

PETELINA, S. B., Yungelson, B. G. and Shrayernan, M. R.

"Semi-Automatic Interrupted Fillet Welding of Thin Sheet Assemblies"
(Avto. Delo, 1952, 23, Sept., p. 21)

VI

FETELINA, V. N.

FETELINA, V. N.: "The wool quality of goats of original and new varieties from the Uzbek, Tadzhik, and Kazakh SSRs". Moscow, 1955. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry. (Dissertations for the degree of Candidate of Agricultural Science.)

30: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 50 10 December 1955. Moscow.

PETELINA, V.S.; STARTSEV, B.Ya.; Prinsipali uchastiyet: KOTOVA, L.A.,
laborant; TRUSOVA, M.I., laborant; TEMNOGRUDOVA, L.G., laborant;
TURKOVA, N.A., laborant

Regeneration of alkali from the sulfide alkalies of desulfurized
petroleum-products. Neftoper. i neftekhim. no.9:25-27 '63.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii, g. Saratov.

KASHIRSKIY, V.G.; PETELINA, V.S.

Thermal decomposition of Kenderlyk oil shale under conditions of high-rate heating. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh.* 2 no.3:443-448 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'sk'y institut khimii pri Saratovskom gosuniversitete imeni N.G.Chernyshevskogo.
(Oil shales)

5(1),5(3)

AUTHORS:

Kashirskiy, V. G., Petelina, V. S.

SOV/153-2-3-25/29

TITLE:

Thermal Decomposition of Kenderlyk Schist Under the Conditions of Rapid Heating

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 3, pp 443-448 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors determined the yield and the composition of the products in the pyrolysis of Kenderlyk schist (as far as the chemical and technological data of this schist are concerned, the papers by Lanin and Yershov (Ref 1), Semenov, Fornin, and Vaynshteyn (Ref 2) are mentioned) in order to investigate the possibilities of a gas-chemical utilization of these schists. The theoretical fundamentals of such a utilization are shown in the papers by Chukhanov and his collaborators (Refs 4,5,6). Pyrolysis was carried out with dust-like samples (according to Kashirskiy, Ref 7) heated at a velocity of up to 1700° per second in a tubular reaction vessel in a steam current which had been pre-heated to 450°. Table 1 shows the chemical composition of a sample of Kenderlyk schist. The humic acid content was determined by the method of Kukharenko (Ref 3). The laboratory apparatus in which the thermal decomposition

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Thermal Decomposition of Kenderlyk Schist Under the
Conditions of Rapid Heating

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was carried out is schematically shown in this paper and also the course of the pyrolysis is exactly described. Table 2 gives the yields and the composition of the gases which were obtained in the pyrolysis of dust-like schist at 900 and 1000°. The pyrolysis gas is characterized by a small content of ballast materials and has high heating capacity. It has an increased content of unsaturated hydrocarbons (mainly ethylene) which are very valuable raw materials for organic syntheses. In some cases the unsaturated portion in the pyrolysis gas attained 35%. The thermal processing of the Kenderlyk schist in powdery state makes it therefore possible to obtain a raw material source for the production of synthetic alcohols, high-molecular compounds, and other valuable products in one of the most important industrial districts of Kazakhstan. After the separation of the unsaturated hydrocarbons the pyrolysis gas may be used as high quality fuel. The pyrolysis of organic substances contained in the schist furnishes, besides gaseous components, also a certain amount of tar and bottled gas. Table 3 shows the characteristics of this bottled gas (yield, density, refractive index, sulphur content, iodine number). Table 4 gives the characteristics of individual fractions in the distillation of bottled gas. The picrate method by Lanin, Pronin, and Karnayeva was used for the

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Thermal Decomposition of Kenderlyk Schist Under the SOV/153-2-3-25/29
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identification of the aromatic compounds. Bottled gas consists mainly of crude benzene, which contains some benzene derivatives and multinuclear aromatic compounds. With the reactor temperature increasing to 1000° the yield in bottled gas strongly increases and its composition changes. The decrease of the iodine number indicates the decrease of the content of aromatic substances with side-chains in the bottled gas. V. D. Tsarev and T. K. Arbuzova took part in the experiments. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Saratovskom gosuniversitete imeni I. G. Chernyshevskogo (Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry at Saratov State University imeni I. G. Chernyshevskiy)

SUBMITTED: February 28, 1958

Card 3/3

PETELINA, V.S.; STARTSEV, B.Y. ; Prinsipalni uchastiye: KOTOVA, L.A., laborant;
TRUSOVA, M.I., laborant; TEMNOGRUDOVA, L.G., laborant; TURKOVA, N.A.,
laborant

Problem of the recovery of alkali from sulfide waste liquors.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.6:1212-1216 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Saratovskogo gosudar-
stvennogo universiteta imeni N.G.Chernyshevskogo.

PETELINA, U.S.

✓ 2347. THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF POWDERED LIGNITE FROM ALEXANDRIUSK MINES IN A STREAM OF BTFL. Kashirskii, Vada. Petelina, Yell., Loboznyy, B.S. and Yokorava, A.N. (Ukr. Khim. Zh. (Ukr. Chem. J.), 1956, vol. 22, 253-258; Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 14309). Steam at 140-150° and powdered lignite in an approximately 1:1 mixture by weight were passed through a furnace at 700-1000°. The temperature of the mixture varied from 620 to 810°. The amount of gaseous product increased greatly as the temperature rose from a point slightly above 650°. Analyses of the gaseous and aqueous products are given for

Sub 4

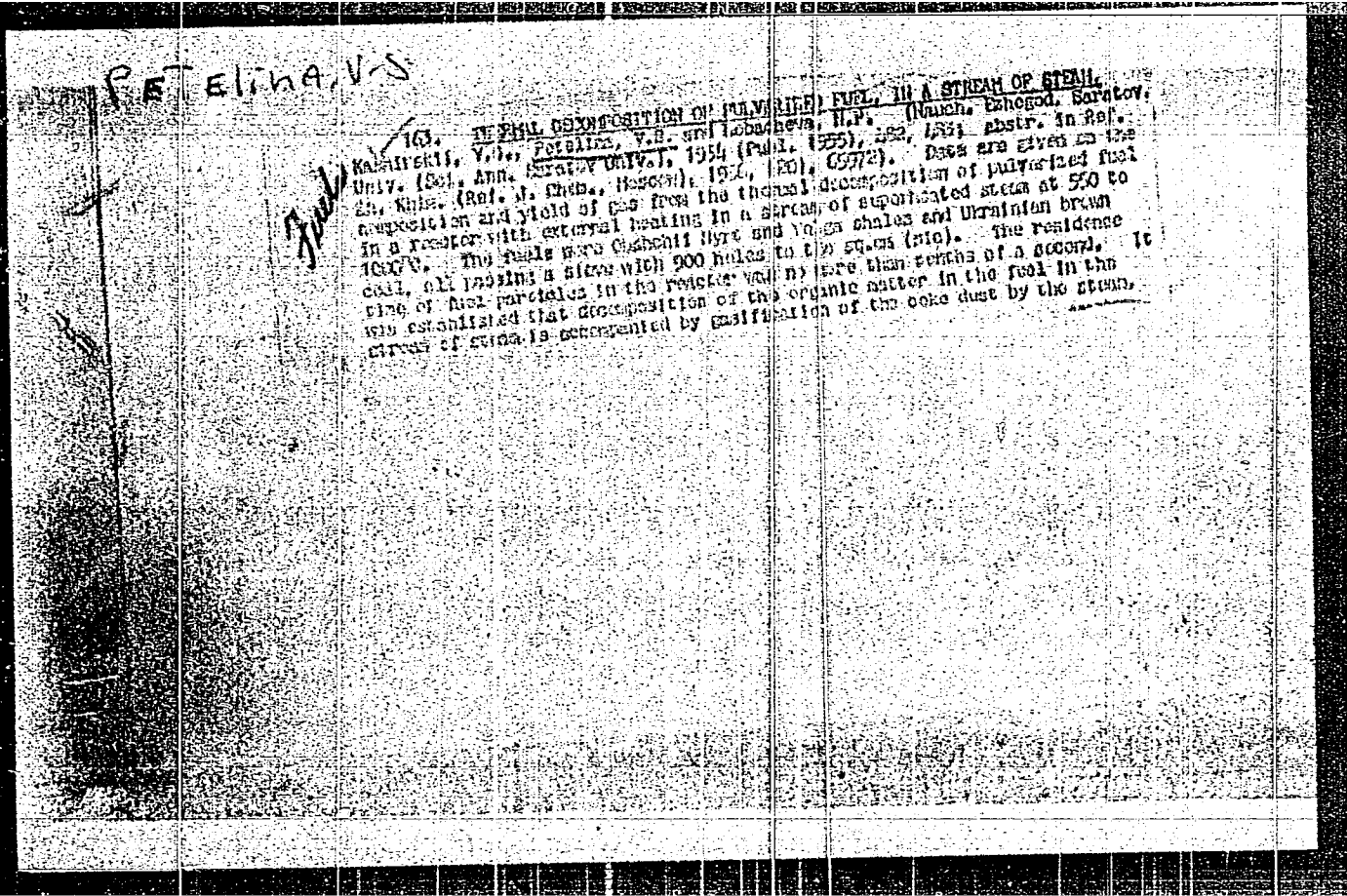
the various temperatures. As the temperature increased the amount of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and hydrogen increased owing to the reaction of water with carbon. This increased the ash content of the resultant coke. The maximum weight % of olefins (25%) in the gaseous product was for a temperature of about 750°. The yield of benzene and other aromatic hydrocarbon was 3-3.5 times that obtained by direct low temperature carbonisation. The content of phenols and volatile acids in the aqueous condensate dropped as the temperature increased; at the higher temperatures their recovery would not be economic. This process is a promising method for obtaining gas for heating, coke, and some aromatic hydrocarbons.
C.A.

PETELINA, V.S.

Fuel

Thermal decomposition of pulverized Vidga shale in a current of steam. V. G. Kasharskii, V. S. Petelina, and N. B. Lobacheva. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 29, 810-21 (1956) (English translation).—Sec. C.A., 53, 10070a. B.M.R.

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PETELINA, V.S.

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1427. THERMAL DISSOCIATION OF PULVERIZED SHALE IN A STREAM OF STEAM.
Kashirskii, V.G., Petelina, V.S. and Lobacheva, N.B. (Tallin: Estonian
Govt., 1955, "Oil Shales: Chemistry and Technology", Iss. 2, 77-82; abstr.
in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1957, (9), 31841). Experiments

with different shales in superheated steam were carried out in a horizontal
10 cm tube fed from a mixing chamber. Shale consumption was 11-12 g/min, steam
consumption 6 g/min, steam temperature before entering the mixing chamber was
450-550°C, tube wall temperature 1050-1100°C, time of sojourn in tube 0.35-0.6
sec, and temperature of steam at exit 650-700°C. The similarity of gases
produced from different shales shows that secondary dissociation processes
were limited. The yield of gas was 236-368 l/kg and its calorific value
3600-4480 kcal/cu.m. 41% of the sulphur in the shale forms hydrogen sulphide.
The coke residue has a calorific value of 1078-1316 and could be used in
pulverized fuel-fired boilers. The method is promising as a source of high
caloric gas.

KASHIRSKIY, V.G.; PETELINA, V.S.; LOBACHEVA, N.B.; YAKOREVA, A.R.

Thermal decomposition of powdered brown coal from Aleksandriya deposits in a steam flow. Ukr.khim.shur. 22 no.2:253-258 '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G. Chernyshevskogo.

(Aleksandriya---Lignite)

PETELINA, V.S.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31841

Author : Kashirskiy V. G., Petelina V.S., Lobacheva N.B.

Title : Thermal Decomposition of Pulverulent Shale in a
Current of Steam

Orig Pub: Sb.: Goryuchiye slantsy. Khimiya i tekhnologiya,
No 2. Tallin, Est. gos. izd-vo, 1956, 77-82

Abstract: Laboratory experiments were carried out on ther-
mal decomposition of pulverulent shale, from
different deposits, in a current of superheated
steam; the experiments were conducted in a

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31841

horizontal tube 10 mm in diameter, into which was continuously fed, from a mixing chamber, a mixture of shale dust and superheated steam. Experimental conditions: shale dust input 11-12 g/minute, steam input 6 g/minute, temperature of superheated steam, before entering the mixing chamber, 450-500°, temperature of outside wall of the tube 1050-1100°, duration of stay within the tube 0.35-0.4 seconds, temperature of the current on leaving the tube 650-700°. It is shown that gases of similar composition are ob-

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31841

tained on subjecting to this treatment shale from the Baltic, Obshchesyrtovskoye and Volga deposits, which indicates a limited occurrence of secondary processes of decomposition of organic matter of the shale. Yield of gas 236-368 n-liter/kg with Q_n 3600-4460 kcal/n-m³. It was ascertained that up to 40% of the initial S of the shale are converted to H₂S. Heating value of the resulting coke residue 1078-2046 kcal/kg, which shows the possibility of burning it, in the powder form, in the combustion chamber of

Card 3/4

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

1-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31841

boilers. The method is evaluated as promising,
for the production of high-caloric gas from pul-
verulent shale.

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PETELINA, V.S.

3271. THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF PULVERIZED VOICHA SHALE IN A FURNACE OF
 (TEAM. Koshirskii, V.G., Petelina, V.S. and Lotokhova, M.M. (Zh. v. v. d. 5
 Khim. (S. appl. Chem., Moscow), 1956, vol. 29, 755-759; abstr. in Chem.
 abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 16076). Pulverized shale with a heating value, q , of
 1216 cal/kg was blown with steam through a tubular furnace. The time of
 retention was less than a second. The volume, l ,/kg, of gas produced, the
 percentage of hydrogen and carbon tetrachloride in it, and the value of q of
 the gas when its temperature, leaving the furnace, was 100, 510, 610, 700° were
 as follows: 62, 13.3, 16.5; and 2751; 123, 25.5, 12.6, and 4006; 306, 50.3,
 7.6% and 2916; 405, 52.8, 5.0, and 2585. The values of q of the residues at
 the corresponding temperatures were 1254, 984, 810, and 690 cal/kg. C.A.

KASHIRSKIY, V.G.; PETELINA, V.S.; LOBACHEVA, N.B.

Thermal decomposition of powdered Volga shale in a steam flow.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 29 no.5:755-759 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut khimii Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Volga Valley--Oil shales)

KASHIRSKIY, V.G.; YAKOREVA, A.R.; PETELINA, V.S.

Gasification of pulverized anthracite in a superheated steam flow. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; khim. i khim.tekh. no.2:380-382 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Predstavlena nauchno-issledovatel'skim institutom khimii Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N.G.Chernyshevskogo.

(Coal--Gasification)

11(2),11(7)
AUTHORS:

SOV/156-59-2-41/48

Kashirskiy, V. G., Yakoreva, A. R., Petelina, V. S.

TITLE: The Gasification of Pulverized Anthracite in a Stream of Superheated Steam (Gazifikatsiya pylevidnogo antratsita v potoke peregretoye vodyanogo para)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 330-382 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the production of water-gas in generators, approximately 50% of the potential calories of the fuel are utilized. In order to find a more effective method, the authors investigated the process named in the title. Table 1 shows the composition of the anthracite and its ashes. The laboratory installation for the gasifying process was described in previous papers (Refs 1, 2). It consists of a tube, 3.5 m long, electrically heated from outside, with an inner diameter of 12 mm. The process was examined at temperatures of between 950 and 1150 degrees. Intensive gasifying occurred, which was probably aided by the ironoxide content of the ashes as catalyst. Table 2 shows the yield and composition of the gas. A diagram reveals that at increasing temperatures the composition of the gas

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The
Gasification of Pulverized Anthracite in a Stream of Superheated Steam SOV/156-59-2-41/48

comes close to that of water-gas. Table 3 gives a balance tabulation of the amount of gasified carbon and decomposed steam. 30% of the steam were decomposed (as against 40% in generators), the yield of water-gas amounted to 20-30% of the yield obtained by generators. Nevertheless the authors are of the opinion that this extraction of water-gas from pulverized anthracite should precede its final combustion in a boiler furnace. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

PRESENTED BY: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N. G. Chernyshevskogo (Scientific Research-Institute for Chemistry Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy)

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1958

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PETELINA, V.S.

297. THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF POWDERED LIGNITE FROM ALKHAZARIUK MINE IN A STREAM OF STEAM. Meshirekii, V.G., Petelina, V.S., Lobashova, R.S. and Yakovlev, A.K. (Ukr. Khim. Zh. (Ukr. Chem. J.), 1954, vol. 21, 235-238; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 14209. Stages at 440-450° and powdered lignite in an approximately 1:1 mixture by weight were passed through a furnace at 700-1000°. The temperature of the mixture varied from 620 to 840°. The amount of gaseous product increased greatly as the temperature rose from a point slightly above 650°. Analyses of the gaseous and aqueous products are given for

the various temperatures. As the temperature increased the amount of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and hydrogen increased owing to the reaction of water with carbon. This increased the ash content of the resultant coke. The maximum weight % of olefins (23%) in the gaseous product was for a temperature of about 750°. The yield of benzene and other aromatic hydrocarbon was 3-3.5 times that obtained by direct low temperature carbonization. The content of phenols and volatile acids in the aqueous condensate dropped as the temperature increased; at the higher temperatures their recovery would not be economic. This process is a promising method for obtaining gas for heating, coke, and some aromatic hydrocarbons.

C.A.

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SOV/180-59-6-30/31
(Saratov)

AUTHORS: Kashirskiy, V.G., and Petelina, V.S.

TITLE: Production of Aromatic Hydrocarbons by Pyrolysis of Powdered Oil Shales

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959. Nr 6, pp 170-172 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The possibility of the production of aromatic hydrocarbons by pyrolysis of powdered oil shales from the main deposits of the USSR was investigated. The pyrolysis of powdered shales was carried out in a continuous laboratory apparatus described earlier (Ref 1). The pyrolysis was carried out in a stream of superheated steam. Particle size of shales was 250-0 mm k. The rate of feeding shale 12-15 g/min; steam consumption 350-500 g/kg of shale. The temperature of the walls of the reactor was maintained at 1000 °C. The residence time of shale dust in the reactor did not exceed 0.4-0.5 sec. The temperature of the gas-dust stream after the reactor varied within 820-860 °C. The pyrolysis products were passed into the condensing system where the separation of powdered coke, aqueous condensate and benzole (absorption by activated carbon) took place.

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SOV/180-59-6-30/31

Production of Aromatic Hydrocarbons by Pyrolysis of Powdered Oil Shales

The yields and constants of the benzoles produced from various shales are given in Table 1, their fractional composition in Table 2 and results of their fractionation in Table 3. The main part of the liquid product (about 72%) consisted of benzole boiling at 79.8 °C; fraction boiling at 79.3-83° (about 13%) contained 28.6% of sulphur and represented a thiophe-aromatic concentrate which can be used for the separation of thiophene and its derivatives. The results obtained indicated that the development of an industrial process for the pyrolysis of powdered shales would be advantageous.

Card
2/2

There are 3 tables and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: September 14, 1959

PETELINA, V.V.

Effect of conditioned reflexes on the blood vessels and on respiration in strenuous mental activity. *Fiziol. zh. SSSR* 38 no. 5:566-575 Sept-Oct 1952. (GIML 23:3)

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Leningrad.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. The Nervous System.

V

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 27429.

Author : V.V. Petelina.

Inst : ~~The Institute~~ of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR.

Title : Characteristics of Conditioned Reflexes of the Vestibular Analysor.

Orig Pub: Yezhegodnik, In-t eksperim. med. Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1955, Leningrad, 1956, 72-77.

Abstract: Conditioned reflexes to light, tones and the cessation of rotation for 90 seconds at a speed of $10^{\circ}/\text{sec}$ and an acceleration of 3 to $8^{\circ}/\text{sec}$. A 10% solution of HCl served as reinforcement, and was presented for a period of 15 to 25 seconds. The period of remission amounted to 20 seconds. On

Card : 1/2

PETELINA, V.V.

Combined effect of aminazine and phenatin in radiation injuries.
Farm. i toke. 22 no. 5:450-456 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Otdel radiobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. S.Ya. Arbuzov) Insti-
tuta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.
(CHLORPOMAZINE pharmacol.)
(ANALEPTICS pharmacol.)
(RADIATION INJURY exper.)

ARBUZOV, S.Ya.; BAZANOV, V.A.; NEKACHALOVA, I.Ya.; PATALOVA, V.N.;
PETELINA, V.V.; SHAMOVA, E.K.

Distribution of sulfur mercamine in the organs and tissues of
irradiated and non-irradiated animals. Med.rad. no.5:62-66 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz otdela radiobiologii (zav. - prof. S.Ya. Arbuzov) Instituta
eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.
(ETHYLAMINE) (RADIATION PROTECTION)

PETELINA, V.V.

Second Scientific Conference on the problem, "Restorative and
compensatory processes in radiation sickness." Vest. ANI SSSR
16 no.11:88-93 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(RADIATION SICKNESS...CONGRESSES)

PETELINA, V.V.

Combined chemical protection in an acute radiation sickness.
Radiobiologia 4 no.5:752-755 '64. (M-RA 18:4)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

11 (0)

AUTHOR:

Petel'ko, P. S.

SOV/131-59-7-9/14

TITLE:

A Laboratory Carburetor (Laboratornaya karbyuratornaya ustanovka)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 7, pp 329-330 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Apparatus designed by the author of this article is shown in figures 1 and 2, and subsequently described in detail. It is used for producing a gasoline mixture for laboratory purposes. The flame height is 15 cm and the temperature attainable is 1000°. Such an apparatus has been operating successfully since 1956 in the laboratory of the Prosyanskiy Kombinat of Refractories. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION:

Prosyanskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy (Prosyanskiy Kombinat of Refractories)

Card 1/1

PETEL'KO, V.P., assistant

Wild oat separator. Zemledelie 25 no.5:46 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra obshchego zemledeliya Novosibirskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.

(Wild oats) (Separators (Machines))

PETELSKI, Mieczyslaw

Effects of certain chemical compounds on the intensity of hypoglycemic states during insulin treatment; preliminary report. Neur. & polska 6 no.4:441-445 July-Aug 56.

1. Panstwowy Szpital dla Nerwowo i Psychiatrycznie Chorych w Swieciu n. Wisla Dyrektor: dr. F. Szumigaj.

(SHOCK THERAPY, INSULIN

eff. of certain chem. cpds. on intensity of hypoglycemic state (Pol))

~~MIECZYSLAW, PETELSKI~~ (M)

Poland/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Hormone Preparations U-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 33034

Author : Petelski Mieczyslaw

Inst : Not given

Title : Effect of Some Chemical Compounds on the Intensity of Hypoglykemia in Insulin Therapy.

Orig Pub : Neurol. i psychiatr. polska, 1956, 6, No 4, 441-445.

Abstract : The administration of water. physiological solution, hypertonic solution of NaCl (1.5 to 3%), and -glutanic acid (40 to 60 g) in the therapy of developed insulin coma had no effect on the intensity of insulin hypoglykemia in patients who were treated with insulin shock. The administration of 40 g of L-glutanic acid 15 to 60 minutes after the injection of insulin reduced the

Card 1/2

PETELSKI, Mieczyslaw

Results of largactil therapy of schizophrenia in 109 patients
(67 women and 48 men). Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.31:1366-1370
30 July 56.

1. Z Panstwowego Szpitala dla Nerwowo i Psychiczne Chorych w
Swieciu; dyrektor dr. Fr. Szumigaj. Swiecie, Panstw. Szpital dla
Nerwowo i Psychiczne Chorych.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA, therapy,
chlorpromazine (Pol))

(CHLORPROMAZINE, therapeutic use,
schizophrenia (Pol))

PETEMKIN, V. I.

"An Approach to the Epizootology and Therapy of Cnemidocoptosis in Chickens."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Moscow Veterinary Academy

Biology , Miscellaneous

RUMANIA

MIHAILESCU, Eugenia and PETEN, Cornelia, Professors, Ploesti

"Informing Students about News of Science Within the Framework of Study Periods"

Bucharest, Natura, Seria Biologie, Vol. 18, No. 3, May-June 66, pp. 49-52

Abstract: The study periods should be used for reinforcing the knowledge of students obtained during the regular classroom instruction. Thus, the 10th grade class was chosen to familiarize the students with the theme of "the sensory organs and the brain". The instruction included a brief introduction of cybernetics. The new data supplemented by information obtained during classes of mathematics, physics, and chemistry broaden the horizon and develop the interest in new problems of science and technology. Education of students to encourage interest in agricultural work should be carried out by preparing interesting agricultural lectures and by making use of all the didactic material, such as slides, casts, etc. The students must be assigned practical experiments in connection with the lectures; thus after a lecture on the preparation of seed for sowing they were told to prepare germination tests. Special attempt is made to connect agriculture with the knowledge gained in all the classes such as botany, chemistry, etc. Modern subjects such as chemical fertilizers, mechanization, pest control,

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IVANOVSKIY, L. Ye.; STEPANOV, G.K.; KRASIL'NIKOV, M.T.; PETENEV, O.S.

Studying the electrolytic solution of chlorine and hydrogen chloride
on passive electrodes. Izv.Sib.otsd.AN SSSR no.4:48-53 '61.
(MIRA 1:6)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk.
(Electrolyte solutions)

IVANOVSKIY, L.Ye.; PETENEV, O.S.

Hafnium behavior in the electrolytic production of zirconium from
chloride-fluoride melts. TSvet. met. 36 no.9:65-69 S '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

5.4700

AUTHORS

Ivanovskiy I. Ye. and Petenev O.S.

S 671 61 000 002 006 3
100-120

TITLE

Some processes during the deposition of zirconium from chloride-fluoride melts

SOURCE

Akademiya nauk SSSR Ural'skiy filial Institut elektrokhimii Trudy no. 2, 1961
Elektrokhiimiya i rasplavlennykh solevykh i tverdykh elektrolitov 71-77

TEXT This work was undertaken to check the feasibility of the electrolytic separation of zirconium from hafnium. The authors investigated the influence of the valence of the zirconium deposited in the cathodic process, as this may greatly influence the separation of these two metals, particularly at low current densities. The cathode deposits at low current densities consist of sparingly soluble complex compounds of the MeZrF₃ type (where Me is either sodium or potassium). Since these compounds are electric conductors they are deposited on the cathode and create favorable conditions for the deposition of hafnium by hindering the supply of zirconium ions to the cathode. At higher current densities pure zirconium is deposited along with the zirconium complex salts, the ratio increasing in favor of the former with increasing current density. The influence of secondary processes on the separation of zirconium from hafnium is also discussed. There are 6 figures and 1 table

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22343

S/200/61/000/004/003/005
D228/D305

18 3100

26 2521 abs. 1208

AUTHORS: Ivanovskiy L. Ye., Stepanov, G. K., Krasil'nikov, M. T.,
and Petenev, O. S.

TITLE: Study of the electrolytic solution of chlorine and
hydrogen chloride on inert electrodes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya,
no. 4, 1961, 48-53

TEXT: In order to obtain alkali and alkaline earth metals by
electrolysis from their fused salts, it is necessary in most cases
to maintain an optimum range of concentration during the process.
As building up and maintenance of the necessary concentration via
porous diaphragms represent difficulties, it was proved in this
work that this can be solved by using gas electrodes especially
the chlorine electrode. This involves a rapid cathodic solution
of chlorine which prevents the depositing of the metal and this in
turn compensates for the lowering of the metal's ionic concentration.
The purpose of this work was to study the behavior of the gas elec-

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Study of the electrolytic solution...

22343
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D228/D305

trodes namely: chlorine and hydrogen chloride cathodes from graphite (or carborundum) in electrolysis of fused alkali chlorides. The use of gas electrodes can compensate for a lowering below the optimum range of the ionic concentration of the deposited metal. Graphite anode and cathode, porous electrode, and a Pb reference electrode were immersed in an electrolyte of unimolecular quantities of fused sodium and potassium chlorides at 800°C through which chlorine or hydrogen chloride was passed for 3 - 4 hours. When the potential reached the steady value, the cathode polarization for the range of current densities from 10^{-3} to 3 amp/cm² was measured by means of an oscillograph at the moment the current was cut off. Polarization measurement was conducted on a graphite electrode and a porous electrode which was a "silite" tube through which chlorine or hydrogen chloride was passed into the electrolyte. The results are given in Fig. 2. The curves represent the dependence of cathode potentials on current density (abscissae - cathode potentials; ordinates - log current density in amp/cm²). Curve 1: In the electrolyte saturated with chlorine. (The first part of the curve, up to the current density of 10^{-2} represents the cathode polarization of

Card 2/6

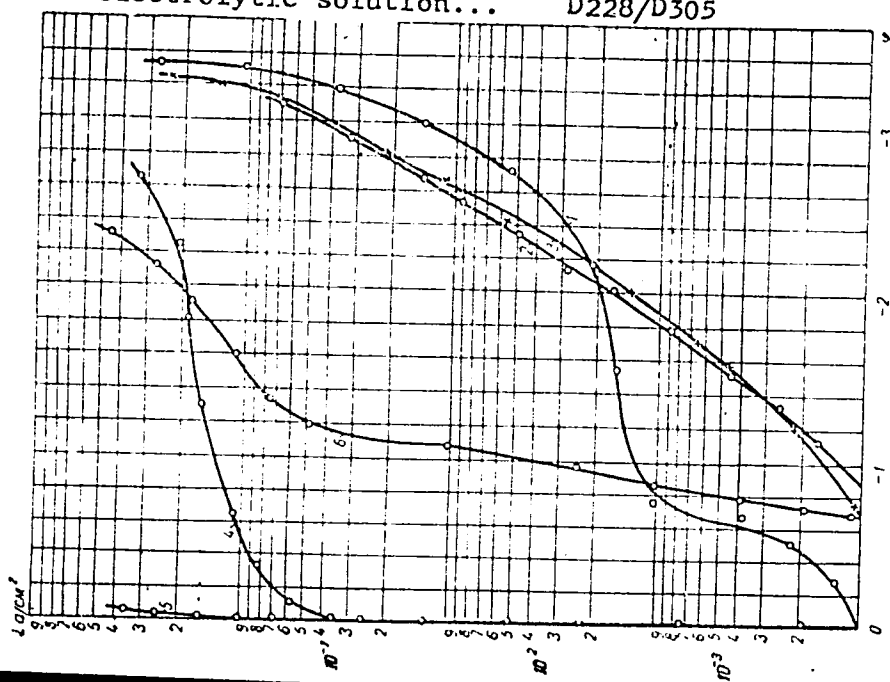
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Study of the electrolytic solution...

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FIG. 2

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Study of the electrolytic solution...

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dissolved chlorine due to concentration changes in the vicinity of the electrode (not to the ionization of chlorine $\text{Cl} + e - \text{Cl}^-$). Solubility of Cl_2 in fused $\text{KCl} + \text{LiCl} = 0.0038\%$ by weight obtained after 5 hours (after 1 hour it was 0.0013% which shows the speed of solubility)). Curve 2: In the electrolyte saturated with hydrogen chloride (solubility of HCl at $800^\circ\text{C} = 6,8 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$ by weight). The potential of the HCl electrode was less than that of the chlorine electrode by 0.7 v. Curve 3: In fused $\text{KCl} - \text{NaCl}$ not saturated with Cl_2 or HCl it practically concurs with Curve 2. Curves 4 and 5: On the porous "silite" electrode through which chlorine was passed. In the case of Curve 4 the chlorine used up 4 g/hr in $60 - 70 \text{ g}$ of electrolyte. Ionization of chlorine takes place without polarization over a wide range of current density. Curve 5 shows that for a higher amount of chlorine passed, higher current densities can be applied - although this results in greater loss of chlorine. The use of a porous electrode facilitates the ionization process. It can be assumed that cathodic ionization of chlorine is due to adsorption of gas on the electrode. With a fine porous electrode due to a larger electrochemically active surface and due to the pres-

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Study of the electrolytic solution...

sure of gas passing through the pores, the ionization rate is greater and consequently the current density range can be increased. Curve 6: On the porous electrode through which HCl was passed. (Small polarization due to diffusion and due to the evolution of hydrogen). The authors conclude that in fused alkali chlorides saturated with chlorine of hydrogen chlorine, there is high concentration polarization. When porous electrodes with gas passing through their pores are used, the process of solution of chlorine takes place without polarization and that of hydrogen chloride with small polarization and with a potential lower than that of a chlorine electrode by 1 v. The use of the chlorine electrode is indicated although the hydrogen chlorine electrode is convenient to use in the case of electrolysis of salts of low-valent metals due to its lower potential. It is found that the highly porous electrodes of graphite or carborundum with chlorine or hydrogen chloride passing through them work efficiently in the preparation and purification of metals by electrolysis of their fused salts. It was also found that the chlorine electrode can be used in high temperature electrochemical generators. There are 2 tables, 2 figures and 11

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Study of the electrolytic solution...

S/200/61/000/004/003/005
D228/D305

references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: R. Piontelli and G. Steruheim, J. Chem. Phys., 23, 1771 (1955), R. Piontelli, G. Steruheim and M. Prancini, J. Chem. Phys., 24, 1113 (1956), J. M. Mellor, Inorg. and theoretical Chemistry, vol. 2, 1927, p.146.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk (Ural Branch, AS USSR, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1960

Card 6/6

YERMAKOVA, I.A., kand. biolog. nauk; PETENKO, T.M.

Let's preserve lindens and other nectariferous trees in the
vicinity of apiaries. Okhr. prir. na Urale no.2:85-87 '61.
(MIRA 17:7)

BOGDANOV, A.A.; PETENKO, V.S.

First results of the series of public lectures on "Basic problems
of geology" given at the Faculty of Geology. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4:
Geol. 15 no. 3: 78-79 MyOJe '60. (MIRA 13: 8)
(Geology)

B INSTANT, 02, 40 14; 14 A M, 10; STANN. 100 100 100, 100 100
1000, 100

Behavior of ...
Finance of ...
100

PETENYI, Giza, dr., egyetemi tanar.

Development of medicine in Hungary during the recent 10 years.
Nepageszsegugy 36 no.4-5:133-136 Apr-May 55.

(MEDICINE,
in Hungary.)

PETENYI, Geza, dr.

Hemilateral differences in the bone process of vitamin D-resistant rickets. Orv. hetil. 104 no.16:722-726 21 Ap '68.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Gyermekklinika.
(RICKETS) (ABNORMALITIES) (BONE AND BONES) (RADIOGRAPHY)
(VITAMIN D 2) (NEVUS)

PETENYI, Geza

Janos Bokay. Gyermekgyógyászat 9 no.12:353-354 Dec 58.

(BIOGRAPHIES

Bokay, Janos (Hun))

PETENYI, Geza, dr.; PONO, Renee, dr.; FORBATH, Peter, dr.; TOTH, Pal

Antibiotic therapy of tuberculous meningitis. Orv hetil 95 no.19:
505-508 My '54. (KRAL 3:8)

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Gyermekklinika-janak
(igazgato: Petenyi Geza dr. egyet. tansz.) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, ther.

*streptomycin with isoniazid)

(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, ther. use

*isoniazid in meningeal tuberc., with streptomycin)

(STREPTOMYCIN, ther. use

*tuberc., meningeal, with isoniazid)

PETENYI, Geza, dr.

Development of prophylaxis since Semmelweis. Orv. hetil. 105
no.52:2449-2452 27 D '64.

FRANKEL, Genl.

SUBJECTS, Given Names

Country: Hungary

Academic Degrees: Dr

Affiliation: No 2 Pediatric Clinic (II. sz. Gyermekklinika) of Budapest Medical Univer-
sity (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem)

Source: Budapest, Orvoskepzés, Vol 36, No 1, Feb 61, pp 16-27

Data: "New-Born Mortality."

GPO 981643 1970

PROCESS AND PROPERTY INDEX	
27	Preparation of sodium carbonate from sodium bicarbonate from sodium chloride. V. J. Pankovik and A. N. Finer. Z. Khim. Prum. (Moscow) 1954, 13, 2619. Thirty g. NaHCO ₃ is dissolved in 1000 ml. boiling dist. water. To the soln. is added 25 g. CaO (weighed by calcination of pure chalk) or 41 g. Ca(OH) ₂ . After 5 hr. on the water bath the de- posit of CaCO ₃ is left to settle overnight, filtered off, and the NaOH soln. is dil. to 1000 ml. for an approx. 0.5 N soln. S. Pankovik
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	
SEARCH NUMBER	
SERIAL NUMBER	

HUNGARY

SOLTI, F., ISKUM, M., PETER, A., REY, J., HERMANN, R., FOLDESY, K.;
Medical University of Budapest, I. Medical Clinic and Nerve-Pathologi-
cal Clinic (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika és Ideg-
körtani Klinika).

"Investigations on the Effect of Devincan on the Cerebral Circulation,
Venous Pressure in the Brain and Oxygen Consumption of the Brain in
Humans."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XV, No 3, June 1963, pp 284-286.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The effect of Devincan on the
circulation and oxygen consumption of the brain has been studied on 11
(mostly hypertensive) patients. After administration of Devincan, in
addition to a moderate lowering of the blood pressure, the blood flow
in the brain increased somewhat and the resistance of the brain vessels
decreased. The venous pressure change was not uniform, but decreased
slightly in the majority of the cases studied. Oxygen consumption of
the brain was virtually unchanged. As a result of the study, the authors
advocate an attempt for the therapeutic use of Devincan in cases of
hypertension complicated by cerebral circulation disturbances. 2 Hungar-
ian, 3 Western references.

1/1

10

SOLTI, F.; ISKUM, M.; PETER, A.; REV, J.; HERMANN, R.; FOLDESY, K.

Study of the effect of Devincan on cerebral blood circulation,
cerebral venous pressure and cerebral oxygen consumption in men.
Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no. 3:284-286 Je '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika és
Idegkörtani Klinikája.

(ALKALOIDS) (ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS) (BLOOD CIRCULATION)
(TISSUE METABOLISM) (BRAIN) (HYPERTENSION)

SOLTI, F.; PETER, A.; OLAN, I.; ISKUM, M.; REV, J.; HERMANN, R.;
REFI, Z.

The acute effect of nicotine on cerebral blood flow and
cerebral venous pressure. Cor vasa 5 no.3:197-202 '63.

1. First Medical Clinic and Neurological Clinic of the Uni-
versity Medical School, Budapest.

(CEREBROVASCULAR CIRCULATION) (RETINAL VESSELS)
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY)
(NICOTINE)

SOLTI, F.; PETER, A.; ISKUM, M.; HERMANN, R.; PREISICH, P.

Studies of the cerebral circulation and cerebral metabolic changes in man: The method of investigation. Acta med. hung. 17 no.2:117-125 '61.

1. 1st Department of Medicine (director: professor I.Ruszyak) and Department of Neurology (director: professor B.Horanyi), University Medical School, Budapest.
(BRAIN blood supply) (CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS physiol.)

PETER, Agnes, dr.; SCHMIDT, M. Rudolf, dr.

Significance of qualitative cerebrospinal fluid changes in
cerebrovascular diseases. Ideggyogy. szemle 14 no.12:353-362
D '63.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Neurológiai Klinikája
(Igazgató: Horányi Béla dr) és a Hallel M. Luther Egyetem
Neuro-Psichiatriai Klinikája (Igazgató: H. Rennert dr.) közleménye.

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS)
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID)
(ELECTROPHORESIS) (MONOCYTES)
(GLOBULINS)

SZABO, Gy.; SOLTI, P.; PETER, Agnes; ISKUM, M.; REV. Judit; FOLDESY, Klara

On the effect of reduced circulating blood volume on cerebral circulation and resistance in man. Acta med. Acad. sci. Hung. 20 no.2:107-112 '64

1. Medizinische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. I. Ruzsnyak) und neurologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. B. Horanyi) der medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

PETER, Agnes; SCHMIDT, Rudolf.

On the significance of cerebrospinal fluid electrophoresis.
Idegyogy. szemle 17 no.4:97-105 Ap'64.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Neurológiai Klinikája
(Igazgató: Horányi, Béla, dr.) és a Hallei M. Luther Egyetem
Neuro-Psichiatriai Klinikája (Igazgató: H. Rennert, dr.)
közleménye.

*

EEKENY, Gyorgy, dr.; PETER, Agnes, dr.

Polyopia and polinopsia. Ideggyogy. szemle 14 no.4:107-119 Ap '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Neurológiai Klinikájának
(Igazgató: Horányi Béla dr.) közleménye.

(VISION)

SOLTI, F.; SIMONYI, G.; ISKUM, M.; PETER, Agnes; REFI, Z.; HERMANN, R.

On the effect of stellate block on arterial and venous brain circulation.
Acta med. Hung. 18 no.3:287-292 '62.

1. I. Medizinische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. I. Rusznyak) und
Neurologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. B. Horanyi) der Medizinischen
Universität Budapest.

(AUTONOMIC NERVE BLOCK) (BRAIN) (BLOOD CIRCULATION)
(CEREBRAL ARTERIES)

PETER, Agnes, dr.; SOLTI, Ferenc, dr.; ISKUM, Miklos, dr.

Relations of cerebral circulation to cerebrovascular disorders. Ideggügy. szemle 17 no.2:51-58 1964.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Neurológiai klinikája (igazgató: Horányi, Béla, dr.) és a Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikája (igazgató: Ruzsnyák, István, dr.) közleménye.

*

PETER, Agnes; SZUTRELY, Gyula

Neurological complications in congenital vitium. Cesk zdravot.
7 no.9:313-324 Oct 59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Neurologiai Klinikájának
(igazgató: Dr. Horányi Béla) és az Országos Cardiológiai Intézet
(igazgató: Dr. Gottsegen György) Gyermekosztályának (elővív:
Dr. Szutrély Gyula) közlényé.
(ABNORMALITIES, compl.)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis.)

SOLTI, F.; PETER, A.; OLAN, I.; ISKUM, M.; REV, J.; HEIMANN, R.; REFI, Z.

Effect of nicotine on cerebral blood circulation and venous pressure.
Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.3:269-272 Je '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikája és
Idegklinikája.

(BRAIN blood supply) (NICOTINE pharmacol)

SOLTI, F.; PETER, A.; SIMONYI, G.; ISKUM, M.; REFI, Z.; DUBSKI, M.; RANDL, J.

The effect of strophanthin on cerebral blood flow, potassium and sodium metabolism, and cerebral venous pressure. Acta med. Hung. 18 no.2:163-168 '62.

1. First Department of Medicine (Director: Professor I. Rusznyak) and Department of Neurology (Director: Professor B. Horanyi), University Medical School, Budapest.

(STROPHANTHIN pharmacology) (BRAIN blood supply)
(BRAIN metabolism) (SODIUM metabolism) (POTASSIUM metabolism)

SZABO, Gyorgy; SOLTI, Ferenc; PETER, Arpad; ISKUM, Miklos; REV, Judit;
FOLDESY, Klara

The effect of the decrease of the effective circulating blood
volume on the brain circulation and the resistance of the brain
vessels. Biol orv.kozl MTA 13 no.1-2:153-157 '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikája.

✎

PETER, Agnes

"The unknown world of animals" by Dr. Karoly Akos. Reviewed
by Agnes Peter. Elet tud 15 no.38:1207-120813 S '60.

SOLTI, Ferenc; SIMONYI, Gusztav; REV, Judit; HERMANN, Robert; PETER, Agnes;
ISKUM, Miklos

Studies on cerebral venous pressure in human subjects. (Relation-
ship between brain-venous pressure, systemic venous pressure and
venous and cerebrospinal pressure). Ideg.szemle 12 no.12:
362-367 D '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának
(Igazgató: Dr. Ruzsnyak István egyetemi tanár) és Idegkörtani
Klinikájának (Igazgató dr. Horanyi Béla egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(BRAIN blood supply)
(BLOOD PRESSURE physiol)

PETER, Agnes, dr.; BOZSIK, Gyorgy, dr.

Late death following evipan anesthesia. Orv. hetil. 103 no.8:361-365
25 F '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Neurologiai Klinika.

(HEXOBARBITAL toxicol)

SOLTI, Ferenc; PETER, Agnes; OLAH, Inre; SIMONYI, Gusstav; ISKUM, Miklos;
REV, Judit; HERMANN, Robert

Effect of sodium nitrate on the cerebral circulation, central
retinal arterial pressure and cerebrospinal fluid pressure.
Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.3:305-310 Je '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikája és Neuro-
logiai klinikája.

(NITRATES pharmacol) (BRAIN blood supply)
(RETINA blood supply) (CEREBROSPINAL FLUID pharmacol)

SOLTI, Ferenc; PETER, Agnes; SIMONYI, Gusztav; ISKUM, Miklos; REFI, Zoltan;
DUBSKY, Maria

Effect of strophanthin on the blood circulation and potassium
and sodium metabolism of the brain, also on cerebral venous
pressure. Ideg. szemle 13 no.3:85-90 Mr '60.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának
(Igazgató: Dr. Ruzsnyak, Istvan egyetem tanár) és Idegkörtani
Klinikájának (Igazgató: Dr. Horányi, Bela egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(STROPHANTHIN pharmacol.)
(BRAIN pharmacol.)
(POTASSIUM metab.)
(SODIUM metab.)

PETER, Agnes, Dr.

Brain abscess associated with cyanotic congenital vitium. Orv. hetil.
100 no.15:552-555 12 Apr 59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Neurológiai Klinikájának (igaz-
gató: Horányi Bela dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL, compl.
occipito-temporal brain abscess in Eisenmenger complex
with cyanosis (Hun))

(BRAIN, abscess
occipito-temporal abscess in Eisenmenger complex with
cyanosis (Hun))

NYIRO, Gyula, dr.; PETER, Agnes, dr.; SZAK, Janos, dr.

Data on oxidation mechanism in schizophrenia; I. Effects of controlled anoxia on the clinical picture of schizophrenia. Orv. hetil. 97 no.26:712-715 24 June 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Elme- és Idegklinikájának (igazgató: Nyíró, Gyula dr. egyetemi tanár) és a Néphadsereg Egészségügyi Szolgálatának közleménye.

(ANOXIA, eff.

on schizophrenia, physiol. & psychol. eff. (Hun))

(SCHIZOPHRENIA

physiol. & psychol. eff. of controlled anoxia. (Hun))

PETER, Bela, dr.

Necessity of modifying the decree on innovation. Epites szemle
7 no.11/12:365-368 '63.

1. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Elnoki es Jogi Focsztalyanak csoportvezetoje.

PETER, Erno

The Hungarian Teachers' Union. Hung TV no. 21,3-5 8 194.

1. General Secretary, Hungarian Teachers' Union.

PETER, Erno

Educational reform in Hungary. Hung TU no.1:12-13 Ja '62.

L 63694-65 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWP(i)/T/EWP(t)/EE(b)-2/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c)
JD/GG/WE

ACCESSION NR: AT5022237

HU/2502/64/0041/0004/0413/0422

AUTHOR: Peter, Iva (Budapest); Kalman, Alajos (Kal'man, A.) (Budapest)

31
28
B+1

TITLE: Quantitative X-ray analysis of crystalline multicomponent systems

SOURCE: Academiae scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 41, no. 4, 1964, 413-422

TOPIC TAGS: x ray diffraction analysis, ideal crystal

ABSTRACT: [English article] A quantitative X-ray diffraction analysis method was developed for two-, three-, four-, and five-component ideal systems; ideal system being defined as one in which every phase can be detected and determined quantitatively from the relative integrated intensities of the strongest or other well-chosen reflections of the phase involved. The system is ideal if it contains no more than 5% amorphous material and/or contaminant. Results on calcite, dolomite, illite, kaolinite, and quartz were presented.

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L 63694-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5122237

3

"The authors express their sincere thanks to Dr. I. Naray-Szabo for his kind interest and valuable advice. Thanks are due to Dr. G. Fiedler (Berlin) for his valuable suggestions." Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 9 formulas,

ASSOCIATION: Central Research Institute for Chemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

SUBMITTED: 01Apr54

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 0014

JPRS

dm
Card 2/2

PETER, Eva (Miss) (Budapest, II., Pusztaszeri ut 57/69); KALMAN,
Alajos (Budapest, II., Pusztaszeri ut 57/69)

Quantitative X-ray analysis of crystalline multicomponent
systems. Acta chimica Hung 41 no.4:413-422 '64.

1. Central Research Institute of Chemistry of the Hungarian
Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

NOTE, Ferenc, in: R. J. ...

Filling of ...

1. Research Institute of Textile Industry, ...
been ...

PETER, Ferenc, dr.; Palyi, Gyula

Application of oscillopolarography in certain textile chemical investigations. Pt. 3. Magyar Textil 15 no. 10: 462-466 0 '63.

1. Textilipari Kutató Intézet, Budapest (for Peter).
2. Egyesült Vegyiművek, Budapest (for Palyi).

PETER, Ferenc

Polarographic analysis of ~~met~~nitrobenzene-sulfonic acid. *Magy
kem folyoir* 65 no.4:129-132 Ap '54.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Gyakorlati Kémiai Tanszeka.

PETER, F.

Use of polarography in the textile industry. p. 53.
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.
no. 2, Feb 1956.

EEAL

SOURCE: Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

PETER, F.

Laboratory microdyeing apparatus.
p. 163.
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari
Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest.
No. 5, May 1956.

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

PETER, F.

PETER F.— Determining the moisture content of textile fibers by means of the Karl Fischer reagent. p. 274.

No. 8, Aug. 1956.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Műszaki és Tudományos Egyesület) Budapest.

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

PETER, F.

HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry.

B-12

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiy, No.1, 1958, 566.

Author : F. Peter.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Hungary .

Title : Polarographic Study of Sodium Dithionite.

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 9, No.1-4, 421 - 431.
Discuss. 431 - 433.

Abstract : $S_2O_4^{2-}$ produces only one anode wave with $E_{1/2}^1 = -0.499$ v (satur. c. e.) at pH = 7 to 14 and the temperature between 10 to 20°, at which occasion $E_{1/2}^1$ does not depend on the concentration of $S_2O_4^{2-}$. At a higher temperature and more negative $E_{1/2}^1$, another anode wave and a cathode wave of equal heights appear (RZhKhim, 1955, 54744). The 1st anode wave decreases and the 2nd anode and the cathode waves increase

Card: 1/2

HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry.

P-12

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No.1, 1958, 586.

Abstract : with the temperature rise, the total height of anode waves rises. The 1st wave disappears at 80 to 90°. If the temperature was lowered after that, the 1st wave reappears. Judging by the character of the $i(\text{forw})$ dependence on the height of the Hg column, the 1st wave appears to be a diffusion wave, and the 2nd anode and the cathode wave appear to be kinetic ones. It is recommended to carry out the determination of $\text{S}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$ at pH \approx 13 and at a temperature below 20°. $i(\text{forw.})$ is proportional to the concentration in the concentration range of $\text{S}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$ from $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ to $9 \cdot 10^{-4}$.

Card: 2/2

PETER, F

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and H
Their Application, Part 4. - Dyeing and Chem-
ical Treatment of Textile Materials.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 63187.

Author : ~~Perene Peter~~, Bela Mihalik.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Acid Capacity of Wool.

Orig Pub: Magyar textiltechn., 1957, No 3, 128 - 132.

Abstract: The addition of H_2SO_4 (0.1 and 0.01 n.) to
preliminarily cleansed wool (fat content -
0.12%, ash content - 0.22%) depending on the
temperature (20 - 60 - 100°) and the bath
modulus (from 30/1 to 120/1 was studied:
The main factor controlling the acid addition
is not the solution concentration, but the
ratio of the acid amount to the wool amount.
The equilibrium shifts towards wool with the

Card 1/2

PETER, F.

Distr: ¹⁵ HE20(1)
18. Urea-formaldehyde reactions, functions of pH and temperature. P. Peter. Magyar Textiltechnika. 1957, No. 4, pp. 176-178, 14 figs.

The progress of the reactions was followed in tests conducted by viscosity measurements in the 4-12 pH range and 20-25°C temperature range. It was found advisable to prepare the solutions used for crease-proof finish within 6-10 pH because above and below this range insoluble products were formed in the course of the reactions. The rate of the process can be varied to a considerable extent between 6-10 pH and 20-25°C by reason of its sensitivity to pH and temperature. Thus work can be done within the given ranges under conditions offering the most advantages from the viewpoints of economy and occupational safety.

2
2-May
1

PF

Distr: 4E20(j)
 34. Quantitative determination of diazonium compounds.
 P. Péter. Magyar Textiltechnika. 1937, No. 5-6, pp.
 247-250, 4 figs.

Quantitative determination may be effected by any of the following reactions: (1) Volumetric measurement of the nitrogen formed by decomposition. An absolute value is obtained, the method is reproducible, the time required is 30 to 45 min.; however the temperature must be precisely maintained and the method is cumbersome. (2) Methods based on the formation of azo compounds. The colour developed by a water-soluble coupling agent is measured by colorimetry. An absolute value can be obtained only if the calibration curve is known. The relative error is 2-3%. The method is not suitable for all diazonium compounds. (3) Method based on the reduction taking place on a dropping mercury electrode (polarography). An absolute value can be obtained only with the aid of a calibration curve; relative error is 1-2%, time requirement 1-2 min., minimum material is needed. (4) Methods based on the chemical reduction of diazonium compounds. Titrimetric reduction by means of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ in mineral acid medium in the presence of methylene blue indicator or by TiCl_3 . These methods give absolute values the relative error being moderate (2-3%); the necessary time for a determination is 15-20 min. According to a summarized evaluation the polarographic method is best suitable for relative determination since it is specific, rapid and small amounts of material are needed. If no instruments are available the colorimetric process is recommended.

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Investigation of the autooxidation of sodium dithionite. p. 41.

(Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat. Vol. 63, no. 2/3. Feb./Mar. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

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

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 Action of nitrous acid on tyrosine. Peter and
 George Varganyi. *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 1967.
 The transformation of tyrosine (I) in acid medium under
 the action of HNO₂ was investigated polarographically
 and by comparison of the ultraviolet spectra with the
 spectra of nitroso, diazo, and azo compounds. It was estab-
 lished that the type of the S groups can be determined with the
 diagram a-pH and that the action of HNO₂ on I yields
 an azo compound. (cf. Kalthoff and Langer, *C.A.* 35, 47).
 A nitroso step could not be identified, though during the
 transformation of I a diazo step could be observed. The
 authors believe the reaction proves that when HNO₂ acts
 probably through a nitroso group, on I it forms a diazo
 compound which is bound to the unchanged I or hydroxy-
 (or dihydroxy)tyrosine and which gives an azo compound by
 partial decomposition during heating and alkalization.

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IETER, F.

The modified Van Slyke method.

p. 289. (MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT) Vol. 63, no. 10, Oct. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,
March 1958

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemic 1 Products
and Their Applications. Dyeing and Chem-
ical Treatment of Textile Fabrics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21904

Author : Peter, Ferenc; Mihalik, Bela

Inst : Investigation of the Process of Treating
Title : Dyed Part-Wool Fabrics with Copper Salts.

Orig Pub : Magyar textiltechn., 1953, 10, No 3, 120-
122

Abstract : The kinetics of the coupling of Cu ions
to part-wool fabrics, which had been dyed
with cuprophenyl navy blue 2RL for part-
wool, during its treatment in solutions
which contain CuSO_4 and 2 percent of 30
percent CH_3COOH (per weight of the wool),

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