HLASIVEC, Z.; KUBEC, V.

Current status of radiotherapy in cancer of the bladder.
Cesk. radiol. 19 no.6:374-380 N '65.

1. Onkologicky ustav v Praze 8 - Bulovka (reditel MUDr.
F. Vadura).

ACC NR: AP7003777 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0090/66/000/006/0690/0707

AUTHOR: Kubec, Vaclav (Engineer; Candidate of sciences)

ORG: Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

TITLE: Basic theory of the electric and magnetic birefringence in sols with relatively large particles

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Acta technica, no. 6, 1966, 690-707

TOPIC TAGS: electric field, magnetic field, birefringence, colloid chemistry, molecular orientation, light refraction, particle size

ABSTRACT: Heterogenous magnetic and electric fields in space were studied by visualisation methods using colloidal solutions. The magneto-optical (Cotton-Mouton) and the Kerr electro-optical effects of birefringence, as well as the Born orientation theory were adapted for the purpose, and colloids with relatively large dielectrical and diamagnetic particles were used. The study showed that the birefringence is small as compared to the square of the field strength, because the size of the particles substantially exceeds the size of molecules in pure liquids.

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ACC NR: AP7003777

It was also shown that shape anisotropy is the principal condition for molecule orientation, birefringence being the product of elongated and disc-shaped particles. In a weak magnetic field the phenomenon does not produce any measurable effect. In such a case, particles possessing an intrinsic permanent moment with several anisotropy characteristics are necessary. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, and 80 formulas. [KP]

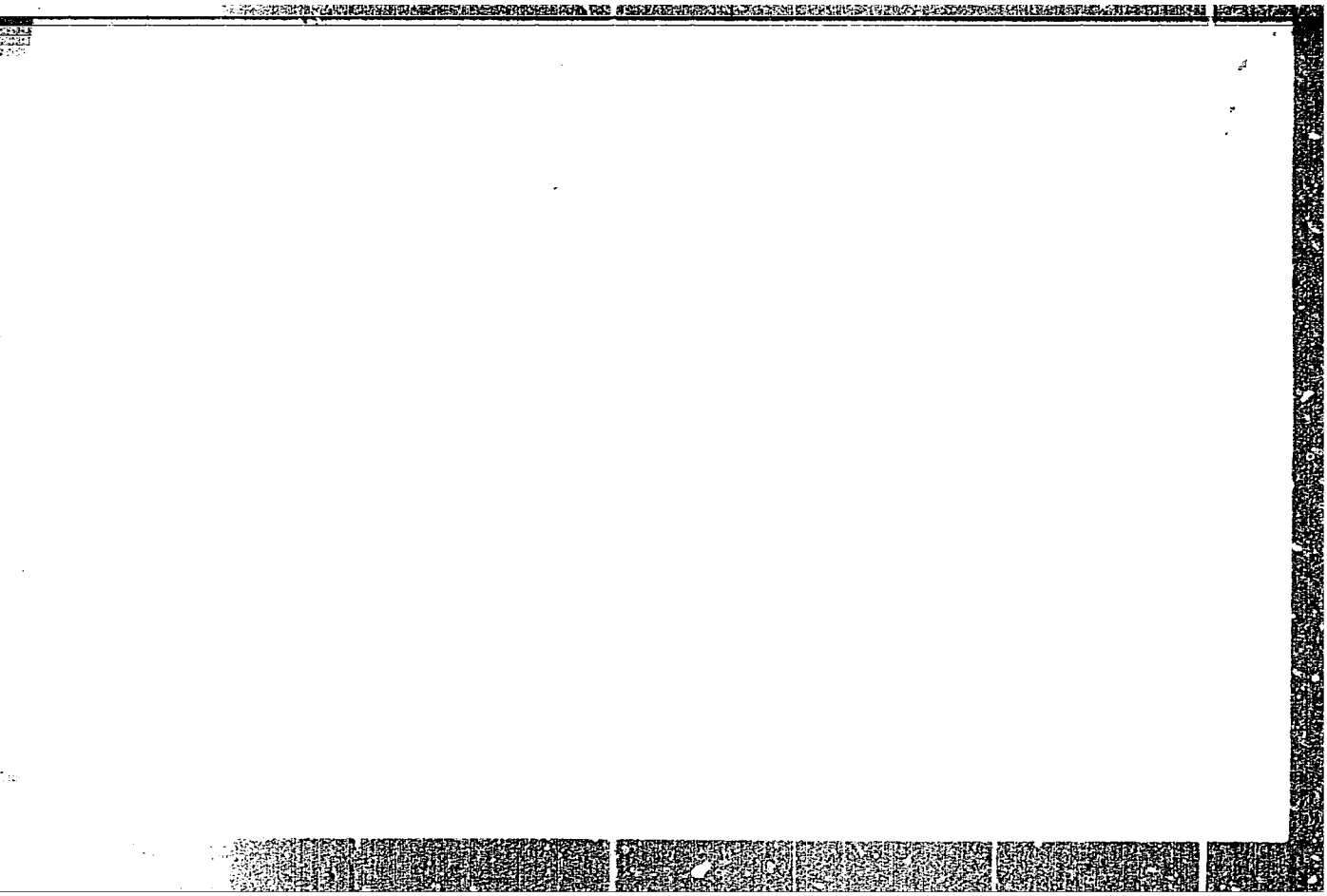
SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATEL 25Jun66/ORIG REF: 001/SOV REF: 001/
OTH REF: 012/

Card 2/2

KUBEC, Vladimir; ZAMECNIK, Jiri; PLACHEROVA, Anna; KOCI, Jiri

Dosimetric information on the radiation dosage obtained in the inner pelvis during radiation by different technics. Cesk. rentgenol. 16 no.1:18-24 F '62.

1. Onkologicky ustav v Praze 8, reditel MUDr. Frantisek Vadura.
(RADIOMETRY) (PELVIS radiation effects)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010017-5"

Distr: 4E3d 7 27

All-quartz apparatus for the determination of fluorine by means of pyrohydrolysis. Zdeněk Kubec and Milan Syrdlík (Spolek pro chem. a hutní výrobu, Ústí n/L., Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 52, 2011-3 (1958).—App. and procedure are described for the detn. of F in technically important fluorides

L. J. Urbánek

5
1

MACKU, F.; KUBECKA, A.

Our experience with surgical therapy of elderly women. Cesk. gyn. 27 [41] no.6/7:539-543 Ag '62.

1. II. gyn.-por. klin. fak. vseob. lek. KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Lukas, DrSc.
(GYNECOLOGY) (GERIATRICS) (SURGERY OPERATIVE)

KUBECKA, A.; WINTER, Z.

Fetal monitor PREMA. Cesk. gynek. 27 no.9:679-681 N '62.

1. II gyn.-por. klinika KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Lukas, DrSc. Presna mechanika, n.p., vyvojove stredisko, Praha.
(FETAL HEART) (LABOR)

KUBECKA, Carol, ing.

Increasing the durability of refractory brick bolts. Rev cailor fer 12 no. 1: 27-29 Ja '64.

1. Serviciul de tractiune regional Cluj.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KUBECOVA, D, MUDr; TICHY,V; HAVLIK, J

1. Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Faculty of Children's Medicine (Infekcni klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi) (for ?): 2, Contagious Section (Infekcni oddeleni), (for ?): 3, Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Faculty of Medical Hygiene (Infekcni klinika lekarske fakulty hygienicke) - (for ?) All faculties in Prague

Prague, Vnitrni lekarstvi, No 3, March 1966, pp 277-279

"A fatal case of salmonellosis bovis morbificans."

AREN DOVA, Hana, MUDr.; KUBECOVA, Dagmar, MUDr.

A case of "early" toxic effect of chloramphenicol on the bone marrow. Vnitrni lek. 11 no.3:276-283 Mr '65

1. Hematologicke oddeleni Ustredni laboratore, Praha 8, Bulovka, (prednosta: Dr. K. Masek, CSc.) a Klinika infekcnich nemoci, Praha 8, Bulovka (prednosta: prof. Dr. V. Kredba).

KUBECOVA, Dagmar

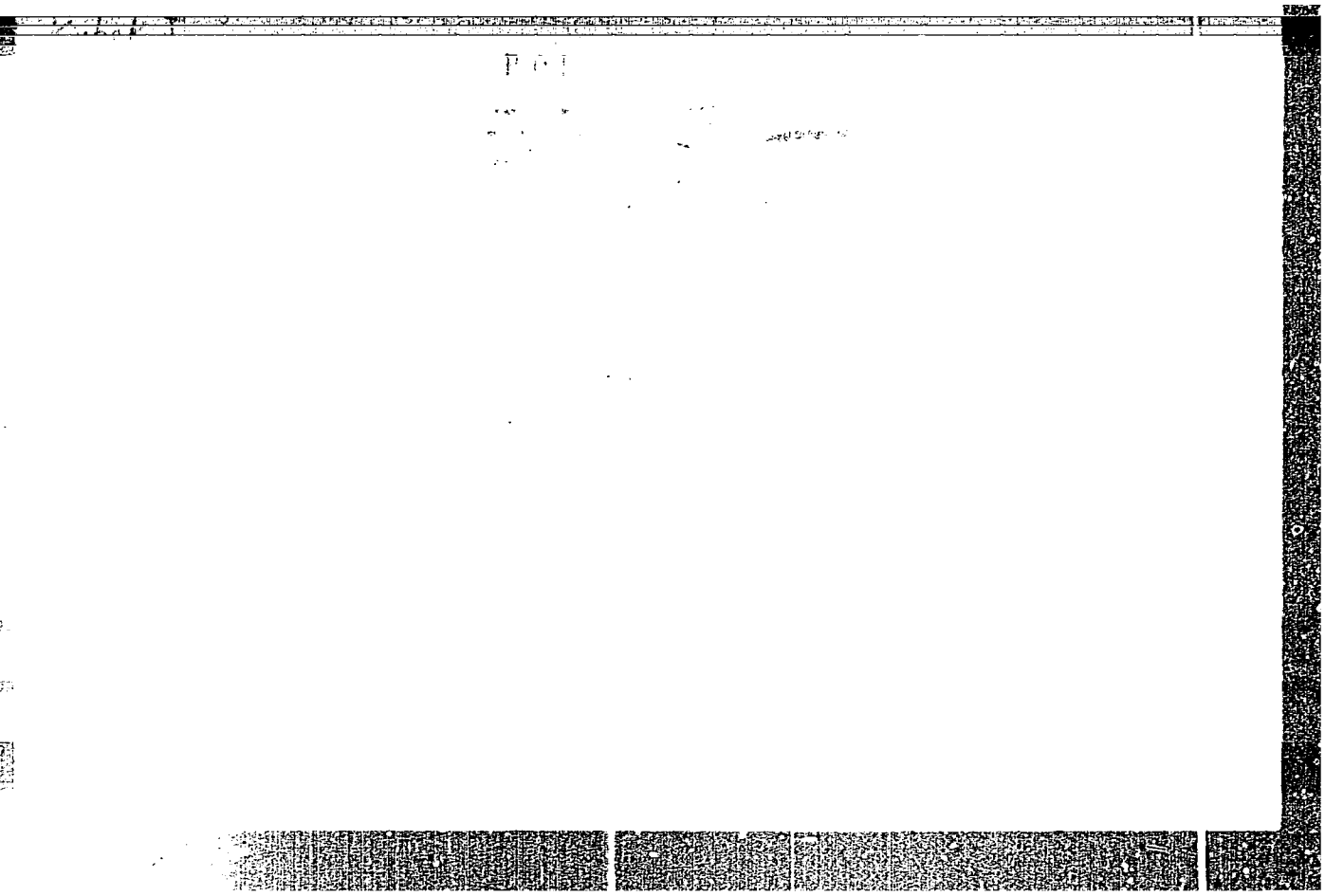
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KOUBA, Karel, Doc. MUDr. CSc; NEVARILOVA, Alena, MUDr; KUBECOVA, Dagmar, MUDr.

Clinic of Infectious Diseases (Klinika infekcnich nemoci), Prague (for all).

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 18, 20 September 1963, pp 708-709

"Observations on therapy using daraprim (Pyrimethamine)."



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010017-5"

KUBEK, Jerzy, mgr inz.; HICKIEWICZ, Jerzy, mgr inz.; PALKA, Edward, mgr inz.

Transductor-amplidyne voltage regulators for synchronous generators. Energetyka Pol 18 no. [1.s.5]:140-144 My '64.

1. Department of Electric Machines, Silesian University, Gliwice (for Kubek and Hickiewicz). 2. Power Plants of the Southern District, Katowice (for Palka).

L 8517-66 EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5025556 SOURCE CODE: PO/0021/65/000/008/0285/0289

AUTHOR: Paszek, Wladyslaw (Docent, Doctor, Engineer); Kubek, Jerzy (Doctor, Engineer); Hickiewicz, Jerzy (Master engineer); Zywiec, Aleksander (Master engineer); Mizia, Wladyslaw (Master engineer)

ORG: Department of Electrical Machines, Silesian Polytechnic Institute (Politechnica Slaska, Katedra Maszyn Elektrycznych)

TITLE: Speed and voltage control of electric machines using silicon controlled rectifiers

SOURCE: Przeglad elektrotechniczny, no. 8, 1965, 285-289

TOPIC TAGS: silicon controlled rectifier, trigger circuit, electric motor, semiconductor device, voltage stabilizer, current stabilization, electric rotating equipment

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses systems for the stabilization and control of voltage, current, rate, and torque of electrical motors which use silicon controlled rectifiers (SCR). Detailed discussions cover the following topics: the output characteristics of stabilization systems using SCRs; means of increasing the accuracy of tachometric feedback; output stabilization of controlled rectifiers with resistors; the structure of a SCR and its properties; volt ampere characteristic of a SCR; the principle of output voltage control of rectifiers using SCRs; the operation of a half-wave rectifier using a SCR; and three-phase bridge-type rectifiers using SCRs. The design of trigger circuits for SCRs are listed. The advantages of using semicon-

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L 8517-66
ACC NR: AP5025556

ductor devices in such circuits over magnetic devices are indicated. The operation principle of a trigger circuit using transistors intended for an SCR, and schematic of a system for automatic control of voltage and current of a three-phase rectifier using SCRs and its application to the control of speed of a DC motor with external excitation are considered. The relative advantages of using either semiconductor devices or magnetic devices in rectifier control systems are discussed and the factors governing the choice of the device are listed. Measures protecting a SCR control system against current overloads are discussed. Some specifications of a system using SCRs and intended for the stabilization of voltage, minimal and maximal current of a SCR developed at the Department of Electrical Machines (Katedra Maszyn Elektrycznych) are given. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: EC, EE / SUBM DATE: none /ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002/ SOV REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 851-66 EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACC NR: AP5025559 SOURCE CODE: PO/0021/65/000/008/0308/0311

AUTHOR: Potok, Edmund (Master engineer); Paszek, Wladyslaw (Docent, Doctor, Engineer); Mubek, Jerzy (Doctor, Engineer); Hickiewicz, Jerzy (Master engineer); Zywiec, Aleksander (Master engineer); Glinka, Tadeusz (Master engineer); Mizia, Wladyslaw (Master engineer)

ORG: [Potok] " Laziska" Ironworks (Huta "Laziska"); [Paszek, Kubek, Hickiewicz, Zywiec, Glinka, Mizia] Department of Electrical Machines, Silesian Polytechnic Institute (Politechnika Slaska Katedra Maszyn Elektrycznych)

TITLE: Advanced method of controlling the feed of electrodes in electric arc furnaces by means of transducers

SOURCE: Przeglad elektrotechniczny, no. 8, 1965, 308-311

TOPIC TAGS: arc furnace, electrode, automatic control system, measuring instrument, transducer

ABSTRACT: After a brief discussion of the operational characteristics of electric arc furnaces the paper discusses at length the requirements which must be met by electrode feed systems. The systems controlling the electrode feed in arc furnaces are then divided into five groups depending on the measurement and the amplifying units. Control systems using transducer amplifiers are discussed and their advantages in comparison with the other methods are pointed out. A schematic of an electrode feed control system employing transducers developed by Silesian Polytechnic Institute (Politechnika Slaska) is shown. It consists of a measurement unit,

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L 8514-66

ACC NR: AP5025559

amplifiers, and a motor drive. The measurement unit compares voltages which are proportional to the arc current and arc voltage. The simplified equivalent circuit of the measurement unit is analytically investigated. The system was fabricated to be used in an arc furnace in the "Laziska" Ironworks (Huta "Laziska") for smelting ferro-manganese. The size of the system is 1.85x0.7x185, and its operation is illustrated by a number of oscillograms. The results of tests in operation are given. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: EC, IE / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003 / SOV REF: 001

Card 2/2

KUBEKOVA, ZH. [Kubekava,Zh]

On of the best workers. Rab.i sial. 37 no.7:5 Jl '61.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Vysokoye—Creameries)

L 21319-66 I/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6003659 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0055/65/015/010/0740/0746

AUTHOR: Hruby, A.; Kubelik, I.; Stourac, L.

ORG: Institute of Solid State Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

TITLE: Electrical conductivity and thermoelectric power of heavily doped P-type CdSb

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 10, 1965, 740-746

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium compound, antimonide, Hall effect, Fermi statistical theory, Coulomb interaction, hole mobility, valence band, thermoelectric property

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the electrical conductivity, Hall effect, and thermoelectric power as a function of the temperature was performed in the (c) and (b) crystallographic directions on cadmium antimonide single crystals strongly doped with silver. The anisotropy of the electrical conductivity and the mobility of the holes and their mechanism of scattering on lattice vibrations and ionized acceptors are discussed. Also the density of states effective mass of holes is determined. The origin of the anisotropy of the hole mobility and the model of the CdSb valency band are considered. Graphs showing the temperature dependences of the electrical conductivity, thermoelectric power, Hall mobility of holes, and the hole effective mass are presented. Also a table showing the concentration of acceptors in different samples obtained from measurement of the Hall constant at 80K in both

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ACC NR: AP6003659

7

(b) and (c) crystallographic directions is given. Measurement in the (a) crystallographic direction was not carried out because of brittleness of the material at this orientation. The thermoelectric power was analyzed by means of the general expression applicable for Fermi-Dirac statistics. The Brooks-Herring method of screened Coulomb potential was used in measuring the temperature dependence of hole mobility. The experiment showed that the valence band has two equivalent maxima on its axes of symmetry. The authors thank Prof. J. Tauc and V. Frei for advice and stimulating discussions, V. Miskova, J. Berankova and J. Kaspar for preparing CdSb single crystals and M. Neuvirtova and J. Mrnavkova for help in the experimental work. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table, and 6 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 006/ SOV REF: 001/

Card 2/2

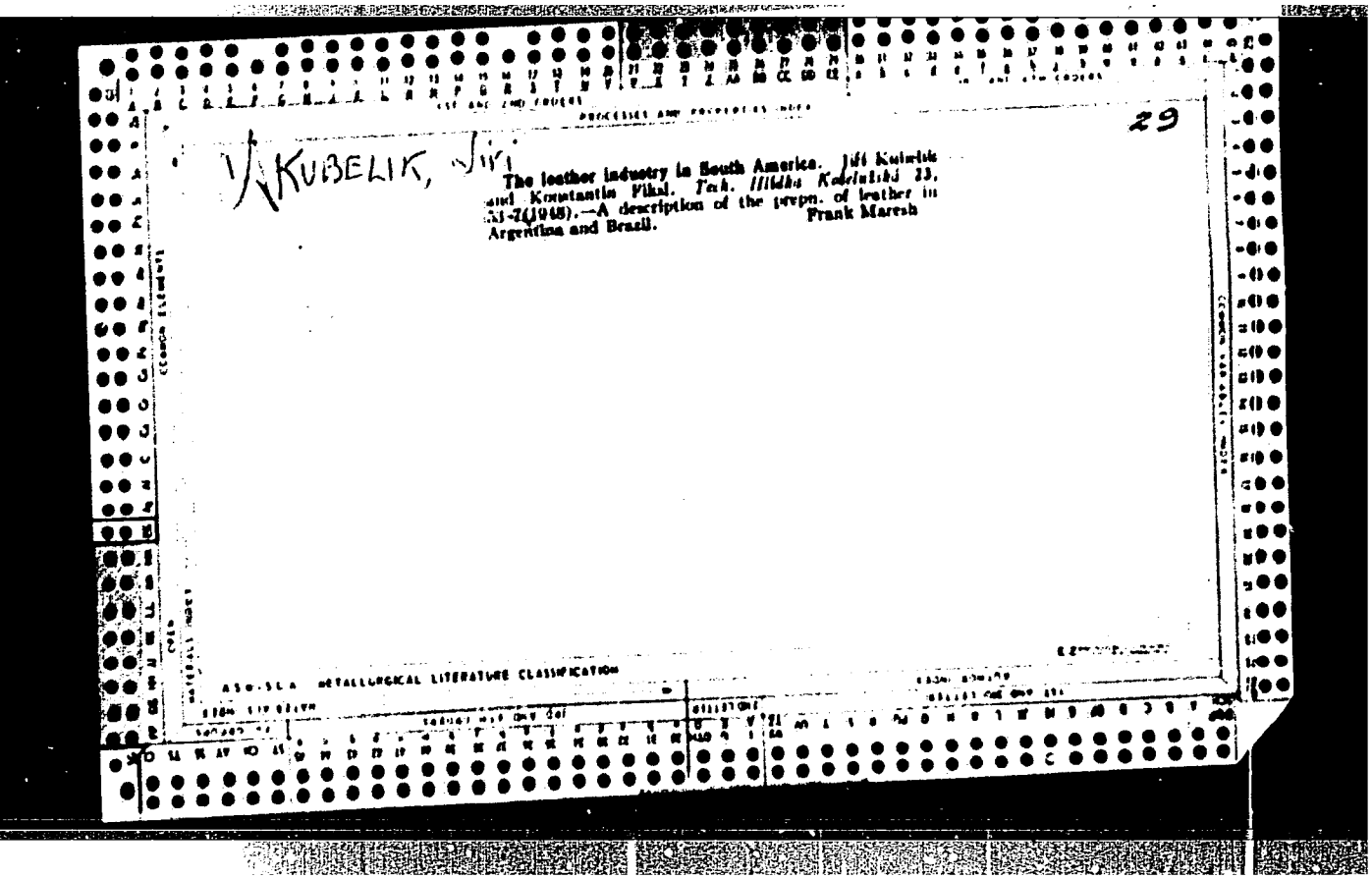
KUBELIK, J.

TECHNOLOGY

periodicals: HUTNICKE LISTY Vol. 13, no. 12, Dec. 1958

KUBELIK, J. Production of pulverized iron. p. 1129

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 5
May 1959, Unclass.



29

V/KUBELIK, Jiri

The leather industry in South America. Jiří Kubelík and Konstantin Pikal. *Tech. Hlídka Kožedělná* 33, 51-7(1948).—A description of the prepn. of leather in Argentina and Brazil. Frank Marsh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KUBELIK, J.; PETRDLIK, M.

The problem of iron dust production in Czechoslovakia; discussion.
Hut listy 16 no.6:429 Je '61.

KUBELIK, J., prof. ins. dr.

International Colloquy on Special Metallic Materials. Hut listy 18 no.6:452 Je '63.

ACCESSION NR: AP4005846 S/0226/63/000/006/0106/0108

AUTHOR: Kubelik, Ya.

TITLE: International conference on powder metallurgy in Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1963, 106-108

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, powder metallurgy conference

ABSTRACT: In September 1962 an international conference on powder metallurgy, sponsored by the Slovakian Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Metallurgy of the Czechoslovak Republic, was held in Czechoslovakia. Reports dealing with research and development problems in powder metallurgy were presented. In the extensive report of Ya. Kubelik, the following problems were discussed: (1) investigation of processes during sintering of metal powders; (2) properties required in future materials, such as high hardness at high temperature and pressure, stabilized friction coefficients relating anti-friction properties with increased fatigue resistance, etc.; (3) special properties of electro-technical materials with emphasis on ferrite semiconductors; (4) development of sintered materials using borides and silicides as thermoelements. In the report of I.N. Frantsevich and I. Ye. Shiyanovskaya (SSSR), the effect of mechanical and heat treatment on the lattice deformations of rhenium and tungsten and the investigation of the recrystallization process

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ACCESSION NR: AP4005846

in these metals were discussed. G. V. Samsonov reported on problems in the activated sintering of sintered refractory materials. K. Muller discussed the investigation of the properties of the Ni-Al-Mo alloys as heat resistant materials. The kinetics of sintering processes, mechanical properties of sintered materials under cyclic and static loads, and phase analysis of the pseudobinary carbides of the metals of groups V and VI were discussed in other reports. Other Soviet participants included S. G. Tresvyatskiy, G. S. Pisarenko, and V. T. Troshchenko. Orig. art. has: no graphics.

ASSOCIATION: none.

SUBMITTED: 00.	DATE ACQ: 20Jan64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ML	NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KUBELIK, Yaroslav

Bimetal bearings from sintered lead bronze. Porosh. met. 1 no.2:108-115 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Slovatskaya akademiya nauk, g. Koshitse.
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA--LAMINATED METALS) (LEAD BRONZE)

GDR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. H
Chemical Processing of Natural Gases and Petroleum.
Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 28896.

Author : Kubelka, F.
Inst :
Title : New Developments in Petroleum Refining Technology.

Orig Pub: J Prakt Chem, 7, No 12, 398, 400-402, 404 (1956)
(in German)

Abstract: For preceding communication see RZhKhim, 1959, 9650.

Card : 1/1

230

2/034/62/000/005/005/007
E073/E535

18.1150

AUTHORS: Čihal, Vladimír, Engineer, Candidate of Sciences and Kubelka, Jiří

TITLE: Research on economy steels for operation in a medium of synthesis gas in the manufacture of ammonia

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, no.5, 1962, 369

TEXT: The report is a continuation of the work reported in 1960 on the mechanism of corrosion of steels in the synthesis of ammonia (Research Report SVÚOM No.23/60) and deals with the study of the properties of tungsten-titanium and possibly nickel-titanium steels. Since none of the experimental heats of the stabilized steels suffered from hydrogen corrosion (the tests with the synthesis gas were at a pressure of 900 atm and a temperature of about 500°C), main attention was paid to the investigation of nitriding from the point of view of the contents of alloying elements. Within the range of 0.5 to 5%, tungsten and nickel have no influence on the tendency of titanium stabilized steels to become nitrided. The intensity of nitriding is decisively influenced by the content of uncombined titanium in the steel. If

Card 1/2

the steel has a minimum content of free titanium, there is no longer any danger of nitriding and gradual embrittlement of the surface. The mechanical properties of the steel under normal temperature are influenced primarily by the nickel. The creep strength is favourably influenced by a higher content of tungsten (4.0 to 5.5% W). The influence of titanium is interesting; a high, above stoichiometric, titanium content is unfavourable from the point of view of creep strength. Exploratory tests of weldability, carried out with the cooperation of ZAZ Vamberk, verified the suitability of the proposed electrode which produces a niobium alloyed weld metal. For getting more precise information on the optimum composition of stabilized economy steels for the synthesis of ammonia, the minimum and maximum contents of titanium with respect to the carbon content will be investigated next, both from the point of view of hydrogen corrosion and nitriding.

Research Report SVÚOM 33/61
16 pages, 13 fibures, 6 tables.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

CIHAL, V.; KUBELKA, J.

Corrosion cracking of steels in nitrates. Strojirenstvi 13 no.11:837-843 N '63.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav ochrany materialu, Praha.

KUBELKA, P.

Adsorption and capillary condensation on active carbon. P. Kubelka (*Kolloidzschr.*, 1954, 138, 98–101).—Adsorption of vapour in multilayers and condensation of vapour in capillaries are considered theoretically. From published data for active carbons on the variation of absorption with vapour pressure it is shown that capillary condensation is the dominating factor, and that adsorption is only significant at very low pressures. A. B. Dawson.

10-14-54

FELLEGI, Ya. [Fellegi, J.]; YANCHI, Ya. [Janci, J.]; KUBELKA, V.; ZEMANEK, R.

Woodpulp production from small timber. Bum.prom. 37 no.11:13-15 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Bratislavskiy issledovatel'skiy institut bumagi i tsellyulozy, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika.

(Czechoslovakia—Woodpulp industry)

Ca 3

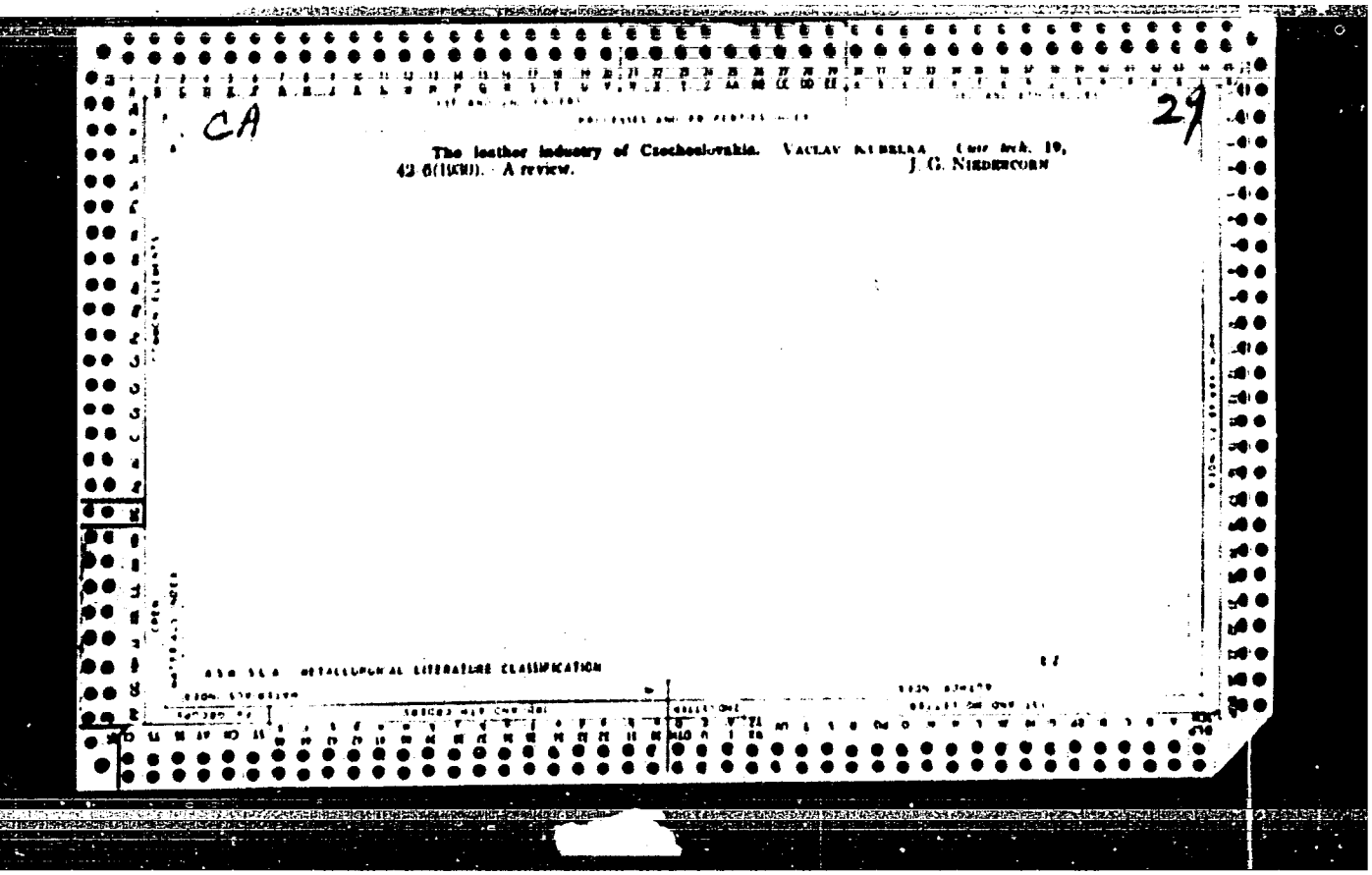
Qualitative analysis with a quartz lamp. Václav Kubelka. *Chem. Listy* 23, 317-47(1930); cf. *C. A.* 23, 5441. Some slag cements do not glow, while portland cements show a light brown glow. Org. compds. are discussed and tabulated according to fluorescence. Aq. exts. of barks show no typical glow; the ultra violet rays are absorbed intensively. Synthetic dyes show an intense fluorescence, the fluorescence is bright in an alk. medium, dark in an acid medium. Ether exts. of tree barks show very intense fluorescence in the light colors; the ultra violet rays are not absorbed very much by the ether. Changes in acidity or alky. have little influence upon the fluorescence. Et acetate exts. behave similarly to ether. Results with C_2H_5OH and petr. ether exts. are tabulated. Frank Maresh

CA

29

Tanning industries in Czechoslovakia. VÁCLAV KUBELKA. Chem. Listy 23, 497-
502(1929). --A review. FRANK MARESH

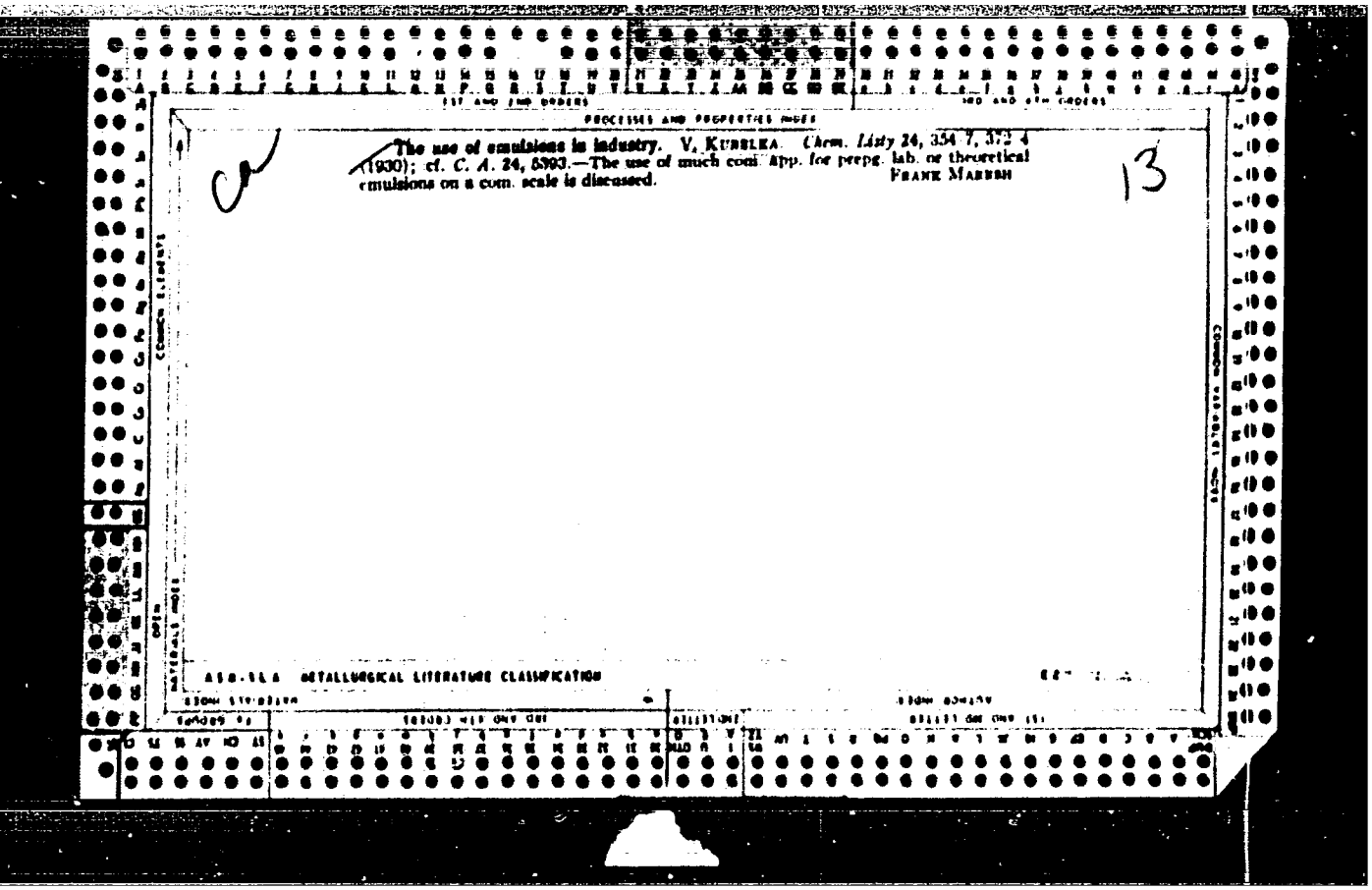
A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

29

The leather industry of Czechoslovakia. VACLAV KUBELKA. Coll. Arch. 19, 43-6(1947). A review. J. G. NIEDERCORN



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The use of emulsions in industry. V. KUBELKA. *Chem. Listy* 24, 354-7, 372-4 (1930); cf. *C. A.* 24, 5903.—The use of much cont. app. for prepg. lab. or theoretical emulsions on a com. scale is discussed. FRANK MARSH

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A58-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

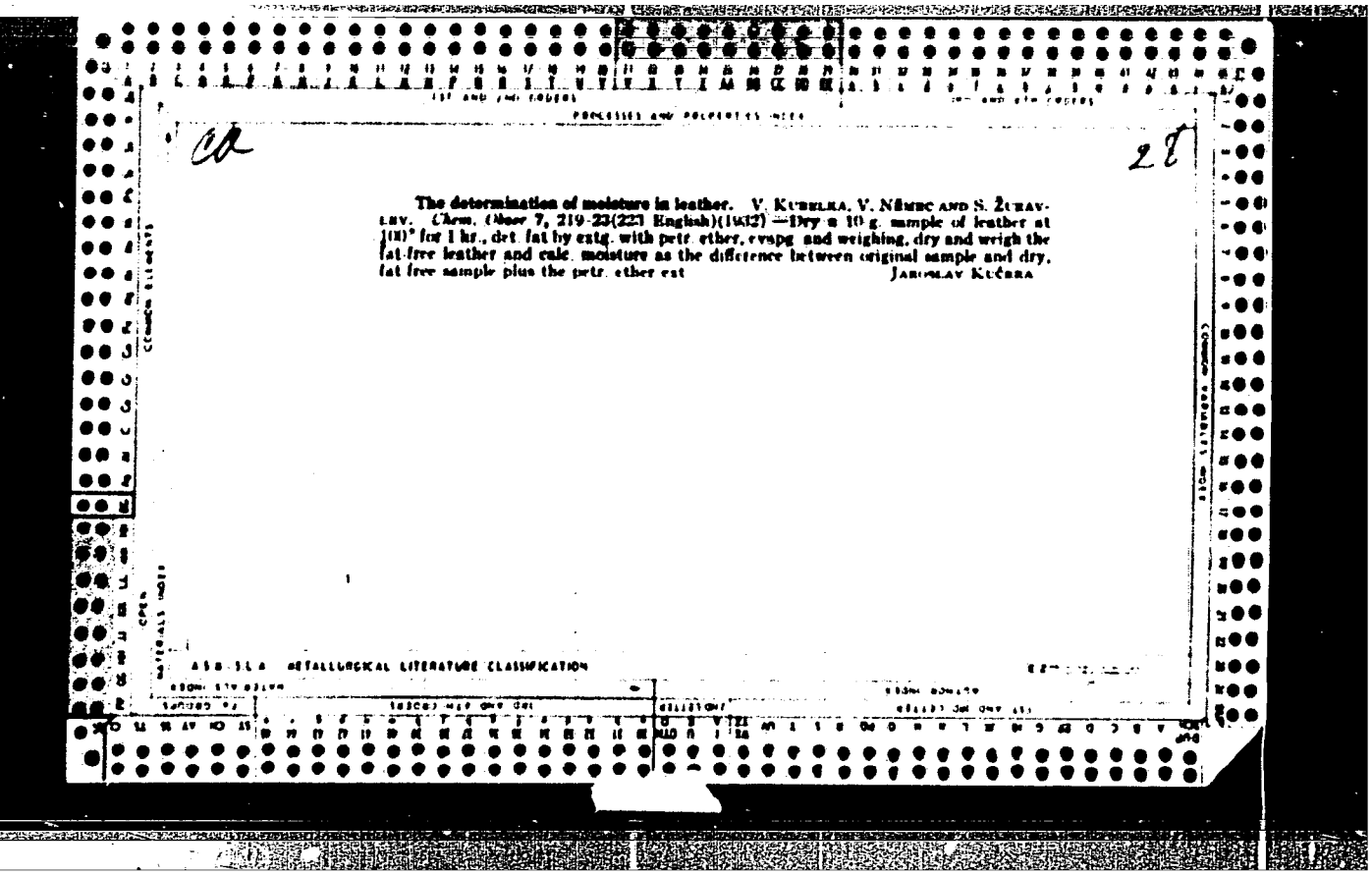
The iodine number of turpentine oils. V. Kubelka and S. Zubavsky. *Chem. Listy* 25, 124-8(1931).—Using the Hanuš, Margosches and Rosenmund methods for detg. the I no. of a French turpentine, K. finds the action proceeding in 2 phases: (1) a rapid and active phase lasting 3 hrs. in the M. and R methods and 30 min. in the H. method, (2) a slow and prolonged phase due to side reactions. The wt. of the sample alters the I no.; it should not exceed 0.1 g. The 3 methods gave the following I nos.: H. 190-200, M. 280 and R. 300. If the turpentine is pinene with 1 unsatd. bond, 1 mol. of pinene adds 2 equivalents of I and demands an I no. in the range 185-200; this is the value given by the H. method. If 1 mol. of pinene combines with 4 equivalents of I, the I no. must be 370; this value is approached by the R. method. In the first phase of the reaction, the pinene unsatd. bond combines with I; later, in the second phase, the internal chain is attached and gives rise to free bonds which attach I. The Hanuš method gives results which have a sound theoretical foundation. Recommendations had been given that distn. products of turpentine and pine oils could be differentiated by the I no. By the H. method on 0.1-g. samples and with the time of reaction limited to 30 min., 15 turpentine oils of standard grades were analyzed. The I nos. ranged from 184 to 202. The I no. cannot be used for differentiating fractions of pine oils, etc. Changes in I nos. of oils during 1.5 yrs. were insignificant. Frank Maresh

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Contribution to the characterization and evaluation of turpentine oils. I. V. Kubelka and A. Schneider. *Gerber* 17, 29-31 et seq (1941). — See C. A. 35, 4617. J. O. Nierenstein

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



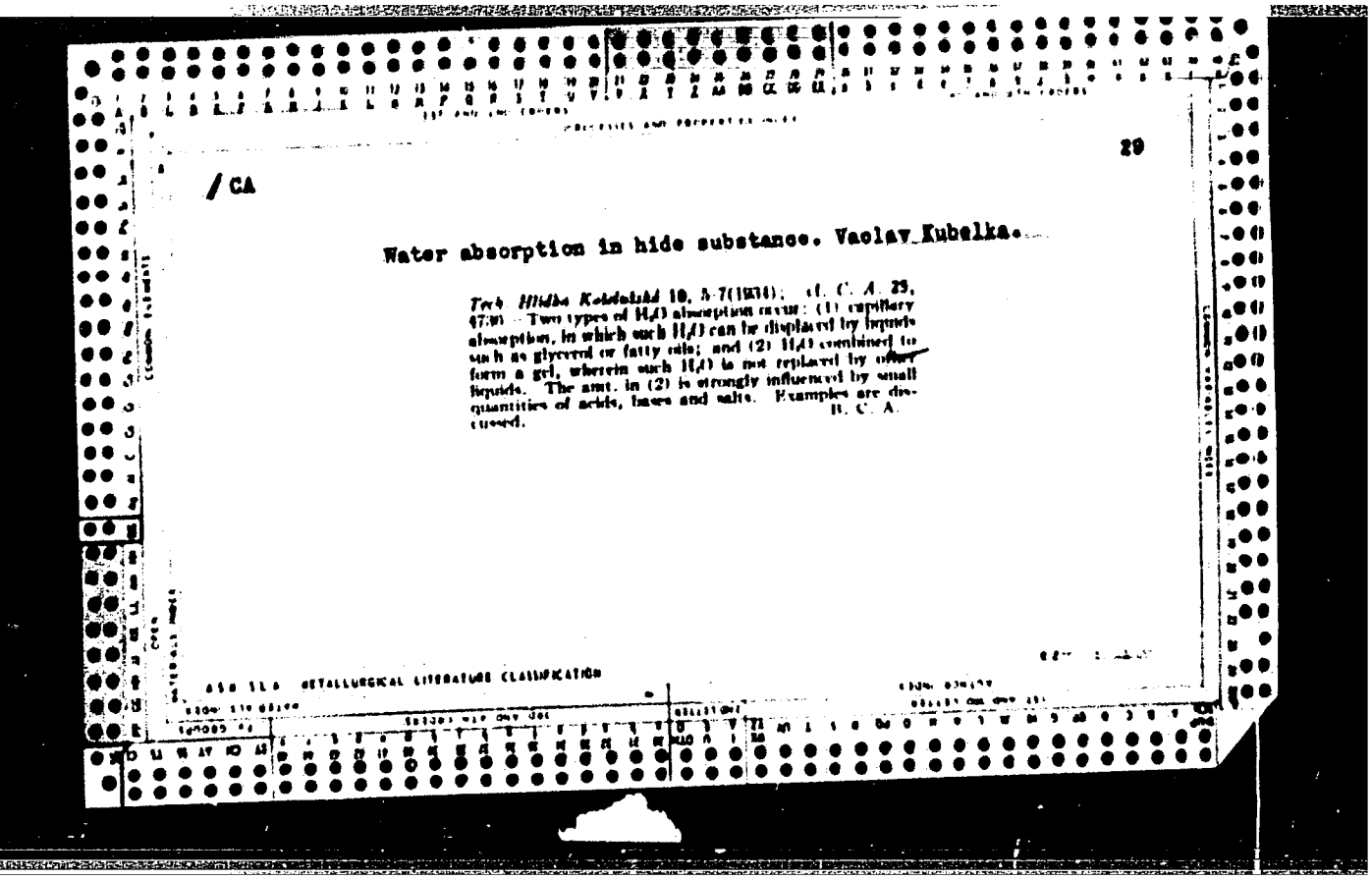
The determination of moisture in leather. V. Kubelka, V. Němec and S. Žuravlev. *Chem. Obzor* 7, 219-23(223 English)(1932).—Dry a 10-g. sample of leather at 101° for 1 hr., det. fat by extg. with petr. ether, evapg. and weighing, dry and weigh the fat-free leather and calc. moisture as the difference between original sample and dry, fat-free sample plus the petr. ether ext.

Jaroslav Kučera

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The enzymic cleavage of albumins. Václav Kubelka. *Chem. Listy* 26, 49-64, 71-74, 95-8(1932). The enzymic compn. of proteases, the activation of proteolytic and pancreatic enzymes, the action of enzymes upon substrates, and the cleavage of native proteins are discussed and reviewed. Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



29

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Water absorption in hide substance. Vaclav Kubelka.

Tech. Hlídka Kožedělná 10, No. 7(1934); cf. C. A. 29, 4730. Two types of H_2O absorption occur: (1) capillary absorption, in which such H_2O can be displaced by liquids such as glycerol or fatty oils; and (2) H_2O combined to form a gel, wherein such H_2O is not replaced by other liquids. The amt. in (2) is strongly influenced by small quantities of acids, bases and salts. Examples are discussed. H. C. A.

29

Recent methods in the investigation of leather. V. Kubelka. *Technické Hlídka Kožedělská* 11, 81-3, 105-8, (1935); *Chem. Zentr.* 1936, I, 4212.—The properties and testing of leather are discussed, with a report on the Küntzel photomicrographic method of judging the granular condition of the leather. M. G. Moore

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

29

The measurement of the influence of acids upon leather.
Václav Kubelka. *Tech. Hlídka Koželuzská* 13, 6-8, 11-12,
17-19(1938).—Since leathers may neutralize a 0.75%
soln. of an acid and then fail to show any acid in an aq.
ext. the current analyses cannot detect the previous action
of an acid upon a leather. Leathers soaked in strong inorg.
acids lost their tensile strength, the loss in strength de-
pending upon the duration of the soaking: in 6 months
a 1% HCl soln. disintegrated the leather completely and
showed a noticeable effect in 24 hrs., in 6 months a 5%
H_2SO_4 soln. decreased the tensile strength 20%, a 5-10%
$(COOH)_2$ soln. was less injurious than the H_2SO_4, but a
5% AcOH soln. actually increased the tensile strength of
the leather. After a 3-month period of soaking the ex-
tractable substances were decreased from the original
9 to 7% in 1.0-10% AcOH, were increased from 9 to
17% in 1.0-10% H_2SO_4 and in 1.0-10% $(COOH)_2$, the
increase being most pronounced in 24 hrs., and were in-
creased from 9 to 13% in a 10% HCl soln. After a 3-
month period of soaking the N sol. in water was decreased
from an original 9 to 6% in 1-10% AcOH, was in-
creased from a 9 to 11% in H_2SO_4 and in $(COOH)_2$ and
was increased from 9 to 34% in a 1% HCl soln., the in-
crease being most marked in leathers which had deteriorated.

Further studies developed the following procedure: ext.
20 g. of leather with 1 l. of water, place this extd. leather
in 1 l. of a 1% soda soln. and ext. again, det. the total N
with the Kjeldahl method in both exts., multiply the
sum of the total N in both exts. by the factor 5.62 to
obtain the wt. of the fraction sol. in H_2O and in the soda
soln. For good leathers this wt. should not exceed 0.8%
of the wt. of leather. Any deterioration or any injurious
effects caused by a previous treatment with acids will
produce cloudy exts. and will increase this water-soda-sol.
fraction above 0.8%.

Frank Maresh

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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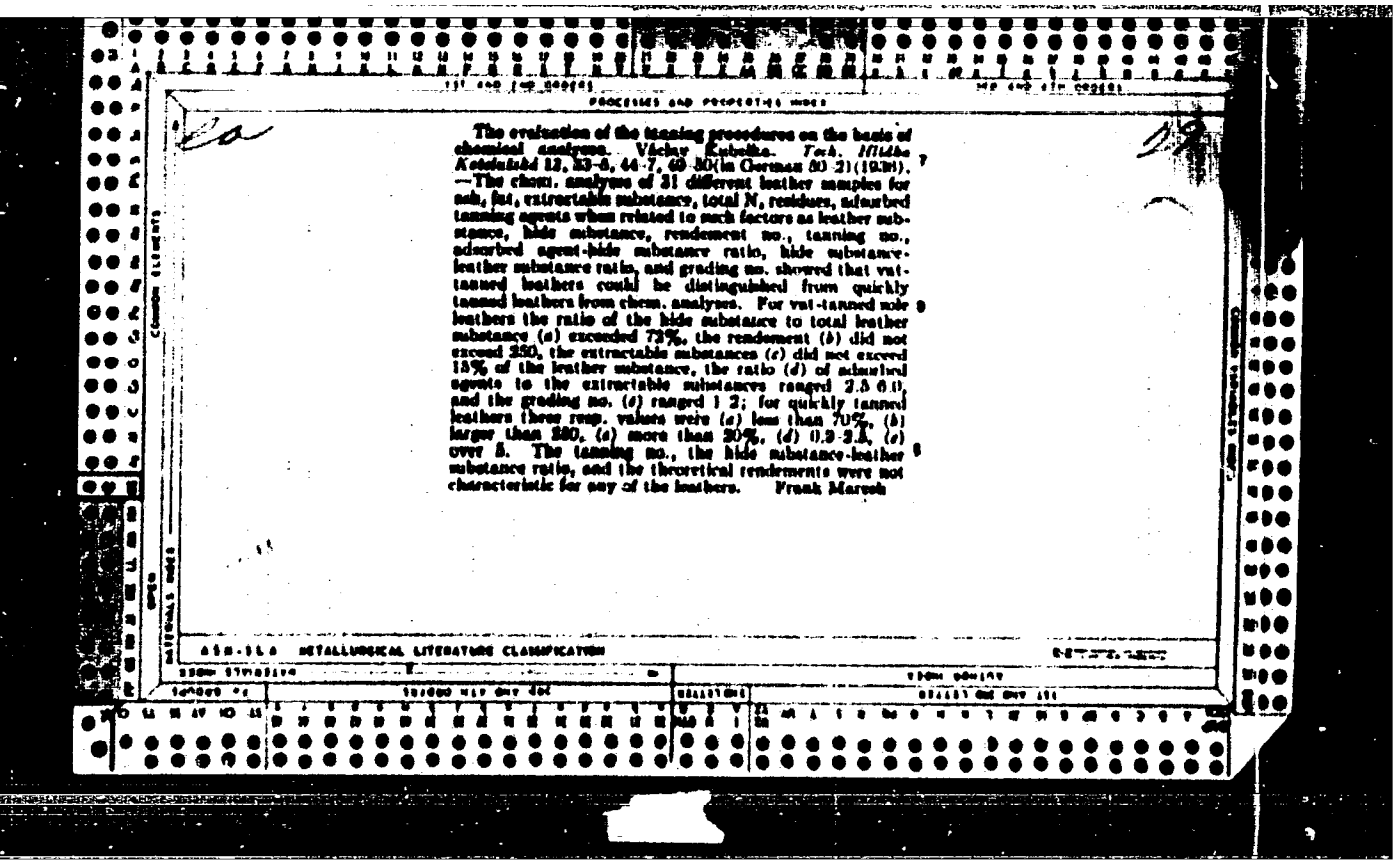


The evaluation of the tanning procedures on the basis of chemical analyses. Václav Kubelka. *Tech. Mitteil. Kautschuk* 12, 33-8, 44-7, 69-80(in German 80-2)(1938). —The chem. analyses of 31 different leather samples for ash, fat, extractable substance, total N, residues, adsorbed tanning agents when related to such factors as leather substance, hide substance, rendement no., tanning no., adsorbed agent-hide substance ratio, hide substance-leather substance ratio, and grading no. showed that vat-tanned leathers could be distinguished from quickly tanned leathers from chem. analyses. For vat-tanned sole leathers the ratio of the hide substance to total leather substance (*a*) exceeded 73%, the rendement (*b*) did not exceed 250, the extractable substances (*c*) did not exceed 15% of the leather substance, the ratio (*d*) of adsorbed agents to the extractable substances ranged 2.5-6.0, and the grading no. (*e*) ranged 1-2; for quickly tanned leathers these resp. values were (*a*) less than 70%, (*b*) larger than 280, (*c*) more than 20%, (*d*) 0.9-2.5, (*e*) over 5. The tanning no., the hide substance-leather substance ratio, and the theoretical rendements were not characteristic for any of the leathers. Frank Marsh

1ST AND 2ND COPIES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11A

?he aging of pancreatic extracts. Vaclav Kulajka and Vladimir Němec. *Tech. Hlídka Koželužská* 12, 35-7 (1936). —Although Vlček reported that 14 month old pancreatic exts. were normal in their action on casein but showed a diminished activity (22% lower) on elastin, the authors, using the Fuld-Gross method, a substratum of casein, and an ext. contg. 12-20% wood flour and 60-80% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ found that the activity of 5 different preparations, was decreased 24-60% after 1 yr. of storage, 25-44% after 5-7 yrs. of storage and 25-40% after 10 yrs. of storage. The largest decrease in activity occurred in the 1st yr. of storage; further storage did not change the activity.

Frank Maresh

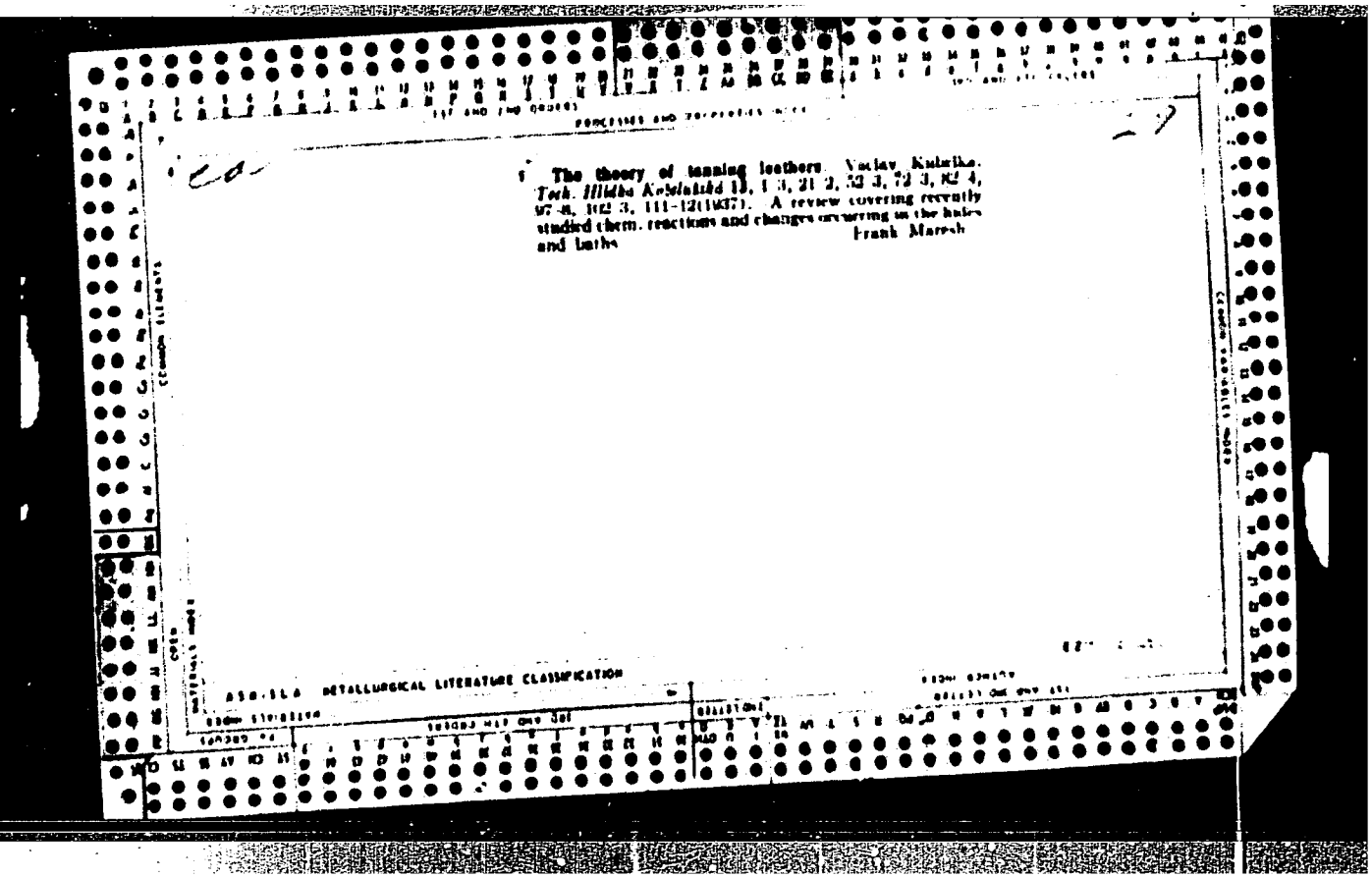
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

29

The relation between the degree of swelling and the amount of liquid absorbed by hide powder in acid solution V. Kubelka and O. Knokel. *Stavny Festschr.* 1937, 182-90; *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, II, 2002; cf. C. A. 31, 7001[9], 32, 6955.—Both methods for the detn. of the swelling of hide powder in water or aq. solns. were simplified to one operation with the help of a new measuring app., a cut of which is given. The relation between the absorption of the soln. by the hide powder and the "height of swelling" of the latter was studied. The 2 methods gave values which were proportional at acid concns. giving a medium amt. of swelling. The 2 swelling curves obtained were parallel so that the relation between the swelling value and the acid concn. was the same for both methods. The proportionality did not hold in the region of max. swelling in the case of strong acids or for solns. of aliphatic acids. This is due to the fact that the "swelling height" is influenced by the abs. height of the measured gel layer and the thicker this layer the greater is the pressure to which the under portion of the gel layer is subjected, and therefore the lower are the results of measurements of the "swelling height" as compared to measurements of the amt. of liquid taken up. Values obtained for the swelling max. by the 2 methods showed agreement for all strong acids and for 0.02 N HCl, 0.02 N CH_2ClCO_2H, 0.02 N $CHCl_2CO_2H$ and 0.1 N CCl_3CO_2H. HCO_2H showed a flat max. at 0.1 N. Curves for the weak aliphatic acids showed no indication of reaching a max. The swelling increased sharply and steadily with the acid concn. It decreases in the series HCO_2H, $MeCO_2H$, $EtCO_2H$ and $PrCO_2H$. Detailed tables and curves are given. M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The theory of tanning leathers. Vaclav Kubelka. *Tech. Hlidka Kozedelná* 13, 1-3, 21-2, 52-3, 72-3, 92-4, 97-8, 102-3, 111-12(1963). A review covering recently studied chem. reactions and changes occurring in the hides and baths

Frank Maresh

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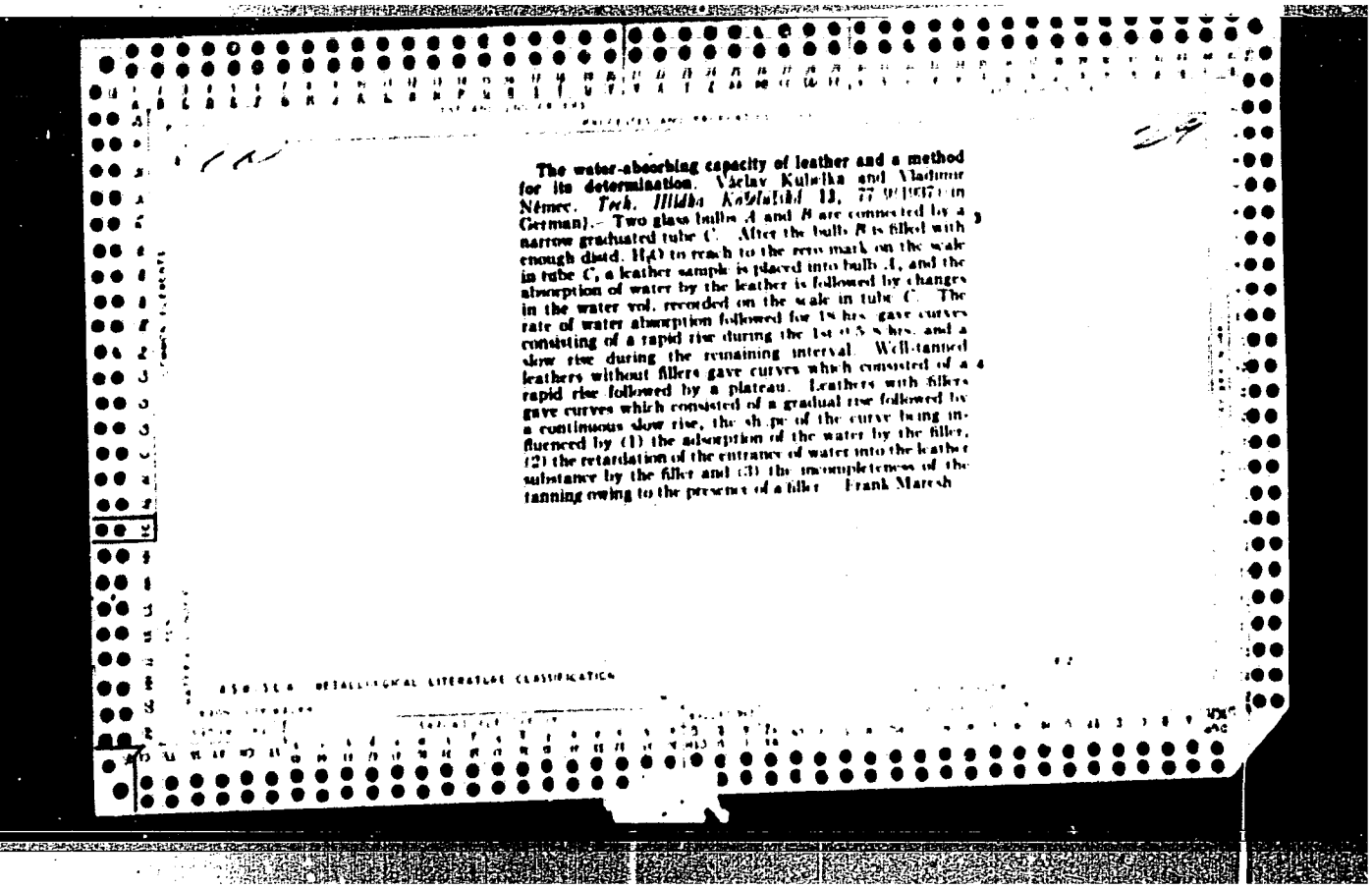

The water-absorbing capacity of leather and a method for its determination. Václav Kubelka and Vladimír Němec. *Tech. Hlídka Kožařská* 13, 77-9(1963) (in German).— Two glass bulbs *A* and *B* are connected by a narrow graduated tube *C*. After the bulb *B* is filled with enough diluted H_2O to reach to the zero mark on the scale in tube *C*, a leather sample is placed into bulb *A*, and the absorption of water by the leather is followed by changes in the water vol. recorded on the scale in tube *C*. The rate of water absorption followed for 18 hrs. gave curves consisting of a rapid rise during the 1st 0.5 hrs. and a slow rise during the remaining interval. Well-tanned leathers without fillers gave curves which consisted of a rapid rise followed by a plateau. Leathers with fillers gave curves which consisted of a gradual rise followed by a continuous slow rise, the shape of the curve being influenced by (1) the adsorption of the water by the filler, (2) the retardation of the entrance of water into the leather substance by the filler and (3) the incompleteness of the tanning owing to the presence of a filler. Frank Marsh

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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Ca

The reform of the Czechoslovak water rights from the viewpoint of the chemical industry. Václav Kubiťka. *Tech. Hlídka Kožeďužská* 14, 21 33, 41 5(1938)(in German). Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

30

A chemical analysis of vegetable-tanned leather. Václav Kubelka. *Tech. Hlídka Koželuzká* 15, No. 7, 95-100, 107-11(1939). A review contg. 143 references and covering the analyses and role of water, fats, N, salts, acids and minerals in leather. Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Buffered solutions. Václav Kuběka and K. Masal. *Tech. Hlídka Kožel.* 16, 19-21, 32-4(1940); cf. *C. A.* 35, 4061[1].—The authors present terms, definitions and basic concepts of buffers as understood in physiology and modify these concepts to suit the leather industry. Several graphs made in both leather labs. and tanneries show how erroneous conclusions were drawn when results were expressed in terms of pH rather than in terms of the H-ion concn. Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Mangrove barks. V. Kubelka and V. Němec. *Tech. Hlídka Koželužská* 16, 111-13(1940)(German summary).—Exts. prepd. from mangrove bark grown in Madagascar and in the Somalilands contained tannin 30-35, sol. nontannin 7-10, insol. substances 0.2-1.0, water 50-60, sugars 0.5-0.8 and ash 2-4%; the compn. of the solid ext. was tannin 58-65, sol. nontannin 15-20, insol. substances 0.5-1.5, water 20-25, sugars 1.0-1.5, and ash 4-6%. The ash contained a large fraction of NaCl due to the fact that many of the mangrove trees grow in soils satd. with ocean water. After a careful selection of barks, the extn. was made at 40° and yielded a clear soln. without the objectionable red coloring matter and without much slime. The hot extn. methods were abandoned. F. M.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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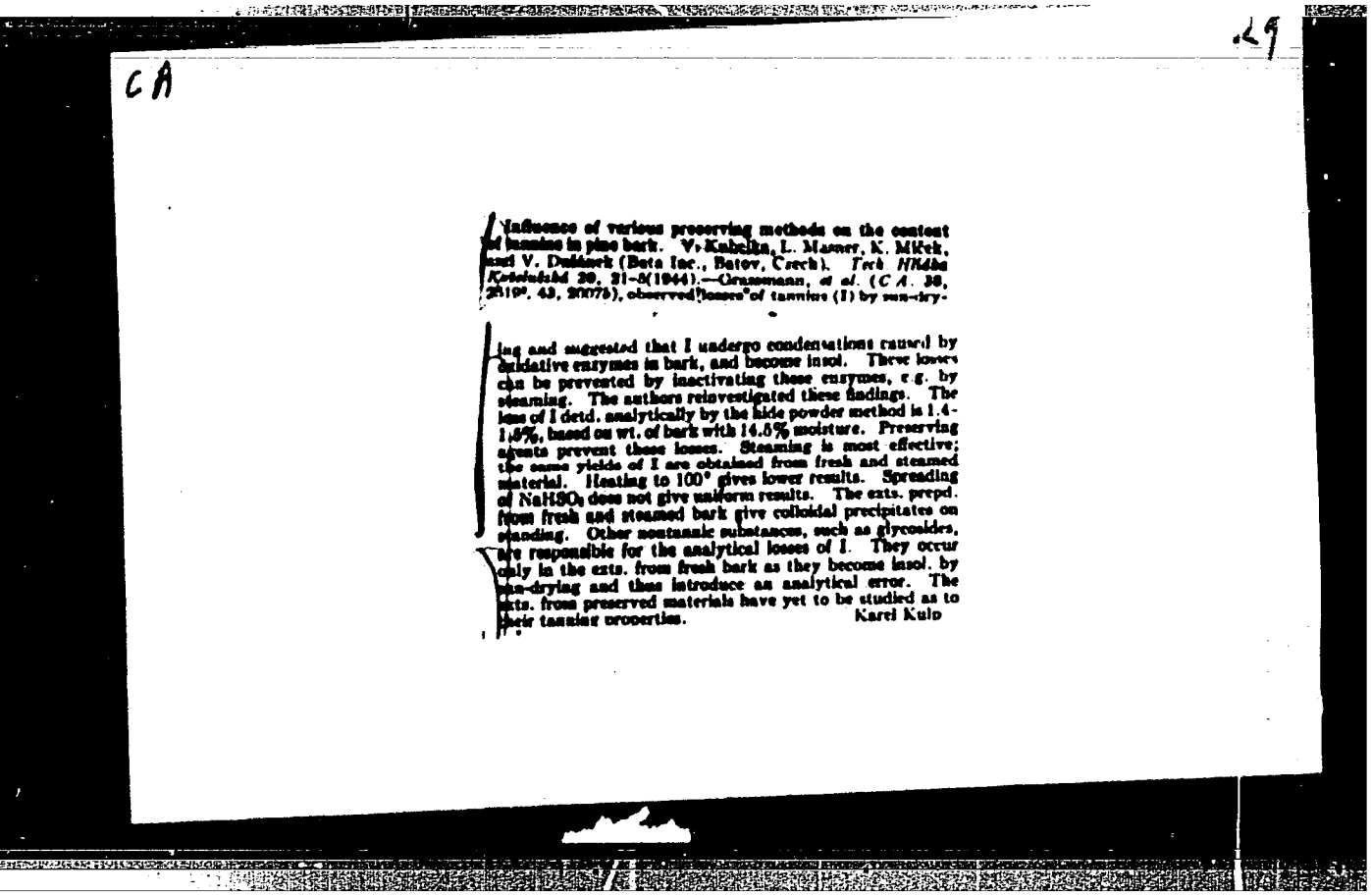
Use of sulfite in extraction of bark. II. A. Kutelka, L. Masner, K. Mráz, and V. Dušánek. *Tech. Hlídka Koželuž.* 19, 105-10(1943); cf. C.A. 38, 2759.—In the first part of this work 1.35% sulfite and bisulfite (1.1) was used in the extn. of bark by the proposed method of Stather and Sagoschen (C.A. 37, 3297). Tests made in production showed that by this method total water solubles of 12.0% were obtained in comparison to extn. without the sulfites, wherein 10.4% of water solubles were obtained. The method used by Sagoschen cannot compare to the method of Grassmann and Kuntara (C.A. 36, 1517) wherein 17.20% of water soluble was obtained from bark. Differences from the author's result and the Grassmann-Kuntara method are in the actual control of the extn. station, and the bark used was not of the best quality. The complete distribution of the extn. station and series of tests are shown. In several extns. of young bark, there was 13% of tannin obtained. From old, scaly bark, the highest tannin obtained was 15.81%, as compared to a water extn. of 10% of tannin obtained in both cases. Young bark had 10% of tannin and old bark 20.1%. Also, young bark had 17.4% of nontannins, and old bark had 15.0%. The findings of Grassmann and Kuntara prove that with sulfites there can be extd. a greater quantity of matter, which in analysis weighs off as tannins.
K. Grub

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

A study of sulfiting of pine bark. III. V. Kučelka, L. Masner, and K. Mikeš (Baťa Ltd., Batǒve, Czech.). *Tech. Hlídka Koželuržská* 20, 1-6(1944); cf. C.A. 43, 9507c. —In continuation of the study of sulfiting (I) and water (II) extn. of pine bark, the effect of increased temp. and higher recovery were studied. A 4-unit extn. app. was used; the 2nd and 4th units are heated and circulation of liquors maintained with a pump system. For sulfiting a 1:1 mixt. of Na_2SO_3 and $NaHSO_3$ was used (1.2% of mixt. per 100 bark). Av. extn. temp. was 105-10°, time 48 hrs., recovery 400% (on basis of wt. of bark). Yields of total extractive substances were the same for I and II. The ratio tannins/nontannins was 1.90 with I, 1.50 with II. Sulfiting transforms some nontannins into tannins. Increased temp. improved II considerably, but had no advantage for I. The best temp. for I (*loc. cit.*) was 60-70°C. K. Kulp



CA

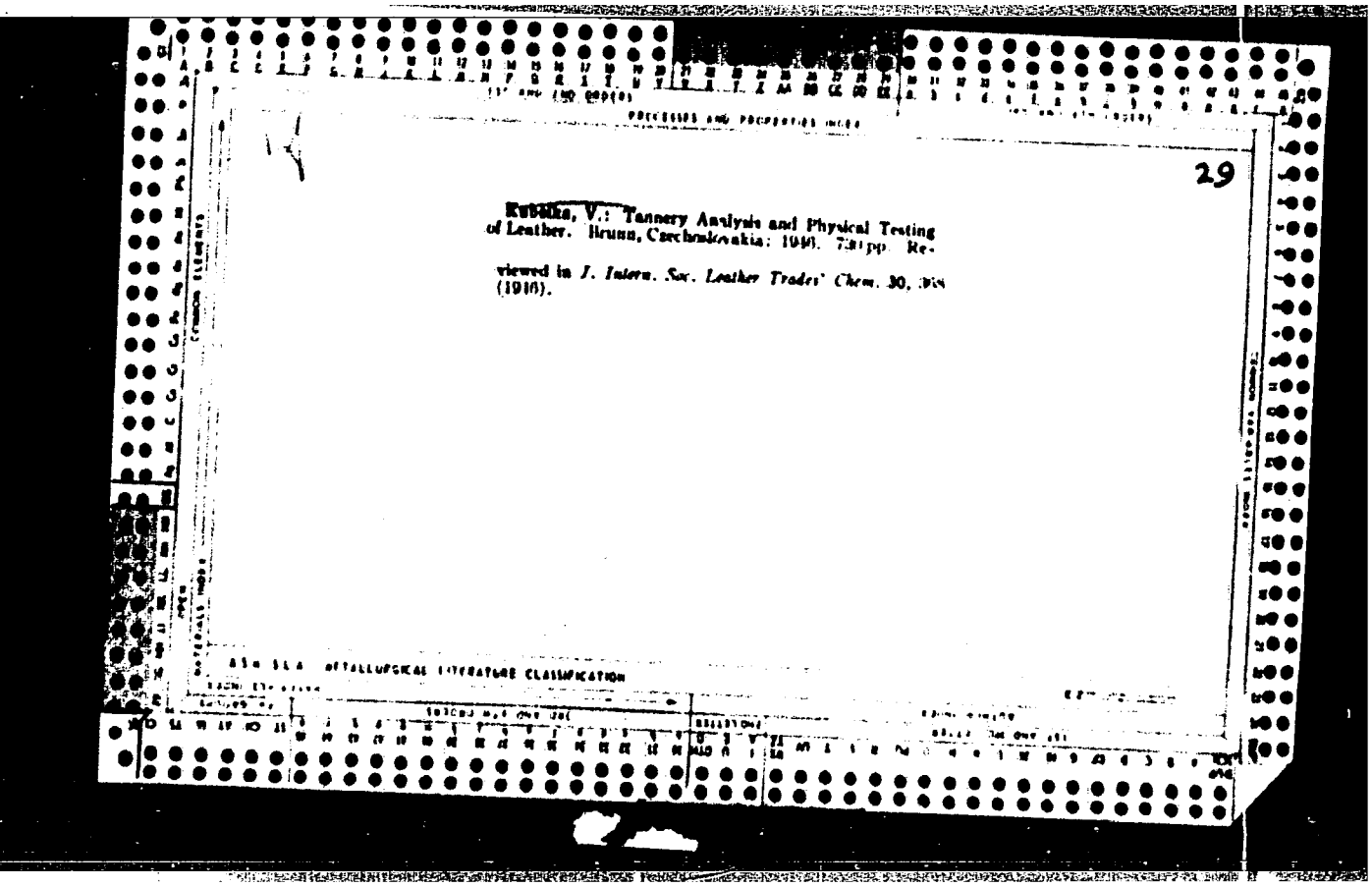
29

Influence of various preserving methods on the content of tannins in pine bark. V. Kubelka, L. Masner, K. Mlček, and V. Dušánek (Bata Inc., Batov, Czech). *Tech. Hlídka Kožedělná* 20, 21–5(1944).—Grassmann, *et al.* (*C. A.* 38, 2519⁹, 43, 2007⁶), observed losses of tannins (I) by sun-drying and suggested that I undergo condensations caused by oxidative enzymes in bark, and become insol. These losses can be prevented by inactivating these enzymes, e.g. by steaming. The authors reinvestigated these findings. The loss of I detd. analytically by the hide powder method is 1.4–1.8%, based on wt. of bark with 14.5% moisture. Preserving agents prevent these losses. Steaming is most effective; the same yields of I are obtained from fresh and steamed material. Heating to 100° gives lower results. Spreading of $NaHSO_3$ does not give uniform results. The exts. prepd. from fresh and steamed bark give colloidal precipitates on standing. Other nontannic substances, such as glycosides, are responsible for the analytical losses of I. They occur only in the exts. from fresh bark as they become insol. by sun-drying and thus introduce an analytical error. The exts. from preserved materials have yet to be studied as to their tanning properties.

Karel Kulp

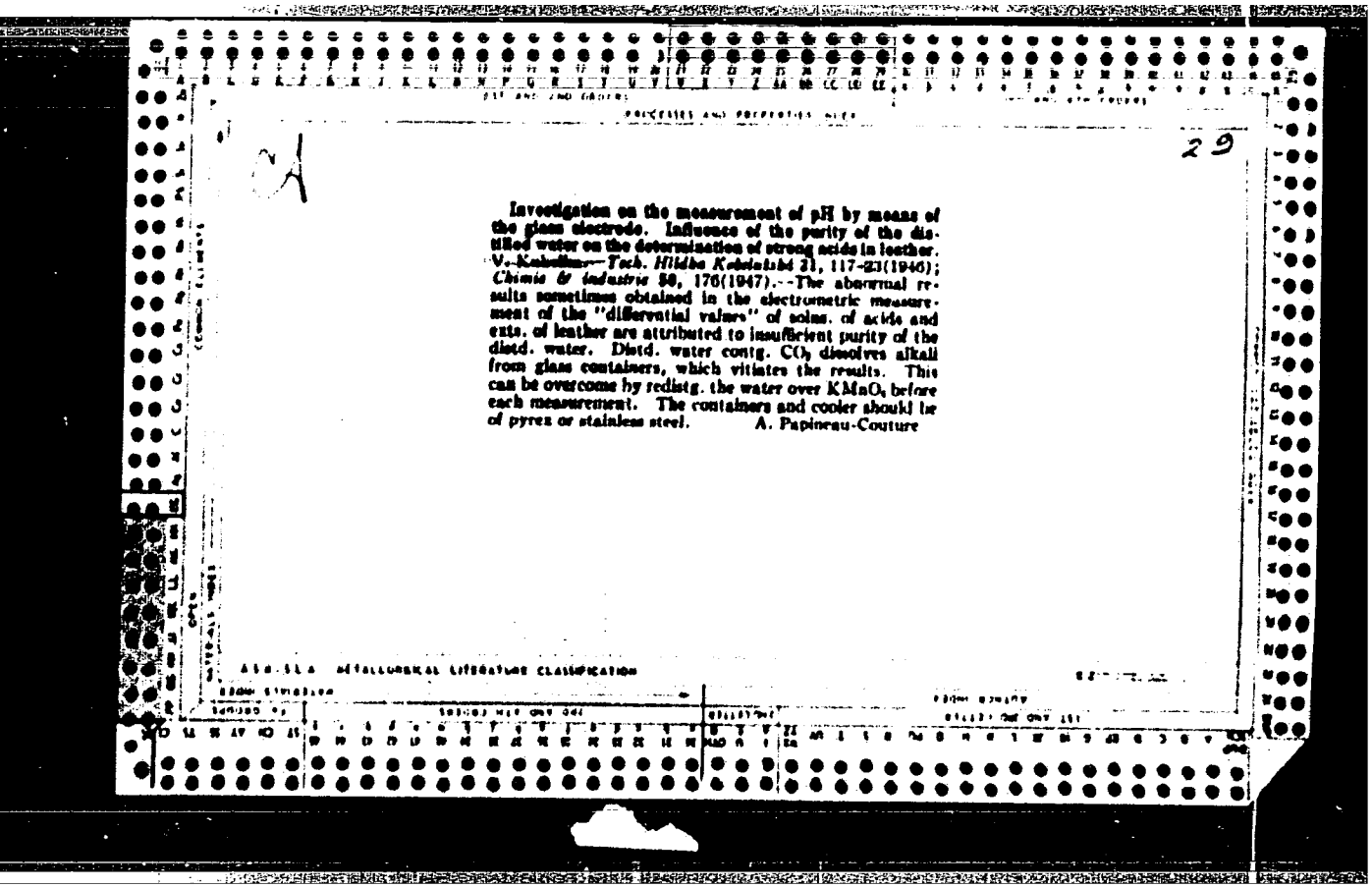
601. New method for determination of the surface tension of crystals. [illegible] and [illegible] ([illegible], 1944, [illegible]).—The surface tension (γ) of crystals can be determined more accurately than by any other method by finding the m.p. of the substance contained in the capillaries of a SiO_2 gel. The m.p. is determined from the discontinuity in the sp. heat–temp. curve. The diameter of the capillaries is calc. from the sorption isotherms of the gel for CS_2. The uncertainty in the capillary diameter owing to the indefinite form of the cross-section does not affect the val. of γ obtained. The negative pressure exerted on the substance in the capillaries in addition to the γ affects the m.p., and must be taken into account. The mean val. obtained for ice was [illegible], and for benzene [illegible] dynes per cm. The vals. show no trend with the diameter of the capillaries. Preliminary vals. are given for tribromomethane and dibromoethane.

A. J. M.



29

Kubika, V.: Tannery Analysis and Physical Testing of Leather. Brunn, Czechoslovakia: 1949. 738 pp. Reviewed in *J. Intern. Soc. Leather Trades' Chem.* 30, 95 (1946).



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Investigation on the measurement of pH by means of the glass electrode. Influence of the purity of the distilled water on the determination of strong acids in leather. V.--Kubelka.--*Tech. Hilfsbu Kubelka* 31, 117-23(1946); *Chimie & industrie* 56, 176(1947).--The abnormal results sometimes obtained in the electrometric measurement of the "differential values" of solns. of acids and exts. of leather are attributed to insufficient purity of the distd. water. Distd. water contg. CO_2 dissolves alkali from glass containers, which vitiates the results. This can be overcome by redistg. the water over $KMnO_4$ before each measurement. The containers and cooler should be of pyrex or stainless steel. A. Papineau-Couture

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Physicochemical methods in leather analyses. II. The determination of ash in leather by means of electric conductivity. V. Kutelkar—*Tech. Hlídka Kožel.* 23, 11 15(1948). K. discusses why the residue left by the ignition of the leather or the sulfated ash does not indicate the true mineral constituents of leather. $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, NH_4Cl, NaCl, Na_2SO_4, $MgSO_4$, or $CaCl_2$ added to leather in quantities of 0.5-4.0%, could not be recovered in exts. made from the leather with errors smaller than 0.2-4.0%. Because of these discrepancies K. investigated elec. cond., which has been used successfully for the detn. of ash in sugar solns. Because of variations in acidity, the mineral content of leather exts. is not a simple linear function of the elec. cond. Elec. cond. gave dependable results in 10 exts. and high readings in 9 exts. The latter leathers yielded exts. contg. free acids and having a pH below 3.5.

Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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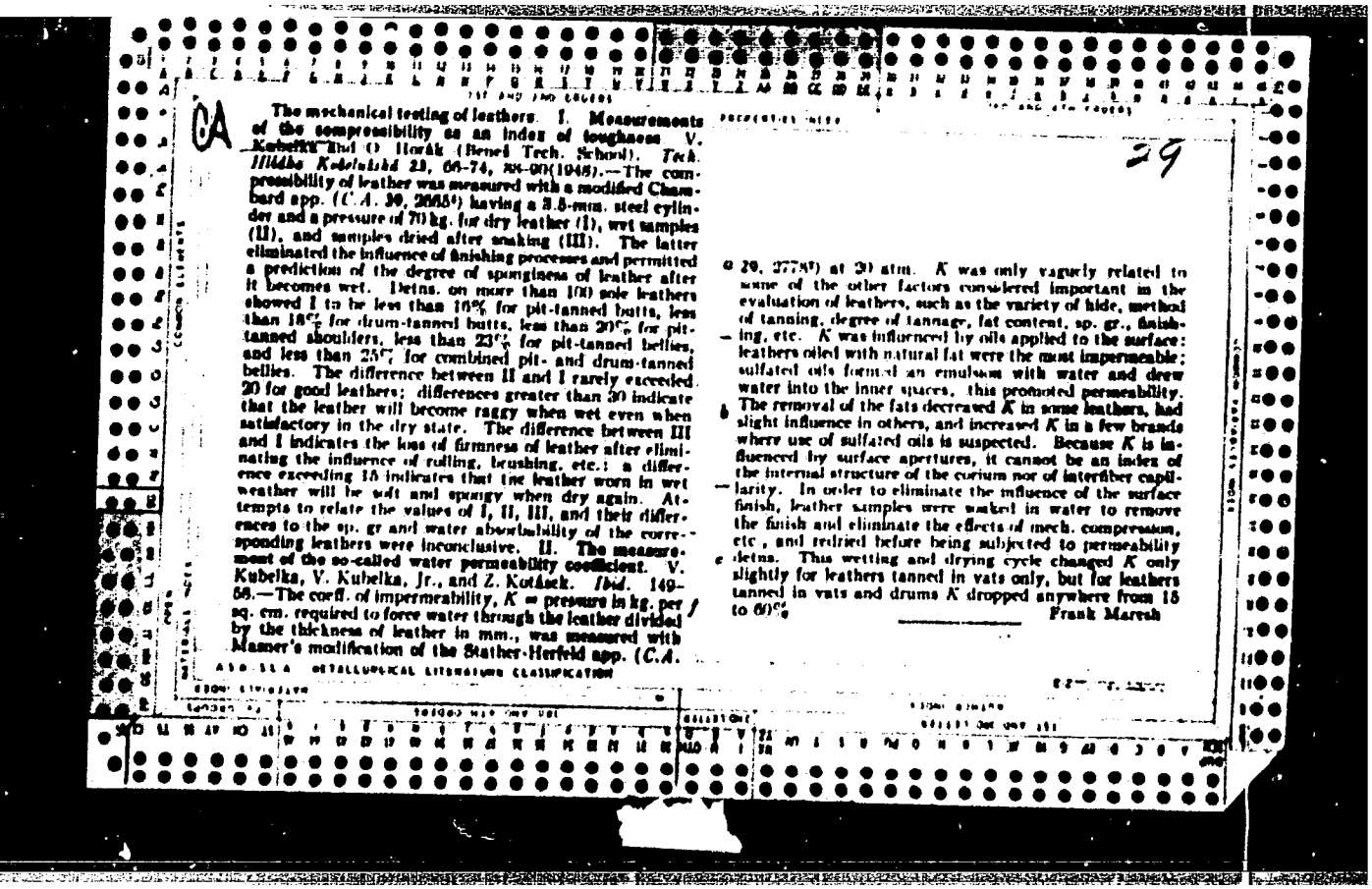
The study of a rapid method for determining chromic oxide in leathers. I. Experiments on igniting chrome leathers by the wet method. V. Kubelka. *Tech. Hlídka Koželužská* 23, 57–63(1948). The Smith–Sullivan method (C. A. 29, 6783f) is preferred and will be adopted for official tests.

Frank Maresh

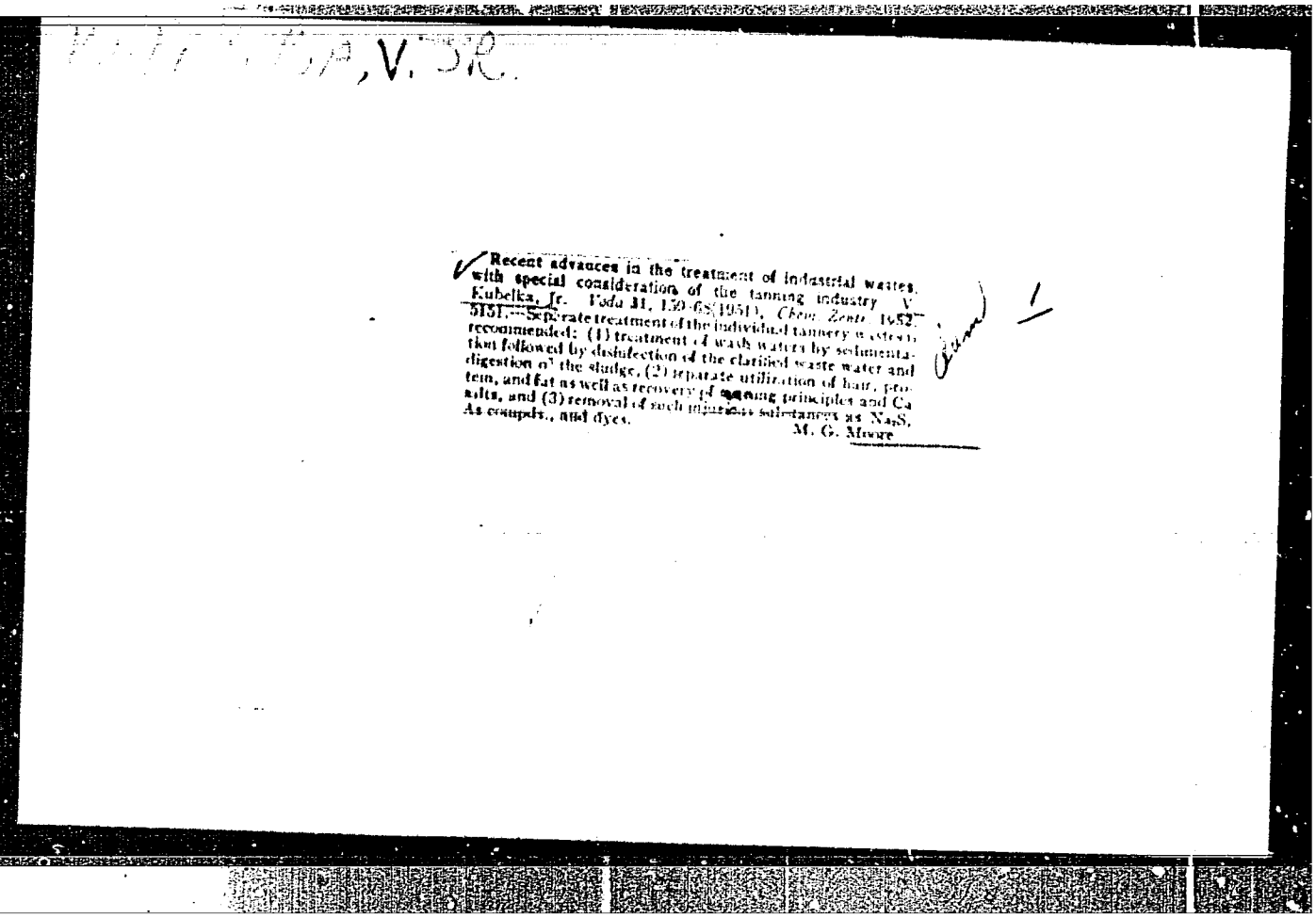
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

The mechanical testing of leathers. I. Measurements of the compressibility as an index of toughness. V. Kubelka and O. Horák (Bened Tech. School). *Tech. Hlídka Kožedělná* 23, 66-74, 88-90(1948).—The compressibility of leather was measured with a modified Chambard app. (*C.A.* 30, 2665[8]) having a 3.8-mm. steel cylinder and a pressure of 70 kg. for dry leather (I), wet samples (II), and samples dried after soaking (III). The latter eliminated the influence of finishing processes and permitted a prediction of the degree of sponginess of leather after it becomes wet. Detns. on more than 100 sole leathers showed I to be less than 10% for pit-tanned butts, less than 18% for drum-tanned butts, less than 20% for pit-tanned shoulders, less than 23% for pit-tanned bellies, and less than 25% for combined pit- and drum-tanned bellies. The difference between II and I rarely exceeded 20 for good leathers; differences greater than 30 indicate that the leather will become raggy when wet even when satisfactory in the dry state. The difference between III and I indicates the loss of firmness of leather after eliminating the influence of rolling, brushing, etc.; a difference exceeding 15 indicates that the leather worn in wet weather will be soft and spongy when dry again. Attempts to relate the values of I, II, III, and their differences to the sp. gr. and water absorbability of the corresponding leathers were inconclusive. II. **The measurement of the so-called water permeability coefficient.** V. Kubelka, V. Kubelka, Jr., and Z. Kotásek. *Ibid.* 149-56.—The coeff. of impermeability, K = pressure in kg. per sq. cm. required to force water through the leather divided by the thickness of leather in mm., was measured with Masner's modification of the Stather-Herfeld app. (*C.A.* 29, 3778[9]) at 30 atm. K was only vaguely related to some of the other factors considered important in the evaluation of leathers, such as the variety of hide, method of tanning, degree of tannage, fat content, sp. gr., finishing, etc. K was influenced by oils applied to the surface: leathers oiled with natural fat were the most impermeable; sulfated oils formed an emulsion with water and drew water into the inner spaces, this promoted permeability. The removal of the fats decreased K in some leathers, had slight influence in others, and increased K in a few brands where use of sulfated oils is suspected. Because K is influenced by surface apertures, it cannot be an index of the internal structure of the corium nor of interfiber capillarity. In order to eliminate the influence of the surface finish, leather samples were soaked in water to remove the finish and eliminate the effects of mech. compression, etc., and redried before being subjected to permeability detns. This wetting and drying cycle changed K only slightly for leathers tanned in vats only, but for leathers tanned in vats and drums K dropped anywhere from 15 to 60%.

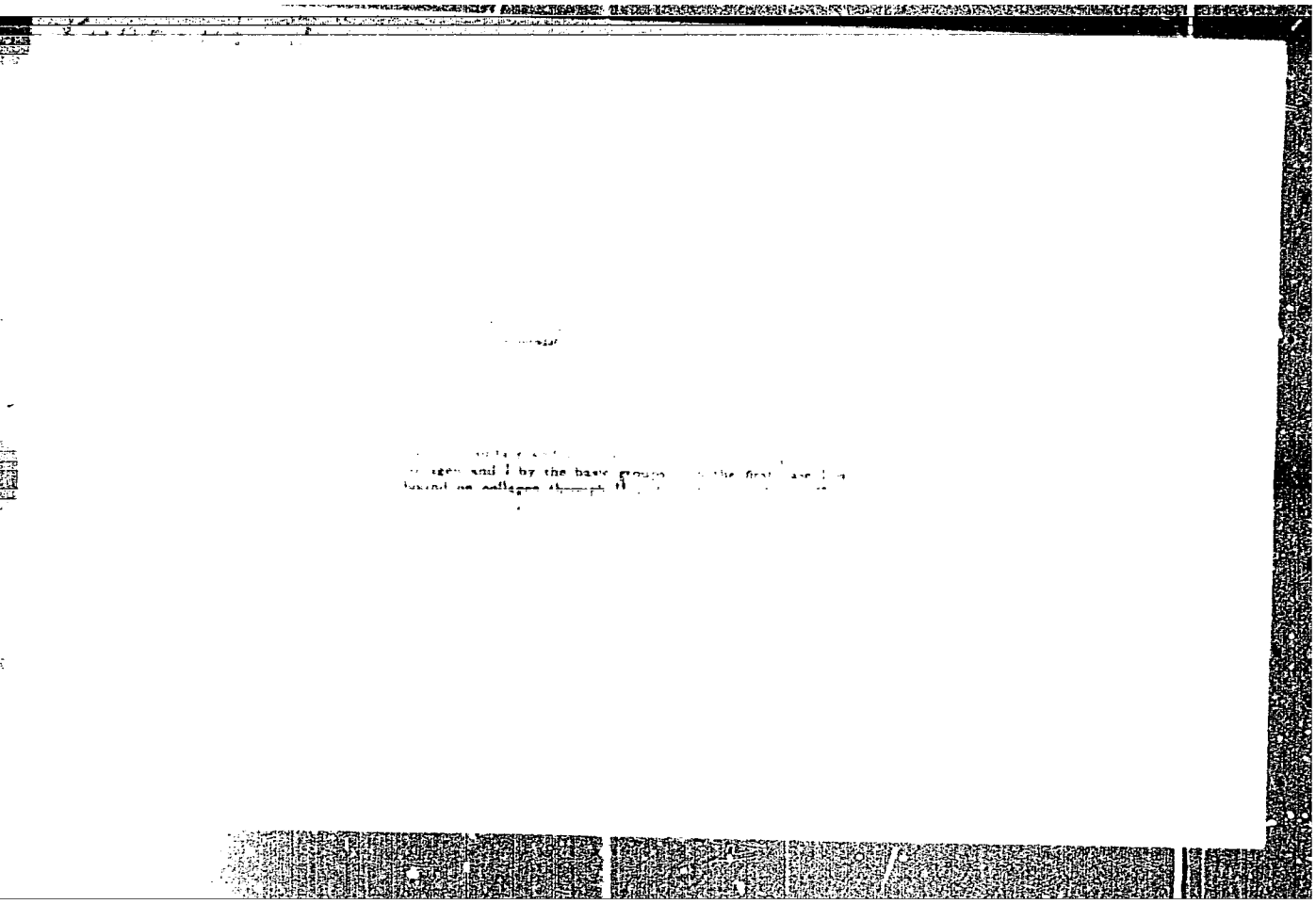
Frank Marrah



Recent advances in the treatment of industrial wastes, with special consideration of the tanning industry. V. Kubelka, Jr. *Voda* 31, 130-6(1951). *Chem. Zents.* 1952, 5151.—Separate treatment of the individual tannery wastes is recommended: (1) treatment of wash waters by sedimentation followed by disinfection of the clarified waste water and digestion of the sludge, (2) separate utilization of hair, protein, and fat as well as recovery of tanning principles and Ca salts, and (3) removal of such injurious substances as Na_2S, As compds., and dyes.

M. G. Moore

The increase of pollution of water in rivers. Václav Kubelka (Slovenská vysoká škola tech., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 7, 63–106(1953).—A very comprehensive study of pollution and purification of waters in domestic (Czech) rivers is given. 23 references. Jan Micka



Kubelka, Vaclav

Waste waters from glue and gelatin. Václav Kubelka (Slovenská vysoká škola techn., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 7, 317-37(1953).—A comprehensive study of purification of waste waters is given. 93 references. J.S.I.

KUBELKA, V.

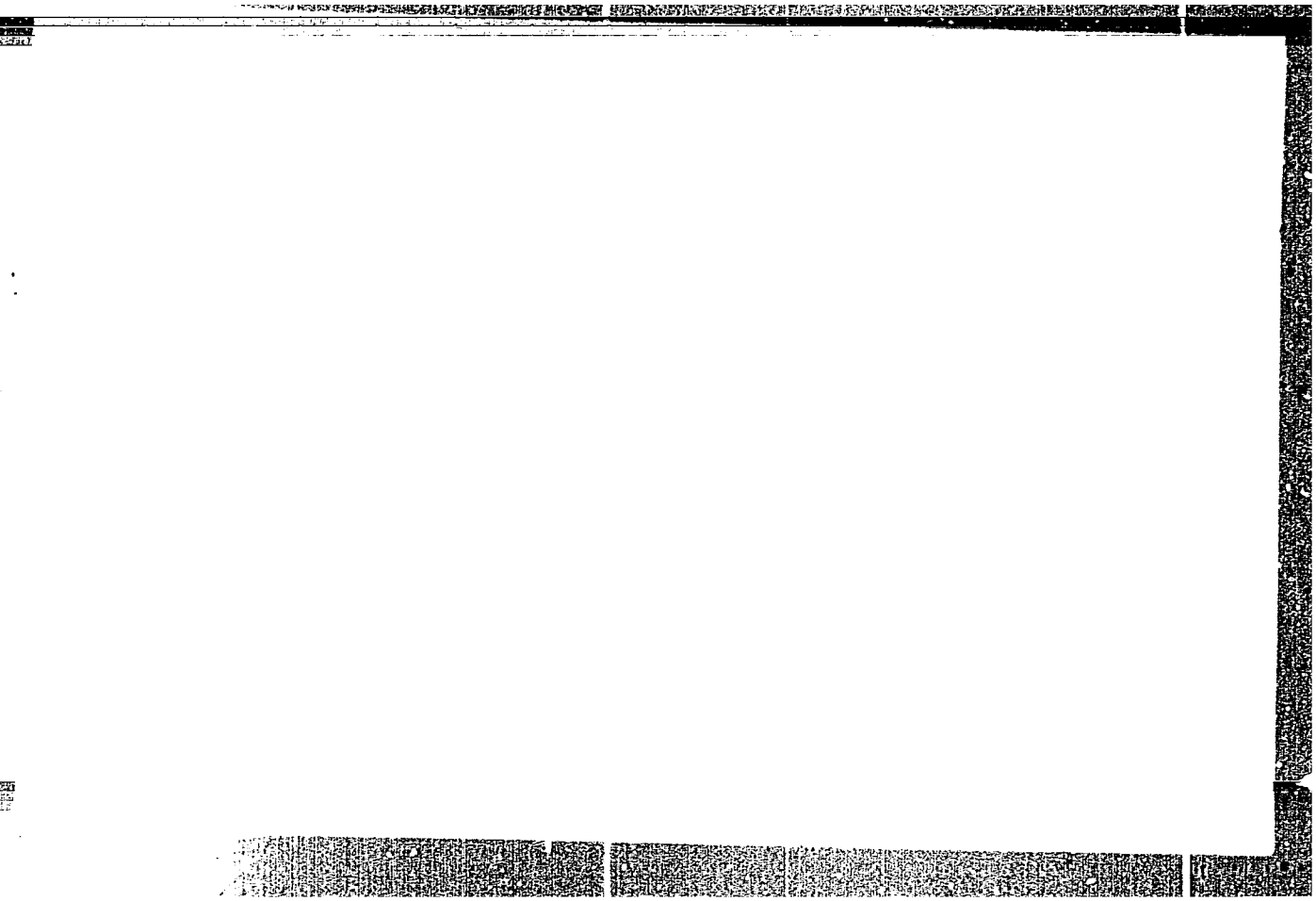
Corrosion of iron pipes laid in the ground. p. 40.
(VODA., Vol. 33, no. 2, Feb. 1953, Czechoslovakia)

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

KUBELKA, VACLAV.

"Tuky, oleje a emulse v koselusstvi. (Vyd. 1) Bratislave, Vydavatelstvo Slovenskej akademie vied, 1954. 264 p. (Fats, oils, and emulsions in the tanning industry. illus., bibl., diagrs., graphs, tables)"

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



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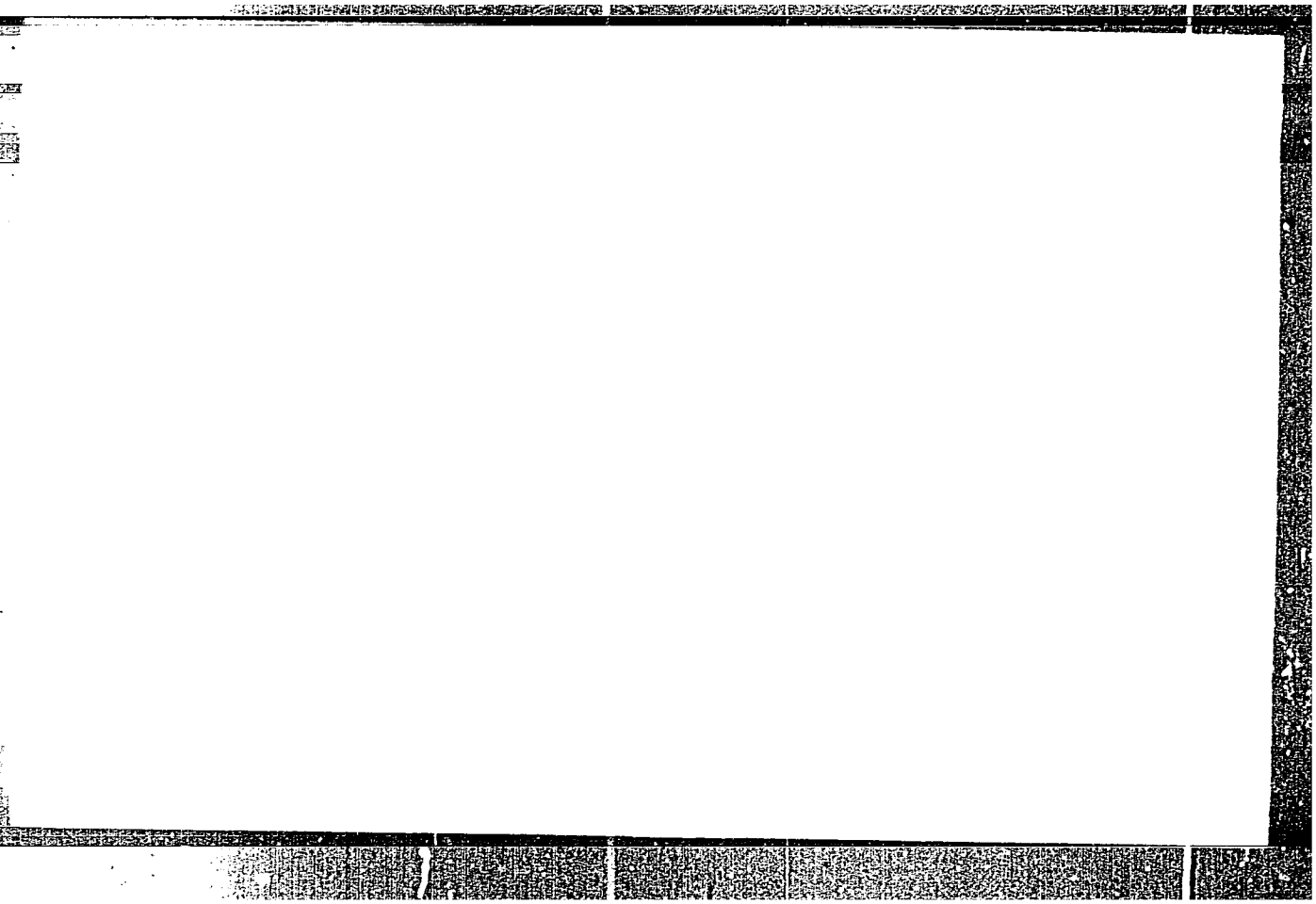
CZECH

✓ Analytical evaluation of sulfate liquors. Václav Kubelka, Jr. (Výzkumný ústav [illegible] celulosy [illegible]). Chem. Zvesti 8, 307-20(1954). [illegible] in the results of chem. analysis of black (kraft) liquors (I) are discussed. The following should be detd. in the original liquor: dry matter, insol. and incombustible portion, NaOH, Na_2CO_3, Na_2S, Na_2SO_4, $Na_2S_2O_3$, Na_2SO_3, $Na_2S_xO_y$, C, H, O, S. In the ash after combustion the following should be detd.: total ash, insol. part, Na_2SO_4, Na_2CO_3, Na_2SiO_3, and Na_2S. A table is given for calcg. org. matter. The chem. compn. of I shows about 29% O in the dry matter, whereas the literature shows only 16%. J. M.



CZECH

Waste waters from beet-sugar mills. [illegible] and V. Fedan (Slovenská vysoká škola technická, Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 8, 416-27(1954).—Purification and regeneration of beet-sugar waste waters are discussed.

Jan Micka

The application of active clays to chemical technology of water. Václav Kubelka, Jr. (Výzkumný [illegible] [illegible], Bratislava, Czech.). Chem. Zvesti 8, [illegible] (1954).—A lecture. An addn. of active clays to industrial waste waters for clarification is recommended. J. M.

[illegible], V.

"Pollution of Rivers", P. 5, (TECHNICKY MOMENT, Vol. 3, No. 17, September 1954, Praha, Czech.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

[redacted], V.

"Improved Central Heating System", P. 6, (TECHNICKE NOVINY, Vol. 2, No. 17, September 1954, Praha, Czech.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

HYNEK, V.

"Coal Mining Under An Artificial Roof", P. 6, (TECHNICKY MAGAZIN, Vol. 2, No. 17, September 1954, Praha, Czech.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

Kubelka, V.

Cryohydric method for determining the dryness of cellulose. p. 197. PAPIR A CELULOSA. (Ministerstvo lesu a drevarskeho prumyslu) Praha. Vol. 9, no. 9, Sept. 1954.

SOURCE: EEAL - LC Vol. 5 No. 10 Oct. 1956

Kubelka, V.

Kindling temperature of lignin and powdery lye. p. 233. PAPIR A CELULOSA. (Ministerstvo lesu a drevarskeho prumyslu) Praha. Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1954.

SOURCE: EEAL - LC Vol. 5 No. 10 Oct. 1956

KUBELKA, VACLAV

Czechoslovakia /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products I-14
and Their Application

Water treatment. Sewage water.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31785

Author : Kubelka Vaclav, Halamek Cyril

Title : Decontamination of Sewage Water of Leather Factories

Orig Pub: Kozarstvi, 1955, 5, No 10, 194-197; No 11, 215-217

Abstract: Sewage water contains protein substances, pathogenic microbes and spores and toxic substances (As, sulfides). It is recommended to separate the most concentrated acidic and alkaline waters and to mix them. As a result of such neutralization up to 35% of the total amount of organic ad-

Card 1/2

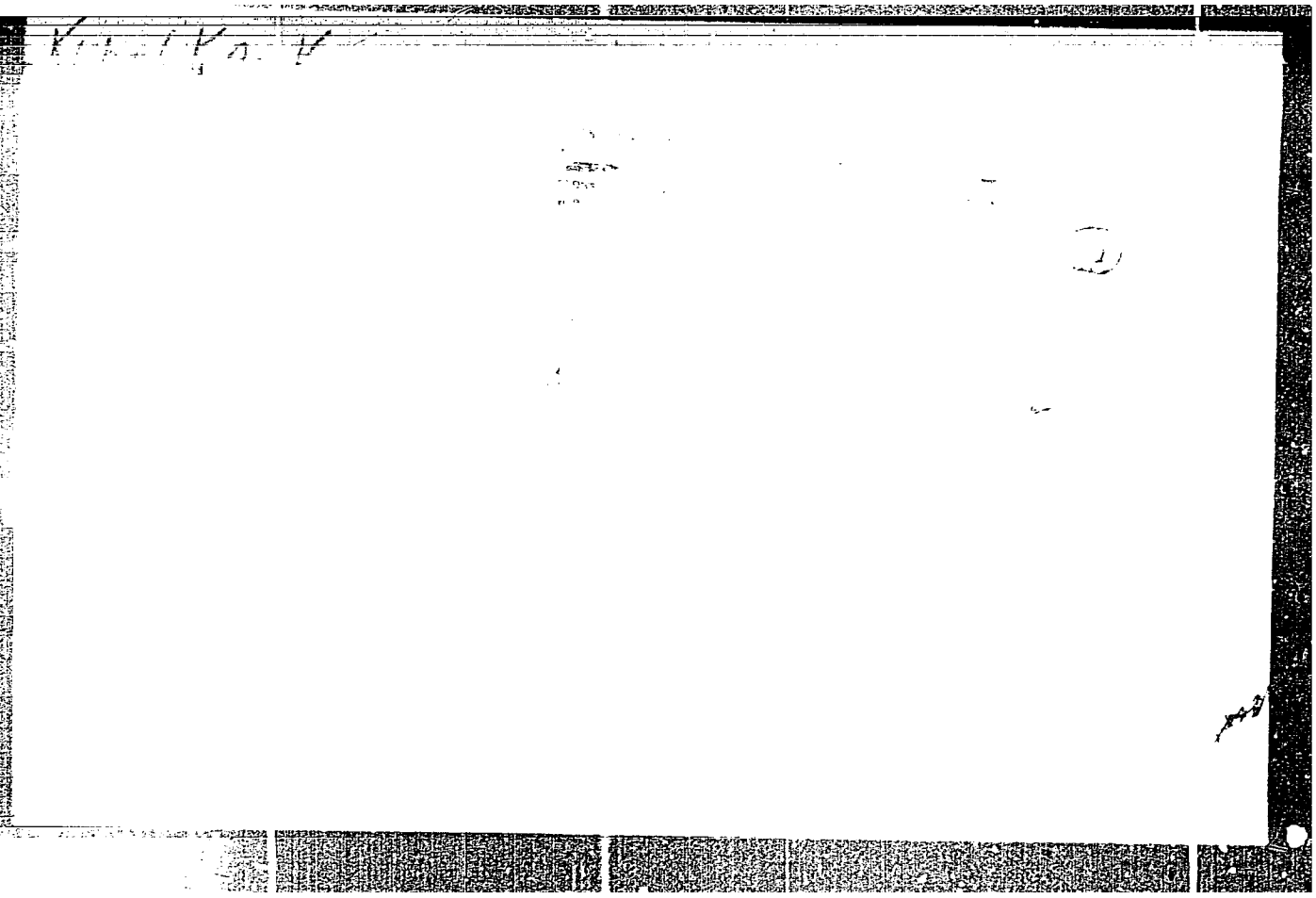
Czechoslovakia /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products I-14
and Their Application

Water treatment. Sewage water.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31785

mixtures are precipitated (on a simple mixing of all the waters only 26% are precipitated). The precipitation occurs in the form of large, rapidly settling, flocks.

Card 2/2



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KUBELKA, V.; BLAZEJ, A.

Determination and evaluation of salt content in natural and synthetic tannins and in tannin solutions. p. 437. CHEMICKE ZVESTI. Bratislava. Vol. 9, no. 7, Sept. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

KUBELKA, VACLAV

Czechoslovakia /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products I-14
and Their Application

Water treatment. Sewage water.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31770

Author : Kubelka Vaclav

Title : Decontamination of Industrial Sewage Water

Orig Pub: Chem. zvesti, 1955, 9, No 8, 521-530

Abstract: A review.

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. (Part 1) Conditioning of Water. Waste Water. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1959, No. 35375

Author : Kubelka, Vaclav
Inst : Not given
Title : Basic Methods of Biochemical Purification of Waste Waters from Tanneries

Orig Pub : Veda a vyzk. v prumyslu kozedeln., 1956, 1, 113-136

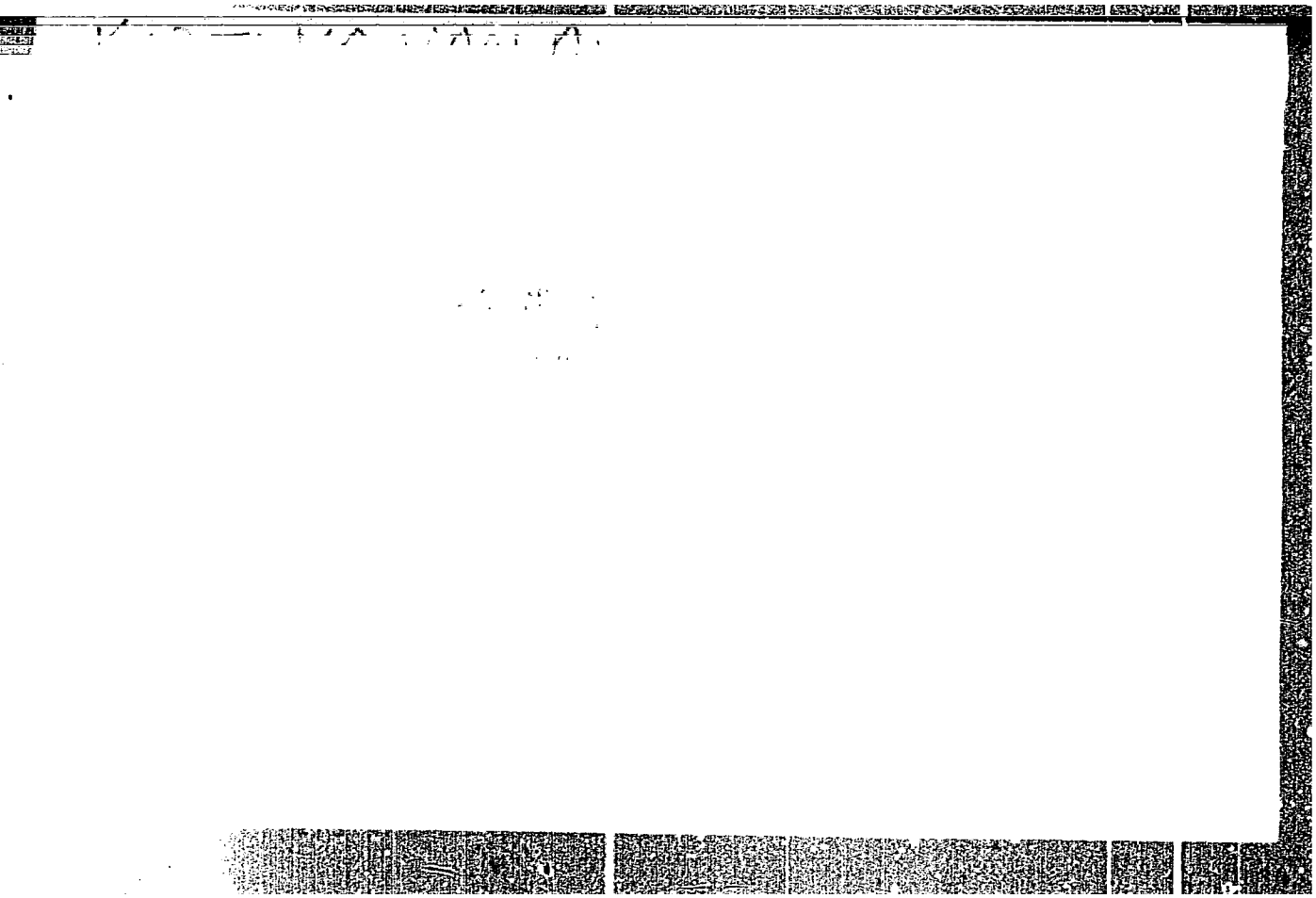
Abstract : Measures applicable to the conditions of Czechoslovakia are recommended on the basis of literary data. -- S. Yavorovskaya

Card 1/1

4-16

... Cyril Halanova ... Czechoslov. *Katalysi* 6, 93-3(1956; cf. C.A. 50, 9774d.—Simple sedimentation is inadequate because diln. in the receiving streams is too l... Good sedimentation removes 20% of total solids, 24% org. solids, 10% oxidizable matter, ... of total N, and lowers B.O.D. by 33.5%. By adding 0.1 ... of $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ ...

... beds not ...



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010017-5"

~~[illegible]~~ KUBELKA, V.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Part 4 - Cellulose and Its Derivatives, Paper. H-32

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 13218.

Author : Vaclav Kubelka.

Inst : Not given

Title : Utilization of Cellulose Fabrication Waste as Fuel.

Orig Pub : Tech. praca, 1956, 8, No 12, 542 - 544.

Abstract : The yielded amounts and analyses of the dry residue of sulfate and sulfite lyes from Czechoslovak pulp factories are presented. Their combustion in fire boxes can satisfy the fuel requirements of pulp factories nearly completely.

Card 1/1

Suitable use of the contact evaporator for thickening sulfate black liquor. p. 100. PAPIR A CELULOSA. (Ministerstvo lesu a drevarskeho prumyslu) Praha. Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

Kubelka, V.

Kubelka, V. Volumetric determination of absorbency in dissolving pulps. p. 165.

Vol. 11, No. 8, Aug. 1956
PAPIR A CELULOSA
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

KUBELKA, V.; HOJNOS, J.

KUBELKA, V.; HOJNOS, J. Introduction of the manufacture of semichemical pulp. II. Regeneration of chemicals by means of a neutral sodium sulfite. p. 233

Vol. 11, no. 11, Nov. 1956
PAPIR A CELULOSA
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, No. 2, 1957

KUBELKA, Vaclav [Kubelka, Vaclav], dokt. tekhn.nauk, prof.; BOGATUROV, B.V. [translator]; VESELYY, Vityaz'slav, glavnyy retsenzent; TAMKHINA, Ya., inzh., doktor, glavnyy red.; VOYTSEKHOVSKIY, V.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MIKAYEVA, T.M., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Fats, oils and emulsions, and their use in tanning. Translated from the Czech] Zhiry, masla i emul'sii i ikh primenenie v kozhevennoi promyshlennosti. Perevod s cheshskogo B.V.Bogaturova. Pod. red. V.L.Voitsekhovskogo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promysh1., 1957. 233 p. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Slovatskoye vysshoye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche v Bratislave, Chekhoslovakiya. (for Kubelka). 2. Slovenskaya Akademiya nauk, Sektsiya estestvennykh i matematicheskikh nauk (for Tamkhina, Veselyy)

(Oils and fats) (Emulsions)

KUBELKA, V.

250th anniversary of the Institute of Technology in Prague. p. 120.

(Kozarstvi. Vol. 7, no. 5, May 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

KUBELKA, V.

Causticizing of liquors with a high silica content. p.102.
(Papir A Celulosa, Vol. 12, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

KUBELKA, V. ; PRAZAK, J.

Effect of thiosulfate on semichemical pulping by means of neutral sodium monosulfite.

P. 192. (PAPIR A CELULOSA) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 12, no. 9, Sept. 1957

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

Theoretical products of the carbonization and desulfurization of sodium sulfide and sodium carbonate-containing liquors. V. Kubelka and L. Hojnoš. *Bull. Výskumného ústavu priemyslu celulózy* 1, No. 1, 35 pp. (1958) (in German). —The reaction between Na_2S and gaseous CO_2, or the so-called carbonization, has as a function to drive off H_2S from the liquor and proceeds in several stages. During the reaction, which controls the rate of carbonization, CO_2 dissolves and is hydrated. The expts. show that H_2S is driven off earlier from the liquor at a higher pH than theoretically expected. The conditions affecting the rate of carbonization, i.e. the temp., pressure, concn. of gases and liquor, mech. dispersion of the liquor, etc. were investigated. Based on the theory of the reaction, optimum conditions for a proposed system of carbonization have been detd. The chemistry of driving off H_2S under vacuum is explained and the selection of a vacuum process allowing for a high H_2S concn. in the waste gases is confirmed. The carbonization rate of the liquor contg. Na_2CO_3 and Na_2S under varying conditions is detd. and a method for calcg. the size and capacity of the absorption app. is given. The absorption of CO_2 in liquors contg. Na_2CO_3 and NaHS proceeds with practically the same speed as for liquors contg. Na_2CO_3 and the same conditions can be used as for the system contg. Na_2CO_3 and CO_2. The course of driving off H_2S from the liquor under vacuum is explained and the effect of conditions, such as temp., pressure, and concn. and compn. of the liquor is set forth. A temp. of 50–60° and a corresponding vacuum was found the most satisfactory.

T. R. Zagorova

KUBELKA, VACLAV

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Leather. Mechanical Gelatins. Tanning Materials. Technical Albumins. H-35

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 59683

Author : Kubelka Vaclav
Inst : -
Title : Concerning the Properties of Collagen.

Orig Pub : Kozarstvi, 1958, 8, No 1, 6-11

Abstract : Review. Bibliography 10 titles.

Card 1/1

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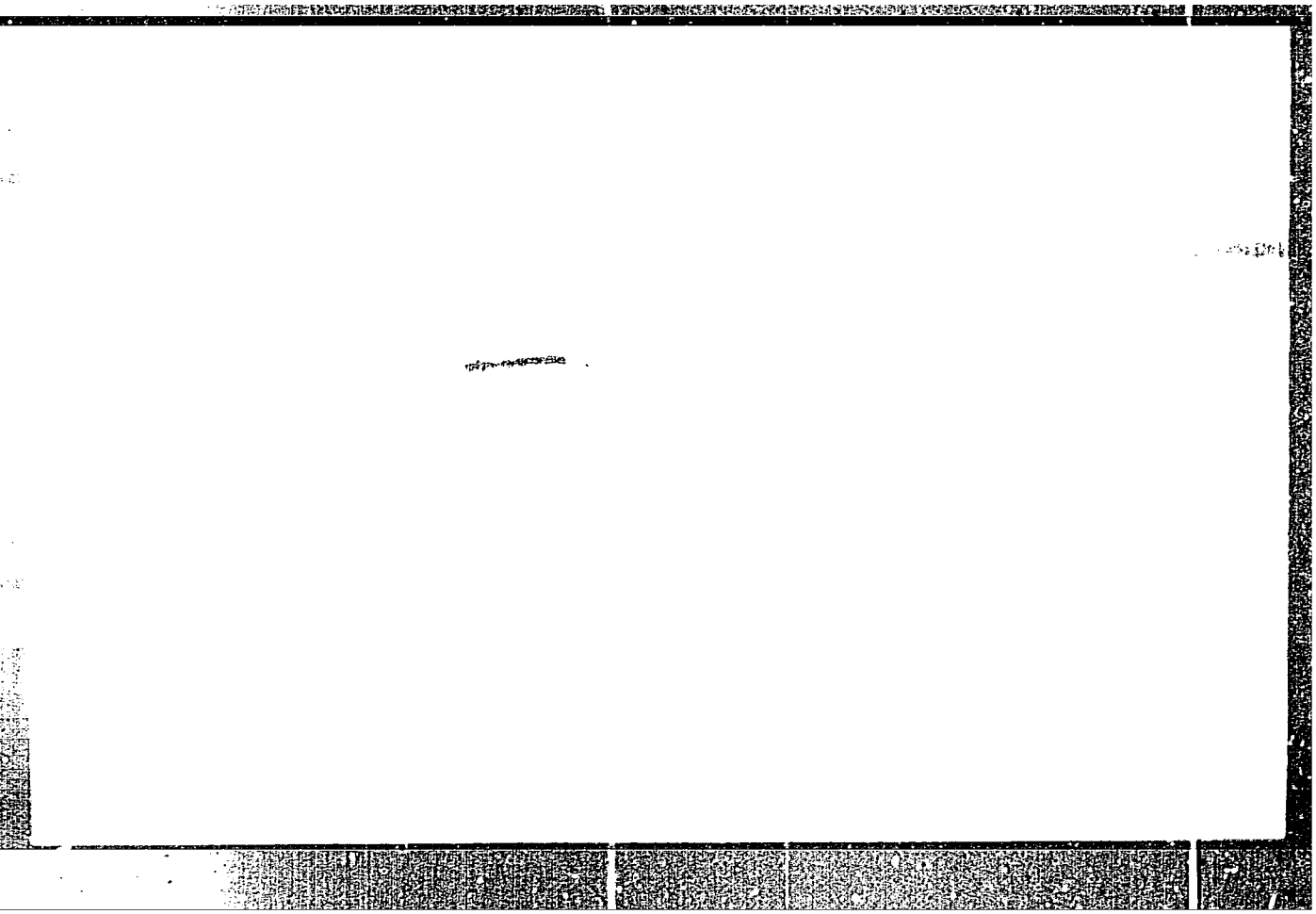
TECHNOLOGY

periodicals: KOZARSTVI Vol.8, no.7, July 1958

KUBELKA, V. Polypeptidic chains in collagen. p.195

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol.8, no.5
May 1959, Unclass.



Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA II
Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products (Part 4). Cellulose and Its Derivatives. Paper
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Khim, 1959, No 7, 25728

Author : Kubelka, V.
Institut. : -
Title : Sulfitation of Alkaline Solutions of Sodium Sulfide

Orig Pub. : Chem. zvesti, 1958, 12, No 6, 370-375

Abstract : It is shown that the main variable factors during sulfitation are the rate of SO_2 supply, the concentration of the gas, the temperature and the concentration of the solution. By regulating the conditions, the process may be directed towards maximum formation of $Na_2S_2O_3$, or towards predominant formation of Na_2SO_3. The technical realization of the second process leads to a simplification of the process of recovery of the chemical reagents during the production of

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