

KRAITR, Jaroslav, Inz.

To help the animal production in the third Five-Year Plan and in the following period in the field of stock breeding. Vestnik CSAZV 8 no.4: 231-235 '61. (EEAI 10:6)  
(Czechoslovakia--Stock and stockbreeding)

KRAITR, Jaroslav, Inz.

International cooperation in the research on the optimum conditions  
in breeding farm animals. Vestnik CSAZV 8 no.7:398 '61.

(Domestic animals)

KRAITR, Jaroslav, inz.

Use of whey for swine feeding. Vestnik CSAZV 9 no.3:123-124  
'62.

KRAITR, Jaroslav, inz.

Research assisting the fish culture. Vestnik vyzk zemedel 9  
no.6:290-292 '62.

KRAITR, Jaroslav, inz.

Problems of increasing the efficiency of feed mixtures in intensive large-scale poultry breeding. Vest ust zemedel 10 no.8:288-290 '63.

1. Sprava vyzkumnych ustavu zemedelskych, Ministerstvo zemedelstvi, lesniho a vodniho hospodarstvi.

KRAJČEK, Jaroslav, inz.

Important success of the zootechnical science and breeding practice. Vest ust zemedel 11 no.1:18-19 '64.

1. Sprava zemedelskych vyzkumnych ustavu Ministerstva zemedelstvi, lesniho a vodniho hospodarstvi.

KRAITR, Jaroslav, inz.

Problems of feeding methods in swine fattening. Vest  
ust zomedel 12 no.1:31-33 '65.

1. Administration of the Scientific Research of the Ministry  
of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Resources, Prague.

KRAITH, Jaroslav, inz.

Meeting of the Scientific Council of the Research Institute  
of Cattle Breeding in Rapotín. Vest ust zemědel 12 no.4:  
163 '65.



KRAITH, Milan, inz.

Use of short-fiber pulp for papermaking. Papir a celuloza 18 no.3:  
52-54 Mr '63.

1. Zapadoceske papirny, Plzen.

KRAITR, Milan, inz.

Experience in using short-fiber pulp for making printing paper in the Zapadoceske papirny Paper Mill. Papir a celulosa 18 no.4:81-86 Ap '63.

1. Zapadoceske papirny, Plzen.

KRAIZMER, L.P., red.

[Cybernetics and electronic computer technology; materials of the 16th Conference of Science and Technology, April 17-21, 1961] Kibernetika i elektronno-vychislitel'naya tekhnika; po materialam XVI Nauchno-tekhnicheskoi konferentsii 17-21 aprelya 1961 g. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 137 p. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi.

(Cybernetics) (Electronic computers)  
(Automatic control)

SNIGUROWICZ, Jaroslaw; KRAJ, Maria; SNIGUROWICZ, Janina

Hemorrhagic diathesis related to the presence of gamma-proteins in Sjögren's disease. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 35 no.9:1409-1412 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Hematologicznej Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy w AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Wl. Lawkowicz) i z Kliniki Laryngologicznej Centralnego Szpitala Klinicznego AM (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. H. Czarnecki).

## POLAND

LANKOWICZ, Wladzimirz; KRZEMINSKA-LANKOWICZOWA, Izabela; PANASEWICZ, Jozef; SNIGUROWICZ, Jaroslaw; KUWAJ, Maria; ROSTKOWSKA, Jadwiga; ZIELINSKI, Jacek and MAJEWSKA, Zofia; Chair of Hematology of Postgraduate Medical Courses, Academy of Medicine and Hematology Clinic of Institute of Hygiene (Katedra Hematologii Stud. Dosk. Lek. AM i Klinika Hematologii III,) Head (Kierownik) Prof Dr W. LANKOWICZ; and Department of Physiopathology, Institute of Hygiene (Zaklad Fizjopatologii III) Head Docent Dr J PANASEWICZ, Warsaw.

"Comparative Studies of Human Blood Proteins and Those of Experimental Animals"

Warsaw, Medycyna Doswiadczalna i Mikrobiologia, Vol 18, No 1, 1966; pp 83-88.

Abstract [English summary modified] : When studied by the same method, rabbits' serum proteins were more similar to human ones than those of rats or guinea pigs. Total proteins, erythrocyte sedimentation rates and haptoglobin levels were all lower in the animals than in man. Table, 2 electrophoregrams; 9 Polish and 1 Western reference.

DUNIN-HORKAWICZ, H.; KRAJ-FRANCOWA, I.; SADOWSKA, M.

Role of bacterium coli in etiology of infantile diarrhea. *Pediat. postka* 30 no.3:217-220 Mr '55.

1. Z Zakładu Bakteriologii A.M. w Łodzi Kierownik: prof. dr. med Z Szymanowski, 1 z II Kliniki Chorob Dziecięcych, A.M. w Łodzi, Kierownik: prof. dr med. Fr. Redlich; Łódź, Nowotki 137, Zakład Bakteriologii A.M.

(DIARRHEA, bacteriology  
E. coli, etiol. role, in inf.)  
(ESCHERICHIA, COLI, infections  
diarrhea in inf.)

DUBIN-HORKAWICZOWA, H., KRAJ-FRANCOWA, I. SADOWSKA, M.

Epidemic of infantile diarrhea caused by bacteria coli beta type  
in two nurseries. *Pediat.polska* 30 no.3:271-282 Mr '55.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Lodzi, Kierownik: prof. dr  
med. Fr. Redlich, i Zakladu Bakteriologii A.M. w Lodzi, Kierownik:  
prof. dr med. Z. Szymanowski, Lodz, Nowotki 137, Zaklad Bakteriologii  
A.M.

(DIARRHEA, bacteriology  
E. Coli, serol. beta type, epidemic in inf.)  
(ESCHERICHIA COLI, infections  
diarrhea, caused by serol. type beta, in inf.)

KRAJ-FRANCOWA, I

DUNIN-HORKAWICZOWA, H.; KRAJ-FRANCOWA, I.; SADOWSKA, M.

Importance of early determination of antibiotic sensitivity in bacterial flora of alimentary canal in therapy of infantile diarrhea. *Pediat. polska* 32 no.2:143-149 Feb 57.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Fr. Redlich z Zakladu Bakteriologii A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Z. Szymanowski. Adres: Lodz, ul. Armii Czerwonej 15.

(DIARRHEA, in inf. & child  
ther., antibiotics, importance of early determ. of  
bact. sensitivity (Pol))

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use  
diarrhea in child, importance of early determ. of bact.  
sensitivity (Pol))



*N B I J - FRANCOVA*

DUNIN-HORKAWICZ, H.; KRAJ-FRANCOWA, I.; SADOWSKA, M.

The in vivo & in vitro effects of antibiotics on  $\alpha$ - &  $\beta$ -types of *Escherichia coli* in cases of infantile diarrhea. *Pediat. polska* 32 no.12:1319-1327 Dec 57.

I. Z Zakładu Bakteriologii A. M. w Łodzi. Kierownik: prof. Z. Szymanoski  
i z II Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A. M. w Łodzi. Kierownik: prof. Fr. Redlich.  
(*ESCHERICHIA COLI*, infections  
diarrhea in child., resist. to antibiotics (Pol))  
(DIARRHEA, in inf. & child  
caused by *E. coli*, resist. to antibiotics (Pol))  
(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.  
on *E. coli*, resist. (Pol))

BRZEZINSKA, Hanna; CZAPLICKI, Brunon; KMITA, Stanislaw; KRAJ-FRANCOWA, Irena;  
MALINOWSKI, Wladyslaw

Surgical changes in the mastoid in the light of preoperative  
otolaryngological examinations in infants. Otolar polska 15 no.1:  
67-71 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Dzieci AM w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr  
F. Redlich Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieci AM w Lodzi Kierownik: doc. dr  
K. Sroczynski Z Oddzialu Otolaryngologii Dzieciecej przy katedrze  
Ehorob Dzieci AM w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr F. Redlich Kierownik  
Oddzialu: doc. dr S. Kmita.

(MASTOIDITIS in inf & child) (INFANT NEWBORN dis)

DAVIDOVIC, M.; POPESKOVIC, D.; VASIC, Z.; KFAJACEVIC, Ksenija

Critical temperature of the spontaneous warming up of sleeping  
spermophiles. Bul sci nat SAN 25 no.7:117-118 '59. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Institut de Physiologie de la Faculte des Sciences et Instiut de  
Biologie de la Faculte de Medicine de l'Universite de Beograd.  
(Spermophile) (Temperature) (Heat) (Sleep)

DAVIDOVIC, M.; PCPEŠKOVIC, D.; VASIC, Z.; KRAJACEVIC, Ksenija

Critical temperature for the spontaneous warming up of hibernating  
spermophiles. Glas Prir mat SANU 241 no.18:21-28 '60.

1. Fiziologki zavod Prirodno-matematickog fakulteta i Bioloski  
institut Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol 4/1 Cardiovas. Dis. Jan 60

203. Idiopathic haemosiderosis of the lungs Idiopaticka hemosideroza pluc. IVIC L. and KRAJAK J. Detsk. Klin. UK, Kosice; Int. Klin. KU, Kosice *Lek. Obs.* 1958, 7/12 (732-738) Illus. 5

In the course of the last 10 yr., idiopathic haemosiderosis has been reported as an autonomous disease of childhood as well. It is found mostly in children aged 3-6 yr., in association with hypertension of the pulmonary circulation. In 3 cases an attempt was made to influence the condition by splenectomy, but this operation resulted in aggravation. The diagnostic symptoms are anaemia, recurrent pneumonia and splenomegaly, and a roentgen picture resembling that of miliary tuberculosis. An extensive description is given of a child aged 4 years; emphasis is laid on the crisis in the erythrocyte count and the haemoglobin value. Once the condition is considered, the diagnosis is not very difficult. Cells containing iron can be demonstrated in the sputum and also in the fasting gastric juice or in bronchial smears. Occasionally

the lung can be punctured, or an exploratory excision may be necessary. The differential diagnosis is mainly from pneumonia, disseminated bronchopneumonia and tuberculosis. The pathological mechanism is discussed and mention is made of the severe picture of the moment of the crisis, with coughing, dyspnoea and collapse. In the case described, the intra-vital diagnosis has been made on the basis of the presence of sideroplagic cells in the bronchial smear. The possibility of administering ACTH is discussed, because splenectomy failed to improve this case also.

Schaich - Luisenheim (XV, 6, 18)

KRAJAK, V.

KRAJAK, V. Iron castings for sewerage in the past and at the present. p. 6,  
Vol. 6, no. 1, Jan. 1957  
NORMALISACE.  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

KRAJAKOVA, O.

Treatment of allergic diseases with riboflavin. Cesk. dermat. 36  
no.2:109-111 '61.

1. Kozna klinika, Kosice, prednosta doc. MUDr. Eugen Maly.

(VITAMIN B2 ther.) (ALLERGY ther.)



KACHNIC, M.; BREZNY, I.; KRAJAKOVA, O.

EEG examination in children after roentgen epilation of the scalp.  
Preliminary report. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.10:616-619 '64

1. Dermatologicka katedra University P.J.Safarika v Kosiciach  
(veduci: doc. MUDr. E.Maly) a Neurologicka katedra University  
P.J.Safarika v Kosiciach (veduci: doc. MUDr. J.Hympan).

KRAJAN, Milan, inz.

Extension of the operation time of turbogenerators in the  
Elektraren Novaky National Enterprise. Energetika Cz 15  
no.3:141-144 Mr '65.

1. Elektraren Novaky National Enterprise.

KRAJC, J

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KRAJC, J., Prom. Vet.

Dukovany

Prague, Veterinarstvi, No 3, 1963, pp 121-122

"Safety Measures When X-Ray Changes in Ping' Cavum  
nasi."

KRAJC, LADISLAV

BAUER, Jan; KRAJC, Ladislav

Treatment of fractures of the femur neck with Smith-Petersen method.  
Rozhl. chir. 36 no.8:551-554 Aug 57.

1. Chirurgická klinika LFUK v Kosiciach, prednosta prof. Jan Knazovický.  
Traumatologicke oddelenie KUNZ Kosice, prednosta Jan Bauer.  
(FEMUR NECK, fract.  
surg., Smith-Petersen technic, statist. (Cz))

TRAVNIK, K., MUDr.; KABATNIK, Z.; KRAJCA, K.; OTTIS, V., MUDr.

Neurogenic amyotrophies simulating myopathies. Bratisl. lek.  
listy 45 no.6:367-373 31 Mr '65.

1. Katedra klinickej neurologie Slovenskeho ustavu pre doskolo-  
vanie lekarov (veduci: MUDr. K. Travnik); Katedra patologickej  
anatomie Slovenskeho ustavu pr doskolovanie lekarov (veduci  
MUDr. V. Ottis), Trencin.

KRAJCA, K.; TRAVNIK, K.

Contribution to electromyography of muscular atrophies in progressive arthritis. Fysiat. vestr. 43 no.5:288-292 S '65.

1. Neurologická katedra Ústavu pre ďalšie vzdelávanie lekárov a farmaceutov v Trenčíne (vedúci MUDr. K. Travník).

KRAJCI, J.

The theory of the universal astronomic apparatus. p.62.  
(Geodeticky A Kartograficky Obzor, Vol. 3, No. 4, Apr. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

KRAJCI, J.

Determining the position of an eliminated trigonometrical point. n. 101.  
(GEODETICKY A KARTOGRAFICKY OBZOR, Vol. 3, No. 6, June 1957, Praha,  
Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.



KRAJCI, J.

International Geophysical year, 1957-58, and the Slovak Institute of Technology.

P. 121, (Geodetický A Kartografický Úbzor) Vol.3, no. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

DOBROVSKY, J.; KRUJCI, M.

... 60 (radiotherapy of laryngeal and laryngo-pharyngeal  
Carcinoma experiences and results of treatment. Neoplasma  
(Pratim.) 12 no.5:549-556 '65.

1. Cancer Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.  
Submitted May 7, 1965.

0210 0811 111

OBPCOM, P; BRATSKA, M.

- 1. Radiology (Czechoslovakia) (Biological Research 5 (1)).  
 Bratislava; 3. Institute of Oncology (Vysoká škola  
 ústav onkologický. 1968

Bratislava, September 1968, pp. 475-476

"Precancerous lesions of the cervix - a contribution to the problem."

RIEDEL, J.; KRAJCI, M.

Primary cancers of the vagina. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.6:  
372-377 30 S '65.

1. Vyskumny ustav onkologicky v Bratislave (riaditel doc. MUDr.  
V. Thurzo).

KOZAK, Miroslav; HRAJCI, Pavol

Use of ion exchangers for determination of nitrate nitrogen.  
Chem prum 13 no.5:246-248 My '63.

1. Severoceske chemicke zavody, Lovosice, Dusikaren Sala.

KRAJCI, S.

"A method for shortening the process of drying bricks in the drying rooms of the new plant in Sucany."

p. 195 (Stavka) Vol. 4, no. 7, July 1957  
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

KRAJCI, J.

Problems regarding the possibilities of an increased production of lightweight bricks.

P. 234. (STAVEBA.) (Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 4, No. 8, Aug. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H  
and Their Applications. Ceramics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12528.

Author : Krajci, Stefan; Kuban, Matej.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Construction of a New Brick Plant in Zhiline.

Orig Pub: Stavba, 1958, 5, No 8, 230-233.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1



Country : Czechoslovakia  
Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications--Cellulose and Its Derivatives H-33  
Abs. Jour. : Referat Zhur--Khim., No 11, 1959, 40924  
Author : Matejka, J. and Krajci, S.  
Institut. : Not given  
Title : Rate of Solution of Limestone in the Production of Sulfite Cooking Liquor  
Orig. Pub. : Papir a Celulosa, 13, No 11, 247-251 (1958)  
Abstract : The author gives a critical review of existing methods for the determination of the rate of solution of limestone used in the preparation of the cooking liquor for the sulfite process and describes a new method which has been incorporated into CnSN [Czech Standard] 721155 'Testing of Limestone and Lime.' Results from the comparative study of the rates of solution of limestone by the earlier methods and by the new method are given.  
From authors's summary

Card: 1/1

KRAJCI, Stefan, inz.

Possibility of making use of ceramic raw materials in Slovakia.  
Sklar a keramik 13 no.5:116-118 My '63.

1. Odbor Slovenskej narodnej rady pre vystavbu, Bratislava.

BRIXOVA, Eva, dr.; KRAJCI-LAZARY, Bartolomej, dr.; DZURIK, Rastislav, dr.

Changes in concentration of lipids in the liver of rats after giving them tetrachloromethane. Biologia 16 no.7:537-540 '61.

1. III.interna klinika a Vedecke laboratorium farmakobiochemie  
lekarske fakulty University Komenskeho, Bratislava, Hlboka cesta 11.

(LIPIDS) (LIVER) (CARBON TETRACHLORIDE)

DZURIK, Rastislav; KRAJCI-LAZARY, Bartolomej

Changes in the lipids of the kidney after administration of salyrgan.  
Biologia 16 no.11:842-845 '61.

1. III. interna klinika Lekárskej fakulty Univerzity Komenského a  
Vedecké laboratórium farmakobiochemie v Bratislave.  
(KIDNEY chemistry) (LIPIDS chemistry)  
(SALYRGAN pharmacol.)

DZURIK, Rastislav; KRAJCI-LAZARY, Bartolomej; HOSTYNOVA, Drahomira

Metabolism of glycodes in the kidneys after application of salyrgan.  
Biologia 17 no.1:45-49 '62.

(KIDNEY metab) (DIURETICS MERCURIAL pharmacol)  
(KETO ACIDS metab) (PYRUVATES metab)  
(LACTATES metab)

L 15512-66

ACC NR: AT6007472

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0063/0063

AUTHOR: Krajci-Lazary, B.; Dzurik, R.; Niederland, T. R.

ORG: Research Laboratory of Pharmacobiochemistry, III. Department of Medicine,  
Komensky University Medical School, Bratislava

TITLE: Metabolic activity of the kidneys <sup>53</sup> This paper was presented at the 29th  
Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July  
1964/

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement,  
1965, 63

TOPIC TAGS: biologic metabolism, rat, dog

ABSTRACT:

It has been shown earlier that  
the kidneys of rats take up glucose or release it into the blood stream  
depending on its concentration in arterial blood. The uptake of lactic acid  
also depends on its level in arterial blood. Similar findings were made on dogs  
where the same results were also obtained with free fatty acids. The present

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L 15512-66

ACC NR: AT6007472

0  
experiments were carried out to confirm the free fatty acid uptake in the rat and to compare the mutual relationship in the uptake of the compounds mentioned above. It was found that free fatty acids and their esters are taken up in rats, depending on their arterial blood concentration, similarly to dogs. An inverse relationship was found to exist between the uptake of free fatty acids and glucose. In most instances, when glucose is taken up, free fatty acids are released and vice versa. On the basis of these results it is assumed that 1) the kidney participates in the homeostasis of energy metabolism, 2) the energy needs of the kidneys are supplied by glucose or lipids according to their blood concentrations. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DZURIK, R., KRAJCI-LAZARY, B; Research Laboratory for Pharmacology at the 3rd. Internal Clinic, Medical Faculty, Comenius University (Vyskumne Laboratorium Farmakobiochemie pri III. Internej Klinike LFUK), Bratislava.

"Glycogen Metabolism in the Pulp of Adrenal Glands."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 122

Abstract: The metabolism is basically anoxidizing. The influence of epinephrine, strophanthin, hypertensin, KCN, moniodo-acetate and dinitrophanol on the metabolism of rabbit adrenal glands was investigated in vitro. Glucose utilization was increased by epinephrine, hypertensin and dinitrophenol, decreased by KCN, strophanthin and moniodoacetate. Lactate production was increased by epinephrine and dinitrophenol. No references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 29 Sep 65

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DZURIK, R., KRAJCI-LAZARY, B; 3rd. Internal Clinic, Medical Faculty, Comenius University (III. Interna Klinika Lek. Fak.), Bratislava.

"Metabolic Basis for the Effect of the Antidiuretic Hormone on the Kidney Mass."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 3, May 66, pp 203-205

Abstract: Vasopressin increases the permeability of the membranes of the cells of tubuli colligentes for water, and regulates the formation of the gradient in the mass of the kidneys; during water diuresis this gradient is low, but vasopressin increases it quickly. Vasopressin increases the activity of phosphorylase, but does not influence glucocinase and lactodehydrogenase. Results of experiments conducted on animals in vivo could not be reproduced in vitro. 7 Figures, 5 Western, 2 Czech references. Submitted at 15 Days of Physiology - Symposium of Water Metabolism- 29 May 65.

1/1

*Krajci-Lazary, B.*



KRAJCI-LAZARYOVA, M.; BRUCHACOVA, V.; NOVAK, A.

Apropos of lambliasis in childhood. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.3:  
173-177 15 Ag '64.

1. Katedra pediatrie II Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave  
(veduca prof. MUDr. J. Michalickova).

KAMENSKY, P.; KRAJCI-LAZARYOVA, T.; SACHEROVA, A.

Jaundice in the neonatal period. Bratisl. Lek. Listy 42 no.3:  
160-166 '62.

1. Z II. detskej kliniky Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave,  
prednostka prof. MUDr. J. Michalickova.  
(JAUNDICE NEONATAL)

SCHWALBOWA, M.; KRAJCI-LAZARYOVA, M.; WAGENHOFFER, E.

Variety in the clinical picture in nephrotic syndrome in children. Cesk. pediat. 19 no.8:693-699 Ag '64.

I. II. Detska klinika Lekarskej fakulty University Komenskeho v Bratislave, (prednosta prof. dr. J. Michalickova).

L 13228-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6006037

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0291/0292

AUTHOR: Dzurik, R.; Niederland, T. R.; Krajci-Lazary, B.

33

ORG: Pharmaco-Biochemical Research Laboratory, Third Clinic of Internal Medicine  
Medical Faculty, Comenius University, Bratislava (Vyskumne laboratorium  
farmakobiochemie pri III. internej klinike Lek. fak. UK)

TITLE: Protective effect of glucose on a lethal dose of dinitrophenol in rats  
[This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 29 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 291-292

TOPIC TAGS: rat, pharmacology, aromatic nitro compound, drug effect, carbohydrate,  
aliphatic carboxylic acid

ABSTRACT: Glucose 3 ml 40% solution by lavage 1 hour before lethal (45 mg/Kg  
dose of DNP protected 8 out of 10 rats; sodium lactate had no such protective  
effect; thus the effect is specific rather than merely caloric, nutritive or  
energetic. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

L 13237-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6006053

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0299/0299

AUTHOR: Krajci-Lazary, B.; Niederland, T. R.; Dzurik, R.

ORG: none

39B

TITLE: Uncoupling effect of 2,4-dinitrophenol<sup>7</sup> in vivo [This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 26 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 299

TOPIC TAGS: biologic metabolism, drug effect, pharmacology, aromatic nitro compound, heterocyclic base compound, organic phosphorus compound, liver

ABSTRACT: DNP 20 mg /Kg lowered hepatic ATP and had pyrogenic effect; 60 mg /Kg was lethal. Main effect of either lethal or nonlethal dose was acceleration of metabolism and catabolism; lethal doses resulted in the death of the animal within one hour. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

KRAJCIC, Veselin G.

Radiotherapy of cancer of the larynx. Srpski arh. celok. lek.  
84 no.11:1274-1280 Nov 56.

1. Zavod za rendgenologiju Opste bolnice u Nisu. Sef: primarij  
Veselin G. Krajcic.

(LARYNX, neoplasms  
radiother. (Ser))

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.  
cancer of larynx (Ser))

KRAJCIK, Jan

Sintered basalt, a new technical material. Tech praca 16  
no. 1:67-70 Ja '64.

1. Slovenske zavody technickeho skla, n.p., Bratislava, zavod  
Nova Bana.

Knašič, Jan

New information on baralt sintering. Sztar a keramik 1.  
no. 7:203-31 '64.

1. Slovenske zavody tehnickeho skla, Nova Luda.



KRAYCHIK, Mikhail [Krajčík, M.], inzh. (Chekhoslovakiya)

Television in geology. Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.6:72 Je '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

(Czechoslovakia--Geological surveys)  
(Television in geology)

L 41752-63 INT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4047253

Z/0047/64/000/010/0423/0426

AUTHOR: Krajcik, M.

TITLE: Use of industrial television in geological testing in Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: Technicka prace, no. 10, 1964, 823-826

TOPIC TAGS: geological testing, geological sound, electronic prospecting,  
television camera, television sound

ABSTRACT: The Ustav usitel geofiziky (Institute of Applied Geophysics) in Brno has employed a FXV-115 industrial television camera since 1959 for examining the walls of geological bores, and a volunteer team at the Dom techniky (House of Technology) in Bratislava has developed the improved FXV-76, with the technical descriptions shown in Table 1 of the enclosure. Both have gyrocompasses, inclinometers and gasoline-driven generators. Both types operate under water, which is not true of similar apparatus developed in the Soviet Union. The TV head is encased in a steel cylinder 5 cm thick, with an optical glass cylinder at the bottom. It is attached by a special coupling to a cable which will bear 1200 kp. The view is reflected by a lens and mirror to a "vidicon" tube and converted to electric impulses transmitted above ground by an amplifier and the coaxial cable, while other impulses give the compass direction and other data. A decoder in the upper

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ACCESSION NO: AP4067233

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part of the cylinder interpret operating orders from the above-ground monitor. The gyrocompass coupled by a relay device to a 2-watt servomotor rotates the viewing mirror wherever desired by the operator. Light is provided by lamps beside the mirror in the TV block. Experience has shown that two or three such TV sondes in the hands of expert operators are enough to cover field needs in the whole of Czechoslovakia. They have been employed in examining and grouting the subsoil at dam sites, detecting leaks due to poor welding in underground piping, examining drilled wells to discover the cause of a declining water level, and examining exploratory bore holes surveying ore and coal beds. The author thanks the CSAV sekce inženýrství geologie (CSAV Geological Engineering Section) in Prague, the Ústav ústřední geofyziky (Applied Geophysics Institute) in Brno, the Výzkumný ústav kabelový a izolátový (Cable and Insulator Research Institute) in Bratislava, the Výzkumný ústav mechanizace a automatizace (Mechanization and Automation Research Institute) in Nová Vesce nad Vahou, the Výzkumný ústav optiky a jemné mechaniky (Optical and Fine Mechanics Research Institute) in Fratev and the EVIL vstava technologie (Technological Testing Department, EVIL) in Pilsen for their cooperation. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00, 25

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

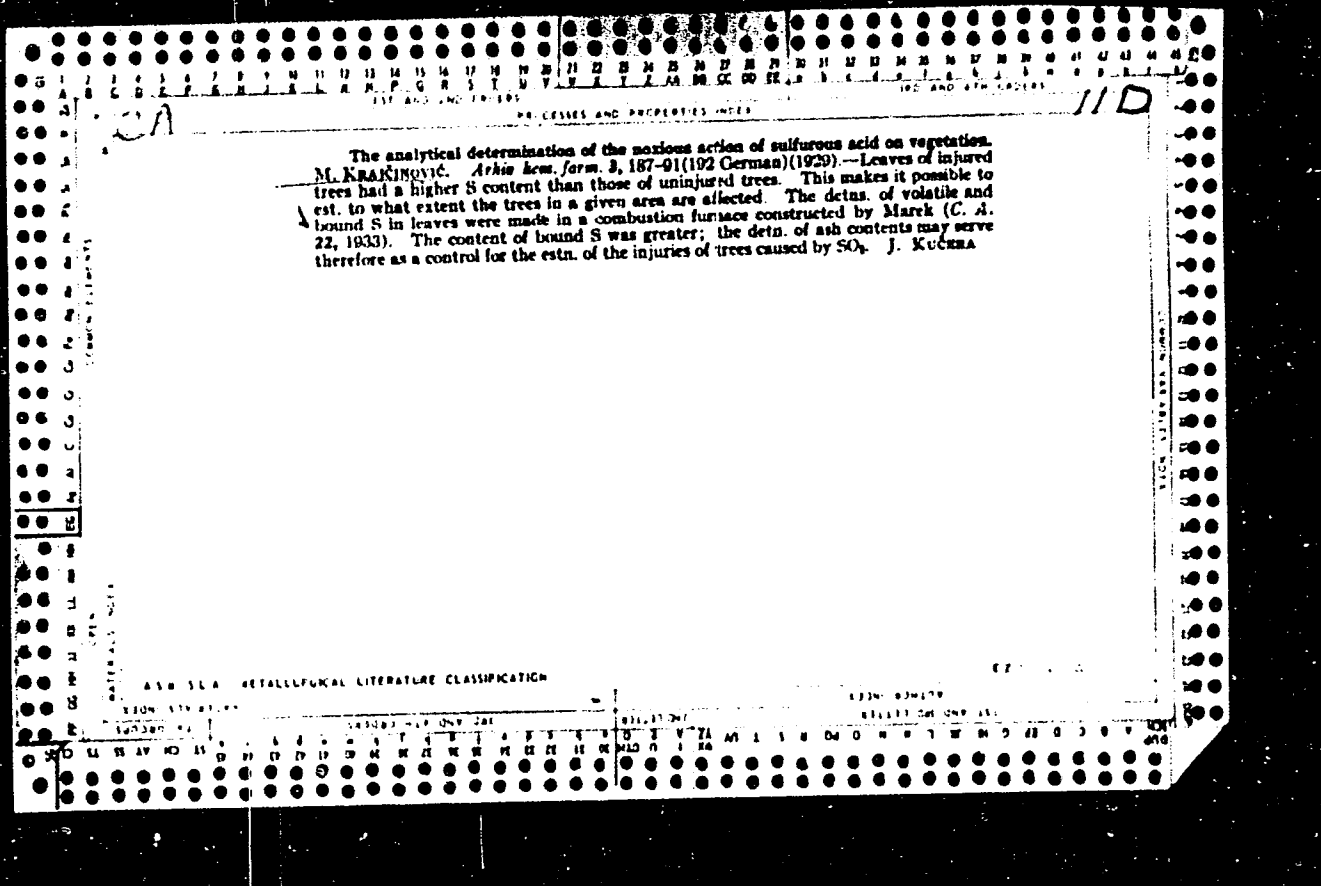
KRAJCIK, Michal

Present state of the development of industrial television for  
geological survey in Czechoslovakia. Technická 16 no.10: 823-  
826 0 164.

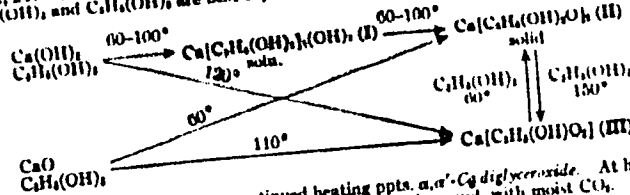
KRAJCINOVIC, Dusan, inz., asistent (Beograd, Zelni Venac 10)

Bending moment of rectangular clamped plates, loaded with  
movable concentrated force. Tehnika Jug 18 no.6:Suppl.:  
Gradevinarstvo 17 no.6:1031-1038 Je '63.

1. Gradevinski fakultet u Beogradu.



Interaction of glycerol with CaO and Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>. T. S. WIEBERER. *Chem. News* 142, 241-3(1931); cf. Gein and Rocksch, *C. A.* 3, 170(1930). The interactions of CaO, Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>, and CaH<sub>2</sub>(OH) are best expressed as follows:

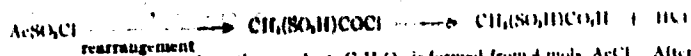


The soln. of I in C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH) on continued heating ppt. α,α'-C<sub>2</sub> diglyceride. At higher temps. this passes into III. II is deliquescent and is decompd. with moist CO<sub>2</sub>. With H<sub>2</sub>Cl, I forms α-benzoylglycerol and II forms tribenzoylglycerol. In III the Ca is probably linked to 3 O atoms. Formation of I ceases when more than 31% of H<sub>2</sub>O is present. Formation of II from Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> with excess C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH) is complete in 15 hrs. at 100°. FOSTER DOR SMITH.

The products of the reaction between chlorosulfonic acid and aliphatic acid chlorides. M. KRAJINOVIC. *Asker Hem. Farm.* 5, 2-13(1953) German (1951); cf. C. A. 25, 914. The reaction products of HSO<sub>3</sub>Cl on the first 3 aliphatic acid chlorides, formed at various temps., were investigated. In the case of AcCl, the temps. of 20°, 45°, 60°, 100° and 140° were used and one of the 2 SO<sub>2</sub>H acids, isolated on hydrolysis with H<sub>2</sub>O, was found to be HO<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H. This compd. at temps. over 60° goes over to Cl-β-intramol. The reactions involved are: AcCl + HSO<sub>3</sub>Cl → AcSO<sub>2</sub>Cl + HCl; H<sub>2</sub>O

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ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

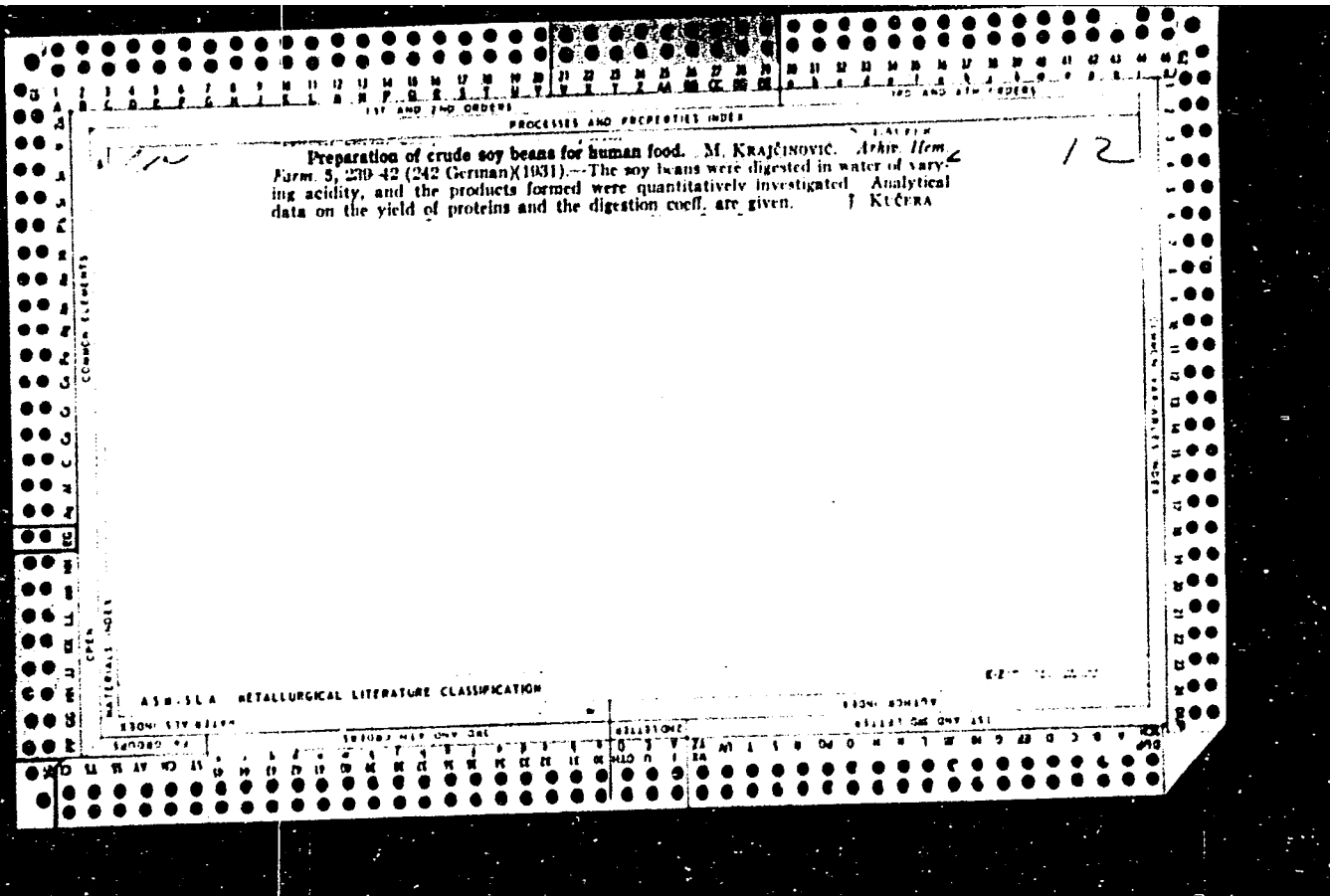


At higher temps. a condensation product,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$ , is formed from 4 mols.  $\text{AcCl}$ . After hydrolysis of the reaction product of  $\text{HSO}_2\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{EtCOCl}$ ,  $\text{MeCH}(\text{SO}_2\text{H})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  and a condensation product,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$ , extd. with ether, were isolated. No  $\text{EtCH}(\text{SO}_2\text{H})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  could be obtained in an analogous reaction with  $\text{PrCOCl}$ . By extn. with ether  $\text{Pr}_2\text{CO}$

was isolated from the reaction mixt. It can be observed further that as the no. of C atoms increases the condensation of mols. of acid chlorides decreases. By the action of  $\text{HSO}_2\text{Cl}$  on  $\text{AcCl}$ , 2 methyl-1,4 pyrone 6-acetyl chloride is formed from 4 mols. of  $\text{AcCl}$ , at the same time 3 mols.  $\text{HCl}$  and 1 mol.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  are split off.  $\alpha$ -Rthyl  $\beta,\beta'$  dimethylpyrone is obtained and 3 mols.  $\text{HCl}$  split off from 3 mols.  $\text{EtCOCl}$  and finally butyrene is formed from 2 mols. of  $\text{PrCOCl}$ . Pyrone and pyronone rings are formed from the first 2 acid chlorides while an aliphatic ketone is obtained in the case of  $\text{PrCOCl}$  where  $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{Cl}$  are split off. It is to be noted that the higher temp. required for the formation of  $\beta,\beta,\beta'$  acids and the condensation product from  $\text{AcCl}$  and  $\text{HSO}_2\text{Cl}$  causes a decupm. in using the higher homologous compds. Consequently  $\text{AcCl}$  differs from the higher homologs by its greater resistance to  $\text{HSO}_2\text{Cl}$ . The H atoms on the secondary  $\alpha$  C atom are much more reactive than those of  $\text{AcCl}$ . Also  $\text{COCl}$  groups are split off in the reaction of  $\text{HSO}_2\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{EtCOCl}$  and  $\text{PrCOCl}$  at ordinary temp. to some extent as shown by a continuous evolution of  $\text{CO}$ .

JAROSLAV KUČERA





117 AND 118 (REV. 11-1-51) PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 119 AND 120 (REV. 11-1-51)

BC B-2-1

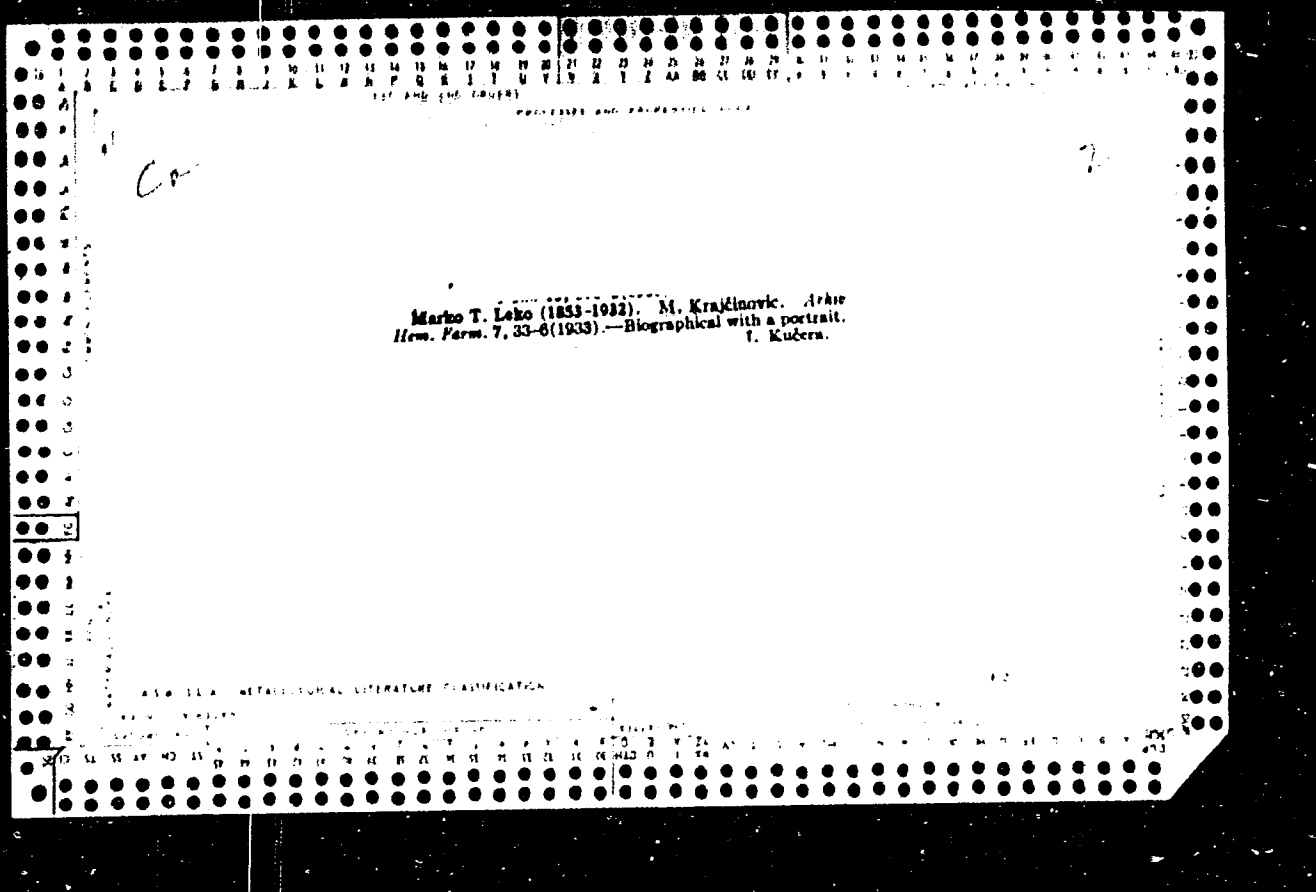
Determination of acetone in mixtures of organic solvents, using hydroxyamine hydrochloride. M. Khasimov (Ark. Khimija, 1932, 6, 161-165).—1-2 g. of  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$  dissolved in 20 c.c. of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  are added to a known vol. of solvent, and the solution is titrated in the presence of  $\text{KI}$  with 0.1N-NaOH, the no. of c.c. of which multiplied by 0.0058 gives the  $\text{CMe}_2$  content in g. R. T.

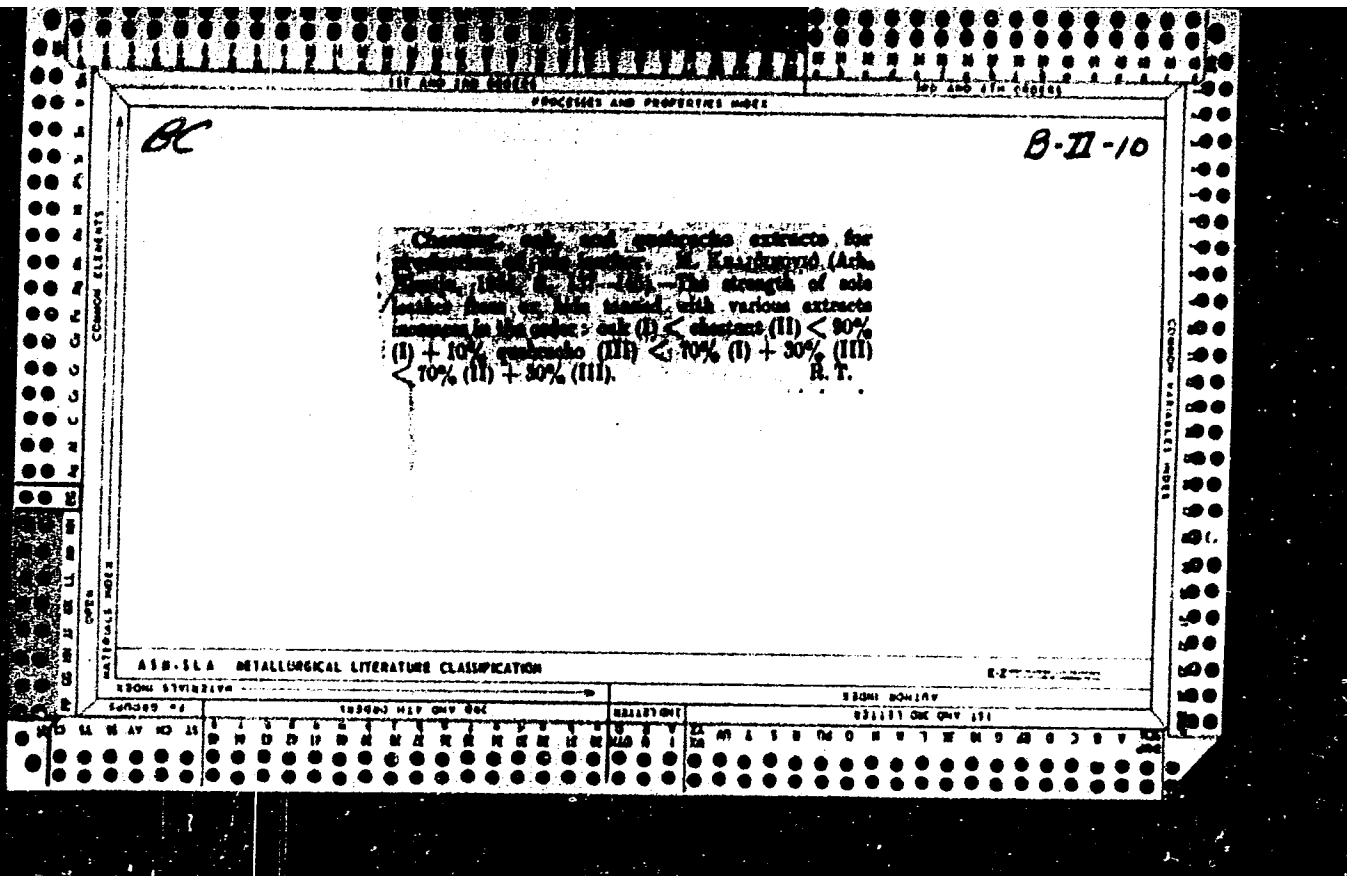
COMMON ELEMENTS

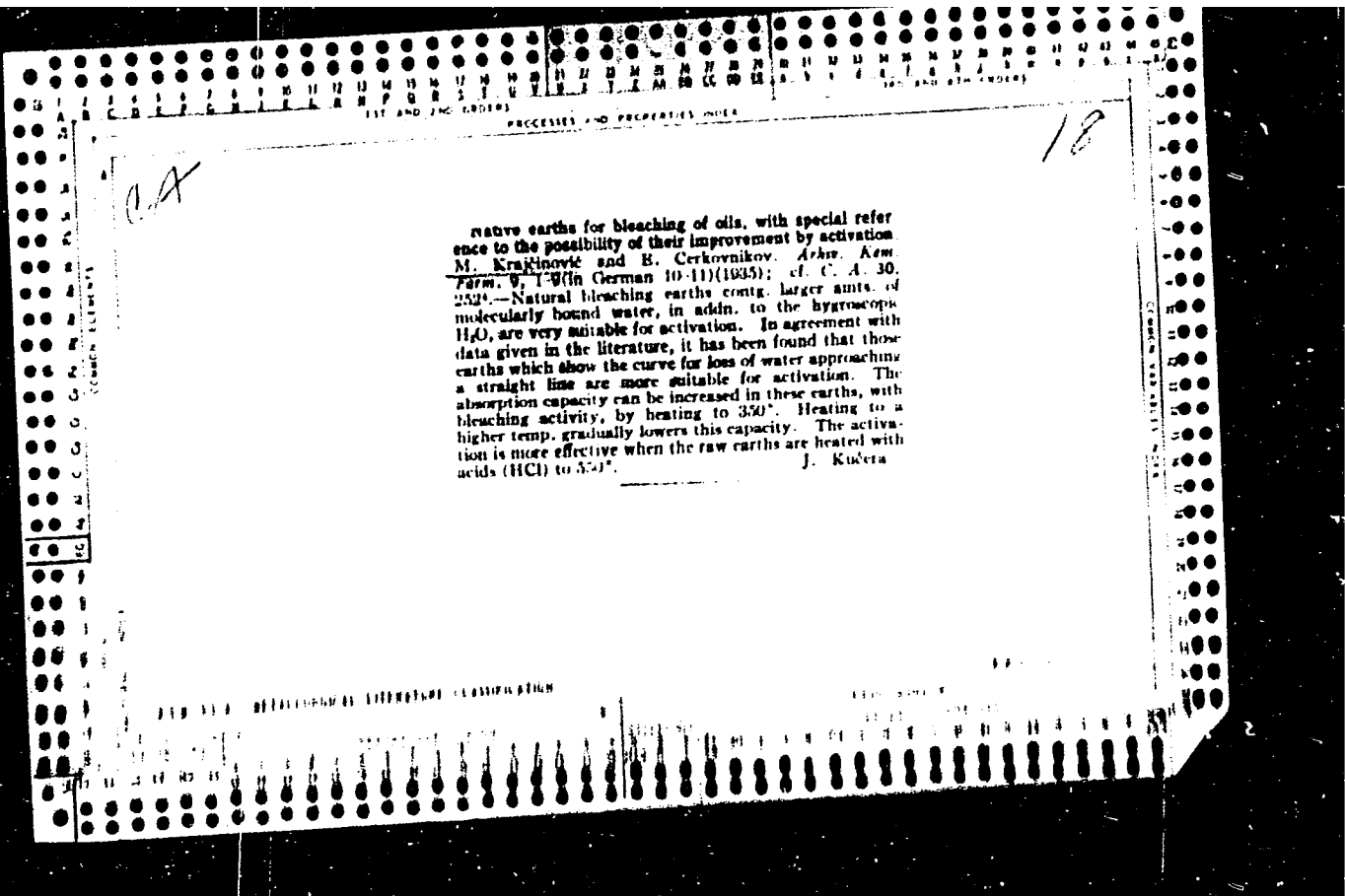
MATERIAL INDEX

ASA-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCH SYMBOLS	SEARCH SYMBOLS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100







PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

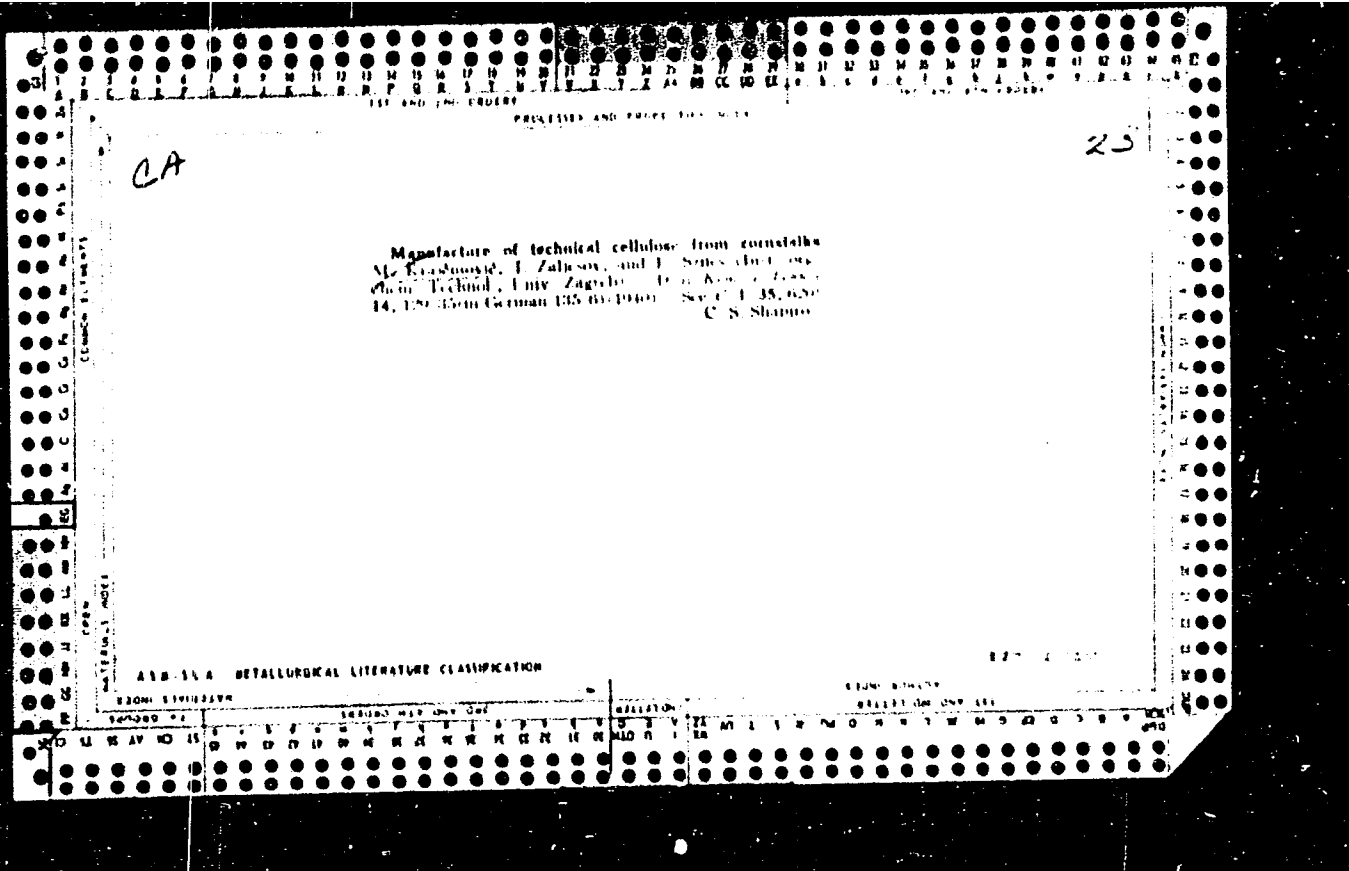
P-I-2

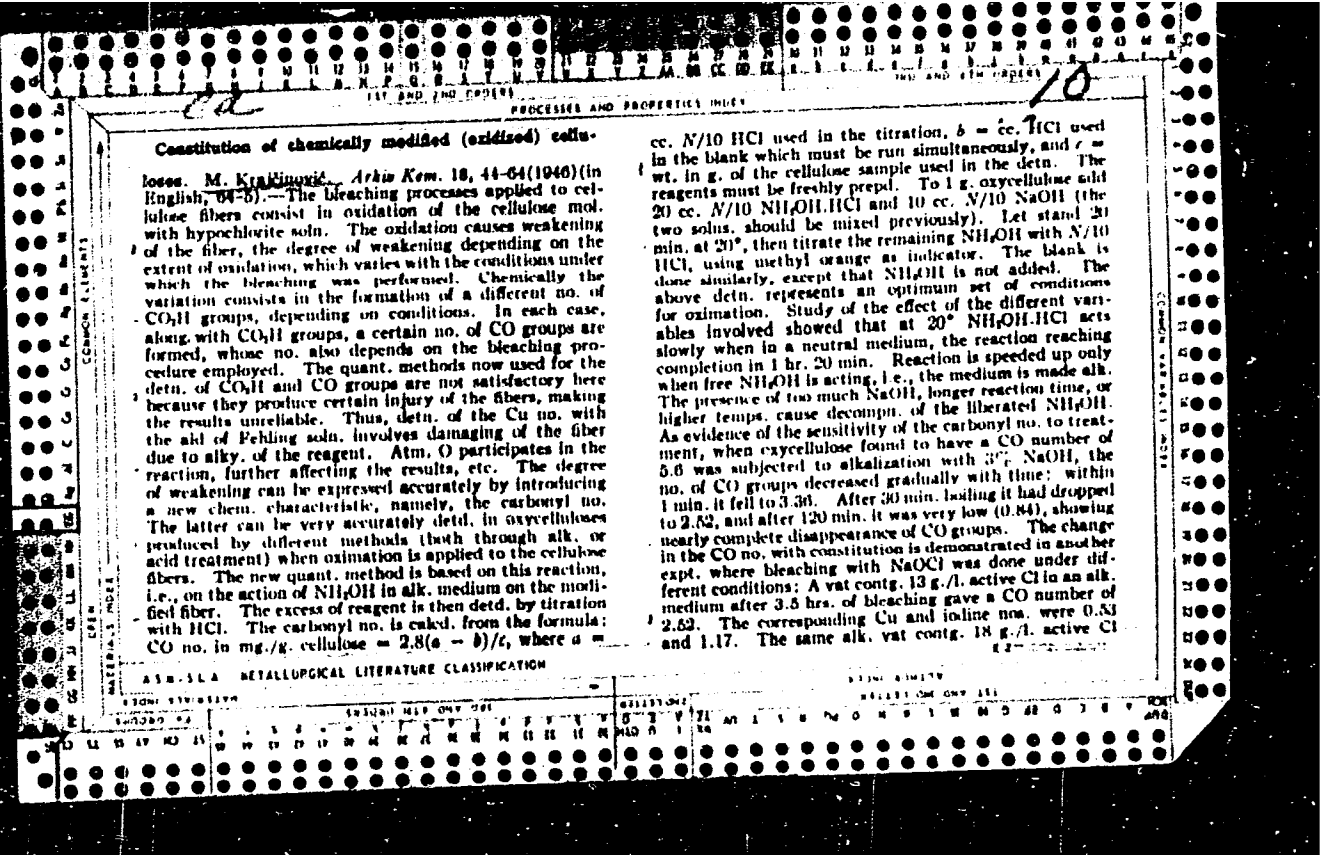
BC

Value of certain Yugoslavian clays for refining vegetable and mineral oils. M. KRAJČIĆIĆ and J. ZALJEŠOVIĆ (Arh. Hemiju, 1938, 12, 2-8).— The bleaching activity of the clays is related to their hydrated  $SiO_2$  and  $Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3$  content. The type of clay (bentonite or floridin) cannot be determined from composition or velocity of dehydration data.  
R. T.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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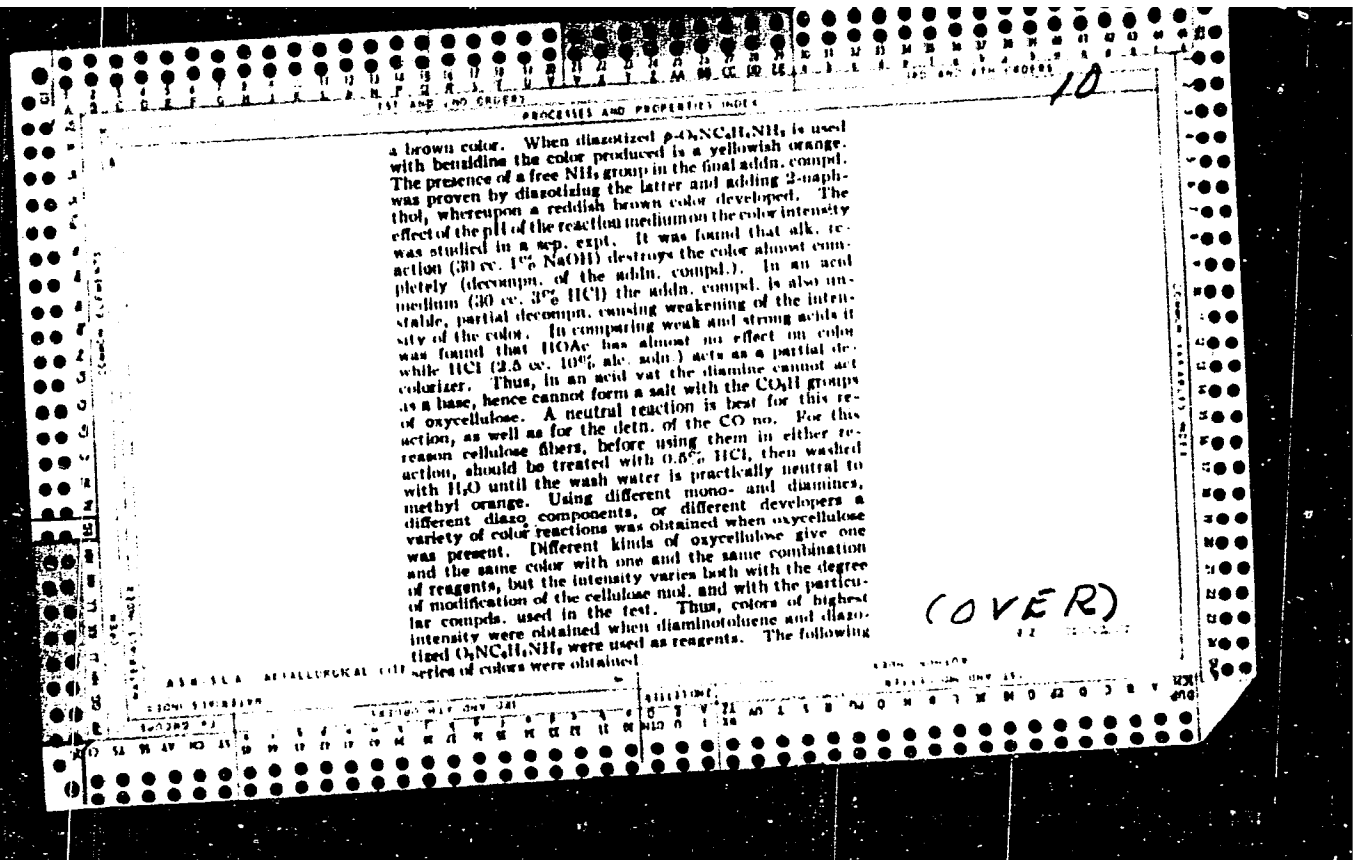


showed after 2.5 hrs. a CO number of 2.83 and Cu and iodine nos. of 1.84 and 1.48. An increase in bleaching time of 7 hrs. in an alk. medium and 15 g./l. Cl gave a very abrupt rise of the CO number to 4.20, while the Cu and iodine nos. practically did not change (2.01 and 1.20). On the contrary, a change to an acid vat under approx. the same conditions (reaction time 6 hrs., Cl concn. 18 g./l.) caused a tremendous rise in the Cu and iodine nos. (26.93 and 12.06) and a smaller increase in the CO value (8.04), which, however, was double that in the corresponding alk. vat. The rise of the CO no. with time of reaction is very regular and gradual, hence this value is suitable for the degree of weakening of different kinds of oxycelluloses achieved under different conditions of treatment. In testing oxycelluloses another difficulty is encountered besides the problem of estg. the degree of oxidation. The equal tests differentiating oxycelluloses from hydrocelluloses are also inaccurate in that, although characteristic, they lack specificity. Thus the yellow color produced by alkalies on heating is developed not only by oxy- but also

by hydrocellulose. Fehling soln., Nessler reagent, the fuchsin-SO<sub>2</sub> test, as well as the AgNO<sub>3</sub> test in an alk. medium, are pos. for hydrocellulose. The difference is only in intensity of the process. However, the different oxycelluloses also give different degrees of pos. reaction, depending on whether the oxidation was in an alk. or acid vat, etc. The above NH<sub>4</sub>OH method can serve as a specific test for differentiation between oxy- and hydrocellulose because the former contain CO groups in a smaller or larger no., hence pos. results are always obtained; hydrocellulose has no CO groups left in its mol., hence the results will always be neg., i.e., hydrocellulose has a CO no. close to zero. Thus the latter no. serves as a qual. test for this modification of cellulose. The presence of COH groups in oxycellulose can be demonstrated by a new specific test. Since all oxycelluloses contain at least a small no. of COH groups it is important to have a test which would qualitatively ascertain the

presence of these groups, and serve to distinguish in a rapid procedure between oxy- and hydrocellulose, as well as between the former and native cellulose. It was found that aromatic mono- and diamines serve as specific reagents for oxycelluloses because they form salts with COH groups. In the diamine one of the -NH<sub>2</sub> groups forms a salt with the carboxyl group, while the other -NH<sub>2</sub> group remains free. When the latter is diazotized it acts as a chromogen and in the presence of a suitable developer the originally colorless salt becomes a dye and develops color with all kinds of oxycelluloses. In the case of a monoamine, where there are no free -NH<sub>2</sub> groups available, a diazonium salt must be added. A diazotized *p*-O<sub>2</sub>NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or similar compd. can be used. A diamine, after being converted into a salt of oxycellulose, instead of being diazotized can also be coupled with a diazotized aromatic amine and form a corresponding dye. In this reaction the color intensity is especially strong, exceeding by far that developed by monoamines treated with diazonium salts. The intensity of color increases with the degree of oxidation of the cellulose, hence the above test serves as a qual. procedure for estg. the degree of weakening produced by a given oxidizing treatment in the fiber. The test is always neg. in the presence of native or hydrocelluloses which do not form salts with the above amines due to the absence of COH groups. *Procedure:* Moisten 0.5 g. oxycellulose with 2 cc. 0.1 M benzidine (given as N/10 in English abstr.) in 10% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Let stand 1 min., wash several times with water, filter, add to the filtrate 15 cc. N/10 HCl and 5 cc. N/10 NaNO<sub>2</sub> soln., let stand 1-3 min. at room temp., wash thoroughly with H<sub>2</sub>O, moisten with a few drops of an alk. soln. of N/10 2-naphthol and wash again. In the presence of oxycellulose an intense reddish violet color will develop in the fiber. The development of a violet color in the benzidine test proves that the diamine is not merely adsorbed but is chemically united with the COH group. If this was not so, both NH<sub>2</sub> groups would have been diazotized and the tetrazonium compd. would have

(Cont)



<p><b>Monoamines</b> PhNH<sub>2</sub> PhNMe<sub>2</sub> 1-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub></p>	<p><b>p-ONC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub></b> orange violet-brown</p>	<p><b>Diaz components</b> m-ONC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> yellowish orange pale red pale red</p>	<p><b>1-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub></b> light yellow light gray light brown</p>
<p><b>Diamines</b> Benzidine p-H<sub>2</sub>NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> m-Diaminotoluene Chloro-m phenylenediamine</p>	<p><b>p-Nitrosamine</b> yellowish orange brown reddish brown reddish brown</p>	<p><b>Diaz components</b> m-Nitrosamine yellow brownish gray orange-brown light brown</p>	<p><b>1-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub></b> nearly colorless grayish brown light red brown light red brown</p>
<p><b>Diamines</b> Benzidine p-H<sub>2</sub>NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> m-Diaminotoluene Chloro-m-phenylene-diamine</p>	<p><b>2-Naphthol</b> reddish violet light reddish brown rose-brown rose</p>	<p><b>Naphthol AS RO</b> violet violet-brown rose-brown light red</p>	<p><b>Developers</b> 1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone yellowish orange orange yellow yellowish brown</p>
			<p><b>Monocast</b> orange-brown brown brownish yellow yellowish brown</p>
			<p><b>Methyl 2-naphthylamine</b> light reddish-scarlet pale red brown pale red</p>
		<p>27 references.</p>	<p>C. S. Shapiro</p>

*B. ads.*

*C. - Organic Chemistry*

210. Benzidine number as a new chemical constant for oxycellulose. M. Krujinić (Acido Hem. Tokod., 1947, 13, 101-104) —A quantitative method is given to the method described previously (C, 1947, 128). The sample (1 g) is vigorously shaken for 4 hr with 100 c.c. of a 0.001M. aq. solution of benzidine in a glass-stoppered bottle. Fifty c.c. of the resulting solution are treated with 10% HCl (3 c.c.) and 5% NaNO<sub>2</sub> (4 c.c.). After 30 min the surplus HCl is neutralized with Na acetate. The tetraoxidized benzidine which is formed is treated with H-acid and the dye obtained is compared colorimetrically in a Duboscq colorimeter with a standard solution obtained by treating 50 c.c. of 0.001M. benzidine without addition of oxycellulose. The benzidine no. is the no. of mg. of benzidine fixed by 1g. of oxycellulose.

S. S. Mironic.

Bv abe.

C-2. Organic Chem  
v 44

240 Starches modified by oxidation. M. Trajmanov (Zbornik  
Hem. Tehnol., 1947, 10, 104-109) - The methods described for  
the determination of keto-, aldehyde-, and carbonyl groups in  
oxycelluloses are applicable to oxidized starches. Potato starch  
(10 g.) is shaken frequently with 40 c.c. of  $H_2O_2$  (2-12%) in a  
closed vessel for 17 days at room temp. The supernatant liquid is  
decanted and the residue is washed with alcohol. The last traces  
of  $H_2O_2$  are removed by heating the starch three times with alcohol  
(10 c.c.) at  $80^\circ$ . For the determination of the carbonyl no., the  
oxidized starch (1 g.) is treated with 0.1N-hydroxylamine hydro-  
chloride (20 c.c.) and 0.1 N-NaOH (10 c.c.) for 20 min. at room  
temp., after which unused hydroxylamine (b) is back-titrated with  
0.1N-HCl. A blank test (a) is run. The carbonyl content (car-  
bonyl no. in mg. per g. of starch) is given by  $2N(a-b)$ . Oxidized  
starch is detected by occasionally shaking the sample (0.5-1 g.)  
with 0.001M-benzidine (80 c.c.) for 2-3 hr. The residue is washed  
with cold water and treated, with cooling, with 10% HCl (10 c.c.)  
and 5%  $NaNO_2$  (5 c.c.); after 20 min. the starch is washed with  
 $Na$  acetate and water at  $0^\circ$ . On addition of 0.02M-R-acid (10 c.c.)  
or -H-acid to this solution a colour is developed if oxidized starch  
is present. For determination of the benzidine no., the sample  
(1-2 g.) is shaken in a glass-stoppered flask for 4 hr. with aq.  
0.001M-benzidine (100 c.c.). Fifty c.c. of the resulting solution  
are treated, with cooling, with 10% HCl (8 c.c.) and 5%  $NaNO_2$   
(4 c.c.). After 20-30 min. the acid is partly neutralised with  $Na$   
acetate and the solution treated with 0.02M-R-acid (15 c.c.)  
after 3-10 min. the solution is diluted to 300 ml. and the colour  
compared in a Duboscq colorimeter with that given by native  
starch. S. S. MINOLIC.

KRAGINOVIC, BLADIN

Demonstration of acid-fast bacteria by staining various  
yeast strains with Congo red, fuchsin, methyl violet,  
magenta and methylene blue. (Kraginovic, Bladin, and  
Kraginovic, *Journal of Microbiology*, 1954, 14, 1-10)  
Congo red, a chromogenic anion to the carboxyl  
groups of the bacteria, the carboxyl of acid-fast bacteria was  
accommodated by reaction with fuchsin and diazotization,  
and by using Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> as the chromogen. By comparing  
the intensity of staining before and after treatment  
with 1% HCl it is possible to demonstrate that some acidic  
capsular components are combined with Ca<sup>++</sup>. By comparing  
the intensity of staining before and after treatment with  
pH 8 buffer, the presence of fatty acids (in acid bacteria) can  
be demonstrated. W. H. Hensley

KRAJCI NOVIC, M.

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia  
CATEGORY :

H-34

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88720

AUTHOR : Krajcicovic, M.; Bevar, M.

TITLE : Comparative Bleaching of Viscose and Cuprammonium Fiber with Hypochlorite Solution

ORIG. PUB. : Tekstil, 1958, 7, No 12, 1016-1025

ABSTRACT : Study of the effect of active chlorine concentration and pH of bleaching solution on integrity of bleached viscose and cuprammonium fibers. Bleaching was conducted for 1 hour with bath modulus 40:1 and at 20°. It was found that loss in strength of viscose filaments is slight at an active chlorine concentration of 0.7 g/liter and pH 4.0-5.5, but on increase of concentration of the solution to a content of active chlorine of 1.4 g/liter, loss in strength is somewhat greater although still within the permissible range. Increase of concentration above 1.4 g/liter is not allowable and the resultant decrease in filament strength is greatest in neutral medium. Permissible loss in strength of the

CLASS: 1/2

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia

H-34

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826010017

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88720

AUTHOR :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : cuprammonium filaments is observed only at active chlorine concentration of 0.7 g/liter (optimal pH 4.5) and 1.4 g/liter, but only in weakly acidic media. Concurrent determinations of coefficients of cellulose polymerization and of the content of carboxyl groups therein yielded results in accord with those obtained on determining loss in strength of the filaments, and confirmed the above stated conclusions. -- Z. Lebedeva

CLASS: 1/2

KRAJCINOVIC, M.

Yugoslavia (h30)

Technology

Application of the diamino reaction to the determination of some macromolecular substances which contain carboxyl groups. p. 122, ARHIV ZA KEMIJU, Vol. 20, no. 1-4, 1948.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 14, Dec. 1952. UNCLASSIFIED



KRAJCIKOVIC, Matija

**GERM.**

Improvement of the Kirschner and Hafer cellulose de-  
 termination by adding sulfuric acid to the usual reagent.  
 Matija Krajkovic, Rado Rado, and Franjo Pajo. *Das*  
*Papier* 9, 492-4 (1934); cf. Kirschner and H. C.A. 25,  
 5017. The method was improved by adding 0.8 g. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
 (d. 1.84) to 20 cc. of the original EtOH soln. contg. 5 cc.  
 HNO<sub>3</sub>. By heating a beechwood sample 1 hr. with this  
 reagent and repeating the delignification once, all lignin  
 was removed (in contrast to the original K.H. technique  
 which required 3 such treatments). The pentosan in the  
 resulting cellulose was reduced very slightly. The modi-  
 fied reagent caused very little attack on purified cellulose  
 (11.00% of which was recovered after 2 such treatments  
 and showed a carbonyl no. of only 0.11). I treated with  
 the unmodified reagent yielded 96.5-97.8% cellulose hav-  
 ing a carbonyl no. of 0.83-0.9. Louis E. Wise

KRAJGINOVIC, MATIJA

Demonstration of calcium lactate by varying chemical  
pH. Calcium lactate is a weakly acidic salt. It is  
formed by the reaction of calcium hydroxide with lactic  
acid. The reaction is reversible and the equilibrium  
group of the lactate in the presence of calcium lactate was  
accounted for by reaction with benzoic acid dissociation  
and by using the dissociation constants of the substances. By comparing  
the intensity of calcium before and after treatment  
with 0.1% HCl it is possible to demonstrate that some acidic  
components are combined with Ca<sup>2+</sup>. By comparing  
the intensity of calcium before and after treatment with  
0.1% HCl, the presence of acidic ions (most of them) can  
be demonstrated. W. B. Rossignol

KRAJČINOVIC, M.

Preparation of gallic acid from Yugoslav tanning extracts. M. Krajinovic, B. Prohaska, and I. Mekjavic (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Archiv. kem.* 27, 167-72 (1966) (English summary).—Gallic acid is best obtained by hydrolysis of the ext. from the leaves of *Rhus cotinus* with a 25% NaOH soln. during 5 hrs. at 80°, yield, 56% (based on tannins in the ext.). D. Pica

Chem 3

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Influence of hydrochloric acid on the hydrolytic degradation of starch and raw starch products with regard to the quantitative determination of starch. M. Krajinović and Djukić, Iovanović (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). Z. Lebensmittel-Untersuch. u. Forsch. 103, 350-5 (1966).—Corn starch, corn, and corn distillery residue liquor were inverted by heating on a boiling water bath with 8, 2, and 1% HCl. The treatments did not completely degrade the starch. In the products containing pentosans and cellulose, the HCl also degraded these products. The results indicate that the methods with HCl inversion do not give a true value of the starch content. This is also confirmed by comparison with standard methods. 12 references. M. M. Piskul

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

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13363.

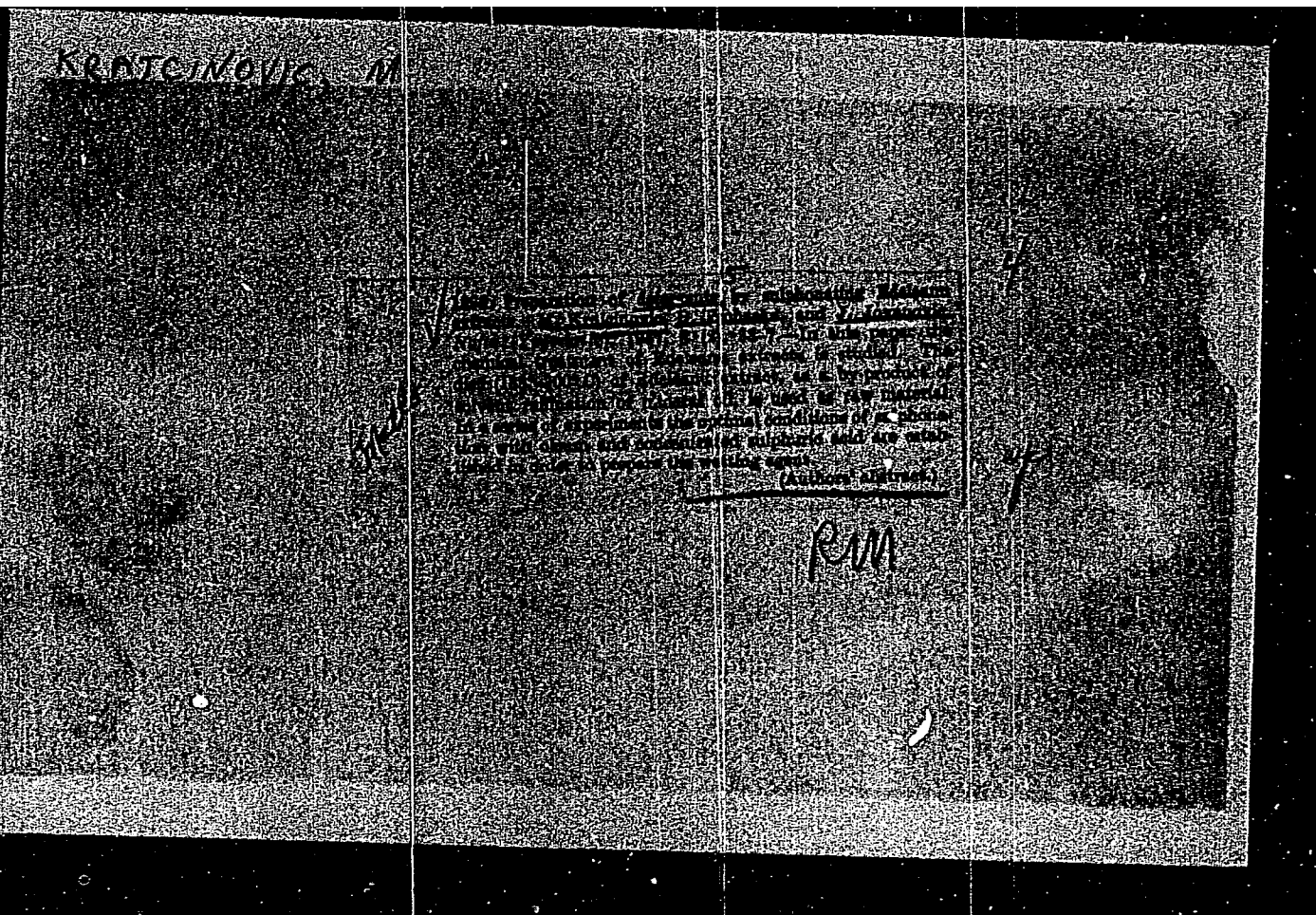
Author : Krajcicovic, Matija; Filajdic, Mirko; Punek, Branko.  
Inst : Not given.  
Title : Test of Suitability of Local Activated Clays for  
Bleaching Vegetable Oils.

Orig Pub: Kemiija u Industriji, 1957, 6, No 3, 77-82.

Abstract: It is shown that clay from the Bednya locality  
(Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia) which  
was first activated in the "Metan" factory, did  
not yield to the imported German clay ("Nordal")  
concerning bleaching properties. -- A. Yemel'yanov.

Card 1/1

15  
Evaluation of indigenous activated clays for bleaching mineral lubricating oils. Matija Kradinovic, Mirko Filadic, and Marjan Sila (Univ. Zagreb). *Nafta* (Yugoslavia) 8, 1-5(1957).—Best adsorptive properties among several com. acid-activated indigenous clays for bleaching mineral lubricating oils was shown by samples with a low acid no., high apparent d., and a high thermo no. (cf. C.A. 30, 4277). Clays with low acid nos. also reduced the acid nos. of the treated oils, in proportion to their amt. Contact beyond the optimum time resulted in a poorer color of the treated oil.  
N. P.



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Production of asphaltic-bitumen from an Edleleanu ex-  
tract. Matija Krajinović, Boris Prohaska, Dušanka Žutić,  
and Zdenka Křokar (Univ. Zagreb). *Nafta* (Yugoslavia)  
8, 203-6(1957).—An Iraq solvent-refined lubricating-oil  
74 Edleleanu ext., previously freed of the fraction distg. up to  
280°, was converted into asphaltic bitumen by air-blowing  
in the presence of 1% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. N. Ravić

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YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Cellulose and Its Derivatives. H-33  
Paper.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 83805

Author : Krajcinovic, M., Bravar, M., Kurbegovic, M.

Inst : -

Title : The Removal of Lignin From a Wood Pulp in the Preparation of Kraft Cellulose.

Orig Pub : Kemija u industriji, 1958, 7, No 3, 65-68.

Abstract : The conditions for pulping kraft cellulose from pine groundwood were investigated. In the first series of pulping, the pulping liquor contained NaOH and Na<sub>2</sub>S and in the second one - NaOH and polysulfides of sodium. In the third series of pulping the composition of the pulping liquor was the same as in the second one but a black liquor was added. Pulping with a solution containing Na<sub>2</sub>S produces optimum results at a 40% sulfide concentration and better still by using sodium polysulfide with 12% of the sulfide concentration.

Card 1/1

- 72 -

COUNTRY: : Yugoslavia

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826010017

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5, 1960, No. 20430

AUTHOR : Krajcinovic, M., Bravar, M., and Jankovic, D.

INST. : Not given

TITLE : Studies on the Dyeing of sulfite Cellulose prepared to Varying Degrees of Fineness

ORIG. PUB. : Kemija u Industriji, 3, No 3, 70-72 (1959)

ABSTRACT : Results are presented from work on the dyeing of bleached and unbleached sulfite cellulose with direct, acid, and basic dyes (D), using cellulose ground to different degrees of fineness and different concentrations in the bath. The dyeing was carried out with and without the addition of resin-our sizing materials, particularly sodium resinate. Best results were obtained when direct D were used, followed by acid and basic D.

T. Ludkevich

CARD: 1/1

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Uncl.

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1. Z II. chirurgickej kliniky Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave,  
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KUZELA, L.; KRAJCOVIC, L.; SCHRAMM, A.

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