

MAZOKHINA, N.N.; BOGDANOVA, N.V.

Capillary method for determining the heat resistance of  
micro-organisms. Kons. i ov. prom. 18 no.12:32-34 D '63.  
(MIRA 17: i)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy  
i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.

NIKOLAYEVA, S.A.; MAZOKHINA, N.N.

Development of toxigenic strains of a *Clostridium perfringens*  
culture in canned food. Vop. pit. 23 no.5:71-74 S-0 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i  
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

MAZOKHINA, N.N.

New State standard "Canned food products. Methods of bacteriologic-  
al analysis." Kons. i ov.prom. 19 no.1:35-36 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovo-  
shchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.

*very dry food.*

APT, F.S.; MAZOKHINA, N.N.; NAYDENOVA, L.P.; ROGACHEV, V.I.

Microflora of products irradiated by gamma rays. Mikro-  
biologiya 33 no.1:167-171 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i  
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

MAZOKHINA-PORSHNYAKOVA, N. N.

MAZOKHINA-PORSHNYAKOVA, N. N.

"Soil Saprophyte Bacteria as the Cause of Vascular Bacteriosis in Kok-Saghyz." Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: M-972, 20 Feb 56

L 12350-63

EPF(c)/BDS Pr-4 RM/WW

S/081/63/000/005/024/075

AUTHOR: Mazon, M. and Serwin-Krajewska, M. 55TITLE: Methods of quantitative determination of 4, 4'-dioxydiphenylpyridyl-2-methane and 4,4'-diacetoxydiphenyl-pyridyl-2-methane

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 135, abstract 56182, (Chem. analit) 1962, no. 3, 653-657)

TEXT: It was established that 4,4'-dioxydiphenylpyridyl-2-methane (I) and its diacetyl derivative (II) (dul'kolaks, bisakodil) can be quantitatively determined by titration in an anhydrous media with 0.1 N solution of  $\text{CH}_3\text{ONa}$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  or 0.05 N solution of  $\text{HClO}_4$  in glacial  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ . About 0.2 g of the sample is dissolved in 3 ml of neutralized ethylenediamine and titrated with  $\text{CH}_3\text{ONa}$  solution in the presence of nitroaniline to the appearance of red color. By the second method ~ 0.2 g of the sample was dissolved in 30 ml of glacial  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  and titrated with  $\text{HClO}_4$  solution in the presence of crystalline violet to green color. 1 ml of III or IV corresponds to 0.01386 g of I or 0.018067 of II. N. Turkevich.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

19 09 62  
MAZON, Maria; BOHDANOWICZ-CIESKI, Wanda; SERWIN-KRAJEWSKA, Marta

Determination of iodine in certain contrast substances.  
Farmacja Pol 18 no.13:314-317 10 J1 '62.

1. Instytut Farmaceutyczny, Warszawa. Dyrektor do spraw naukowych: dr. Pawel Nantka-Namirski i Zaklad Analityczny, Warszawa. Kierownik Zakladu: mgr. Wanda Dmowska.

72

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES UNIT

Method of obtaining amyl and hexyl formates from cracked benzines. E. Sucharda and T. Mazonki. *Przemysl Chm.* 17, 41-6(1938).—Olefins in the light fractions of benzine obtained by cracking react slowly with anhyd. formic acid, even without catalysts, forming esters. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> in small quantities speeds up this reaction greatly and later causes a decompos. of these esters. Repeated cycling of such benzine through formic acid contg. a small amt. of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> results in a rapid reaction without polymerization of olefins. The products are formates of secondary and tertiary Am and hexyl alcs. Cycling results in almost complete conversion of formic acid into the esters. A. C. Zachlin

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED # J

INDEXED # J

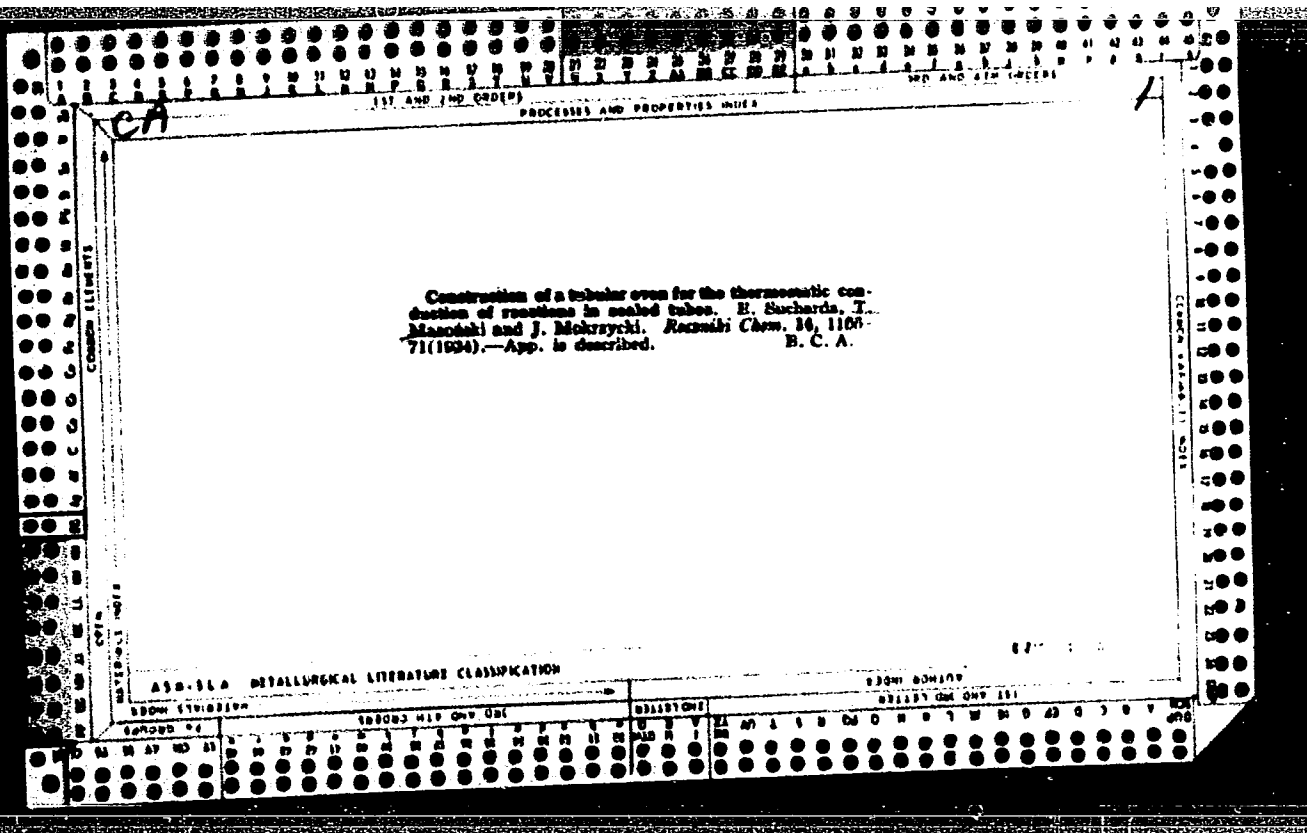
REPRODUCED # J

FILED # J

APR 1964

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

*na*

Preparation of benzenesulfonic acid. T. Mazofski and K. Sucharda. *Przemysl Chem.* 10, 479-81(1934). The sulfonation mixt. is subjected to a process of continuous extn. with  $C_6H_6$  in a special app. for 34 hrs., when the entire  $FeSO_4$  or  $CaH_2MeSO_4$  content is present in the  $C_6H_6$  ext., leaving a residue of 81.5%  $H_2SO_4$ , which after addn. of oleum serves for the sulfonation of the next batch. Part of the  $C_6H_6$  used undergoes sulfonation during the extn. H. C. A.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10

*ca*

The direct synthesis of chloro- and hydroxy-quinolines starting with nitrobenzene. T. Maszala and F. Sucharda Roczniki Chem. 16, 140-9 (in German 150) (1936).  
 Condensing PhNO<sub>2</sub> (I), C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH) (II) and fuming HCl (III) yielded a mixt. consisting of 6-chloro- (IV), 8-chloro- (V), 6,8-dichloro- (VI) and 6-hydroxy-quinoline (VII) with IV the major constituent of the mixt. Traces of 8-hydroxyquinoline (VIII) were obtained. 30 g. I, 72 g. II and 120 g. III were heated in 2 sealed tubes for 8 hrs. at 160-70°. The reaction mixt. after steam distn. and filtration was distd. The oily distillate (5.5 g.) yielded 2.8 g. of crude VI while the excess oil was added to the oily product used in working up IV. The residue in the distn. flask after neutralization with alkali was extr. with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The Et<sub>2</sub>O soln. treated with 2-3 g. solid KOH yielded a clear soln. and a tarry mass from which VII was obtained; 43.2 g. of the resultant crude, clear, Et<sub>2</sub>O-free oil distd. in vacuo (4 mm.) at 60-140° gave 4.2 g. of solid and 38 g. of oily distillate to which was added 44 g. of 34% HNO<sub>3</sub>. The nitrate of IV after sepn., crystn. and treatment with NaOH gave 21.5 g. of oil which solidified in toto and m. 41°. C. T. Ichniowski

ASS-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10000 11000 12000 13000 14000 15000 16000 17000 18000 19000 20000 21000 22000 23000 24000 25000 26000 27000 28000 29000 30000 31000 32000 33000 34000 35000 36000 37000 38000 39000 40000 41000 42000 43000 44000 45000 46000 47000 48000 49000 50000 51000 52000 53000 54000 55000 56000 57000 58000 59000 60000 61000 62000 63000 64000 65000 66000 67000 68000 69000 70000 71000 72000 73000 74000 75000 76000 77000 78000 79000 80000 81000 82000 83000 84000 85000 86000 87000 88000 89000 90000 91000 92000 93000 94000 95000 96000 97000 98000 99000

PROCESSED AND DERIVED UNDER THE AEC ACT

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*ca*

The reaction of *o*- and *p*-nitrotoluene and *o*-nitrophenol with glycerol and hydrochloric acid. T. Mazochki, T. Mielochi and E. Sucharda. *Rozprawy Chem.* 18: 519-22 (in German 622-3) (1938). -- *o*- and *p*-Nitrotoluene and *o*-nitrophenol were heated with glycerol and HCl in the sealed tubes to 160-170°. From *o*-nitrotoluene there was obtained 6-chloro-8-methylquinoline, m. 65.5°. From *p*-nitrotoluene 2 compds. were obtained: 6-methyl-8-chloroquinoline, m. 62.5°, and 6-methylquinoline. From *o*-nitrophenol, 6-chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline, m. 124°, and 8-hydroxyquinoline were obtained in almost equal quantities. M. Wojciechowski

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS NOTE

ASS. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TECHN. DOMAINS

SEARCHED

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ABSTRACTED

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APR 1964

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

CA 10

Diamines of diphenyl sulfide as bases for Naphthol AS.  
Tadeusz Mazochki (Polytechnic Inst. Silesia, Gliwice, Poland). *Kochemi Chem.* 23, 318-35 (1919) (English summary). - The reaction of *o*- and *p*-ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> with Na<sub>2</sub>S (as described in Ger. 629,635, C.A. 30, 6010<sup>b</sup>) was reinvestigated. The reaction products are 3 isomeric nitro amino diphenyl sulfides (2,2', 2,4', and 4,4'). Details of the procedure which gives the highest yields (75%) of these 3 products are described. The 3 nitro amino diphenyl sulfides, purified by repeated crystn., m. 98°, 105.5°, and 141°, resp. They were reduced to the diamines (thioanilines), which were converted to the *N,N'*-di-Ac derivs., and the latter purified and reconverted to the free amines in very pure form; di-Ac derivs. m. 164.5°, 208°, and 216.5°, resp.; the purified free amines m. 87°, 81°, and 108-109°. Tetrazolized and coupled with Naphthol AS, the 3 diamines gave dyes with very distinct differences in color. The ortho-ortho deriv. gave a scarlet (bright red) shade, the para-para deriv. an armaranth (red-violet) shade; the ortho-para base dyes the fabric an intermediate shade, identical with that given by an equimolar mixt. of the 2,2'- and 4,4'-bases. In the course of the investigations described were also prepd. 4-hydroxy-2'-nitrodiphenyl sulfide, m. 152°, and its di-Me ether, m. 62.5°. 13 references.

Edward A. Ackermann

MAZONSKI, T.

MAZONSKI, T. Ten years of the Chemical Department of the Silesian Polytechnic  
p. 329.  
List of papers published or submitted for publication by scientific workers  
of the Chemical Department of the Silesian Polytechnic. p. 334.  
CHEMIK. Katowice, Poland. Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1955

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

POLAND/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 53776

Author : Mazonsky, Goshchinsky

Inst : Politechn.

Title : Sulfur Derivatives of Stearic Acid.

Orig Pub : Zvezh. nauk. Politechn. slaskiej, 1957, No 12, 27-34

Abstract :  $(n-C_{16}H_{33}CHCOOH)_2S$  (I) was synthesized. Thirty eight grams of bromine was added over a period of 45 minutes with continuous stirring and heating to a melted mixture of 25 grams of stearic acid and 1 gram of red phosphorus. After 4 to 5 hours ( $\sim 100^\circ C.$ ), the mixture was poured into water and  $n-C_{16}H_{33}CHBrCOOH$  (II) was obtained in a 70% yield.  
A mixture of II and KHS in alcohol is boiled for two hours in an atmosphere of nitrogen, and

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~~Tadeusz~~ MAZONSKI, T.

3  
Mobility of chlorine in chlorination products of Kogala.  
Tadeusz Mazoniski and Dionizy Gaszytych. *Chem. Sposobu*  
*2*, 226-30 (1955). The transition of Cl in high-mol.  
chloroalkanes into ionic form was studied by using alc. solns.  
of KOH or NaOBu and NaOEt as reagents. The reaction  
proceeded best when NaOBu was used. M. Markiewicz.



MAZONSKI, T.

Distr: 4E2c/4E2c(j)

Surface-active substances from crude phenanthrene and from oxidized anthracene oil. Tadeusz Mazonaki and Alfred Lachowicz (Politech., Gliwice, Poland). ~~Acta. Suedo. Gas~~ 5, 65-62 (1953) (English summary).—Surface-active substances not inferior to "Nekal" were prepd. by the known procedure (cf. *Brit. Intelligence Objectives Subcomm. Final Rep.* No. 431) from BuOH, iso-AmOH, or fusel oil, and from: (a) the oil (I) b. 220-260°, obtained from anthracene (II) oil after crystn. of II; (b) acid- and base-free I; (c) various fractions of I, enriched in phenanthrene (III); (d) crude III; (e) crude III, acid- and base-free. The compd. obtained from d and BuOH was the most surface active; all other products were similar to one another. J. Stecki

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MAZONSKI T.

5816  
Mazonski T., Tancowski M. The Pyrolysis of Alkanes from Synthetic Gas Oil as a Supplementary Source of Olefins for  $\alpha$ -Methylstyrene and Styrene Manufacture.

7547.638.141:647.313

„Piroliza alkanów z gazolu syntetycznego jako dodatkowe źródło olefin dla produkcji alfa-metylostyrenu i styrenu". Przemysł Chemiczny. No. 7, 1958, pp. 475-482, 9 figs., 8 tabs.

7  
2 May  
4E2C (ij)  
4E3C

This paper deals with the most economical utilization, under Polish conditions, of gas oil from the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis for obtaining isopropylbenzene and ethylbenzene as intermediates for manufacturing  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene and styrene. In addition to olefins, use was made of the alkane components of the gas. A description is given of the results of laboratory examination of the ethylene-propylene pyrolysis of alkane components in pipe reactors of copper, KNR-steel, and steel resistant to temperatures 600-750°C. for a period of contact from 1.4 to 113 sec. The optimum time of contact at various temperatures and in different pipes was established, together with the best yield of ethylene and propylene obtained under such conditions. A description is also included of the methods of preliminary treatment of the pipes to suppress the undesirable catalytic influence on the course of the process (poisoning with H<sub>2</sub>S, mercaptans). Study of the influence of water vapour on the trend of pyrolysis at 750°C. in a temperature-resistant pipe (at  $\tau$  about 2.5 sec.) showed that the optimum content of water in the mixture was 16% by weight, the yield of ethylene, propylene and carbon being respectively: 37.8%,

The maximum yield of olefins was obtained when the range of the increase in gas volume was 1.9 — 2.0 l/l. In the range of temperatures examined, the logarithm of the most advantageous time of contact was a linear function of the temperature.

2.701

9.9

Mazonski T

5956

648,831

Mazonski T, Hopfinger A. On the Catalytic Properties of Organic Complex Compounds of Aluminum.<sup>1</sup>

"O katalitycznych własnościach organicznych połączeń kompleksowych glinu". Przemysł Chemiczny, No. 9, 1959, pp. 590-592, 5 tabs.

These investigations concerned alkylation of benzene with primary isoamyl chloride in the presence of aluminum chloride and metallic aluminum activated with hydrogen chloride or mercury; the last named proved fairly efficient as a catalyst for the alkylation of benzene with isoamyl chloride. However, the yields of monoamylbenzene were inferior to those obtained with anhydrous aluminum chloride. The complex compounds produced during the reaction between isoamyl chloride and benzene in the presence of activated aluminum were more efficient catalysts of alkylation. The complex compounds which have lost their catalytic properties can be reactivated by adding a certain amount of metallic aluminum. Reactivated complex compounds afford very stable catalysts and may be used many times.

4E2C

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299 (WA)  
4E2C (Y)  
4E3D

ERT

~~Tadeusz~~ Mazonski, T

Distr: 4E3d/4E2c(j)

7 7

✓ Pyrolysis of alkanes (obtained from the synthetic gasolins) presents a supplementary source of olefins for α-methylstyrene and styrene manufacture. Tadeusz Mazonski and Marian Tapichowski (Inst. Syntezy Chm., Gwiazda, Poland). *Przemysl. Chem.* 37, 475-82 (1958) (English summary).—Results are presented of a lab. pyrolysis of alkane components in pipe reactors made of Cu, KNR-steel (Polish designation of 18/8 steel), and steel resisting 600-760°. The heat yields of C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> (57.3 wt.-%) and C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> (17.5 wt.-%) were obtained when the gaseous mixt. contained 15 wt.-% H<sub>2</sub>O and pyrolysis lasted 2.5 sec. at 750°. The amt. of C formed was 0.28 wt.-%; 40 references. F. J. Heindel

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Jef

✓ Catalytic properties of organic complex compounds of aluminum; Tadeusz Mazowski and Alfred Hopfinger (Politech. Slaska, Gwiazda, Poland). *Przemysl Chem.* 37, 1590-2 (1959) (English summary).—Alkylation of benzene with isononyl chloride (I) in the presence of  $AlCl_3$  or metallic Al activated with HCl and  $H_2$  was examd. With Al activated with HCl, the yield of monononylbenzene was only 42%; however, when anhyd.  $AlCl_3$  was used, the yield was 71%. The optimum ratio of  $AlCl_3$  to I was 0.1/1.0 mole. Complex compds. which were formed when Al activated with HCl was used were good catalysts of alkylation. These compds. were used as catalyst over and over again and when their catalytic properties were reduced, they were reactivated with metallic Al. R. J. Hendel

200  
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JJ

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

The basic properties of hydroxyphthalans. II. 3,3-Di-  
 methyl-1-( $\alpha$ -naphthyl)-1-hydroxyphthalan. <sup>1</sup> ~~Indusz. Ma-~~  
~~szaki and Andrzej Fabrycy (Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice,~~  
~~Poland). Rozw. Chem. 34, 197-204 (1960) (English sum-~~  
~~mary); cf. CA 54, 12000c. 3,3-Dimethyl-1-( $\alpha$ -naphthyl)-1-~~  
~~hydroxyphthalan (I) (m. 135-8°; perchlorate m. 178°) was~~  
~~prepd. and found to have strong basic properties, forming~~  
~~permanent dihydrofurylium salts. I formed complexes with~~  
~~FeCl<sub>3</sub> and SnCl<sub>4</sub> (m. 176-7° with decompn.). Soins. of I~~  
~~in mineral acids assumed a yellow-orange color. Redn. of~~  
~~I with formic acid led to an exchange of the OH group by~~  
~~H. I in EtOH formed in the presence of AcOH an ether~~  
~~(m. 117-18°). Condensation with dimethylaniline yielded~~  
~~1,1-dimethyl-3-( $\alpha$ -naphthyl)-3-(*p*-dimethylamino)phenyl-~~  
~~phthalan, m. 183-4°. Other new compds. prepd. were 1,1-~~  
~~dimethyl- (m. 113-14°) and 1,1,3-trimethyl-3-( $\alpha$ -naphthyl)-~~  
~~phthalan (m. 129-30°), and 1,1-dimethyl-3-( $\alpha$ -naphthyl)-~~  
~~3-ethoxyphthalan (m. 117-18°).~~  
 A. Kreglewski

4  
 2-JAT (WB) (mny)  
 1-BW (BW)  
 2

P/014/60/039/003/004/005  
A221/A126

AUTHORS: Mazoński, Tadeusz, Taniewski, Marian

TITLE: Investigations on pyrolytic decomposition of propane-butane mixtures

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 39, no. 3, 1960, 170 - 175

TEXT: This article is a continuation of research described in Prz. Ch. v, 37, 175. Its subject was pyrolytic decomposition of synthetic "gazol", i.e., the mixture of liquefied propane and butane. In subject article, pyrolytic decomposition of natural "gazol" (natural liquefied gas) is described. The pyrolysis was carried out in heat resisting steel, stainless steel "KNR" (18/8), copper and quartz pipes. As a result of the study into the influence of temperature in the range of 650 - 800°C and contact time 0.6 - 127.5 sec. on the course of the pyrolysis of propane-butane mixtures to ethylene-propylene, several regularities were observed. Optimum contact times have been found at various temperatures and in reactors made from materials mentioned above. Confirmation is given of the previously deduced empirical rule, which established that the logarithm of optimum contact time, in the range of temperatures examined, is a linear function of temperature. In the reactors described, using natural and synthetic liquefied

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Investigations on pyrolytic decomposition of ...

P/014/60/039/003/004/005  
A221/A126

petroleum gas, the weight ratios of ethylene and propylene at the given temperature and optimum contact times (ethylene-propylene pyrolysis) have been found to vary within fairly close limits. The composition of the "natural gazol" is:  $H_2 + CH_4 = 0.3 - 0.1\%$ ;  $CO_2 = 0.1\%$ ;  $C_2H_4 = \text{trace}$ ;  $C_2H_6 = 0.3\%$ ;  $C_3H_8 = 48.9 - 246.1\%$ ;  $C_4H_{10} = 56.2 - 53.4\%$ . Constructional materials have little effect on results. There are 9 figures, 4 tables and 6 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: (Ref. 6: R. E. Kinney, D. J. Crowley, Ind. Eng. Chem., 46, 258 (1954)).

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej Politechniki Slaskiej  
(Silesian Polytechnic, Department of Organic Chemical Technology),  
Gliwice

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1959

Card 2/2

MAZONSKI, Tadeusz; GASZYCH, Dyonizy

Studies on the alkylation of benzene with low molecule olefins in the presence of aluminum chloride. Pt.1. Alkylation of benzene with propylene and butylene and dealkylation of dipropyl- and dibutylbenzene. Przem chem 39 no.6:332-336 Je '60.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej, Politechnika Slaska,  
Gliwice

27418

P/014/61/040/008/005/008  
D233/D305

5.3300

AUTHORS: Mazoński, Tadeusz, and Hopfinger, Alfred

TITLE: Reactions of benzene with higher chloroalkanes in presence of  $AlCl_3$

PERIODICAL: Przemysł chemiczny, v. 40, no. 8, 1961, 453 - 456

TEXT: An investigation of the influence of various parameters on the formation of alkyl benzenes with higher alkyl chlorides was carried out, since little information about these systems has been published. The alkylations were conducted in presence of anhydrous  $AlCl_3$  with primary decyl, dodecyl and hexadecyl chlorides and with mixtures from the chlorination of normal decane, dodecane, tetradecane and cetane which contained only a small proportion of primary chlorides. The reactions were first carried out over 2 1/2 hrs. at 70°C, using a constant 5:1 ratio of benzene to the alkyl chloride and varying the amount of  $AlCl_3$ . Length of the aliphatic chain and position of the Cl atom had no effect, apart from slightly re-  
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P/014/61/040/008/005/008  
D233/D305

Reactions of benzene with ...

ducing the yield with increasing molecular weight of the chloroalkane, although the secondary chlorides appeared to react more readily. The optimum molar ratio of  $AlCl_3$  to the alkyl chloride was in general found to be 1:10. The reactions did not proceed to completion when  $AlCl_3$  was low and the yields were decreased when the catalyst was in excess. This is ascribed to the occurrence of side-reactions which are described in some detail. It is believed that in the presence of  $AlCl_3$  the chloroalkanes undergo dehydrogenation and the  $H_2$  evolved reduces them to the hydrocarbons. Formation of olefins, cyclic paraffins and free radicals is then postulated. Secondary reactions consisting of alkylation of the benzene, polymerization, condensation and formation of complexes with  $AlCl_3$  may then take place. This mechanism is supported by (1) formation of paraffins of the same chain length as the original chloride, when  $AlCl_3$  was in excess (2) evidence of the ability of  $AlCl_3$  to cataly-

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D233/D305

Reaction of benzene with ...

ze the reduction of chloralkanes, found in the literature, (3) the formation of an oil of a high iodine number after the decomposition of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  complexes, and (4) presence of hydrocarbons unsusceptible to sulphonation in the products obtained. It was confirmed that a preponderance of benzene in the starting materials favors the formation of monoalkyl benzenes. The effect of time was studied using a benzene: chloride :  $\text{AlCl}_3$  ratio of 5:1:0.1, finding that the optimum yields were obtained after 2 1/2 - 3 hours at 70°C. although the organically bonded chlorine disappeared after ~1/2 hour. The yields were gradually reduced when heating was prolonged. It is believed that direct alkylation takes place in the initial 30 minutes, following by polyalkylation, overalkylation, interactions of and with the by-products, decomposition and polymerization. Hydrolysis of the  $\text{AlCl}_3$  complexes by water ~40°C showed the presence of considerable amounts of substances of high molecular weight (~1200), of an unknown structure. Hydrolysis of a 100 g

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D233/D305

Reaction of benzene with ...

portion of the complex with 30 % NaOH yielded ~42 g of a heavy steam volatile oil and ~37 g of a pitch-like residue. The substances were found to be partly unsaturated and are thought to form by polymerization. The alkylations were carried out by conventional techniques. Reaction products were separated from the  $AlCl_3$  complexes, washed with 50 % NaOH and then with water, dried over anhydrous  $Na_2SO_4$  and distilled under reduced pressure. An early, lower boiling fraction and a main fraction containing the alkyl benzene were obtained in each case. The early fractions were found to consist largely of paraffins. The products of the alkylation of benzene with n-decyl chloride [Abstractor's note: This should be 'n-dodecyl' chloride] were sulphonated to ascertain the non-aromatic content. The crude product (after removal of free benzene), dodecyl benzene and the residues from the distillation of dodecyl benzene were found to contain respectively 7.2, 4.5 and 27.6 % of compounds which could not be sulphonated. These percentages were calculated in relation to the total organic matter in the neutral

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Reaction of benzene with ...

P/014/61/040/008/005/008  
D233/D305

sulphonation mixture. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 8 non-Soviet-bloc references. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. Gilman, and J. Turc, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 61, 478, 1939.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra technologii chemicznej organicznej, politechniki Śląskiej (Department of Organic Chemistry Technology, Silesia Polytechnic)

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1960

Card 5/5

MAZONSKI, Tadeusz; HOPFINGER, Alfred

Synthesis of alkylbenzenes from chlorinated fractions of higher synthetic hydrocarbons. Przem chem 40 no.9:509-511 S '61.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.



MAZONSKI, Tadeusz; GASZTYCH, Dionizy

Studies on the alkylation of benzene with olefins in the presence of aluminum chloride. Pt. 2. Alkylation of benzene with propylene and butylene with the addition of diisopropylbenzene and dibutylbenzenes. Przem chem 40.no.10:571-573 0 '61.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

MAZONSKI, Tadeusz; LACHOWICZ, Alfred; GORNIAK, Janina

Immediate obtaining of chinoline derivatives from nitro compounds. I. Roczniki chemii 36 no.5:873-877 '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

P/014/62/041/003/001/003  
D204/D301

AUTHORS: Mazofski, Tadeusz and Gasztych, Dionizy

TITLE: Studies of the alkylation of benzene with lower olefins in the presence of  $AlCl_3$ . III. Multiple utilization of  $AlCl_3$  complexes in alkylation and peralkylation reactions

PERIODICAL: Przemys $\bar{L}$  chemiczny, v. 41, no. 3, 1962, 137-140

TEXT: A summary is first given of the work of Dalin et al., who believes that complexes of  $AlCl_3$  with olefins and alkyl benzenes act as a source of alkyl radicals as well as alkylation catalysts. Following this theory, the authors wished to establish whether such highly active complexes could be used repeatedly for the alkylation of benzene with propylene and butylene and for the peralkylation of di-iso-propyl and dibutyl benzenes. Preparation of the olefins and the apparatus were those used earlier. Repeated alkylations were performed by decanting from the liquid  $AlCl_3$  complex layer the alkyl benzenes formed after the first alkylation, adding

Card 1/3

Studies of the alkylation ...

P/014/62/041/003/001/003  
D204/D301

fresh benzene to the once-used complex, and starting the reaction again, without further additions of  $\text{AlCl}_3$ . Other reaction parameters were kept constant. It was found that high yields of the alkyl benzenes could be obtained after up to 6 repeated utilizations of the same portion of the complex; this number could be increased to 8 if small amounts of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  or anh.  $\text{HCl}$  were added after a time. Introduction of moisture rapidly deactivated the catalyst. The proportion of cumene (in the case of propylene alkylation) tended to increase after the first reaction, going through a maximum ( $\sim 65\%$ ) on the 4th - 5th alkylation, whilst the yield of polyalkyl benzenes which also formed, increased with successive reactions. Similar effects were observed with butylene. In the case of peralkylation, The complex may not be re-used more than 3-4 times. The results are tabulated and briefly discussed. Zofia Solich, a student, participated in the experimental part of this work. There are 4 tables and 8 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: T. Berry and E. Reid,

Card 2/3

Studies of the alkylation ...

P/014/62/041/003/001/003  
D204/D301

J. Am. Chem. Soc., 49, 3142, (1927); Canadian Pat., 265,521, (1926).

ASSOCIATION: Katedra technologii chemicznej politechniki Śląskiej  
(Department of Chemical Technology of the Silesia Polytechnic  
Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1961

Card 3/3

MAZONSKI, Tadeusz; GASZTYCH, Dionizy; ZIELINSKI, Wojciech

Hydroxylation of allyl alcohol with hydrogen peroxide to glycerine in the presence of phosphotungstic acid. *Przem chem* 41 no.5:251-254 My '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice i Instytut Ciezkiej Syntezy Organicznej Blachowna, Slaska.

JABLONKA, Stanislaw; MAZONSKI, Tadeusz; TANIEWSKI, Marian

Comparative studies on pyrolysis of normal heptane, octane decane, and dodecane in a tubular reactor. Przem chem 41 no.5:254-256. My '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

MAZONSKI, Tadeusz; KULICKI, Zdzislaw; PINDUR, Brygida

Reaction of alkylating chlorobenzene with isopropyl alcohol in the presence of various catalysts. Pt.1. Roczniki chemii 37 no.5: 569-573 '63.

1. Department of Organic Technology, Silesian Institute of Technology, Gliwice.



ACCESSION NR: AT4001531

P/2517/63/000/085/003/0010

AUTHOR: Mazonski, Tadeusz; Gasztych, Dionizy

TITLE: Studies of the utilization of distillation residues obtained in the production of ethylbenzene

SOURCE: Gliwice. Politechnika Slaska. Zeszyty naukowe, no. 85, 1963, 3-10

TOPIC TAGS: benzene.ethyl , alkylation, distillation, distillation residue, bottom, residuum, mazout, benzene derivative, ethylbenzene

ABSTRACT: The distillation residues constituting the by-product of the synthesis of ethylbenzene contain substantial amounts of polyalkylbenzenes which can be utilized as a source of alkyl radicals in the production of ethylbenzenes. The term "polyethylbenzenes" commonly applied to this by-product is a misnomer, however, because of the presence of large quantities of other chemical compounds whose physical properties resemble those of such hydrocarbons as diphenyl, diphenylethane, etc. These compounds predominate particularly in the high-boiling fractions. The above distillation residues (a more correct term) may be used as the starting material for the production of ethylbenzene after a preliminary fractional dis-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4001531

tillation. Commercially interesting yields of ethylbenzene can be obtained from the product distilled up to about 100° at 15 mm Hg. Higher-boiling products should be used for other purposes because of their small content of polyalkylbenzenes. Preliminary refining of the product is not necessary and not recommended, because the refining process causes a loss of the product, and the yields of ethylbenzene obtained by re-alkylating the product of refining are lower than in the case of the unrefined product. Orig. article has 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej (Chair for the Organization of the Chemical Industry)

SUBMITTED: OO

DATE ACQ: 20Dec63

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: GOO

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

MAZONSKI, Tadeusz; BIELOWSKI, Piotr.

Possibilities of certain syntheses of o-nitroethylbenzene.  
Pt.2. Roczniki chemii 36 no.7/8:1155-1158 '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej, Politechnika,  
Gliwice.

MAZONSKI, Tadeusz; HEHN, Zygmunt; HOPFINGER, Alfred

Alkylation of aromatic hydrocarbons with halogen alkanes in the presence of metallic aluminum in the liquid-vapor phase. *Chemia stosow* 7 no.3:393-399 '63.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej, Poltechnika, Gliwice.

KARMINSKI, Wladyslaw; KULICKI, Zdzislaw; MAZONSKI, Tadeusz

Possibility of separating pseudocumene from solvent petroleum by fractional distillation and selective sulfonation and desulfonation. Koks 9 no.4:122-126 J1-Ag '64.

1. Department of Technology of Organic Chemistry of the Silesian Technical University, Gliwice.

JAWORSKI, Jerzy; MAZONSKI, Tadeusz

Studies on the chlorination reaction in the hexachlorobenzene preparation process. Przem chem 43 no. 2: 92-94 F '64.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice i Zaklad Naukowo Badawczy, Zaklady Chemiczne, Oswiecim.

L 36904-66 BWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6027103

(N)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0099/66/040/001/0065/0072

AUTHOR: Kaminska, Barbara; Mazonski, Tadeusz2.4  
BORG: Department of Chemical Organic Technology, Polytechnic, Gliwice (Katedra  
Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej Politechniki Slaskiej)TITLE: Derivatives of fluoranthene. I. 4-acetylamino-11-bromofluoranthene and  
11-bromofluorantheneSOURCE: Roczniki chemii - annales societatis chimicae polonorum, v. 40, no. 1,  
1966, 65-72

TOPIC TAGS: bromination, chemical reduction, solubility, isomer

ABSTRACT: 4-acetaminofluoranthene has been shown to undergo bromination in position 11 in the mixture acetic acid-carbon tetrachloride. New fluoranthene compounds are reported: 4-acetamido-, 4-amino-11-bromofluoranthene, and 11-bromofluoranthene. Differential solubility in ethanol and different susceptibility of the individual fluoranthene rings to reduction were utilized for isomer separation. Halina Grodzka, Ewa Miron, Anna Horoszko and Rozalia Wadrzyk participated in the experiment. Orig. art. has: 1 formula. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 35,397]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 07Jun65 / OTH REF: 009

LS  
Card 1/1

I 41765-66 EWF(j) RM  
ACC NR: AP6031706 (N) SOURCE CODE: PO/0099/66/040/003/0499/0501

AUTHOR: Kulicki, Zdzislaw; Kiersznicki, Tadeusz; Mazonski, Tadeusz 26

ORG: Department of Organic Chemical Technology, Silesian Institute of Technology,  
Gliwice (Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej Politechniki Slaskiej) B

TITLE: Alkylation of chlorobenzene<sup>7</sup> by isopropyl bromide in the presence of anhydrous  
aluminium chloride catalyst

SOURCE: Roczniki chemii-annales societatis chimicae polonorum, v. 40, no. 3, 1966,  
499-501

TOPIC TAGS: alkylation, chlorobenzene, isomer

ABSTRACT: The alkylation of chlorobenzene with isopropyl bromide in the presence of  
anhydrous aluminum chloride has been studied. The content of ortho, meta, and para-  
isomers in the mono-isopropylchlorobenzene fraction has been determined. The yield  
of mono-isopropylchlorobenzene was 68.6 percent, the orientation obtained was  
approximately 10.0 percent ortho, 65.4 percent meta, and 24.4 percent para. The  
analysis of the product was performed by vapor-liquid chromatography. Orig. art.  
has: 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 13May65 / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 007

Card 1/1



L 00915-67 EWP(J) WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6035459

(N)

SOURCE CODE: FO/0099/66/040/004/0609/0614

AUTHOR: Lachowicz, Alfred and Mazonski, Tadeusz of the Organic Chemistry Department,  
Slaska Polytechnic Institute (Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej  
Politechniki Slaskiej) Gliwice.

"Preparation of Quinoline Derivatives Directly from Nitro Compounds. IV.  
Quinoline Derivatives from o- and p- Nitrocumenes"

Warsaw, Roczniki Chemii, Vol 40, No 4, 1966, pp 609-614.

Abstract (Authors' English abstract modified): Synthesis of 6-chloro-8-isopropylquinoline (I) and 8-isopropylquinoline directly from o-nitrocumene, glycerol and hydrochloric acid is described. 8-Chloro-6-isopropylquinoline and 6-isopropylquinoline were prepared from p-nitrocumene in the same way. Oxidation of (I) yielded 6-chloroquinoline-8-carboxylic acid. / IJPRS: 36,8627

TOPIC TAGS: quinoline, organic nitro compound, nonmetallic organic derivative, organic synthetic process

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 26 May 65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 003

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ZIYADULLAYEV, S.K.; MAZOR, A.B., red.; UMANSKIY, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Important problems of construction and reclamation in the  
Golodnaya Steppe] Vazhneishie voprosy stroitel'stva i  
osvoeniia Golodnoi stepi. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo Uzbekskoi  
SSR, 1957. 34 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury  
SSSR (for Ziyadullayev).  
(Golodnaya Steppe--Construction industry)

MAZOR, B.S., tekhnik

Interlocked switch control by means of a nonreversing a.c.  
drive. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.4:35-36 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Luganskproyekt.  
(Electricity in mining)  
(Mine railroads)

MAZOR, D. N.

MAZOR, D. N. -- "Classification of Fresh Gunshot Wounds of the Skull and Its Contents and Certain Problems of the Surgical Tactics to Be Used in Treating Them." Sub 15 Apr 52, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

SG: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

12. Determination of small amounts of vanadium in aluminium and alumina - *Kiszeresvizsgal vanadium meghatározása ónosztályban és üvegtüben* - L. Prágy, K. M. Virh and L. Mész, Hungarian Journal of Chemistry - *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* - Vol. 60, 1954, No. 3, pp. 79-84. 5 tabs.)

The standard colorimetric method for the evaluation of the yellow vanadium phosphomolybdate complex was reinvestigated and it was found that by decreasing the quantity of the phosphoric acid used the sensitivity of the method was increased. Different methods using diphenylamine, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfonic acid or 8-hydroxyquinoline were found unsatisfactory. Since the standard

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CA

Analysis of tool and magnetic steels. László Márton.  
Magyar Kém. Lapja 6, 507-10(1949).—The prepn. of shav-  
ings from tool steel samples is made easier when first heated  
to 800-900° and cooled slowly. The best solvent is 6 N  
HCl and water without any heating. It is not advisable to  
add HNO<sub>3</sub>. Detailed directions are given for detg. W,  
Mn, Cr, V, Mo, Ni, Co, Cu, Ti, and Al. The detn. of the Fe  
content serves as a control to check the reliability of the  
analytical values. 1. Pinsky

1957

L. MAZOR, L. ERDEY.

"Mass-analytical determination of vanadine with kaliumperiodate" p. 331  
(ACTA CHIMICA ACADEMIAE SCIENTIARUM HUNGARICAE, Vol. 2, no. 4, 1952,  
Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2 No.7, July 1953, Uncl.



**H U N G .**

✓ The state of classical chemical analysis and trends in its development at home and abroad. Laszlo Mazor. Magyar Tudományos Akad. Kém. Tudományok Oszt. Közle. Köt.

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Nicholas P. ...

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001033130005-5"

MAZOR, I.

"Determination of Vanadium by Oxidizing the Measuring Solution." Pt. 2. p. 469, Budapest, Vol. 3, no. 4, 1953.

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

MAZOR, LASZLO

3

(2)

✓18980 Comparative Investigation on the Photometric Determination of the Iron Content of Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys. Laszlo Mazor and Eva Grusz (Hungarian.) Aluminium (Budapest), v. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1953, p. 25-31. Examines various methods for photometric determination of Fe in Al and Al alloys. Various reagents are compared. Tables. 18 ref.

MAZOR, L.

HUNG

006. Determination of small amounts of vanadium in aluminium and clay. L. Erdely, K. M. Vigh and L. Mazor (*Acta Chim. Hung.*, 1954, 4 [2-3], 259-270). The Hungarian standard method for the determination of V in smelter Al and Al alloys, which consists in preparing, in an acid solution a yellow-coloured complex of vanadium molybdophosphate and measuring its extinction value, is improved in sensitivity by  $\approx 12$  per cent., by altering the composition of the acid mixture to  $H_3PO_4$  (d 1.7, 300 ml) and  $H_2SO_4$  (d 1.8, 100 ml) per litre. The improved method is suitable for the determination of V in smelter Al, but not for V in clay. The diphenylamine method, the 8-hydroxyquinoline-sulphonic acid process and the 8-hydroxyquinoline method cannot be used for the determination of V in smelter Al or in clay. Enrichment by Na diethylthiocarbamate is an advantage for the determination of V in clay. The HCl solution of processed alumina is adjusted to  $\approx 3.0$  pH; a V - diethylthiocarbamate complex is prepared in this solution and extracted by chloroform. The complex is decomposed by a mixture of  $HNO_3$  and  $H_2O_2$ , and the V salt liberated is transferred to an aq. phase. The solution of V salt

*M. Mazor*

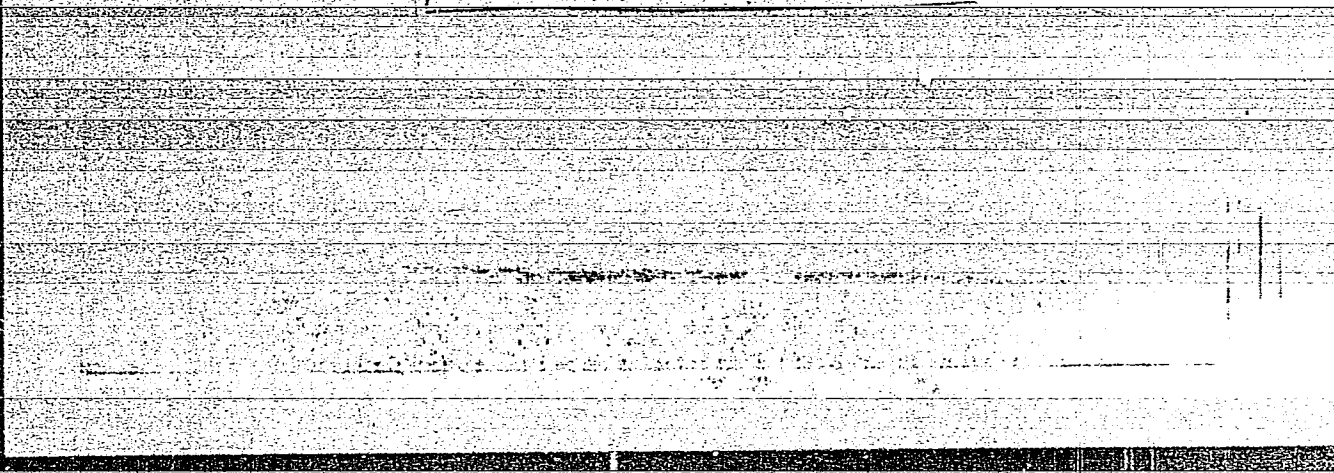
obtained by the enriching process is evaporated to dryness. Thus the excess of acid is removed, and it may be possible to dissolve the V salt in a vol. appropriate to the quantity of V present. Colorimetric determination of V is then effected as vanadium molybdophosphate or tungstophosphate or, if Ti is absent, as a peroxy-vanadium complex.

H. WREN

243\* (The Determination of Small Quantities of Vanadium  
in Aluminum and Aluminum Hydroxide.) Kismennyiségű  
vanádium meghatározása alumínumban és hidroxidban.  
László Erdős, Katalin M. Vigh, and László Mázor. Magyar  
Kémiai Folyóirat, v. 60, no. 3, Mar. 1952, p. 243.  
Review. Tables. 62 ref. / KH

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MAZOR, LASZLO

HUNG.

10019\* Direct Determination of the Oxygen Content of Organic Compounds. Szerves vegyületek oxigén tartalmának közvetlen meghatározása. (Hungarian.) László Mázor. Magyar Kémikusok Lapja, v. 10, no. 3, Mar. 1938, p. 77-81. Suggestions for improving the Schütze-Uaterzaucher method. Photographs, diagram. 23 ref.

62



MAZOR, L.

Laszlo Szekeres' Atlalanos kemia (General Chemistry); a book review. p. 325  
Magyar Kemikusok Lapja. Vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1955

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

MARZOR, L.

2231. The direct determination of oxygen in  
fluorine-containing organic compounds. L. Marzor  
(Inst. Gen. Chem., Tech. Univ., Budapest, Hungary).  
*Mikrochim. Acta*, 1958, (12), 1757-1761 (in German).  
—The determination, by the Unterzancher method,  
of oxygen in compounds that contain F gives high  
results, since any HF which is formed reacts with  
the silica of the combustion tube to give water.  
This reacts with the heated carbon to give CO.  
To overcome this, a layer of magnesium nitride  
packed into position with silver wool is introduced  
before the tube, and the sample is

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L. MAZOR

Distr: ~~HE2c/HE3c/HE3d~~

33. <sup>37</sup>Microanalysis of carbon compounds containing fluorine. L. Mazor. *A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Kémiai Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei*, Vol. 9, 1957, No. 2, pp. 143-150, 1 fig.

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In order to improve the method of Soviet researchers Geiman and Korshun an attempt has been made to substitute magnesium oxide by such materials that not only bind fluorine in a thermally stable form but simultaneously further the decomposition of the analyzed organic samples by giving off oxygen as well. Good results have been obtained when the internal surface of the quartz tube (approx. 40 mm long and of the same diameter as the platinum tube connected to it) was coated with a thick suspension of mica in water and the tube prepared in this way was used after drying at 200°C. Then the universal Pregl charge need not be used it being completely substituted by mica. This modified procedure permits the determination of very small amounts of fluorine in fluorocarbon compounds.

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COUNTRY : Hungary L-9  
 CATEGORIES : Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic  
 Substances  
 ABST. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14, 1959, No. 67740  
 AUTHOR : Kovacs, L.  
 INST. :  
 TITLE : Advances and Development Progress in Organic  
 Microanalysis  
 ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. lapja, 1959, 13, No 3, 99-100  
 ABSTRACT : A review of microanalytical methods for  
 quantitative determination of individual elements in organic  
 substances, and of methods of identification of various  
 functional groups. Detailed description of the new method  
 of determining C and H on the basis of the volume of gas  
 with the use of freezing out); of direct determination of  
 C; and of determining F and S. Bibliography 14 references.  
 I. Kristofori.

CARD: 1/1

MAZOR, L.; MEISEL, T.; ERDEY, L.

Data on the microdetermination of the sulfur content in organic compounds. p.494.

MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete) Budapest, Hungary.  
Vol. 14, no. 12, Dec. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions. (FEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2,  
Feb. 1960 Uncl.

MÁZOR, L.

New research in the determination of the acetyl group.  
L. Mázor and T. Meisel (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Anal. Chem.* 29, 180-3 (1959) (in German).—In a simple and accurate detn. of acetyl groups in various org. compds., the compd. is dissolved or suspended in abs. MeOH and saponif. with a known quantity of K methylate (I) soln. The excess I is hydrolyzed and detd. as KOH by titration with phenolphthalein or any other suitable indicator. H. Pool.

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MAZOR, László, a kémiai tudományok kandidátusa

New trends and achievements in the organic chemical analysis; a contribution to the account by the Section's leadership. *Kém tud* kozl MTA 14 no.2:233-238 '60. (KEAI 10:2)  
(Hungary--Chemistry, Organic)



VEIBEL, Stig; MAZOR, Laszlo [translator]

Significance of the group analysis of organic compounds in research and teaching. *Kem. ind. kozl. MTA* 16 no.4:397-405 '61.

1. Organisch-chemisches Laboratorium der Technischen Universität, Kopenhagen.

(Organic compounds)

MAJOR, Laszlo

An account of the Congress of Analytical Chemistry. Magyar Kem Lap  
16 no.6:291-292 Je '61.

1. "Magyar Kemikusok Lapja" szerkeszto bizottsagi tag.

MAZOR, L.

"Methods of organic elemental microanalysis" by G. Ingram.  
Reviewed by L. Mazor. Periodica poltechn chem 6 no.4:261-  
262 '62.

MEISEL, Tibor; MAZOR, Laszlo

Process for determining phosgene. Magyar kem lap 17 no.9:421-423 S '62.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Általános Kémiai Tanszék. 2. "Magyar Kémikusok Lapja" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja (for Mazor).

MAZOR, L.

"Analytic chemistry of organic compounds" by Stig Veibel.  
Reviewed by L. Mazor. Acta chimica Hung 37 no.3:348-349 '63.

MAZOR, Laszlo, dr.

An account of the conference on analytic chemistry. *Magy kem*  
lap 19 no. 3:170 Mr '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Magyar Kemikusok Lapja."

MAZOR, Laszlo, a kemiai tudományok kandidátusa

Present state of organic chemical analysis in Hungary and abroad.  
Kem tud kozl MTA 21 no. 4:375-383 '64.

1. Chair of General Chemistry, Budapest Technical University.

MAZOR, Laszlo

An account of the 1964 Conference of Chemists. Magyar kem lap 19  
no. 12:674 D '64.

1. Editorial Board Member, "Magyar Kemikusok Lapja."



MAZOR, S.N., inzh.

Efficiency of the one-phase method for regulating the power and  
deicing of 110 kv. power transmission lines. Elek. sta. 32  
no. 5:84-86 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Electric power distribution)

**MAZOR, Ya.I.**

**Osteoarticular tuberculosis and the eye. Probl. tuberk., Moskva No.6:  
66-67 Nov-Dec 51. (CIML 21:4)**

**1. Of the Clinic for Eye Diseases (Director--Prof. N.I. Medvedev),  
Crimean Medical Institute imeni I.V. Stalin (Director--Docent V.I.  
Larin) and of the Administration of Yevpatoriya Health Resort  
(Director--P.V. Gremitskiy).**

MAZOR, Yu., insh. (Riga)

The "Ausma" radio receiver. Radio no. 7:24-27 J1 '62.  
(MIRA 16:6)

(Radio--Receivers and reception)

107-57-2-39/56

AUTHOR: Mazor, Yu and Ratiner, L.

TITLE: "Lyuks" Radio-Phonograph Combination (Radiola "Lyuks")

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 2, pp 39-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Riga electrical manufacturing plant "VEF" has developed, and is putting into mass production, a new radio-phonograph combination "Lyuks" (RK-156) that has a VHF band. The Lyuks is an 11-tube super-heterodyne AM and FM radio receiver combined with a universal record player. Chassis, subassemblies, and parts of the new radio-phonograph are standard; they are used at other plants of the Ministry of Radio-Engineering Industry. Lyuks has a 110-, 127-, or 220-v AC power supply. It weighs 27 kg, and its dimensions are 625 x 450 x 365 mm. Consumption is 85w for radio and 100w for both radio and record player. Six wavebands are provided: long waves, 150 to 415 kc, medium waves, 520 to 1,600 kc, short waves, 3.95 to 5.5 mc, 5.2 to 7.5 mc, and 9.4 to 13.0 mc; and VHF, 64.5 to 73 mc. Intermediate frequency for the AM section is 465 kc; for the FM section, over 180 kc. Sensitivity at the 50-mw output is 20 to 50  $\mu$ v for long, medium, and short waves, and 5 to 10  $\mu$ v for VHF (at 300-ohm input). The sensitivity for long and medium waves with an internal magnetic antenna is 5 to 10 mv. Adjacent-channel selectivity

Card 1/2

107-57-2-39/56

"Lyuks" Radio-Phonograph Combination

for the AM section is over 60 db within  $\pm 10$  kc; for the FM section, it is over 30 db within  $\pm 250$  kc. Heterodyne frequency voltage on VHF antenna terminals (at an input resistance of 300 ohms) is 40 mv or less. With the input voltage change of 60 db, the AGC insures a change in output voltage of 8 db for the AM channel, and of 16 db for the FM channel. The rated output is 6 va, and the maximum output is 8 to 9 va. Distortion is within 5% to 7%. The volume can be controlled within 60 to 70 db. Separate tone controls are provided. Background output is 50 to 60 db lower than the rated useful-signal output. The fidelity curve has about a 14 db variation between 60 and 12,000 cps. A part of the AM tubes is also used for FM reception. One 6N3P, three 6K4P, one 6I1P, one 6Kh2P, two 6N2P, two 6P14P, and one 6E5S tubes are used in the radio-phonograph combination. A complete circuit diagram is presented and explained in detail in the article.

There are 2 figures in the article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

107-57-4-16/54

**AUTHOR:** Mazor, Yu., and Ratiner, L.

**TITLE:** Radio-Phonograph Combination "Lyuks" (Radiola "Lyuks")

**PERIODICAL:** Radio, 1957, Nr 4, pp 19-21 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** A detailed description of the construction and principal data of various sub-assemblies of the "Lyuks" radio-phonograph combination are presented. The circuit diagram and other data were published in "Radio," 1957, Nr 2. "Lyuks" and "Kontsert" radio-phonographs use the standard parts. A keyboard-type switch and a high-frequency unit are mounted in the center of the chassis. Placement of the other parts is described, and the advantages of the design are discussed. The keyboard switch controls the various hf bands, the record player, and power supply. Type EPU-111 record player has two speeds (33-1/3 and 78 rpm) and is driven by a 12-watt motor. Frequency response of the record player is 75 to 7,000 cps. Its distortion is 3-5%, and sensitivity 50-70 mv/cm/sec. The speaker system of the radio-phonograph combination consists of two 5-watt 5GD-14 wide-frequency range loudspeakers facing the front wall and two elliptic type 1GD-9 1-watt tweeters facing the side walls of the cabinet. The combined frequency range of the loudspeakers is 50 to

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107-57-4-16/54

Radio-Phonograph Combination "Lyuks"

12,000 cps. Detailed parts data, a table and instructions for winding coils and transformers, and coil dimensions are given in the article.  
There are four figures, one table, and one Soviet reference in the article.

Card 2/2

107-57-4-17/54

**AUTHOR:** Mazor, Yu., and Alekseyev, V.

**TITLE:** External **Speaker**. Systems (Vynesennyye akusticheskiye sistemy)

**PERIODICAL:** Radio, 1957, Nr 4, p 22 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** Designing and developing the "Lyuks" radio-phonograph combination has shown that it is hardly practical to combine high-power loudspeakers with a small-size variable capacitor, a record player, and other parts susceptible to microphonic effect. Improvement in the quality of reception and sound, while simultaneously cutting down the size and weight of the apparatus, cannot be practically achieved with one-cabinet construction. A two-cabinet system is suggested by the authors, in which one cabinet would house the receiver, first stages of the a-f amplifier, and the record player, while the second cabinet would house the loudspeakers, power supply, and final stages. The shape and size of the second cabinet would be determined only by acoustical considerations. Advantages and disadvantages of the two-cabinet system are discussed. The system is claimed to be practically applicable to higher-class, more expensive radio-phonograph combinations.

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6(4)

SOV/107-58-12-23/55

AUTHOR:

~~Mazor, Yu.~~

TITLE:

The "Lyuks-2" Radio-Phonograph  
(Radiola "Lyuks-2")

PERIODICAL:

Radio, 1958, Nr 12, p 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author briefly describes the "Lyuks-2" radio-phonograph, produced by the "VEF" plant, which is an improved version of the "Lyuks" model. The most essential alterations have been made to the VHF unit, as a result of which the radiation voltage at the antenna terminals is 20mv and the warm-up drift is 10-40 kv per hr, 5 mins after switching on. The transmission band of the i-f frequency modulation channel has been narrowed to 140-160 kc; in the three stages of the i-f frequency modulation amplifier a system of grid limiting is used instead of AGC. The fractional detector system has been improved by reducing the load

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The "Lyuks-2" Radio-Phonograph

SOV/107-58-12-23/55

resistance to 15 kilohms, correct selection of the relationships of the phase inverter transformer and special means of balancing the circuit. The short-wave (KV) band has been spread (KV1 - 9.36 to 12.1 mc KV11 - 5.9 to 7.4 mc, KV111 - 3.95 to 5.9 mc); in the i-f AM channel the selectivity and form of the resonance characteristics have been improved, and the design of the coils simplified.

Card 2/2

MAZOR, Yu.L.

Concerning certain relationships of an FM discriminator with series connected rectifiers having a common d.c. loop.  
Radiotekhnika 16 no.8:54-57 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi.  
(Radio filters) (Frequency regulation)

MAZOR, Yu.R.

Metamorphism of Noril'sk coals. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i  
razv. 1 no.4:52-67 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.  
Kafedra goryuchikh iskopayemykh.  
(Noril'sk region--Coal geology)

MAZOR, Yu. R.: Master Geolog-Mineralog Sci (diss) -- "Geological factors in the metamorphism of the coals of the Nori'sk coal region". Moscow, 1959. 19 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Geological Prospecting Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze), 110 copies (KL, No 9, 1959, 113)

MATVEYEV, A.K.; MARTYNOV, Ye.G.; MAZOR, Yu.R.

Zonality of contact metamorphism in coal. Dokl.AN SSSR 137 no.6:  
1434-1436 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.  
Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.  
(Coal geology) (Metamorphism (Geology))

TUMASHEVA, N.I., dotsent; MAZORCHUK, S.G.; PSYUK, S.K.; CHAYKA, K.L.;  
SHVARTS BURD, A.S.

Antistreptolysin  $\text{O}$  antihyaluronidase and cutaneous reactions to  
antigens in psoriasis and lupus erythematosus. Vest. dermat. i ven.  
38 no.7:17-21. JI '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra dermatologii (zav. - dotsent N.I. Tumasheva) Vinnitskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

MAZUROV, S.

Better utilisation of trucks. Avt.transp. 32 no.9:8 S '54.  
(MLRA 7:11)

1. Zamestitel' upravlyayushchego Kiyevskim avtotrestom "Soyuzzagottrans".  
(Transportation, Automotive)



MAZOROV, Ya., inzhener

Experience in organizing the work of truck fleets on virgin  
lands. Avt.transp.33 no.6:11-12 Je '55. (MIRA 8:10)  
(Altai Territory--Transportation, Automotive)

MAZOROV, Ya., inzhener.

Centralize the haulage of farm produce. Avt. transp. 34  
no.6:8-10 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Farm produce--Transportation)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS      PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX      3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC      A-1

Test of suitability of pyrogallol solutions (for absorption of oxygen). A. Y. MAROV (Zavod. Lab., 1928, 7, 288-290).—The no. of times a given vol. of air has to be passed through the solution, the absorption bulb of an Orsat apparatus for full absorption of O<sub>2</sub> rises from 5 for fresh solution to 7 for a solution which has absorbed 20 c.c. of O<sub>2</sub> per g. sol., and to 9 for one containing 30 c.c. of O<sub>2</sub>. Solutions not giving full absorption after 5 passages should be replaced. R. T.

COMMON ELEMENTS      COMMON VARIANTS INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX      2-277000-000000

ASD-313 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION      FROM SOURCE

FROM SYMBOL      277000 117 007 001      001181 006 007 111

GROUPS      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS

PROCESSED AND PUBLISHED INDEX

2

*ca*

The rate of absorption of oxygen by solutions. A. V. Maslov. *J. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 15, No. 7, 32-3 (1938).—Concd. alk. pyrogallol solns. absorb O faster than hydroxylite solns. and much faster than ammoniacal CuCl solns. H. M. Leicester

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

A19-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

3RD AND 4TH GROUPS

5TH AND 6TH GROUPS

7TH AND 8TH GROUPS

9TH AND 10TH GROUPS

11TH AND 12TH GROUPS

13TH AND 14TH GROUPS

15TH AND 16TH GROUPS

17TH AND 18TH GROUPS

19TH AND 20TH GROUPS

21ST AND 22ND GROUPS

23RD AND 24TH GROUPS

25TH AND 26TH GROUPS

27TH AND 28TH GROUPS

29TH AND 30TH GROUPS

31ST AND 32ND GROUPS

33RD AND 34TH GROUPS

35TH AND 36TH GROUPS

37TH AND 38TH GROUPS

39TH AND 40TH GROUPS

41ST AND 42ND GROUPS

43RD AND 44TH GROUPS

45TH AND 46TH GROUPS

47TH AND 48TH GROUPS

49TH AND 50TH GROUPS

51ST AND 52ND GROUPS

53RD AND 54TH GROUPS

55TH AND 56TH GROUPS

57TH AND 58TH GROUPS

59TH AND 60TH GROUPS

61ST AND 62ND GROUPS

63RD AND 64TH GROUPS

65TH AND 66TH GROUPS

67TH AND 68TH GROUPS

69TH AND 70TH GROUPS

71ST AND 72ND GROUPS

73RD AND 74TH GROUPS

75TH AND 76TH GROUPS

77TH AND 78TH GROUPS

79TH AND 80TH GROUPS

81ST AND 82ND GROUPS

83RD AND 84TH GROUPS

85TH AND 86TH GROUPS

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89TH AND 90TH GROUPS

91ST AND 92ND GROUPS

93RD AND 94TH GROUPS

95TH AND 96TH GROUPS

97TH AND 98TH GROUPS

99TH AND 100TH GROUPS