KONKIN, V.D.

137-58-5-11124

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 317 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Konkin, V.D.

TITLE: An Accelerated Method of Photocolorimetric Determination of Aluminum in Steels and Pig Irons (Uskorennoye fotokolorimetricheskoye opredeleniye alyuminiya v stalyakh i chugunakh)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, 1957, Nr 2, pp 76-81

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed whereby Al can be determined with aluminone in the presence of less than 0.7% Ba, approximately 8% V, and large amounts of Cr; when present in amounts in excess of 15 γ in 50 cc, Ti interferes with the process. 0.1 g of steel is dissolved in 7 cc of a 5% H_2SO_4 solution under moderate heating. 1 cc of HNO_3 (1:1) is added, and 1 cc of HCl (1:1) is added if the Al is present in large amounts. The solution is then evaporated to SO_3. The salts are dissolved in 30 cc of hot H_2O and are transferred to a 100-cc flask. 10 cc of the solution are placed into a 50-cc flask; enough Fe is added to bring the total Fe content to 10 mg; after adding 5 cc of H_2O_2, 2 cc of 10% solution of NH_4SCN, and 5 cc of a 20% solution of

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An Accelerated Method (cont.)

hydroxylamine sulfate, the mixture is heated to a temperature of 80°C for a period of three minutes; after the mixture has cooled, 1.0 cc of a 0.1% alum-inone solution is added to it. The volume of the mixture is brought up to a predetermined mark with a buffer solution (a mixture of 25.2 cc of CH_3COOH in 2100 cc of H_2O, and 126 cc of CH_3COONa in 7900 cc of H_2O), and, after 10-15 minutes have elapsed, the solution is analyzed photometrically with a green light filter. A calibration curve is plotted for standard specimens of steel. Tables for determination of Al are shown for the gravimetric method and for the method proposed. Up to 49 γ of Al in 50 cc of solution can be determined.

K. K.

1. Aluminum--Determination 2. Steel--Applications 3. Iron--Applications
4. Colorimetry--Applications

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KONKIN, V.D.

Work practice of central chemical laboratories in nonferrous metallurgies plants of the Ukrainian SSR. Zav.lab. 23 no.2:250-252 '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.
(Ukraine--Metallurgical laboratories)

SOV/81-59-5-15079

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 128 - 129 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Konkin, V.D.

TITLE: A Speed-Up Complexometric Method for the Determination of Calcium and Magnesium Oxides in a Systematic Analysis of Blast-Furnace Slags, Dolomites and Limestones

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, 1958, Nr 6, pp 104 - 110

ABSTRACT: It was established that when titrating Ca in the presence of Mg, with complexon III (I) in a strong alkaline medium at pH 14, using murexide as an indicator, the final point of the titration is very clearly shown, which allows for the application of the complexometric method in the determination of Ca and Mg in blast-furnace slags, dolomites and limestones (after the separation of SiO_2 and the hydroxides of Al, Fe and Mn). 0.5 g of finely ground slag is moistened with hot water and dissolved in 25 ml of HCl, 1.5 - 2 g of NH_4Cl and NH_4OH are added till a

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SOV/81-59-5-15079

A Speed-Up Complexometric Method for the Determination of Calcium and Magnesium Oxides in a Systematic Analysis of Blast-Furnace Slags Dolomites and Limestones

precipitate of Al, Fe and Mn hydroxides is separated, 10 ml of a 15%-solution of $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ is introduced, this is filtered, boiled for 10 - 15 minutes in order to destroy the excess of $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, then cooled, diluted with water to 250 ml and mixed. Thirty ml of water are added to 50 ml of the obtained solution, 5 drops of an indigocarmine solution (0.25 g in 100 ml of 25%-C_2H_5OH) and a 20%-solution of NaOH or KOH, until a yellow color of the solution (pH 14) appears, 0.1 - 0.15 g of murexide are introduced (0.2 g of the indicator are rubbed together with 20 g of NaCl) and a slow titration of Ca is carried out with a 10% solution of I till the pink shade changes to violet. In another aliquote of the solution the Ca and Mg sum total is determined; 30 ml of a buffer solution is added to 50 ml of the solution to be analyzed (67.5 g of NH_4Cl is added to 570 ml of a 20%-solution of NH_4OH and diluted with water to 1 liter, 0.1 - 0.15 g of an acidic chromium dark blue (0.2 g of the indicator is rubbed together with 20 g of NaCl) is added and this is titrated with a 10%-solution of I till the wine-red color changes to a dark blue-lilac

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A Speed-Up Complexometric Method for the Determination of Calcium and Magnesium Oxides in a Systematic Analysis of Blast-Furnace Slags Dolomites and Limestones

color. The Mg content is determined by the difference. In analyzing the dolomite or the limestone, after the sample has been dissolved, the obtained solution is treated with a few drops of HNO_3, then NH_4Cl and NH_4OH are added (Al, Mn and Fe hydroxides are precipitated), this is filtered, the filtrate is cooled and diluted with water to 250 ml, the Ca and Mg are determined as described above. It is absolutely necessary to carry out a control (blank) experiment with reagents for Ca and Mg.

N. Chudinova

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Konkin, V. D. SOV/32-24-1o-4/7o

TITLE: A High-Speed Method for Determining Calcium Oxide in Fluxed Agglomerates, Calcites, Dolomites, and Cinders (Ekspressnyy metod opredeleniya okisi kal'tsiya v oflyusovannykh aglomeratakh, izvestnyakakh, dolomitakh i shlakakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 1o, pp 1181-1183 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to work out a faster complexometric method for the determinations mentioned in the title the triethanolamine recommended (Refs 1, 2) in the publications was used in the present case. The alkaline content of the medium was controlled with indigo carmine which changes over the pH range of 11,6 to 14,0. In the experiments which were carried out with the assistance of Kh. K. Kaplan it was observed that in the trilonometric (complexometric) calcium determinations up to 80 mg iron, up to 20 mg aluminum, and up to 8 mg manganese may be present. Data are given on the course of the analysis. The duration of the calcium determination in fluxed agglomerates is 15 minutes, that in the other materials 8 - 10 minutes. In the case of a calcium

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A High-Speed Method for Determining Calcium Oxide in Fluxed Agglomerates, Calcites, Dolomites, and Cinders

content of 15 % the maximum error amounts to ± 0,20 % and in the case of 15 - 56 % Ca it is about ± 0,35 %. A table of the results obtained is given. After the present method had been tested papers were published in the periodicals "Metallurgiya" and "Khimiya" (Refs 3, 4) which describe a similar method. The results which were obtained by variations on the determination method agree. The method described in the present case may be carried out within 8 - 10 minutes, whereas using the variations mentioned in the other publications the duration of the analysis is longer. There are 2 tables and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Metals)

S/137/61/000/011/112/123
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Konkin, V. D., Gol'tsberg, I. M.

TITLE: Accelerated method of determining small contents (0.005 - 0.01%) of aluminum and aluminum oxides in plain carbon steels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 4, abstract 11K17 ("Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov", 1961, no. 7, 289 - 296)

TEXT: Two varients are worked out for the determination of small quantities (0.005 - 0.010%) of Al and Al_2O_3 in steel from a single batch, using ascorbine or thioglycol acids as masking reagents. In both variants the steel batch is dissolved in H_2SO_4 under slight heating. The precipitate of carbides and Al_2O_3 is filtered off through an ashless filter. The Al in the filtrate from the solid solution and the Al in the precipitate in the form of Al_2O_3 are determined by the photocolorimetric method, using for masking ascorbine and thioglycol acids. The precision of the method according to both variants is ±0.0005% Al. The determination of Al and Al_2O_3 in 20 samples of steel takes 16 - 18 hours. It was found that in determining the Al in a solid solution, it is expedient to

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Accelerated method of determining...

S/137/61/000/011/112/123
A060/A101

utilize ascorbine acid for the masking of Fe, and in determining Al in the form of Al_2O_3 - thioglycol acid.

L. Vorob'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KONKIN, V.D., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; ZHIKHAREVA, V.I.

Analysis of phosphorus and manganese slags with use of urotropine and trilon B. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. met. no.7:271-279 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Slag--Analysis)

KONKIN, V.D., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; ZHIKHAREVA, V.I.

Determination of manganese in ferromanganese and manganese ores by means of trilon B. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. met. no.7:280-284 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Ferromanganese--Analysis) (Manganese ores--Analysis)

KONKIN, V.D., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; GOL'TSBERG, I.M., inzh.

Rapid method of determining small contents (0.005 - 0.01 percent) of aluminum and aluminum oxide in plain carbon steels. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. met. no.7:289-296 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Steel--Analysis) (Aluminum--Analysis)

KONKIN, V.D., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; KOVAL', G.L., inzh.

Rapid volumetric determination of silicic acid in slags. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. met. no.7:297-300 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Slag--Analysis) (Silica--Analysis)

KONKIN, Vasiliy Dmitriyevich; ZHIKHAREVA, Valentina Iosifovna; TSYBA, L.A., red.; GUSAROV, K.F., tekhn. red.

[Complexometric analysis] Kompleksometricheskii analiz. Kiev, Gostekhizdat, USSR, 1962. 147 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Chemistry, Analytical) (Complexons)

S/137/62/000/012/076/085
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Konkin, V. D., Zhikhareva, V. I.

TITLE: Analysis of alloys with the use of urotropine and trilon B

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1962, 6 - 7, abstract 12K34 ("Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov", 1962, no. 8, 329 - 336)

TEXT: A 0.25 g batch of the alloy is dissolved in HNO_3 (1:4); 20 ml H_2SO_4 (1:3) are added, and the solution is heated until SO_3 vapors appear. Then 100 ml water, and 5 ml HCl are added, and Cu is singled out with Na thiosulfate. The Cu precipitate is dissolved in HNO_3, water is added and the solution is neutralized with NH_4OH, acidified with HCl (1:1), and Cu is titrated with 0.05 n. solution of trilon B (I) in the presence of murexide. After singling out Cu of the filtrate with urotropine, Fe and Al are separated from Ni and Co. Then Fe and Al are separated with the use of NaOH and Al is determined by the complexometrical method with eriochrome black ET-00. Fe is also titrated with I in the presence of sulfo-salicyl acid. To the Co- and Ni-containing solution murexide and ammonia solution are added and their sum is titrated with 0.1 n. I-solution.

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Analysis of alloys with the use of... S/137/62/000/012/076/085
A006/A101

The Ni-content is calculated after determining Co from the other aliquot portion of the solution by the weight or potentiometrical method. The error of determining Co and Ni is about ±0.10%. There are 10 references.

B. Melent'yev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/012/075/085
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Konkin, V. D., Zhikhareva, V. I.

TITLE: Determination of tungsten in ferrous metal, alloys, and ferrotungsten by an indirect complex-metrical method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1962, 5, abstract 12K25 ("Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov", 1962, no. 8, 337 - 341)

TEXT: The method is based on the preliminary singling-out of tungsten in the form of tungsten oxide (I), its precipitation with Pb^{2+} and titration of the excess Pb^{2+} solution with trilon B (II). An alloy batch is dissolved in 50 ml HCl (1 : 4) and 10 ml HNO_3. The solution is concentrated by evaporation to 10 - 15 ml, 10 ml 1%-gelatin solution and 150 ml water are added, boiled during 5 min and I is filtered-off after 20 min. The precipitate is dissolved in 5 ml 25%-NH_4OH and 50 ml water, the singled out metal hydroxides are filtered, and the filtrate is neutralized with the use of Congo paper. Amounts of 20 ml 10%-NH_4COOCH_3 solution and 10 - 15 ml n. $Pb(NO_3)_2$ solution are added. The solution is boiled for 1 - 2 min, transferred into a 200-ml retort, and 100 ml of

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L 12354-63

S/081/63/000/005/020/075

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AUTHOR: Konkin, V. D. and Zhikharev, V. I.

TITLE: Analysis of alloys using urotropine and trilon B

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 128-129, abstract 5G129 (Sb. tr. Ukr. n-i in-t metallov, no. 8, 1962, 329 - 336)

TEXT: A method was developed for analyzing alloys, containing large quantities of Cu, Al, Ni, Co and Fe, using urotropine and complexon III (I). 0.25 g of alloy are dissolved in HNO_3 (1:4), 20 ml H_2SO_4(1:3) are added and the mixture evaporated to white fumes. 100 ml of water, 5 ml concentrated HCl and 30 ml of 30% solution of $Na_2S_2O_3$ are added to the residue and it is boiled to coagulation of CuS precipitate, which is then filtered and washed with HCl (1:19). For determination of Cu the CuS precipitate is dissolved in 20 ml of hot HNO_3 (1 : 1), 100 ml of water are added and a solution of NH_4OH to the transition of a light blue color through congo red into red. Then HCl (1:1) is added drop-wise to a rose color appearance on congo paper, murexide is introduced and Cu is titrated with 0.05 N solution I. For separation of Fe and Al from Ni and Co 10 ml of concentrated HNO_3 are added to the filtrate after separation of the

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S/081/63/000/005/020/075

CuS. The solution is boiled and upon cooling to 80° C, 2 g of NH_4Cl and NH_4OH solution are introduced until precipitation begins. The precipitate is dissolved by addition of dilute HCl and a 30% solution of urotropine is added until hydroxides precipitate. After this, 10 ml of urotropine are added in excess and the solution is held at 80° C for 10 - 15 minutes. The solution with precipitate is diluted to 250 ml and filtered. Fe and Al are determined in the precipitate. To do this, the precipitate is dissolved in hot HCl (1:9) and Fe is precipitated with NaOH. The solution with $Fe(OH)_3$ precipitate is diluted to 500 ml and filtered. To 250 ml of the filtrate 20 ml of 0.1 N solution of I are added, it is made acidic with HCl using congo red paper, eriochorme black ET-00 is introduced, ammonium chloride buffer solution and an excess of I is titrated with 0.1 N solution of $ZnSO_4$. For determination of Fe the precipitate of $Fe(OH)_3$ is dissolved in HCl (1:1) and a solution of NH_4OH is added until precipitation begins, HCl (1:1) is then added to the precipitate. Several drops of 20% solution of sulfosalicyclic acid are added to the solution and Fe is titrated with a 0.1 N solution of I. For determination of the sum of Ni + Co 0.1 - 0.2 g of murexide and 2 ml of concentrated NH_4OH are introduced to the aliquot portion of the filtrate (obtained after separation of Fe and Al by urotropine) and titrated with 0.1 N solution of I to the appearance of a pale pink

color. Then 2 ml of concentrated NH_4OH are added and titrated to transition of the color to rose-violet. In the other aliquot portion of the filtrate Co is determined by gravimetric and potentiometric methods. F. Linkov.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

KONKIN, V.D.; ZHIKHAREVA, V.I.

Complexometric determination of molybdenum in permalloy and ferromolybdenum. Zav.lab. 29 no.7:791-793 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.
(Molybdenum alloys—Analysis) (Complexons)

KONKIN, Vasiliy Dmitriyevich; ZHIKHAREVA, Valentina Iosifovna;
EPIK, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;

[Complexometric analysis] Kompleksometricheskii analiz.
Izd.2., perer. i dop. Kiev, "Tekhnika," 1964. 255 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

KONKIN, V.D.; KLEMESHOV, G.A.

Methods of chemical analysis of steels and cast irons.
Standartizatsiia 27 no.1:27-29 Ja '63. (MIRA 17:4)

KONKIN, V.D.; ZHIKHAREVA, V.I.

Analysis of lead silicate by means of trilon B. Zav. lab. 30 no.1:31-32 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.

KONKIN, V.D., kand. khim. nauk; ZHIKHAREVA, V.I.; LIMAN, L.A.

Determining small quantities of calcium in cast iron with the use of trilon B for masking the iron. Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.9: 450-453 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

KOVAL', G.L.; KONKIN, V.D., kand. khim. nauk; KLEMESHOV, G.A.

Photocolorimetric method of determining arsenic in iron ores and products of their transformation. Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.9: 460-463 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

KONKIN, V.D., kand. khim. nauk; ZHIKHAREVA, V.I.

Effect of urotropine and trilon B in the systematic analysis of slag with a large content of chromium oxide, titanium dioxide, vanadium pentoxide, and zinc oxide. Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.9:435-443 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

Rapid analysis of rare-earth metal alloys. Ibid.:444-449

KONKIN, V.D.; LIMAN, L.A.

Determining cerium oxide in slags. Sbor.trud. UNIIM no.11:379-382 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KONKIN, V.D.; BRUK, I.L.

Rapid photocolorimetric method for the determination of phosphorus in steel during the smelting process. Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.11:383-386 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

DOROKHOV, V.I.; GERSHGORN, M.A.; KONKIN, V.D.; KLEMESHOV, G.A.

Removal of sulfur from cast iron by vacuuming. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:73-74 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KOMKIN, Yu.A., aspirant

Determining methods for calculating amortization norms of tractors. Trudy MIMESKH 5 no.1:34-64 '58. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Rabota vypolnena pod rukovodstvom zaveduyushchego kafedroy Ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva i Organizatsii proizvodstva v sotsialisticheskikh sel'sko-khozyaystvennykh predpriyatiyakh, doktora ekonomicheskikh nauk, professora Vlasova, N.S.
(Tractors)

KONKIN, Yu.A., kand.ekon.nauk

Graphic-analysis method of establishing on economic basis the life expectancy of tractors. Trudy MIMESKH 11:82-122 '60(MIRA 13:9)
(Tractors)

KONKIN, Yuriy Aleksandrovich, kand. ekonom. nauk; GREBTSOV, P.P., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Depreciation of machinery in agriculture; economic principles for determining the life of tractors andmachinery in agriculture] Amortizatsiia tekhniki v sel'skom khoziaistve; ekonomicheskie osnovy opredeleniia srokov sluzhby traktorov i mashin v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1961. 174 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Agricultural machinery) (Tractors) (Depreciation)

KONKIN, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; SAZONOV, V.V., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Service life and replacement of agricultural machinery and tractors on collective farms] Sroki ispol'zovaniia i obnovleniia traktornogo parka v kolkhozakh. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz. RSFSR, 1960. 15 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(Agricultural machinery) (Tractors)

KONKIN, Yu.A., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk

Economic indices of the perfection of agricultural machinery.
Izv. TSKhA no.5:207-216 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Agricultural machinery)

SELIVANOV, A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LEVITSKIY, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; KONKIN, Yu.A., kand. ekon. nauk, retsenzent; SHPRINK, B.E., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, nauchn. red.

[Fundamentals of the theory of the aging of machinery] Osnovy teorii stareniia mashin. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 403 p. (MIRA 17:7)

KONKINA, N. G.

20592 KONKINA, N. G. O formirovanii shiak v sovremennykh morskikh otlozheniyakh. Priroda, 1949, N°6, s. 50-52. - Bibliogr: 5 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY- Vol. 28- Moskva - 1949

KONKINA, N.G.

Formation of stream flow in the North. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.104:219-257 '49. (MLRA 10:1)

(Russia, Northern--Hydrology)

KONKINA, M.G.

Condensation and evaporation processes on the surfaces of glaciers. Uch.zap.Len.un.no.124:273-286 '49. (MLRA 9:6)
(Glaciers)

KONKINA, N.G.

Classification of rivers of the U.S.S.R. according to their ice formation characteristics. Vest. LGU 12 no.18:119-127 '57.
(Rivers--Classification) (Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.) (MIRA 11:3)

3(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1282

Davydov, Lev Konstantinovich and Konkina, Nina Geogriyevna

Obshchaya gidrologiya (General Hydrology) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1958. 486 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Mironenko, Z.I.; Tech. Eds.: Soloveychik, A.A. and Flaum, M.Ya.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students of hydrology at the university level.

COVERAGE: This textbook discusses the principles of hydrology, its subdivisions, and its relation to other sciences. It describes the chemical-physical properties of water, circulation in nature, the hydrology of seas, rivers, glaciers, lakes and swamps, and subsurface drainage. The authors thank Professor S.V. Kalesnik, Ye.V. Bliznyak, B.I. Kudelin , B.P. Orlov, and Docent B.B. Bogoslovskiy for their assistance. There are 193 diagrams and 35 Soviet references.

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Foreword 9

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KONKINA, N.G.

Hydrologic significance of seiches. Vest. LGU 17 no.12:42-54 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Seiches)

ARSEN'YEVA, Nina Mikhaylovna, assistent; DAVIDOV, Lev Konstantinovich, prof.; DUBROVINA, Lidiya Nikolayevna, dots.; KONKINA, Nina Georgiyevna, dots.; PETROVSKAYA, T.I., red.; ZHABKO, G.P., tekhn. red.

[Seiches on the lakes of the U.S.S.R.] Seishi na ozerakh SSSR. [By] N.M.Arsen'eva i dr. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1963. 182 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Seiches) (Lakes)

KONKINA, N.G.; RASPOPOV, I.M.

All-Union Conference on the Problems of the Cycle of Matter and Energy in Lake Bodies. Vest. LGU 19 no.24:159-160 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

OLSUF'YEV, N.G.; TSVETKOVA, Ye.M.; BORODIN, V.P.; KOROLEVA, A.P.; SIL'CHENKO, V.S.; KHOROSHEV, I.G.; MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.; PERFIL'YEVA, Z.A.; KRATOKHVIL' M.I.; VAYSTIKH, M.A.; RAVDONIKAS, O.V.; BARANOVA, N.K.; ZIMINA, V.Ye.; TOMASOVA, L.N.; USTIN-PETROVA, T.F.; ARIF'YEV, S.S.; KONKINA, N.S.; KUL'BA, A.P.; MAL'TSEVA, N.K.; SHELANOVA, G.M.; SORINA, A.M.; BRANITSKAYA, V.S.; PRUDNIKOVA, M.N.

Tularin from a vaccinal strain for epicutaneous use. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.9:22-28 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamelei AMN SSSR i protivotulyaremiynykh stantsiy Stalingradskoy, Voroneshskoy, Tul'skoy, Plavskoy, Omskoy, Krasnodarskoy, Moskovskoy i Smolenskoy.
(TULAREMIA, diagnosis,
tularin epicutaneous test (Rus))

OLSUF'YEV, N.G.; YEMEL'YANOVA, O.S.; UGLOVOY, G.P.; SIL'CHENKO, V.S.; BORODIN, V.P.; SAMSONOVA, A.P.; KONKINA, N.S.; SHELANOVA, G.M.; LEVACHEVA, Z.A.; TSAREVA, M.I.; ZYKINA, N.A.; LEBEDEVA, T.F.

Result of mass use with human subjects of dry tularemia vaccine prepared from restored Gaiskii No.15 and Emelianova No.155 strains. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.3:52-57 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

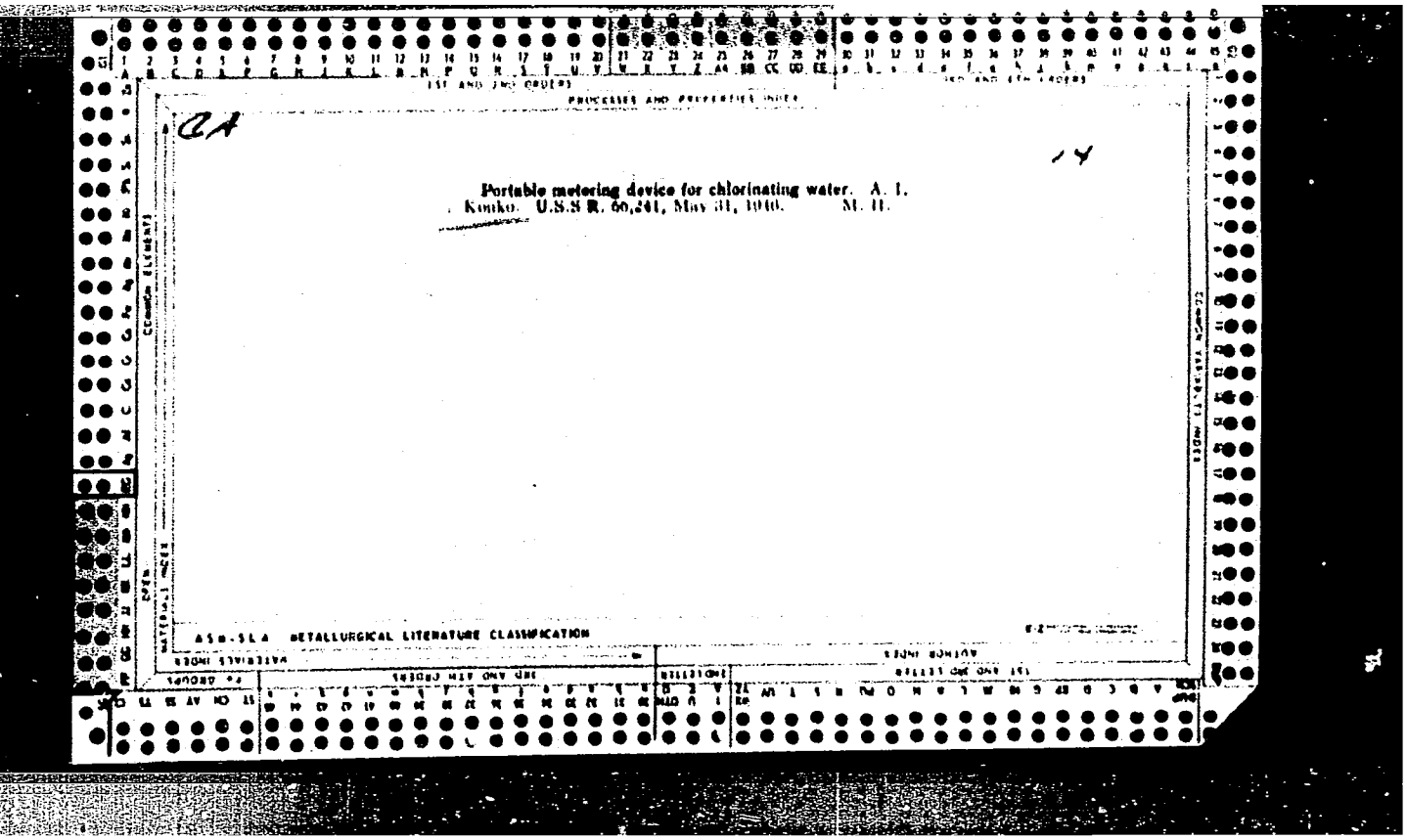
1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR, Voronezhskoy, Stalingradskoy, Moskovskoy, Tul'skoy oblastnykh, Altayskoy krayevoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskikh stantsii i Omskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

(TULAREMIA, immunology,
vaccine, dry from Gaiskii's No.15 & Emelianova's No.155 strains, mass application (Rus)

PIMENOV, V.V., nauchn. sotr.; TAROYEVA, R.F., nauchn. sotr.; KEL'SEYEVA, Z.N., nauchn. sotr.; KONKK, U.S., nauchn. sotr.; VYAYSINEN, T.I., nauchn. sotr.; IL'[illegible], V.I., nauchn. sotr.; CHISTOV, K.V., otv. red.

[Verkhniy Olonets, a settlement of lumbermen ; an experiment in ethnographical description] Verkhnii Olonets - poselok lesorubov; opyt etnograficheskogo opisaniia. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 194 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Karelo-Finskiy filial, Petrozavodsk. Institut istorii, yazyka i literatury.
2. Petrozavodskiy Institut yazyka, literatury i istorii AN SSSR (for all except Chistov).



Portable metering device for chlorinating water. A. I. Konko. U.S.S.R. 60,241, May 31, 1940. M. H.

9,9862

32145
S/675/60/000/004/004/005
D298/D304

AUTHOR: Konko, A.I.

TITLE: A portable instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's ultra-violet radiation

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po biologicheskomu deystviyu ul'trafioletovogo izlucheniya. Leningrad, 1958. Ul'trafioletovoye izlucheniye solntsa i yego ispol'zovaniye dlya profiltakticheskikh i lechebnykh tseley; trudy konferentsii. no. 4. Leningrad, 1960, 93-95. At head of title: Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. Institut radiatsionnoy gigiyeny.

TEXT: The apparatus is constructed using ФСК-М2 (FSK-M2) photoresistances prepared by the Institut fiziki AN USSR (Institute of Physics, AS UkrSSR). At a tension of 70 v the darkness current of this photoresistance is only 10^{-8} - 10^{-10} amp. When

Card 1/4

A portable instrument ...

illuminated it jumps immediately to around 3-10 amp/lumen. The principle of the device can be seen from Fig. 1. The device is powered from a hearing-aid battery and the microammeter is of the 50μa type. The voltage to the photoresistance can be varied from 0 to 50 v according to the intensity of the ultraviolet source being measured. To record the total ultra-violet radiation, a matte quartz glass hemisphere or Ulbricht globe is fixed and an appropriate bandpass filter inserted below it. Experience with the apparatus showed that the lag of the photoresistance was negligible and did not influence the instrument's readings. Nor was the resistance affected by heightened atmospheric humidity. At maximum beach temperatures and a tension of 40 v no darkness current appeared in the instrument. Tests at the Institute of Physics, AS UkrSSR, showed that in a temperature range from 10 to 50°C the coefficient indicating the percentage change in photocurrent with a temperature change of 1°C was

4

A portable instrument ...

1.18 for the FSK-M2 photoresistance. The authors believe that after calibration (expressing the units in energetic units) an error of 10% should not preclude the instrument's use. The instrument proved convenient to use, especially in comparative measurements of the intensity of ultra-violet radiation at different points. Its total cost, with batteries, is very low. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut im. Sechenova (Institute im. Sechenov), Yalta

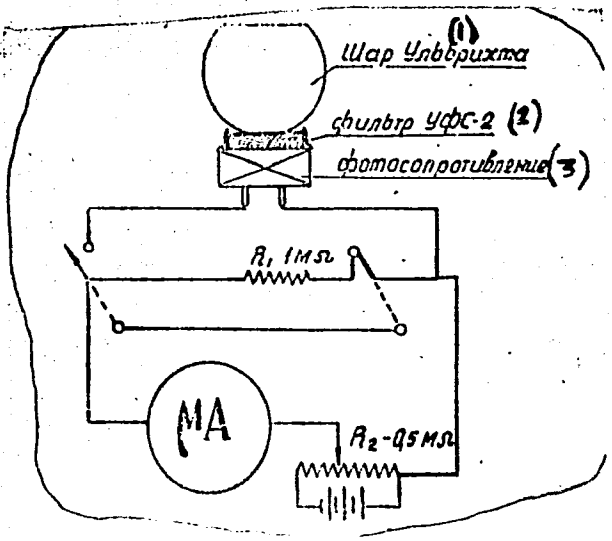
Card 3/4

32145
S/675/60/000/004/004/005
D298/D304

A portable instrument ...

Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of ultra-violet meter with FSK-M2 photoresistance.

Legend: 1 - Ulbricht Globe; 2 - UFS-2 filter; 3 - Photoresistance.



Card 4/4

KONKO, A.I., kand. med. nauk

Scientific and practical conference of physicians of trade-union sanatoriums and health resorts on problems of medical immunology and climatotherapy. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kult'. 30 no.3:284-287 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

Konko, A.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6150

Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny.

Voprosy kurortologii. [t.] 5: Problemy fiziologicheskogo deystviya i terapevticheskogo primeneniya aeroionov (Problems in Health-Resort Therapy. v. 5: Studies of the Physiological Effect and Therapeutic Application of Air Ions). Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviyskoy SSR, 1959. 424 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, t. 20) Errata slip inserted. 1000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny.

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: L. L. Vasil'yev, Professor, P. D. Perli, Professor, F. G. Portnov, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Ya. Yu. Reynet, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and L.M. Tutkevich, Candidate of Medical Sciences; Ed.: A. Vengranovich; Tech. Ed.: A. Zhukovskaya.

Card 1/7

Problems in Health-Resort (Cont.) SOV/6150

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians working at health resorts and for the general practitioner.

COVERAGE: This book, a collection of articles, is essentially the proceedings of the Second Conference on the Physiological Effect and Therapeutic Application of Air Ions, held at Riga (Latvian SSR) in December 1957. The use of negative air ions is believed to be beneficial in the treatment of nonhealing wounds and ulcers which often result from radiation injury. The book contains photos of numerous devices described in the text. Numerous references, mostly Soviet, are given at the end of some of the articles.

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Putilin, A. S. Air-Ionization Conditions for Operating Franklinization Equipment 137

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Blagodatova, Ye. T. Influence of Negative Air Ions Upon the Excitability of the Anemized Neuromuscular System 171

Card 5/7

KONKO, A.I.

Dosage of sun baths. Vop.kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz.kul't. 28 no.1:81-82 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni I.M.Sechenova (dir. B.V.Bogutskiy).
(SUN BATHS)

KONKO, Veniamin Markovich; AGAPITOVA, M.P., redaktor.

[Organization and technology of Soviet cooperative trade] Organizatsiia i tekhnika sovetskoi kooperativnoi torgovli. Pod red. M.P.Agapitova. Moskva, Izd-vo TSentrosoiuza, 1950. 308 p. (MLRA 6:10)
(Retail trade)

KONKOL, Janina; KURZYNA, Krystyna; LIPINSKI, Zdzislaw; MASLOWSKI, Romuald; STANKIEWICZ, Helena

Juvenile goiter among high school students in Bialystok. Zdrow. publiczne 7/8:279-282 Jl-Ag '65.

1. Studenckie Kolo Naukowe przy II Klinice Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Bialymstoku (Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Chlebowski).

MORAWSKI, Czeslaw, mgr inz.; KONKOL, Jerzy, mgr inz.

Voltage regulator for power transformers with on-load-top-changer.
Energetyka Pol 14 no.10 Biuletyn:28-31 O '60. (EEAI 1 ;3)
(Voltage regulators) (Electric transformers)

KONKOL, Jerzy, mgr.inz.; KORALUN, Marek, mgr.inz.; MORAWSKI, Czeslaw, mgr.inz.

Application of automatic control of the voltage of electrofilters. Wiad elektrotechn 30 no.6:216-217 Je '62.

KORALUN, Marek, mgr inz.; KONKOL, Jerzy, mgr inz.; MORAWSKI, Czeslaw, mgr inz.

New measuring unit for the automatic control of electrostatic precipitators. Pomiary 8 no.11:523-525 N '62.

1. Instytut Energetyki, Warszawa.

MORAWSKI, Czeslaw, mgr. inz.; KONKOL, Jerzy, mgr. inz.; KORALUN, Marek, mgr. inz.

Modernization of installations feeding electrostatic precipitators. Energetyka 16 no.4: Suppl.: Biul Inst. Energ.:13-16 Ap '62.

1. Pracownia Automatyki, Gdansk

MORAVSKIY, Ch.S., inzh.; KORALYUN, M.E., inzh.; KONKOL', Yu.A., inzh.

RNITT-21 automatic voltage regulator. Elek. sta. 34 no.11:74-76 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Energeticheskiy institut, Varshava.

KONKOLEWSKI, Leon; WARSZEWSKI, Stefan

In memoriam of Dr. Zdzislaw Dandelski; Nov. 18, 1880 - July 1, 1954. Polski przegl. chir. 27 no.12:1169-1170 Dec 55.

(BIOGRAPHIES
Dandelski, Zdzislaw)

KOMKOLNIK, Zdzislaw, inz.

Standardization in an industrial labor establishment. Normalizacja 30 no.2:63-68 '62.

NASSEF, El Adawy, prof.dr.; GAYED,Y.K., prof.dr.; KONKOLY,Belazs [translator]

The swirling flow under gravity through bottom outlets.
Hidrologiai Kozlony 37 no.2:138-148 '57.

[redacted]

VOLTAGE CONTROL TRANSFORMERS.

p2 (MAGYAR HIRADSATECHNIKA) BUDAPEST, HUNGARY VOL. 8 NO 1/2, JUNE 1957

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACESSIONS (AEEI) VOL. 6 NO 11 NOVEMBER 1957

KONKOLY, T.

A new method for gauging voltage-stabilizer transformers. p. 109.

MERES ES AUTOMATIKA. (Merestechnikai es Automatizalasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 7, no. 4/5, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

KONKOLY, T.

"Dynamometry of chipping on cast irons of granulated graphite." p. 118. (GEP, Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1953. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress August, 1953, Uncl.

KONKOLY, T.

"The measurement of cutting power in the spherulitic graphite cast iron." II, p. 183. (GEP, Vol. 5, no. 4, Apr. 1953. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress August, 1953, Uncl.

KONKOLY, T.

KONKOLY, T. Inner fuzziness of X-ray films affected by X rays and gamma rays. p. 394.

Vol. 7, No. 10, Oct. 1955.
GEP.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

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

Hungary/Solid State Physics - Structure of Deformable Materials, E-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34818

Author: Konkoly, T.

Institution: Technical University, Budapest, Hungary

Title: Methods of Photography with the Aid of X-Rays and Gamma Rays for the Investigation of Macrostructure

Original Periodical: Acta techn. Acad. sci. hung., 1955, 13, No 3-4, 373-391; German; Russian, English, French resumé

Abstract: A study was made of the various combinations of films and amplifying screens to obtain the minimum internal blurring and maximum contrast when exposing materials with x-ray and gamma rays. The blurring in the absence of amplifying screens increases sharply for gamma rays. For a film placed between amplifying screens made of calcium tungstenate, the internal blurring in the 160 kv region is considerably greater than for a softer radiation. Lead amplifying screens, used for gamma rays, reduce the contrast by 10%; they improve the internal blurring by 33-44%; they reduce the exposure by 41%, it being advisable therefore to employ such a combination.

1 of 1

KONKOLY, T.

HUNGARIA/Crystals. B-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18231

Author : Tibor Konkoly.
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Hungaria.
Title : To the Method of Making Photographs with X-ray and Gamma-ray Radiations at the Macrostructure Study.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Musz. tud. oszt közl., 1955, 16, No 2 - 4, 257-275.

Abstract : See RZhKhim, 1956, 72112.

Card 1/1 - 46 -

KONKOLY, T.

KONKOLY, T. - The Liliput 120, an X-Ray apparatus for material testings of macrostructures. p. 149
Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1956
GEP, Budapest, Hungary

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 - April 1957

KONKOLY, T.

KONKOLY, T. - Co^{60} radioactive isotopes in the examination of welding.
p. 271, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1956
GEP - Budapest, Hungary

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 - April 1957

KONKOLY, T.

A Hungarian industrial X-ray machine.

p. 199 (Przeglad Spawalnictwa. Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1956. Warszawa, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

KONKOLY, T.; [redacted].

The Liliput 120 X-ray apparatus for testing welded parts in our steam plants. p. 73. MAGYAR ENERGIAGAZDASAG. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest. Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

KONKOLY, T. DEZSI, Z.

The Co 60 radioactive isotope for testing welded steam pipes in our power plants. p.260. MAGYAR ENERGIAGAZDASAG. Budapest. Vol. 9, no. 7, July 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

Distr: 4E2c

The influence of titanium on the nitride-hardening of steel. T. Konkoly (Tech. Univ. Budapest, Hung.). *Härterei Tech. Mitt.* 14, No. 2, 102–14(1959).—Orthogonal test bars 12 × 12 × 8 mm. contg. 0–4.25% Ti are made from Armco iron contg. C 0.04, Si 0.11, Mn 0.06, S 0.019, and P 0.017%. They are heat-treated at 900° for 0.5 hr., oven-cooled, nitrided in NH_3 gas at 460, 510, 550, 600, and 660°, examd. by microscope, and their hardness measured. For Ti:C >20, the core hardness increases by 50–100%, compared to Ti-free steel. The surface hardness may be increased by 0–150%. For Ti:C ≤5, a deep surface layer of little hardness is formed, with gradual transition to the core. For Ti:C >9, the hardness falls from high values in a thin surface layer rapidly towards the core. Max. hardness is obtained at 600°. The thickness of the nitride layer increases with temp. and has a maximum for Ti:C = 4–5.1.

Mann

Distr: 4E2c

Effect of titanium on the nitriding quality of iron-titanium alloys. T. Konkoly (Tech. Univ., Budapest, Hung.). *Wiss. Z. Hochsch. Schwermaschinenbau, Magdeburg* 3, 165–73 (1960)(in German).—The nitriding expts. were carried out with NH_3, corresponding to definite degrees of dissocn. The use of Fe–Ti alloys for N case-hardening was found to be advantageous, since Ti effected decarburization of the Fe and thereby enhanced the N diffusion into the alloy. Furthermore, the diffused N reacted with the Ti to form TiN, which increased the hardness of the alloy core. Appreciable hardness of the core was effected only by the ratio Ti:C > 20. The ratio Ti:C = 4 merely produced decarburization of the Fe. By varying the Ti content, it was possible to produce nitride casings of any hardness value varying from that of the nitride case on Armco Fe to a value 250% greater. The nitriding quality of the Fe-Ti alloy depended on the Ti:C ratio. Alloys with a ratio Ti:C ≤ 5 exhibited a heavy coating of low hardness, and the hardness decreased gradually at the interface. Alloys with a ratio Ti:C > 10 exhibited a light coating of great hardness, and the hardness decreased abruptly at the interface. The degree of NH_3 dissocn. (α = 24–74) did not affect the depth or hardness of the coating within the investigated temp. range, 460–660°. Increasing the case-hardening temp. from 460 to 660° increased the depth of case in all instances. This was most pronounced in alloys with a Ti:C ratio of 4–5.1. Nitriding of low-C steels contg. Ti yielded similar results. The investigation is being continued. Field tests, to det. the applicability of N case-hardened Ti steels, are in progress.

Hertha R. Freche

KONKOLY, T. (Budapest, XI., Muegyetem rkp.3. Hungary.)

Diffusion of nitrogen in iron-titanium alloys. Periodica polytechn eng 5 no.1:5-12 '61.

1. Institute of Mechanical Technology, Polytechnical University Budapest.

(Titanium-iron alloys) (Nitrogen)

KONKOLY, Tibor, dr.; BAUER, Ferenc; MEGYERI, Bela

Some data on the technology of arc welding performed in the CO_2 protective atmosphere. Gepgyartastechn 3 no.5:168-171 My '63.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Mech. Techn. Intezete (for Konkoly and Bauer). 2. Wilhelm Pieck Vagon- es Gepgyar, Gyor (for Megyeri)

RETI, Pal, dr.; KOMKOLY, Tibor, dr.

Description of new scientific achievements at the 3rd Material Testing Congress. Musz elet 19 no.19:2 10 S '64

1. Material Testing Section, Scientific Association of the Machine Industry, Budapest.

KONKOLY, Tihamer

Up-to-date circuit arrangements in the AM-FM signal generator. Magy hir techn 11 no.2:74-30 Ap '60.

1. Muszeripari Kutato Intezet

KONKOLY, Thege Aladar, dr.; NIKOLOV, Laszlo, dr.

The health and social status of inhabitants over 60 years of age in a mining area. Nepegeszsegugy 11:341-345 N '61.

(HEALTH SURVEYS in old age) (INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

KONKOLY THEGE, Aladar, dr.

On the hand injuries of coal miners. Munkavedelem 8 no.4/6:56-58 '62.

KONKOLY-THEGE, I.; PUNGOR, E.; SCHULEK, E.

Reaction on the surface of silver iodide. p. 561. KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest. Vol. 5, no. 4, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1956

KONKOLY, I.

6

Reactions on the surface of silver iodide. E. Schulek, E. Punger, and I. Konkoly Thege (L. Eötvös Univ., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 7, 149-54(1955)(in German); cf. *C.A.* 49, 12931i.—Expt. results confirmed that a AgI ppt. can react with HNO_2 in the presence of KCl to form I_2. Quant. data are presented to show that the reaction is proportional to the surface area of the AgI and the concn. of the KCl in accordance with the Nernst equation. G. Ingel

(21)

KONKOLY THEGE, I.

KONKOLY THEGE, I. Oxidation reactions on the surface of silver iodide. In German. p. 49.

Vol. 8, no. 1/3, 1955
ACTA CHIMICA
SCIENCE
Budapest, Hungary

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

KONKOLY-THEGE, I.

2649. The examination of magnesium compounds with the flame photometer. E. Pungor and I. Konkoly-Thege (Eötvös Loránd Sci. Univ., Inst. Theor. and Anal. Chem., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyó.*, 1956, 61 (1), 17–21.—Various anions and cations interfere with the flame-photometric determination of Mg. Its emission spectrum is independent of the anion present, but the absolute value of the emission depends on the anion because various salts dissociate in the flame, at various velocities, to emitting compounds (MgO or —MgOH). The addition of Cl^- (as HCl) increases the emission, because $MgCl_2$ hydrolyses rapidly. To correct for the anions present, the unknown soln. and the calibrating solutions should contain the same concn. of the same anions. These can be predicted from the previous chemical treatment of the substance. Alternatively, in each soln. one anion can be kept in a large excess, while keeping the concn. of the others similar to the standard and unknown soln. The interference by Cs, Rb, Na, K and Ca can be calculated by determining the emissions at two wavelengths (350 and 371 mμ). A. G. Peto

KONKOLY-THEGE, I.

12 Flame photometric study of magnesium compounds.
R. Pungor, I. Konkoly-Thege. Veszp.
Kémiai Folyóirat. Vol. 62, 1956, No. 1, p.
20 figs., 1 tab.

Anions and cations seriously interfere with the flame photometric determination of magnesium. Several procedures were proposed to eliminate the interferences caused by anions: (1) standardization of the apparatus against a solution containing the anions present in the sample solution in the same concentration; (2) addition of one of the anions in great excess to both the standard and the sample solution. In the several procedures it was found that

connected with their influence on the temperature of the flame or on the surface tension of the investigated solutions.

* Anal. Kem Intezete, Budapest

Card : 1/1

KONKOLY, M. THEGE I.

HUNGARY/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis K-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1958, No 9554

Author : Pungor, E., Konkoly Thege I.
Inst : L. Eotvos University, Budapest, Hungary
Title : Investigation of Compounds of Magnesium by Means of a Flame Photometer

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 11, No 1-2, 23-43

Abstract : The authors investigate the problem of the possibility of determining magnesium in solutions of its compounds by using the flame photometry method using the emission molecular bands. It is noted that the presence of various anions and cations in the solution interferes with the determination of the magnesium. It is therefore recommended to work where possible with standard solutions, whose composition is close to those investigated. In those cases when this cannot be done, it is proposed to introduce into the sample solutions and into the standards a certain one anion in large concentration; this leads to the suppression of the interfering action of the other anions. In particular, it is convenient to work with

Card : 1/2

KONKOLY THEGE ILONA

HUNGARY/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis K-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 11, 1958, No 26427

Author : Pungor E., Konkoly Thege Ilona
Inst : L. Eotvos University, Budapest, Hungary
Title : Study of Molecular Band Emission Spectra With the Aid of a Flame Photometer. I. Properties of Copper Salts During Flame Photometry.

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 13, No 1-2, 1-7

Abstract : An investigation was made of the influence of different anions on the intensity of radiation of the molecular spectrum of copper oxide in a hydrogen-oxygen flame. Molar solutions of sulfuric, hydrochloric, and acetic acids were introduced into the flame, with addition of $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ slats, the concentration of which in all solutions was 5×10^{-2} mole/liter. The presence of sulfuric acid causes a considerable reduction in the entire radiation in the visible region, including the maximum at 538 millimicrons. Acetic acid causes a sharp increase in radiation. Acetic acid causes a sharp increase in radiation.

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HUNGARY/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 11, 1958, No 26427

The hydrochloric acid does not change noticeably the entire radiation, but diminishes somewhat the maximum at 435 millimicrons and shifts the maximum at 538 millimicrons to a maximum at 546 millimicrons. Ethyl and methyl alcohols (to concentrations up to approximately 13%) increase the identity of radiation of the 538 millimicron band, and a further increase in the concentration of alcohol leads to a reduced intensity. A stronger effect due to alcohol is observed in the presence of hydrochloric acid.

Card : 2/2

KONKOLY THEGE I.

K-8

HUNGARY/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 11, 1958, No 26438

Author : Fungor E., Konkoly Thege I.
Inst : L. Eotvos University, Budapest, Hungary.
Title : Investigation of Molecular Bond Emission Spectra with the Aid of Flame Photometry. II. Photometric Investigation of Boric Acid in Flame.

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 13, No 1-2, 39-47

Abstract : The spectrum of boric acid has been plotted in the region from 440 to 570 millimicrons in a hydrogen-oxygen flame. It is shown that the form of the spectrum does not change with variation of the solvent (hydrochloric acid, 50% ethyl alcohol, 50% methyl alcohol). For the same concentration of boric acid in the solution, the intensity of radiation of the bands increases with increasing concentration of alcohol (methyl or ethyl). Qualitatively and quantitatively this dependence is analogous to that previously obtained by the authors for sodium, calcium, barium, magnesium, and silver. It is indi-

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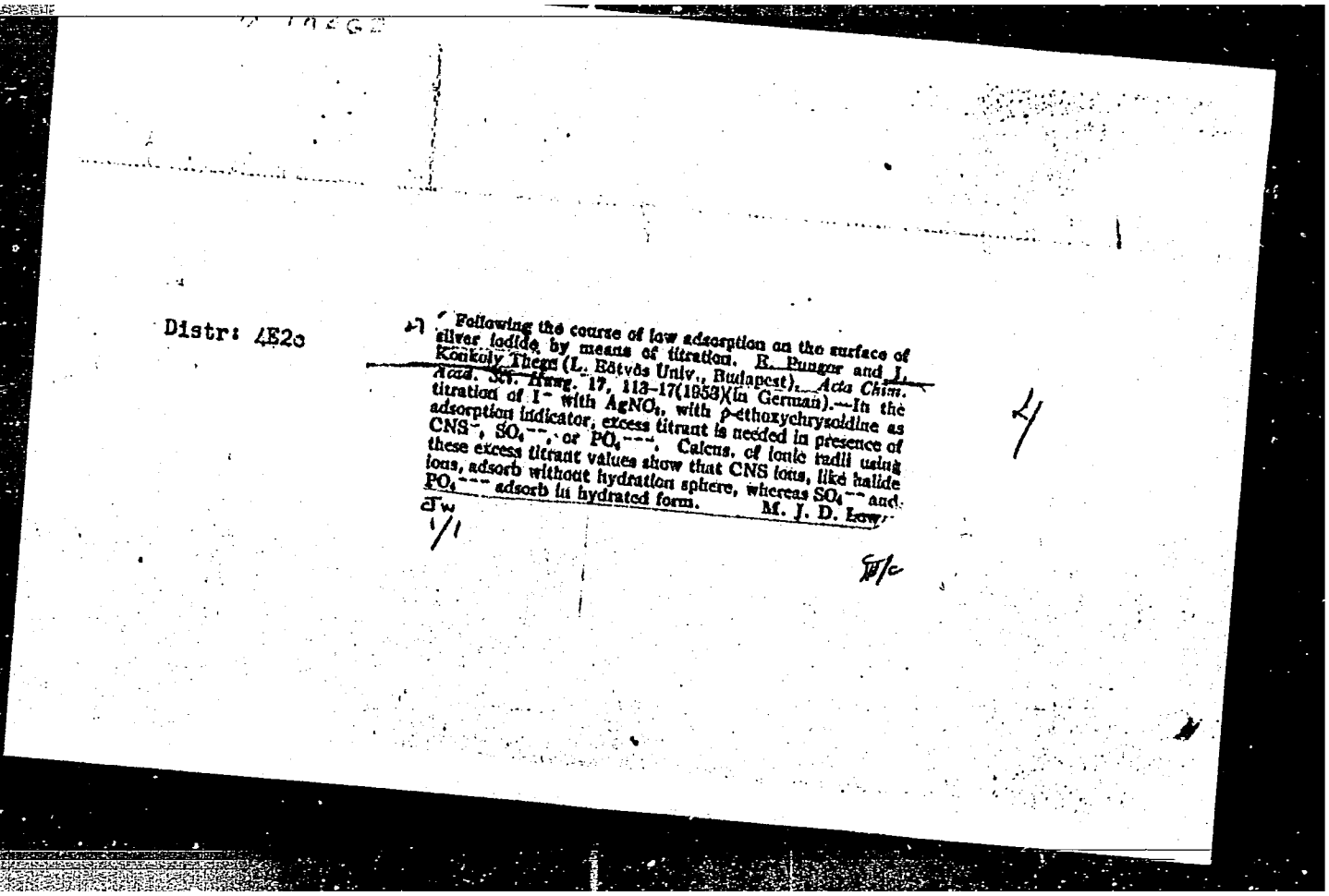
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 11, 1958, No 26438

cated that the choice of methyl alcohol, made by Dean and Thompson (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1956, No 2, 5449) is not suitable, since the concentrationof the latter affects the results of the measurement. Data are given on the influence of the following anions: HCl and H_2SO_4, in molar conentrations, do not influence the intensityof radiation. $HClO_4$ increases the intensity of radiation of boric acids, while NaOH decreases it. Problems of elimination of interference in quantitative flame analysis are discussed.

Card : 2/2



Distr: 4E2c

Following the course of low adsorption on the surface of silver iodide by means of titration. E. Pungor and J. Konkoly Thege (L. Eötvös Univ., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 17, 113–17(1953)(In German).—In the titration of I^- with $AgNO_3$, with p-ethoxychrysoidine as adsorption indicator, excess titrant is needed in presence of CNS^-, SO_4^{--}, or PO_4^{---}. Calcns. of ionic radii using these excess titrant values show that CNS ions, like halide ions, adsorb without hydration sphere, whereas SO_4^{--} and PO_4^{---} adsorb in hydrated form. M. J. D. Low

PUNGOR, Erno,dr.(Budapest VIII Muzeum korut 4/b); KONKOLY THEGE, Ilona (Budapest VIII Muzeum korut 4/b)

Data on the flame photometric determination of the effect of alcohol. Acta chimica Hung 28 no.1/3:125-132 '61.

(EEAI 10:9)

1. Institut fur Anorganische und Analytische Chemie der L. Eotvos Universitat, Budapest.

(Flame) (Alcohols)

PUNGOR, Ernö, dr. (Budapest); KONKOLY THEGE, Ilona (Budapest)

Atom absorption investigations with sodium. Acta chimica Hung 28 no.1/3:133-139 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institut fur Anorganische und Analytische Chemie der L. Eotvos Universitat, Budapest.

(Atoms) (Absorption) (Sodium) (Alcohols) (Anions)

PUNGOR, Erno; KONKOLY THEGE, Ilona

Characteristics of transition elements from the point of view of flame photometry. Magy kem folyoir 66 no.12:520-522 D '60.

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