KVETINA, J.; GROSSMANN, V.

Changes in binding of dolsin with the blood of rats irradiated by roentgen rays. Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.4:320 July 59.

1. Farmakologicky ustav lek. fak. KU. Hradec Kralove.
(ANALGESICS AND ANTIPYRETICS, blood)
(RADIATION EFFECTS)

SERCL, M.; JAROS, O.; GROSSMANN, V.; KVETINA, J.

Critical considerations on sodium succinate therapy of multiple sclerosis. Cesk. neur. 22 no.1:11-19 Feb 59.

1. Naurologicka klinika VLA J. Ev. P., prednosta prof. Dr. Sc. M. Sercl Farmakologicky ustav VLA J. Ev. P., prednosta doc. Dr. V. Grossmann.
(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, therapy,
sodium succinate (Cz))
(SUCCINATES, ther. use,
sodium succinate in multiple sclerosis (Cz))

SRB,V.; KVETINA,Ya

Changes in the reactivity of an irradiated organism. V.Srb., IA. Kvetina. Radiobiologiia 2 no.6:950-952 '62
(MIRA 16:11)

*

CSSR

KVETINA, J. (technical co-workers: PECA, O., CELLEROVA,J., DYNTAROVA, H.)

no academic degree indicated

dept. of pharmacology of the medical faculty at Charles University (katedra farmakologie lek.fak.KU), Hradec Kralove; director: Prof. GROSSMAN V., MD - (for all)

Bratislava, Bratislavske Lekarske Listy, No 1, 1963, pp 41-51

"The Pharmacodynamics of Dolsin and its Metabolites in the Course of Radiation Sickness"

(4)

KVETINA, Jaroslav ;technical assistance: Cellerova, J.

On the question of liberation of ferments from the liver in the course of irradiation disease. Sborn.ved.prac.lek.fak. Karlov.Univ.(Hrad.Kral.) 6 no.1:123-126 '63.

The effect of sodium succinate on dehydrogenation activity of the liver tissue in rats after irradiation.

1. Department of Pharmacology, Charles University, Faculty of Medicine at Hradec Kralove; head: prof.dr. Vojtech Grossmann.

KVETINA, Jaroslav; ZICHA, Bohuslav; DYNTAROVA, Hana

Changes in pH of body in animals after irradiation. Sborn. ved.prac.lek.fak.Karlov.Univ. (Hrad.Kral.) 6 no.1:175-177 '63.

1. Department of Pharmacology, Charles University, Faculty of Medicine, Hradec Kralove (head: prof. MUDr. Vojtech Grossmann), and Veterinaty Research Center, Prague.

*

KVETINA, Yaroslav [Kvetina, Jaroslav]; GROSSMANN, Voytekh [Grossmann, Vojtech]; tekhnicheskoye sotrudnichestvo: PETSA, O. [Peca, O.]

Effect of pethidine and thiopental on the survival of irradiated animals. Cesk. otolaryng. 12 no.6:101-103 D'63.

1. Kafedra farmakologii Meditsinskogo fakul'teta Karlova universiteta v Gradtse Kralove (rukovoditel': prof.dr.med.Voytekh Grossmann)

GRADIL, Il'ya; (Hrdlik, Raja); KVETINA, Yaroslav [Kvetina, Jaroslav]; LEYSEK, Karl [Lejsek, Karel].

Electron microscopy of mitochondria from rat liver after roentgen irradiation. Cesk. otolaryng. 12 no.6:141-143 D'63.

1. Kafedra gistologii s embriologiyey (rukovoditel': prof. dr.vet. i dr. biol. Vlastimil Vrtish); Kafedra farmakologii (rukovoditel': prof. dr.med. Voytekh Grossmann); i Kafedra meditsinskoy khimii (rukovoditel':dr.med. Ivo Gays) Meditsinskogo fakul'teta Karlova universiteta v Gradtse Kralove.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GROSSMANN, V., KVETINA, J., and SRB, V. [affiliation not given].

"Symposium on the Change in the Reactivity of Irradiated Organisms"

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CII, No 23, 31 May 63, pp 644-646.

Abstract: The Symposium took place in Hradec Kralove, 17 and 18 May 1962. Sponsors were the Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovak J.Ev. Purkyne Medical Society (Ceskoslovenska lekarska spolecnost J.Ev. Purkyne), and Military Medicine Research and Training Institute (Vojensky lekarsky vyzkumny a doskolovaci ustav). Agenda: Changes in the reactivity of the cardiovascular system following irradiation; effect of ionization on vegegative functions; changes in the liver following irradiation; and changes in the permeability of barriers in irradiated animals.

1/1

KVETINA, Jaroslav. Technicka spoluprace: CELLEROVA, J.

Penetration of pethidine and norpethidine from the blood into the brain depending on whole body X-ray irradiation and on induced alkalosis and acidosis. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 9 no.1:197-204 '64.

1. Ustav farmakologie (prednosta: prof. MUDr. V. Grossmann), University Karlovy v Hradci Kralove.

L 13576-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6006057 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0301/0301

AUTHOR: Kvetina, J.

29 B

ORG: Institute of Pharmacology, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Hradec Kralove (Farmakologicky ustav lek. fakulty KU)

19,44,55

TITLE: Pharmacology and metabolism of amidopyrine during the course of acute radiation sickness [This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 29 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 301

TOPIC TAGS: rat, heterocyclic base compound, organic nitrogen compound, pharmacology, biologic metabolism, radiation sickness, toxicology, drug effect, nervous system drug, hematoencephalitic barrier

ABSTRACT: Both central nervous system effect (facilitation of coordination) and toxicity of amidopyrine in rats increases after 600 r irradiation, expecially after 6 postirradiation days; this is probably attributable to increased permeability of the blood-brain barrier. J. Cellerova and O. Peca participated in the technical work. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 NW

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KVETINA, J.; CELLEROVA, J.; Pharmacological Institute, Medical Faculty, Charles University (Farmakologicky Ustav Lek. Fak. KU), Hradec Kralove.

"The Influence of the Postirradiation Syndrome on the Excretion of Pethidine by Gall."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, pp 412 - 413

Abstract: Increased amounts of pethidine appear in the intestine of irradiated rats. This appears on the 3rd day after the irradiation, both in starving rats and in those who receive food ad libitum. At the same time the dry matter in the gall increases. The increased amount in the intestine is probably due to the decline in the ability of the intestine to absorb pethidine. 1 Figure, 2 Western, 2 Czech references. Submitted at 14 Days of Pharmacology at Smolenice, 16 Feb 66.

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KVETKOV, P.G.

Operation of prilling towers. Khim.prom.no.1:45-47 Ja-F '56.
(MLRA 9:7)

1.Kamerovskiy azotnotukovyy zavod.
(Ammonium nitrate) (Chemical apparatus)

KVETKOV, V.P.

Simple apparatus for the fixation of phoregrams following their staining in glass jars. Lab. delo 8 no.2:57-58 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.B.Mazhbich) Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni M.I.Kalinina.
(ELECTROPHORESIS--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

KVETKOV, V.P.

Takata or Takata-Ara? On the history and nomenclature of two clinical laboratory reactions. Lab. delo no.3:182 '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra patofiziologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. I.B. Mazhbich) Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

VIGAS, M., NEMETH, S., KVETNANSKY, R; Endocrinological Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences, (Endokrinologicky Ustav SAV), Bratislava.

"Difference in the Effect of Dihydroergotamine on the Metabolic Reaction of Fed and Starved Rats after Trauma in Noble-Collip's Drum."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, pp 96-97

Abstract: Animals fed up to the time of the experiment showed strong hyperglycemia, while those starved for 13 to 17 hours before the experiment showed an immediate drop in glycemia. Dihydroergotamine administered to fed rats prevents hyperglycemia, probably by blocking epinephrine glycogenolysis in liver; in starved animals it causes a return to the hyperglycemia response. No references. Submitted at the "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 28 Sep 65.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MITRO, A., KVETNANSKY, R., MIKULAS, L; Endocrinological Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Endokrinologicky Ustav SAV), Bratislava.

"Changes in the Catecholamine Content in the Pulp of Adrenal Glands During Adaptation and Their Morphological Basis."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, pp 97-98

Abstract: The influence of a repeated immobilization stress on the catecholamine content and histological aspect of adrenal gland pulp was investigated for 45 days. At the beginning, the catecholamine content decreased and at the end increased strongly. The weight of the pulp of adrenal glands increased during the experiment. The nuclei of the pulp cells increased after 7 days of experimentation. 3 Western references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 29 Sep 65.

(1)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MIKULAJ, L., CSIBA, J., KVETNANSKY, R; Endocrinological Institute Slovak Academy of Sciences, (Endokrinologicky Ustav SAV), Bratislava.

"Indirect Investigation of Adrenocorticotropic Activity During Adaptation to Repeated Stress."

Prague, Ceskoslovekska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, pp 98-99

Abstract: The study was based on the investigation of contralateral hypertrophy of adrenal glands following unilateral adrenalectomy in 2 groups of rats. The first group was subjected to left side adrenalectomy and then subjected to stress; the second group was first subjected to stress, then operated upon, and subjected to stress again. Some animals in both groups were not subjected to stress after the operation. No difference in the weight of the surviving adrenal gland was found in the different groups. Corticosterone levels differed only in animals subjected and those not subjected to stress. 1 Western, 1 Czech reference.
Submitted at the "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 27 Sep 65.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KVETNANSKY, R., VIGAS, M., NEMETH, S., MIKULAJ, L; Endocrinological Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Endokrinologicky Ustav SAV), Bratislava.

"Some Metabolic Changes in the Course of an Immobilization Stress in Rats and Their Possible Hormonal Bases."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 97

Abstract: Immobilization was studied for a 4-hour period. Glycemia occurs in two phases; pryuvic acid in blood increases immediately, and then decreases slowly. Inorganic P begins to drop after 2 hours. Administration of dihydroergotamine (DHE) did not influence pyruvic acid levels, but inorganic P did not drop. DHE did not influence corticosterone levels during the fixation. Rats with induced alloxan diabetes did not have a 2-phase reaction. No references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 28 Sep 65.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MIKULAJ, L; BARTOVA, A; KOLENA, J; KVETNANSKY, R

Institute of Endocrinology, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Endokrinologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie), Bratislava - (for all)

Bratislava, Bratislavske lekarske listy, No 1, January 1966, pp 29-34

"The corticoidogenic activity of the adrenals in vitro at various phases of adaptation to repeated stress."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KVETNANSKY, R; MITRO, A; MIKULAJ, L; HOCMAN, G

Institute of Endocrinology, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Endokrinologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie), Bratislava - (for all)

Bratislava, Bratislavske lekarske listy, No 1, January 1966, pp 35-41

"Catecholamines of the adrenal medulla and the morphological changes of the adrenal medulla during adaptation to repeated immobilization stress."

KVETNANSKY, R.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VIGAS, M; KOKAVA, S; KVETNANSKY, R

Institute of Endocrinology, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Endokrinologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie), Bratislava - (for all)

Bratislava, Bratislavske lekarske listy, No 1, January 1966, pp 43-46

"The metabolic reaction of the organism to stress, and some of its hormonal mechanisms."

KVETNOY, Moisey Solomonovich, kand. filosof. nauk; MARKOVA, S.M., red.; KAYDALOVA, M.D., tekhn. red.

[The power of communist labor] Sila kommunisticheskogo truda. Khabarovsk, Khabarovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 61 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Efficiency, Industrial)

KVETNYY, A.N.

Designing shops at the Kirov Plant. Biul. stroi. tekh. 20 no.12: 41 D '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. proyekta Proyektnogo instituta No.1 Glavnogo upravleniya po stroitel'nomu proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy, zdaniy i sooruzheniy Gosstroya SSSR.

AUERMAN, L.Ya.; OSTROVSKIY, Ya.G.; GINZBURG, A.S.; ZHURAVLEV, N.N.; KHECHUASHVILI, A.Z.; KVETNYY, F.M.

Zwieback from rye bread baked by electric contact heating.
Trudy MTIPP 4:82-85 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Bread)

KVETNYY, M., inzh.

Contribution of innovators to technical progress. Muk.-elev. prom. 23 no.11:24-26 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Tekhnicheskiy otdel Ministerstva khleboproduktov SSSR.
(Grain-handling machinery) (Grain-milling machinery)

KVETNYY, M., inzh.

New rise in inventions and efficiency improvement. Muk.-elev. prom. 24 no.3:22-25 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Tekhnicheskiy otdel Ministerstva khleboproduktov SSSR.
(Grain-handling machinery)

KVETNYY, M., inzh.

Higher standards should be required in designing and building new machinery. Muk.-elev.prom. 25 no.3:16-18 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Otdel novoy tekhniki Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Goskomiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khleboproduktam.
(Grain-handling machinery)

KVETNYY, M., inzh.

Efficiency experts in the drive for technical progress. Muk.-elev. prom. 25 no.5:6-7 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Otdel novoy tekniki proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khleboproduktam.
(Grain-handling machinery)
(Grain-milling machinery)

KVETNYY, M., inzhener

For a more extensive movement of inventors and efficiency promoters.
Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no.6:16-18 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskoye upravleniye Goskhlebkomiteta.
(Grain-handling machinery)
(Grain-milling machinery)

KVETNYY, M., inzh.

Contribution of efficiency promoters and innovators to technical progress. Muk-elev. prom. 27 no.1:3-6 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskoye upravleniye Goskhlebkomiteta.
(Grain-handling machinery)
(Grain-milling machinery)

KVETNYY, M., inzh.

Expanding the role of efficiency promoters on a large scale. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.11:9-13 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskoye upravleniye Goskomiteta zagotovok Soveta Ministrov SSSR.
(Grain-handling machinery)
(Grain-milling machinery)

KVETNYY, M., inzh.

Efficiency experts and inventors are struggling for technological progress. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.5:5-9 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskoye upravleniye Gosudarstvennogo komiteta zagotovok Soveta Ministrov SSSR.
(Grain elevators)

KVETNYY, M., inzh.

Disinfecting machine of continuous action for corn seeds.
Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.7:11 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskoye upravleniye Gosudarstvennogo komiteta zagotovok Soveta Ministrov SSSR.
(Corn (Maize))
(Seeds—Disinfection)

KVSTNYY, M., inzh.

Large-scale invention and innovation at a new stage of development. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.11:7-9 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet zagotovok Soveta Ministrov SSSR.
(Flour mills) (Grain elevators) (Inventions)

KVETNYY, M.

Worthy contribution to the technological progress. Muk.-elev. prom. 29 no.5:5-8 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Otdel novoy tekhniki Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta zagotovok.
(Grain—Handling machinery)

1. KVETNYY, M. Z., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Material Handling

7. Loading and transporting freight in bags. Mekh trud rab. No. 12 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KVETNYY, M.Z., inzhener.

Truck tilting device for dumping loads of grain. Mekh.trud.rab. 8 no.8:41-42 D '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Loading and unloading)

KVETNYY, M.Z., inzhener

Sectional-dismountable conveyor. Mekh.trud.rab. 9 no.5:41-42 My '55. (MLRA 8:7)

(Conveying machinery)

VISOTSKIY, V.[Vysots'kyi, V.]; KVETNYY, N. [Kvietnyi, N.]; KOLESNICHENKO, V.[Kolisnychenko, V.]; PANASENKO, M.; TEL'MAN, I.I LYUTVORT, G.[Liutvort, H.], glav. red.; KHOMENKO, B.V., red.

[Vinnitsa; a guidebook] Vinnytsia; putivnyk. L'viv, Vinnyts'ke obl. knyzhkovo-gazetne vyd-vo, 1961. 121 p. (MIRA 18:5)

KVETNYY, Ya.A.

Value of public inspection. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 9 no.5:25-27 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Pomoshchnik revizora po bezopasnosti dvizheniya poyezdov na Sverdlovskoy doroge.

KVETON, Frantisek

Contribution to the restorative plastic repair of the fingers. Rozhl.chir. 39 no.8:532-537 Ag '60.

1. Chir.odd. OUNZ v Pelhrimove, prednosta prim. MUDr. J.Pujman
(FINGERS surg)

DIVIS, J.;KVETON, J.

Application of folsin in labor. Cesk. gyn. 17 no.9-10:493-499 1952.
(CIML 23:4)

1. Of the Second Obstetric-Gynecological Clinic (Head--Prof. J. Lukas, M. D.) of Charles University in Prague.

KVETON, J.

Stabilization elements with proportional and derivational effects for servomechanisms with modulated-carrier input signals. (Supplement) p. P63.

SLABOPROUDY OBZOR. Praha. Vol. 14, no. 10, Oct. 1953.

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

~~J.~~ KVETON, J.

621.372.5 : 621-526 : 621.3.016.35

3303. Stabilizing elements for servomechanisms operating with carrier-frequency input signal. J. Květon. *Slaboproudý Obzor*, 14, *No.* 10, 423–35 (1953) *In Czech.*

The principle of proportional + derivative stabilization is explained and applied to the evaluation of a stabilizing quadripole for a system (magslip) operating with an input signal $u_i = \cos \Omega t \cos \omega_0 t$, Ω and ω_0 being the modulating and carrier angular frequencies, respectively. It is shown analytically, under the assumption that the quadripole shifts the phase of the envelope of the input signal, while leaving the phase of the carrier unchanged, that the transfer function of the network should be symmetrical with respect to ω_0, its side-bands having equal and opposite phase shifts. Twin-*T* and bridged-*T* networks, and Wien bridges are found suitable as stabilizing elements. Transfer functions and input and output impedances of these networks are analysed in detail, and the design formulae and graphs are derived. Some measurements carried out on a twin-*T* at $f_0 = 50$ c/s are quoted, these being in good agreement with the calculated results.

Z. S. SIDOROWICZ

5-2-55 L

KVETON, J.

"The Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences concerning streams." p. 4
(Technicke Noviny, Vol. 1, No. 16, Dec. 1954, Praha)

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

[illegible], J.

Conference on the theme 'Research in the Field of Combustion." P. 197.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, Sept. 1954, Lib. of Congress

KVETON, J.

"Conference on the Theme "Research in the Field of Combustion." p. 197, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

KVETON, J.;KORITTA, J.

"Leipzig Fair This Year." p. 863 (STROJIRENSTVI. Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1954; Praha, Czech.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, VOL. 4, No. 4, April 1955; Uncl..

KVETON, J.

Kveton, J.

Research in the field of mechanization in the first decade after the liberation of our country. p. 172.

Vol. 5, no. 9, May 1955
MECHANISACE ZEMEDILSTVI

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, VOL. 4. No. 9, Sept. 1955, Uncl.

KVETON, J.

KVETON, J. Electric and electronic instruments for control and automation. p. 546

Vol. 45, No. 11, N v. 1956
ELEKTROTECHNICKY OBZOR.
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions , Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

KVETON, J.

"Exhibit of Hungarian measuring instruments."

Automatisace. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 2, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

KVETON, J.

"Trends in the development of measuring instruments for industrial control and management."

Automatisace. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 2, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

KVETON, J.

International Trade Fair in Brno, 1959. p. 290.

AUTOMATIZACE. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 2, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, January 1960; Imcl.

S/194/62/000/006/059/232
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Květon, Josef, and Jeníček, Josef

TITLE: The ERS electronic regulating system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-2-141 n (Měření a regul., no. 4-5, 1961, 1-42)

TEXT: A general-purpose regulating system for industrial application is manufactured at the Závody průmislové automatisace (Czechoslovakia). The system comprises a number of stages, a suitable combination of which can serve to build up required regulating circuits. The equipment consists of the following functional units: transducers which measure physical quantities and convert the measurement results into electric signals, comparing elements which compare the results of measurement with a set value and convert the deviation into the corresponding signal of the automatic controller motor elements and amplifiers, and auxiliary constructional elements. Concrete examples of regulating circuits are shown. The separate stages of the system are described and indications for their

Card 1/2

S/194/62/000/006/059/232
The ERS electronic regulating system D295/D308

use are given. Block diagrams and characteristics of the stages are given. 95 figures. See also RZhAiRE, 1961, 6V316. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

39769
Z/041/62/000/004/001/001
E160/E435

26.4110

AUTHORS: Květoň, Josef, Engineer, Píchal, Miroslav, Candidate of Sciences, Engineer

TITLE: Variable turbulence wind tunnel of the (Czechoslovak) Institute for Engine Research

PERIODICAL: Strojnícky časopis, no.4, 1962, 339-354

TEXT: The Institute for Engine Research ČSAV has for some time concerned itself with investigations into turbulence and boundary layer. The wind tunnel described in this article caters for one facet of this work, namely research into the influence of turbulence onto the boundary layer. At the same time this tunnel also had to be suitable for subsequent investigations into problems of two-dimensional flow. The tunnel had to satisfy the following requirements: the lowest possible turbulence level, adjustable over a wide range; the conditions to be suitable for fairly large plane, or even curved, models; for the given flow velocities, the tunnel had to fit into a limited space, be eventually transportable to a permanent building, whilst the

Variable turbulence wind ...

overall energy input was fixed at approximately 75 kW. The final design was of the recirculating type, having two long horizontal passages placed above each other, connected by short vertical passages and corner pieces with vanes. The test section is rectangular, 865 mm wide, 485 mm high and 1600 mm long, with 85 mm corner bevels at 45°. Maximum flow velocity is 97 m/sec. The first diffuser, after the test section, has an expansion ratio of 1:2.75 and the second, after the fan, of 1:3.23. The contracting cone has a ratio of 1:9. The fan is equipped with adjustable blades. The construction material is mainly wood, for frames, as well as plywood for walls which are painted. Dimensional tolerances are of the order of ±1% or better. After completion, the entire installation was first subjected to qualitative smoke tests and then to thorough quantitative testing to verify that uniform and constant flow velocities were achieved across sections at important stations of the tunnel. The turbulence intensity can be varied with the help of screens, plus streamers if required, placed at the entry to the test section. It proved possible to achieve the turbulence intensities of the

Z/041/62/000/004/001/001
Variable turbulence wind ... E160/E435

test flow in the range 0.19 to approximately 10%.
There are 21 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav pro výzkum strojů ČSAV, Praha
(Institute for Engine Research, ČSAV, Prague)

SUBMITTED: February 5, 1962

Card 3/3

KVETON, J., inz.

The 1st International Congress of Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Automation. Automatizace 5 no.10:290-291 O '62.

KVETON, Josef, inz.

Ten years of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Stroj cas 13 no.6:489-491 '62.

KVETON, Josef, inz.

Universal control system URS. Tech praca 14 no.3:199-202 Mr '62.

1. Zavody prumyslove automatizace; vedecky tajemnik komise pro automatizaci Ustredni rada Ceskoslovenske vedeckotechnicke spolecosti, Praha.

KVETON, Josef, inz.

Development of gauges in Czechoslovakia and abroad. Tech prace 14 no.7:515-518 Jl '62.

1. Zavody prumyslove automatizace, Praha.

KVETON, Josef, inz.

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The 4th International Brno Fair 1962. Automatizace 5 no.11:310-312 N '62.

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"Automation" by L.Dembovsky. Reviewed by Josef Kveton. Automatizace 6 no.11:Suppl.:Technicka literatura:insert N '63.

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KVETON, J., inz.

National Conference on Control Systems. Tech praca 16 no.3: 223-224 Mr '64.

1. Scientific secretary of the Commission for Automation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Scientific and Technological Society.

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KVETON, Josef, inz.

Automation equipment at the 1964 Brno International Fair.
Automatizace 7 no.8:221 Ag '64.

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Automation of production and its control. Tech praca 16 no.8: 561-564 Ag '64.

1. Scientific Secretary of the Automation Commission of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Scientific and Technological Society, Prague; Zavody prumyslove automatizace National Enterprise, Prague.

KVETON, J., inz.

The 1964 Yugoslav Seminar on Regulation, Measurements, and Automation. Automatizace 7 no.9:249-250 S '64.

KVETON, Josef

Some problems of the research in mechanical engineering.
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Conference on complex automation in power engineering. Automatizace 8 no.1:25 Ja '65.

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New trends in the research on dynamics and thermomechanics of gases. Stroj cas 16 no.2:114 '65.

Thermomechanics of fluids and the activity of the Institute of Thermomechanics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in this field. Ibid.:114-118

Supersonic aerodynamic tunnel of the Institute of Thermomechanics for the research on two-dimensional cascades. Ibid.:167-179

1. Institute of Thermomechanics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. Submitted October 5, 1964.

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Industrial electronics and automation. Tech praca 17 no.3:161 Mr '65.

The ERS electronic control system and its application in industrial enterprises. Ibid.:168-170

L 00198-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWP(f)/T-2/FCS(k)/ETC(m)/EWA(1) WW
ACCESSION NR: AP5013184 CZ/0041/65/000/002/0167/0179

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3

AUTHOR: Kveton, Josef (Kveton', Y.) (Engineer)

TITLE: Supersonic wind tunnel of the Institute of Thermomechanics for studying two-dimensional vane cascades

SOURCE: Strojnicky casopis, no. 2, 1965, 167-179

TOPIC TAGS: turbine cascade, wind tunnel, wind tunnel instrumentation

ABSTRACT: In May 1959 Ustav termomechaniky (Institute of Thermomechanics) announced results of a study which showed that it is possible to construct a supersonic wind tunnel for the investigation of vane cascades. Subsequently, an intermittent wind tunnel with a silica gel air drier was designed. The vacuum receivers utilized by the tunnel consist of space located underground. The experience gained by checking the operation of the system and during actual runs confirms the ability of the system to yield the required parameters and fulfill the objectives for which it was designed. The wind tunnel, which has a Mach number of 2, a test section of 160 x 450 mm, and a vacuum receiver of 6250 m^3, is equipped for measuring pressures and velocities, and also has an automatic device for introducing and adjusting a traversing probe. It is also provided with an interfero-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013184

meter for optical measurements. The cost of the entire laboratory with all the equipment is approximately equal to the cost of a steel vacuum receiver, which in this case has been replaced by undergroumd galleries. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ustav termomechaniky CSAV, Prague (Institute of Thermomechanics, CSAV)

SUBMITTED: 05 October 64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KVETON, M.

Development of research in the food industry and its future tasks. p. 228.

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. Praha. Vol. 6, no. 5, 1955.

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

KVETON P.

Stratigraphy of the crystalline series in the neighborhood of the gtaphitic deposits of northern Moravia. p. 277
(Prague, Vol. 18, 1951) Czechoslovakia

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

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" Some Shortcomings in the Directives on the Calculation of Stodked Materials and in the more Rarely Used Methods of this Calculation."p. 27.
(Rudy, Vol.1, No.2/3, Apr. 1953, Praha.)

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

KVETON, P.

"Some Problems Connected with Methods of Research on Ore Deposits." p. 97/
(Rudy, Vol.1, No. 7, Sept. 1953, Praha.)

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

KVETON, F.

Organization of prospecting groups. p. 308.

RUDY. Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

KVETON, P.; KLIR, S.; KYNTERA, F.

Report on a find of dacitic andesite in the quartz vein filling at Ladmovce near Zemplin in eastern Slovakia. p. 363

Prague. Ustreeni ustav geoloticky. VESTNIK. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 33, no. 5, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959
UNcl.

KVETON, P.

"Utilization of mineral resources."

CZECHOSLOVAK HEAVY INDUSTRY, Prague, Czechoslovakia, No. 4, 1959

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

Unclassified

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Horn keratin. II. The course of alkaline hydrolysis Rudolf Kvetek. *Chem. Listy* 44, 51–5(1950).—Horn keratin was hydrolyzed with 0.5–5 *N* NaOH at 0–100°. The hydrolysis showed a 1st-order mechanism with low NaOH concns. and at temps. up to 30° (temp. quotient 3.06). At 70–100° the course of the hydrolysis corresponded to a 2nd-order mechanism, the temp. quotient being 1.55. At 30–70° the reaction apparently had a mixed mechanism. **III. Effect of moisture on molding properties.** *Ibid.* 111–14.—Dry horn keratin is unsuitable for molding, and the optimum water content is 10–18%. The period of swelling by water prior to molding was 4 hrs. The pressure applied was 400–1500 atm. for 40–130 sec. The phys. properties of molded keratin are somewhat different as compared to unmolded material. M. Hudlický

KVETON, K.

KVETON, R.; HANOUSEK, F.; KRALOVA, M.

Reactions of dicyanodiamide with formaldehyde. II. Kinetics of the formation of mono- and bishydroxymethyldicyanodiamide. p.739 (Chemicke Listy, Praha. Vol. 46, No. 12, Dec. 1952)
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

KVETON, R.

"Horn keratin. IV. Kinetics of decomposition by sodium sulfide solutions."
Ceskoslovenska Morfologie, Praha., Vol 47, no 1, Jan 1953, p. 84

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, no 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

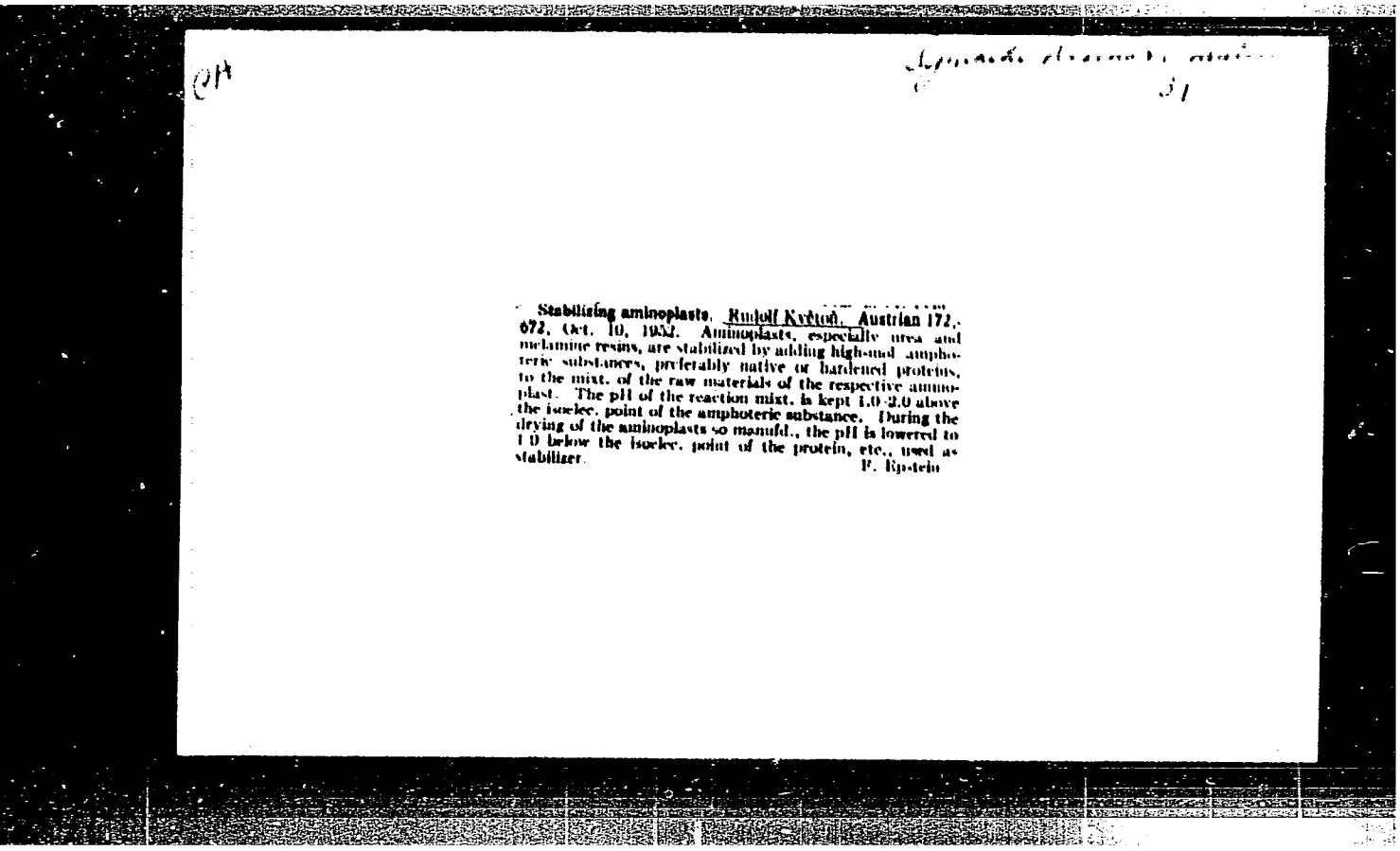
KVĚTOŇ R.

CZECH

Reaction of amides with formaldehyde. V. Kinetics of the formation of mono- and bis-hydroxymethylmelamine. Rudolf Květon and František Hanousek (Státní surovinový [illegible] Hostivice, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 48, 1235-9(1954); cf. *C.A.* 47, 12250h.—Rate consts. for the formation of monomethylmelamine at pH 7.7 at 50, 60, and 70° (0.0014, 0.003, 0.0061), bis-hydroxymethyl melamine at 40, 50, 60, 70° (0.0004, 0.001, 0.0023, 0.0054), and of the decomposition of the mono deriv. at pH 7.7 at 50, 60, 70° (0.00003, 0.0012, 0.0035), and of bis-deriv. at pH 7.1 at 40° (0.000013) were detd. Activation energies for the formation of the compds. are 16 and 17 kcal., resp., activation energy of the decomposition of the mono deriv. is 26 kcal. Heat of reaction of the formation of the mono deriv. is estimated at 10 kcal. VI. Insoluble products of the condensation of urea with formaldehyde in acidic solution. *Ibid.* 1537-42.—Insol. condensation products of CH_2O and $CO(NH_2)_2$ are formed at 2*N* concn. of acid, at 10^{-1} g. mole/l. of urea, and at temps. up to 80°. The compn. of the ppts. depends on the concn. of nondissociated hydroxymethylureas, on the diln., on the time of the addn. and of the condensation. It does not depend on the pH and temp. The no. of methylene ether bridges in the ppt. of the insol. condensates depends directly on the amt. of bis-hydroxymethylurea, that is on the excess of CH_2O in the starting soln. VII. Kinetics of the tris(hydroxymethyl)melamine. *Ibid.* 49, 63-6 (1955).—Measurements of the velocity of hydroxymethylation of bis(hydroxymethyl)melamine revealed that the rate of hydroxymethylation of melamine is approx. equal in all 3 steps. Rate consts. ($k \times 10^3$) and activation energies (kcal.) of formation and disintegration of *mono(hydroxy-*

methyl)melamine (I), *bis(hydroxymethyl)melamine* (II), and *tris(hydroxymethyl)melamine* (III) are given at 50, 60, and 70°, resp. I (pH 7.7): 1.4, 3.0, 6.1; 16; 0.03, 0.12, 0.25; 26. II (pH 7.7): 1.0, 2.4, 5.4; 17; 0.14, 0.33, 0.60; 17. III (pH 7.7): 1.8, 3.6, 7.4; 15; —, —, —; —. III (pH 7.9): 3.6, 6.8, —; 14; —, —, —; —. II (pH 7.9): —, —, —; 0.23, 0.48, —; 16.

M. Hudlický



Stabilising aminoplasts. Rudolf Kvetoň. Austrian 172,672, Oct. 10, 1952. Aminoplasts, especially urea and melamine resins, are stabilized by adding high-mol. amphoteric substances, preferably native or hardened proteins, to the mixt. of the raw materials of the respective aminoplast. The pH of the reaction mixt. is kept 1.0-2.0 above the isoelec. point of the amphoteric substance. During the drying of the aminoplasts so manufd., the pH is lowered to 1.0 below the isoelec. point of the protein, etc., used as stabilizer.

P. Ripstein

KVETON, R.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Kinetics. Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. B-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26216

Author : Rudolf Kveton, Frantisek Hanousek
Title : Insoluble Products of Condensation of Urea with Formaldehyde Forming in Acid Medium.

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1954, 48, No 10, 1537-1542

Abstract : See part V in RZhKhim. 1955, 48513

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KVETON, Rudolf

2

Reaction of amides with formaldehyde. IX. Kinetics of the condensation of (hydroxymethyl)urea. Rudolf Květon. *Chem. Listy* 50, 99–105(1956); cf. *C.A.* 49, [illegible]. Condensation of $NH_2CONHCH_2OH$ (I) attains a max. after which CH_2O is formed by a 1st-order reaction with an activation energy of 22 kcal. Condensation leads to an equil. identical with that of the hydrolysis of $(NH_2CONH)_2CH_2$ (II), a 1st-order reaction with an activation energy of 19 kcal. The rates of the condensation of I and the formation of II are decreased by the presence of a buffer and increased by H^+ which increases also the rate of evolution of CH_2O and the dissocn. of II. Formation of $(NH_2CONHCH_2)_2O$ as an intermediate in the condensation of I is supposed.

M. Hudlický

KVETON, RUDOLF

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. B-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24224

Author : Kveton Rudolf
Inst : -
Title : Interaction of Amides with Formaldehyde. X. Effect of Cathions of Metals on Rate of Formation of Monomethyl Urea.

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 4, 739-746; Sb. chekhosl. khim. rabot, 1957, 22, No 4, 1257-1265

Abstract : Cathions of 2-valent metals accelerate the formation of monomethyl urea (I) from formaldehyde and urea (II). Velocity of the reaction of formation of I increases in the following sequence: Ba^{2+}, Zn^{2+}, Cd^{2+}, Pb^{2+}, Cu^{2+}, Hg^{2+} (appreciable acceleration starts with Pb^{2+}). It is assumed that II and the cathion form a complex. Reaction is of 2-nd order; energy of activation 14

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. B-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24224

kcal/mole, the same as for the non-catalyzed reaction. Velocity of the reaction of formation of I from II and formaldehyde is a linear function of the ratio of cathion concentration to concentration of II.
Communication IX see RZhKhim, 1957, 34011.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Květoň, R. CZECH/8-52-11-22/30

TITLE: Reactions of Amides with Formaldehyde (Reakce amidů s formaldehydem) XI. A Note on the Determination of Formaldehyde Bound in Ureaformaldehyde Condensation Products (XI. Poznámky ke stanovení formaldehydu vázaného v močovino-formaldehydových kondensátech)

PERIODICAL: Chemické Listy, 1958, Vol 52, Nr 11, pp 2178 - 2181 (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: In recent years iodometric and cyanide type determination of methylated formaldehyde in urea-formaldehyde condensates have been used. The phenol method for the determination of methylol groups in phenolic condensates has recently been used to determine the total number of methylol and dimethylene-ether groups of formaldehyde. The more careful study of the effect of aqueous alkaline conditions on various compounds of substituted ureas with formaldehyde showed that the behaviour of urea-formaldehyde compounds and condensates in alkaline and acid conditions is markedly dependent on the type of substituent on the urea nitrogen.

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CZECH/8-52-11-22/30

Reactions of Amides with Formaldehyde XI. A Note on the Determination of Formaldehyde Bound in Ureaformaldehyde Condensation Products

Effect of Aqueous NaOH Solution on the Compounds of Formaldehyde with Substituted Ureas. The material to be tested (10 m.mol) was added to 1N-NaOH (10 ml.). The mixture was occasionally shaken. After 1 hour the mixture was neutralised with 1N-HCl, crystals were filtered off, washed ten times with distilled water and twice with ethanol. The products were recrystallised from pyridine and water. The identity of the substances was established by nitrogen determination, melting point and mixed melting point with the pure or original material. The results were:
i) pheylurea + formaldehyde → bisphenylcarbamidomethylether (M.Pt. 182.3°); ii) hydroxymethylphenylurea → bisphenylcarbamidomethylether (M.Pt. 182°); iii) bisphenylcarbamidomethylether bisphenylcarbamidomethylether → unchanged (M.Pt. 183°); iv) methylene bisphenylurea → unchanged (M.Pt 223°).

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Reactions of Amides with Formaldehyde XI. A Note on the Determination of Formaldehyde Bound in Ureaformaldehyde Condensation Products

Bisethylcarbamidomethylether. Ethylurea (45 g) was added to a solution of NaOH in 40% formaldehyde (1 g in 80 ml.) and brought into solution by heating to 70 °C. The solution was allowed to stand at laboratory temperature without disturbing and then the main crystalline portion was filtered off and the mother liquor gave more of the ether (10 g) on evaporating at 40 °C. Yield of ether: 33 g (58%) M.Pt 167-168 °C (ethanol).

Reaction of Alkaline Solutions of Iodine and Cyanide With Compounds of Substituted Ureas and Formaldehyde

Results are given for the determination of formaldehyde in bishydroxymethylcarbamidomethylether by cyanide (and iodide in certain cases) under different conditions as well as bisethylcarbamidomethylether. The same method only gave hydroxymethylformaldehyde in methylenebishydroxymethylurea (30 min for cyanide, 60 min for iodine). Neither method gave reactive formaldehyde in bisphenylcarbamidophenylether. Even after four hours at 50 °C no formaldehyde dimethylene ether bridges had reacted with cyanide. If iodine and caustic

Reactions of Amides with Formaldehyde XI. A Note on the Determination of Formaldehyde Bound in Ureaformaldehyde Condensation Products

soda were added simultaneously to hydroxymethylphenylurea only a mere fraction of the theoretical formaldehyde was determined even with a lengthened reaction period. No formaldehyde was determined at all if iodine was added first, followed by the NaOH.

Decomposition of Bisphenylcarbamidomethylether in Acid Media

0.1 N-H_2SO_4 (100 ml.) was measured into a ground glass stoppered flask and about 0.05 g of the ether accurately weighed was added. The flask was heated to 50 °C for 72 hours in a thermostat. The formaldehyde released was determined iodimetrically, the iodine being added as soon as possible after making the mixture alkaline. (Calculated: 19.10% - CH_2O, found 19.21% - CH_2O).

Similarly hydroxymethylphenylurea and methylenebisphenylurea hydrolyse completely in acid conditions. The same results were obtained at pH4.

Discussion: In alkaline solutions of the hydroxide strength used for the cyanide type and iodometric determinations of formaldehyde biscarbamidomethylethers are produced by the

Reactions of Amides with Formaldehyde xI. A Note on the Determination of Formaldehyde Bound in Ureaformaldehyde Condensation Products

reaction of substituted ureas I and II with formaldehyde:

$$2RNH.CO.NH_2 + 2CH_2O \xrightarrow[H_2O]{OH^-} RNH.CO.NH.CH_2.O.CH_2.NH.CO.NHR \quad (1)$$

I, R = C_6H_5 III, R = C_6H_5
II, R = C_2H_5 IV, R = C_2H_5
V, R = CH_2OH .

This observation led to the smooth preparation of pure bisethylcarbamide methylether IV which had been found difficult to prepare in the presence of carbonate. Biscarbamidomethylethers are markedly stable in alkaline media. The dimethylene ether group of ether III is not split off by iodine nor cyanide in aqueous alkaline media, whilst the bonds of bihydroxymethylcarbamidomethylether V split with differing velocities depending on the reaction conditions. Up to 4 °C only the hydroxymethyl group reacts with iodine, then at higher temperatures the dimethylene ether formaldehyde reacts with iodine and cyanide. The reaction at laboratory temperature requires 24 hrs and in some cases 40 hours before the results of the determination