

DOBOSIEWICZ, Jerzy, mgr inz.; PROHASKA, Norbert

An evaluation of the superheaters and pipings of high-pressure  
boilers. Energetyka Pol 15 no.10:292-295 0 '61.

DOBOSIEWICZ, Jerzy, mgr. inż.; PROHASKA, Norbert

Corrosion caused by scale of shielding tubes of high-pressure boilers.  
Energetyka 16 no.4:109-114 Ap '62.

PTA

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691.15

Prohaska, M., Mazalon. Problematics of Using Peat in Building Practice.

„Problematyka zastosowania torfu w budownictwie”. (Prace Gl. Inst. Torf.), Katowice, 1951, PWT, 5 pp., 7 figs.

The article reviews the possibilities for using peat in building practice. It was found that due to inconsistency between theory and practice, certain difficulties are involved. The author deals with the value of peat as a thermal and soundproof insulation material. A specification is drawn up concerning provisions with which the various peat products should comply. The article contains, moreover, a comprehensive number of illustrated tables showing the practical possibilities of using peat products in building practice.

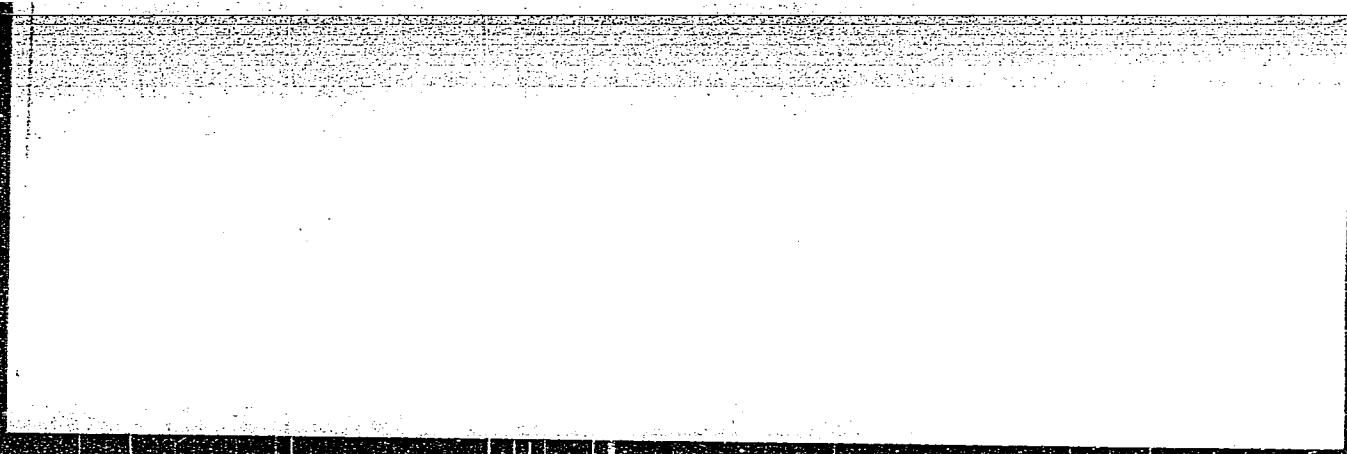
DOBOSIEWICZ, Jerzy, inz.; PROHASKA, Norbert

Degalvanization of condenser tubes. Energetyka Pol 14 no.11:328-  
332 N '60. (EEAI 10:3)

(Condensers (Steam)) (Galvanizing)

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001343120002-5**



**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001343120002-5"**

PROHASZKA, Ferenc, dr

How can we preserve grapes for winter? Elet tud 17 no.45:1410  
11 N '62.

PROHASZKA, J.

Distr: 4E2c

101. The effect of titanium on the properties of case-hardening steels. J. Prohaszka. *Kohlezni Listy*, Vol. 13 (1911), 1938, No. 4, pp. 180-188, 8 figs., 1 tab.

Tests proved the following: (a) Case depth decreased with the increase in titanium content, if however carbon was absorbed at temperatures at which the core was a mixture of ferrite and austenite and the surface became completely austenitic in the course of transformation, then the depth of penetration was increased mainly by the grain-refining action of the titanium. (b) Case surface hardness was practically constant up to a 0.35% titanium content, it was reduced by a higher content of titanium. (c) The thickness of the hardened case (i. e. the depth where Vickers hardness exceeds 500 kg per sq. mm) remained practically unchanged up to a 0.2% titanium content, then reduced with the increase of the titanium content. (d) According to data published in literature the increase of the temperature of carburization for steels containing titanium by 80-100°C appears to be permissible. Although this exerts a reducing effect on the factor of diffusion, it still reduces the time of carburization to one-half. (e) Up to a titanium content of 0.35% the change of hardness in the transition zone between core and case is less abrupt than in steels not containing titanium. Beyond this however the curve becomes steeper. It can be established therefore that 0.1-0.2% titanium in case-hardening steels positively improves the properties of the case.

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JW  
1/1

PROCHAZKA, J.

"Diffusion and Its Aspects in the Foundry", P. 174, (MCHASATI LAPOK,  
(Ontode, Vol. 5, No. 8), Budapest, Hungary)

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



FROHASZKA, Janos, dr.

Language and life. Elet tud 18 no.19:598 12 My '63.

Distr: 4E2c

18 27 26  
 / Effects of titanium content on the properties of the skin of  
 case hardenable steels. János Prohászka, Kohászati  
Lapok 91, 180-6 (1953).—Penetration depth (I) decreases  
 with an increase in Ti content except at temps. at which the  
 core is a mixt. of ferrite and austenite and the skin is en-  
 tirely austenitic. In the latter case Ti will increase I owing  
 to its reducing effect on grain size. A Ti content > 0.35%  
 will decrease the surface hardness of the skin as will >0.2%  
 that of the chilled skin. Cementing time for Ti-contg. steels  
 can be reduced up to 50% by increasing the temp. by 80-  
 100°. Up to 0.35% Ti content the transition between core  
 and skin hardness is gradual; this differential becomes more  
 defined with an increased Ti content. Where the Ti con-  
 tent is more than 4 times that of C, the skin and core sepn. is  
 very pronounced. Max. improvement in skin properties is  
 achieved with a 0.1-0.2% Ti content. L. G. Arvai

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RM

*[Handwritten signature]*

PROHASZKA, Karoly; TOTH, Miklos

Method for measuring the layer temperature and heat resistance of semiconductor diodes. Meres automat 12 no. 7: 211-216 '64.

1. Converter Factory of the United Incandescent Lamps, Budapest.

HUNGARY

PROHASZKA, Laszlo, Dr., Research Institute for Animal Hygiene at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Állatorvostudományi Kutató Intézete) [location not given] (Director: MESZAROS, Janos, Dr., Candidate of Veterinary Sciences).

"Predisposing Factors for Encephalomalacia in Young Chicken"

Budapest, Magyar Állatorvosok Lapja, Vol 21, No 5, May 1966, pp 216-220.

Abstract: The role of vitamin A in the pathological course of encephalomalacia was investigated experimentally. The factors inhibiting the accumulation of apo-8'-carotinic acid ethyl ester in the liver proved to be predisposing factors for encephalomalacia. These factors are: young age (3-5 weeks) and high vitamin A content of the liver. By administering apo-8'-carotinic acid ethyl ester dye via the fodder the predisposition of encephalomalacia could be significantly reduced. Maximum desirable vitamin A content in the liver of young chicken was found to be 400 international units per g. 17 references, including 6 Hungarian, 2 German, and 9 Western.

1/1

HUNGARY

PROHASZKA, Laszlo, Dr., and SZEKY, Antal, Dr., of the Research Institute for Animal Hygiene at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Allategeszsegugyi Kutato Intezete)(Director: MESZAROS, Janos, Dr., Candidate of Veterinary Sciences), and National Institute for Animal Hygiene (Orszagos Allategeszsegugyi Intezet)(Director: KADAR, Tibor, Dr., Candidate of Veterinary Sciences)[locations not given].

"Histological and Biochemical Changes in the Liver of Baby Chicks"

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 21, No 6, Jun 1966, pp 263-265.

Abstract: In order to facilitate the diagnosis of various diseases in baby chicks by liver studies, the changes taking place in the histological and biochemical characteristics of baby chicks' livers during the first eight days of life of healthy animals were investigated. The normal changes in fat, cholesterol, lipochrome dye, and glycogen content; presence of anisotropic crystals, and other factors during the test period were described and illustrated. The usefulness of these data in diagnostic studies was discussed. 6 references, including 2 Hungarian and 4 Western.

1/1

HUNGARY

PROHASZKA, Laszlo, Dr; Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Animal Health Research Institute (MTA -- Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia -- Allategeszsegugyi Kutato Intezete) (director: MESZAROS, Janos, Dr).

"The Biochemistry of the Pathogenesis of Encephalomalacia."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol18, No 7, July 63, pages 273-276.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] Chicks showing symptoms of affection of the central nervous system caused by lack of vitamin A have greatly reduced quantities of this vitamin in their liver. In cases of encephalomalacia described as E-avitaminosis, however, the vitamins E and A content of the liver was normal while the lipochrome content has decreased to 0.0-0.1 mg/100g as compared with 0.4-1.0 mg/100g in normal livers. The cause of the disease is the peroxide content of the fats in the fodder. The number of diseased animals in a flock can be increased by large doses of vitamin A since this affects the storage of lipochromes and accelerates their excretion. A physiological decrease of this substance in the liver of chicks occurs in the first two weeks of life. If reserves of this substance, obtained from the egg, are reduced, the level can fall below the critical value of 0.1 mg/100g already in the second week of life and encephalomalacia develops if the fodder contains peroxides. In chicks hatched from eggs with large reserves of lipochromes the disease manifests itself later. Thus, in the pathogenesis of the condition the lack of lipochromes plays a greater role than the consecutive lack of vitamin E, which was thought to be the cause previously. 11 Western, 4 Hungarian, references.

2/2

ZIMANYI, Istvan; PROHASZKA, Margit; SZONDY, Maria; ORMAI, Sandor

Arterial hypertension after poliomyelitis. Orv. hetil. 100 no.16:  
573-577 19 Apr 59.

1. A Fovarosi Tanacs VB. Heine-Medin Utokezeslo Korhaza es Rende-  
lointezetenek (igazgato-foorvos: Lukacs Laszlo dr.) kozlemenye.  
(POLIOMYELITIS, compl.

hypertension, arterial (Hun))  
(HYPERTENSION, etiol. & pathogen.

polio. in etiol. of arterial hypertension (Hun))

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

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSED AND PREPARED INDEX

CA

Influence of tardy nitrogen fertilizing on the rate and the yield of protein in potatoes. G. Stelzner and C. Prohl. *Pflanzenbau* 20, 123-36(1945).—Potatoes received as fertilizer 20 tons of stable manure, 52 kg. K<sub>2</sub>O, 18 kg. P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and 80 kg. N per ha. Supplementary N as Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> was furnished (a) at the beginning and (b) at the end of the flowering. Application of 30 and 60 kg of N at (a) gave an increase of crude protein (%) of 0.07 and 0.17%. The same quantities applied at (b) increased it by 0.13 and 0.2%. Protein yield per ha. raised from 5.38 quintals to 6.08 quintals. G. Sug

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

INTERNAL INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSED AND PREPARED 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



191 AND 192 SUBJECTS      PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*BC*

*B-I-4*

Quality of a metal arc-welded in a nitrogen atmosphere. E. H. Schamowski and A. A. Prohorov. *Metals, U.S.S.R.*, 1938, 7, No. 4, 15-18.—The high purity of the welding metal produced in a N<sub>2</sub> atm. is due to the simultaneous presence of O<sub>2</sub>. *Ch. Ass. (v)*

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

191 AND 192 SUBJECTS

191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
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*CA* *9*

**PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES UNIT**

**Quality of a metal arc-welded in a nitrogen atmosphere.**  
E. H. Shamovskii and A. A. Prohorov. *Reference Data*  
(U. S. S. R.) 7, No. 4, 15-18(1957). The high degree  
of purity of the welding metal produced in a N atm. is  
due not only to the surrounding atm. but also to the  
evolution of O produced by the difference in partial  
pressures. The expts. indicated that N is active only  
in the presence of Q. L. Jacovief

**ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

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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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Quality of a metal arc-welded in a nitrogen atmosphere.  
 E. I. Sharnovskii and A. A. Prokhorov. *Atmosfera* (Moscow) 7, No. 4, 15-18 (1956).—The high degree of purity of the welding metal produced in a N atm. is due not only to the surrounding atm. but also to the evolution of O produced by the difference in partial pressures. The expts. indicated that N is active only in the presence of O. L. Iacovleff

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN MATERIAL INDEX

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1174 404174

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GROUPS

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

*111K*

007. G. Nikolayev and N. Prohorov, "Stresses in structural members during welding" in Russian, *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR Ser. Tekh. Sci. (Encl. Acad. USSR Sci. Tech. Ser.)*, 1917, no. 3, pp. 207-318.

*Printed & signed  
M. J. G. S. V.  
18*

While most previous work has been concerned with the residual stress produced by welding, the present work deals with strain and stress developed during welding. To measure this a layer of pre-weld metal was deposited along one edge of a 2 1/2 in. mild-steel plate, and the change of temperature and the strain  $\epsilon$  were recorded near the weld metal as a function of time. If  $\epsilon_0$  is the thermal expansion, then  $\epsilon_r = \epsilon - \epsilon_0$  is the sum of elastic and plastic strains developed during welding at any time. The value of  $\epsilon$  was measured by Huggenberger extensometers with legs protected from heat by water-cooled fixtures, and  $\epsilon_0$  was found from the free dilation of a strip of metal heated to the same temperature. The variables studied were: (1) width of plate, from about 1/4 to 8 in.; (2) two-layer welding; (3) water quenching during welding; and (4) alloying element in steel.

The results may be summarized as: (1) The residual stress was below the yield point only for plates less than 2 1/2 in. wide. (2) The higher the temperature of the first layer when the second one was started, the smaller were the elastic and plastic strains during subsequent cooling. (3) A substantial decrease of residual stress can be achieved by directing a stream of cold water at the weld while the latter is in the temperature range of 400 to 600 F. (4) The austenite decomposition of a nickel-alloy steel between 930 and 600 F causes a change in the magnitude of strains, in the sense that before the decomposition the trend was toward decreasing, and after decomposition toward increasing this magnitude. This would explain the occurrence of cracks well below 600 F (apparently at 400 F).

D. Rosenthal, USA

*June 1968*

PROHASZKA, Marton

Productivity determination in cold tube drawing on the  
basis of the number of draws and the reduction. Koh lap  
97 no.7:321-324 Jl '64.

PROHASKA, Boris; LOVRECEK, Dubravka; JEFTIC, Ljubomir; ALUNIC, Emil

Studies on urea aducts. 1. Deparaphination of petroleum products by means of urea. Nafta Jug 12 no.6:151-157 Je '61.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet — Zagreb.

(Urea)

PROHASKA, B.

Distr: 4E3d

7

Hydrogenation of aromatic hydrocarbons in petroleum products. I. Hydrogenation of higher petroleum fractions for structural-group analysis. Dalimil Vranjican, Boris Prohaska, and Zlatko Tadjary (Univ. Zagreb). *Nafta (Yugoslavia)* 9, 33-8 (1958). Hydrogenation of a refined lubricating-oil fraction for structural-group analysis by the direct method (van Nes and van Westen, *Aspects of the Constitution of Mineral Oils*, Amsterdam, 1951, 608 pp. (C.A. 45, 4437e)) with Raney Ni as catalyst required a catalyst for preliminary conversion of the higher fractions. A Mo oxide catalyst was satisfactory for this purpose. Conversion of the lower fractions in the 2nd hydrogenation step with 6% Raney Ni at 140-225° was complete in 3 hrs. II. Hydrogenation of aromatic concentrates. Dalimil Vranjican, Stanko Jurjasević, and Boris Prohaska. *Ibid.* 95-8. Analytical hydrogenation of a catalytically cracked residue, Edcleanu ext., fuel oil, and a highly aromatic stock for producer gas plants was not quant. with either Raney Ni or a Mo oxide catalyst alone because of the rapid loss of activity of the former and the long reaction time (14 hrs.) required by the latter. N. Plavčić

6  
2 May  
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DOBOSIEWICZ, Jerzy, mgr inż.; PROHASKA, Norbert, inż.

Material and technological defects of surface heating tubes of high-pressure boilers. Energetyka Pol 19 no.3:68-71 Mr '65.



PROHASZKA, J.

Distr: 4E2c 27

101. The effect of titanium on the properties of case-hardening steels. J. Prohaszka, Koksizatsi Leningrad, Vol. 13 (1958), No. 4, pp. 180-188, 9 figs., 1 tab.

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1

Tests proved the following: (a) Case depth decreased with the increase in titanium content, if however carbon was absorbed at temperatures at which the core was a mixture of ferrite and austenite and the surface became completely spherulitic in the course of transformation, then the depth of penetration was increased mainly by the grain-refining action of the titanium. (b) Case surface hardness was practically constant up to a 0.35% titanium content, it was reduced by a higher content of titanium. (c) The thickness of the hardened case (i. e. the depth where Vickers hardness exceeds 500 kg per sq. mm) remained practically unchanged up to a 0.2% titanium content, then reduced with the increase of the titanium content. (d) According to data published in literature the increase of the temperature of carburization for steels containing titanium by 80-100°C appears to be permissible. Although this exerts a reducing effect on the factor of diffusion, it still reduces the time of carburization to one-half. (e) Up to a titanium content of 0.35% the change of hardness in the transition zone between core and case is less abrupt than in steels not containing titanium. Beyond this however the curve becomes steeper, it can be established therefore that 0.1-0.2% titanium in case-hardening steels positively improves the properties of the case.

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PROHASZKA, J.

Diffusion of carbon in titanium containing *gamma* iron.

p. 269. (KOHASZATI LAPOK) Vol. 12, no. 7. July 1957  
Budapest, Hungary

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

PROHASZKA, Janos, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa

Thermal expansion coefficient change of cold-worked metals  
during tempering. Koh lap 95 no.6:243-255 Je '62.

Prohaszka Janos

HUNGARY/Solid State Physics - Structure of Deformed Materials E-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1958, No 6029

Author : Millner Tivadar, Prohaszka Janos, Harvath Antal

Inst : Not Given

Title : Influence of Small Impurities on Secondary Recrystallization  
of Tungsten Wire.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Musz. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 21, No 1-4,  
349-361

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

PROHASZKA, J

85. The effect of titanium on the rate of carbon diffusion in steel and on the properties of case-hardening steels. J. Prohaszka. Thesis for the degree of candidate of science. 1945. 45 p., 10 figs., 11 tabs.

18  
6  
1-4E3d

Based on measurements and on the use of the Boltzmann-Matano method the diffusion factor of carbon was found to be reduced by Ti in relatively pure (Fe + Ti > 99.8%)  $\gamma$ -iron. The diffusion factor may be obtained with good approximation in the range of 1000—1200°C by

equation  $D = (0.07 + 0.05 C\% + 0.154 Ti\%) \cdot \frac{Rt}{-32,000 + 1,000 T(^\circ C)}$

The properties of case-hardening steels of usual composition were found to change advantageously by 0.10—0.15% Ti. The particle size of case-hardening steels containing this amount of Ti was smaller, their mechanical properties better and the characteristics of the hardened surface layer roughly identical but by no means worse than those of steels not containing Ti. Moreover, the conventional cementing temperature may be increased by 50—100°C without the

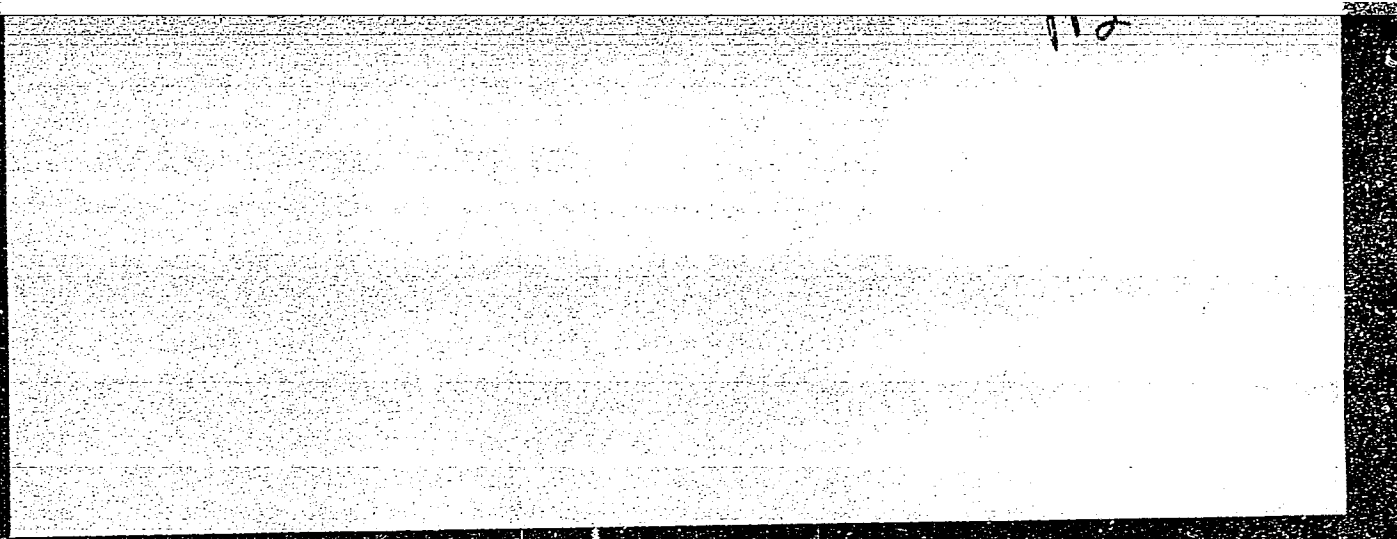
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CIA-RDP86-00513R001343120002-5"

PROHASZKA, Karoly

Four-layered diodes. Pt. 2. Radiotechnika 14 no. 3:92-93  
Mr '64.



PROHASZKA, Karoly

Two-layered diodes. Radiotechnika 14 no.2:42-44 F'64.

PROHASZKA, Marton

Testing tube-drawing dyes. Koh lap 97 no.8:393-396 Ag '64.

CA

11E

The role of hormones in the sexual life of birds and prevention of clucking by the use of hormones. *István Pintér*. *Ágrárhíradomány* 1, 444 (1949). -When intramuscular injections of 10-30 mg stilbene were administered to clucking hens, clucking was stopped in 24-48 hrs. and egg laying was resumed after 12-20 days. *István Pintér*

LANYI, Janos; SZEMEREDY, P.Karoly; BREZONY, Jozsef; PROHASZKA, Laszlo; MUZSNAY, Laszlo, mernok; HIDY, Laszlo, mernok; GAAL, Tibor, mernok; SIMKO, Aldar, mernok; DANCS, Tibor, mernok; MAJOR, Ferenc, mernok; RACZ, Lajos, mernok

Measurement of road vibrations caused by motor vehicles with the aid of seismic instruments. Geofiz kozl 3 no.1/11:107-119 '54.

1. Magyar Allami Eotvos Lorand Geofizikai Intezet (for Szomeredy and Brezony). 2. Autokozlekedesi Tudomanyos Kutato Intozet (for Prohaszka, Muzsnay, Hidy, Gaal, Simko, Dancs, Major, Racz).

HUNGARY

PROHASKA, Laszlo, Dr, SOHNYI, Gizella, specialist of the Fortified Fodder Factory (Erostatamonygyar) of Budapest, Research Institute of Veterinary Medicine (Allatgaszegysyag Kutato Intezet) of MTA (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia -- Hungarian Academy of Sciences) (director: MESZAROS, János, Dr, candidate of veterinary medicine).

"Stability of Vitamin A Mixed with Poultry Food."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 16, No 1, Jan 60, pp 42-43.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] The vitamin A content of poultry foods was determined by the method of Carr and Patten. The vitamin is not distributed evenly in industrial fodder. Therefore, testing should be carried out on several samples of 5-20 g each. Fodder food may undergo autooxidation on storage and its activity may increase. Peroxides formed during the process may decompose the vitamin. This can be prevented by the admixture of the antioxidant ethoxy-methylhydroquinoline. Fodder may then be stored for at least two months without vitamin loss. In five months, 50 % vitamin A loss may be expected and in such cases additional vitamin A should be given to the animals. Of 4 references, 2 are Hungarian, 2 are Western.

171

PROHASZKA, L.

Scientific work for a higher technical level of automotive transportation in Hungary.  
p. 3, Vol 8, no. 19, Oct. 1955. AUTO MOTOR. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

PROHASKA, L.; MURANYI, F.

Behavior of Salmonella strains in synthetic media. In  
English. p. 247. ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA. (Magyar tudományos  
Akademia) Budapest. Vol. 3, no. 3, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956.

FROHASZKA, L.

FROHASZKA, L. What is the situation regarding Suranyi's gasoline-saving apparatus? p. 6.

Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1956

AUTO MOTOR

TECHINOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956



HUNGARY

PROHÁSZKA, Laszlo, Dr, AMBRUS, Dezso, JUHÁSZ, Sandor; Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Animal Health Research Institute (MTA --Magyar Tudományos Akademia-- Allategyeszsegugyi Kutato Intezete) (director: MESZAROS, Janos, Dr, candidate of Veterinary Sciences).

"Antioxidants in the Preparation of Industrial Food Mixtures."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 6, No 18, June 63, pp 232-234.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The biological value of industrially produced food mixtures may be decreased by oxidation of the fats. The peroxides produced might be harmful for substances easily oxidized, especially vitamin A. The oxidation is prevented by the addition of antioxidants. The peroxide, vitamin A and carotene content of cod liver oil, industrial food mixtures and alfalfa flour were determined by the authors. In the experience of the authors and according to data in the literature it is established that 6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2 dihydroquinoline (EMC) is most suitable for the stabilization of food fats, carotinoids and vitamin A. The toxicity of EMC is low and in addition to its use as a preventive, it can also be used for the treatment of encephalomalacia in concentrations of 0.05-0.1 per cent of the food administered for 2-3 days. 1 Hungarian, 7 Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. Bacteria. Brucelli. F-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 76768.

Author : Prohaszka, Laszlo.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Test of an Extraction of an Avirulent Strain of Brucelli.

Orig Pub: Magyar allatorv. lapja, 1957, 12, No 4-5, 110-112.

Abstract: As a result of exposure of a virulent culture Brucella abortus to UV-rays, a variant which is distinguished by biochemical properties from the original strain was obtained. The auxotrophic variant obtained possessed a lower virulence than the original strain. Its immunizing ability for mice is analogous to the same strain B19. -- G. Ye. Frumkina.

Card 1/1

31

PROHASZKA, L.; MURANYI, F.

The role of serine in the metabolism of Escherichia coli strains. Acta  
microb. hung. 5 no.3:237-241 1958.

1. Veterinary Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,  
Budapest.

(SERINE, metab.

E. Coli, utilization & significance for typing of strains)

(ESCHERICHIA COLI, metab.

serine utilization, significance for typing of strains)

PROHASZKA, Marton

Grooving of traveling rolls. Koh lap 97 no.4:168-173 Ap'64

1. Csepeli Csogyar.

PROHIC, Hal: 1, dr.

Self-induced amputation of male sex organs. Med. erb. 12  
no.2:109-112 Mr-Je '64.

1. Institut za Sudsku medicinu Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu  
(Sef. Prof. dr Miodrag A. Bucic).

PROHIC, Halil, d-r

A fatal accident in boxing. Med. arh., Sarajevo 13 no.1:95-98 Ja-  
F '59.

1. Institut za sudsku medicinu Med. fakulteta u Sarajevu, sef:  
prof. d-r Miodrag Bucic.  
(BOXING)

S/181/60/002/01/34/035  
B008/B014

AUTHORS: Goryunova, N. A., Prochukhan, V. D.

TITLE: Solid Solutions in Quaternary Systems on the Basis of  
InAs and InSb

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 176-178

TEXT: The authors studied the formation of solid solutions by a reaction between indium antimonide and arsenide as well as some compounds of the type  $A^{II}B^{IV}C_2^V$  having the structure of chalcopyrites. These alloys were synthesized in the usual manner (Ref. 5). They examined alloys in the section  $mCdSnAs_2-n(2InAs)$  of the quaternary system Cd-In-Sn-As (Tables 1 and 2) and in the section  $mCdSnSb_2-n(2InSb)$  of the quaternary system Cd-In-Sn-Sb (Tables 3 and 4). The system  $mCdSnAs_2-n(2InSb)$  was found to have a series of solid solutions throughout the range of concentration.

Card 1/2

✓  
B

Solid Solutions in Quaternary Systems on the  
Basis of InAs and InSb

S/181/60/002/01/34/035  
B008/B014

Apparently, also the system  $m\text{CdSnSb}_2-n(2\text{InSb})$  has numerous solid solutions ranging from InSb to a concentration close to the ratio of 1 : 1. Both systems have wide ranges exhibiting the structure of zinc blende. Here, a change in the physicochemical and electric properties can be brought about. There are 4 tables and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tehnicheskii institut AN SSSR  
(Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 7, 1959

✓B

Card 2/2



HUNGARY / Microbiology. General Microbiology.  
Physiology and Biochemistry.

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 19444

Author : Prohaszka, L.; Muranyi, F.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Role of Serine in Metabolism of the  
Strains of Escherichia coli

Orig Pub : Magyar allatorv. japja, 1958, 13, No 5,  
127-129

Abstract : Out of 21 investigations of the amino acids,  
only glutamic and aspartic acids,  $\alpha$ -alanine  
and also asparagine were used by all (220)  
strains of the coliform bacterium as the only  
source of carbon and nitrogen. Serine sus-  
tained the growth of 123 strains; but if,  
besides serine, glucose or pyrotartaric acid

Card 1/2

10

HUNGARY / Microbiology. General Microbiology.  
Physiology and Biochemistry.

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 19444

were added to the medium, then the rest of the strains started to reproduce. From the utilized amino acids, only aspartic acid and its amide are broken down by all the strains; serine was split only by those strains that grew on it. That is, the coliform bacterium would use serine as the only source of carbon and nitrogen, if it could deamidize serine before pyrotartaric acid. An inverse dependence between the ability of the coliform bacterium and the breaking down of serine and saccharose exists. -- From the authors' summary

Card 2/2

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 14/6 Pediatrics June 60

1855. ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION AFTER POLIOMYELITIS - Zimányi L.,  
Prohászka M., Szondi M. and Ormal S. *Heine-Medin Rehabil.  
Hosp. and Polyclin.*, Budapest - ACTA MED. SCAND. 1959, 164/6 (497-505)

Tables 4

The incidence of hypertension following poliomyelitis was observed over a period of 18 months in 336 bed patients under 19 yr. of age. Eighty-eight cases (26%) showed hypertension, the average systolic pressure rise being 12-28% above normal and that of diastolic pressure 13-30%. The incidence of hypertension was the same in the group of patients who developed disease in 1957 as in those who contracted the disease in earlier years. Fifty-two per cent of the patients who developed hypertension in 1957 remained hypertensive one year later. In the group affected prior to 1957 the acute disease preceded the observation by from 3-13 yr. There is a correlation between the extent of paralysis and the incidence of hypertension. Hypertension occurred 4 times as often in cases needing treatment for respiratory insufficiency in the acute phase as in those with no respiratory insufficiency, and twice as often in encephalo-bulbospinal cases as in spinal paralysis alone. All age groups were affected but no indication is given of cases that developed hypertension within any one age group.

Fallon - Glasgow (L, 7, 8, 18)

PROHAZKA, Karel (Prahá)

The problem of modern serodiagnosis in relation to the treatment of  
syphilis. Przegł. derm. 49:257-260 '62.  
(SYPHILIS SERODIAGNOSIS) (SYPHILIS)

BUCIC, Miodrag, prof. d-r; PROHIC, Halil, d-r

A case of acute poisoning following intravenous injection of gasoline.  
Med.arh., Sarajevo 14 no.3:11-17 My-Je '60.

1. Institut za sudski medicinu Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu  
(Sef: prof. d-r Miodrag A.Bucic)  
(PETROLEUM toxicol)  
(JURISPRUDENCE)

PROHKOROVA, V.S.

Clinical aspects and treatment of lambliasis of the biliary  
tract. Vrach. delo no.2r144-146 F'64 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskaya klinika ( zav. - prof. A.  
Ya. Gubergrits) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta i oblastnaya  
klinicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni Kalinina.

S/229/62/000/004/003/003  
I006/I206

AUTHORS: Isakov, V.V., Kalmychkov, A.P., and Frohorov, B.F.,  
Engineers

TITLE: On the experience of design and fabrication of plastic  
wheel house for motor ship "Raketa"

PERIODICAL: Susdostroyeniye, no.4, 1962, 58-65

TEXT: Considering the relatively small dimensions of the  
wheel house its complicated form and the low strengths requirements,  
the polyether plastic material LU-132 was chosen for its construc-  
tion, with ПН -1 (PN-1) glass fiber as filler. A detailed descrip-  
tion of design requirements, wheel house design, preparation of  
jigs and fixtures, wheel house assembly and quality control. There  
are 9 figures and 2 tables.

Card 1/1

PROHOROVICI, E.

E. PROHOROVICI, R. SERMAN, S. MIRCHINA

" Syntomycin in the treatment of bacillary dysentery in children" Tr.  
from the Russian p. 66. ( ANALELE ROMANO-SOVIETICE . SERIA PEDIATRIE Vol. 6  
No. 3 May/June 1953 Bucuresti, Rumania.)

SO. East European L. C. Vol. 12, No., 12, Dec. 1953



RUMANIA/Soil Science - Mineral Fertilizers.

J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67967

Author : Prohorova, Z.A.

Inst : -

Title : The Dynamics of Nutritive Substances and the Effectiveness of Mineral Fertilizers in the Newly Planted Soils of the Moscow River Bottom Lands.

Orig Pub : An. Rom. -- Sov. Ser. agric. -- zootehn., 1957, 11, No 4, 5-21.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

FRIDA, P. A.

The Protection of Spring Wheat Seeds after Thermal Treatment from Subsequent  
Infection by Stinking Smut, Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Seriy Vsesoyuznogo  
Instituta Zashchity Rasteniya 1936 goda, part 1, 1937, pp. 60-61. 23.92 1941

SO SIRA SI 90-53, 15 December 1943.

PROIDA, P. A.

KUPCHIANOV, V. A., AND PROIDA, P. A. "Tests of the Hot Water Disinfection of Wheat Seed-grain in the Control of Loose Smut Under Northern Conditions," Itogi "nauchno-issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1935 Goda, 1936, pp. 153-154. 423.92 L54I

SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

PROIDA, P. A.

PROIDA, P. A. "Mosaic of Sugar Beets," in Mosaic Diseases of Sugar Beets, a Collection of Articles, Publishing House of the Variety-Seed Administration of the State All Union Association of Sugar Industries, Kiev, 1930, pp. 11-66. 464.04 3a2

So:Sirra SI-90-53, 16 Dec 1953

Smith, W. L.

[Co-author] Co : WAKLAWSKI, G. E. "Evaluation of Systems and Organization for  
(for Controlling System of Cereals)," 1953

Co: Sims 81-80-53, 15 Dec. 1953

PROIDA, P. A.

M. E. Vladimirskaia and P. A. Proida "Test of Machinery for Wet Thermal Treatment of Grain," Itogi Nauchn -Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1935 Goda, 1936, pp. 154-156. 423.92 L54I

SO: Sira Si 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

PROIDA, P. A.

BAKHTIN, V. S., DAVYDOV, P. M., KOVALEV, M. V., LYUBISHCHEV, A. A. and

PROIDA, P. A. "To Take into Account the Mass Scale Economical Experiment,"

Zashchita Rostonii, vol. 8, no. 1, 1931, pp. 341-350. 421 D36

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

FROIDA, P. A.

FROIDA, P. A. "Dry Thermal Treatment of Spring Wheat Seeds for Control of Loose Smut in Northern Conditions," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Pastenii za 1936 Goda, part 1, 1937, pp. 72-76 423.92 1541

So: Sira SI-90-53, 15 Dec 1953



FROIDA, P.A.

FROIDA, P.A. "Report of an Experiment on Controlling Smuts in the U. S. S. R.," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1936 Gode, part 1, 1937, pp. 68-72. 423.92 L54I

So: Sira SI-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

PROIDA, P. A.

PROIDA, P. A. "Methods of Prognosis of Ustilago tritici," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1935 Goda, 1936, pp. 533-534.  
423.92 L54I

So: Sira SI-90-53, 1<sup>st</sup> Dec 1953

PROIDA, P.A.

PROIDA, P.A. "Smut of Grain in 1935," in The Principal Pests and Diseases of Crop Plants in the U.S.S.R., Institute of Plant Protection, Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Leningrad, 1936, pp. 107-113. 164. L542

So: Sirá SI-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

PROIDA, P. A.

PROIDA, P. A., BOVSVIY, A. S., and MAYIAKOVA, G. F. "Evaluation of Systems and Separate Measures (for Controlling Smut of Cereals)," in Systematic Instructions on the Plan of Research Work of the All Union Institute of Plant Protection in 1935, Institute of Plant Protection, Leningrad, 1935, pp. 38-41. 464.4 L54M

So: Sira SI-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

PROIDA, P. A.

FROIDA, P. A. "Instructions and Scheme of Experiments for Smut of Cereals," in Systematic Instructions on the Plan of Research Work of the All Union Institute of Plant Protection in 1935, Institute of Plant Protection, Leningrad, 1935, pp.24-29. 464.4 L544

So: Sira SI-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

PROIDA, P. A.

PROIDA, P. A. "To Intensify the Struggle with Smut," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no. 5, 1933, pp. 73-78. 464.9 L542

So: Sira SI-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

PROIDA, P.A.

PROIDA, P.A. "Smut," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no. 4, 1932,  
pp. 53-55. 464.9 L542

So: Sira SI-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

PROIDA, P. A.

PROIDA, P. A. "Measures Employed Under Northern Conditions for the Control of Cereal Smuts," Itoxi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1935 Goda, 1936, pp. 144-147. 425.92 1541.

So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953



PROIDA, P. A.

"Diseases of Wheat in the North and Control Measures," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo  
Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no. 7, 1933, pp. 31-37. 464.9 1542

SO: SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

PROIDA, P. A.

Markhaseva, V. A., and Proida, P. A. "Prognosis of the Anticipative Development of Smut," in Prognosis of the Anticipative Development of the Most Prominent Pests and Diseases Expected to Damage Field Crops and Forests in 1935, Institute of Plant Protection, Leningrad, 1935, pp. 97-104. 464 L54

So: SIRA SI - 90-53, 15 Dec., 1953

MARINESCU, V., prof.; SETLACEK, D.; PROINOV, D.; IONESCU, L.

Treatment of septal defects, stenosis of the pulmonary artery and tetralogy of Fallot with the aid of the interruption of circulation under hypothermia. Khirurgia, Sofia 14 no.2/3:199-203 '61.

(HEART SEPTUM abnorm) (PULMONARY STENOSIS surg)  
(TETRALOGY OF FALLOT surg) (HYPOTHERMIA INDUCED)

MARINESKO, V., prof. [Marinesco, V.]; IONESKO, M. [Ionesco, M.]; IONESKO, L.  
[Ionesco, L.]; PRUINOV, Fr.

Technical feasibility of efficient extracorporeal circulation in  
normothermal conditions and in deep hypothermia. Khirurgia, Sofia  
14 no.2/3:216-221 '61.

(HEART MECHANICAL) (HYPOTHERMIA INDUCED)

HORTOLOMEI, N., Academician; GHITESCU, T.; GATOSCHI, Gh.; STEFANESCU, Tr.;  
BOIU, S.; PROINOV, Fr.

Experimental and clinical research on coronary circulation.  
Probl. ter., Bucur. 10 no. 3: 77-85 '59.  
(CORONARY VESSELS, physiology)

MARINESKU, V. [Marinescu, V.], prof. (Bukharest); SETLACHEK, D. [Setlacec, D.]  
(Bukharest); PROINOV, F. (Bukharest); IONESKU, L. [Ionescu, L.]  
(Bukharest)

Treatment of defects of the cardiac septum by means of direct  
open heart suture in hypothermia. Vest.khir. 85 no.10:35-43  
0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(HYPOTHERMIA) (HEART—ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

PROINOV, F., incl.

Shortening of passages in the pre-spinning of worsted yarn.  
Leka promishl 2 no.9:12-18 '53.

PROINOV, Filip, inzh.

Spinning of the worsted yarn from the mixtures of wool and cellulose fibers. Leka promishl 2 no.5:8-18 '53.



*PROINOV*  
HORTOLOMEI, N.; GHITESCU, T.; STANONESCU, M.; PROINOV, Fr.

Syndrome of compression of the superior vena cava studies from surgical point of view. Probl. ter., Bucur. 8:101-109 1957.

(VENAE CAVAE, diseases  
compression of superior vena cava by mediastinal tumors,  
thromboses, aneurysms or other causes, diag. & ther.)

(AORTA ANEURYSM, compl.  
synd. of compression of superior vena cava, diag. & ther.)

(MEDIASTINUM, neoplasms  
causing compression of superior vena cava, diag. & ther.)

HORTOLOMEI, N., Academician ; GHITESCU, T.; STEFANESCU, Tr.; ENESCU, N.; PROINOV, Fr.

Experimental research on methods of irrigation of the brain.  
Probl. ter., Bucur. 10 no.3:71-76 '59.  
(BRAIN blood supply)

PROINOV, F.

Tunnel drying room for worstes yarn. p. hl.

TEKSTILNA PROMISHLENOST, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 8, no. 2, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1959. Uncl.

SILBERG, Al.; PROINOV, I.

On some additions to isothiocyanates. III. Addition of aryl sulfonyl hydrazides to isothiocyanates, and preparation of some aryl sulfonyl hydrazones. Studii cerc chimie Cluj 10 no.2:329-334 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. I.M.F. Cluj - Facultatea de farmacie, Catedra de chimie organica.

(Isothiocyanates) (Aryl groups) (Sulfonyl group)  
(Hydrazides) (Hydrazones) (Thiosemicarbazide)

Proinov, I.

RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis. G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31412

Author : Silberg, M., Simiti, I., Cosma, N.,  
Proinov, I.

Inst : ~~AS RUMANIA~~

Title : On Some Reactions of Addition to Isothio-  
cyanates. I. Addition of Thiosemicarbazi-  
des to Isothiocyanates and Study of Pro-  
perties of Products Obtained.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari chin. Acad. RPR. Fil.  
Cluj, 1957, 8, No 3-4, 315-333

Abstract : In the research for physiologically active  
substances, compounds of the composition  
 $RNHCSNHNHCSNHR'$  (Ia to II, where a  $R = C_6H_5$ ,  
 $R' = H$ ; b  $R = C_3H_5$ ,  $R' = H$ ; c  $R = C_6H_5$ ,  
 $R' = C_6H_4$ ).

Card : 1/6

RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khiniya, No 9, 1959, 31412

$R' = H$ ; d  $R = R' = C_6H_5$ ; e  $R = R' = C_3H_5$ ;  
 f  $R = R' = -C_{10}H_7$ ; g  $R = C_6H_5$ ,  $R' = C_3H_5$ ;  
 h  $R = C_6H_5$ ,  $R' = \alpha -C_{10}H_7$ ; i  $R = C_3H_5$ ,  $R' =$   
 $= \alpha -C_{10}H_7$ ) were obtained by heating the  
 derivatives of thioisocarbazine  $RNHCSNHNH_2$   
 (where  $R = H$ , allyl, phenyl,  $\alpha$ -naphthyl)  
 with phenyl-, allyl- and  $\alpha$ -naphthylthioiso-  
 cyanates in  $C_5H_5N$ . The Ia obtained were oxidi-  
 zed into diimino-1,3,4-thiodiazolidines  
 $C(=NR)NHNHC(=NR')S'$  (IIa-IIIi), from which the  
 diacetyl derivatives  $C(=NR)N(COCH_3)N(COCH_3)-$   
 $C(=NR')S'$  (IIIa-IIIi) were prepared. In the  
 treatment of Ia-Ic with  $SnCl_2$  and  $H_3PO_4$  in  
 $CH_3COOH$  containing  $RCI$ , the group  $NHR'$  splits  
 off and thiodiazoles  $C(NHR=NN=C(SH)S'$  (IVa-IVd,

Card : 2/6

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RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry, Organic Synthesis.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31412

where a R = H, b R = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, c R = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>,  
d R = (X-C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>) are formed. These IVs  
are easily oxidized with I<sub>2</sub>, FeCl<sub>3</sub>, or  
NaNO<sub>3</sub> into disulfides, from which IVa-IVd  
are easily regenerated in the reduction.  
C(NHR)=NNHC(SR)'s are produced by treating  
Ia-II with NH<sub>3</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, or dilute solution of  
soda. The synthesized compounds produce co-  
lored mercaptides with Pb, Hg, Cu and other  
metals; these mercaptides may be used in  
analytical chemistry. 5-R-imino-1,3,4-thia-  
diazolidinethions-2 (R = H, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, (X-C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>))  
were acetylated with (CH<sub>3</sub>CO)<sub>2</sub>O into 3,4-dia-  
cetyl derivatives, melt. p. 208, 175 and 255°  
(all from alc.). 1 g of phenylisothiocyanate

Card : 3/6

RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31412

is introduced into the solution of 1 g of thiosemicarbazide in 2 ml of  $C_5H_5N$ , the mixture is boiled, and Iz is precipitated with alcohol, melt. p.  $176^\circ$ . The following was obtained in a similar way (the substances and the melt. p. in  $^\circ C$  are enumerated): Ib, 184 (from water); Ic, 199 (from alc.); Id, 192-193; Ie, 195 (dec., from alc.); If, 175 (from  $C_5H_5N$ -alc.); Ig, 184; Ih, 175, Ii, 183-185. The solutions of Ia to Ii in alcohol are heated until the separation of  $H_2S$  discontinues, or they are oxidized with  $I_2$  or  $FeCl_3$  solutions, and IIa, 212-213; IIb, 112-115; IIc, 229-231; IId, 248-250; IIe, 190; IIIf, 259-260; IIg, 176-177; IIh, 222-

Card : 4/6

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RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31412

225; IIIi, 240-243 are separated. The latter are acetylated into IIIa, 277; IIIb, 253, IIIc, 274; IIId, 229; IIIe, 113-114; IIIf, 285; IIIg, 108-109; IIIh, 200-201; IIIi, 183-184. 2 g of Ia in 10 ml of  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  and solution of  $\text{SnCl}_2$  in  $\text{HCl}$  are boiled until the components are dissolved, the solvent is distilled off, and the residue is dissolved in 250-300 ml of water.  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  is passed through the solution, it is evaporated until dry, and IVa, melt. p.  $240^\circ$  (from alc.), is obtained. 2 g of Ia is heated with 60 ml of conc.  $\text{HCl}$  until  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  starts to separate out, the mixture is filtered and alkalized to  $\text{pH} = 7.5$ , and IVb, melt. p.  $216-218^\circ$  (from alc.)

Card : 5/6

RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis. G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31412

is obtained. IVc, melt. p. 133-134° (from alc.), and IVd, melt. p. 230° (from CH<sub>3</sub>COOH), are prepared in a similar way. 0.5 g of IVb or IVd in 10 ml of alcohol is oxidized with alcohol solution of I<sub>2</sub> or FeCl<sub>3</sub>, and bis-5-(R-amino-1,3,4-thiodiazolyl-2)-disulfides are separated. In these disulfides, R = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> (melt. p. 236°), and R =  $\alpha$ -C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub> (melt. p. 191-193°). 10-15 ml of conc. NH<sub>3</sub> is poured twice with an interval of 20 min into the boiling solution of 1 g of Ie in 30 ml of conc. NH<sub>3</sub>, the solution is diluted with water and acidified, and 1-phenyl-2-phenyl-amino-1,3,4-triazolethione-5, melt. p. 209-211°, is separated. -- A. Marin

Card : 6/6

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POPPER, E.; POPA, L.; PROINOV, L.; ROMAN, L.; GRACIUNEANU, R.; JUNIE, V.

Behavior of some heavy cations towards certain organic reagents.  
Studii cerc chim 9 no.2:397-404 '61.

1. Facultatea de farmacie, Laboratorul de chimie analitica, Cluj.

(Cations) (Organic compounds)  
(Chemical tests and reagents)

SURNAME, Given Names

(1)

PROINOV, L.

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Revista de Chimie, Vol 12, No 9, Sep 1961, pp 557-558.

Data: "Behavior of Silver Ion Towards Two Reagents of the Mercaptan Class."

Authors:

POPPER, E.

PROINOV, L.

CRACIUNEANU, R.

GPO 981643

COUNTRY : Rumania H-17  
 CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75793

AUTHOR : Popper, E., Arton, M., Proinov, L., and Craciunea\*  
 INST. : Not given  
 TITLE : The Analysis of Mercury Medicinal Preparations by  
 a Rapid Gravimetric Method Using 2-Mercapto-5-  
 Anilino-1,3,4-Thiodiazole  
 ORIG. PUB. : Farmacia (RPR), 6, no 6, 491-498 (1958)

ABSTRACT : A new gravimetric is proposed for the determina-  
 tion of Hg in medicinal preparations, using 2-  
 mercapto-5-anilino-1,3,4-thiodiazole. The above-  
 indicated reagent is very sensitive (accurate  
 determinations of Hg in medicines are possible  
 at minimum concentrations of Hg of 40 gammas per  
 ml), it is readily prepared, and can be used in  
 any analytical laboratory. The authors propose  
 the substitution of the above-described method  
 for the official methods in the analysis of a num-  
 ber of medicines listed in the Rumanian Pharmaco-  
 poeia.

From authors' summary

CARD: 1/1 \*  
 nu, R. 219

POPPER, E.; PROINOV, L.; CRACIUNEANU, R.

Behavior of the silver ion in the presence of two reagents  
of the mercaptan class. Rev. chimie Min petr 12 no.9:557-558  
S'61.

PROINOV, L.

RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Onorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24757

Author : Pepper, E., Ariton, N., Proinov, L., Craciuneanu, R.

Inst : -

Title : New Rapid Method of Gravimetric Determination of Mercury

Orig Pub : Rev. chim., 1957, 8, No 9, 594-596

Abstract : For the determination of  $Hg^{2+}$  use is made of a new reagent 2-mercapto-5-anilino-1,3,4-thiodiazole (I) (RZhKhim, 1958, 24774), which is a white-yellow powder, MP 215-216°, readily soluble in  $C_2H_5OH$ , less soluble in alkalies and insoluble in water. I precipitates  $Ag^+$ ,  $Pb^{2+}$ ,  $Hg^{2+}$ ,  $Hg^{2+}$ ,  $Bi^{3+}$ ,  $Cu^{2+}$ ,  $Co^{2+}$  and  $Fe^{3+}$ .  $Hg^{2+}$  ions form with I a yellow precipitate insoluble in  $C_2H_5OH$  and in ether and suitable for gravimetric determination of Hg. The solution being analyzed, containing Hg as  $HgCl_2$  or  $Hg(NO_3)_2$  (concentration of free  $HNO_3$  not above 0.2-0.3 N), is diluted with twice its volume of  $C_2H_5OH$ , and  $Hg^{2+}$  is precipitated with

Card 1/2

RUMANIA/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur O Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24757

a 5% alcohol solution of I under continuous stirring. Solution and precipitate are heated on a water bath until the amorphous precipitate becomes crystalline, filtered immediately through a filter crucible No 5 or No 4, the precipitate is washed with alcohol and ether, dried in a vacuum-desiccator and weighed. If the concentration of HNO in the solution being analyzed is above 0.3 N the solution is evaporated to dryness and the residue is dissolved in water acidified with HCl. The minimum determinable amount of Hg<sup>2+</sup> is 40/ml. Duration of determination is from 45 minutes to 2 hours; error  $\pm$  0.54%. The method is suitable for determination of Hg in medicinals.

Card 2/2

19



KOLAROV, N.; CHOLAKOVA, I.; PROINOVA, R.

Impurity of calcium sulfate obtained through various speeds of crystallization depending on the pH of its supersaturated solutions. Godishnik khim tekhn 9 no. 3:111-115 '62 [publ. '63]

PROISL, J.  
F. HALLA, Monatsh, 81, 1092-7(1950)

B-I-8

BC

**Mechanism of lead chamber reaction. I. Reaction between sulphurous and nitrous acids in a dilute system. S. Auer and J. Poggendorf (with J. Gumpert and K. Bantz) (Monatsh., 1923, 54, 6-34).—The reaction between  $H_2SO_3$  and  $HNO_2$  in dil.  $H_2SO_4$  solution has been investigated under various conditions. In the course of the reaction  $N_2O$  and  $NO$  are formed, but no  $N_2$ . The yield of  $H_2O$  is increased by a high ratio of  $SO_2:HNO_2$  in the reaction products. The intermediate formation of  $HNO$  is probable.**

O. J. W.

ASR-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM NOMINALLY

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FROM NOMINALLY	FROM NOMINALLY

GRANDBERG, I.I.; VINOKUROV, V.G.; PROITSKAYA, V.S.; SHAROVA, G.I.

Pyrazoles. Part 30: Synthesis and ultraviolet spectra of  
4-acetyl- and 4-benzoyl-3,5-dimethylpyrazoles. Zhur.ob.khim.  
32 no.11:3582-3586 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

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farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.  
(Pyrazole-Spectra)