

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Fats and Oils; Waxes. Soaps.
Detergents. Flotation Agents.

H-25

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 83153

Author : Kajl, M.

Inst :

Title : Detergents from Sugars.

Orig Pub : Gaz. cukrown., 1958, 60, No 1, 12-13.

Abstract : The method for the preparation of detergents is described, based on the reaction of saccharose (90-100°C., pressure of 100 milliliters of a mercury column) with methyl esters of fatty acids in a medium of dimethylformamide as the solvent, and in the presence of potassium carbonate as the catalyst. The methanol from the reaction medium is removed in a distillation column. To decrease the formation of side product (diester), 3 moles of saccharose are used per mole of the methyl ester of a fatty acid. The excess saccharose is regenerated after distilling off the solvent,

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POLAND/Chemical Technology - Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soaps.
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dissolving the dry residue in water and by salting out the monoester. The detergents (stearates, palmitates and other saccharose esters) which have been prepared by this procedure are excellent emulsifiers for mineral and silicon oils, are absolutely non-toxic and are even assimilated by an organism and can be recommended for use in washing children.

Card 2/2

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POL.

Yechowski, P., Kujala, W. Investigations of the Induction Heating of
the Frequency 1000 Hz

Prace nad hartowaniem indukcyjnym w warunkach
1000 okresów na sekundę. (Prace Gł. Inst. Stal. 10. 1950-1951)
1950. Gł. Inst. Mecha. 16 pp. 26 figs. 2 tables.

The authors have set down the conditions for a shallow surface
hardening of a variety of carbon steels under the most exact
well as alloy steels, using a frequency of 1000 Hz. The
clear, although this frequency is suitable rather for deep heating. For
comprehensive reasons, the thickest layer of hardened steel was ob-
tained with steels of a moderate hardenability. In order to avoid
coupling of the metal with the coil, and in order to obtain a
during the tests, considerably better results were obtained with mild
steel than with high steel usually recommended by technical literature.
This can be explained by the fact that for steels of this class the
Curie point is well under the temperature A_{c1} , whereas for 6530 steel
the temperature of magnetic transformation is identical with the

B. E. (over)

Tychonoff, F.

formation of martensite transformation. After treatment, some flat specimens of 5145 steel showed characteristic cracks between the heat treated core and the hardened surface layer. Cracks of this kind were not observed in 5145 steel, although the 5145 steel is more extensively heat treated. The 5145 steel was found to be remarkably well suited for induction hardening at two or three cent. and in comparison of relative ease of quenching of the core of 5145 to obtain in this steel a very high degree of hardness in the hardened surface layer. In view of the known rate of conduction heat in the low capacity for groove heating should be considered in selecting a hardening process in the 5145 steel. The behavior of 5145 steel in steel under the induction hardening is very satisfactory, but necessitates quenching in oil which complicates the operation and requires application of spray chamber. With chromium-nickel steels of the 5145 type it was possible to avoid quenching in oil and to obtain satisfactory hardness by heating the alloy to the appropriate hardening temperature and then air-cooling. This procedure gives a deeper layer of hardened steel and a smooth passage to the core.

KAJOCH, W.

Titanium and its alloys. Biuletyn. 1.9.

(PRZEGLAD OBLAWNICZA. Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

18 1270

23304
P/038/60/005/003/002/002
A076/A126

AUTHOR: Kajoch, Władysław

TITLE: Characteristics of high-strength zinc base alloys containing manganese and copper

PERIODICAL: Archiwum Hutnictwa, v. 5, no. 3, 1960, 291 - 319

TEXT: In one of the author's previous works (Ref. 1: "Archiwum Hutnictwa" no. 5, 1960, p. 245) the ranges of zinc-manganese-copper alloys with optimum mechanical properties have been given. The criterion was then performed mainly on the basis of tensile strength and elongation. In subject paper further properties of these alloys are determined and their characteristics summarized. The alloys tested contained 80% electrolytic zinc, 1% electrolytic copper and 1% electrolytic manganese which, according to Soviet standard GOST 6008, contained 99.70% of manganese. In order to safeguard against oxidation, 0.1 to 0.2% of aluminum components were added. Samples for testing the tensile strength were cast in dry sand molds. Similar molds were used in forming impact resistance samples, and yield strength samples were cast in a crucible. Samples for wear resistance tests were

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X

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cast in dry sand molds shaped as plates, while corrosion test samples were formed as rods with 40 mm diameter. The results of a precise tensile test performed by the method of resistance tensometers determined the elastic limit as being 39% and the yield strength 68% of the ultimate tensile strength. The longitudinal elastic modulus exceeds 10,000 kg/m² and the Poisson's number is equal to 0.25. The values for the compressive strength are generally in accordance with the approximative formula:

$$R_c = \frac{R_T}{(1-z_T)(1-z_C)}, \quad (6)$$

where: R_c - compressive strength, R_T - tensile strength, z_T - reduction in the tensile test, z_C - reduction in the compressive test. The impact values for notched cast test samples are equal to about 1 kgm/cm². The wear resistance tests were carried out on the Amsler machine with and without lubrication. In order to compare the results, analogous tests were made with brass and zamak alloys. The zinc-manganese-copper alloys show a lower wear than brass and zamak in tests without lubrication. However, with lubrication the zinc-manganese-copper alloy behaves somewhat worse than the other

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Characteristics of high-strength zinc base...

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two. In both conditions of the test, apart from the width of the wear, the author determined also the friction coefficient for all 3 alloys in relation to the path of friction. Investigations of the corrosion resistance were carried out simultaneously for zinc-manganese-copper alloy, brass and zamak. The resistance of zinc-manganese-copper alloy and of brass in a medium of distilled water and a 5% solution of sodium chloride - applying a five degree classification - is within the range of the first class, i.e. complete resistance, and for zamak in the second class, i.e. sufficient resistance. In relation to an alkaline medium such as a 5% solution of sodium carbonate, all alloys tested show a complete resistance. However, in a 3% solution of acetic acid, i.e. in an acidic medium, both of these zinc alloys are worse than brass. In addition to laboratory investigations, the alloys concerned were subjected to corrosion tests in an industrial atmosphere. Further, the zinc-manganese-copper alloy was subjected to accelerated intercrystalline corrosion in water vapor and to artificial ageing at 100°C. The alloys of zinc with manganese and copper were cast into metal and sand molds and the mechanical properties obtained in both cases were compared. It was proved that the zinc-manganese-copper alloys display a lower tendency to form shrinkage cavities than brass, and that tight cast-

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25625
P/038/60/005/002/002/002
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18.1270

AUTHOR: Kajoch, Władysław

TITLE: Mechanical properties and structure of zinc alloys with manganese and copper

PERIODICAL: Archiwum Hutnictwa, v. 5, no. 2, 1960, 245 - 268

TEXT: The shortage of copper recorded in the current century caused the introduction of Zn-Al alloys. However, these alloys have much poorer properties than brass necessitating the introduction of new alloys with properties nearing more those of brass and which could be produced on a large scale. The shortage of copper caused investigations to be made concerning the upper limit of its content in brass. During the investigation of the mechanical properties and structures of zinc alloys with manganese and copper, the author examined the gamma phase, but for the great hardness of the Cu-Zn alloys in this range the limit was not exceeded. More attention was paid to the epsilon phase, which appears beyond this range. The epsilon phase belongs to the so-called electron phase or Hume-Rothery's group. This phase is characterized by the electron concentration, i.e., by the ratio of the number of valence electrons to the number of their atoms

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Mechanical properties and structure of zinc alloys....

crease of the hardness was noticed when proceeding from high manganese alloys toward alloys of higher copper content. On alloys of the tested composition metallographic investigations have been carried out. The epsilon phase has been found to be the principle structural constituent of these alloys. In cast specimens this phase is more or less heterogeneous, depending on the chemical composition. The degree of heterogeneity observed in microscopic examinations increases with the increasing content of the alloying elements, especially of the manganese. In alloys of higher copper content there appears an additional structural constituent, which was identified as the gamma phase by the micro-hardness tests. It has a much higher hardness number than the matrix. The epsilon phase, the main structural constituent, was identified by x-ray analysis. Among other findings it was confirmed that the $ZnMn_{23}Cu_{13}$ alloy has a hexagonal structure with the parameter value $a = 2.7307 \text{ kX}$ and the ratio $c/a = 1.612$. Comparing this value with the ratio $c/a = 1.560$ for the epsilon phase of the Cu-Zn system, we see that it approaches the value of the ratio $c : a$ for the hexagonal compact lattice, that is 1.633. This may explain the relatively high plasticity attained in this type of alloys. In order to prove the possibility for an appearance of the epsilon phase in the Zn-Cu-Mn system, calculations of the electron concentration of this triple phase were performed starting with the binary phases $CuZn_2$ and $MnZn_7$, a



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stochiometric formula $CuMnZn_{10}$ was attained. Assuming zero as the number of valence electrons for manganese, one for copper and two for zinc, the electron concentration was calculated. The obtained result is 7 : 4 and this corresponds to the value shown by the epsilon phase. There are 8 figures, 8 tables, 43 photographs and 15 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the most recent English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 7: W. Hume-Rothery, G.V. Raynor, The structure of metals and alloys, London, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Metali Instytutu Podstawowych Problemów Techniki PAN Kraków; Instytut Odlewnictwa, Kraków (Metal Section of the Institute of Basic Technical Problems, PAN, Cracow; institute of Metallurgy, Cracow)

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1959

Card 4/4

37870

S/123/62/000/009/014/017

A052/A101

18.1070

AUTHOR: Kajoch, W.

TITLE: Casting properties of alloys of Zn with Mn and Cu

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 9, 1962, 6, abstract 9G35 ("Prace Inst. odlewn.", 10, no. 2, 1960 (1961) 115-143, Polish; Russian, English, German, French summaries)

TEXT: The alloys of Zn with Mn and Cu, considered by the author, have properties which can be found among the properties of brasses and Zn-Al alloys used in the foundry practice. These alloys have the electronic structure of ϵ -phase, which is characterized by the electron concentration amounting to 1.75, and also by the hexagonal lattice with a ratio of parameters close to the value obtained on a compact hexagonal lattice. The alloys are characterized by a very high strength. For instance, in the case of ZnMn19Cu15 alloy cast into sand molds the tensile strength is 65 kg/mm² at a 9% elongation. A considerable elongation is achieved also with ZnMn24Cu14 alloy where it makes up 19% at a tensile strength of 57 kg/mm². Furthermore, the alloys are characterized by a high hardness which amounts to HB 160 and also by an excellent wear resistance.

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S/123/62/000/009/014/017
A052/A101.

Casting properties of alloys ...

in particular, under dry work conditions, exceeding brass in this respect. The resistance to surface corrosion is a little better than the resistance of Zn alloys of Zn-Al type. The most harmful admixture in these alloys is C which considerably reduced the elongation. The effect of Fe on mechanical properties of these alloys is relatively small.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KAJOCH, Wladyslaw, dr. inz.

Application of tests of load capacity of films to testing
coats of casting dies. Przegl odlew 13 no. 8/9:19 Ag-S '63.

1. Instytut Odlewnictwa, Krakow,

KAJOCH, Wladyslaw, dr inz.

"Nonferrous metal casting alloys; their melting and founding technology" by Z. Gorny, Z. Lech, K. Rutkowski, Z. Strojny, T. Welkens. Reviewed by Wladyslaw Kajocho. Przegl odlewn 13 no. 11: 302-303 N '63.

KAJOCH, Wladyslaw, dr inz.

Studies on the accuracy of the dimensions of pressure die
castings of zinc alloys. Przegl odlew 13 no. 12:311-317 D '63.

KAJRUNAJTYS, Eva

Simplification of the method of equilibrating momentum by reducing the number of knots. Budown Gliwice no.12:39-53 '64.

1. Department of Mechanics and Strength of Materials of the Silesian Technical University, Gliwice.

KAJTAR, Istvanhe

Technical and economic news. Koh lap 93 no.3:141-143 Mr '60.

KAJTAR, Istvanne; ARKOS, Frigyes; NAGY, Zoltan

Technical and economic news. Koh lap 93 no.6;282 Je '60.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Nagy).
2. "Kohaszati Lapok" foszerkesztoje (for Arkos).

KAJTAR, Istvanna

Development of capitalistic marketing of iron metallurgy products
in 1962. Kohn lap 96 no.4:186-187 Ap '63.

1. Metalimpex Kozgazdasagi Osztaly.

L 1187-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5025193

HU/2502/64/042/004/0317/0320

AUTHOR: Medzihradszky-Schweiger, Hedvig (Budapest); Kajtar, Judit (Budapest) 9

TITLE: Micro-determination of the N-carbobenzyloxy group in aminoacid derivatives by means of hydrogenolysis (4)

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 42, no. 4, 1964, 317-320

TOPIC TAGS: amino acid, microchemical analysis, chemical reaction

Abstract: [German article] To determine the N-carbobenzyloxy group in aminoacid derivatives on a micro-analytical scale, the substances were subjected to hydrogenolytic cleavage in a Hoeslich-type microhydrogenation apparatus and the quantity of hydrogen required to effect the reaction was determined. The analysis is conducted in a dimethylformamide medium. Some results were presented to illustrate the accuracy of the technique and the range of compounds to which it is applicable.

"Thanks are expressed to Professor V. Bruckner for the suggestion of this work and also for his worthwhile advice." Orig. art. has 1 table and 1 figure.

Card 1/2

L 1187-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5025193

ASSOCIATION: Institut für Organische Chemie der L. Eotvos Universität, Budapest
(Institute of Organic Chemistry, L. Eotvos University)

SUBMITTED: 25 Jul 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, CC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

JPBS

Card 2/2 *gs*

L 47527-66

ACC NR: AT6035009

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/66/047/002/0231/023B

AUTHOR: Szekerke, Maria--Sekerke, M. (Doctor) ~~Kajtar, Maria~~ and Bruckner, Viktor--Bruckner, V. (Professor; Doctor) of the Institute for Organic Chemistry at L. Eotvos University in Budapest.

"Synthetic Cyclic N-Lost Derivatives from β -Substituted Serine, Cysteine, and Lysine"

18
BH

Budapest, Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 47, No 2, 1966, pp 231-238.

Abstract: [German article; authors' English summary modified] To study the effect of the carrier molecule on the biological activity of the same cyto-toxic group, DL- β -serine esters of threo and erythro configuration, DL-threo- β -hydroxyglutamine acid diethylester, L-cysteine ethylester, and DL-lysine ethylester were converted into cyclic N-lost derivatives with the aid of N,N-bis-(β -chloroethyl)-phosphoric acid amide dichloride. The compounds are now being tested for pathological behavior at Chester Beatty Research Institute, Institute of Cancer Research; Royal Cancer Hospital, in London. Mrs. G. Nemeth gave technical assistance with the experimental work.

Mr. F. Ruff performed the IR spectrum at this institute. Mrs. H. M.-Schweiger, Mrs. S. Kutassy, and Mrs. J. Kajtar carried out the microanalysis in the microanalysis laboratory of this institute. [PKS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: amino acid, nonmetallic organic derivative, ester
SUB CODE: 07,06 / SUBM DATE: 19 Oct 65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 011

Card

0921 1522

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619920018-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619920018-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619920018-5"

KAJTAR, M.

4122. Synthesis of immunologically specific hapten (i.e. the natural poly-D-glutamic acid) of the anthrax-subtilis group of bacteria. V. Bruckner, J. Wein, M. Kajtár, and J. Kovács *Naturwissenschaften*, 1955, 42, 463 (Org.-Chem. Unt., Univ., Budapest).—Preliminary communication. (German)
P. G. STANLEY

BRUCKNER, Viktor, prof., dr. (Budapest); KAJTAR, Marton, dr. (Budapest)

Contribution to the mesoide γ -poly-glutamic acids. Acta chimica
Hung 21 no.4:417-425 '59. (EAI 9:6)

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, L. Eotvos University, Budapest.
(Glutamic acid)

BRUCKNER, Gyozo, r.tag (Budapest); KAJTAR, Marton (Budapest); KUCSMAN,
Arpad (Budapest)

Correct interpretation and uniform construction of the projective
chemical symbols. Kem tud kozl MTA 15 no.1:57-76 '61. (HEAI 10:6)

1. Az Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Szerves Kemiai Tanszeke,
Budapest.
(Chemistry)

MEDZIHRADESKY, K.; KAJTAR, M.; LOW, M.

Synthesis of the nonapeptide sequence 1-9 of β -m~~ort~~icotropin.
Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2256-2257 S '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, University of Budapest, Hungary
(for Medzihradzsky).

KAJTAR, Marton

Possibility of the formation of carbon compounds of vital importance on the earth prior to the appearance of life.
Kem tud kozl MTA 20 no.1:1-32 '63.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Szerves Kemiai Tanszeke,
Budapest.

L 17678-66 RM

ACC NR: AT6009225

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/043/002/0161/0163

AUTHOR: Kajtar, Marton (Doctor; Budapest); Buckner, Viktor (Professor; Budapest);
Rihmer, Zauzsa (Budapest)ORG: Institute for Organic Chemistry, Lorand Eotvos University, Budapest

TITLE: Structure of the subtilis-polyglutamic acid

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 43, no. 2, 1965, 161-163

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, polymer, glutamic acid, nonmetallic organic derivative

ABSTRACT: A method was described with the aid of which it is possible to obtain γ -L- and γ -D-polyglutamic acid at a yield of 25% from the dipeptide L-L- and D-D-p-nitrophenyl ester. The nitrophenyl ester was synthesized from carbobenzoxy-glutamic acid- α -methyl ester- γ -p-nitrophenyl ester by coupling it with the aid of glutamic acid- α -methyl ester to yield carbobenzoxy- γ -glutamylglutamic acid- α, α' -dimethyl ester. The mechanisms of the reactions involved were discussed in terms of the structure of subtilis glutamic acid polymer. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 07Mar65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 007

FW
Card 1/1

HAJTOR F. A Debreceni Ideg- es Elmeklinika Közleménye. Megfigyelések idült fejfájás betegekén histaminprobával Observations on histamine tests in cases of chronic headache Orvosi Hetilap, Budapest 1949, 90/28 (883-887) Tables 2

0.05 mg. histamine dihydrochloride in 1 ml. physiological salt solution is injected intravenously. A positive response to the histamine test is regarded as a criterion of the vascular origin of the headache. In other types of headaches the test was found to be negative.

De Lehoczky - Budapest

SO: Neurology & Psychiatry Section VIII Vol 3 No 7-12

6-11-1970, 7-

(118)

The spasm-preventing effect of histamine and nicotinic acid on experimental human convulsions. *Perone Kallós* (Univ., Debrecen, Hungary). *Kisbeteles (Research Bulletin) 2, 200-17 (1960)*.--Intravenous injections of 1.1-2.4 mg. histamine (I) inhibited metrazole convulsions, but they were without effect against convulsions caused by elec. shock. Nicotinic acid, nitroglycerine and adrenaline showed no preventive effects. The inhibiting effect of I was proportional to the dose and lasted for about 40 sec. The simultaneous administration of I with metrazole inhibited convulsions; I was ineffective, when given more than 40 sec. after the injection. The inhibiting effect of I is explained by the direct action on the nerve cells or through the autonomic nervous system. Acetylcholine bromide, carbamylcholine, and amyl nitrite showed spasm preventing effects similar to I, but much weaker. *I. Pórák*

KAJTOR, F., dr.

On the pathogenesis and treatment of chronic headache. Ther.
hung. no.4:17-23 1954.

1. From the Clinic of Neurology and Psychiatry, Debrecen.
(HEADACHE
chronic, pathogen. & ther.)

KAJTOR, Ferenc

Electrographic studies on the epileptogenic substance in the frontal lobes. *Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl.* 6 no. 2:183-197 1955.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Idegklinikája.

(EPILEPSY

temporal, convulsive foci in frontal lobes, EEG.
(Hun))

(FRONTAL LOBE, in various dis.

epilepsy, convulsive foci in frontal lobes, EEG.
(Hun))

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various dis.

epilepsy, convulsive foci in frontal lobes.)

KAJTOR, Ferenc, dr.

Study on pathological electric activity of the brain in hexobarbital narcosis of epileptics. Ideg. szemle 8 no.4: 97-103 Aug 55.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Ideg- és Nővelklinikájának közleménye.

(EPILEPSY, physiol.

EEG changes in hexobarbital anesth. (Hun))

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various dis.

epilepsy, changes in hexobarbital anesth. (Hun))

(BARBITURATES, anesth. & analgesia

hexobarbital, eff. on EEG in epilepsy. (Hun))

KAJTOR, Ferenc, dr.

Epileptic manifestations of lesions of the temporal lobes. Orv.
hetil. 96 no.16:421-428 17 Apr 55.

1.A Debreceni Ileg-Klinik kóteleme.
(EPILEPSY, etiology and pathogenesis,
temporal lesions)
(TEMPORAL LOBE, diseases,
causing epilepsy)

ANGYAN, Andras, dr.; KAJTOR, Ferenc, dr.

Brief experimental clinical method for the control of the types of higher nervous activity. Ideg. szemle 9 no.1:19-32 Feb 56.

1. A Pecsí Orvost, Egyetem Elettani Intez. es a Debreceni Orvost. Egyetem Ideg-Elmeklinikajanak kozl.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.

higher nervous funct. in neuroses & psychoses, type determ. by brief clin. method. (Hun))

(PSYCHOSES, psychol.

higher nervous funct., type determ. by brief clin. method. (Hun))

(NEUROSES, psychol.

same.)

BULGARIA/Zooparasitology - Helminths.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 43381

Author : Kakacheva-Avramova, D.

Inst : -

Title : Effect of Feed Ensilage on Adolescaria Fasciola Hepatica.

Orig Pub : Izv. Tsentr. Khelmintol. lab., 1957, book 2, 82-96.

Abstract : It was established experimentally that adolestaria which remained under ensilage conditions for 14 days lost their viability. On this basis, ensilaging of meadow grasses contaminated with adolestaria is recommended as a new prophylactic remedy against fasciolesis.

Card 1/1

KAJTOR *Ferenc*

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/1 Neurology Jan 59

30. EFFECTS OF PERIPHERAL SENSORY STIMULATION UPON THE SEIZURE POTENTIALS OF THE HUMAN HIPPOCAMPUS DURING EYEPAN SLEEP - A peripherális szenzoros stimuláció hatása az emberi hippocampus görcspotentialjaira evipan alvás alatt - *Kajtor F., Farago L. and Török P.* Debreceni Orvostud. Egyet. Ideg-Elmeklin. Közl., Debrecen - IDEGGY.SZ. 1957, 10/5-6 (171-180) Graphs 7

Direct EEGs from the intraventricular hippocampal and various cortical surfaces of 8 patients with temporal lobe epilepsy were made in the waking state and during evipan sleep. Light sleep and drowsiness activated the hippocampal discharges while deep sleep caused a depression of them. Strong nociceptive and acoustic stimulation repeatedly applied resulted in a great intensification of the hippocampal convulsive activity in 2 patients and in decrease in one. In the first 2 cases effect of stimulation seemed to be composed by initial activating and subsequent inhibiting phases. Experimental and clinical data are at present insufficient for explanation.

A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Ideg-elmeklinikájának közleménye.

KAJTOR, Ferenc

Effect of dimethyltryptamine (DMT) on the electroencephalogram of normal individuals. Ideg. szemle 11 no. 4:122-126 Oct 58.

1. Elmeklinikájának (Igazgató: dr. Juhasz Pál egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, eff. of drugs on
dimethyltryptamine in normal persons (Hun))
(SEROTONIN, antag.
dimethyltryptamine eff. on EEG in normal persons (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 13/5 Neurology May 60

2275. THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SEIZURES IN SLEEP AND WAKING AND THE ANATOMICAL FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE EPILEPTOGENIC FOCUS - Über die Zusammenhänge der Anfälle im Schlaf und Wachzustand mit der anatomisch funktionellen Organisation des epileptogenen Herdes - Kallor F., Nagy T. and Velok Gy. Klin. für Neurol. und Psychiat. Med., Univ. Debrecen - ACTA MED. ACAD. SCI. HUNG. 1958, 12/3-4 (239-254) Graphs 5 Tables 2 Illus. 1

Electroclinical examinations were carried out in 200 selected epileptic patients to determine a possible relationship between the occurrence of seizures in sleep and the anatomical and functional organization of the epileptogenic structure. The localization of the morbid-anatomical cerebral lesions, considered to be traumatic, appeared to have a definite effect on the frequency of the nocturnal seizures. Foci in the hippocampus have the greatest tendency to provoke seizures during sleep followed by foci found in the septal region and the frontal tip. Foci in the posterior frontal, sensor-motor, parietal and 1st and 2nd temporal gyri, however, generally led to seizures in the beginning of, or solely during sleep. The EEG localization of the dominating focal spastic potentials proves that the medio-basal, temporo-parieto-occipital and artero-frontal foci cause seizures during sleep for the vast majority, whereas seizures, while awake, are characteristic for other regions of the convexity. Epileptics with bilateral 9 c. p. s. spike and wave activity or its variants also have a special tendency towards seizures during the daytime. A hypothesis is formulated for the explanation of the described structural relationships of seizures during sleep.

(VIII, 19)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/5 Neurology May 59

2204. ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE HIPPOCAMPUS OF PATIENTS WITH TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY - Kajtor E., Hüllay J., Farago L. and Haberland K. Dept. of Neurol., Univ. of Debrecen Med. Sch., Debrecen - A. M. A. ARCH. NEUROL. PSYCHIAT. 1958, 80/1 (25-38)
Graphs 6

In 6 patients with temporal lobe epilepsy, simultaneous electrocorticograms of the hippocampal, temporal, central, frontal and insular surface were recorded during operation. Tracings were taken in the waking state and during artificial sleep, as well as in different depths of anaesthesia. In 4 cases, strong acoustic and nociceptive stimuli were applied. Drowsiness and light sleep activated the spike discharges in the hippocampus, but spike potentials as well as slow activity were suppressed by deep sleep in all cases but one. A primary pathological focus confined to the hippocampus may establish a secondary, functional focus in the temporal neo-cortex, and vice versa.

Lundervold - Oslo (VIII, 19)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/5 Neurology May 59

2194. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS OF NOCTURNAL EPILEPTIC SEIZURES - Adatok az éjszakai (alvás alatti) epileptikus rohamok strukturális vonatkozásához - Kajtar F. and Nagy T. Ideg-Elmeklin. EEG-Lab. közl., Debrecen - ORV.HETIL. 1958, 99/18 (600-603) Graphs 2 Tables 2

Examinations made on 170 epileptics yielded that foci of various localizations may cause seizures coincident with sleep, with, however, some significant regional differences. Thus, most of the mediobasal foci, particularly those of the hippocampal system, activated by evipan sleep were associated with nocturnal attacks. On the contrary, focal lesions of the convexity were chiefly characterized by attacks during the waking state. (VIII, 19*)

KAJTOR, Ferenc, Dr.; MAGY A., Tibor, Dr.

Recent data on clinical and physiological significance of nocturnal and diurnal appearances of epileptic seizures. Csekk. udravot 7 no.9: 328-334 Oct 59

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Ideg-Elmeklinikájának (Igazgató: Juhasz Pal dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(EPILEPSY, physiol.)

KAJTOR, Ferenc, Dr.; HABERLAND, Katalin, Dr.; HULLAY, Jozsef, Dr.; ANGYAN, Andras, Dr.

Electro-clinical study in epileptics with sclerosis of Ammon's horn treated with lobectomy. Ideg. szemle 12 no.4:117-127 Apr 59.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Ideg-Élmeclinikájának (Ig-azgató: dr. Juhasz Pal Egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(HIPPOCAMPUS, pathol.

sclerosis of horn of Ammon in epilepsy, surg., lobotomy & postop. EEG (Hun))

(EPILEPSY, pathol.

sclerosis of horn of Ammon, surg., lobotomy & postop. EEG (Hun))

(PSYCHOSURGERY, in various dis.

lobotomy in epilepsy with sclerosis of horn of Ammon, postop. EEG (Hun))

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various dis.

epilepsy with sclerosis of horn of Ammon, EEG after lobotomy (Hun))

1671

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/9 Neurology Sept 59

4621. ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHICAL CHANGES INDUCED BY DIMETHYL-TRYPTAMINE IN NORMAL ADULTS - Kaytor F. and Szirmai S. Neuropsychiat. Clin., Univ. of Debrecen, Med. Sch. and Centr. State Inst. for Nerv. and Ment. Dis., Budapest - CONFIN. NEUROL. (Basel) 1959, 19/1 (52-61) Graphs 4

EEGs were made during a model psychosis evoked by dimethyl-tryptamine (DMT) in 5 adults. DMT given i.m. induced a two-stage EEG pattern depending on the psychical changes. In the first stage, α -spindles were replaced by flat activity (desynchronization) preceding the hallucinations. The 2nd stage was characterized by the gradual development of α -activity (synchronization); however, the α -rhythm responded defectively, paradoxically or not at all to sensory stimuli. This EEG pattern shows a great similarity to that seen under the effects of LSD, but DMT acts quickly and apparently more directly, while LSD acts slowly and probably rather indirectly. It is suggested that DMT exerts a dual effect: it facilitates certain alerting and sensory systems in low concentrations, while it causes differential inhibition at higher concentrations. (Vill. 18#)

KAJTOR, Ferenc, Dr.

Drug therapy of epileptics. Orv. hetil. 100 no.1:25-30 4 Jan 59.

1. A Debreceni Ideg-Elmeklinika (igazgato: Juhasz Pal dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

(EPILEPSY, ther.
anticonvulsants (Hun))
(ANTICONVULSANTS, ther. use
epilepsy (Hun))

KOCSAR, Iaszlo; VERESS, Olivia; KAJTOR, Ferenc

Effect of andaxin (meprobamate) on the phosphorylase activity of the skeletal musculature. Ideg. szemle 13 no.3:90-93 Mr '60.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Kísérleti Intézetének (igazgató: Dr. Kesztvay, Lorant) és Ideg-Élmezklinika, Janak (igazgató: Dr. Juhasz, Pal) közleménye.
(MEPROBAMATE pharmacol.)
(MUSCLES pharmacol.)
(PHOSPHORYLASES chem.)

HALASZ, Peter, dr.; KAJTOR, Ferenc, dr.

"Mitten" — a new form of electroencephalographic waves. Ideg.szemle
15 no.2:46-57 F '62.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Ideg es elmegyógyászati klinikájának
(Igazgató: Juhasz Pal dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

HUNGARY

KAJTOR, Ferenc, Dr.; OSZLANSZKY, Otto, Dr.; Medical University of Debrecen, Neurological and Psychiatric Clinic (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Ideg- és Elmegyógyászati Klinika); director: JUHÁSZ, Pál, Dr., professor.

"Electroencephalographic Observations During Treatment of Barbiturate Intoxication with Peripheral Electric Stimulation (PESt)."

Budapest, Idegyógyászati Szemle, Vol XV, No 11, Nov 62, pages 329-332.

Abstract: [Authors' summary] The authors report on EEG examinations conducted during PESt treatment of coma induced by overdoses of sedatives. They describe those functional morphological characteristics of bioelectric symptoms which give an indication of the depth of sleep and the effectiveness of treatment. Particularly important is the comparison of the electric pictures taken before and after PESt treatment. PESt is useful in the treatment of sedative intoxication and EEG gives direction to its application. The significance of the electric responses following the afferent stimulation is discussed from the standpoint of physiology of the cerebral awakening system.

[4 Hungarian, about 20 Western references]

1/1

HUNGARY

MECHLER, Ferenc, Dr., ~~KAJTOR, Ferenc~~, Dr; Medical University of Debrecan, Neurological and Psychiatric Clinic (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Ideg-és Elmeclinika) (director: JUHASZ, Pal, Dr, professor).

"Quantitative Electromyography."

Budapest Idegyogyaszati Szemle, Vol XIV, No 9, Sept 63, pages 276-283.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The authors stress the need for extensive neurological experience for those who employ quantitative electromyography. The need for the examination and the muscles to be tested in a given case, have to be judged by an experienced specialist. Although it is more costly and requires more labor, the objective diagnostic value of the quantitative method of electromyography is undoubtedly greater than the wide-spread, old fashioned qualitative method, used routinely. All Western references.

1/1

21

KAJTOR, Ferenc, dr.; HALASZ, Peter, dr.

Correlations between the EEG- and the motor reflexes in
Evipan anesthesia. Ideggyogy. szemle 16 no.10:306-318 0 '63.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Ideg-Elmszlinikájának
(Igazgató: Juhasz Pal dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(ANESTHESIA) (PHYSIOLOGY) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSE) (CORNEA) (REFLEX)
(HEXOBARBITAL) (REACTION TIME) (PUPIL)

KASZAS, Tibor, dr.; KAJTOR, Ferenc, dr.

"Abdominal epilepsy" in childhood. Orv. hetil. 105 no.16:
725-729 19 Ap'64

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika (igazgató:
Kulin, László, dr.) és Idegklinika (igazgató: Juhász, Pál, dr.).

KAJTOR, Ferenc, dr.

Role of the depth of barbiturate anesthesia and of sensory stimulation in "sleep activation". Ideggyogy szemle 17 no.3: 80-96 Mr'64.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Ideg-Elmeklinikájának (Igazgató: Juhasz, Pal, dr., egyet, tanar) közleménye.

KAJTOR, F.

The role of the depth of barbiturate anaesthesia and sensory stimulation in "sleep activation". *Acta med. acad. sci. Hung.* 20 no.1:37-55 '64

1. Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, University Medical School, Debrecen

HUNGARY

NAGY, A., Tibor, Dr, KAJTOR, Ferenc, Dr, HALASZ, Peter, Dr, KLEININGER, Otto, Dr; Medical University of Debrecen, Neurological and Psychiatric Clinic (director: JUHASZ, Pal, Dr, professor) (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Ideg- és Elmegyógyászati Klinika).

"Clinical Interpretation of Activated EEG Irregularities During Evipan Anaesthesia in Non-Epileptic Psychiatric Patients."

Budapest, Idegggyógyászati Szemle, Vol XX, No 1, Jan 67, pages 30-43.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A correlation is sought between the activated EEG irregularities found in 86 patients and their non-epileptic psychiatric disease. In the cases studied, it is presumed that organic cerebral damage and cerebral atrophy of different degree may be the causal factor behind the chronic clinical syndromes present in the cases studied, which could be classified into groups of neurosis, psychopathy and psychosis. It is held as non-acceptable to expand the concept of epilepsy to include these cases in which a pathological EEG alone is present without any clinical manifestations of epilepsy. In this connection, the question of specificity of the seizure potential is also raised. Those cases in which the EEG deviation and EEG findings are indicative of a disturbance in cerebral function which, in addition to personality changes, may appear in different forms in response to the given pathoplastic factors are classified within the concept of "organic psychopathy". 2 Hungarian, 15 Western references.

KAJUCH, Ladislav

Making photoplans by optical assembly. Geod kart obzor
10 no. 4:94-95 Ap '64.

1. Institute of Geodesy, Bratislava.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619920018-5

KRIZER, M

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619920018-5"

HAJZER, Mara

Spectrochemical analysis of high-purity aluminum.
Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.3/4:217-219 '60/'61

1.: Institute "Ruder Boskovic," Zagreb.

8/081/63/000/002/018/088
B166/3138

AUTHOR: Kajzer, Mara

TITLE: Spectral analysis of high purity aluminum

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 136, abstract 26119 (Glasnik khem. drusht. Beograd, v. 25-26, nos. 3-4, 1960-1961, 217-219 [Serbo-Croat; summary in Eng.]

TEXT: The article describes a spectral method of determining Fe, Si and Cu impurities in metallic aluminum at concentrations between $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $1.1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ %. The spectra are excited in a spark discharge with capacitance 46 mf and inductance 5 mhn. The exposure is 20 sec for determining Cu and 50 sec for Fe and Si. The analytical lines selected are Si 2516 Å, Fe 2599 Å and Cu 3247 Å; Al 2669 Å is the comparison line. The reproducibility of the results of the determination shows an error of 9% for Fe, 11% for Si and 13% for Cu. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

STAUBER, Marcei; KAJZER, Tadeusz.

The appearance and course of the Herxheimer-Lukasiewicz reaction following the administration of various antibiotics. Przegł.derm. 50 no.2:167-172 Mr-Je'63

1. Z Oddziału Dermatologicznego Centralnego Szpitala Klinicznego MSW w Warszawie; ordynator: dr. M.Stauber.

*

KAKABADZE, A.I.; CHANTLADZE, V., red.; AVALIANI, N.M., red. izd-va;
BOKERIYA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Laws governing the financial development of the Georgian S.S.R.]
Zakonomernosti razvitia finansov Gruzinskoi SSR. Tbilisi, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk Gruzinskoi SSR. Pt.1. [Finances of the Georgian S.S.R.
during the period of the building of socialism, 1921-1937] Finansy
Gruzinskoi SSR v period postroeniia sotsializma, 1921-1937 gg.
1962. 238 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Georgia--Finance)

KAKABADZE, A. V.

"Asthenic Type of Therapeutic Remission in Schizophrenia in the Forensic Psychiatric Clinic." Cand Med Sci, Tbilisi State Medical Inst, Tbilisi, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

KUTATELADZE, K.S.; TAVADZE, F.H., redaktor; KAKABADZE, H.D., redaktor;
TODUA, A.R., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Composition, properties, and use of gash] Sostav, svoystva i primeneniye
gashi. Tbilisi, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Gruzinskoj SSR, 1954. 202 p. (MIRA 8:10)
(Sandstone)

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants, Fruits, Berries, Nut. Usa.
 ANN. JOUR. : Izvest., No. 1, 1959, No. 1831
 AUTHOR : Katabadze, E.
 INST. : Sukhomsk State Pedagogical Inst.
 TITLE : Avocado Propagation by Grafting.
 ORG. ISS. : Tr. Sukhomsk. gos. ped. in-ta, 1959, 9,
 367-394
 ABSTRACT : At the Sukhomsk pedagogical institute in the years 1954-1955, from the most widespread, comparatively frost-stable and most valuable in the farm relation of the avocado kind *Persea carolinifolia*, from 6 and 36-40 year old trees, grafts were cut off at various times (in the autumn, winter and spring), they were bound into fascicles of 20-25 pieces and immersed for 12-24 hours in a weak (0.01-0.001%) solution of heteroauxin, *p*-naphthylacetic acid, 2,4,-dichlorophenoxy-butyric acid, abscisic acid (A), and salicylic acid (S) both in pure water and in various combina-
 1/3

KAKABADZE, G.S.

Development of the electric industries in the Georgian S.S.R.
Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.9:7-10 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Upravleniya elektrotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti
Gruzinskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Georgia--Electric industries)

YAKABADZE, I. I.

"The absorption of nitrous gases by the dry method with simultaneous use of combine fertilizers." Min Higher Education USSR. Georgian Order of Labor Red Banner Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov. Tbilisi, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', 1956

KAKABADZE, V.M.; KAKABADZE, I.L.

Absorption of nitrose gases by dry absorbents with simultaneous
production of complex fertilizers. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 18 no.5:
549-556 My '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Gruzinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova, Tbilisi.
Predstavleno akademikom R.I. Agladze,
(Nitrose) (Absorption) (Fertilizers and manures)

KAKABADZE, M.G.; BERNSTEYN, A.D.; KVARATSKHELIYA, G.Ya.

Sources of leptospirosis in the Abkhazian A.S.S.R. Sbor. trud. Med.
nauch. ob-vo Abkh. 2:189-197 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz leptospiroznogo otdeleniya (zav. M.G.Kakabadze) Respublikanskoy
sanepidstantsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Abkhazskoy ASSR
(glavnyy vrach V.L.Gvaliya).
(ABKHAZIA--LEPTOSPIROSIS)

KAKABADZE, M.G.; LINDTROP, G.T.; BERNSHTEYN, A.D.; KHORAVA, G.V.;
KVARATSKHELIYA, G.M.

Role of farm animals in the transmission to human beings of leptospirosis of serotype II in the Abkhazian A.S.S.R. Sbor. trud. Med. nauch. ob-vo Abkh. 2:199-203 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz leptospiroznogo otdeleniya (zav. M.G.Kakabadze) Respublikanskoy sanopidstantsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Abkhazskoy ASSR (glavnyy vrach V.L.Gvaliya) i Gadautskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach G.V.Khorava).

(ABKHAZIA--LEPTOSPIROSIS)
(ANIMALS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

KAKABADZE, N.A.

KUTATELADZE, K.S.; GMSAKHURDIYA, T.R.; KAKABADZE, N.A.

Georgian quartz sand as a casting material. Soobshcheniya Akad. Nauk Gruzin.
S.S.R. 10, 223-9 '49.
(CA 47 no.22:12171 '53)

1. Georgia Branch All-Union Inst. Mineral Raw Materials, Tiflis.

KAKABADZE, N. A.

27145. AVGUSTINIK, A. I., KUTATELADZE, K.S., KAKABADZE, N. A. - Izucheniye dolomitov. Atano s tselyo polucheniya dolomitovogo poroshka dlya navarki dna martonovsikh pechey. Trudy (Gruz. Politekhn. In-t im. Kirova), No. 13, 1949, s.173-85.--Rezyume na gruz. Yaz. -Bibliogr: 6 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

Process for utilization of Arkansas bentonite clays in the
production of a high quality bentonite. Bentonite is a
type of clay which has a high degree of swelling
capacity. It is used in a wide variety of applications
including paper, paint, and drilling mud. The process
described herein involves the treatment of bentonite
clays with a solution of a weak acid to improve their
swelling capacity. The acid used is acetic acid and the
concentration is 4 percent. The treatment is carried out
in a stirred tank reactor. The acid is added to the
clay slurry and the mixture is stirred for a period of
time. The treated clays improve their swelling
properties.
Daniel E. Appleman

MERABISHVILI, M.S., glavnyy red.; AVALIANI, G.A., red.; BAKRADZE, I.V.,
red.; DOLABERIDZE, L.D., red.; KAKARADZE, M.A., red.; KOMETIANI,
G.A., red.; TVALCHRELIDZE, G.A., red.; TECONIDZE, G.I., red.;
FOKIN, A.M., red.; FILATOV, S.S., red.; EDILASHVILI, V.Ya.,
red.; BEREZOVSKAYA, L.I., red.isd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Yearbook of the Caucasus Institute of Raw Minerals for 1957]
Ezhegodnik Kavkazskogo instituta mineral'nogo syr'ia za 1957
god. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane
nedr, 1959. 54 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Tiflis. Kavkazskiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Caucasus--Mines and mineral resources)

KAKABADZE, Nina Aleksandrovna; ODISHARIYA, Yekaterina Il'inichna

[New silicate materials] [Novye silikatnye materialy.
Tbilisi, Izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo"] 1964. 71 p.
[In Georgian] (MIRA 17:4)

КАКАБАДЗЕ, О.Е.

USSR/Farm Animals - Honeybee

Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 69423

Author : Zhgenti, S.K., Lekishvili, M.A., Lokabidze, I.M.,
Kakabadze, O.Ye.

Inst : Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry of
Georgian SSR

Title : Results of Investigating the Economically Valuable
Properties of Four Basic Populations of Gray High-
Mountain Georgian Honeybees

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. N.-i. in-t zhivotnovodstva. GruzSSR, 1957, 2,
243-257

Abstract : As a result of three-year investigation, it was esta-
blished that the Megrelskaya honeybee has the longest
ligula (7.02 mm), highest productiveness, is less incli-
ned to swarming, is peaceful, but at the same time is

Card 1/2

- 63 -

KAKABADZE, T. N. Cand Med Sci -- ⁵⁰¹ "For the problem of the ^{effectiveness of the treatment of} efficiency of treating
patients affected with non-specific infectious polyarthritis with ~~thermal-mineral~~
baths ^{of from warm sulphur} in the Tbilisi Springs." Tbilisi, 1960 (Tbilisi State Med Inst).
(KL, 1-61, 208)

KAKABADZE, V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5277

Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektro-
tekhniki.

Trudy, t. 1 (Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR. Institute of Applied
Chemistry and Electrochemistry. Transactions) v.1. Tiflis, 1980.
186 p. Errata slip inserted.

Personalities cannot be established in Georgian writing.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for mineralogists, metal-
lurgists, and mining specialists.

COVERAGE: The collection contains articles concerning recent research on
methods for treating antimony- and arsenic-bearing ores and carbonate
ores of manganese. Research on the electrochemical properties of certain
ores and their electrodeposition is also discussed. The collection includes

Card 1/A₂

KAKABAD E. V.M.; NIKOLASHVILI, S.G.; MCHVADIAZASHVILI, M.S.

Production of magnesium nitrate by treating serpentine
with nitrous vapors. *Sob. AN Gruz. SSR. Ser. Khim. Nauk*
Ag '63. (1963: 174)

Ch

The utilization of waste products of the manganese industry and of lean ores V. Kakaladze. *Izvestiya* 1980, No. 7, No. 9, No. 8 (in Georgian); *Akim. Report* 1980, No. 8, 01. Methods for the utilization of lean Mn ores are (1) production of high-Mn concentrate by the Bradley method, (2) 84% lixiviation of ores and slimes followed by thermal desolvent to produce Mn concentrates (Georgian arsenopyrite ores and Georgian concentrates (0.8-1.3% of pyrite ore can be used as the source of S₂), (3) production of Mn fertilizers, especially the complex P-Mn fertilizers, with the utilization of the Georgian phosphorites, (4) production of Mn compounds which can be used as anticorrosive materials, (5) production of active MnO₂, metallic Mn, special catalysts and absorbers of the hopcalite type, Mn pigments and special construction and refractory materials (cement, slag-cement, etc.).

W. B. Hearn

ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

137 AND 138 (2018)

Ca

20

Utilization of manganese sludge and MnCO₃ fines in the cement industry. V. M. Kakhadze. *Tekhnol. No. 8/8, 8-7(1944)*. -- The purpose of this investigation was to produce a black cement for decorative purposes by adding Mn sludge (waste from the Mn industry) to portland cement and to produce a special cement using as raw materials Mn sludge and MnCO₃ ore. Adding Mn sludge in quantities of 15-20% of the mix gave a dark cement of usual strength. Higher quantities of sludge impaired the strength of the product. Best results were obtained with a mix: Mn sludge 50, MnCO₃ ore 110 and limestone 248 parts. The raw materials were ground to pass 90 meshes per sq. cm., briquetted (1 x 1 cm.), heated in a crucible to 1400° within 1 hr., soaked at this temp. for 3 hrs., cooled by spraying with H₂O, after 5-7 days ground to pass 400 meshes per sq. cm., and made into test pieces. Setting began after 1 hr. and 10 min and ended after 3 hrs. The resistance to compression after 3, 7, 14, 28 days, 3 months and 1 year was 40.4, 58.0, 77.0, 95.5, 200.0 and 700.0 kg. per sq. cm.

M. Hirsch

A 33-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

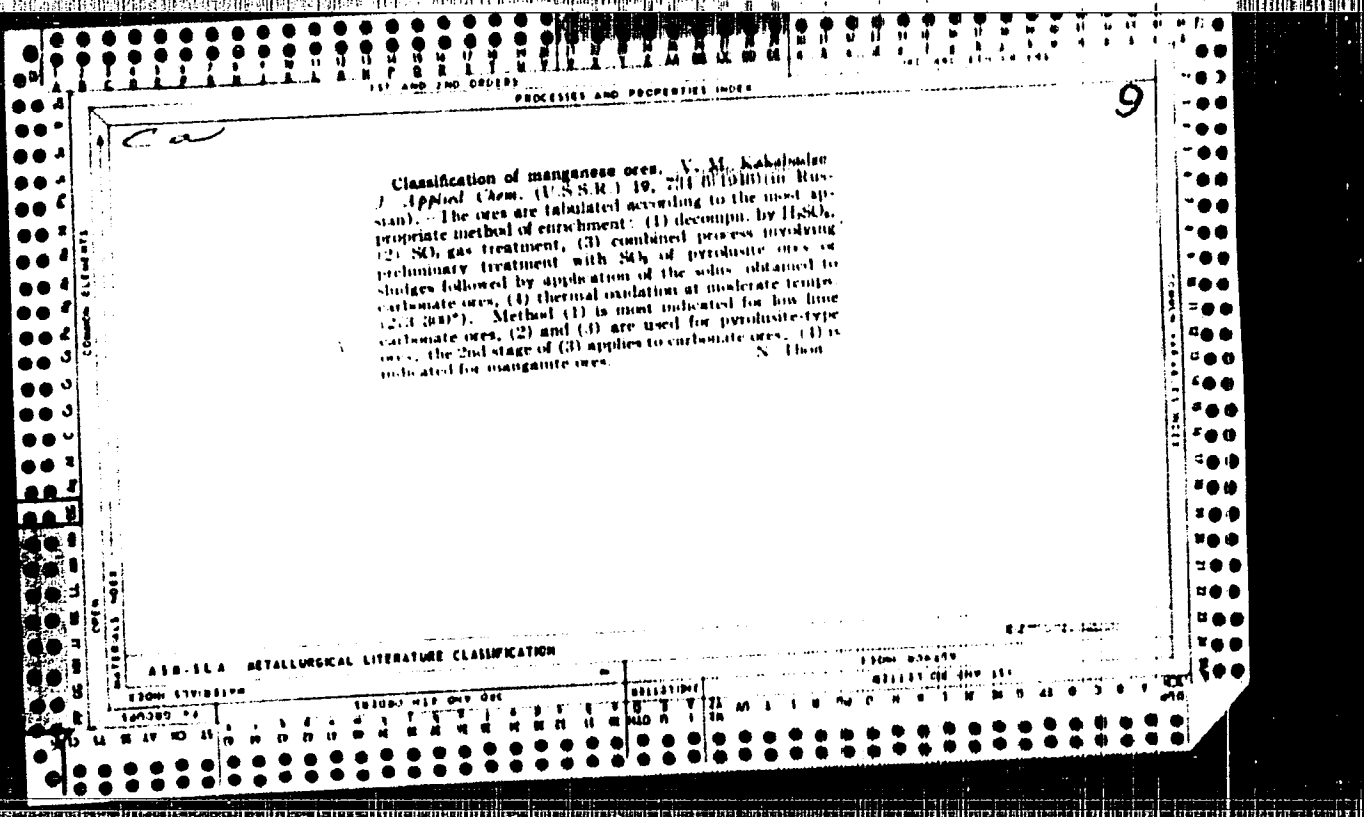
COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VALVE SYMBOLS

PROPERTY SYMBOLS

COLLECTIONS

137 AND 138 (2018)



KAKABADZE, M., Statement

Chairman, Georgian Branch, All-Union Chemical Society in Mendeleev

Concerning: Georgian Chemical Raw Material Resources, Production of Sulphuric Acid and Nitrogen Fertilizers, Chemical Society in Mendeleev.

Soviet Source: N: Zarya Vostoka, Tbilisi, 1947

Abstracted in USSR "Treasure Island" Report No. 21261, on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division.

ca

5

Thermal oxidation of artificial manganese oxide and of manganite ores in the presence of catalysts. V. M. Kakabadse (S. M. Kirov Georgian Ind. Inst., Tbilisi). *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 20, 670-5(1947) (in Russian).—Natural manganite $MnO_2 \cdot nH_2O$ is easily oxidized to MnO_3 at as low a temp. as 275° within 20-30 min. with a 2.5-fold excess of air. Under the same conditions, oxidation of Mn_2O_3 prepd. from Mn salts by pptn. with alkali is difficult and slow; its ease depends on both the salt and the pptg. reagent, e.g. Mn_2O_3 from $MnSO_4$ and NH_4OH is relatively easier to oxidize than Mn_2O_3 from $MnCl_2$ and $NaOH$. Expts. with moist artificial Mn_2O_3 at 350°, 90 min., showed the oxidation-accelerating effect of addition of $NaOH$ and KOH ; e.g. with 2% $NaOH$ (KOH), 72.91 (75.21) % MnO_3 was obtained; with 6% $NaOH$ (KOH), 80.34 (89.63) %. With 4% KOH , after 30, 60, 90, and 120 min., the yields were 43.34, 75.87, 84.51, and 86.91%. The yields also increase with rising temp., e.g. with 4% KOH , at 300, 350, 400°, MnO_3 = 66.47, 79.95, 86.34%. Addns. of CaO , MgO , BaO , K_2CO_3 , Na_2CO_3 , $CaCO_3$, $MgCO_3$, $BaCO_3$, were less effective than $NaOH$ and, particularly, KOH . Even with the best catalyst, oxidation of pptd. Mn_2O_3 requires much longer than that of manganite, and increases with rising temp. whereas with manganite increase of the temp. above 350° is indifferent or unfavorable. N. Thon

ASD-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KAKABADZE, V. H.

25386. KAKABADZE, V. H.

Petr Grigorbeovich Melikishvili (Melikov) (Khimik. K 20 - Letiya So Dnya Smerti)
Uspekhi Khimii, 1948, Vyp 3. s. 389-93

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

KAKABADZE, V. M.

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USSR/Chemistry - Manganese

Mar 51

"Treatment of Manganese Sludges and Ores With Sul-
fur Dioxide," V. M. Kakabadze, Georgian Polytech
Inst imeni S. M. Kirov

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 3, pp 252-263

Examd extraction of Mn from sludges of pyrolusite
and ores of similar type with SO₂, forming MnSO₄
and MnS₂O₆. Detd effects of temp, time, and other
reaction conditions. Found different ores behave
differently, easiest to process being so-called
"smooth ore." When cheap H₂SO₄ is available with
SO₂, Mn can be extracted by combination method:
treating ore with H₂SO₄ and pptd MnO₂ with SO₂.

177226

9

CA

Treating manganese sludges and ores with sulfur dioxide.
V. M. Kakabala. *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 270.

1951 (Engl. translation). An experi. study was made of the effect of various factors on the yield of Mn in the process of extn. by SO₂ of pyrolusite and manganite. Sludges of the pyrolusitic type react readily with SO₂, allowing complete extn., provided there is an excess of SO₂. The yield of total Mn (as MnSO₄ and MnSO₃) increases with increasing temp. (between 10 and 80°), with the concn. of SO₂ up to 25%, with the amt. of SO₂ passed through the suspension (the proportion of MnSO₄ increases at the expense of MnSO₃), and with time up to 30 min. (the proportion of MnSO₄ decreasing with time). The fineness of grind and the solid/liquid phase ratio have no effect. Sludges and ores of manganite react slower than those of pyrolusite and different types react differently according to their structure and according to the compn. and nature of the impurities. All the Mn can be extd. either directly by SO₂ or by treating the ore first with H₂SO₄. The yield increases slightly with temp. (50°C. being the optimum temp., although the amt. of MnSO₄ drops sharply with temp.). The effect of time is continuous; the fineness of grind promotes the extn. (the coarser the grind the higher the proportion of MnSO₄). The increase of solid/liquid phase ratio (from 1:2 to 1:10), and the increase of the amt. and of the concn. of SO₂ increases the yield (at low concn. more MnSO₃ is formed).
N. Goldowski

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USSR/Chemistry - Manganese

Jul 51

"Treatment of Manganese Sludges and Ores with Sulfur Dioxide," V. M. Kakabadadze, Georgian Polytech Inst Imeni Kirov

"Zhur Prik Khim," Vol XXIV, No 7, pp 681-689

Some MnCO₃ ores can easily be treated with SO₂. Exts in the finely ground state takes very little time. More or less satisfactory Mn exts from other MnCO₃ ores which are not as easily treated is possible even without fine grinding with higher SO₂ concn or on prolonged roasting, MnCO₃

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ores can also be treated by combination method by treating MnO₂ in pyrolusite sludge or in lean ores with SO₂ and then using the H₂SO₄ formed for decampn of carbonates in the ore.

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KAKABADADZE, V. M.

KAKARAUZE, V. M.

Journal of the American
Ceramic Society
Vol. 37 No. 5
May 1, 1954
Raw Materials.

(2),
 Silicate method of making barium hydroxide. V. M. KARA-
 DAZEK AND G. D. CHACHAMIAN. *Zh. Fiz. Khim.* 28:119-20
 (1954) 44 (1953). -- BaCO₃ and SiO₂ (3:1) with 1 to 2% of Mn
 slag of Fe₂O₃ are heated at 1100°C. for 1 hr. in a gas-fired rotary
 furnace, then slaked with a weak solution of Ba(OH)₂, and bleached
 out with water at 80°. The pulp is treated in Dorr thickeners
 and filtered; the sludge, mostly BaSiO₃, is dried and sintered
 with BaCO₃. The yield is 60 to 65%. B.Z.K.

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