromir Jaluvka.
Inst :
Title : Preparation of UX.

Orig Pub : Prirod. vedy skole, 1956, 6, No 8, 726-728

Abstract : A simple preparation experiment is described.

Card 1/1 - 36 -

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Morphology - Normal and Pathological. Skeleton. Skeletal Anatomy 3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 11, 1958, 50365

Author : Jaluvka, V.
Inst :
Title : Articulus Coracoclavicularis

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. morfol., 1956, 4, No 2, 99-107

Abstract : As a result of the study of 491 clavicles and 457 shoulder blades the articular planes (16 on the right side and 9 on the left) were ascertained on the coracoid tuberosity of the clavicle in 25 cases. On the coracoid process of the shoulder blade the articular planes were found in 4 cases. The greater frequency of the presence of articular planes on the clavicle is explained by the fact that its corresponding articular surface is adjacent not to the coracoid process of the clavicle but to the trapezoidal ligament. More frequent presence of

Card 1/2

JALUVKA, Vladimir (Nemocnice OUNZ, Chomutov)

X-ray studies of the coracoclavicular joint. Cesk. rentg. 13 no.3: 176-180 June 59.

1. Ustredni rentgen fakultni nemocnice v Brne, prednosta prim MUDr. Jan Smid.

(JOINTS, radiography
coracoclavicular joint, x-ray studies (Cz))

JALUVKA, Vladimir.

Granuloma and accessory pancreas of Meckel's diverticulum simulating ovarian cyst. Cesk. gyn. 25[39] no. 1/2:147-148 Mr '60.

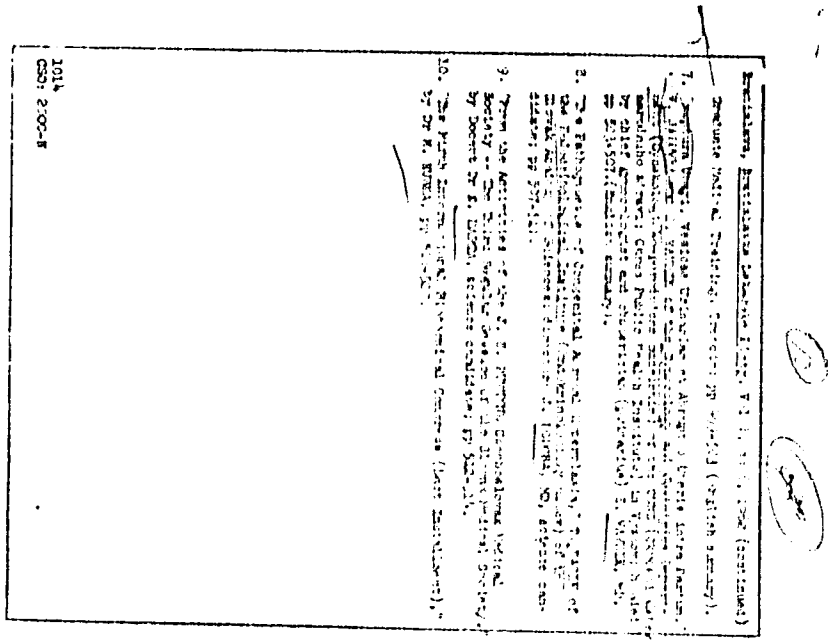
1. Por.-gyn. odd. I. mestske nemocnice v Brne, prednosta MUDr. Jaroslav Synek.
(PANCREAS abnorm.)
(MECKEL'S DIVERTICULUM compl.)
(GRANULOMA diag.)
(OVARY neopl.)

JALUVKA, V.; ROHANOVA, M.; BOLELOUCKY, Z.

Fertility after cesarean section. Cesk. gyn. 26 [40] no.7:523-527 Ag '61.

1. I gyn. por. klin. UJEvP v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr. L.Havlasek Gyn. por. odd. OUNZ -Vyskov, prednosta prim. MUDr. E.Vavrik.
(CESAREAN SECTION) (FERTILITY)

JALUVKA, V.



ROTHE, J.; JALUVKA, Vl.

Analysis of maternal mortality in the People's Republic of Germany in the years 1958-1961. Cesk. gyn. 28 no.1/2:118-123 F '63.

1. Institut pro socialni hygienu, Berlin-Lichtenberg, reditel prof. Dr. med. E. Marcusson Gyn.-por. odd. Oskar Ziethen Krankenhaus, Berlin-Lichtenberg. predn. Dr. med. S. Heyme.
(MATERNAL MORTALITY) (PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS)

JALUVKA, Vl.; VAVRIK, E.

Contribution to the treatment of puerperal mastitis. Cesk. gyn. 28 no.3:192-195 Ap '63.

1. Gyn.-por. odd. OUNZ Vyskov, vedouci MUDr. E. Vavrik.
(MASTITIS) (PUERPERAL DISORDERS)
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE)

SABOLJEV, A.; JAMAKOSMANOVIC, A.; NAKAS, M.; SLAKOVIC, S.

Changes in the action potential of peripheral nerves in functional changes of the impulse. Acta med. iugosl. 15 no.3:259-268 '61.

1. Fiziologki institut Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu.
(PERIPHERAL NERVES physiol)

JAMAR, BERTA

JAMAR, Berta

Lymphogranulomatosis. Zdrav. vest. 23 no.5-6:106-113 1954.

1. Onkoloski Institut Medicinske Visoke Sole v Ljubljani predstojnik prf. dr. L. Savnik.
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE)

JAMAR, Berta

Our experiences in the treatment with nitrogen mustards.
Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 23 no.11-12:308-312 1954.

1. Onkoloski institut medicinske visoke sole v predstojnik
profesor dr. L. Savnik.
(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, ther. use,
2, 2-dichloro-N-methyldiethylamine in Hodgkin's dis. (Slov))
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE, ther.
2,2-dichloro-N-methyldiethylamine (Slov))

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26335

deposition of formazane (III) and its dropping out from the reaction in case of the e wave, and by the adsorption of some I on the III depositing near the Hg drop in case of the d wave. There are two adsorption waves at pH 9: a with $E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ = -0.1 v and f with $E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ = -0.3 v. If the I concentration is less than $1.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M, $i_{(pr)}$ of the f waves will become equal to $i_{(pr)}$ of the e wave, and it will be necessary to carry out the determination of $E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of the d wave at possibly high I concentrations thus obliterating the adsorption wave. $i_{(pr)}$ of the a wave is not proportional to the height h of the Hg column, but the sum of the a wave is not proportional to the height h of the Hg column, but the sum of $i_{(pr)}$-s of the a and f waves is proportional to h. $E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of the d wave does not depend on pH; $E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of the e wave shifts 60 mv to the negative side per unit of pH. $i_{(pr)}$ of the a wave strongly increase at pH less than 5 at I concentrations greater than 6×10^{-4} M $i_{(pr)}$, and at -0.7 v a new wave of reduction of the dimerized product appears. The polarographic conduct of II is similar to that of I to a great extent. There are following exceptions: the d waves of II are by 100 mv more positive

JAMBOR, Aron, dr.

Lime stone with jarosite binding material in the southeastern ridge of the Szendro Mountain. Foldt kozl 90 no.3:363-368 Jl-S '60.
(EEAI 10:2)

(Hungary--Limestone) (Jarosite)

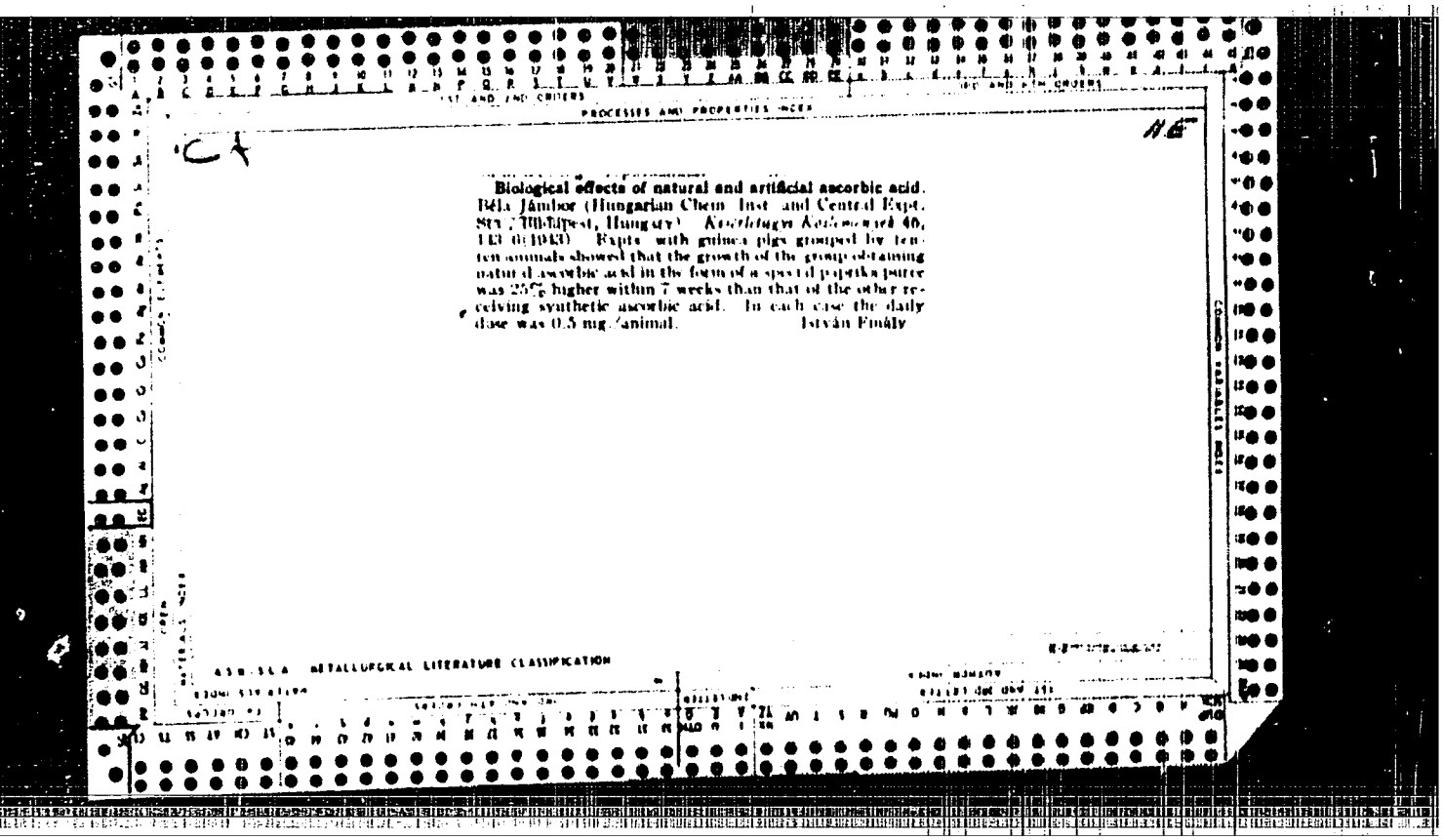
SCOS, Istvan: JAMBOR, Aron, dr.

Upper-carbon gravels with plant traces from the Helvetian gravel reserves of the Mecsek Mountains. Foldt kozl 90 no.4:456-458 O-D '60. (EEAI 10:5)

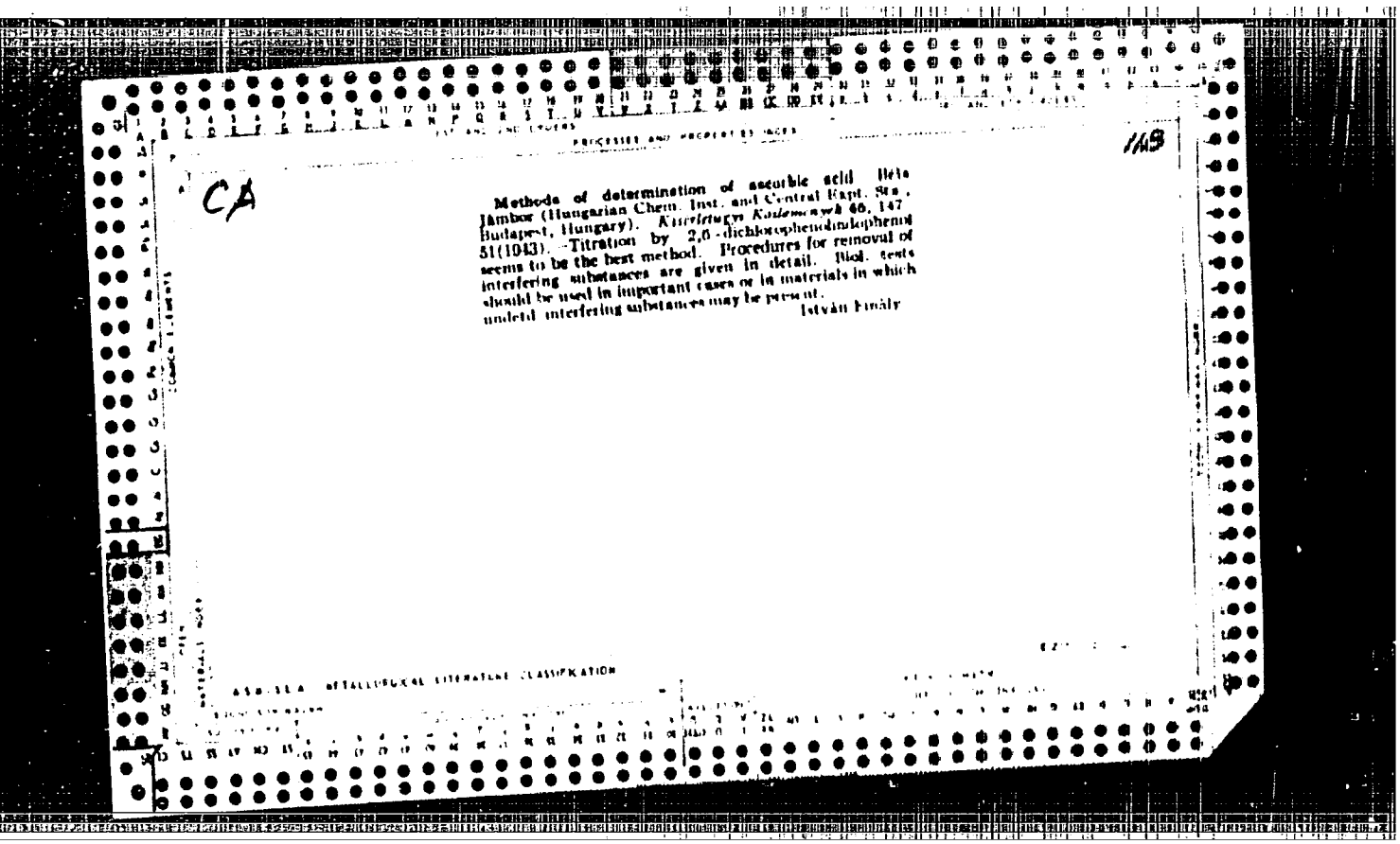
(Hungary--Paleobotany)

JAMBOR, Aron, dr.

Geologic results of the Teseny-No.1 boring. Foldt kozl 92 no.4:458-459 N-D '62.



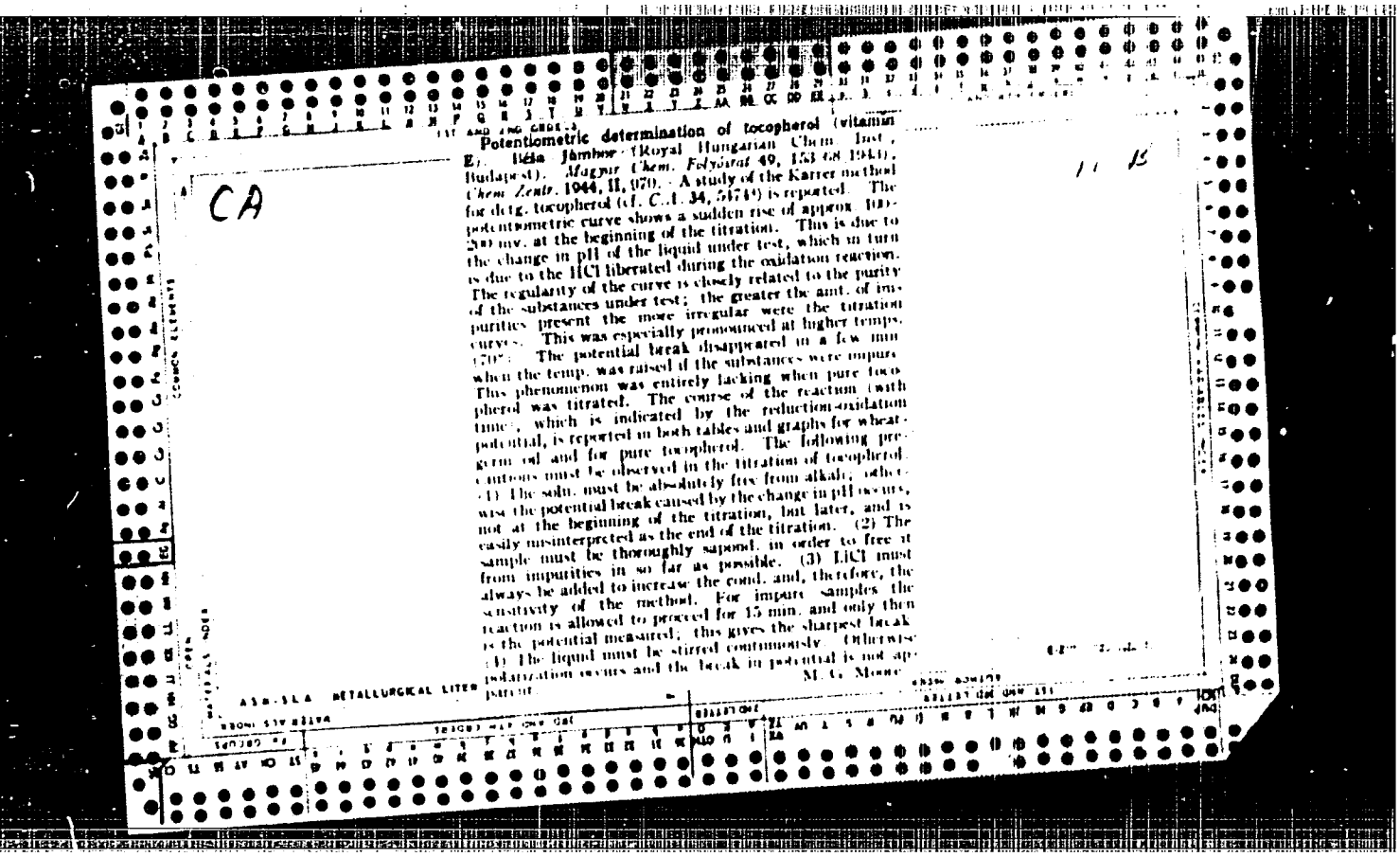
Biological effects of natural and artificial ascorbic acid. Béla Jámbor (Hungarian Chem. Inst. and Central Expt. Sta., Budapest, Hungary). *Kiserletugyi Közlemények* 40, 113–6 (1943). Expts. with guinea pigs grouped by ten-ten animals showed that the growth of the group obtaining natural ascorbic acid in the form of a special paprika puree was 25% higher within 7 weeks than that of the other receiving synthetic ascorbic acid. In each case the daily dose was 0.5 mg./animal. István Finály



CA

Methods of determination of ascorbic acid. Béla Jambor (Hungarian Chem. Inst. and Central Expt. Sta., Budapest, Hungary). *Közlemények Kísérletügyi Kozlemenyek* 46, 147-51(1943).—Titration by 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol seems to be the best method. Procedures for removal of interfering substances are given in detail. Biol. tests should be used in important cases or in materials in which undetd. interfering substances may be present.

István Finály



Potentiometric determination of tocopherol (vitamin E). Ilda Jambor (Royal Hungarian Chem. Inst., Budapest). *Magyar Chem. Folyóirat* 49, 153-68 (1943). *Chem. Zentr.* 1944, II, 970. A study of the Karrer method for detg. tocopherol (cf. *C.A.* 34, 5174) is reported. The potentiometric curve shows a sudden rise of approx. 100-300 mv. at the beginning of the titration. This is due to the change in pH of the liquid under test, which in turn is due to the HCl liberated during the oxidation reaction. The regularity of the curve is closely related to the purity of the substances under test; the greater the amt. of impurities present the more irregular were the titration curves. This was especially pronounced at higher temps. (70°). The potential break disappeared in a few min. when the temp. was raised if the substances were impure. This phenomenon was entirely lacking when pure tocopherol was titrated. The course of the reaction (with time), which is indicated by the reduction-oxidation potential, is reported in both tables and graphs for wheat-germ oil and for pure tocopherol. The following precautions must be observed in the titration of tocopherol. (1) The soln. must be absolutely free from alkali, otherwise the potential break caused by the change in pH occurs, not at the beginning of the titration, but later, and is easily misinterpreted as the end of the titration. (2) The sample must be thoroughly saponif. in order to free it from impurities in so far as possible. (3) HCl must always be added to increase the cond. and, therefore, the sensitivity of the method. For impure samples the reaction is allowed to proceed for 15 min. and only then is the potential measured; this gives the sharpest break. (4) The liquid must be stirred continuously. Otherwise polarization occurs and the break in potential is not apparent.

M. G. Moore

Inhibition of the decomposition of ascorbic acid by sodium chloride. László Benedek and Béla Jámbor. *Agrártudomány* 1, 35-7(1949).—Ripe paprika fruits were ground to a pulp after removing peduncles and seeds; 20% NaCl was added and the material was stored for 6 months. Content of ascorbic acid was checked periodically by titrations according to Tillmans. Also expts. on guinea pigs were introduced to test biol. activity. The pulp mixed with NaCl showed a 143–253 mg.% ascorbic acid content. The mean values of samples stored for 2, 4, and 6 months were 80, 83, and 73% of the original content, resp. The mechanism of the inhibiting effect of NaCl is as yet unknown.

István Hódy

Decomposition of vitamin C in foods. Illés Jánlos. *Agrártudomány* 1, 55-8(1949).—Vegetables generally contain besides ascorbic acid oxidase and enzymes contg. Cu which oxidize ascorbic acid in a nonspecific manner also partly unknown inhibitors in various amts. These latter may cause considerable errors in analytical values, therefore chem. detns. of ascorbic acid must periodically be controlled by expts. on animals. 40 references. I. F.

C. 4.

Changes in the content of ascorbic acid and reducing substances in paprika during drying. Béla Jambor. *Agrártudomány* 1, 144-6(1949). – During a 21-week drying period it was found that the original dry matter content of paprika fruits 20.3% increased to 68.1%, whereas the content of reducing substances (detd. by titration according to Tillmans) diminished from 225 to 48 mg.%. It is interesting to note that a significant increase in content of reducing substances could be observed after a drying period of from about 5 to 8 weeks, when this content varied from 360-350 to 416-374 mg.%. This seems to show that structural changes may occur, and the newly formed substances (likewise have at the titration as reducing substances. Glucose decompn. could not occur owing to relatively lower drying temps. II. Drying by infrared irradiation. *Ibid.* 196-8.—Fresh, red paprika pericarps were disintegrated to slices and irradiated by a 500-w. electric heat radiator from a distance of 20 cm. until the moisture content decreased to values below 20% (generally for 10 hrs.) The reducing substances seemed to show a gradual decrease parallel to that of moisture, the total loss was 40–50% of the original contents as detd. by the method of Tillmans. The loss of ascorbic acid amounted to 80% if a common drying oven was used for drying at 80° for 7 hrs. without any ventilation

István Flnily

Determination of ascorbic acid in the presence of sulfurous acid. Ilda Jambor. *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 4, 665-6(1949). —Expts. with aq. solns. of ascorbic acid and with natural cancd. paprika pulp contg. 0.0 to 5.0% $NaHSO_3$ and ascorbic acid 500 mg. % proved that titration with 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol is not disturbed by the presence of sulfurous acid. This is explained by a difference in reaction velocities, the reaction of sulfurous acid with 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol being 30 times slower than that of ascorbic acid with the latter. Thus no disturbing effect can take place within the 10–15 sec. required for the usual titration. 9 references. I. Finály

CA

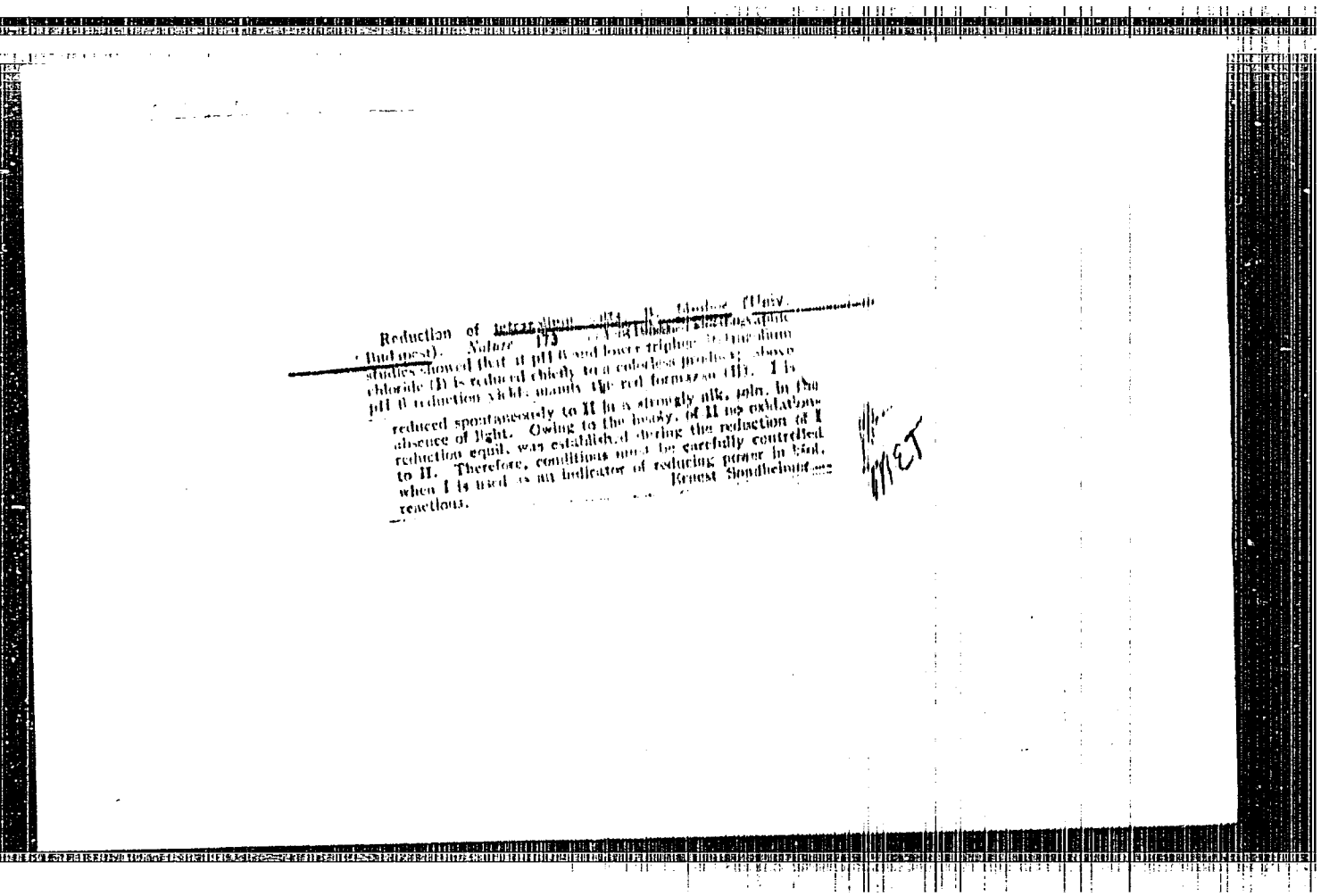
7

Determination of minute amounts of hydroxylamine. Béla Jánthor (Agrichem. Inst., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 56, 238-9(1950). The Endres method (*C.A.* 29, 6271[9]) and several of its modifications were tested. The results were divergent and always below the theoretical values. The divergency is due to the effect of light and pH on the course of the reaction. At a low pH in strong illumination no color reaction takes place. When the soln. of NH_2OH is subjected to direct sunlight, only 20% of the amt. present was found. The Endres method gives reliable results only in the dark at pH 2-3. Recent literature data on the role of oximes and NH_2OH, in plant physiology should be revised. István Pintér

Photometric microdetermination of nitrite. I. Experiments with pure nitrite solutions. Béla Tanbor (Agrochem. Research Inst., Budapest). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 1, 51-66(1951).—Critical study of various methods for the detn. of traces of nitrite showed that the upper limit of measurability is 8–10 γ nitrite-N in 50 ml. when sulfanilic acid is used. With more nitrite most of the azo dye is ppted. from the soln. At extremely high nitrite contens, a yellow color appears instead of red. The dila. of the liquid in the sulfanilic acid test should be carried out prior to the addn. of 1-naphthylamine. Both reactions are sensitive to changes in pH but not as stated by Rider and Mellon(cf. *C.A.* 40, 1754). Although the reaction is not sensitive to light, direct sun rays should be avoided since they slightly reduce the values obtained. The green filter of the Lange-Roth photometer is not selective and yields abrupt basic curves similar to those obtained with the filter S 59 in a Pulfrich photometer. When procaine is used instead of sulfanilic acid, the upper limit of measurability shifts significantly, the rate of reaction increases, and the sensitivity remains identical. The procedure proposed is the following: Add 1 ml. of a 3% procaine soln. in 25% AcOH or of a 1% sulfanilic acid soln. in 25% AcOH to the soln. adjusted to pH 2.0, allow to stand for 15 min., add 1 ml. of 0.25% soln. of 1-naphthylamine in 25% AcOH, and read the extinction values after 30 min. in a Pulfrich photometer. II. Investigation of plant samples. *Ibid.* 67–76.—Critical study of methods in the literature showed that all methods yield results below the truth. Nitrite losses can reach 100% owing to various factors. To obtain correct results, the actual "factor of nitrite loss" should be detd. by addg. known amts. of nitrite to the sample and establishing the percentage "nitrite found." According to data of expts. the nitrite loss is largely proportional to the content. The method was tested in nitrite detns. of parsley, radish, spinach, and onions.

Istvan Vinkler

Polarographic determination of morphine. Béla Jambor (Hung. Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Agrokémia és talajtan* 1, 201-10(1951).—Tests with pure morphine solns. and with various opium exts. confirmed the suitability of the polarographic Baggesgaard-Rasmussen method (cf. C.A. 43, 9079h). Several proposals are made to improve the technique of the method. István Finály



Reduction of [illegible] (Budapest). *Nature* 173

studies showed that at pH 6 and lower triphenyl tetrazolium chloride (I) is reduced chiefly to a colorless product; above pH 6 reduction yields mainly the red formazan (II). I is reduced spontaneously to II in a strongly alk. soln. in the absence of light. Owing to the ready oxidation of I reduction equil. was established during the reduction of I to II. Therefore, conditions must be carefully controlled when I is used as an indicator of reducing power in biol. reactions.

Ernest Stodtbeimer

JAMBOR, B.

"Effect of Different Methods of Preservation on the Vitamin C Content of Edible Paprila." II p. 331 (Elemezesi Ipar, Vol. 5, no. 11. Nov. 1951. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl. Vol. 3, No. 6

JAMBOR, BELA

Hungary/Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry, B-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61194

Author: Jambor, Bela

Institution: None

Title: Polarographic Investigation of Triphenyl Tetrazolium Chloride

Original Periodical: A trifenil tetrazolium klorid polarografias vizsgalata, Magyar tud. akad. kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1954, 4, No 3, 177-190; Hungarian

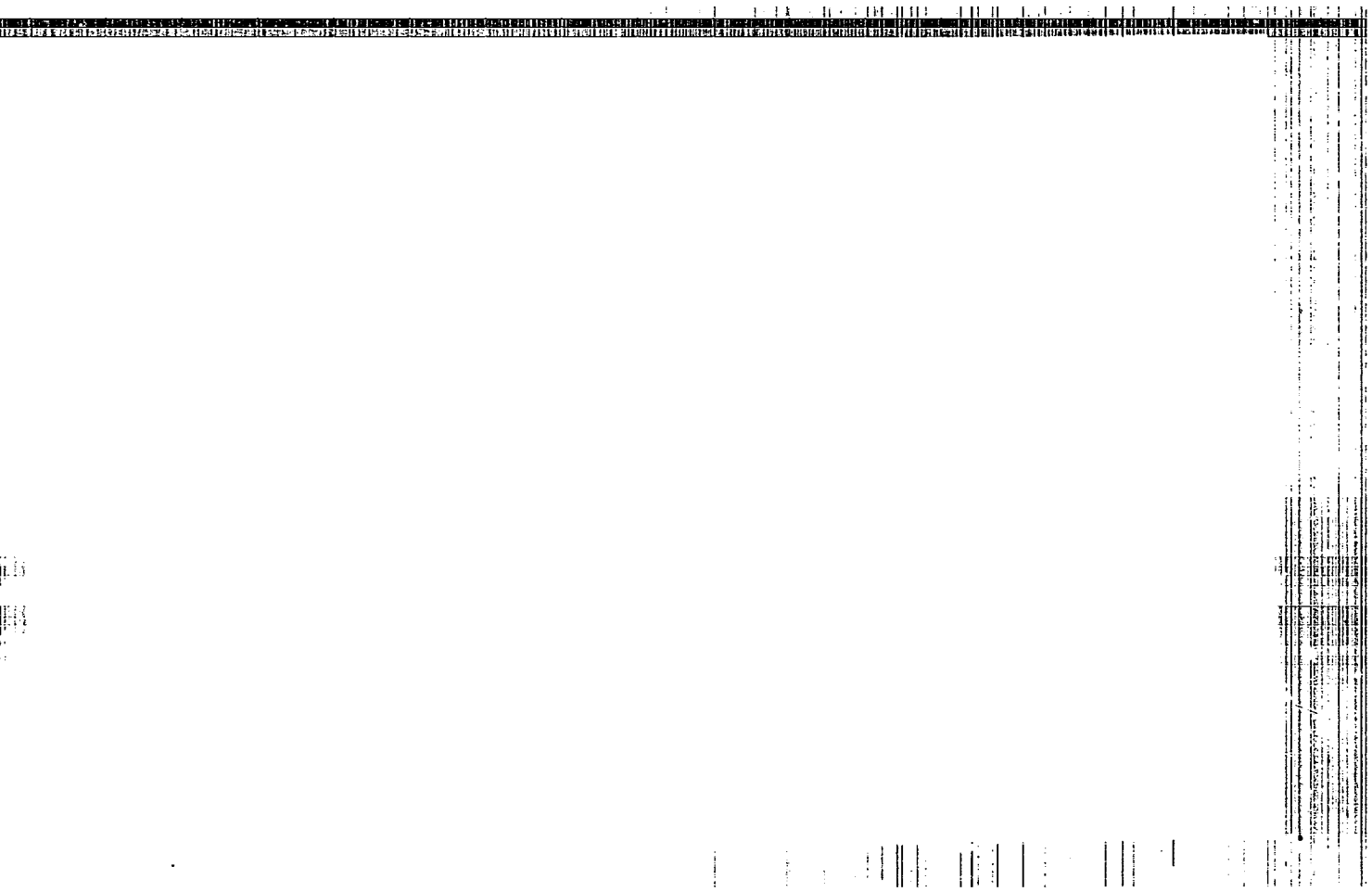
Abstract: See Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1956, 12499

Card 1/1

JAMBOR, B.

11. **Polarographic analysis of tetrazolium and formazan derivatives of sugar.** (In English) B. Jambor, L. Mester. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* Vol. 6, 1955. No. 3–4, pp. 261–273. 11 fig.

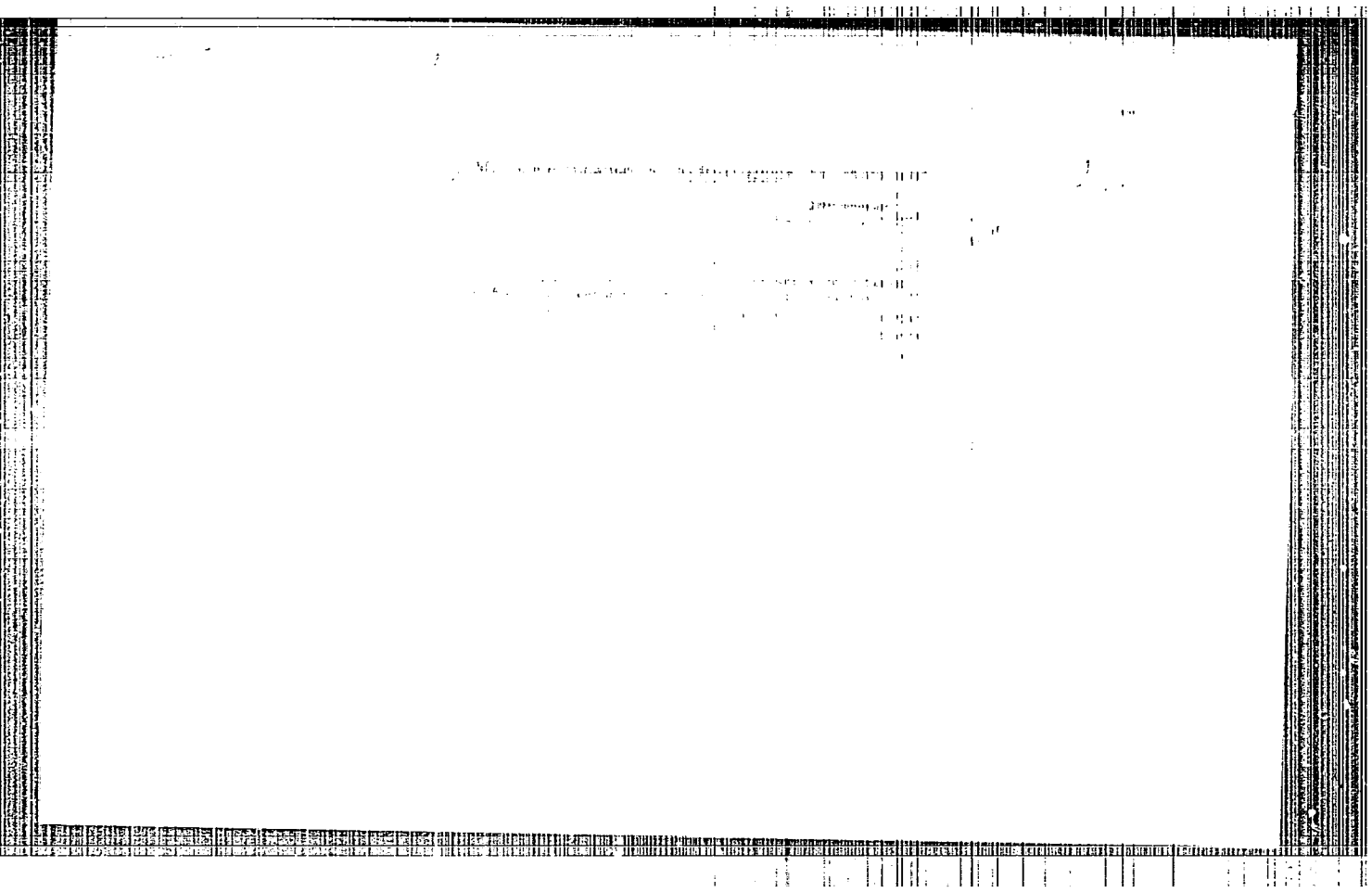
The mechanism of the reduction of galactodiphenyl tetrazolium chloride, its acetate and the corresponding formazan derivative may be established by polarography. It was found that in acid media primarily the nitrogen atoms at the 1 and 2 positions of galactodiphenyl tetrazolium chloride are reduced whereas in alkaline media the nitrogen atoms at the 3 and 4 positions of the molecule are reduced in the first place. Based on empirical data and theoretical considerations it seems feasible to assume that the E as pH curves of the first and second reduction waves intersect as was found formerly in the case of triphenyl tetrazolium chloride although the polarographic data obtained failed to furnish any evidence concerning this phenomenon. The oxido-reduction potentials of all three substances examined were found to be very close to each other and to the potential of triphenyl tetrazolium chloride. In alkaline media however the E as pH value of the first reduction step differs substantially from the corresponding value of the triphenyl tetrazolium chloride compound. The oxido-reduction potential of the triphenyl tetrazolium chloride compound proved to be independent of the pH in the alkaline range whereas that of galactodiphenyl tetrazolium chloride was highly pH-dependent. The practical usability of galactodiphenyl tetrazolium chloride and its acetate as indicators for oxido-reduction processes is discussed.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420012-6"

Mechanism of the reduction of tetrazolium salts. D. Jámbor (L. Eötvös Univ., Budapest). *Nature* 176, 689 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 48, 11534i.—Further investigation on tetrazolium salts have permitted a new publication on the reduction and photochem. properties of tetrazolium salts used as dehydrogenase indicators. The behavior of two di-tetrazolium compds. (blue tetrazolium and neotetrazolium) were also studied.
Lorenzo Merola

JAMBOR, Bela



[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], J.

Determination of hydroxylamine in plant materials. In English. p. 1.
[illegible]. Vol. 7, no. 1, 1 [illegible]. Midwest)

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

JAMBOR, B.

HUNGARY/Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry. B-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 20796

Author : B. Jámbor, Miss K. Kisbán.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Hungary.

Title : Influence of Boric Acid on Polarographs of D-Glucosazones.

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 9, No 0-4, 493-498

Abstract : The influence of boric acid (I) on the polarographic behavior of D-glucosazone (II), D-glucoso-1-methylphenyl-2-phenylosazone (III) and D-glucoso-bis-methylphenylosazone (IV) in buffer solutions was studied in the continuation of work (RZhKhim, 1957, 76758). I does not influence the reduction (R) of the studied substances, but still a new wave with a rounded maximum appears after the R wave in alkaline medium in 30%-ual ethanol in the cases of II and III; an addition of gelatin does not change the wave

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry. B-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 20798

Author : Frantisek Santavy, Bela Jambor, Alice Nemeckova, Jiri Mollin, Josef Bartek.

Inst : --

Title : Influence of Various Substitutes in 2 Position on Polarographic Reduction of Tropone.

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 4, 704-708

Abstract : The substitutes in the position 2 cause a shift of $E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of tropone in the following order ($E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of the 1st wave according to the st. c. e. at pH 0 and the number of electrons attached at pH 2.7 and 5.8 are presented): Cl (-0.530; 6; 8); Br (-0535; 6; 8); H (-0.680; 2; 4); phenyl (-0.740; 2; 4). In the case of colchicine derivatives, the shift is observed in the following series: $N(CH_3)COCH_3$ (-0.530; 1; 2); $N(CH_3)_2$ (-0.600; 1; 2);

Card 1/2

HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1959 [illegible]

Author : ~~Jambor B.~~
Inst : Not given
Title : The Polarographic Investigation of the Product of the Photochemical Decomposition of Triphenyltetrazol Chloride.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. Kozl., 1958, 9, No 4, 353-358.

Abstract: From the triphenyltetrazol chloride, due to disproportionation, there is formed the "photo of I" (II) (Hauser I et al., Ber., 1949, 82, No. 95), which gives 2 dielectric polar-

Card 1/2

HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1959, 11198

Abstract: ographic waves. In the interval, pH 2.5 -- 10.3, $dE_{1/2}dpH=-0.045$ v. $E_{1/2}$ of II is 0.3 more in the negative than $E_{1/2}$ of I. The diffusion coefficient of II is twice as high as I. The possibility of a polarographic determination of II is indicated. -- S. Rosenfel'd

Card 2/2

HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1959 11195

Author : Jambor B.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Investigation of the Reversible Oxidizing-Reducing System of Triphenyltetrazol Chloride - Formazan.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. skad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1958, 10, No 1, 1-11.

Abstract: The polarographic method was used in the study of the reduction of triphenyltetrazol chloride (I) and the oxidation of formazan (II) in relation to pH (1.7-14) and temperature (20-70°). With the rise of pH and temperature, the reversibility of the system increases. The experimental potentiometric curve agrees fully

Card 1/2

HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry E

Abs J ur: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1959 11196

Abstract: with the curve calculated in accordance with the Nernst formula. Judging by the location of the cathode and anode notches on the oscillographic curves (dV/dt, V), the I-II system has already at ph 9 a reversible character; nevertheless, the lateral processes complicate the interpretation of these curves. Deductions were made regarding the biological application of I.--S. Rosenfel'd

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

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

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

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

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

CARD: 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 5, 1959, 14800.

Author : Santavy F., Jambor B., Domonkos J.
Inst :
Title : Polarographic Study of Stipitate and Puberule Acids.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 3, 419-424.

Abstract: Polarographic waves of stipitate and puberule acids have been studied in buffer solutions with pH 2.9 - 10.9 in the presence and absence of H_3BO_3 additions. The characteristic of the waves and their pH dependence correspond to the dissociation processes of the examined acids, apparently to the separation of the OH-group. The assumption that the 7-member ring of both acids possesses an aromatic

Card : 1/2