

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

..bs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21904

at a temperature of 30, 50 and 100° were studied. Unused Cu in the solution was determined polarographically on a base of NH_4Cl plus NH_4OH . The stability of the dyes to friction, washing, water and the effect of light was also determined. It was established that with an increase in treatment temperature, the rate of absorption and the quantity of coupled Cu increases. At 100°, depletion comprises almost 100 percent. At any temperature, a state of equilibrium sets in in 20 minutes. Qualitative indicators of color are best obtained at a

Card : 2/3

H-164

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications, Dyeing and Che-
mical Treatment of Textile Fabrics.

H

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

treatment temperature of almost 100°.
-- S. Rozenfel'd

Card : 3/3

Polar

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H
Their Application. Dyeing and Chemical Treat-
ment of Textile Materials.

Obs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 33635.

Author : Peter, F.
Inst : Not given.
Title : A Polaroscopic Investigation of Solutions of Vat
Dyes.

Orig Pub: Magyar textiltechn., 1958, 10, No 4-5, 154-157.

Abstract: The possibility of a polarographic analysis of
solutions of vat dyes (VD), and particularly the
possibility of a polarographic determination of
 $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ (D) and VD when present together in a
solution, was investigated. It was established
that at a higher than the determined (critical)
concentration, the leucodye distorts the polaro-

Card 1/3

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textile Materials. II

Obs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 33-35.

Abstract: gram of D. The critical concentration is determined by acidifying the leucobase in an alkaline medium and subsequent gravimetric determination of the precipitate. By diluting the solution (in the absence of air) to a concentration less than the critical one, the quantitative determination of D becomes possible. At a temperature higher than 20°, the determination of D also becomes possible on the cathode wave, which, at a constant temperature, changes in proportion to the concentration of D. The polarographic activity of leuco-compounds of VD makes it possible to determine, by this method, their

Card 2/3

299

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H
Their Application. Dyeing and Chemical Treat-
ment of Textile Materials.

abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 33635.

Abstract: concentration in the solution after the thermal
destruction of D; the presence of the latter may
coat the polarogram of VD. The described method
also may make it possible to investigate, in
the solution of VD, the reducing-oxidizing pro-
cesses, their speed, the change of the associa-
tion degree, oxanthrone transformation, etc. --
S. Rozenfel'd.

Card 3/3

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textile. H-34

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79934.

Author : Peter F., Mihalik, B.

Inst : ~~NOT~~ given.

Title : The Reaction of Wool With Acids.

Orig Pub: Przegl. włokienn., 1958, 12, No 2, 70-74.

Abstract: The influence of liquid volume and temperature upon the acid fixation by wool was investigated. It was found that the amount of fixed acid depends on its total amount and not on its concentration. The hydrolysis of wool takes place at an elevated temperature. In this case the amount of fixed acid must be accounted for in a corrected weight of the wool.

Card 1/1

HUNGARY / Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60659.

Abstract: heights appear at about 20 to 25°. The height of the two last waves rises with the temperature rise, while the 1st anode wave decreases gradually and disappears completely at about 90°. These changes are reversible - the initial picture is restored at the temperature drop. Considering the temperature factor and the effect of the mercury level on the limiting current, the author arrives at the conclusion that the 2 last waves are of a kinetic character and correspond to some product produced on the electrode surface and taking part in the anode and cathode reactions with the same number of electrons (RZhKhim, 1955, 54744). The 1st anode wave is used for the determination of I. The calibration graph is plotted in accordance

Card 2/3

87

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

B-9

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.

74252

AUTHOR : Peter, F.

INST. : Not given

TITLE : The Drop Method for the Kiretic Investigation of

Autoxidation Processes

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar Kem Folyoirat, 64, No 9, 321-324 (1958)

ABSTRACT : Apparatus has been developed for the investigation of autoxidation reactions. The substance to be investigated is passed through a capillary and brought into contact with O_2 or with an oxygen-containing gas mixture in the form of drops. The degree of oxidation is regulated by the dropping rate. The kinetics of the reaction are followed by the polarographic analysis of the drops which are collected under conditions which exclude further oxidation. During the

CARD: 1/2

40A

HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 20, 1959, 70837.

Author : Peter, F.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Measurement of the Oxidation-Reduction Potential
in Hypochlorous Acid Solutions.

Orig Pub: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1958, 64, No 9, 351-
355.

Abstract: Using polished Pt-electrodes, the dependence of
the equilibrium potential (E) of alkaline $HClO$
solutions, with additions of $NaCl$ and Na_2CO_3 ,
on the concentration of ClO^- (C) ions at C of
 10^{-5} - 10^{-1} M were investigated. At C of 10^{-4} -
 10^{-2} M. E . depends linearly upon $lg C$; at C
greater than 10^{-2} M and at C less than 10^{-4} M,
 E changes but slightly with C . -- G. Todoradze.

Card 1/1

27

E

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic
 : Compounds
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 907
AUTHOR : Peter, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Quantitative Determination of m-Nitrobenzol-
 : sulfonate Sodium by the Polarographic Method
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar textiltechn., 1959, 11, No 5, 199-201
ABSTRACT : In the polarographic determination of m-nitro-
 : benzolsulfonate Na (I) at pH (ground) 8-9 and in
 : concentrations of $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ - $8 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M, the wave
 : height is proportional to the concentration.
 : To eliminate oxygen, Na_2SO_3 (10 mg per 10 ml
 : of solution) may be used. In the determination
 : of I in solutions used in the textile industry,
 : to avoid the impeding action of colloids
 : (starch, agar-agar, gelatin), the determination

CARD: 1/2

SECRET

Investigation of ...

...
...
...

Initial list of ...
Incl.

LAMPÉ, László, dr.; KAPU, László, dr.; PÉTER, Ferenc, dr.

Studies on placental permeability by means of contrast media.
Magy.noorv.lap. 20 no.6:359-363 H '59.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
klinikájának (Igazgató: Arvay Sándor dr. egyetemi tanár) és
Közegészségtani Intézetének (Igazgató: Jeney Endre dr. egyetemi
tanár) közleménye.

(PLACENTA radiogr)

PETER F

Distr: 4E3d

η
 / Polarographic investigation of *m*-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.
 Ferenc Péter (Tech. Univ., Budapest, Hung.). *Magyar*
Kém. Folyóirat 65, 129-32 (1969).—Well defined polaro-
 grams were obtained with *m*-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid be-
 tween pH 2 and 10. The half-wave potential depended on
 the pH: $\delta E_{1/2}/\delta pH = 0.050$ v. up to about pH 5, and was
 0.070 v. from about pH 6 on. Microcoulometric detns.
 have shown that the steps correspond to a redn. involving 4
 electrons (and 4 protons), thus to the formation of a hy-
 droxylamine deriv. Rose Mittelmann

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1009(NB)

gt

LAMPE, László; KAPU, László; PETER, Ferenc

Investigations on the barrier function of the human placenta with biligriffin. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.6:636-640 D '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészet-nőgyógyászati és Gyermekklinika.

(PLACENTA physiol)

(IODIZED OILS pharmacol)

JENEY, Endre; PETER, Ferencne; KIRALYFALVI, Edit

Flavone derivatives as antioxidants. Elelm ipar 14 no.1:
12-16 Ja '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Közegészségtani Intézet.

PETER, Ferenc, dr.; LIGETHY, Iaszlo

Catalytic currents in polarography. Magy kem lap 15 no.1:36-39
Ja '60.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Gyakorlati Kemiai Tanszeke.

PETER, Ferenc, dr. (Budapest VIII., Rakoczi ut 27/b); RUSZNAK, Istvan, dr. (Budapest III. Korvin O.u.44); PALYI, Gyula (Budapest XII, Menedek u.43); SZABADOS, Ida (Budapest XI., Moricz Zsigmond korter 14)

Investigation of adsorption waves. I. Investigation of the reduction of anthraquinone-1-sulphonic acid at the dropping mercury electrode. Acta chimica Hung 24 no.4:363-370 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Department for Applied Chemistry, Technical University, Budapest.
(Adsorption) (Anthraquinonesulfonic acid)
(Electrodes, Dropping mercury) (Riboflavine)
(Methylene blue) (Polarograph and polarography)
(Diffusion) (Phenazinol)

PETER, Ferenc; NEMES, Laszlo

Gas volumetric device operating by bubbling for the kinetic investigation of autoxidation reactions. Magyar kémiai folyóirat 66 no. 2: 48-50 F '60.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Gyakorlati Kémiai Tanszék.

RUSZNAK, Istvan; PETER, Ferenc; PALLYI, Gyula

Polarographic investigation of para-aminobenzene derivatives.
Magy kem folyoir 66 no. 3:81-84, Mr '60.

1. Budapesti Muzsaki Egyetem Gyakorlati Kemiai Tanszeke.

PETER, Ferenc; RUSZNAK, Istvan; FALYI, Gyula; SZABADOS, Ida

Investigation of adsorption waves. I. Examination of anthraquinone-1-sulfonic-acid reduction on mercury-dropping electrodes. Magyar kem folyoir 66 no.5:178-181 My '60.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Gyakorlati Kemiai Tanszeke.

RUSZNAK, Istvan; PETER, Ferenc; PALYI, Gyula

Polarographic investigation of some triphenylmethane derivatives.
Magy kem lap 16 no.6:287-289 Je '61.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Gyakorlati Kemia Tanszek.

LAPPE, L.; KERTESZ, L.; PETER, F.; MEDVECZKY, L.

Intrauterine iodine metabolism. Acta physiol. hung. 20 no.1:
11-22 '61.

1. Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, and Department of
Paediatrics, Medical University, Debrecen; Nuclear Research Institute,
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Debrecen.

(IODINE metabolism) (PREGNANCY metabolism)
(THYROID GLAND in pregnancy) (FETUS metabolism)

PÉTER, Ferenc; PÁLYI, Gyula

Polarographic investigation of xanthene-type phthalein derivatives. I. Effect of substituents on the reduction occurring on dropping mercury electrodes of phthaleins. (To be contd.) Magy kem folyoir 67 no.10:420-423 0 '61.

1. Textilipari Kutató Intézet (for Peter)
2. Egyesült Vegyiművek (for Pályi).

PALYI, Gyula; PETER, Ferenc; SZEBERENYI, Istvar.

Polarographic investigation of xanthene-type phthalein derivatives. II. Reduction of quinoid and lacto form of 3,6-Di (diethylamino)-9-(2'-carboxyphenyl)-xanthidrol (rhodamine B).
Magy kem folyoir 67 no.10:424-427 0 '61.

1. Egyesult Vegyimuvek (for Palyi).
2. Textilipari Kutato Intezet (for Peter).
3. Petrik Lajos Vegyipari Technikum (for Szeberenyi).

PETER, Ferenc; PALYI, Gyula; SZABADOS, Ida

Investigation of adsorption waves. II. Investigation of anthraquinone-1-5-disulphonic acid reduction on dropping mercury electrodes. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.10:428-431 0 '61.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet (for Peter)
2. Egyesult Vegyimuvek (for Palyi)
3. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet (for Szabados).

MEDVEGZKY, Laszlo; PETER, Ferenc; LAMPÉ, Laszlo

Some results obtained with radioautographic technics. Kiserl.
orvostud. 14 no.1:49-55 Mr '62.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akademia Atommag Kutato Intezete Debrecen es
Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermek-es Szuleszeti-Nogyogyaszati
Klinikai.

(RADIOAUTOGRAPHY)

LORINC, Andor; PETER, Ferenc, dr.; GAZDAG, Anadrasne

Use of 2-etylaniline and its derivatives in azodyeing developed on fibers. Magy textil 14 no.3:113-116 Mr '62.

1. Kozponti Kolorisztikai Kutato Laboratorium (for Lorinc and Gazdag). 2. Textilipari Kutato Intezet (for Peter)

FULOP, Tamas, dr.; PETER, Ferenc, dr.; MARTON, Mihaly, dr.

Data on the morbidity of children cared for in day nurseries.
Gyermekgyogyaszat 14, no.6:184-189 Je '63.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Egészségügyi Szervezési
Intézet.

(SCHOOLS, NURSERY)

(MORBIDITY)

PALYI, Gyula; PETER, Ferenc

Synthesis of polarographically pure dioxane. Magyar kem lap
17 no.8:354-356 Ag '62.

1. Egyesult Vagyimuvek (for Palyi). 2. Textilipari Kutato
Intezet (for Peter).

PETER, Ferenc, dr.; PETERNE MAILATH, Fleur; technikai munkatars: KERTESZ,
Lazlone, dr.

Recent data on the goiter producing effect of calcium. Orv.
hetil. 105 no.9:397-399 1 Mr'64.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermekklinika (igazgato:
Kulin, Laszlo, dr.) es Kozegeszsegügyi Intezet (igazgato:
Jeney, Endre, dr.).

PETER, Ferenc, dr.; KERTESZ, Laszlo, dr.

The use of the Hanolsky test in pediatrics. Gyermekgyo-
gyaszat 15 no.2:56-59 F'64.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermekklinikájának
(igazgató: Kulin, Laszlo, dr., egyetemi tanár), és a Magyar
Tudományos Akadémia Atommagkutató Intézetének (igazgató:
Szalay, Sandor, dr., egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

*

PETER, Ferenc; LEPENYE, Gyorgy

Investigation of the reduction of anthraquinone derivatives in homogeneous phase. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.2:45-49 F '62.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Gyakorlati-Kemiai Tanszeke 2. Jelenlegi munkahely: Textilipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

PETER, Ferenc, dr.; LAMPE, Laszlo, dr. ASZTALOS, Miklos, dr.

Data to the study of thyroid function on newborn infants.
Orv. hetil. 105 no.24:1128-1130 14 Je'64

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika és
Szülészeti-Nőgyógyászati Klinika.

TOTH, Miklos, dr.; PETER, Ferenc, dr.

Postvaccinal glossitis. Orv. hetil. 105 no.13:614-614; 29 Mr'64.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika.

*

PETER, Ferenc; SZABADOS, Ida; Palyi, Gyula

Investigation of adsorption phenomena occurring on dropping mercury electrode. I. Effect of leuco-anthraquinone sulfuric acid-ester derivatives on their reduction occurring in the nitro-benzol-3-sulfonic acid agent. Magyar kém. folyoir 68 no.3: 101-105 Mr '62.

1. Textilipari Kutató Intézet, Budapest (for Peter) 2. Országos Kémiai Intézet, Budapest (for Szabados) 3. Egyesült Vegyiművek, Budapest (for Palyi)

PETER, Ferenc; SZABADOS, Ida

Examination of nitrobenzene-3-sulfonic acid reduction on
dropping mercury electrodes. Magyar folyoir 68 no.4:145-149
Ap '62

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest (for Peter).
2. Orszagos Kozegeszseguyi Intezet, Budapest(for Szabados).

PETER, Ferenc; Palyi, Gyula; SZABADOS, Ida

Investigation of adsorption waves. III. Reduction of anthraquinone-1,8-disulfonic acid on dropping mercury electrodes. Magyar kem folyoir 68 no.6:234-236 Je '62.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest (for Peter).
2. Egyesult Vegyimuvek, Budapest (for Palyi).
3. Orszagos Kosgeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest (for Szabados).

FULOP, Tamas, dr.; PETER, Ferenc, dr.; MARTON, Mihaly, dr.

Data on the morbidity of children cared for in day nurseries.
Gyermekgyogyaszat 14 no.6:184-189 Je '63.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Egészségügyi Szervezési Intézet.
(SCHOOLS, NURSERY) (MORBIDITY)

B. NAGY, Sandor, dr.; PETER, Ferenc, dr.

Application of dielectrometry in textile chemistry investigations. Magy textil 15 no.2:52-55 F '63.

1. Szervesvegyipari Kutato Intezet (for B. Nagy).
2. Textilipari Kutato Intezet (for Peter).

PETER, Ferenc, dr.; CSEHVENYI, Karoly

Laboratory glass device for investigating textile chemistry processes. Magy textil 15 no.4:186-187 Ap '63.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet.

Abstract

Authors: [unreadable] Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary - [unreadable] Institute, and Medical University of Debrecen, Pediatric Clinic (Department of Endocrinology), Debrecen, Hungary.

"Experiences with the Methods of the In Vitro Diagnostic Radioimmunoassay Test."

Budapest, Hisztória [unreadable], Vol. 11, no 5, Oct 69, pp. 47-50.

Abstract: [Authors' own summary] and history test, a simple, reproducible method is described by the author. Reliable diagnostic information can be obtained by this method about thyroid function, without exposure to radiation. During pregnancy, in immature and mature infants, the behavior of the thyroid hormone-binding proteins of the plasma should also be determined. The influence of hematocrit anomalies on the Thyron-optane of the erythrocytes can be corrected for by the introduction of the Adams' coefficient. 13 Western, 5 Hungarian references.

PALYI, Gyula; PETER, Ferenc, dr.

Application of oscillopolarography in certain textile chemical investigations. Pt. 2. Magy textil 15 no.7:283-287 J1 '63.

1. Egyesult Vegyimvek (for Palyi).
2. Textilipari Kutato Intezet (for Peter).

RUSZNAK, Istvan, dr. (Budapest, III., Korvin O. ut 44); PETER, Ferenc, dr.
(Budapest, VIII., Rakoczi ut 27); PALYI, Gyula, dr. (Budapest, XIII.,
Maredek u.43)

Study on the structure of some azo-compounds with polarographic
method. Acta chimica Hung 35 no.2:199-204 '63.

1. Department of Applied Chemistry, Technical University, Budapest.

PETER, Ferenc, dr.; RUSZNAK, Istvan, dr.; GYONGYNE KALMAR, Klara

Comparative evaluation of methods for quantitative
determination of ion active auxiliary products. Magy
textil 16 no.12:548-550 D '64.

1. Research Institute of the Textile Industry, Budapest.

PALYI, Gyula; PETER, Ferenc

Application of oscillopolarography in certain textile chemical tests. Pt.6. Magy kem folyoir 71 no.1:1-5 a '65.

1. United Chemical Works, Budapest, and Research Institute of Textile Industry, Budapest.

PETER, Ferenc, dr.; RAMASZEDER, Karoly

Milling of wool. Pt. 1. Magy textil 16 no.7:308-314 JI '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Magyar Textiltetchnika."

L 39565-66 EWP(J)/T RM/OD SOURCE CODE: HU/3902/65/043/002/011/0119
ACC NR: ~~AT6009217~~

AUTHOR: Palyi, Gyula--Palyi, D'. (Budapest); Peter, Ferenc (Doctor; Budapest) 5
B+1

ORG: United Chemical Works; Research Institute for the Textile Industry, Budapest
6,445

TITLE: Application of oscillopolarography in some textile-chemical investigations.
Part 6: Correlation between the structure and oscillopolarographic behavior of
2-hydroxy-3-naphthanilide and its derivatives

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 43, no. 2, 1965, 111-119

TOPIC TAGS: polarographic analysis, nonmetallic organic derivative, organic nitrogen
compound

ABSTRACT: [Part 5 of this series was published in Chem. Zvesti, Vol. 19,
1965] The oscillopolarographic activity of the various derivatives of Naph-
thol AS (2-hydroxy-3-naphthanilide) was practically identical. The results
of these studies indicate that this type of azo-dye component may be emp-
loyed by the same method, irrespective of composition, and that the oscillo-
polarographic technique is a suitable means for investigating textile che-
micals of this nature. The authors express their thanks to Prof.-Dr. J. Heyrovsky,
Dr. J. Kuta and Dr. M. Heyrovsky for their valuable remarks and advice and to
Dr. K. Gyorburo, Candidate of Sciences, for making possible these experiments with
a polarograph Radiometer PO 3. Orig. art. has: 13 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 01Jul64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 H S

2

HUNGARY

PETER, Ferenc, Dr. SZECSENYI-NAGY, Laszlo, Dr, SZOMBATHY, Gabor, Dr; Medical University of Debrecen, Pediatric Clinic (director: KULIN, Laszlo, Dr) (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika), and Peterfy Street Hospital, Laboratory (chief physician: SZECSENYI-NAGY, Laszlo, Dr) (Peterfy Utcai Korház, Laboratorium), Budapest

"Immunothyroiditis in Children"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 11, 13 Mar 66, pages 487-490

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] In the course of presentation of three patients, some problems of immunothyroiditis in children are discussed. Two of the patients were girls of prepuberal age; in one case, an extremely high antithyroid-antibody titer and histological evidence; in the other case, merely the histological findings - which showed the presence of carcinoma as well - indicated the existence of immunothyroiditis. In the third patient, an infant, the disease was diagnosed on the basis of serological evidence; the disease may have started during intrauterine life. Following the presentation of the cases, the more important aspects of diagnosis and therapy are summarized. 7 Eastern European, 36 Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY

PETER, Ferenc, Dr., KRILINA, Svetlana, Dr., and ZOLNAI, Vilmos, Dr.,
Pediatric Clinic at the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermek-
klinikája) in Debrecen (Director: KULIN, László, Dr.).

"Loss of Effect of the Antidiuretic Hormone in the Organism of Normal
and Obese Children"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 24, 12 Jun 1966, pp 1110-1111.

Abstract: The deactivation of the antidiuretic hormone was investigated in
eight children ranging in weight from normal to obese. The rate of anti-
diuretic hormone deactivation increased with increasing degree of obesity.
The significance of this phenomenon in the interpretation of published
data regarding deactivation rate was discussed. No definite relationship
between syndromes coinciding with adiposity and antidiuretic hormone de-
activation rate could be established. 15 references, including 4 German,
7 Hungarian, and 4 Western.

1/1

L 46869-66 EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AF6034716

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/009/0372/0376 21
B

AUTHOR: Peter, Ferenc, Ozvald, Istvan; Research Institute of the Textile Industry
(Textilipari Kutato Intezet), Budapest.

TITLE: Use of oscillopolarography in some textile-chemical studies. ix.
Quantitative determination of some compounds with a polyethylene glycol
ether skeleton, using an oscillopolarographic method 1

SOURCE: Magyar kemial folyoirat, v. 71, no. 9, 1965, 372-376

TOPIC TAGS: polarographic analysis, polyglycol compound

ABSTRACT: Three different polyethylene glycol derivatives have been studied by means of an oscillopolarographic method. It was determined that the compounds studied 1) are active in a 1 M KCl and 1 M NaOH basic solution, 2) they can be determined quantitatively in a 1 M NaOH basic solution with an accuracy sufficient for industrial control determinations, and 3) their quantitative determination by means of oscillopolarography is much more rapid than the traditional analytical procedures. Orig. art. has: 14 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 SUBM DATE: 20 Jan 65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 *pld*

47260-66
ACC NR: AP6034687

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/003/0105/0107

PETER, Ferenc, and OZVALD, Istvan, Textile Industries Research Institute
(Textilipari Kutató Intézet), Budapest.

"Application of Oscillopolarography in Textile-Chemical Investigations. X.
Quantitative Determination of Some Polyethyleneglycol Ether Surface Active
Agents by the Oscillopolarographic Method."

29
R

Budapest, Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat, Vol 72, No 3, Mar 66; pp 105-107.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: Experiments were carried out to study
the possibilities of the quantitative determination of surface-active agents
of the polyethyleneglycol ether type. It was found that the investigated
substances can be qualitatively determined within the concentration range of
0.2-0.8 g/liter. Identification can be performed on the basis of the shape
of incision at $Q=0.92$. The determination is much more rapid and much simpler
than by methods in general use. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: polarographic analysis, surface active agent, polyglycol compound

SUB CODE: 07,11 / SUBM DATE: 26 Mar 65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 015

Conf 1/1

Pediatrics

HUNGARY

FNU

PETER (Mrs), PIKLER, Emmi, Dr; National Institute for the Care of Infants and Small Children, and Pedagogic Methodology (director: PETER (Mrs), PIKLER, Emmi, Dr) (Orszagos Csecsemo es Kisgyermekgondozo es Nevelesi Modszertani Intezet).

"Data on the Development of Locomotion in Infants."
Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 46, 13 Nov 66, pp 2172-2178.

Abstract: Some data on the development of locomotion in 736 normal, healthy infants are reported. These children were supplied with suitable clothing, adequate toys and space but received no help in learning skills from adults. It was concluded that the infants acquired new forms of locomotion (turning, sitting, standing, etc.) without any help. The various stages were reached, in general, at about the same age as reported in the literature for infants who received help from adults. It is also suggested that children who acquire the various skills of motion without aid will, in general, develop more economical, steady, harmonic, coordinated motions; although they are very brave in their move-

1/2

11683-66 EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EPI LJP(c) JD/JG/NB/RM

ACC NR: AT6031098

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240

AUTHOR: Peter, Ferenc (Doctor)

ORG: Research Institute of the Textile Industry, Budapest (Textilipari Kutato Intezet)

TITLE: Polarographic investigation of the autoxidation of sodium dithionite

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum Hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 43, no. 2, 1965, 63-75

TOPIC TAGS: polarographic analysis, oxidation kinetics, sulfur compound

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the autoxidation of sodium hyposulphite was investigated by polarography and some data were obtained on the chemistry of the reaction. The experiments led to the following conclusions. A) Kinetics of oxidation. The polarographic method, based on the measurement of the limiting current, provides the means for the quick and accurate kinetic study of the oxidation of dithionite. In an unstirred solution, the rate of oxidation is limited by the slowest partial process, diffusion. When the rate of diffusion is increased by passing air through the system, this rate will become comparable to the rate of reaction. Under such conditions, chemical activation (pH) will also take part in the determination of the overall reaction rate. The study of the factors which affect the rate of autoxidation lead to the conclusion that the stability of dithionite solutions is increased if exposure to air is avoided, the solution is not agitated, the storage temperature is low and the highest permissible pH value is maintained. B) Chemistry of oxidation. Any sulfite present in the products of the oxidative decomposition of

Card 1/2

0918 2517

L 41683-66
ACC NR: AT6031098

dithionite can not be detected by polarography since the sulfite is polarographically inactive in an alkaline medium. The formation of thiosulfate, on the other hand, by the oxidation, has been confirmed. Since thiosulfate is inactive at pH values higher than 11, it can only be detected by polarography in solutions with a pH below 11. Although sulfide is polarographically active in alkaline solutions as well and it can be detected at concentrations of 3×10^{-6} -mole per liter, its presence could not be demonstrated in oxidized dithionite solutions. When hot dithionite solution is subjected to vigorous oxidation, small amounts of trithionate are also formed. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 7 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 33,540]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 08Apr64 / ORIG REF: 003 / CTR REF: 011

2/2

L 44059-66 T

ACC NR: AP6032671

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/002/0068/0071

AUTHOR: Peter, Ferenc; Ozvald, Istvan

24

ORG: Research Institute for the Textile Industry, Budapest (Textilipari Kutato Intezet)

B

TITLE: Application of oscillopolarography in some textile-chemical investigations.
Part 10: Quantitative determination of sodium dodecyl sulfate in an aqueous solution with the aid of oscillopolarography

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, no. 2, 1966, 68-71

TOPIC TAGS: polarographic analysis, sulfate, chemical precipitation

ABSTRACT: The experiments were performed with a Polaroscope Krizik P 576 instrument, equipped with a mercury anode and a dropping mercury cathode. By utilizing a 1-mol. sodium hydroxide basic solution, the polarographic curve cut was in a linear relation with the concentration of sodium dodecyl sulfate in the solution within the 0.9×10^{-4} mol./l. range, thus permitting analyses to be performed at an accuracy of $\pm 2\%$. Analyses could also be performed in a 1-mol. hydrochloric acid basic solution; however, the accuracy was lower in this case. Analyses could not be performed in a 1-mol. potassium chloride basic solution since the sodium dodecyl sulfate precipitated from the solution in the course of the determination. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS: 34,805]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 14May65 / ORIG REF: 001

Cord 1/1 blg

I 33620-66 T

ACC NR: AP6025017

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/011/0490/0493

AUTHOR: Peter, Ferenc; Ozvald, Istvan

44

ORG: Textile Industries Research Institute, Budapest (Textilipari Kutato Intezet)

E

TITLE: Determination of the concentration of nonionic surface-active agents¹ of the polyethylene glycol type by the polarographic wave-splitting method. I. Investigation of oxyethylated fatty alcohol sulfonate

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, v. 71, no. 11, 1965, 490-493

TOPIC TAGS: surface active agent, sulfonic acid, nitrobenzene, polarographic analysis

ABSTRACT: The polarographic wave-splitting method can be applied for the determination of nonionic surface-active agents of the polyethylene glycol type. The compounds tested split the wave of the sodium salt of metanitrobenzene sulfonic acid, used as an indicator. The ratio of the height of the waves and/or their shift on the potential range can be used for the quantitative determination of the compounds investigated. The determination can be performed in the concentration range of 0.01-0.1 g/liter. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 tables. [Based on author's Eng. abst.]

[JPRS: 33,906]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 26Mar65 / ORIG REP: 003

15
Card 1/1

0976 0182

L 16534-66 T/EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6008588

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/001/0001/0005

40
36
B

AUTHOR: Palyi, Gyula; Peter, Ferenc

ORG: United Chemical Works, Budapest (Egyesult Vegyimvek); Research Institute for the Textile Industry, Budapest (Textilipari Kutatointezet)

TITLE: Applications of oscillo-polarography in some textile-chemical studies.
Part 6: Relations between the structure of 2-hydroxy-3-naphthanilide and its derivatives and their oscillo-polarographic behavior

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, v. 71, no. 1, 1965, 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: polarography, adsorption, electrode, desorption, organic nitrogen compound

ABSTRACT: [Part 5 of this series was published in "Chem. Zvesti," Vol 18, 1964, p 446] The oscillo-polarographic activity of 2-hydroxy-3-naphthanilide and its substituted derivatives was attributed to the adsorption and desorption of the molecules at the surface of the dropping mercury electrode. The tendency of forming adsorption layers is caused by the part of the molecules having the structure of salicylic acid anilide. The applications of

2

Card 1/2

L 16534-66

ACG NR: AP6008588

4
these findings to the analytical chemistry of Naphthol-AS type dye components were discussed. The authors thank Nobel Prize winner Prof. J. Heyrovsky, Mr. J. Kuta and M. Heyrovsky for valuable comments and advice. Further thanks is given to Candidate Karoly Gyorbira for the polarographic radiometer and measurements. Orig. art. has: 13 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 30Dec63 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 006

JS
Card 2/2

Die Immune response in childhood. Acta paediat. 6 no.2:171-181
1965.

1. Kinderklinik der Medizinischen Universität Leoben. Submitted
November 3, 1964.

JENEI, Andreas; PETER, Franz; KERTESZ, Ladislaus; JENEY, Andreas, jr.;
MEDVICZKY, Ladislaus

Experiments on the strumigenic action of flavone dyes. II. Studies
with I-131. J. hyg. epidem. 6 no.2:230-235 '62.

1. Hygienisches Institut der medizinischen Universität zu Debrecen
und Institut für Atomkernforschung der Ungarischen Akademie der
Wissenschaften zu Debrecen.

(VITAMIN P pharmacology) (THYROID GLAND pharmacology)
(IODINE metabolism)

PETER, F.; LAMPE, L.; KAPU, L.

Permeability of the human placenta to contrast media containing iodine.
Acta med. Hung. 18 no.3;267-272 '62.

1. Department of Paediatrics (Director: Prof. L. Kulin) and Obstetrics-
Gynaecology (Director: Prof. S. Arvay) of the University Medical School,
Debrecen.

(IODIPAMIDE)

(ACETRIZOIC ACID)

(MATERNAL-FETAL EXCHANGE)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

74

Papir es Nyomatechnika
Paper and Printing
vol. 2 1960
no. 11 november

SC

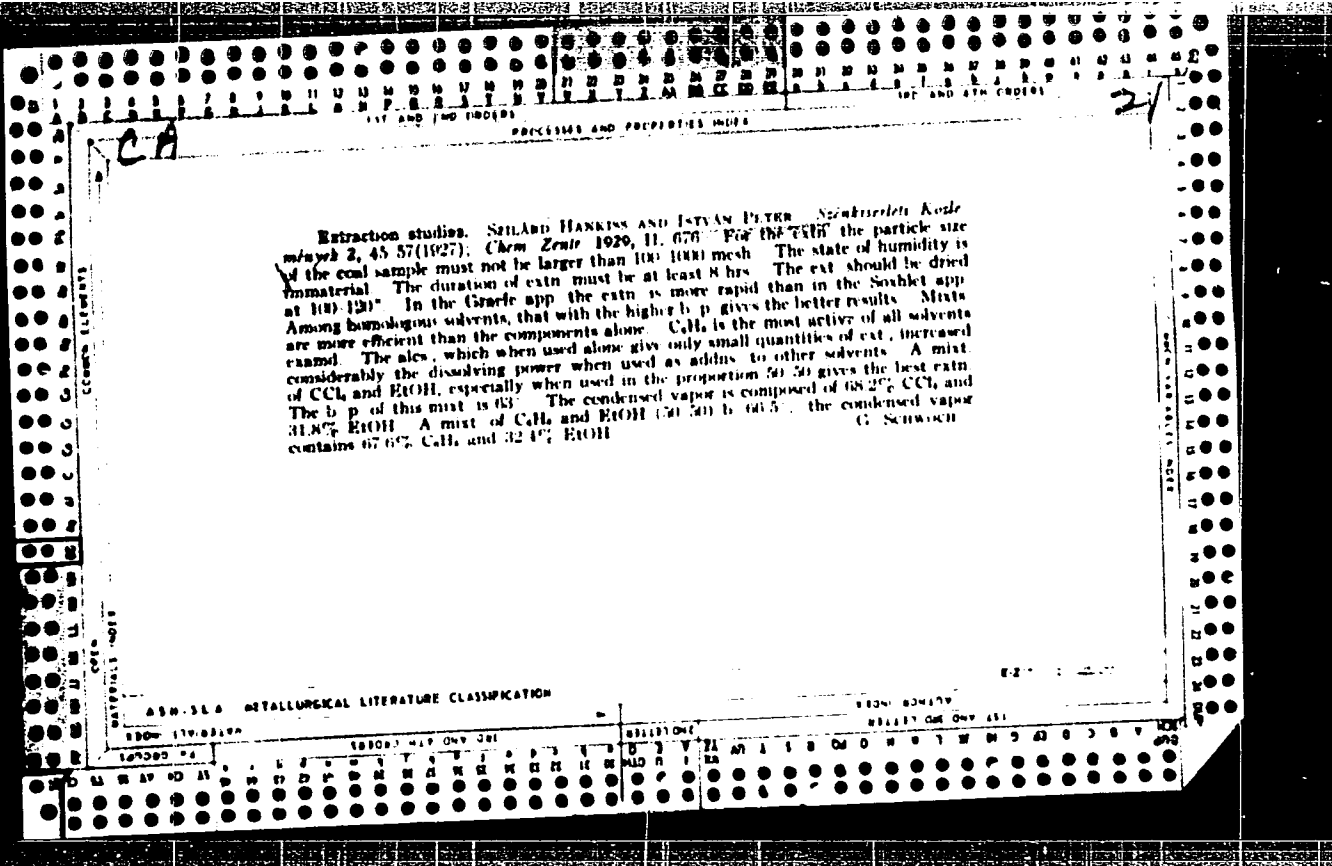
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS NOTES

INDEX

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

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.7 Vol10/6 Pediatrics June 56

1287. PÉTER (PIKLER) E. "A prevenció általános kérdéseiről a bölcsődékekben és csecsemőotthonokban. General prevention problems in day nurseries and infant homes NÉPEGÉSZSÉGÜGY 1955, 36/2 (31-38)
- Though much improvement has been attained in such institutions the signs of hospitalism are still evident, especially in infant homes. The causes are not only of a physical nature; a better organization of the institutions may serve to combat it. Good ventilation, undisturbed sleep, possibilities of moving about and playing, adequate division of the children into groups, maintenance of a practical order of the day are primary necessities. Paediatricians should not only pay attention to the sick, but also to the healthy children.

Author (XVII, 7)

PETER, E.

PETER, E. Design of the new bricks to be used in constructing chimneys and ventilation conduits. p. 371

Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1956
POZEMNI STAVBY
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

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

PETER, E.

General problems of prophylaxis in day nurseries for infants and in infants' homes.
p. 31. (Nepegszsegugy, Budapest, Vol 36, no. 2, Feb. 1955)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, no. 6, June 1955 Uncl

PETER, Erno

Worries of the educators are the worries of the society.
Munka 13 no.4:7-8 Ap '63.

1. Pedagógusok Szakszervezete fotitkara.

LEGAR, F.; NIKANOROV, V.I.; PETER, G.; PISAREV, A.F.

Chamber with fine electrodes, and studying the position of the spark
rectification point. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 10 no.1:59-64 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

GROMOVA, I.I.; NIKANOROV, V.I.; PETER, G.; PISAREV, A.F.

Characteristics of discharge chambers filled with neon containing various impurities. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 10 no.1:64-68 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

PETER, G.; PISAREV, A.F.; FAL'BRUKH, K.M.

Spark-type gas-discharge electron-optical converter. Prib. 1
tekh. eksp. 8 no.4:128-131 JI-4g '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Ob'yedinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

3346

S/116/51/000/001/005/041
E032/E114

21.6000

AUTHORS: Govorov, A. M., Nikanorov, V. I., Peter, G.,
Pisarev, A. F., and Poze, Kh.

TITLE: A gas discharge chamber

PERIODICAL: Priroda i tekhnika eksperimenta no. 6 1961 49-51

TEXT: A brief version of this article was communicated to
the International Conference on High-energy Nuclear Instruments
at Berkeley in September 1960.

The present chamber is similar to those described by S. Fukui and
S. Miyamoto (Ref. 1: Nuovo cimento 11 1959, 113) and
S. Fukui, S. Miyamoto (Ref. 2: Physical Institute Nagoya University
Japan Preprint 1959). It differs from ordinary spark chambers
in that the electrodes are separated from the working volume by a
dielectric. The authors have investigated chambers with plane
electrodes (25 x 10 cm²) at a distance of 7 cm. The chambers
were filled with neon to a pressure of 760 mm Hg with an added
argon impurity (0.3-0.45%). In addition to the properties
investigated in Refs. 1 and 2 the present authors have studied

Card 1/2

X

A gas discharge chamber

35110
S/120/61/000/006/006/041
E032/E114

the dependence of the amplitude of the high-voltage pulse applied to the chamber on its length (for visible tracks) and magnitude of the clearing field. It was found that when the argon impurity is 0.4-0.45% and the electric field is 5-4 kV/cm the maximum angle at which the discharge will always occur along the track of the particles is 30°. At larger angles both normal and distorted tracks are observed. Examination of photographs of tracks at 30° showed that there was a systematic displacement towards the positive electrode by about 1 mm relative to the direction of motion of the particles. Acknowledgments are expressed to A. A. Tyapkin and V. I. Salatskiy for discussions. There are 4 figures and 2 non-Soviet bloc references. The English language reference (Ref. 2) is as quoted in text above.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinenenyy Institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1961

Card 2/6 2'

X

00.1600

37866
S/056/62/042/005/010/050
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Nikanorov, V. I., Peter, G., Pisarev, A. F., Poze, Kh.

TITLE: Measurement of the spin correlation coefficient for pp-scattering at 660 Mev

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 5, 1962, 1209-1211

TEXT: The spin correlation coefficient C_{kp} was measured for elastic proton-proton scattering at an angle of 90° , the 660-Mev protons being scattered on a polyethylene target (Fig. 1). The scattered protons and the recoil protons were recorded by coincidences in the telescopes T_1 and T_2 . The solid angle of the two telescopes was $0.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$ steradian. The amplitude of elastic pp-scattering can be represented in the form

$$M = \alpha + \beta (\sigma_1 n) (\sigma_2 n) + \gamma (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) n + \delta (\sigma_1 K) (\sigma_2 K) + \epsilon (\sigma_1 P) (\sigma_2 P) \quad (1).$$

C_{kp} and the scattering amplitude coefficients are related by

Card 1/8 2

Measurement of the spin correlation ...

S/C56/62/042/005/010/050
B104/B102

$I_0(\theta)C_{kp}(\theta) = -\text{Im}(de^*)$, where $d = b - \bar{e}$, $e = 2\gamma$, and $I_0(\theta)$ is the differential cross section of elastic pp-scattering (cf. Oehme, Phys. Rev. 98, 147, 1955). The proton spin states after scattering were determined with the aid of two identical carbon targets. The telescope T_3 and T_4 were in anticoincidence with the telescopes T_1 and T_2 . The direction of motion of the protons before and after scattering from carbon targets was determined with gas discharge chambers. Results: The correlation asymmetry factor is 0.054 ± 0.041 , $C_{kp}(90^\circ) = 0.22 \pm 0.16$. This work is part of an experimental program for determining the scattering amplitudes and for conducting a phase shift analysis. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1961

Card 2/2

L 10763-65 EWT(m) DIAAF/AEDC(a)/SSD/RSD(t)/APWL
ACCESSION NR: AP4046397 13/0056/64/047/003/0848/0854

AUTHORS: Kazarinov, Yu. M.; Legar, F.; Peter, G.; Pisarev, A. P.;
Fal'brukh, K. M. B

TITLE: ^{SYM} Measurement of spin correlation coefficients in elastic pp
scattering at 315 MeV energy

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
no. 3, 1964, 848-854

TOPIC TAGS: spark discharge chamber, spin correlation, correlation
coefficient, elastic scattering, proton proton scattering, phase
shift analysis

ABSTRACT: The spin correlation coefficients in elastic pp scatter-
ing were measured at an energy of 315 MeV and at an angle of 45° in
the c.m.s., using a spark-chamber whose construction and character-
istics were described earlier (Legar, Nikanorov, Peter, and Pisarev).

Card 1/3

L 10763-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046397

13

Preprint, OIYaI, R-1449, 1964). The proton scattering and analyzing setup is described. The values obtained for the spin correlation coefficients are $C_{mn} = +0.90 \pm 0.51$ and $C_{kp} = 0.74 \pm 0.51$. Using these spin-correlation values, a phase shift analysis of pp scattering at 310 MeV was made, in which both sets of pp scattering phase shifts obtained at 310 MeV (Yu. M. Kazarinov, I. N. Silin, ZhETF v. 43, 1385, 1962) were varied. An analysis of the results indicates that the existence of the first set of the previously obtained phase shifts is more likely than that of the second. "The authors thank S. N. Sokolov, V. I. Nikanorov, I. By*atritskiy, and A. M. Rozanova for help with the work, G. S. Revenko, P. F. Pisarev, A. I. Yegorov, V. F. Ustinov, and V. M. Sakovskiy for erection of the apparatus and for help with the experiments, and R. I. Zaplatina, M. Uqlirzhova, V. V. Ukleykina, and V. A. Maksimova for scanning the films. The authors are also grateful to the photo laboratory staff for developing the many films." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 19 formulas, and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

L 10763-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046397

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint
Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 03Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 008

Card 3/3

KAZARJNOV, Yu.M.; LEGAR, F.; PETER, G.; VISAREV, A.F.; PAL'BUKH, E.M.

Measurement of the spin correlation coefficients in elastic pp-
scattering at 3.5 Mev. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 47 no.3:848-864
S 164. (MIRA 1964)

1. Ob'yedinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

APR 19 1965 EWT (m) IJP (c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5007025

S/0120/65/000/001/0059/0064

AUTHOR: Legar, F.; Nikanorov, V. I.; Peter, G.; Pisarev, A. F.

17
12
5

TITLE: Thin-electrode chamber and studying the position of the spark-
"rectification" point

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1965, 59-64

TOPIC TAGS: spark discharge chamber, spark chamber

ABSTRACT: The position of the point, on an inclined particle track, from where the spark arises (the "rectification" or straightening point) was studied, with 25- and 280-Mev protons, in spark discharge chambers with 7-micron Al foil. Both sides of this thin foil were active. The chambers were filled with 99.6% Ne and 0.4% A at 760 torr. The effect of the particle energy and their track angle in the chamber upon the distance between the negative electrode and the "rectification" point was investigated. It was found that the Townsend factor α increases with

Card 1/2

L 47079-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5007025

5

an increase in the initial ionization density of gas due to an interaction of charges of individual avalanches. "The authors wish to thank A. A. Tyapkin, Yu. M. Kazarincy, K. M. Fal'brukh, and M. Mali for their useful discussions and help in carrying out the work." Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 6 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Nuclear Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 30Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

bjo
Card 2/2

L 47380-65 EWT(m) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5007026

S/0120/65/000/001/0064/0068

AUTHOR: Gromova, I. I.; Nikanorov, V. I.; Peter, G.; Pisarev, A. F.

TITLE: Investigation of the characteristics of discharge chambers filled with neon with various additions

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1965, 64-68

TOPIC TAGS: discharge chamber, spark discharge chamber

ABSTRACT: Six 25x10x7-cm glass chambers with thin semitransparent stannic-oxide electrodes were tested. They were filled at 760 torr with neon with admixtures of A, H₂O, C₂H₅OH, CH₄, and CCl₄. For the first experiment, all six chambers were filled with a standard mixture of 99.6% Ne and 0.4% A; their memory time was 16 μsec. One of the chambers was left intact for 2 yrs, whereupon it was tested again: its memory time decreased to 5 μsec, while its maximum angle of slope of discharge and the quality of tracks remained

Card 1/2

L 47080-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007026

2

unchanged. Another chamber was used for studying the diffusion of initial electrons from the particle track. The remaining four chambers were used for investigating the effects of the above additions to the standard mixture. It was found that the introduction of 0.1% CH₄ results in a memory-time reduction from 16 to 1 μsec; an addition of 3 x 10⁻⁶ % CCl₄ from 16 to 1.6 μsec. The addition of H₂O and C₂H₅OH does not improve the time characteristics. "The authors wish to thank A. A. Tyapkin for his useful advice and discussions about the development of discharge along the particle track." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yednennyi Institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Nuclear Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 30Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

HALASHV, Y.M.; LITVIN, I.; PETER, V.; LISA, EV, A.F.; PALMICH, G.K.

[Measuring the coefficients of spin correlation $C_{\alpha\beta}$ and $C_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ in elastic pp-scattering at an energy of 315 Mev. at an angle of 45° in the center-of-mass system] Izmerenie koeffitsientov spinovoi korelyatsii $C_{\alpha\beta}$ i $C_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ v uprugom pp-rasseteanii pri energii 315 MEV pod uglom 45° v ts.o.m. Izvna, Obshchestvenyi Nauchnyi Tsentr, 1974, 11 p. (NIRA 17:4)

L 116260-63

EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/EED-3

ACCESSION NR: AF3004905

S/0120/63/000/004/0128/0131

AUTHOR: Peter, G.; Fal'brukh, K. M. [Vahlbruch, K. M.]; Pisarev, A. F. 57

TITLE: Electron-optical gas-discharge spark light converter 10 56

SOURCE: Pribery* 1 tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1963, 128-131

TOPIC TAGS: Light converter, spark light converter, spark-discharge light converter, gas-discharge light converter, electron-optical light converter, charged-particle detector

ABSTRACT: A new type of electron-optical converter for the detection of charged particles which uses a spark discharge in gas is described and its characteristics experimentally studied. The converter consists of a cylindrical container with flat ends. A transparent photocathode is deposited on the inner surface of the front end, and two grids run parallel to the cathode; the first functions as a governing valve and the second as the anode. Electrons emerging from the cathode and drawn toward the positively biased first grid proceed toward the anode and develop a spark discharge if an anode voltage pulse of proper intensity is applied at the proper instant. By varying the bias pressure in the container and the duration of the pulse, the discharge channel can be made so thin that it

Card 1/3

L 14260-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004905

appears as a light flash point if observed from the anode. The track image of a multiplicity of such particles will appear as a number of luminescent data on the scintillator screen. One of the models investigated was a plexiglass container with the grids made of 0.1-mm brass sheet with 30 x 30 openings per cm², and an aluminum plate serving as the photocathode. The three electrodes were 10 mm apart. The container was filled with a mixture of neon with 0.5% argon to a pressure of 760 mm Hg. At the instant of passage of a particle between the cathode and the +100-v governing screen, a 10-kv pulse of 1.2×10^{-7} sec was applied to the anode. Another model investigated was a glass container with the same electrode arrangement and was designed for finding the most advantageous composition and pressure of the filler gas. The lower pressure limits for obtaining thin sparks at a pulse voltage of 3 kv was found to be 60 mm Hg for neon and 5 mm Hg for xenon. Further efforts, directed toward improvement of photocathode sensitivity, were unsuccessful. However, it was established that the light amplification factor can easily be varied within a wide range by manipulation of the anode-pulse amplitude. The resolution time was found to be about 0.1 to 0.3 x 10⁻⁶ sec. The main advantages of the design over conventional electron-optical converters, apart from its simplicity, lie in its better resolution time, low background, and flexibility of governing the amplification factor. The main disadvantages are a lower screen

Card 2/3

L 14260-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004905

resolution and the inability of the device to render half-tones, which restrict its application to the recording of charged particles and cases where "fineness" of rendering is not important. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 15Aug62

DATE ACQ: 28Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

GOVOROV, A.M.; NIKANOROV, V.I.; PETER, G.; PISAREV, A.F.; POZE, Kh.

Gas-discharge chamber. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 6 no. 6:49-51 N-D '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Cloud chamber)

PETER, G.

NIKANOROV, V. I., PETER, G., PISANEV, A. F., POSE, N.

"Measurement of the Spin Correlation Coefficient C_{sp} for pp -Scattering
at 660 MeV^* "

report presented at the Intl. Conference on High Energy Physics, Geneva,
4-11 July 1962

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research
Laboratory of Nuclear Problems

NIKANOROV, V.I.; PETER, G.; PISAREV, A.F.; POZE, Kh.

[Measurement of the spin correlation coefficient C_{kp} for
proton-proton scattering at an energy of 660 Mev] Izmerenie
koeffitsienta spinovoi korreliatsii C_{kp} dlia (p-p) - ras-
seiania pri energii 660 Mev. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iader-
nykh issl., 1961. 8 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Nuclear spin) (Protons---Scattering)

L 25389-65 ENT(m) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5002144

S/0120/64/005/006/0039/0044

AUTHOR: Gromova, I. I.; Legar, F.; Nikanorov, V. I.; Peter, G.;
Pisarev, A. F.

TITLE: Characteristics of a multilayer spark-discharge chamber with various filling gases

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1964, 39-44

TOPIC TAGS: spark discharge chamber, multilayer spark chamber

ABSTRACT: The results of an experimental investigation of the characteristics of a 27-electrode spark chamber filled with Ne+0.4% A or He or Ne+20% He are reported. The effects of the clearing field, pulse delay, gas pressure, and gas type upon the efficiency of recording charged particles were studied. It was found that the efficiency vs. pulse-delay curves have no gradually falling-off "tails." The curves for Ne+0.4% A and Ne+20% He drop steeply, which fact is favorable

Card 1/2

L 25389-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002144

for using these gas mixtures in the chambers operating with high background noise. The storage-time vs. clearing-field curves have a minimum at 0.3-0.4 microsec. An increase in the efficiency and storage time with increasing the clearing-field amplitude is most probably due to metastable states of basic-gas atoms which are formed by the drift energy of initial electrons in the clearing field. The spark chambers can operate efficiently at low gas pressures. The plateau length for the above gases is about 7-8 kv. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Nuclear Research Institute)

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OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

I 45794-66 ENT(1)

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AUTHOR: Gromova, I. I.; Peter, G.; Pisarov, A. P.

43

ORG: Joint Nuclear Research Institute, Dubna (Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy)

42

B

TITLE: Testing the models of gas-discharge image converters ✓

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1966, 157-160

TOPIC TAGS: image converter, gas discharge

ABSTRACT: A principle of operation of a new gas-discharge image-converter tube was suggested by the authors in PTE, 1963, no. 4, 128. The present article reports the results of some studies of the sensitivity and operability of the photocathode in the presence of gas, of the passage of electrons through the metal screen, and of the definition of reproduced image. Plots of photocurrent vs. voltage for various neon pressures and of photocurrent vs. neon pressure show that the tube has acceptable sensitivity only at gas pressures under 1.3 kn/m². Satisfactory grid through factor was obtained with a large-mesh grid in a tube filled with neon at 0.7 kn/m² or lower pressure. Further experiments revealed that a single-stage tube cannot handle the spark-type image because of undesirable optical feedback. Models of two-stage tubes produced a visual slit image, whose intensity, however, was not

Card 1/2

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L 45794-66

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sufficient for photographing. Hints for improving the tube performance are given.
"In conclusion, the authors wish to thank A. G. Nikolayev for his help in building
the tube models." Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [03]

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pb

Card 2/2

PETER, Gabor, okleveles mernok

Up-to-date construction of large-diameter water pipelines. Vizugyi
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1. Malyepitesi Tervezo Vallalat szakosztalyvezetoje, Budapest.

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1. Division Chief, Civil Engineering Designing Enterprise, Budapest.

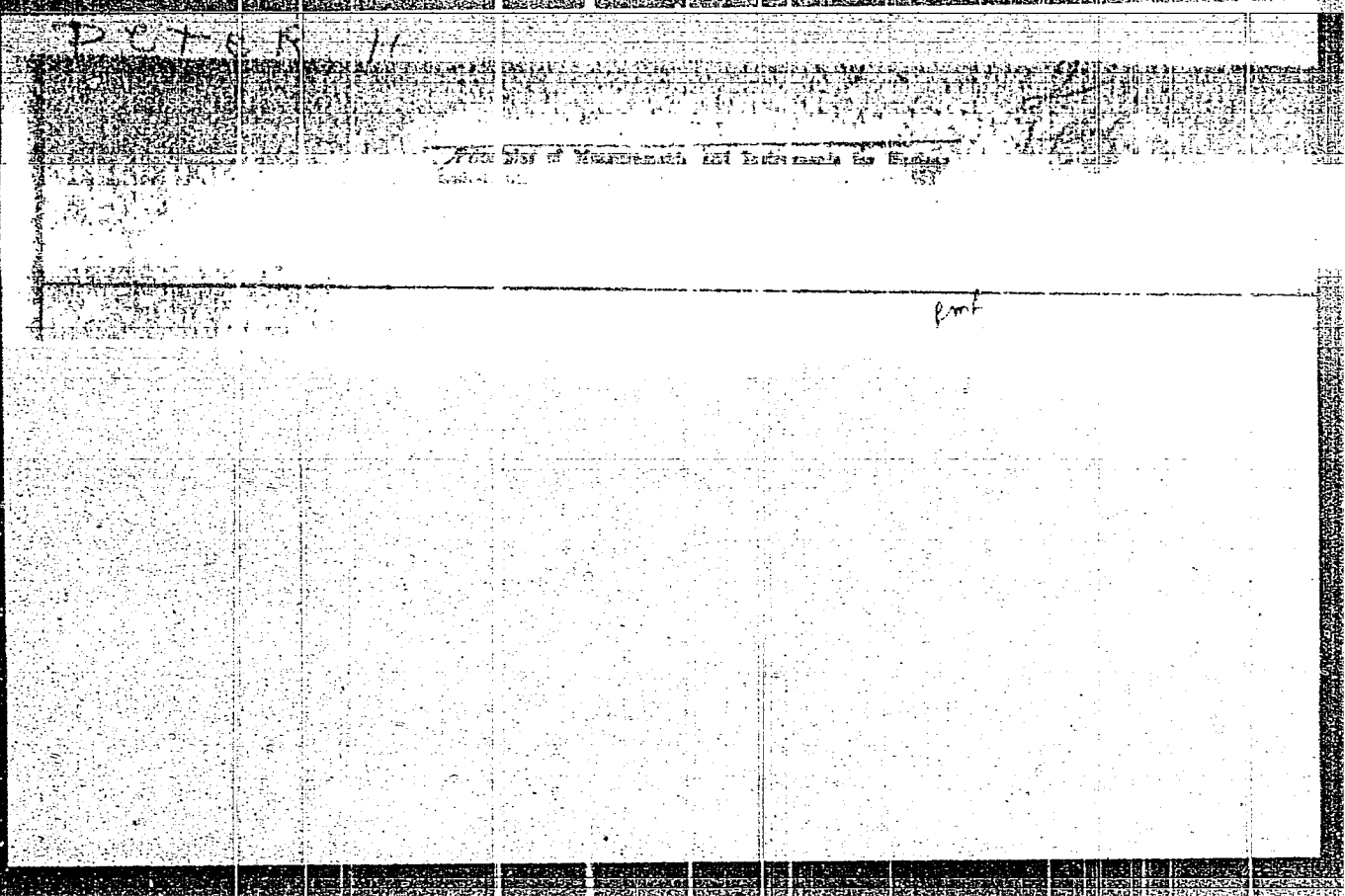
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triquettling tests are given.

I.S.I.