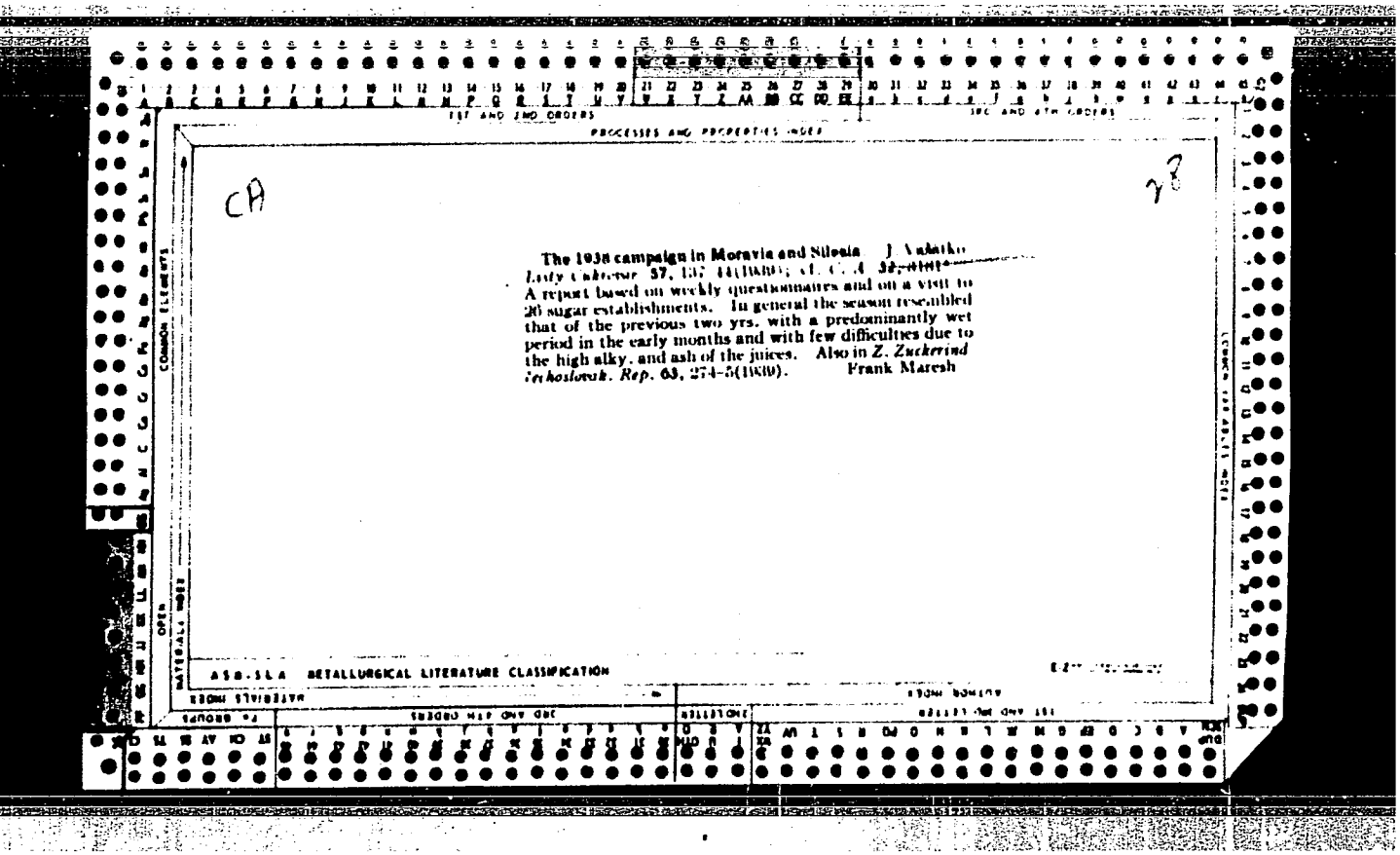
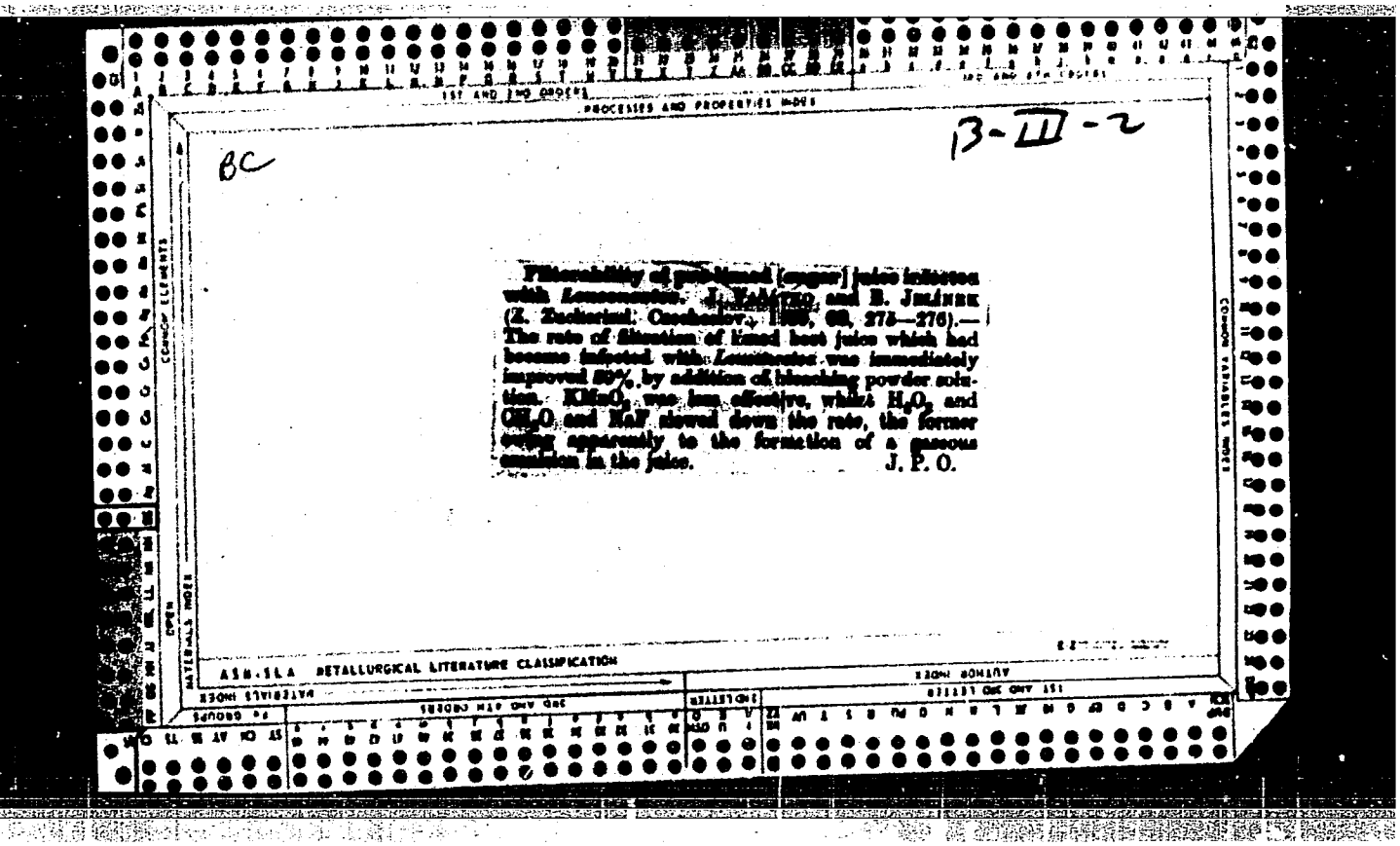


CA

28

The 1938 campaign in Moravia and Silesia J. Vaňásek
Listy Cukrovar. 57, 137–44(1939); cf. *C. A.* 32, 9101⁴.
A report based on weekly questionnaires and on a visit to 26 sugar establishments. In general the season resembled that of the previous two yrs. with a predominantly wet period in the early months and with few difficulties due to the high alky. and ash of the juices. Also in *Z. Zuckerind Tschechoslovak. Rep.* 63, 274–5(1939). Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

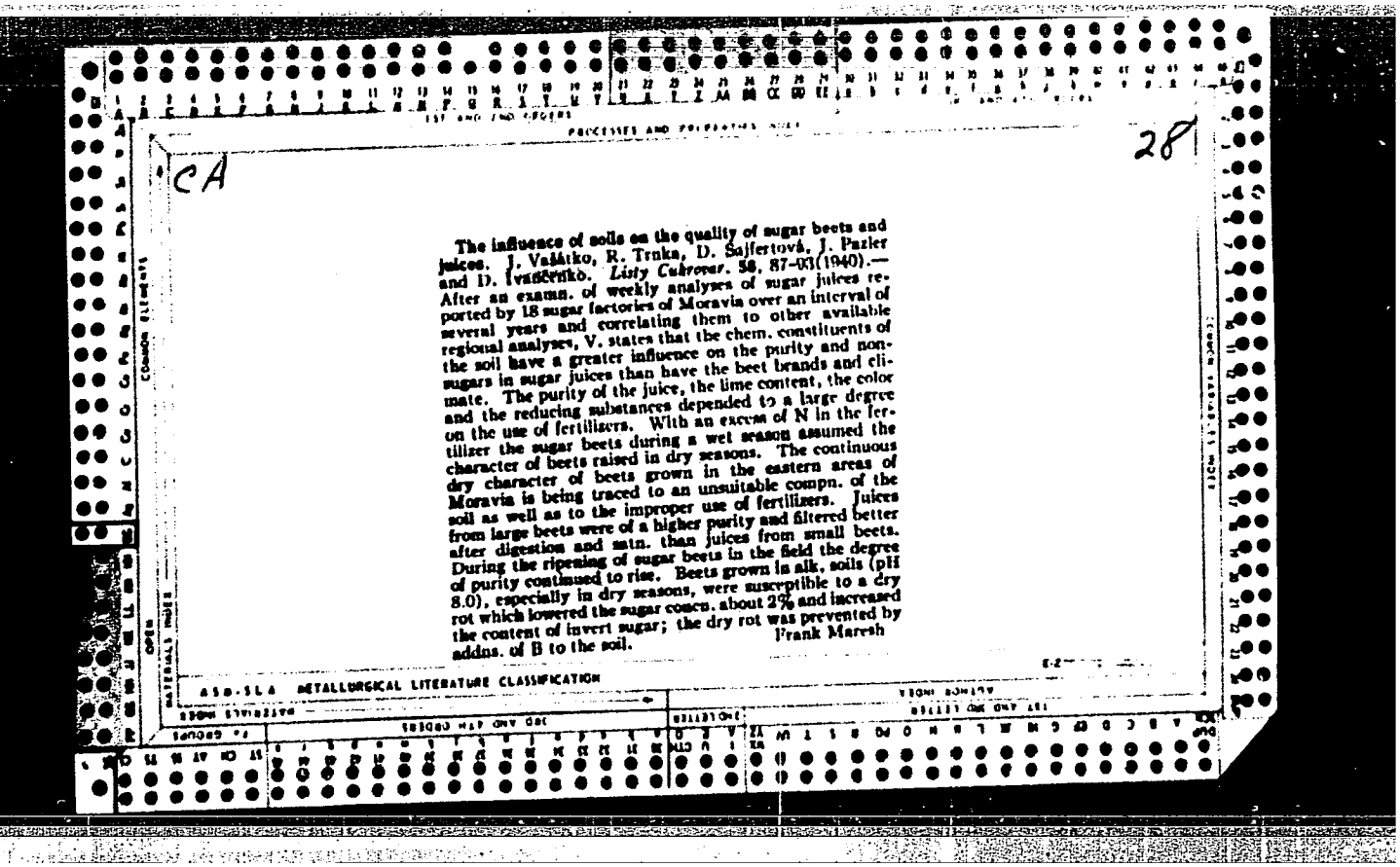


BC

13-III-2

Filterability of gur-limed [sugar] juice infected with *Leuconostoc*. J. Kabátek, and B. Jelínek (Z. Zuckerind. Cechoslov., 1957, 82, 275—276).—The rate of filtration of limed beet juice which had become infected with *Leuconostoc* was immediately improved 50% by addition of bleaching powder solution. $KMnO_4$ was less effective, while H_2O_2 and CH_2O and NaF slowed down the rate, the former owing apparently to the formation of a gaseous emulsion in the juice. J. P. O.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

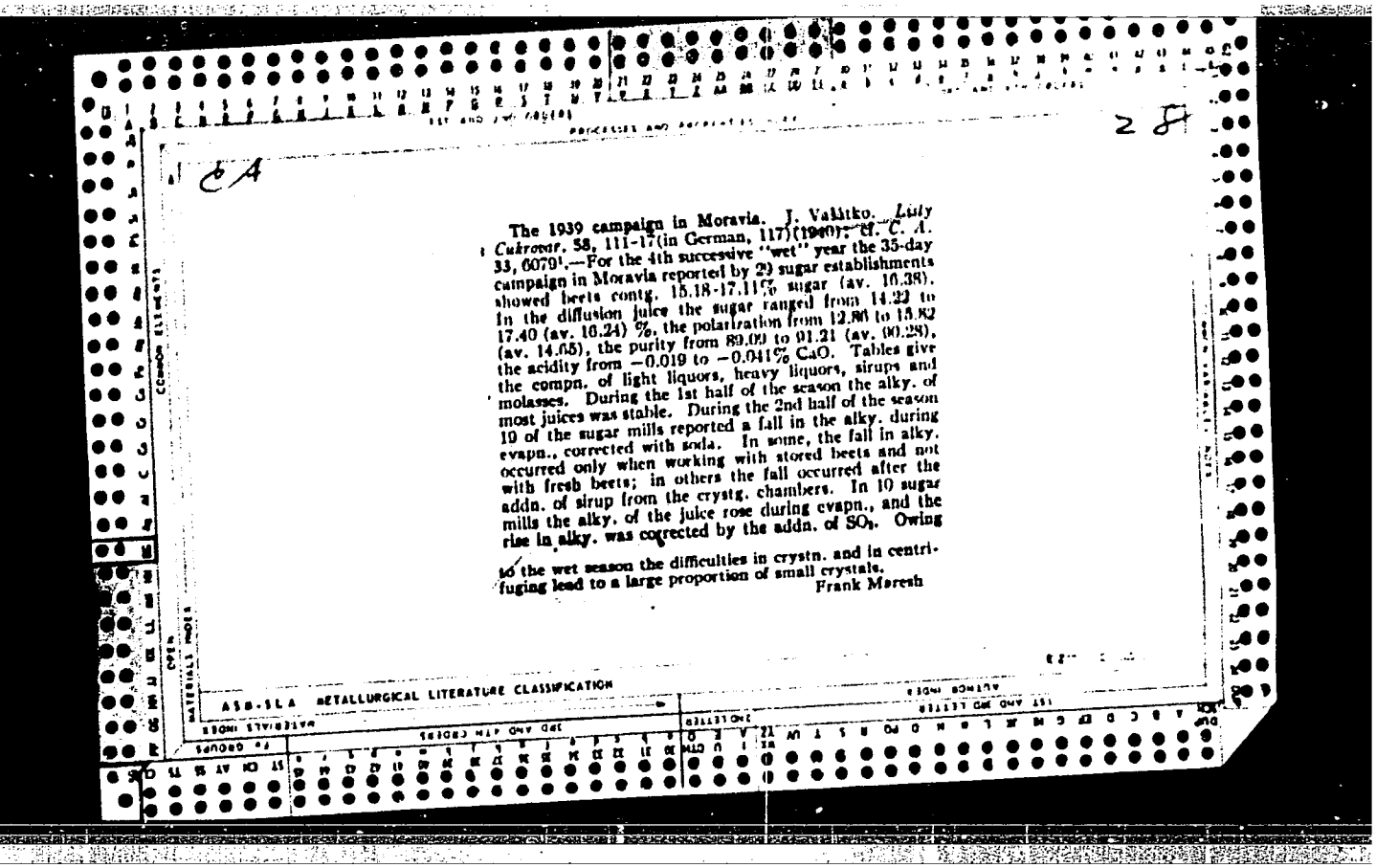


CA

28

The influence of soils on the quality of sugar beets and juices. J. Vaňátko, R. Trnka, D. Šaffertová, J. Pazler and D. Ivaničko. *Listy Cukrovar.* 58, 87–93(1940).—After an examn. of weekly analyses of sugar juices reported by 18 sugar factories of Moravia over an interval of several years and correlating them to other available regional analyses, V. states that the chem. constituents of the soil have a greater influence on the purity and non-sugars in sugar juices than have the beet brands and climate. The purity of the juice, the lime content, the color and the reducing substances depended to a large degree on the use of fertilizers. With an excess of N in the fertilizer the sugar beets during a wet season assumed the character of beets raised in dry seasons. The continuous dry character of beets grown in the eastern areas of Moravia is being traced to an unsuitable compn. of the soil as well as to the improper use of fertilizers. Juices from large beets were of a higher purity and filtered better after digestion and satn. than juices from small beets. During the ripening of sugar beets in the field the degree of purity continued to rise. Beets grown in alk. soils (pH 8.0), especially in dry seasons, were susceptible to a dry rot which lowered the sugar concn. about 2% and increased the content of invert sugar; the dry rot was prevented by addns. of B to the soil.

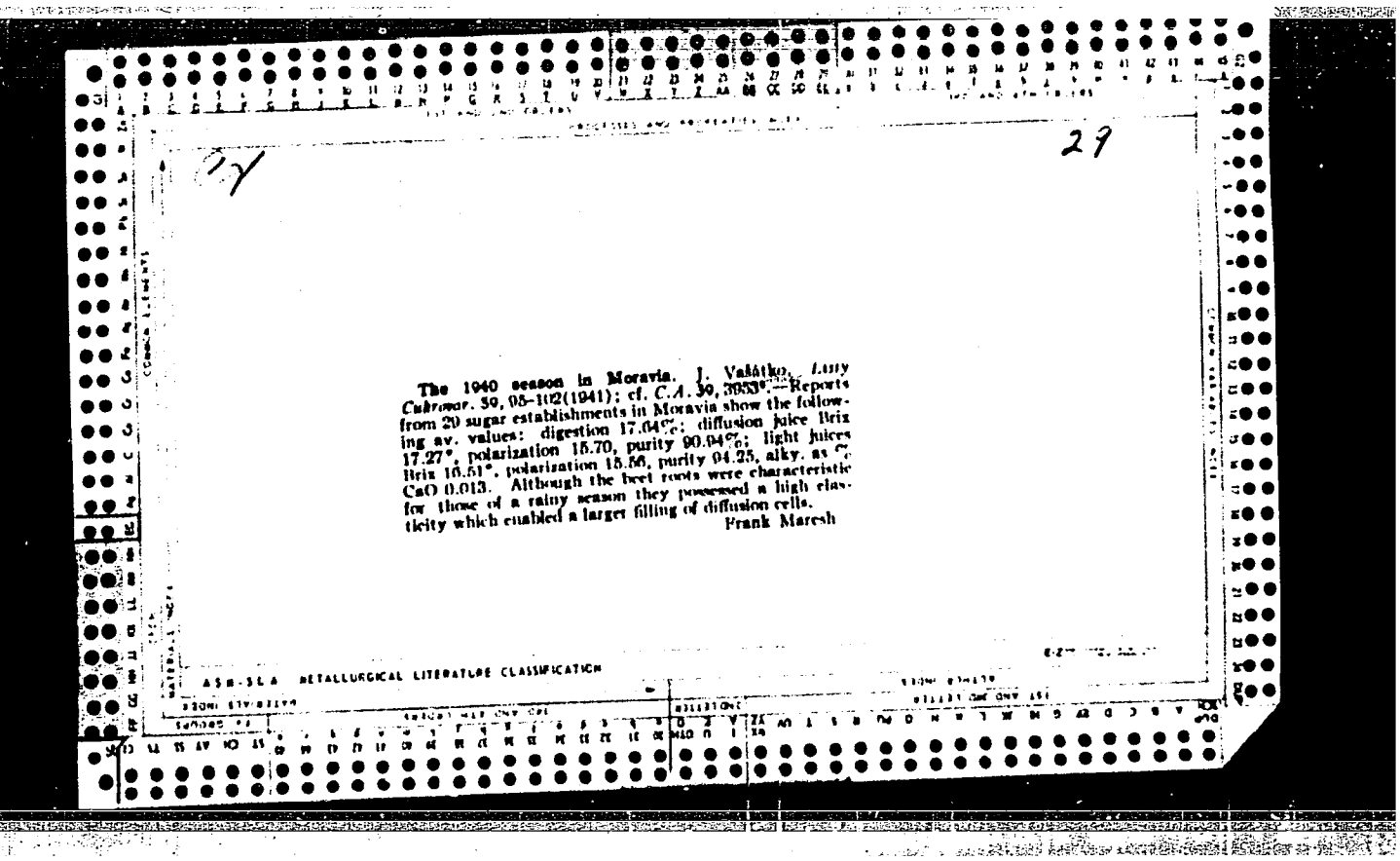
Frank Maresh



CA

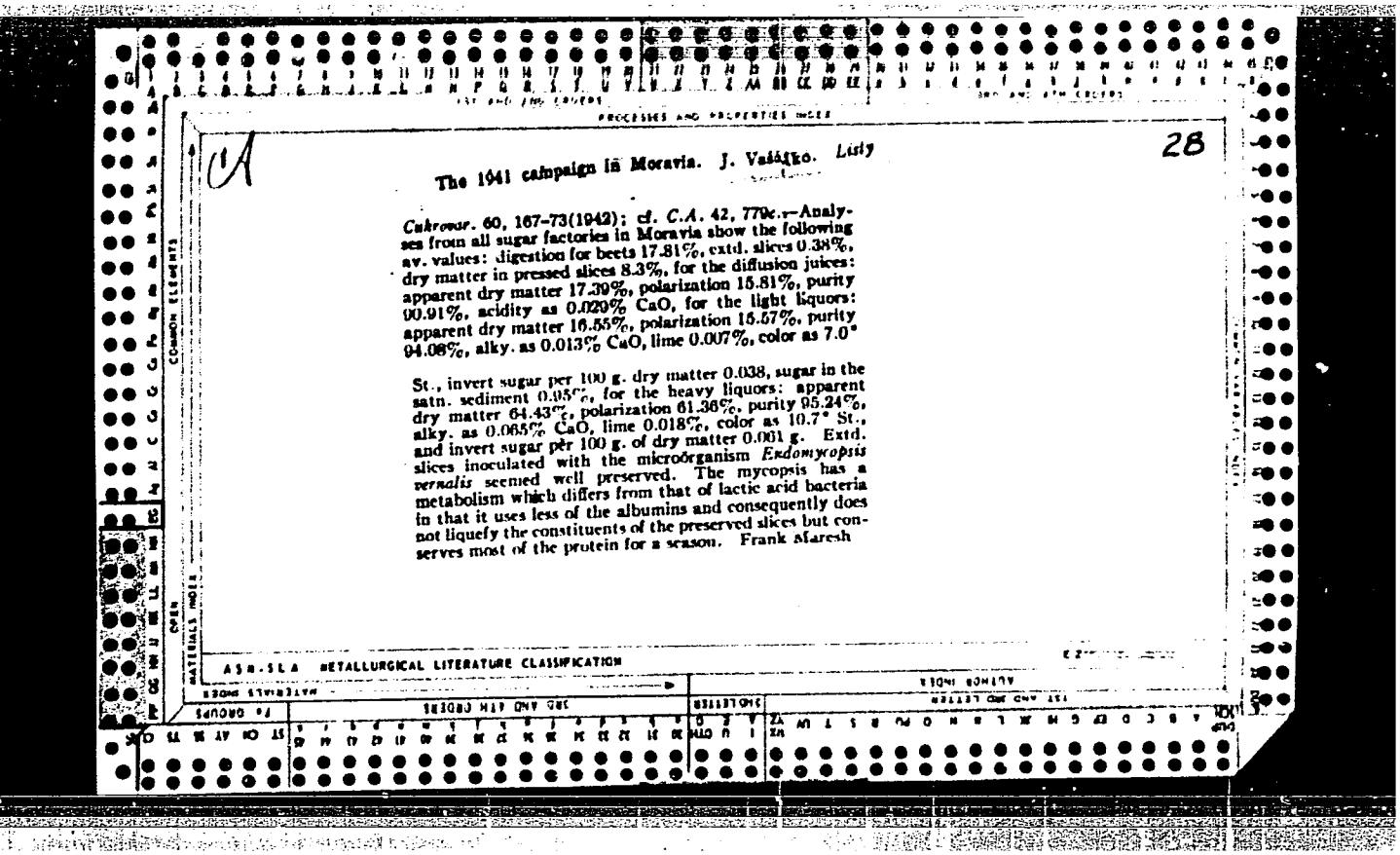
The 1939 campaign in Moravia. J. Valitko. *Listy Cukrovar.* 58, 111-17 (in German, 117) (1940); cf. *C. A.* 33, 6079⁹.—For the 4th successive "wet" year the 35-day campaign in Moravia reported by 29 sugar establishments showed beets contg. 15.18-17.11% sugar (av. 16.38). In the diffusion juice the sugar ranged from 14.22 to 17.40 (av. 16.24) %, the polarization from 12.80 to 15.82 (av. 14.65), the purity from 89.09 to 91.21 (av. 90.28), the acidity from −0.019 to −0.041% CaO. Tables give the compn. of light liquors, heavy liquors, sirups and molasses. During the 1st half of the season the alky. of most juices was stable. During the 2nd half of the season 19 of the sugar mills reported a fall in the alky. during evapn., corrected with soda. In some, the fall in alky. occurred only when working with stored beets and not with fresh beets; in others the fall occurred after the addn. of sirup from the crystg. chambers. In 10 sugar mills the alky. of the juice rose during evapn., and the rise in alky. was corrected by the addn. of SO_2. Owing to the wet season the difficulties in crystn. and in centrifuging lead to a large proportion of small crystals.

Frank Moresh



The 1940 season in Moravia. J. Valášek. *Listy Cukrovar.* 59, 95–102(1941); cf. *C.A.* 39, 3853⁹.—Reports from 20 sugar establishments in Moravia show the following av. values: digestion 17.04%; diffusion juice Brix 17.27°, polarization 15.70, purity 90.94%; light juices Brix 16.51°, polarization 15.56, purity 94.25, alky. as CaO 0.013. Although the beet roots were characteristic for those of a rainy season they possessed a high elasticity which enabled a larger filling of diffusion cells.
Frank Maresh

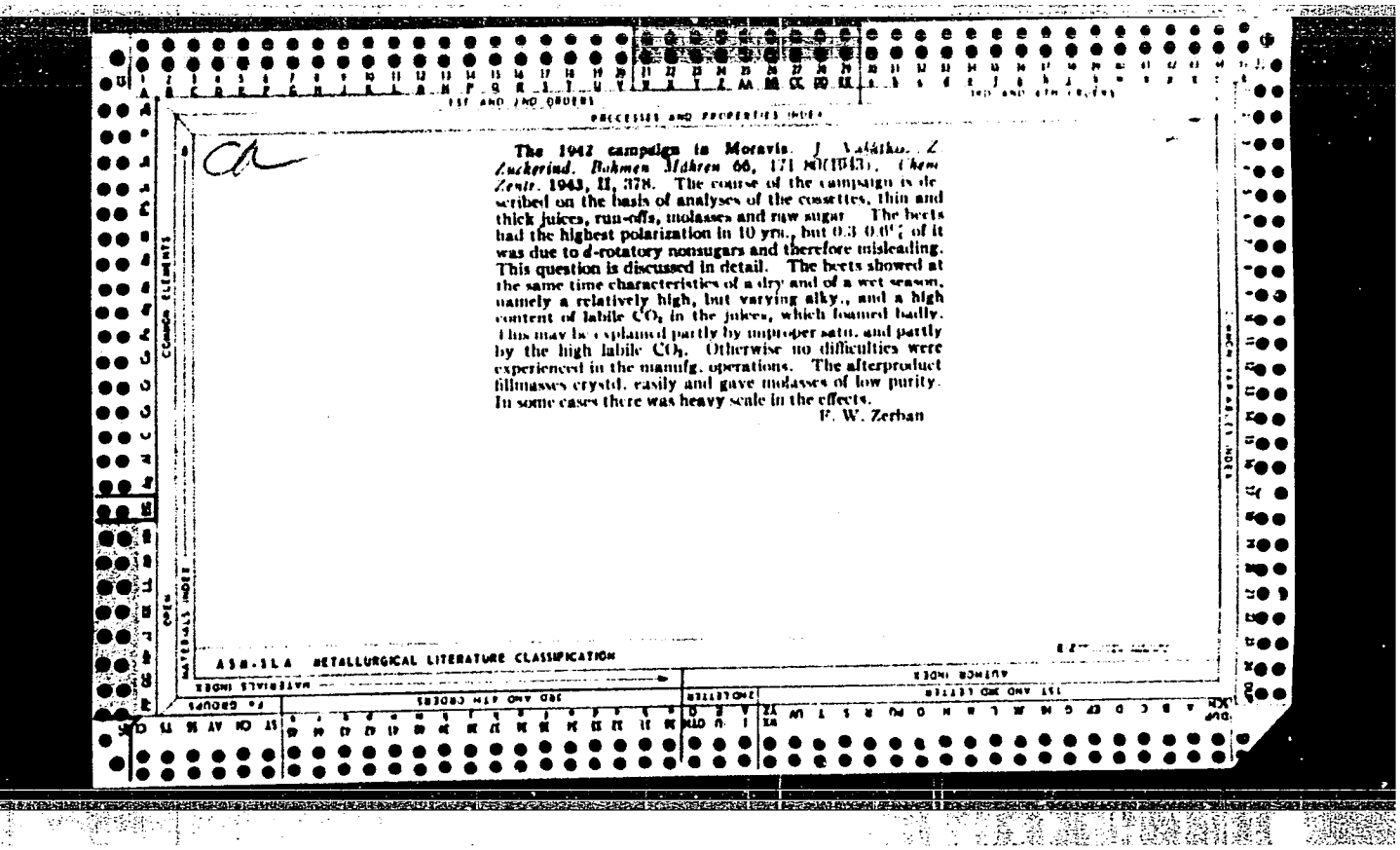
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA 28

The 1941 campaign in Moravia. J. Vašátko. Listy

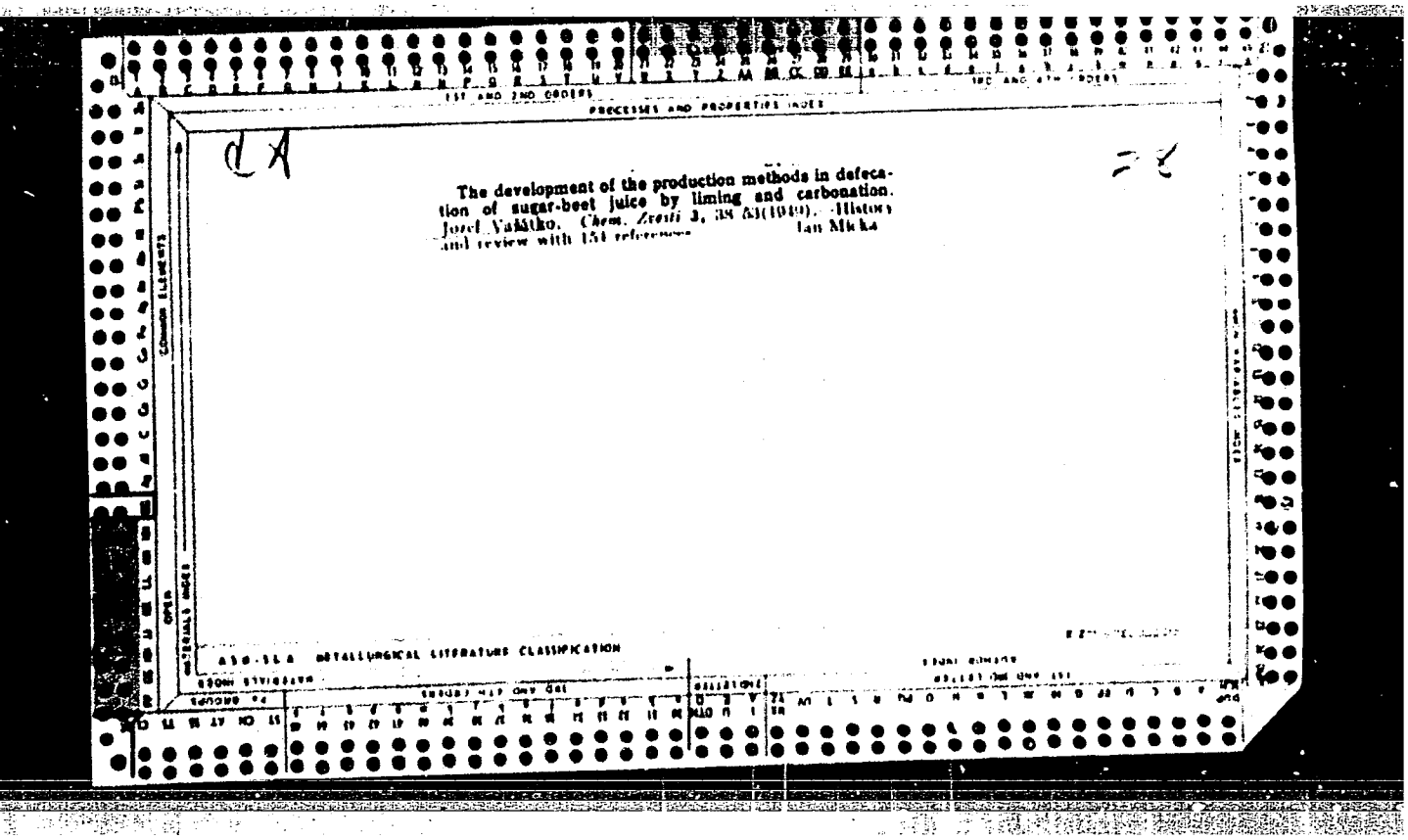
Cukrovar. 60, 167–73(1942); cf. *C.A.* 42, 779e.—Analyses from all sugar factories in Moravia show the following av. values: digestion for beets 17.81%, extd. slices 0.38%, dry matter in pressed slices 8.3%, for the diffusion juices: apparent dry matter 17.39%, polarization 15.81%, purity 90.91%, acidity as 0.029% CaO, for the light liquors: apparent dry matter 16.55%, polarization 15.57%, purity 94.08%, alky. as 0.013% CaO, lime 0.007%, color as 7.0° St., invert sugar per 100 g. dry matter 0.038, sugar in the satn. sediment 0.95%, for the heavy liquors: apparent dry matter 64.43%, polarization 61.36%, purity 95.24%, alky. as 0.065% CaO, lime 0.018%, color as 10.7° St., and invert sugar per 100 g. of dry matter 0.061 g. Extd. slices inoculated with the microörganism *Endomycopsis vernalis* seemed well preserved. The mycopsis has a metabolism which differs from that of lactic acid bacteria in that it uses less of the albumins and consequently does not liquefy the constituents of the preserved slices but conserves most of the protein for a season. Frank Maresh



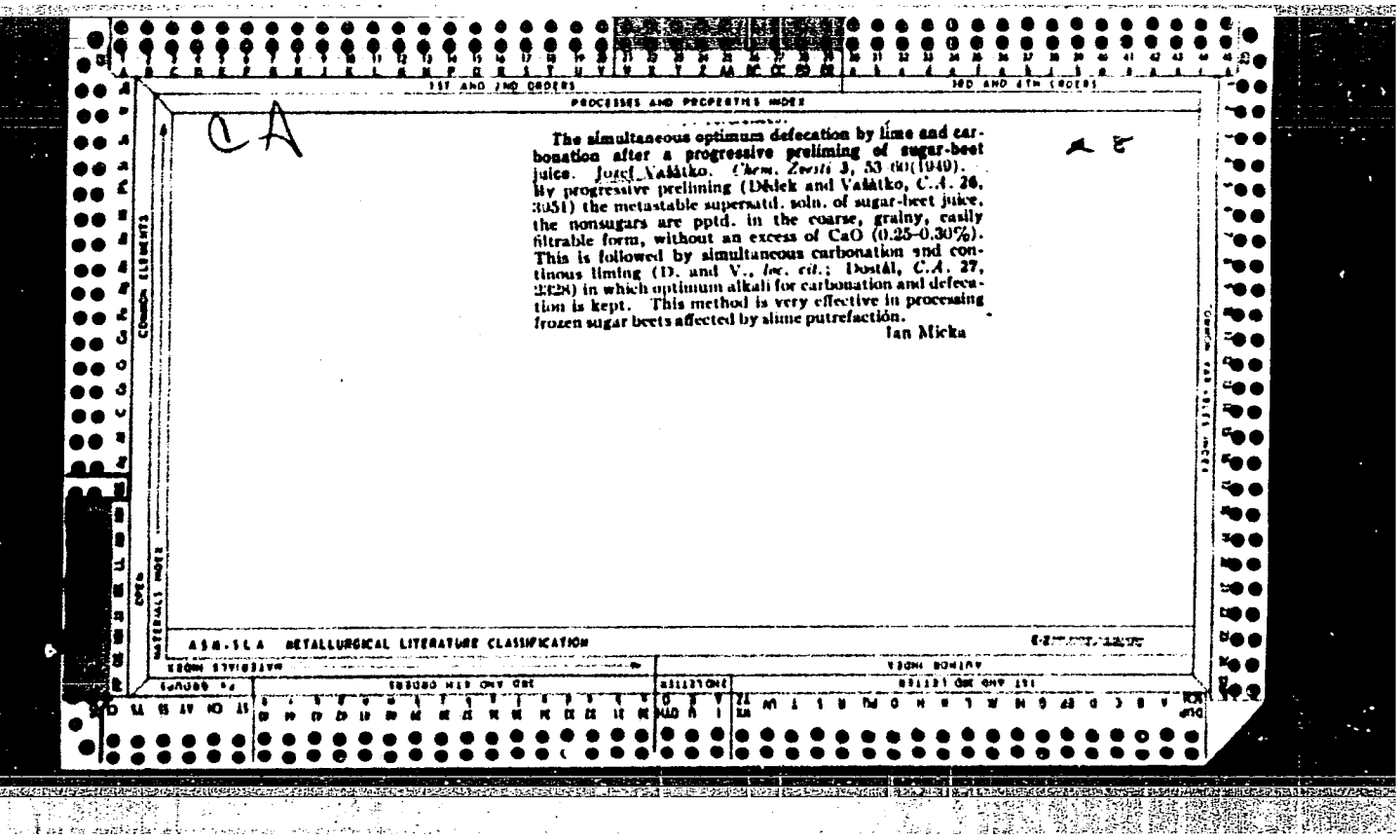
The 1942 campaign in Moravia. J. Valášek, Z. Zuckerind. Bohmen Mähren 66, 171-80(1943). Chem. Zentr. 1943, II, 378. The course of the campaign is described on the basis of analyses of the cossettes, thin and thick juices, run-offs, molasses and raw sugar. The beets had the highest polarization in 10 yrs., but 0.3-0.6% of it was due to *d*-rotatory nonsugars and therefore misleading. This question is discussed in detail. The beets showed at the same time characteristics of a dry and of a wet season, namely a relatively high, but varying alky., and a high content of labile CO_3 in the juices, which foamed badly. This may be explained partly by improper satn. and partly by the high labile CO_3. Otherwise no difficulties were experienced in the manufg. operations. The afterproduct fillmasses crystd. easily and gave molasses of low purity. In some cases there was heavy scale in the effects.

F. W. Zerban

A58.31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



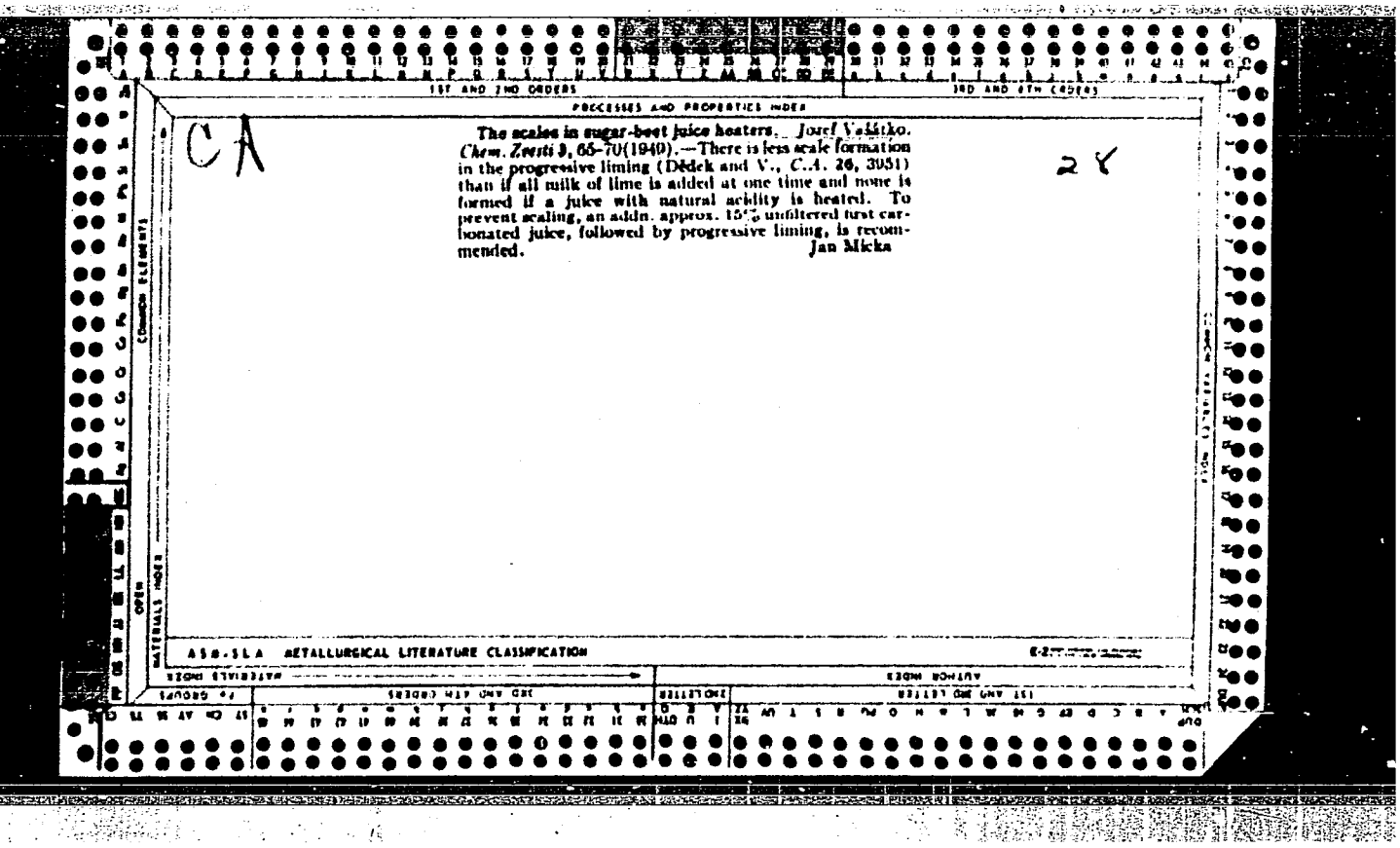
The development of the production methods in defecation of sugar-beet juice by liming and carbonation. Jozef Vašíko. *Chem. Zvesti* 3, 38-51(1949). History and review with 154 references. Ian Mikka



CA

The simultaneous optimum defecation by lime and carbonation after a progressive preliming of sugar-beet juice. Josef Vaňátko. *Chem. Zvesti* **3**, 53 (1949). By progressive preliming (Dědek and Vaňátko, *C.A.* **26**, 3951) the metastable supersatd. soln. of sugar-beet juice, the nonsugars are pptd. in the coarse, grainy, easily filtrable form, without an excess of CaO (0.25–0.30%). This is followed by simultaneous carbonation and continous liming (D. and V., *loc. cit.*; Dostál, *C.A.* **27**, 2428) in which optimum alkali for carbonation and defecation is kept. This method is very effective in processing frozen sugar beets affected by slime putrefaction.

Ian Micka



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

24

The scales in sugar-beet juice heaters. Josef Vašátko. *Chem. Zvesti* **3**, 65–70(1949).—There is less scale formation in the progressive liming (Dědek and V., *C.A.* **26**, 3051) than if all milk of lime is added at one time and none is formed if a juice with natural acidity is heated. To prevent scaling, an addn. approx. 15% unfiltered first carbonated juice, followed by progressive liming, is recommended. Jan Micka

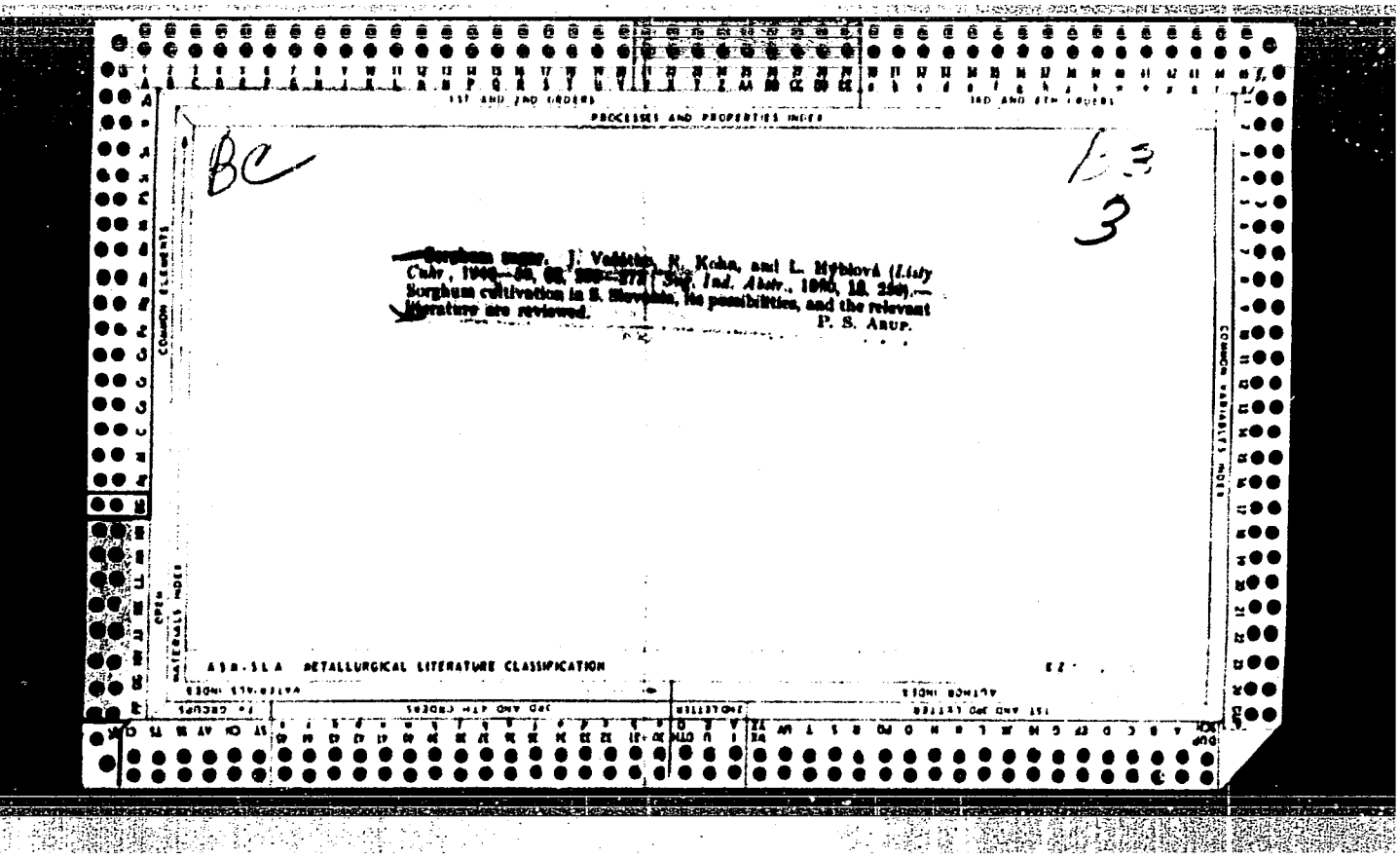
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

2P

The principal conditions of the progressive preliminary

carbonation of the sugar-beet juice. Josef Valáško (Slovak Tech. Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 3, 137–45(1949).—Two principal conditions are necessary in progressive preliminary carbonation: (1) the optimum quantity of added lime and (2) the speed at which lime is added. For (1) 6 different lab. methods are used and for (2) although not necessary a lab. test by using a microfilter can be carried out. Jan Micka



BC

3

Sorghum sugar. J. Valášek, K. Kohn, and L. Mýtlová (*Listy Cukr.*, 1960—66, 82, 269—272; *Sug. Ind. Abstr.*, 1960, 12, 250).—Sorghum cultivation in S. Slovakia, its possibilities, and the relevant literature are reviewed.

P. S. Arup.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

28

The growth of sugar beet. I. The variations of quality of the sugar beet and its juice during the vegetation period. Jozef Valášek and Ladislav Závodský (Slovak Tech. Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 4, 136–49(1950).—The changes in the weight, dry matter, sugar, marrow, and quality of the marrow were observed. In the juice, the dry matter, quotient of purity, acidity, ash, total N and protein N, polarization, and reducing matter are given. **II. The variations in the coagulation of proteins.** *Ibid.* 149–61.—The ripes the sugar beet the better the coagulation. In an acid medium the optimum coagulation is towards the lower pH, while on the alkali side it is the reverse. The riper the beet the higher is the lime requirement. Therefore in the first satn. the optimum alky. is higher, the riper the beet. The ratio of total N to the protein N in the original juice has an important influence on the coagulation. Jan Micka

CH

25

Technological value of Sorghum saccharatum. Josef Valášek, Rudolf Kolín, and Ladislava Hlôšková (Slovak Tech. Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 4, 313-20 (1950). A review is given. The analytical data and the adaptability are discussed for com. sugar production (by pressing through rollers with a sprayer) of the juice from *Sorghum*. 77 references. Jan Micka

1951

VASATKO, JOSEF,
JOSEF PAZLER, Listy Cukrovar. 51, 209-15, 217-23, 225-7.

CA

Progressive liming of sugar-beet juice with return of first over-carbonated muddy juice. J. Vaňátko, R. Kuhn, and L. Závolský (Výzkum. Ústav Cukrov. a Uhlohyd., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 5, 402-25(1951); cf. *C.A.* 44, 7575*a*; 45, 7812*b*.—By returning 1st carbonation, muddy juice, excessively carbonated, to the raw juice further subjected to a progressive liming by addn. of a reduced amt. of CaO, the negatively charged nonsugar colloidal particles (pectins) form easily filterable aggregates with positively charged $CaCO_3$. This procedure increases the filterability and sediment formation of the 1st carbonation juice which results in a better handling in the rotary automatic filters and in an improvement of the color of the thin juice.
Jan Micka

BA

BIII-2

Progressive predefecation of beet juice by return of oversaturated unfiltered first saturation juice. J. Vasatko, R. Kohn and L. Zavodsky (*Listy Cukr.*, 1951, 67, 257—263; *Sug. Ind. Abstr.*, 1952, 14, 4; cf. B., 1951, 111, 142).—The literature is reviewed. Laboratory tests are recorded on the return of oversaturated juice (0·02—0·03% of CaO) to raw juice in proportions 1 : 2—2 : 1, with subsequent preliming to 0·25% of CaO at 60°, main liming at 85°, and saturation. Tests are also recorded with subsequent main liming alone. In all cases the filterability of the saturated juice and its colour are improved, especially with progressive preliming (Dědek-Vasátko process). In continuous recycling of part of the juice, rapid improvement in muds sedimentation and juice filterability are shown by graphs. A ratio of 1 : 2 for returned juice to raw juice is sufficient when preliming is applied. The deterioration in filterability with increase in final alkalinity is much smaller in the new process of return of oversaturated juice, so that the necessity of attaining optimum alkalinity is not so great. P. S. Arup.

[illegible], [illegible]

VASATKO, J.; [illegible]; [illegible], L. "Production of edible syrup from [illegible]. III. Results of production tests."
Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol [illegible], No 3/4 Mar./Apr., [illegible], [illegible]

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No [illegible], Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

VASATKO, J.

(3)

Graphical calculation of lime in defecation of sugar-beet juice. J. Vašátko and M. Gärtner (Výskum. ústav cukrovar. pobočka, Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 6, 369-73 (1952). Jan Micka

VASATKO, J.

Reduction of molasses production by an economical method of sugar-beet clarification. J. Vašátko and R. Kohn (Slovenská akad. vied, Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 7, 495–513(1953).—The production of sugar beet (I) can be increased if addnl. amts. of I are recovered from molasses. Ca saccharate (II), also called sucrate, can be pptd. by powd. lime from dil. molasses (to 6% of I) at below 18°. Lab. expts. were shown that II contg. 11.5% sucrose and 15.16% CaO can be used for clarification of sugar-beet juice (III). The mixt. of diffusion III and returned over-carbonated muddy III (ratio 1:1) can be progressively prelimed (Dědek-Vašátko) at 60° by II and simultaneously limed by II and carbonated at 85°. The filterable and sedimentary qualities of III are of such a good quality that rotary vacuum filters can be installed which will result in an economical mechanization of I production. Jan Micka

V[illegible], [illegible]

V[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]. "[illegible]progressive [illegible]purification [illegible] method for purification of sugar-beet juice."
Chemicke [illegible], [illegible]tislava, Vol [illegible], No 1/2, [illegible]/Feb 1[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]5

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

VASATKO, J.

VASATKO, J.; KOHN, M.; HYBLOVA, L. "Production of edible syrup from sorghum sugar. II. The quality of product."
Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol 6, No 2, Feb 1952, p. 73

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

VASATKO, J.

VASATKO, J.; KRIZAN, V. "Production of V-K chalk from saturated sediments in a sugar factory."
Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol 7, No 5/6, May/June 1953, p. 299

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

VAŠÁTKO, J.

(3)

The production of "V-K" chalk from sugar-beet defecation lime cake. J. Vašátko and V. Križan (Slovenská akad. vied, Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 7, 299-316(1953). —Sugar-beet defecation lime cake contains very fine crystals of $CaCO_3$ and aggregates of $CaCO_3$ with org. matter which cannot be removed mechanically. Org. matter can be eliminated by the action of alkali hydroxides, aerobic microorganisms such as *Fusarium bulbigenum*, heating to 550°, or bleaching with Cl. A chalklike substance contg. 99.0% $CaCO_3$ is obtained. It is similar to chalk derived from limestone and has a very wide com. use. — I. M.

VASATKO, J.

VASATKO, J.; KOHN, R. "Reduction in production of molasses through sugar extraction by the economical method of refining sugar-beet juice."
Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol 7, No 8, Oct 1953, p. 495

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

The use of "V-K" chalk as a preservative in sugar-beet storage and for preparation of powdered insecticides. J.

Vašátko and V. Križan (Slovenská akad. vied. Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 7, 537–43(1953); cf. *C.A.* 48, 7323c. —"V-K" chalk (I) prepd. from sugar-beet defecation lime cake decreased sugar losses from 0.045 to 0.012% per day in sugar-beet storage by preventing microbial decompn. I is also effective as an insecticide and as a carrier (90%) for DDT and HCH. Jan Mleka

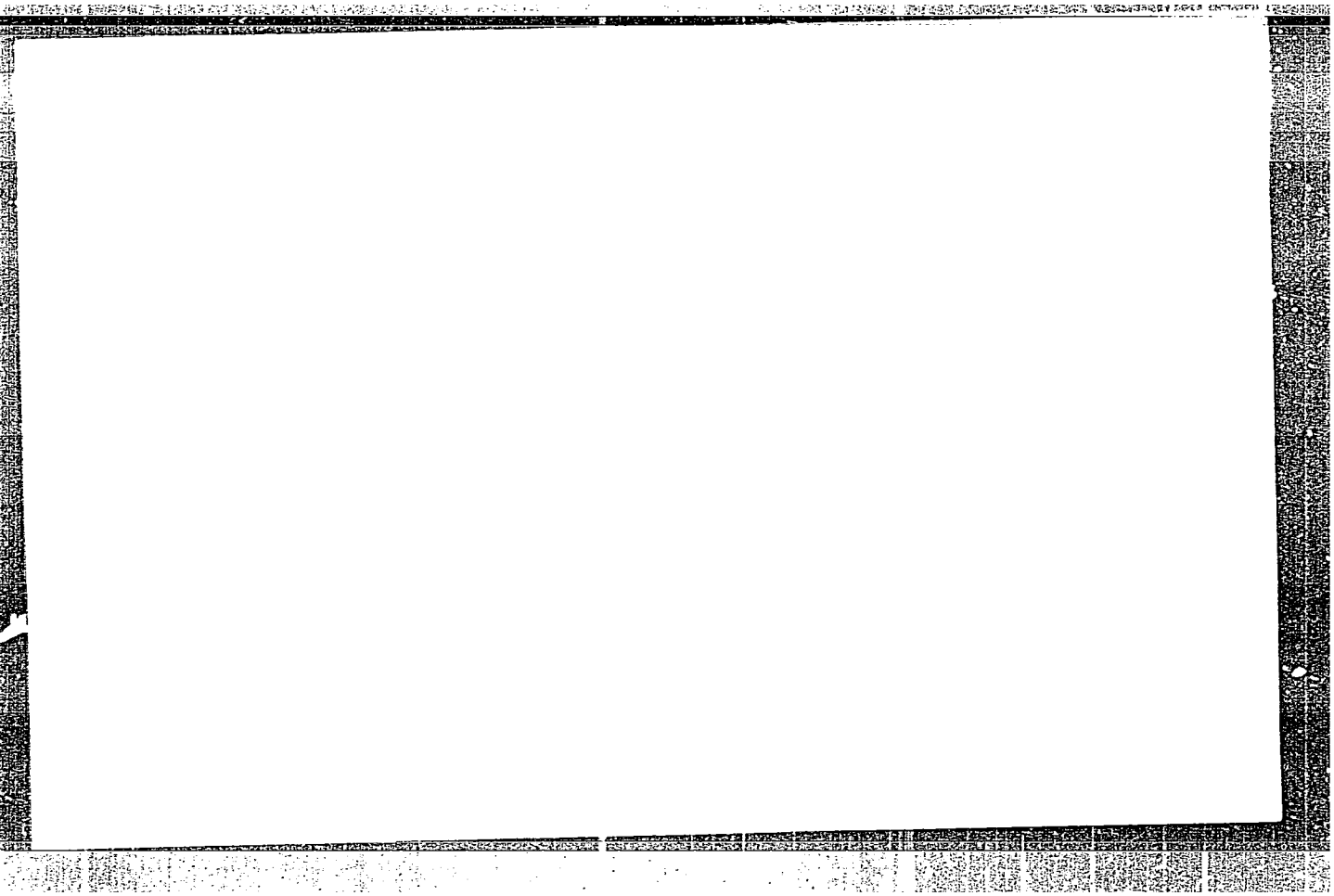
(1)

VASATKO, J.

Journal of Applied Chemistry
June 1954
Industrial Inorganic Chemistry

Technology of washed chalk VK from sugar factory saturation [illegible] J. Vasatko and V. Krizan. [illegible]

A fine form of chalk can be obtained from the muds by purification and (preferably) elutriation, as the chalk, org. matter, sand, etc., settle at different rates. Org. matter may also be removed by treatment with NaOH or Na_2CO_3, by heating and elutriation, or by means of suitable aerobic micro-organisms. Satisfactory pilot plant tests have been made. SUG. IND. AUSTR. (U.S.A.)



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VASATKO, J.

"Hexachloran V-K as an active agent against caterpillars ofthe sugar-beet moth." Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol. 8, No. 2/3, Feb./Mar. 1954, p. 91.

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

VASATKO, J.

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Carbohydrates and Their Processing.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79239.

Author : Vasatro, J.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Purification of Beet Juice and the Utilization of the By-Product.

Orig Pub: Magyer tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1955, 7, No 1, 101-116.

Abstract: In the progressive purification of juice, a coagulation takes place in a mestable [sic] state of supersaturation of sols of organic substances, thus leading to the formation of easily filtrable precipitates. In spite of the known fact that particles of $Ca(CO_3)_2$ (I) have a positive charge, the measurements of the charge of I particles pre-

Card 1/3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 78239.

Abstract: cipitated in beet juice as well as the measurements of the charge of saturation sediment (by an electro-osmotic method) demonstrated that the latter posses a negative charge, a phenomenon apparently connected with the adsorption of negatively charged colloidal particles on their surface. The disscciation constant of polygalactonic acid is of the order of 0.1×10^{-4} — 17×10^{-4}. This acid is able to decompose I, a reversible reaction is possible only at a pH > 7, a fact which is verified by a direct measurement. The presence of only small amounts of pectins noticeably decreases the filtrability of the precipitate. A considerable improvement in the filtration can be accomplished by combining the progressive purifi-

VAŠÁTKO, JOZEF

Electrochemistry of the purification of sugar-beet juice. Rudolf Kohn and Jozef Vašátko. *Listy Cukrovar.* 71, 283–90(1955).—A review with 40 references. T. J.

VASATKO, J.; GARTNER, M.; HEGEWALD, W.

Evaluation of calculation of the yield of molasses. p. 564.
CHEMICKE ZVESTI. Bratislava. Vol. 9, no. 9, Nov. 1955.

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Application - Carbohydrates and Refinement. H-26

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 9476

Voltage of the diaphragm was determined as the product of diaphragm resistance by current intensity. The resistance was measured by replacing the clear solvent in the bent tubes by mercury. Electro-osmotic transfer of the liquid was determined from displacement of meniscus in the capillary. It was found that the surface conductivity in diaphragm capillaries of coarse-dispersion diaphragms (for example in the case of $CaCO_3$ of particle size 5-10 μ) at concentrations of the solutions above 0.005 N $Ca(OH)_2$ is very slight. At lower concentrations it increases sharply. In fine-dispersion diaphragms (particle size 1-1.8 μ) and with concentrations above 0.01 N $Ca(OH)_2$, surface conductivity is slight, but already at concentrations of 0.001 N it exceeds by 5 times the conductivity of the utilized solution. A correlation has been ascertained between rise of diaphragm temperature and the applied

Card 2/3

18

[illegible], J.; [illegible], F.

Method of processing sorghum sugar (Sorghum Saccharatum) [illegible] edible sirup. p. 39. CHEMICKE ZVESTI. (Slovenske akademie vied a Spolok chemikov na Slovensku) Bratislava. Vol. 10, no. 1, January 1956.

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

VASATKO, J.

Pyscicochemical study on purification of sugar-beet juice. IV. Determining the electrokinetic potential of ζ particles of $CaCO_3$ formed by the saturation of lime and sugar solutions with carbon dioxide.

p. 405 (CHEMICKE ZVESTI) Vol. 10, no. 7, Sept. 1956, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

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

VAT5A1 R0 2,

Processing of Sorghum saccharatum for edible sirup. J. Vaľátko and J. Študnický (Sloven. vysoká škola techn., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 10, 39-51(1956).—The filtration of carbonated juice of *S. saccharatum* is improved if simultaneously clarified with lime and 0.2% H_3PO_4. The removal of starch from the pressed juice is very slow and difficult. The color of the sirup is affected by pH during the processing. A pilot-plant operation is described.
Jan Micka

MD

VASATKO, J.

Chem.

The physicochemical study of the clarification of beet-sugar juice. III. The determination of the electrokinetic potential on the particles of $Ca(OH)_2$ in the saturated solution. R. Kohn and J. Vašátko (Sloven. Akad. Vied, Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 10, 212-21(1956) (German summary); cf. *C.A.* 50, 9767*h*.—Lime made from a very pure limestone A contg. 97% $CaCO_3$ and a limestone B of lower purity, contg. 90% $CaCO_3$ and 8% $MgCO_3$, was studied. Electrokinetic potential was detd. by the cataphoretic and electroösmotic method. The lime milk prepd. from A showed $\zeta = +13.36 \pm 0.41$ mv. by electroösmotic and $+13.04 \pm 0.25$ mv. by cataphoretic method. A good agreement between the 2 methods indicates that there is a negligible electrolytic overflow of liquid in the electroosmotic method. The lime milk prepd. from B showed $\zeta = 15.4 \pm 0.9$ mv.

Jan Micka

2

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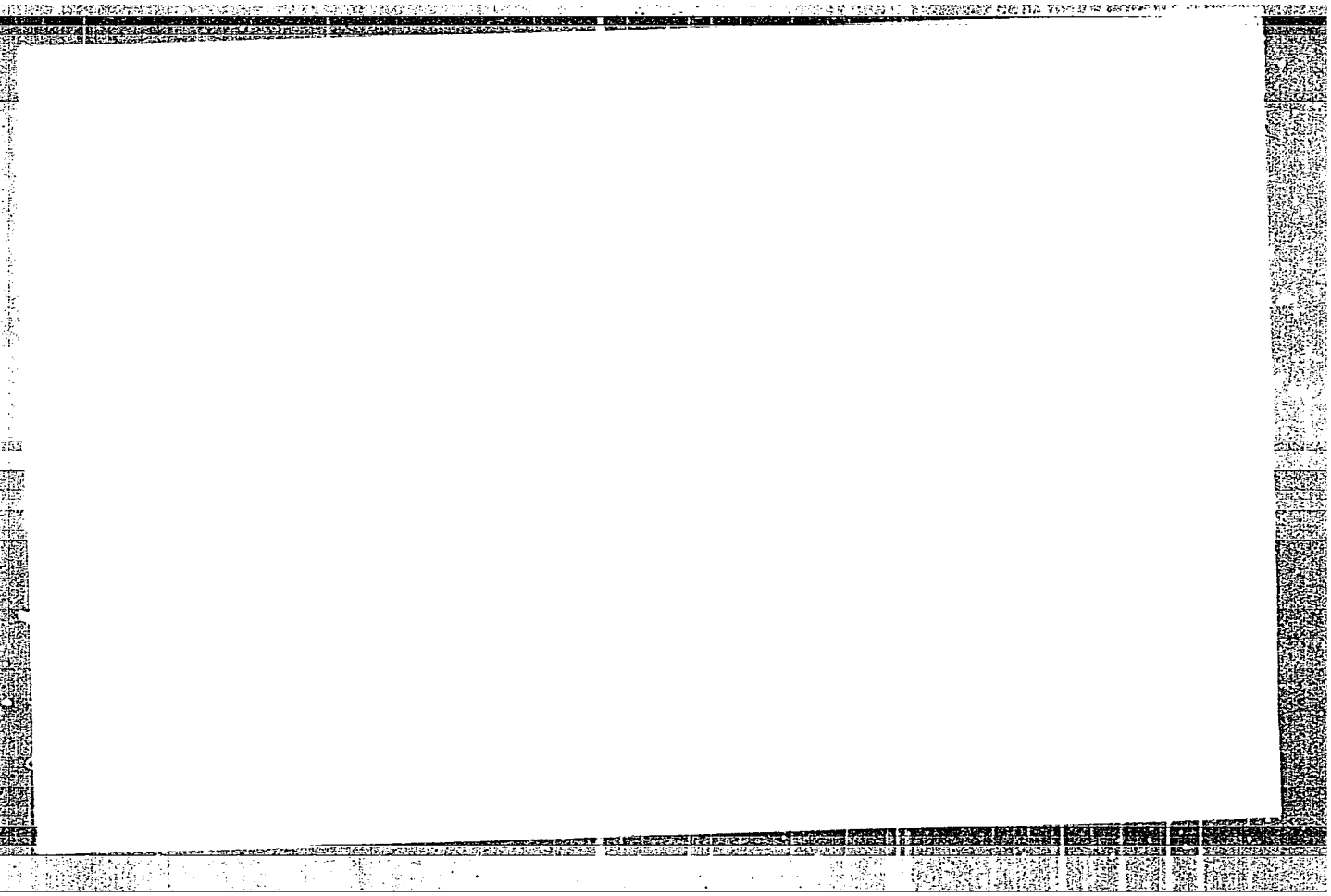


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858720003-7"

VASATKO, JOZEL

Member of the Czechoslovak Adademy of Sciences and the Slovak Academy of Sciences. Is the winner of the State Prize at sixty. p. 3 (Chemicke Zvesti. Vol. 11, no. 1, Jan. 1957) Bratislava

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6 no. 7, Jul7 1957. Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858720003-7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Part 3 - Fermentation Industry H-26

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12767.

Author : J. Vasatko, M. Gartner, A. Kleinertova.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Production Method of Lactic Acid from Calcium Saccharate Obtained by Sugar Extraction from Fodder Molasses

Orig Pub : Che. zvesti, 1957, 11, No 5, 293 - 309.

Abstract : Saccharose is separated from fodder molasses as a saccharate, which is decomposed by CO_2 into saccharose and $CaCO_3$; the saccharose solution is fermented by Delbruckii bacteria, and the forming lactic acid (I) is neutralized with CaO_2. The mash is cleared with lime. The filtrate is condensed

Card 1/2

VASATKO, J. KOHN, R.

Potentiometric analysis of the saturation of lime by carbonic oxide in a saccarrose solution. p.84 (Chemicke Zvesti Vol. 11, no. 2 February 1957) Bratislava

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC Vol. no. 7 July 1957. Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3, - Carbohydrates and Their Treatment. H-26

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 48358

alkaline carbonate (analogous to the reaction at the 2nd saturation) takes place; the exchange reaction is possible also at CO_2 saturation of the juice defecated with lime under the condition of excessive basicity and at a great oversaturation of unfiltered juice to pH of the 2nd saturation. See report V in RzhKhim, 1958, 44773.

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Carbohydrates and Refinement. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44773.

Author : Kohn R., Vasatko J
Inst :
Title : Physicochemical Study of Sugar-Beet Juice Purification. V. Determination of Electrokinetic Potential of Unfiltered Juice Suspensions of First Carbonation.

Orig Pub: Chem. Zwesti, 1956, 10, No 8, 495-508; Listy cukrovarn., 1957, 73, No 7, 159-163.

Abstract: Description of operation procedure and of the results of determinations of electrokinetic potential (EKP) of particles in undercarbonated (0.130% CaO) and overcarbonated (0.006% CaO) juice, depending on its alkalinity. It was found that EKP of filter-press

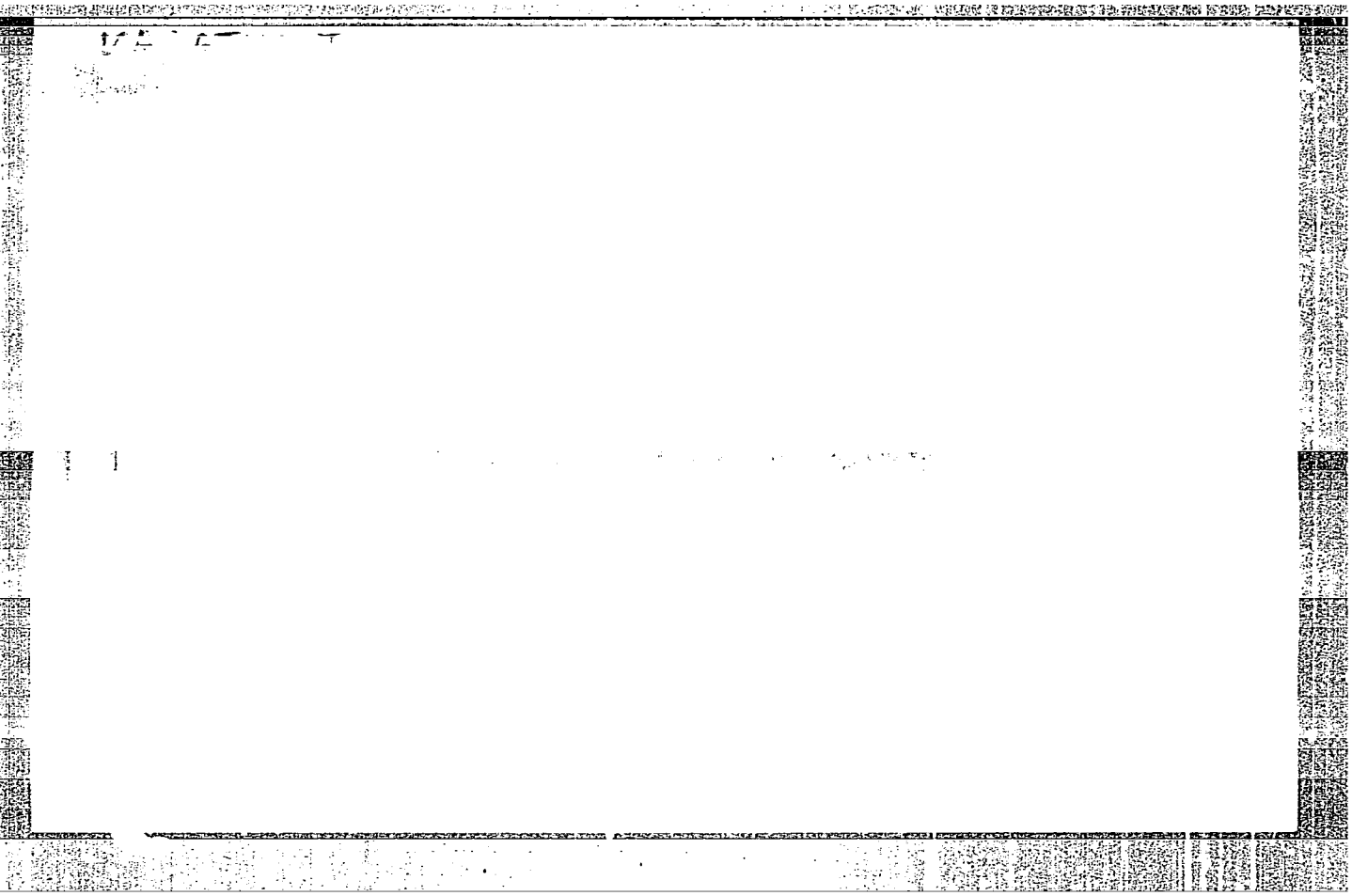
Card : 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Carbohydrates and Refinement. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44772.

to Stanek. Inadequate PE (38.74%) resulted from defecation of the juice in a defecation column of Dolinek-Korzhan [transliterated] and a continuous carbonation.

Card : 2/2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858720003-7"

VAGATKO, J.

Physical and chemical studies in the purification of sugar-beet juice. III. Estimation of the electrokinetic potential in the particles of calcium carbonate in a saturated solution of calcium hydroxide.

p. 8 (Listy Cukrovarnicke. Vol. 6, no. 22-23, Nov.-Dec. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Carbohydrates and Their Processing. H-26

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79237.

Abstract: saccharose and also from a filter-pressed sediment from the juice from the first saturation. It was established that a colloidal content in the juice of 250 milligrams per 100 milliliters, the filtration coefficient of the unfiltered juice comprised 3.6 and 33 at the colloid concentration of 824 mg/100 ml. The specific viscosity of the filtered saturation juices is not the cause for a decline in the filtration. The filtration of a filtered saturation juice, regardless of its colloidal content, proceeded similarly to that of saccharose. A filtration from a filtered juice obtained from spoiled beet proceeded considerably worse. The content of colloids in filtered juice from a first saturation practically does

Card 2/3

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83748

AUTHOR : Vasatko, J; Gartner, M.; Kleinertova, A.
INST. : -- Missing --
TITLE : Production Method of Lactic Acid from Calcium Saccharite Obtained from Desugaring of the Feed Molasses
ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1959, 10, No 1, 47-52

ABSTRACT : See Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12767

*Processing.

CARD: 1/1

VASATKO, Jozef, akademik

"Bacteria and mold fermentation" by Jan Zelinka. Reviewed by Jozef Vasatko. Chem zvesti 15 no.10:776 O '61.

ZITKO, Vladimir, inz.; ROSIK, Jozef, inz.; VASATKO, Jozef, akademik

Determining the galacturonic acid. Chem zvesti 15 no.11/12: 893-894 N-D '61.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Chemicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava. Authors' address: Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2, Chemicky pavilon, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka.

VASATKO, Jozef, akademik

Commemorating the 60th birthday of Dimitrij Ivancenko. Chem zvesti 15 no.11/12:933-935 N-D '61.

VASATKO, Jozef, akademik; STANKOVIC, Ludovit, promovany chemik (Bratislava, Mlynske nivy 37)

Effect of the chlorinated egg albumen on microorganisms. Chem zvesti 16 no.1/2:119-127 Ja-F '62.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Chemicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava. Vasatko's address: Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2, Chemicky pavilon Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej.

VASATKO, J.; SEPITKA, A.

"Saccharates and their use in industry" by P.V.Golovin, A. A. Gerasimenko and G.S.Tretjakova. Reviewed by J.Vasatko and A.Sepitka. Chem zvesti 16 no.1/2:165-166 Ja-F '62.

ZITKO, Vladimir, inz.; ROSIK, Josef, inz.; VASATKO, Jozef, akademik

Reaction of pectin with gelatin. Part 1: Factors influencing the flocculation of pectin and gelatin complexes. Chem zvesti 16 no.3:175-185 Mr '62.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Chemicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava. Adresa autorov: Bratislava, Kollarovo nam.2, Chemicky pavilon, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka.

VASATKO, J.; IVANCENKO, D.

"General technology of saccharides" by A.M. Agejev, S.Z. Ivanov and V.A. Smirnov. Reviewed by J. Vasatko and D. Ivancenko. Chem zvesti 16 no.7:578-580 Jl '62.

IVACENKO, Dimitrij, prof., dr.; VASATKO, Jozef, akademik

Commemorating the 75th birthday of professor P.M. Silin.
Chem zvesti 16 no.10:774-775 O '62.

ROSIK, J.; ZITKO, V.; VASATKO, J.

Fractionation of pectine substances on DEAE cellulose. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.5:1346-1350 My '62.

1. Chemisches Institut, Slowakische Akademie der Wissen-schaften, Bratislava.

VASATKO, Jozef, akademik; STANKOVIC, Ludovit, ing.

Influence of the active chlorine on the insecticide effectiveness of the saturation V-K chalk. Chem zvesti 17 no.3:177-180 '63.

1. Chemicky ustav, Slovenska akademia vied, Bratislava, Dubravska cesta.

KOHN, R.; VASATKO, J.

Aggregation of $CaCO_3$ particles in suspension. Pt.1. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.7:1819-1830 Jl '63.

1. Chemisches Institut, Slowakische Academie der Wissenschaften, Bratislava.

KOHN,R.; VASATKO,J.

Aggregation of $CaCO_3$ particles in suspension. Pt.2. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.11:2829-2842 N'63.

1. Chemisches Institut, Slowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Bratislava.

L 1641-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024273 CZ/0043/64/000/008/0597/0606

AUTHOR: Vasatko, J. (Vashatko, Y.)(Doctor of sciences, Academician)(Bratislava); Smelik, A. (Engineer, Candidate of sciences)(Bratislava); Studnicky, J. (Shtudnitski, Yu.)(Engineer, Candidate of sciences)(Bratislava)

TITLE: Crystallization of anhydrous alpha-d- glucose

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 8, 1964, 597-606

TOPIC TAGS: crystallization, crystal, crystal growth, solution property, ethanol, carbohydrate

ABSTRACT: The influence of ethanol in the metastable region in the preparation of macro-crystals is discussed. 5-10% of ethanol in the solution increases the crystal growth and limits the number of nuclei; it is necessary to control the temperature, and maintain the required intensity of agitation to avoid local overcooling. The inoculation of the solution is made by preheated crystals. The work was conducted on a bench scale with quantities on the order of 100 grams.

Orig. art. has: 5 tables, 7 figures.

Card 1/2

L 1641-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024273

ASSOCIATION: Katedra chemie a technologie sacharidov a potravin Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej, Bratislava (Department of Chemistry and Technology of Sugars and Foods, Slovak Technical University)

SUBMITTED: 05May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, GC

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 018 JPRS

Card 2/2

VASATKO, Josef; STUDNICKY, Julius, SEELIK, Andrej

Influence of colloids on the change of sugar beet juice viscosity; viscosity of model systems. Listy cukrovar 80 no.11:287-290 N '64.

1. Chair of Chemistry and Technology of Saccharides and Food of the Slovak Higher School of Technology, Bratislava.

VASATKO, J.

"An introduction to the chemistry of carbohydrates" by R.D. Guthrie, J.Honeyman. Reviewed by J.Vasatko. Chem zvesti 19 no.4:324 '65.

1. Editor-in-Chief, "Chemicke zvesti."

L 31335-66

ACC NR: AP6021117 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/012/0936/0941

AUTHOR: Vasatko, Jozef--Vashatko, Y. (Academician; Doctor of sciences; Bratislava); Stankovic Ludovit--Stankovich, L. (Graduate chemist; Bratislava)

ORG: Department of Chemistry and Technology of Sugars and Foods, Slovak Technical University, Bratislava (Katedra chemie a technologie sacharidov a potravin Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej)

TITLE: Effect of chlorination process upon aminoacids and proteins (II). Active chlorine in egg albumin chlorinated under various conditions

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 12, 1965, 936-941

TOPIC TAGS: chlorination, amino acid, chlorine, protein, nitrogen

ABSTRACT: The amount of combined active chlorine in egg albumin varying according to the pH during chlorination, the reaction time, and ratio of the chlorination agent to albumin was studied. The amount of nitrogen liberated during the chlorination is described and evaluated. Mole ratios of the combined active chlorine to nitrogen are discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: 22Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1

VASASS, E.; ADAM,E.; BABONICS,M.; ABRAHAM,A.

Considerations on the cytohistological diagnosis of chronic pemphigus. Rumanian med.rev. 7 no.3:42-47 Ja-Mr'64

VASASS, Jeno, Dr.; ABRAHAM, Sandor, Dr.; INCZE, Gabor, Dr.

Data on the etiology and therapy of lichen ruber planus. Byorgyogy. vener. szemle 12 no.6:231-235 Dec 58.

1. A Marosvasarhelyi Orvostudomanyi es Gyogyszereszeti Intezet Borklinikajanak (Vezeto: Ujvary Imre dr. egyetemi tanar) es a Viruskutato Laboratoriumanak (Vezeto: Vendeg Vince dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(LICHEN PLANUS
possible viral etiol. & tetracycline ther. (Hun))
(VIRUS DISEASES
possible viral etiol. of lichen planus (Hun))
(TETRACYCLINE, ther. use
lichen planus (Hun))

L 20839-66 EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5021458 CZ/0034/64/000/011/0794/0799

AUTHOR: Vasat, Milan (Engineer); Tajdus, Stepan (Engineer) 17 16 B

TITLE: Hot rolling of stainless steel strips

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 11, 1964, 794-799

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel, hot rolling, sheet metal, rolling mill

Abstract [Authors' English Summary]. Suitable temperatures and effects of the alpha-phase on the workability of 18/8 Cr Ni austenitic steels (AKVS, 1CH18N9T) and of the economy steel Czechoslovak standard CSN 17460 (AK5Ni) are discussed. SS strips were rolled on medium-width semi-continuous strip mill (maximum width 500 mm); steels CSN17246 (AKVS) and 17460 (AK5Ni) were rolled into strips 270/4 mm. Pressures of the three-high reversing roughing rolling stand and double two-high stand were measured, and a comparison for the 500 and 270 mm width of strips was made. Detailed recommendations for the production temperatures and pressures of the rolling process are given. Orig. art. has 6 figures, 8 graphs, and 6 tables.

Card 1/2

L 20839-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021458

ASSOCIATION: Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda (Klement Gottwald Iron Works)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 006 JPRS

Card 2/2 vmb

VASATKO, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

L. VRBOVSKY, A. DEMKOVA and F.V. SELECKY, Chemistry Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Chemicky ustav Slovenskej Akademie Vied, CSAV,) Chief (riaditel) Academician J. VASATKO, Bratislava.

"Protective Effect of Dehydroabietic Acid Diethylaminoethylamide (Substance E-25) Against $CaCl_2$-Arrhythmia in Rats."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 102, No 19, 10 May 63; pp 527-531.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Comparative studies reveal that whereas there is a clear antifibrillatory dose-response curve with procainamide, quinidine antifibrillatory effect is relatively independent of dose; effect of "E-25" is 10 to 20 times stronger than that of procainamide and twice stronger that that of quinidine but only at optimal (8 to 10 mg /Kg.) doses; at lower doses it is weaker and at higher doses equal to that of quinidine. Two graphs; 2 Czech and 10 Western references.

1/1

USSR/MED.

1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

J. MACHOVA, Z. STUKOVSKY and F. V. SELECKY, Department of Chemistry (Chemicky ustav) Chief (riaditel) Academician J. VASATKO, and Department of Endocrinology (Endokrinologicky ustav) Chief J. POSOBA, MD CSc; Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. (SAV [Slovenska Akademia Ved], CSAV [Ceskoslovenska Akademia Ved].)

"Analysis and Evaluation of the Pressor Response to Carotid Occlusion in Anesthesized Cats."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 102, No 10, 8 Mar 63; pp 271-275.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Authors found positive correlation between response and initial blood pressure value when latter was below 174 mm., and negative above that value. These and related findings are discussed and a statistical method is proposed for evaluation of effect of substances tested for effect on blood pressure by carotid occlusion method. Two graphs, 3 tables; 10 Western references.

1/1

VASATKO, Jozef, akademik; ANDRUSOV, Dimitrij; NEMEC, Pavel

On the development of science in Indonesia. Vestnik CSAV 72 no.3:393-396 '63.

1. Clen korespondent Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for Andrusov).
2. Clen korespondent Slovenskej akademie vied (for Nemec).

VASATKO, Josef, inz.

Excessive dirt deposits on the railway tracks of Usti area.
Zel dop tech 10:564-567 '62.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOUCEK, J; VASATKOVA, I

Research Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno, (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 7, July 1966, pp 2860-2865

"Determination of small amounts of epoxides from different infrared spectra."

RADEMACHER, R., DVM; KÁLAB, DVM; VAŠÁTKO, Z., DVM; SKROVNÝ, R.

Czechoslovakia

Brno, Veterinářství, No 2, 1963, pp 53-54

"The First Case of Pseudorabies of Cattle Found in the Region of East Bohemia."

4

L 47409-66 EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6028306 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0009/66/000/006/0348/0354

AUTHOR: Soucek, Jaroslav; Vasatkova, Jirina; Cadersky, Ivan

ORG: Research Institute for Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno (Vyzkumny ustav makromolekularni chemie)

TITLE: Identification and determination of mixtures of phenolic antioxidants and UV absorbers in polypropylene by differential spectrophotometry in ultraviolet

SOURCE: Chemicky prumysl, no. 6, 1966, 348-354 and appropriate inserts preceding p. 319

TOPIC TAGS: phenolic antioxidant, polypropylene

ABSTRACT: A procedure is reported for spectrophotometric identification and determination of small amounts of phenolic antioxidants and UV-absorbing substances in polypropylene. An optimal solvent for extraction has been chosen and the precision of the direct photometric determination of the ratios of both components contained in the mixture has been evaluated. A suitable chromatographic

UDC: 679.576.32
679.5.04

Card 1/2

L 47409-66
ACC NR: AP6028306

separation procedure has been elaborated for use in cases where the relative error of direct determination is too high. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 tables. [KS]
[Authors' abstract.]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 03Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2 vlr

SUCHY, Jan, inz.; VASATKOVA, Miloslava, inz.

Spectrophotometry in a near infrared area on the apparatus UR 10 Zeiss. Chem zvesti 16 no.6:486-490 Je '62.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Oddelenie fyzikalnej a analytickej chemie, Chemicky ustav Slovenskej akademie ved; Ustav dreva, celuslozy a chemickych vlakien, Slavenska akademia vied, Bratislava. Adresa autorov: Bratislava, Mlynske nivy 37, Chemicky ustav, Slovenska akademie vied.

POLCIN, Jan, inz., C.Sc.; KOSIKOVA, Bozena, inz.; SUCHY, Jan, inz., C.Sc.; VASATKOVA, Miroslava, inz.

Examination of the alcohol extraction of lignin by means of infrared spectrophotometry. Chem zvesti 16 no.7:562-573 Jl '62.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Ustav dreva, celulozy a chemickych vlakien Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava. Authors' address: Bratislava, Dubravska cesta, Chemicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied.

BASKUTIS, P., prof., red.; YANITSKIS, I.[Janickis,I.], doktor khim. nauk, prof., red.; VIDMANTAS, Yu.[Vidmantas, J.], prof., otv. red.; STANAYTIS, I.[Stanaitis, I.], starshiy prepodavatel'., red.; BRAYNIN, S., kand. istor. nauk, dots., red.; INDRYUNAS, I., [Indriunas, I.], doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; LASINSKAS, M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NOVODVORSKIS, A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; PESIS, R.[Pesys, R.], kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; SADAUSKAS, T., dots., red.; SHESHEL'GIS, K.[Seselgis, K.], kand. arkh. dots., red.; VASAUSKAS, S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; ZDANIS, Yu. [Zdanis, J.], kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GRIGALYUNAS, B. [Grigaliunas,B], red.; EYTUTIS, V.[Eitutis, V.], red.; VIDMANTAS, Yu.[Vidmantas,J.], red.; NAUYOKAS, I. [Naujokas,I.], tekhn. red.

[Materials of the 5th Scientific Technical Conference of Students of Institutions of Higher Learning of the White Russian S.S.R., Latvian S.S.R., Lithuanian S.S.R. and Estonian S.S.R.] Trudy Nauchno-tekhnicheskoi konferentsii studentov vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii Belorusskoi SSR, Latviiskoi SSR, Litovskoi SSR i Estonskoi SSR, 5th. Kaunas, Izd. Kaunasskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1961. 205 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya studentov vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy Belorusskoy SSR, Latviyskoy SSR, Litovskoy SSR i Estonskoy SSR, 5th. (Science—Congresses) (Technology—Congresses)

37054
S/032/62/028/005/008/009
B117/B101

18.8700

AUTHORS: Vasauskas, S. S., and Zhidonis, V. Yu.

TITLE: The hardness diagram and its application in determining the strength characteristics of metals

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 5, 1962, 605-608

TEXT: A method of testing metal samples for their elastic limit, yield and breaking points by using only Brinell's hardness test, no tensile tests being required, is recommended. It is shown that the change in the hardness number, depending on the degree of plastic deformation, can be observed by using conical indenting tools (made of alloys with HRA up to 80) with different point angles (0-180°). The deformation, which was found to depend on the point angle of the cone, can be calculated and is proportional to the specific transverse contraction of the sample in tensile tests. A diagram based on the ratio between the hardness number and the point angle of the indenting cone shows that the critical value of hardness and strength can be determined with one indenting cone only: yield point of steels with

Card 1/2

The hardness diagram and its ...

a cone whose point angle is $\varphi = 160^\circ$; breaking point of steels and commercial nonferrous metals with a cone of $\varphi = 120^\circ$, etc. Yield and breaking points under elongation were determined from the respective hardness numbers, and the following relations were found: $\sigma_S = 0.25\ H_S$ and $\sigma_B = 0.30\ H_B$. (H_S is the hardness number in the indentation of a cone of $\varphi = 160^\circ$, and H_B the one for $\varphi = 120^\circ$). H_S and H_B correspond to the critical values of the hardness numbers on the hardness diagram and can be found with an indenting tool of any shape. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kaunas Polytechnic Institute)

X

VASAUSKAS, Stasis; PRANAITIENE, R., red.; SARKA, St., tekhn. red.

[Mechanical tests of materials] Mechaniniai medziagu bandymai. Vilnius, Valstybine polit. ir mokslines lit-ros leidykla, 1963. 212 p. (MIRA 17:1)

VASAYTIS, I.

Problems that demand a solution. Den. i kred. 14 no.12: 48-49 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Construction industry--Finance)
(Banks and banking)

HORTOPAN, Gh., conf.ing., Laureat al Premiului de Stat; VASCAN, Th., ing.

Practice of transformer modeling. Electrotehncia 9 no.12:432-439 D '61.

1. Directorul tehnic al Institutului de cercetari electrotehnice si membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Electrotehnica" (for Hortopan).
2. Cercetator al Institutului de cercetari electrotehnice (for Vascan).

CLEJA, Vladimir, ing. (Bucuresti); VASCAN, Teodor, ing. (Bucuresti)

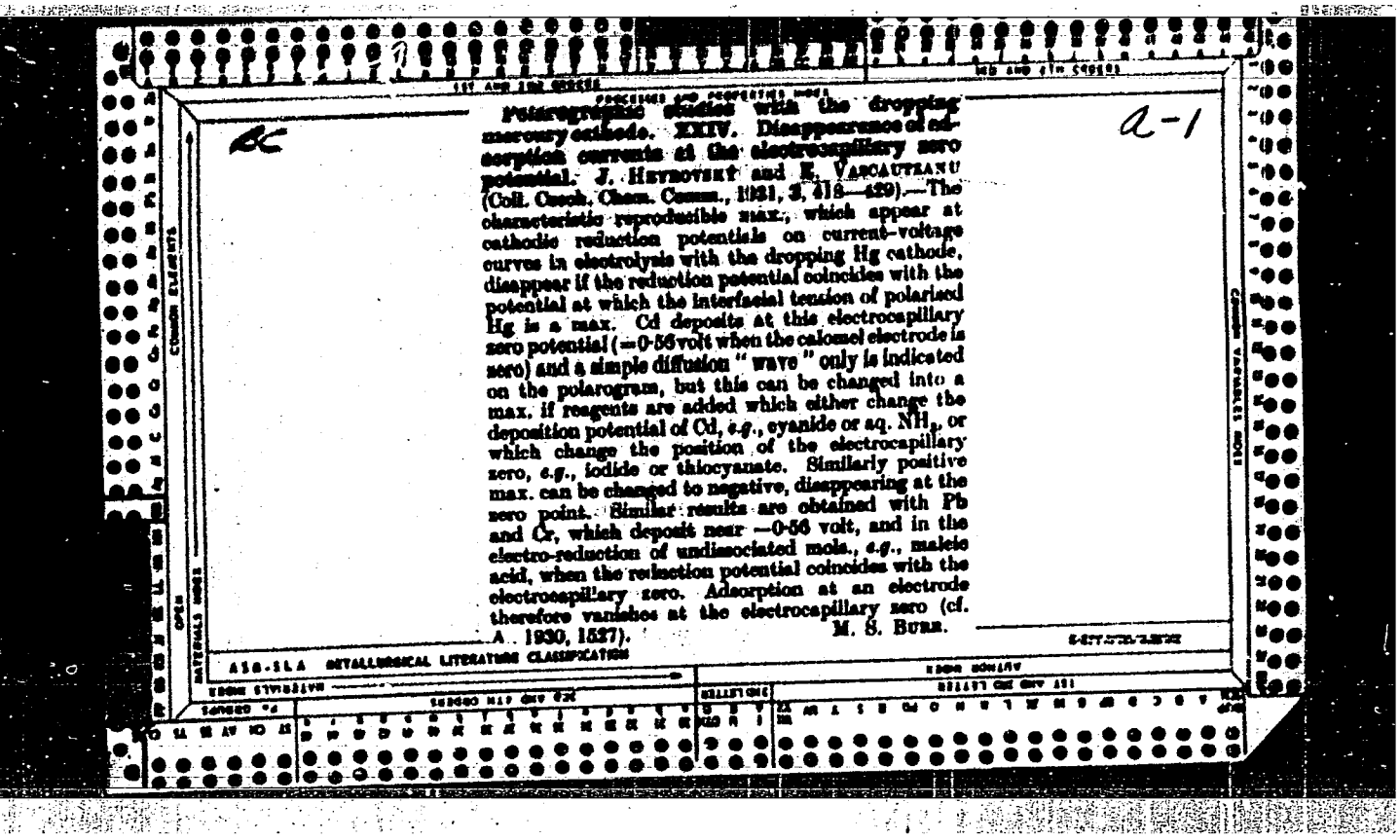
Repeated impulse generator for the study of impulse behavior and the defectoscopy of rotative electric machines. Electrotehnica 11 no. 5:180-188 My '63.

1. Sef de laborator la Institutul de cercetari electrotehnice Ifor Cleja).
2. Cercetator la Institutul de cercetari electrotehnice (for Vascan).

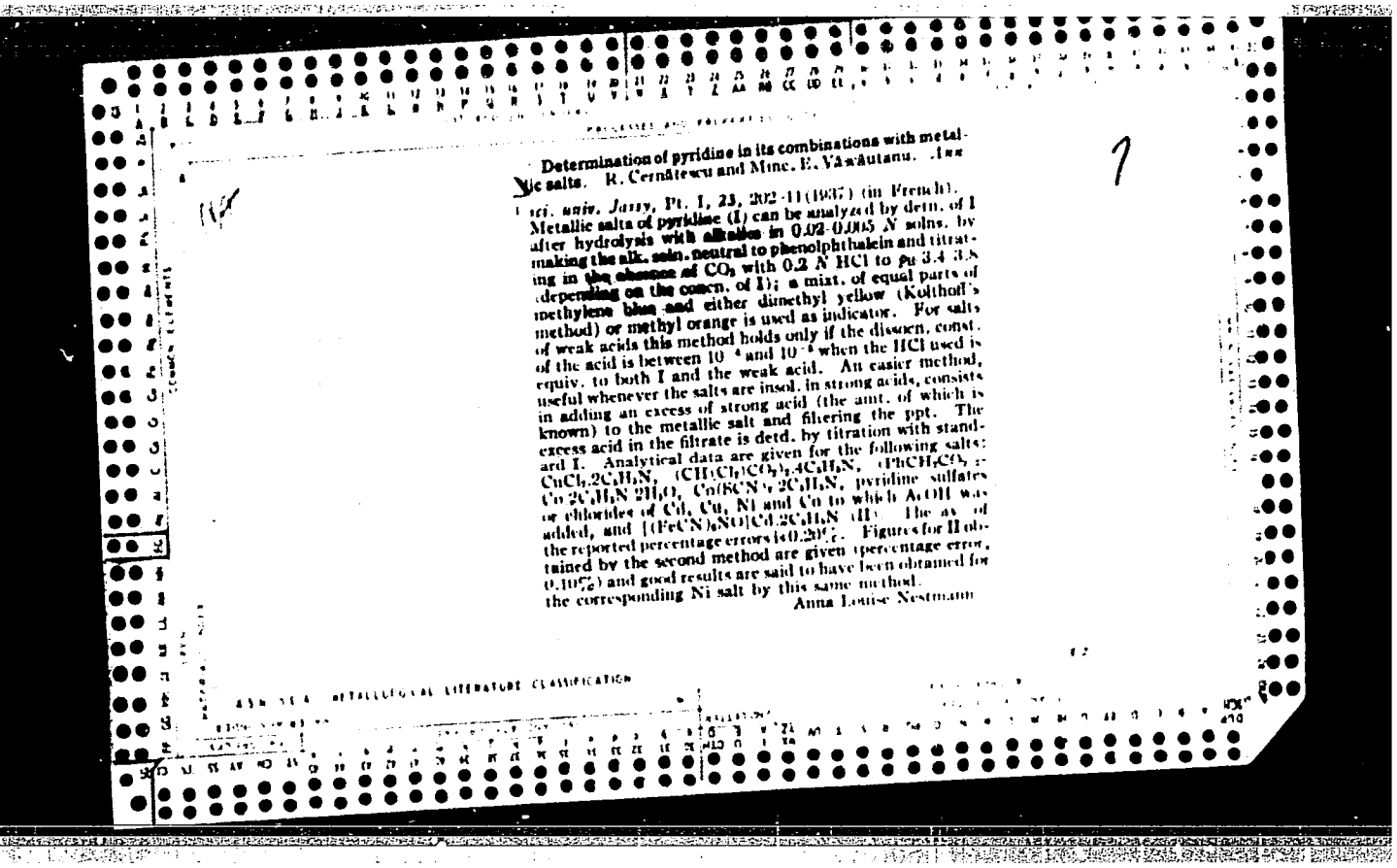
VASCAN, Theodor, ing. (Bucuresti); COSTINA, Dorin, ing. (Craiova)

Experimental study on the impulse phenomena in electric rotary machines. Electrotehnica 12 no.4:125-132 Ap '64.

1. Researcher, I.C.P.E. (for Vascan). 2. Head of Laboratory, U.E.P.C. (for Costina).

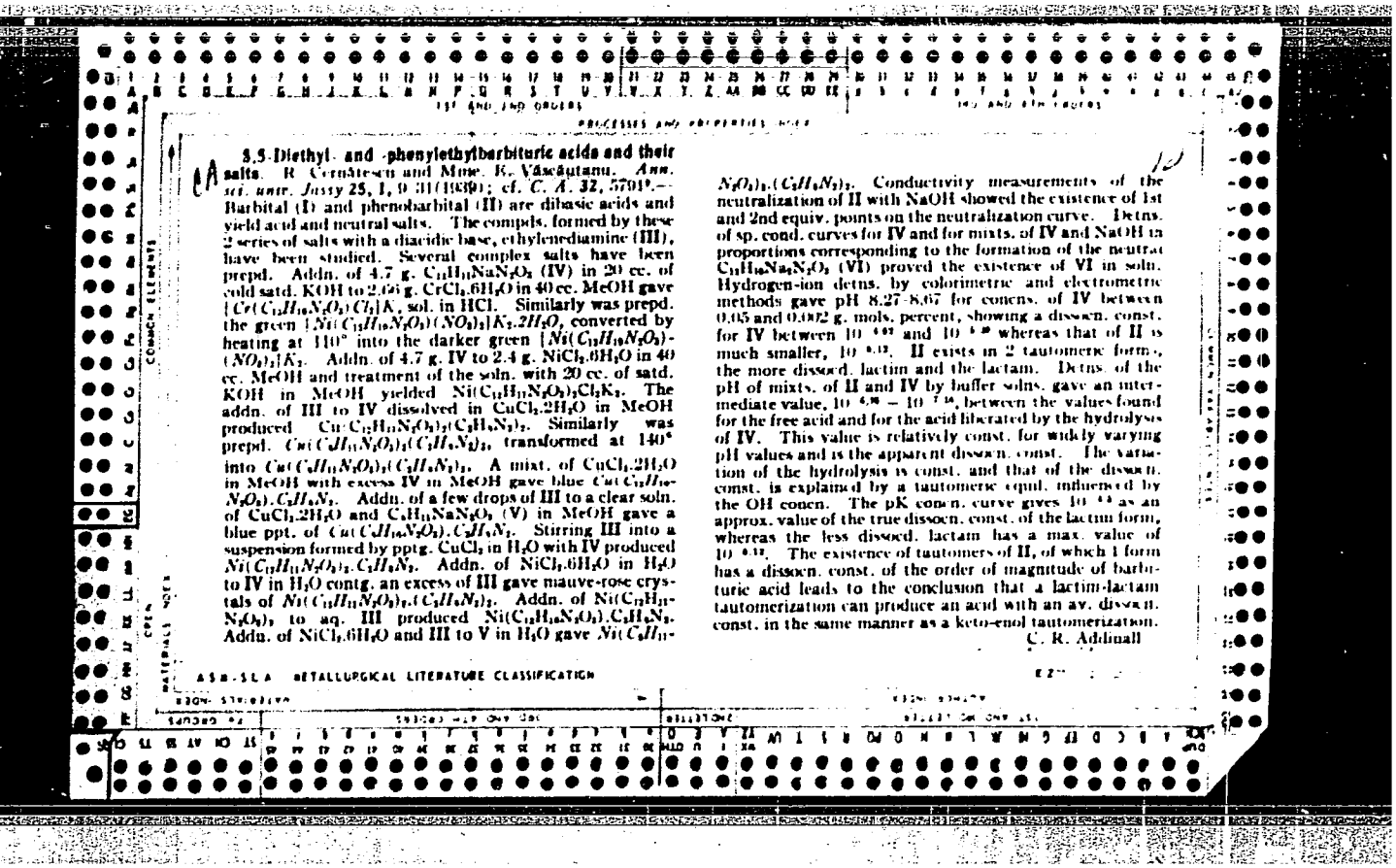


Polarographic studies with the dropping mercury cathode. XXIV. Disappearance of adsorption currents at the electrocapillary zero potential. J. Heyrovský and E. Vavoutranu (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1931, 3, 418—429).—The characteristic reproducible max., which appear at cathodic reduction potentials on current-voltage curves in electrolysis with the dropping Hg cathode, disappear if the reduction potential coincides with the potential at which the interfacial tension of polarised Hg is a max. Cd deposits at this electrocapillary zero potential (—0·56 volt when the calomel electrode is zero) and a simple diffusion "wave" only is indicated on the polarogram, but this can be changed into a max. if reagents are added which either change the deposition potential of Cd, *e.g.*, cyanide or aq. NH_3, or which change the position of the electrocapillary zero, *e.g.*, iodide or thiocyanate. Similarly positive max. can be changed to negative, disappearing at the zero point. Similar results are obtained with Pb and Cr, which deposit near —0·56 volt, and in the electro-reduction of undissociated mols., *e.g.*, maleic acid, when the reduction potential coincides with the electrocapillary zero. Adsorption at an electrode therefore vanishes at the electrocapillary zero (cf. A., 1930, 1527). M. S. Burr.



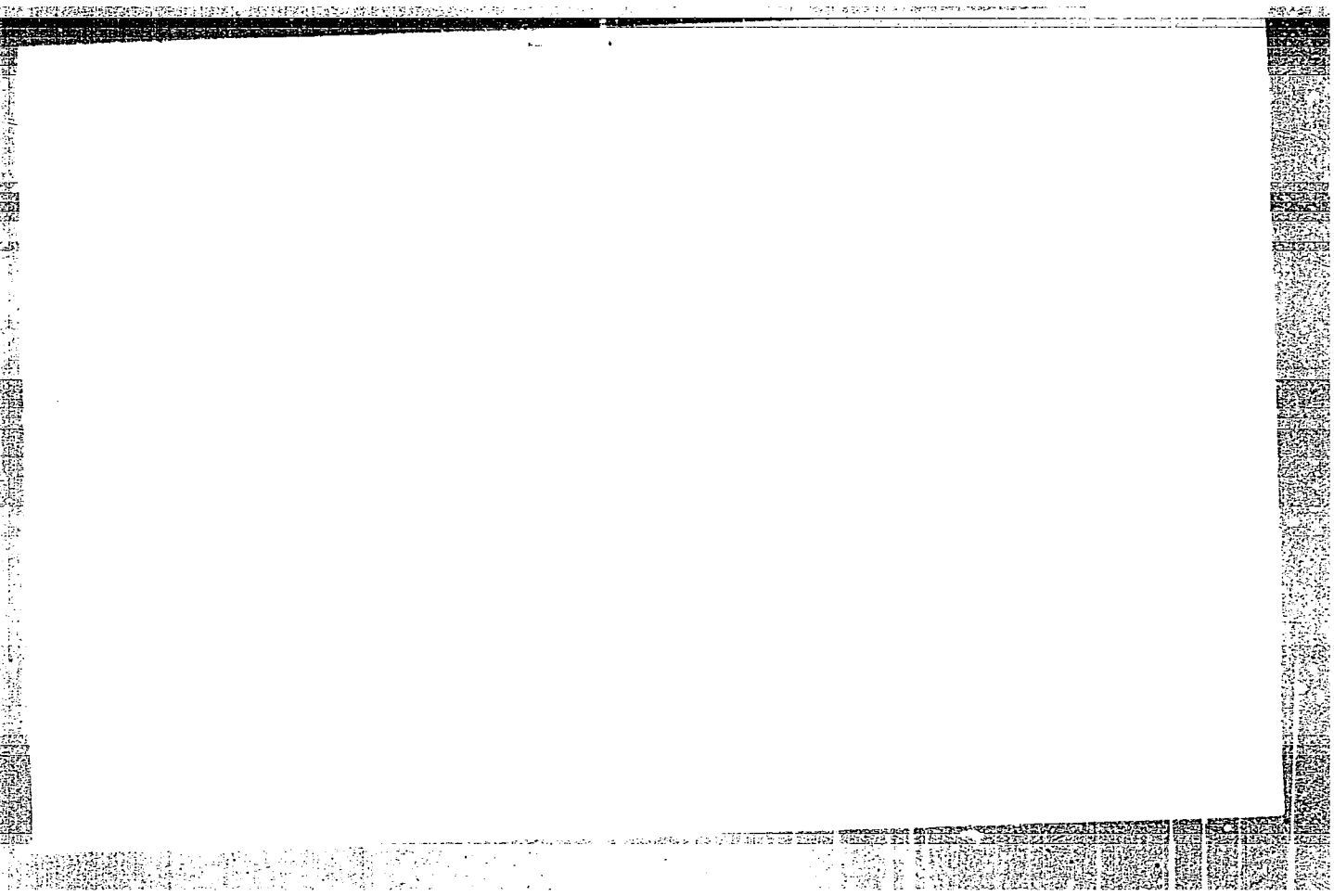
Determination of pyridine in its combinations with metallic salts. R. Cernătescu and Mme. E. Văsăutanu. *Lucr. Lab. Chim. Anal. Fac. Sci. univ. Jassy*, Pt. I, 23, 202–11 (1937) (in French). Metallic salts of pyridine (I) can be analyzed by detn. of I after hydrolysis with alkalies in 0.02–0.005 *N* solns. by making the alk. soln. neutral to phenolphthalein and titrating in the absence of CO_2 with 0.2 *N* HCl to *p*H 3.4–3.8 (depending on the concn. of I); a mixt. of equal parts of methylene blue and either dimethyl yellow (Kolthoff's method) or methyl orange is used as indicator. For salts of weak acids this method holds only if the dissocn. const. of the acid is between 10^{-4} and 10^{-6} when the HCl used is equiv. to both I and the weak acid. An easier method, useful whenever the salts are insol. in strong acids, consists in adding an excess of strong acid (the amt. of which is known) to the metallic salt and filtering the ppt. The excess acid in the filtrate is detd. by titration with standard I. Analytical data are given for the following salts: $CuCl_2.2C_5H_5N$, $(CH(Cl)CO_2)_2.4C_5H_5N$, $(PhCH_2CO_2)_2Cu.2C_5H_5N.2H_2O$, $Cu(SCN)_2.2C_5H_5N$, pyridine sulfates or chlorides of Cd, Cu, Ni and Co to which AcOH was added, and $[(FeCN)_5NO]Cd.2C_5H_5N$ (II). The av. of the reported percentage errors is 0.2%. Figures for II obtained by the second method are given (percentage error, 0.10%) and good results are said to have been obtained for the corresponding Ni salt by this same method.

Anna Louise Nestmann



5,5-Diethyl- and -phenylethylbarbituric acids and their salts. R. Cernătescu and Mme. K. Văcăutanu. *Ann. sci. univ. Jassy* **25**, I, 9–31 (1939); cf. *C. A.* **32**, 5701⁹.—Barbital (I) and phenobarbital (II) are dibasic acids and yield acid and neutral salts. The compds. formed by these 2 series of salts with a diacidic base, ethylenediamine (III), have been studied. Several complex salts have been prepd. Addn. of 4.7 g. $C_{12}H_{11}NaN_2O_3$ (IV) in 20 cc. of cold satd. KOH to 2.66 g. $CrCl_3.6H_2O$ in 40 cc. MeOH gave $[Cr(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3)Cl_2]K$, sol. in HCl. Similarly was prepd. the green $[Ni(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3)(NO_3)_2]K_2.2H_2O$, converted by heating at 110° into the darker green $[Ni(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3)(NO_3)_2]K_2$. Addn. of 4.7 g. IV to 2.4 g. $NiCl_2.6H_2O$ in 40 cc. MeOH and treatment of the soln. with 20 cc. of satd. KOH in MeOH yielded $Ni(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3)_2Cl_2K_2$. The addn. of III to IV dissolved in $CuCl_2.2H_2O$ in MeOH produced $Cu(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3)_2(C_2H_8N_2)_2$. Similarly was prepd. $Cu(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3)_2(C_2H_8N_2)_2$, transformed at 140° into $Cu(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3)_2(C_2H_8N_2)_2$. A mixt. of $CuCl_2.2H_2O$ in MeOH with excess IV in MeOH gave blue $Cu(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3).C_2H_8N_2$. Addn. of a few drops of III to a clear soln. of $CuCl_2.2H_2O$ and $C_{12}H_{11}NaN_2O_3$ (V) in MeOH gave a blue ppt. of $Cu(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3).C_2H_8N_2$. Stirring III into a suspension formed by pptg. $CuCl_2$ in H_2O with IV produced $Ni(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3)_2.C_2H_8N_2$. Addn. of $NiCl_2.6H_2O$ in H_2O to IV in H_2O contg. an excess of III gave mauve-rose crystals of $Ni(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3)_2.(C_2H_8N_2)_2$. Addn. of $Ni(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3)_2$ to aq. III produced $Ni(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3).C_2H_8N_2$. Addn. of $NiCl_2.6H_2O$ and III to V in H_2O gave $Ni(C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3)_2.(C_2H_8N_2)_2$. Conductivity measurements of the neutralization of II with NaOH showed the existence of 1st and 2nd equiv. points on the neutralization curve. Detns. of sp. cond. curves for IV and for mixts. of IV and NaOH in proportions corresponding to the formation of the neutral $C_{12}H_{11}Na_2N_2O_3$ (VI) proved the existence of VI in soln. Hydrogen-ion detns. by colorimetric and electrometric methods gave pH 8.27–8.67 for concns. of IV between 0.05 and 0.002 g. mols. percent, showing a dissocn. const. for IV between $10^{-6.97}$ and $10^{-6.30}$ whereas that of II is much smaller, $10^{-8.12}$. II exists in 2 tautomeric forms, the more dissocd. lactim and the lactam. Detns. of the pH of mixts. of II and IV by buffer solns. gave an intermediate value, $10^{-6.98} - 10^{-7.16}$, between the values found for the free acid and for the acid liberated by the hydrolysis of IV. This value is relatively const. for widely varying pH values and is the apparent dissocn. const. The variation of the hydrolysis is const. and that of the dissocn. const. is explained by a tautomeric equil. influenced by the OH concn. The pK concn. curve gives $10^{-6.8}$ as an approx. value of the true dissocn. const. of the lactim form, whereas the less dissocd. lactam has a max. value of $10^{-8.12}$. The existence of tautomers of II, of which 1 form has a dissocn. const. of the order of magnitude of barbituric acid leads to the conclusion that a lactim-lactam tautomerization can produce an acid with an av. dissocn. const. in the same manner as a keto-enol tautomerization.

C. R. Addinall



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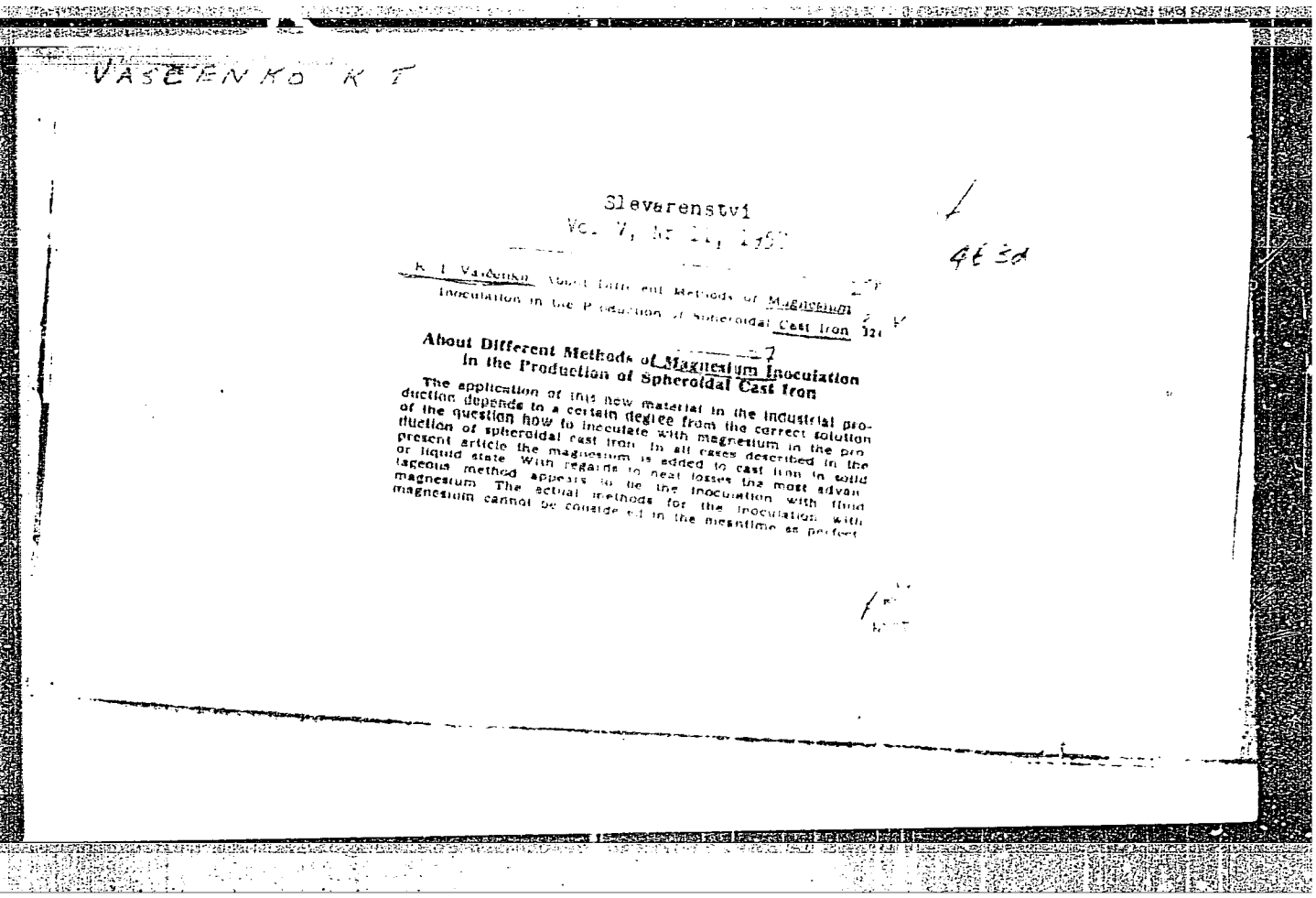


VASCENKO K T

Slevarenstvi

Vol. V, No 11, 1957

K. I. Vasčenko, "Short Data and Methods of Magnesium Inoculation in the Production of Spheroidal Cast Iron"

About Different Methods of Magnesium Inoculation in the Production of Spheroidal Cast Iron

The application of this new material in the industrial production depends to a certain degree from the correct solution of the question how to inoculate with magnesium in the production of spheroidal cast iron. In all cases described in the present article the magnesium is added to cast iron in solid or liquid state. With regards to heat losses the most advantageous method appears to be the inoculation with fluid magnesium. The actual methods for the inoculation with magnesium cannot be considered in the meantime as perfect

VASCENKO, K.I. [Vashchenko, K.I.]; RUDOI, A.P. [Rudoy, A.P.]

Surface tens'on of iron depending on chemical structure. Analele metalurgie 16 no.1:3-10 Ja-Mr, '62.

VASCHENKO, N.Ye.

Molding clay sewer pipes. Stek. i ker. 13 no.12:21-22 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Klyukvenskiy zavod ogneuporov.
(Pipe, Clay)

VASCULESCU, Gh., ing.

Hollow strips can also be made at construction sites.
Constr Buc 15 no.700:3 8 Je '63.

1. Din Trustul Regional de Constructii de Locuite, Oltenia.

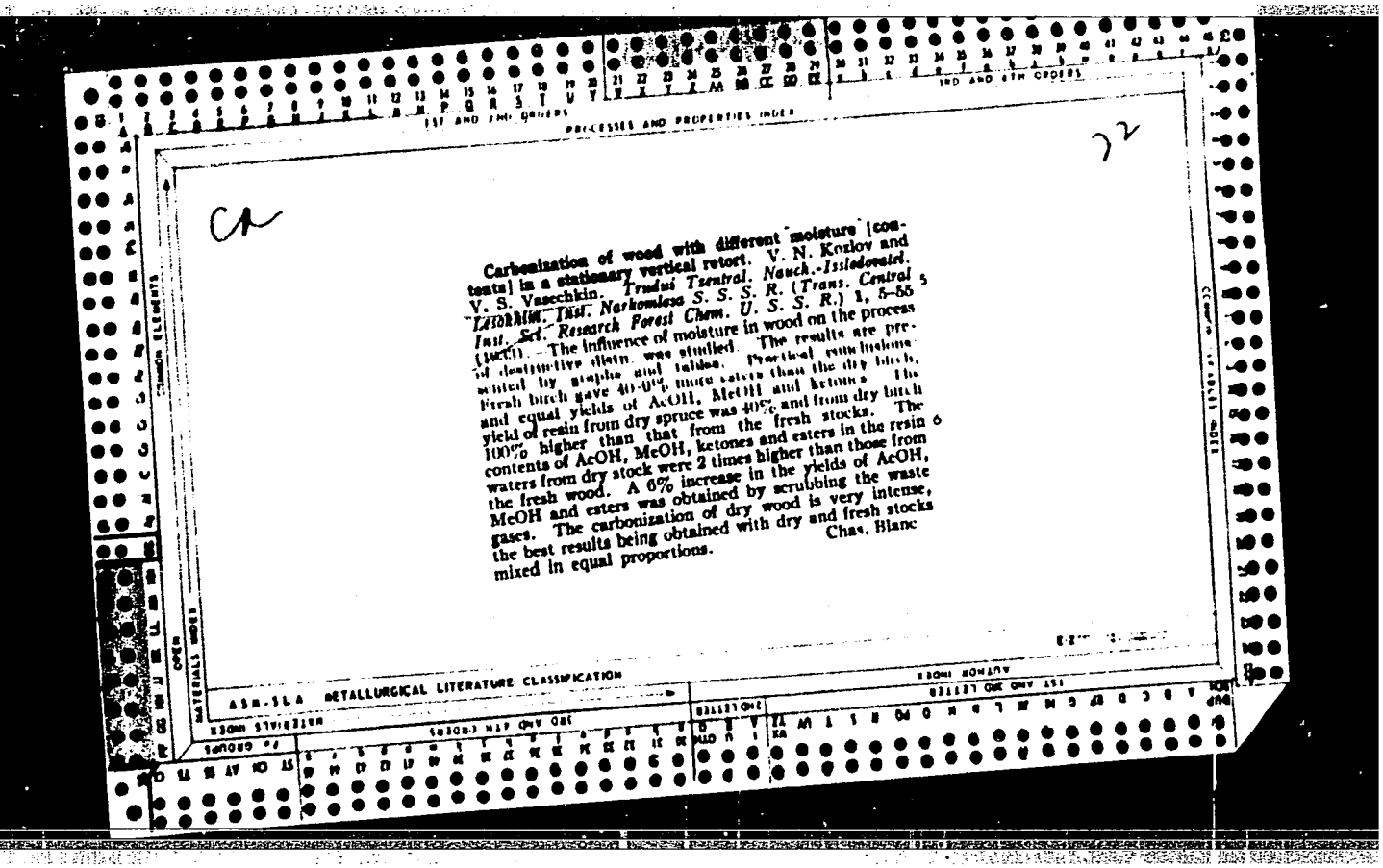
VASECHENKOVA, Ye. Ye.

Results of the organization for control of neurosyphilis. Vest. vener. no.3:31-33 May-June 1951. (CIML 20:11)

1. Of Vizhnitskiy Rayon Venereal Dispensary (Head--Ye.Ye. Vasechenkova), Chernovitsy Oblast (Head of Oblast Venereal Dispensary -- M.Ye. Kvashchuk; Consultant--Prof. Z.N. Grzhebin).

VASCHEN, A.; OPRESCU, D., corespondent

The quality. Constr Buc 17 no.785:2 23 Ja '65.



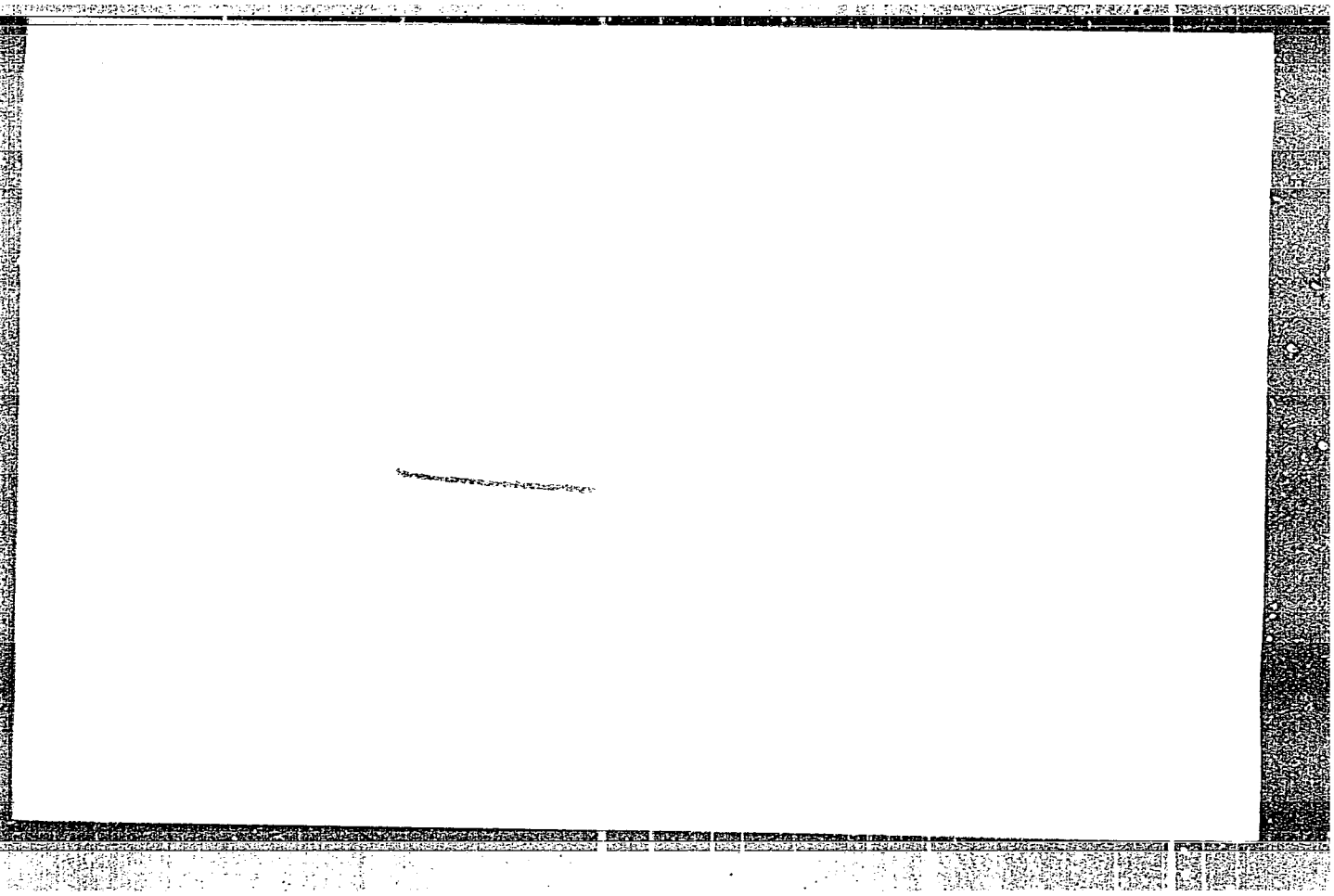
Carbonization of wood with different moisture [contents] in a stationary vertical retort. V. N. Koslov and V. S. Vasechkin. *Trudui Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Lesokhim. Inst. Narkomles S. S. S. R.* (*Trans. Central Inst. Sci. Research Forest Chem. U. S. S. R.*) 1, 5–55 (1937). The influence of moisture in wood on the process of destructive distn. was studied. The results are presented by graphs and tables. Practical conclusions: Fresh birch gave 40–0% more tars than the dry birch, and equal yields of AcOH, MeOH and ketones. The yield of resin from dry spruce was 40% and from dry birch 100% higher than that from the fresh stocks. The contents of AcOH, MeOH, ketones and esters in the resin waters from dry stock were 2 times higher than those from the fresh wood. A 6% increase in the yields of AcOH, MeOH and esters was obtained by scrubbing the waste gases. The carbonization of dry wood is very intense, the best results being obtained with dry and fresh stocks mixed in equal proportions.

Chas. Blanc

VASECHKIN, V.S.

[Technology of wood extractives] Tekhnologiia ekstraktivnykh veshchestv dereva. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1953. 427 p.
(MLRA 6:12)

(Wood distillation) (Gums and resins)



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VASECHKIN, V. S.

Tekhnologiia ekstraktivnykh veshchestv dereva [Technology of wood extractives]. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1953. 428 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No. 12 March 1954.