COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia E-2
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86228

AUTHOR : Dufek, O.; Tuma, H.
INST. :
TITLE : Rapid Concurrent Potentiometric Determination of Chromium, Vanadium and Iron in Carbides by Means of Trivalent Titanium Chloride.
ORIG. PUB. : Hutn. listy, 1959, 14, No 3, 246-247

ABSTRACT : It was found that on potentiometric titration of a mixture of Cr(6+), V(5+), Mo(6+) and Fe(3+) with $TiCl_3$ solution, in a medium of $HClO_4$ and HCl, the 1st jump of potential corresponds to reduction of Cr(6+) to Cr(3+) and of V(5+) to V(4+), the 2nd -- to conversion of Fe(3+) to Fe(2+), and the 3rd -- to conversion of Mo(6+) to Mo(5+). In the presence of Na-tartrate or citrate there is observed also a 4th jump of potential corresponding to conversion of V(4+) to V(3+). On analysis of carbides isolated from steel, 10-50 mg sample is dissolved in 3-5 ml 60% $HClO_4$, evaporated with several drops concentrated HNO_3 to evolution of dense fumes (0.5 hour), residue combined with several drops of

CARD: 1/2

CZECH/34-59-7-15/22

AUTHORS: Dufek, Rudolf, Ing. and Kopa, Luboš, Ing.

TITLE: Determination of Aluminium Oxide in Aluminium Bronze (Stanovení kysličníku hlinitého v hliníkovém bronzu)

PERIODICAL: Hutnické Listy, 1959, Nr 7, pp 620-622 (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: It is stated that, so far, methods for determining the oxygen content in aluminium bronze have not been described. In the Metal Research Institute of Panenské Břežany two methods are applied. In the first instance chemical determination, which is easier to introduce into the manufacturing process, in the second instance the vacuum extraction method is applied. The execution of both methods is described. For some specimens both methods were applied and the results are compared in Table 5. The results obtained by the brom-methanol method, so far used exclusively for determining oxygen in aluminium, is in good agreement with the results obtained by vacuum extraction. The smelting in vacuum is effected at 1650°C directly in a graphite crucible without a steel bath. The obtained values were between the limits

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CZECH/34-59-7-15/22

Determination of Aluminium Oxide in Aluminium Bronze

of 0.0005 to 0.0030% O_2.
There are 5 tables and 7 references, 5 of which are German, 1 English and 1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav kovu, Panenské Břežany
(Metals Research Institute, Panenske Brezany)

Card 2/2

DUFEK, Stanislav

Assembly base for construction of large models. Slevarenstvi 11 no.1:16-17 Ja '63.

1. Ceskoslovenske zavody naftovych motoru, Praha.

DUPEK, V.

Sewing on whip-stitch sewing machines. p.46. (Textil, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1954)

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

DUFEK, V.

Crimped Silon filaments, p. 337.

TESTIL (Ministerstvo lehkeho prumyslu)
Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

DUPEK, Vladimir, ing.; PECHA, Ludvik

Metal-ceramic friction materials for the automobile industry.
Automobil Cs 7 no.8:233-236 Ag '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro praskovou metalurgii, Sumperk.

NAVRATIL,J.; RATHOVA,E.; ZEMAN,E.; FLACH,A.; DUFEK,V.

Importance of graphic demonstration of pulsation of the left ventricle in the esophagus (esophagoatrigram) in the diagnosis of mitral defect. Rozh. chir. 42 no.11:759-764 N'63.

1. I. vnitrni oddeleni UVN v Prame, nacelnik doc.dr. V.Dufek.

FLACH, A.; FABIAN, J.; POKORNY, J.; POCTA, J.; DUFEK, V.

Interruption of prolonged ventricular tachycardia with an electrical charge. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.48:1330-1331 29 N '63.

1. Interni a anestesiologicke oddeleni UVN, Praha-Stresovice, vedouci doc. dr. V. Dufek, CSc., a MUDr. J. Pokorny, CSc.

DUFEK, V.

Contribution to the fractography of sintered carbides.

p. 686. (Strojirenstvi. Vol. 7, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

SINOJIAENOTV [illegible]
Vol 7, Nr 11, [illegible]

Dulek V.: Determining the [illegible]
[illegible]
Hrafenarvi Vol [illegible] No [illegible]

The article deals with [illegible] parts of sintered [illegible] Then, after explaining the [illegible] structure of carbonyn and [illegible] author reports of [illegible] data derived from [illegible] improvement of testing [illegible] technology. Equations based [illegible] test mechanical properties [illegible] are suggested for [illegible] carbides.

[illegible]

[illegible] (A and B) for [illegible] [illegible] from the same starting materials (WO_3, cobaltous formate, and C black) were compared. In A a coarser W and finer [illegible]

[illegible]

DUPZK, VL.

[illegible] importance of tantalum carbide in hard metal [illegible]

[illegible] formance flexural strength toughness, [illegible] resistance and [illegible] maintaining [illegible] hardness [illegible] [illegible] hardness of normal grade [illegible]

[illegible] performance [illegible]

[illegible] the flexural strength [illegible]

[illegible] improves the [illegible]

[illegible] reduces the [illegible]

[illegible] hardness [illegible]

[illegible] grained powder [illegible]

[illegible] alloy improves the cutting performance [illegible]

[illegible] use of fine grained [illegible] powder together with [illegible] alloy gives the max cutting performance J. G. Sarzin

CZECH/34-59-9-8/22

AUTHORS: Petrdlík, Miroslav, Engineer and Dufek, Vladimir, Engineer

TITLE: Contribution to the Study of the Sintering Phase of Cemented Carbides

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1959, Nr 9, pp 786-790

ABSTRACT: In this preliminary report the authors describe the used method of studying the sintering phase and the influence of this phase on the final properties of the cemented materials used in the experiments. A certain disadvantage of this process is the fact that the sintering phase is studied in an isolated form without the presence of the main carbide framework which could be produced by a somewhat different method of crystallization and which would quite definitely manifest itself in the final properties of the cemented carbide components. Therefore, the arrived at conclusions should be verified on sintered carbides produced by ordinary methods using sintering media which proved most suitable in the here described tests. In these, the authors investigated the properties of an "artificial sintering substance", i.e. a fused cobalt alloy, the composition of which was chosen to correspond with the ideas of the author on the

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CZECH/34-59-9-8/22

Contribution to the Study of the Sintering Phase of Cemented Carbides

desired composition of the sintering phase in sintered carbides currently used in machining and fabricating. Such tests can also be applied for studying the effect of certain additional carbide admixtures, which have a pronounced influence on the properties of the sintering phase. As examples, the authors describe the application of this method to the study of crystallization of Co-WC systems with various CO/WC ratios (50, 33, 45% WC) and Co-WC systems, some containing additionally TiC, TaC, Cr_3C_2 and VC. On the basis of the obtained results, the authors conclude that the composition and the crystallization of the sintering phase cannot be allowed to be governed by random manufacturing conditions and that it is necessary to study systematically the phenomena occurring in these three ranges, which are diagrammatically outlined in Fig 10, p 789. This is a sketch representing the crystallization of the sintering phase in the cavity of a carbide and consists of intrazonal, monozonal and polyzonal ranges of crystallization. The authors believe

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CZECH/34-59-9-8/22

Contribution to the Study of the Sintering Phase of Cemented Carbides

that systematic study of the relevant phenomena could lead to a substantial improvement in the properties of commercially important cemented carbides, to advantages in alloying with substances which dissolve in the sintering phase, thereby ensuring better mechanical properties. That success can be achieved in this way is proved by the favourable results obtained with the Czech produced universal sintered carbide, which is alloyed with a small quantity of Cr_3C_2 which, during the process of sintering, passes into the cobalt sintering phase. There are 11 figures (including 10 microphotographs), 2 tables and 36 references, 12 of which are Czech, 9 German, 8 Soviet and 7 English.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný Ústav pro práškovou metalurgii, Vestec u Prahy (Research Institute for Powder Metallurgy, Vestec, Nr Prague)

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1959

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CZECH/34-59-9-9/22

AUTHORS: Dufek, Vladimír, Engineer and Likeš, Jiří, Engineer

TITLE: Analysis of the Influence of Addition Carbides on the Properties of High Cobalt Content Sintered Carbides of the System WC-Co Using Mathematical Statistics Methods

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1959, Nr 9, pp 791-796

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out experiments aimed at elucidating the influence of TaC and Cr_3C_2 additions on the properties of WC-Co systems with cobalt contents of 15 to 30% (types G3 and G6). To prevent incorrect interpretation, the authors made use of mathematical statistics taking into consideration differences in the original raw materials in addition to differences in the quantities of TaC and Cr_3C_2. The quantity of Cr_3C_2 in the main tests (0.75%) was based on results of preliminary tests. The authors emphasize that the application of mathematical statistics is useful for working out the plans of the experiments. For carrying out the full factorial experiment of the type 2^6, 64 tests would have been necessary. However, the authors used a shortened series of tests involving only sixteen combinations. The pilot plant scale tests showed that the favourable influence of TaC

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CZECH/34-59-9-9/22

Analysis of the Influence of Addition Carbides on the Properties of High Cobalt Content Sintered Carbides of the System WC-Co Using Mathematical Statistics Methods

observed earlier for S and G1 type carbides also pertains to G type carbides in the case of higher cobalt contents. There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 15 references, 8 of which are Czech, 1 Soviet and 6 English.

ASSOCIATIONS: VÚPM and VÚHŽ

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1959

Card 2/2

22686

1.1600 1908, 1454 Z/013/60/000/002/001/001
9.2150 D007/D102

AUTHORS: Dufek, Vl., Engineer, and Petrdlík, M., Engineer

TITLE: Hot-pressed semiconductive ignitron ignitors

PERIODICAL: Sklář a keramik, no. 2, 1960, 44 and 46

TEXT: The article describes a method of boron carbide ignitron ignitors production which combines pressing of the powered semiconductive material, and subsequent firing in a non-oxidizing medium, with simultaneous bonding of the ceramic body to the metal stem. This pressure-sintering, or hot-pressing method, so far only seldom used in the ČSSR, was applied by the Výzkumný ústav pro práškovou metalurgii (Research Institute for Powder Metallurgy) in Vestec to the production of an ignitron to be installed in an electronic welding apparatus developed by the Výzkumný ústav zváračský (Welding Research Institute) in Bratislava. The boron carbide ignitor (Fig. 1) consists of a ceramic body which extends into a mercury pool and a molybdenum stem for current admission. In production tests, the two conventional methods, i. e., pressing and firing, were combined into

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Hot-pressed semiconductive... Z/013/60/000/002/001/001
D007/D102

a single process by using a resistance-heated graphite die (Fig. 2). The heating current was applied to the graphite electrodes of the die thru water-cooled copper terminals from a 15 kVA variable-voltage transformer, with the secondary voltage adjustable in 0.1 V intervals within a range of 3 - 12 V. The boron carbide body was heated and simultaneously pressed by a double-sided hydraulic press, with the pressure applied to both the male and female dies. To avoid short circuits within the press frame, at least one die must be insulated by a porcelain plate. The temperature of the graphite die was measured externally with an optical pyrometer. When the desired temperature was reached, it was kept constant within $\pm$ 5°C for a certain time by adjusting the transformer voltage. After this time, the current was cut-off and the pressure released. The sample was left in the die to cool off. As the last operation of the pressing process, the pressure on the female die was increased to achieve a complete filling of the die cavity resulting in a perfect shape of the ceramic body requiring no additional grinding. Temperatures of 2,500°C and more can be achieved with the equipment used, but pres-

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Hot-pressed semiconductive... S/013/60/000/002/001/001
D007/D102

sures are limited by the strength of the graphite dies and should not exceed 150 kg/cm^2 at surfaces perpendicular to the pressing direction. Pressures were precisely measured with gages installed on both cylinders. Production tests were performed with semiconducting materials containing boron carbide (of East-German and Soviet origin, both of similar quality) mixed with aluminum silicate $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2$ (a product of Merck). Optimum composition was found to be 55% B_4C, 35 - 40% $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2$, and 5 - 10% ZrO_2; optimum sintering temperature (measured on the surface of the graphite die) was 1,320 - 1,340°C to be maintained for 2 minutes. To test the quality of the ignitors, ignitrons were ignited by the discharge of a 1 microfarad capacitor, and the adequacy of ignitors for use with ignitrons was established by measuring the dependence of ignition voltage on electrode immersion in mercury. The regularity of ignition was checked by comparison on an oscillograph. The ignition voltage, adjusted to the limit of dependable ignition at each immersion, was measured with a peak voltmeter. Measuring data, as

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Hot-pressed semiconductive... D007/D102

obtained with these ignitrons, are listed in Table II. The properties of the Czechoslovak ignitrons are similar to those of a Phillips ignitron. In conclusion, the author states that pressure sintering proved a suitable method of producing intricate ceramic bodies. The products proved successful in tests and enabled the building of an operational, all-metal welder ignitron at the VÚS in Bratislava. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 2 references: one from the Soviet bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: USA, pat. 2, 456.891, December 1948.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav pro práškovou metalurgii, Vestec (Research Institute for Powder Metallurgy, Vestec).

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Hot-pressed semiconductive... Z/013/60/000/002/001/001
D007/D102

Obr. 1 — Řez borkarbidovým zapalovačem (skutečná velikost) Mo-stopka, vlastní keramické tělisko

Fig. 1
Cross-section of boron carbide ignitor (actual size). Legend: (1) Mo-stem; (2) ceramic body.

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D007/D102

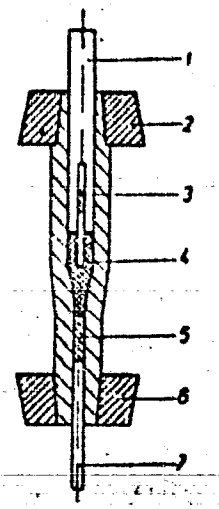

Fig. 2
Graphite die for the production of ignitron ignitors. Legend: 1. Male die; 2. upper graphite electrode; 3. Mo-stem; 4. boron carbide ignitor; 5. graphite lining; 6. power graphite electrode; 7. steel female die.

Obr. 2 — Grafitový lisovací přípravek pro výrobu zapalovačů ignitronů, 1 - horní raznik, 2 - horní grafitová elektroda, 3 - Mo-stopka, 4 - borkarbidový zapalovač, 5 - grafitová vložka, 6 - dolní grafitová elektroda, 7 - ocelový spodní raznik.

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Z/013/60/000/002/001/001
D007/D102

Hot-pressed semiconductive...

TABULKA II. — Výsledky zkoušek zapalovačů ignitronu

① Číslo vzorku	② Složení (% váh.) 2a B_4C SSSR	2b B_4C NDR	2c Al-silikát	2d ZrO_2	③ Odpor 3a při dotyku	3b při plném ponoření	④ Zapalné napětí Usp. (V)	⑤ Stř. hodnota proudu I_p (mA)
					R (ohm)			
1	—	55	40	5	20	6	180	600
2	85	—	40	—	30	50	170	500
3	—	—	40	—	100	30	130	500
4	—	55	35	10	90	14	220	550
Philips					22		250	400

Table II
Test results of ignitron igniters. Legend: 1. number of specimen; 2. composition (weight %); 2a. B_4C, USSR; 2b. B_4C, SZG; 2c. Al-silicate; 2d. ZrO_2; 3. Resistance; 3a. at contact; 3b. at full immersion; 4. Ignition voltage (V); 5. average current (mA).

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Z/034/60/000/04/010/028
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Hampl, Vladimír, Doctor and Dufek, Vladimír, Engineer

TITLE: Spectral Determination of Tantalum in Sintered Carbides

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1960, Nr 4, pp 300-301

ABSTRACT: The experiments of the authors can be sub-divided into two parts, namely, determination of the tantalum content by means of an a.c. arc and determination by means of a condensed spark. The operating conditions in both cases are described. It was found that the results of the spectral determination differ for the two methods. In the case of determination by means of an arc, the characteristic of the current intensity depends on the shape of the specimen which manifests itself also by a considerable scattering in the values. The condensed spark showed a more regular characteristic of the current intensity and the results are more reproducible and nearer to reality in spite of the fact that the specimen shape also exerts an influence. For some of the specimens a parallel chemical analysis was carried out; in spite of analysing a greater number of specimens, the results obtained differed from those which had been anticipated.

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Z/034/60/000/04/010/028
E073/E535

Spectral Determination of Tantalum in Sintered Carbides

It is pointed out that in the case of spectrographic analysis the sparked spot is small relative to the entire specimen and, therefore, variations may occur due to imperfect homogeneity of the tested specimens. If the tantalum carbide concentration is below 1%, the intensity of blackening of the analytical tantalum line is so weak that the influence of the background intensity manifests itself. The resulting calibration curve (Fig 8), which is based on the evaluation of the tantalum line 2685.1 Å, permits direct reading off of the percentual content of tantalum carbide. There are 8 figures and 8 references, 1 of which is Czech, 2 Soviet, 2 German and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav pro práškovou metalurgii, Vestec u Prahy (Power Metallurgy Research Institute, Vestec Nr.Prague)

Card 2/2

Z/034/61/000/003/006/011
E073/E535

AUTHOR: Dufek, V., Engineer

TITLE: Development of a Universal Sintered Carbide

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1961, No.3, p.208

TEXT: The range of sintered carbides of both the two basic systems WC-Co (G series) and WC-TiC-Co (S series) has been extended during recent years by further series (G4-G6 and S4-S6). Although the fields of application of these new grades of sintered carbides are not accurately delimited, they do overlap. This has advantages but it also has considerable disadvantages. Therefore, the requirement arose for a so-called "universal" sintered carbide which would replace carbides currently used. The universal carbide of the composition 86.5% WC, 5% TiC, 1% TaC, 0.5% Cr_3C_2 and 7% Co is suitable particularly for machining of austenitic manganese steels for which a 100% increase in the machining performance was obtained. A further reason for introducing the manufacture of universal carbides is to increase exports, since this carbide is in great demand in a number of countries.

Report No. Z-714/57.

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Development of a Universal Z/034/61/000/003/006/011
E073/E535

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav pro práškovou metalurgii
(Powder Metallurgy Research Institute)

[Abstractor's Note: This is a complete translation]

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35232
Z/034/62/000/003/003/004
E073/E535

1.1600

AUTHOR: Dufek, V., Engineer

TITLE: Method of joining cermet sintered layers to a metal base
Patent Application Class 40 b/2, PV 3990-61, June 26, 1961

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, no.3, 1962, 212

TEXT: The invention dispenses with the shortcomings of the hitherto available methods which do not produce sufficiently strong joints. The method consists of roughing-up the surface of the base prior to rolling-on the powder mixture, for instance, by appropriately modified rolls of the rolling stand, after preliminary annealing in a reduction atmosphere at 600 to 1100°C, in such a way that the surface is covered with a regular relief of a total depth of 0.1 to 20 mm, the indentations being spaced at 20 mm from each other. Steel sheet coated with a layer of nickel, bronze or copper deposited by plating or by metallizing is used as a base material. The cermet layer consists of iron, copper or bronze powder and contains further metallic, alloy and nonmetallic additions or mixtures.

Card 1/1

DUFEK, Vladimir, ins.

Metal-ceramic friction material Diafrikt, a new Czechoslovak[1] product. Zpravy pras metal Sumperk no.43-14 '62

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro praskovou metalurgii, Sumperk.

DUFEK, V., ing.

Use of bronze-based cermets for friction linings.
Strojirenstvi 12 no.10:744-749 O '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro praskovou metalurgii, Sumperk.

DUFEK, Vladimir, ins. CSc.; KOKES, Frantisek

Some recent metal-ceramic friction materials. Stroj vyr 13 no.4:260-263 Ap '65.

1. Research Institute of Powder Metallurgy. Sumperk (for Dufek). 2. Zavod prvni petiletky National Enterprise, Potstejn (for Kokes).

FABIAN, J.; DUFEK, V.

Psychogenic polydypsia. Activ. nerv. sup. (Praha) 7 no.2:191-192 '65

1. 1st Internal Department, Central Military Hospital, Prague.
2. J.Fabian's address: Praha 7, Schnirchova 17.

FABIAN, J.; DUFEK, V.

Psychogenic polydipsia. Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no.27/28:754-761 9 Jl '65.

1. I. vnitrni oddeleni Ustredni vojenske nemocnice v Praze (nacelnik doc. dr. V. Dufek, CSc.).

ACC NR: AP6005682 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/002/0191/0192

[illegible] psychotherapy together with administration [illegible] was effective. [illegible]

SUB CODE: 06, 05 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3

DUFEK, V.

Pavlovian theory and digestive tract. Voj. zdrav. listy 20 no.5:232-236 Sept-Oct 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Vladimir Dufek, M.D., Major, Medical Corps.

DUPEK, V.

Infectious hepatitis. Prakt. lek., Praha 31 no.15:323-325
5 Aug 1951. (CIML 21:1)

DUFEK, Vladimir, Mjr. MUDr

Large doses of salicylates as a specific therapeutic means in rheumatic heart diseases. Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no.9:260-264 29 Feb 52.

1. Ustredni vojenska nemocnice, Praha. Interni oddeleni; nad. plk. MUDr Josef Sedivy.
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASES, therapy, salicylate, large doses)
(SALICYLATES, ther. use, rheum. heart dis., large doses)

DUPEK, V.

Treatment of infectious hepatitis in Soviet literature. Cas. lek. cesk. 92 no.9:246-249 27 Feb 1953. (CLML 24:3)

DUPEK, V.; SVEJCAR, J.

Problems of prolongation of the effect of penicillin. Cas. lek. cesk. 92 no.51:1392-1398 11 Dec 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Central Military Hospital, Prague.

DUFEK V. and ŠVEJCAR J.

4911. DUFEK V. and ŠVEJCAR J. * Naše zkušenosti s aplikací perecilinových tablet. Our experience of the use of perecilin tablets ČAS.LÉK.ČES. 1953, 92/51 (1398-1399) Graphs 1

Oral administration of tablets ('perecilin') containing 200,000 units penicillin G and 0.2 to 0.3 g. amidopyrine results in an effective blood level of the antibiotic which lasts 12 to 16 hr. (0.03 units in 1 ml. serum). They were given twice a day in 123 cases half an hour before meals; there were no side effects. Bloch - Amsterdam (XX,6,2)

SO: Excerpta Medica, Section II, Vol 7, No 9

DUPEK, Vladimir, Lt Col, Dr, UHV (Ustredni vojenska nemocnice, Central Military Hospital), Prague

Coauthor, with Capt Dr Jaromir WOLF of article, "Interesting Electrocardiograms in Cases of Myocardial Infarction," dealing with the reasons for electrocardiogram changes in infarction.
(VZL, Oct 54)

SO: Sum. 436, 30 March 1955

DUFEK, Vladimir, Fplk, Dr.

Importance of the doctrine of human constitution for the clinical medicine. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.46:1265-1271 12 Nov 54.

1. UVN, Praha
(BODY CONSTITUTION
importance in clin. med.)

DUFEK, Vladimir, Prik. Dr.

Vegierko's method of therapy of diabetes mellitus. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.48:1332 26 Nov 54.
(DIABETES MELLITUS, therapy
Vegierko's method)

DUFEK, Vladimir, Fplk. Dr.

Increasing number of anicteric forms of infectious hepatitis. Cesk. gastrcenter. 9 no.2:110-112 June 55.

1. Ustredni vojenska nemocnice, Praha.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS
anicteric, increased number of forms)

DUPEK, Vladimir, Ppik, Dr

Fatal and other sever complications after novocain block. Cas. lek.cesk. 94 no.18:472-480 29 Apr 55.

1. Ustr. voj. nem. Praha.
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL,
nerve block with procaine, compl.)
(PROCAINE, injurious effects,
in nerve block)

DUPEK, V.; ZICHA, K.; SVEJCAR, J.

Further experiences with application of penicillin with special reference to prevention of rheumatic fever. Cas. lek. cesk. 94 no.51:1413-1417 16 Dec 55.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER, prevention and control, penicillin.)
(PENICILLIN, therapeutic use, rheum. fever prev.)

DUFEK V.

847. DUFEK V. Kardiol. Spolecnosti, Praha. *EKG pri zuzeni leveho filniho dsti. ECG in mitral stenosis VNITR.LEK. 1956, 2/4 (297-305) Tables 1 illus. 11

The author compared ECG changes with post-mortem findings in 93 patients with mitral stenosis. Signs of right ventricle hypertrophy in chest leads (small Q and high R wave in V_{1-3}, small R and deep S wave in V_{4-6}) occurred in all 27 patients with pure mitral stenosis. In 5 other patients a complete right bundle-branch block was found. Hypertrophy of both ventricles was found in the ECG of all 16 patients with mitral stenosis combined with mitral incompetence: a considerably high R and small S wave in chest leads from both sides. Less advanced mitral stenosis combined with mitral and eventually aortic incompetence in the rest of the patients manifested itself by signs of hypertrophic changes in left precordial leads (high R wave mainly), with dilatation of the right ventricle and with auricular fibrillation.

DUPEK, Vladimir, MUDr.

Myocardial infarcts in young adults. Voj. zdrav. knihovna no.34: 1-187 1957.
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT,
in young adults (Cz))

DUFEK, Vladimir

Effect of vitamin C, iodine and other factors on experimental atheromatosis. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.27-28:868 4 July 58.

1. UVN Praha, VI. D., Praha-Strasovice, UVN.
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, experimental,
eff. of iodine, vitamin C & other drugs (Cz))
(IODINE, effects,
on exper. arteriosclerosis (Cz))
(VITAMIN C, effects,
same)

ARIENT, M.; SKALA, B.; POHUNSIL, M.; PALA, F.; DUPEK, V.

On the treatment of acute leukemia by massive whole body irradiation combined with subsequent bone marrow transfusion. A case report. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 7 no.3:295-304 '60.

1. Military Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology, Central Military Hospital, Prague, Czechoslovakia.
(LEUKEMIA MYELOCYTIC radiother)
(BONE MARROW transpl)

DUFEK, Vladimir; HASA, Jan; ZDENEK, Funk

Q-T wave in rheumatic fever. Cas.lek.cesk. 99 no.20/21:644-647 20 My '60.

1. I vnitrni oddeleni UVN, nacelnik plk. C.Sc.doc. MUDr. Dufek Vladimir - II. vnitrni oddeleni UVN, nacelnik gen. MUDr. Smrcka Jiri.
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER diag)

BUFEK, Vladimir

On the problem of myocardoses. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.29/30:936-942 14 Jl '61.

1. Ustredni vojenska nemocnice v Praze.

(HEART DISEASES)

DUFEK, V.

2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Major Bronislav ZEMAN, graduate physician (promovani lekar), Lt Col Josef NAVRATIL MD, Col Artur PLACH MD, Major Jiri BERT MD, Col Docent Vladimir DUFEK MD; First Department of Internal Medicine and Radiology Department of Central Military Hospital (I. vnitrni oddeleni a rentgenologicke oddeleni Ustredni vojenske nemocnice.)

"Ways of Diagnosing Mitral Insufficiency."

Prague, Vojenske Zdravotnicke Listy, Vol 31, No 3, Jun 62; pp 108-114.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Review of published literature and of data in 39 patients: EKG, phonocardiogram, history-taking, X-ray, electrokymography, oesophagatriography; heart catheterization and angiocardiography only when mitral surgery is considered. Ten EKGs or other functional graphs, angiocardiogram with explanatory drawing; 10 Czech and 13 Western references.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DUFEK, V., Docent MD., Cand. of Science

First Internal Medicine Ward of the General Military Hospital (I. interni oddeleni Ustredni vojenske nemocnice), Prague

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 7, 1963, pp 245-247

"Mondor's Disease."

FABIAN, J.; DUFEK, V.

Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus. Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no.39:1078-1084 25 S '64.

1. I interni oddeleni Ustredni vojenske nemocnice v Praze (vedouci doc. dr. V. Dufek).

DUPEK, Z.

"Remarks on Preparations for this Year's Threshing."p. 104. (ENERGETIKA, Vol. 3, No. 3, March 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954, Unclassified.

DUPEK, Z., ins.

Designing the Vltava-cascade control system. Bul EGU no.4:12-17 '62.

KABRT, J.,doc.; DUFFEK, J., JUDr.

The development of the Prague Medical Faculty during the past 20 years. Sborn. lek. 67 no.5:133-139 My'65.

1. Oddeleni lekarske terminologie (vedoucí: doc. J. Kabrt) a studijni oddeleni (vedoucí: JUDr. J. Duffek) fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Prase.

DUFFEK, Josef, doc, inz. CSc.

Dynamics of photosynthesis in some vegetables depends on their water regime. Rost vyrova 11 no.1:3-16 Ja '65.

1. Chair of Gardening of the Higher School of Agriculture, Prague 6, Technicka 3. Submitted September 12, 1964.

DUFFEK, T.

The profitableness of producing hybird hemp seed. p. 10. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 1, Jan. 1956 Budapest)

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

DUFKA, Jan; ZAPOTOCKY, Josef

Continuous increase of efficiency in technical development.
Drevo 18 no.6:209 Je '63.

1. Ministerstvo spotrebniho prumyslu (for Dufka).
2. Ustredni vybor Odboroveho svazu zamestnancu spotrebniho prumyslu (for Zapotocky).

PAVLIK, Oldrich, ins. (Ostrava); DUPKA, Josef, ins. (Ostrava); KUZNIK, Josef (Senov).

High pressure liquid fuel burner. Energetika Cs 14 no.2: 99-100 F'64.

DUFKA, Z.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.3 Vol.11/4 Endocrinology Apr 57

753. VYSKOČIL, J. and DUFKA Z. Old. Chorób z Povol. Fak. Nemocnice, Brno; Pathol.-Anat. Ust. MU, Brno. * Histologické změny v endokrinních žlázách u králíků po dlouhodobém podávání ACTH, insulinu, jejich kombinací a salicylu. Histological changes of endocrine glands in rabbits after prolonged administration of ACTH, insulin, combinations of both and salicylates SCR. MED. (Brno) 1956, 29/1-2 (52-59) Tables 1 illus. 5

ACTH was administered to female rabbits for 6 months (0.1-0.2 mg./kg./day) alone, in combination with insulin (0.25 I. U./kg./day), then insulin alone (0.25 I. U./kg./day) and sodium salicylate alone (0.125-0.25 g./kg./day). Important histological changes were found with insulin alone (signs of adrenal medullary exhaustion, atrophy of the islets of Langerhans, decreased number of eosinophils in adenohypophysis). After ACTH alone and in a lesser degree after salicylate, adrenal hypertrophy was found, but the changes after combination of ACTH with insulin were similar to those observed after insulin alone.

Schreiber - Prague (III, 5)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

J. MOLCAN, A. DUFKOVA and M. JANOTKA, Psychiatry Clinic and First Internal Medicine Clinic (I. interna klinika) Medical Faculty of Comenius University, Bratislava.

"Effects of Psychopharmacologic Drugs on Thyroid Gland in Psychiatric Patients."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 5, No 2, May 63; pp 190-191.

Abstract: Studies in 16 psychotic and 13 neurotic women whose thyroid function was carefully studied by 6 tests; then treated 4 weeks with either 2400 mg. meprobamate or 600 mg. chlorpromazine daily. M. decreased thyroid function in 4, increased it in 2; c. decreased it in 2, increased in 4. In psychosis, increase was more frequent; in neurosis, decrease. Table.

1/1

[illegible] of purity and crystallization [illegible]
organic compounds. A. G. Arifin [illegible]
G. M. Dugacheva, and N. N. Kocherova [illegible]
Dnepr. Khim. Tekh., Nauch. [illegible] Dnepr. [illegible]
S.S.S.R. 115, 667-70(1957). — An app. [illegible]
during the cooling curves of substances [illegible]
of their purity. The app. was as accurate [illegible]
thermocouple element. The method was [illegible]
presence of 0.01-0.10 mole % impurities [illegible]
pure hydrocarbons. [illegible]

DUGACHEVA, G. M.

76-10-6/34

Thermodynamics of Rare Metals. VII. The Equilibrium of Nickel Tungstate with Hydrogen

For the reaction $NiWO_4 = \frac{1}{4} Ni_4W + \frac{3}{4} W + 2O_2$ following equation is obtained:

$$\Delta Z^{o}_{VI(cal)} = 276\ 060 - 8{,}024\ T \lg T + 0{,}0_3 3\ T^2 - \frac{1\ 632\ 000}{T} - 62{,}363\ T.$$

There are 2 figures, 2 tables, 8 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Anikin,A.G., Dugacheva,G.M., Mel'nikov,A.A. and Plate,A.F. SOV/55-58-1-31/33

TITLE: On the Question About the Production of Pure Organic Preparations (K voprosu o poluchenii chistykh organicheskikh preparatov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh i yestestvennykh nauk, 1958, Nr 1, pp 227-232 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the production of organic preparations defiling admixtures can be avoided only then if not only the final preparation but also the intermediate alloys are cleaned. The degree of purity can be controled best by the determination of the crystallising curves, since the crystallising temperature is much more sensitive with respect to defilements than e.g. the specific weight or optical characteristical values. The authors describe the application of this method for the synthesis of the trans - 1.2 - di - n - butylcyclopentane obtained for the first time. There are 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet, and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra khimii nefti (Chair of Petroleum Chemistry)
Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii (Chair of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1957

Card 1/1

ANIKIN, A.G.; DUDACHEVA, G.N.

Determination of purity and crystallization temperature of certain hydrocarbons in small samples (1 - 2 ml). Dokl. AN SSSR 119 no.5: 939-941 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno po akademikom B.A. Kazanskim.
(Hydrocarbons) (Thermochemistry)

DUDACHEVA, G. M., Candidate of Chem Sci (diss) -- "The cryoscopic method of determining the purity of the low-melting organic compounds (In small quantities)". Moscow, 1959. 17 pp (Moscow State U im M. V. Lomonosov, Chem Faculty, Chair of Phys Chem), 120 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 111)

PRYANISHNIKOVA, M.A.; DUGACHEVA, G.M.; PLATE, A.F.; ANIKIN, A.G.

Temperatures of crystallization of bicyleo[2.2.1]-2,5-heptadiene, cyclopheptatriene and their mixtures. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.4: 857-860 Je 60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom B.A.Kazanskim.
(Bicycloheptadiene) (Cycloheptatriene)

86046

S/020/60/135/003/032/039
B004/B060

5.4700 (1.273 only)

AUTHORS: Anikin, A. G. and Dugacheva, G. M.

TITLE: Determination of Small Thermal Effects by the Thermographic Method at Temperatures Below Zero

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 3, pp. 634 - 637

TEXT: The authors tried to approach the accuracy of a simple and rapid thermographic method to that of the calorimetric method. The system used for the purpose is illustrated in Fig.1. The measuring device consisted of a copper-constantan thermocouple, a ПМС-48 (PMS-48) potentiometer, and an ЭПП-09 (EPP-09) recording potentiometer as zero instrument. The device was housed in a cryostat. The substance whose thermal effects were studied was either frozen as a drop onto the thermocouple junction, or filled into a copper foil cup (Fig.1, II). The container of the apparatus was cooled in liquid nitrogen, and evacuated to $(1-5)\cdot 10^{-2}$ mm Hg. A current of 0.15 a was then passed through the heating coil, whereby a steady radiative heating was attained without direct contact between

Card 1/3

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Determination of Small Thermal Effects by the Thermographic Method at Temperatures Below Zero

S/020/60/135/003/032/039
B004/B060

heater and substance. The device was calibrated by means of substances with known thermal effects. The amount of liberated or absorbed heat as a function of the length L_x (mm) of the recorded platform was determined. The effect ΔH_x (cal/g) for the substance concerned was calculated from the equation: $\Delta H_x = AL_x(1/g_x)$. g_x is the weighed portion, A (cal/mm) was determined by calibration. Experiments with cyclohexane (weighed portions 0.009-0.045 g) showed that this device makes it possible to measure 0.1-0.2 cal with a maximum error of 10-15%. The melting points found for toluene, n-hexane, and n-heptane were in agreement with data available in literature within the error limits. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 8 references: 3 Soviet, 4 US, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: June 20, 1960, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1960

Card 2/3

86046

S/020/60/135/003/032/039
B004/B060

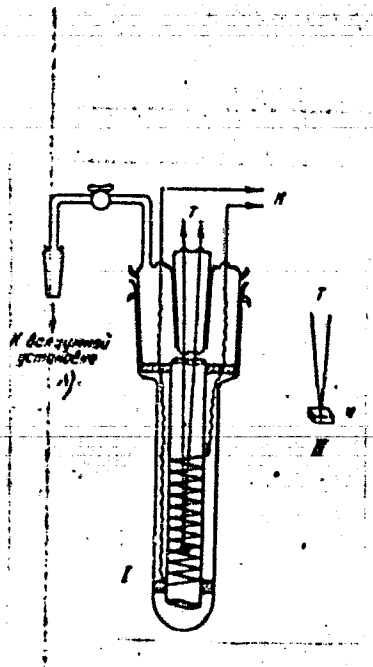

Fig.1

Legend to Fig.1:
Container with heater for thermal analysis (I) and cup for the determination of melting heat (II). T: thermocouple; H: heater; 1): vacuum.

Card 3/3

AMIKIN, A.G.; DUGACHEVA, G.M.; GRUZKOV, Yu.E.

Determination of the purity and crystallization temperatures of pure hydrocarbons in amounts of 1 to 1.5 ml. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.5:31-35 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Hydrocarbons) (Crystallization)

S/076/62/036/009/009/011
B101/B102

AUTHORS: Anikin, A. G., Dugachova, G. M., Presnyakova, V. M., and Bykova, S. P.

TITLE: Zone melting of methyl methacrylate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 9, 1962, 2074 - 2075

TEXT: The use of zone melting to purify low-melting organic substances is described by the example of methyl methacrylate (crystallization temperature -48.2°C) with an initial purity of 99.2%. The zone melting was performed in a tinplate bath 80 mm long inside a Dewar flask containing liquid nitrogen, by heating a nichrome spiral of 0.5 mm diameter, heating current 4 amp with a shift of 1 cm/min. A degree of purity amounting to 99.9% was attained after five passages, and 99.95% after ten passages. The cryoscopic test for purity of the samples has been described earlier (Dokl. AN SSSR, 119, 653, 1958). Thus, it is established that organic substances crystallizing below 0°C can be purified by zone melting. There are 2 tables.

Card 1/2

S/076/62/036/009/009/011
B101/B102

Zone melting of ...

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1962

Card 2/2

S/191/62/000/012/002/015
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Anikin, A. G., Gerasimov, Ya. I., Dugacheva, G. M., Presnyakova, V. M.

TITLE: Purification of organic monomers by zone refining

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 12, 1962, 13-17

TEXT: A general survey is given on the theoretical principles of zone refining, based predominantly on non-Soviet papers. The applicability of this refining method to low-melting organic substances is discussed and the practical results are given that were obtained in the zone melting of methyl methacrylate and styrene. Zone refining was performed in an 80 mm tin plate trough immersed in liquid nitrogen. The sample was heated with a 0.5 mm nichrome coil (amperage 4 a), the molten zone being 8-9 mm wide and the rate of zone travel 1 mm/min. The initial degree of purity of methyl methacrylate of 99.2 mole-% was improved to 99.86 mole-% by remelting it 5 times and to 99.95 mole-% by remelting it 10 times. In styrene, the initial degree of purity of 98.85 mole-% improved to 99.7 mole-% when it was remelted 5 times. Working at low

Card 1/2

Purification of organic monomers ... S/191/62/000/012/002/015
B101/B186

temperatures requires the careful exclusion of atmospheric moisture. There are 5 figures and 2 tables. The most important English-language references are: J. H. Beynon, R. A. Saunders, Brit. J. Appl. Phys., 11, 128 (1960); John S. Ball, R. V. Helm, C. R. Ferrin, Petr. Engr., 30, no. 13, C-36 (1958).

Card 2/2

ANIKIN, A.G.; GERASIMOV, Ya.I.; DUGACHEVA, G.M.; PRESNYAKOVA, V.M.

Refining of organic monomers by the method of zonal fusion.
Plast. massy no.12:13-17 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Monomers) (Crystallization)

ANTKIN, A.G.; DUGACHEVA, G.M.; PRESNYAKOVA, V.M.; BYKOVA, S.P.

Zone melting of methyl methacrylate. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.9:2074-2075 S '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

ANIKIN, Aleksey Gerasimovich; DUGACHEVA, Galina Mikhaylovna; GERASIMOV, Ya.I., prof., otv. red.; PLATE, A.F., prof., otv. red.; KOROBTSOVA, N.A., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Determination of the purity of organic substances] Opredelenie chistoty organicheskikh veshchestv. Otv. red. IA.I. Gerasimov, A.F.Plate. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ. 1963. 147 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gerasimov).
(Organic compounds) (Chemistry, Analytical)

L 18957-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Ps-4/Pr-4/Pc-4 RM/WW/
MAY/AB

ACCESSION NR: AP3006541 S/0191/63/000/009/0050/0051 75

AUTHORS: Shelepin, I. V.; Dugacheva, G. M.; Chervoneva, L. A.; Anikin, A. G.; Fedorova, A. I.

TITLE: Method of purifying and controlling degree of methylmethacrylate purity

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 9, 1963, 50-51

TOPIC TAGS: methylmethacrylate, sulfuric acid, radiolysis, purification, polymerization, cryoscopic analysis

ABSTRACT: The pure methylmethacrylate (MMA) necessary for electrochemically-initiated polymerization can be obtained from commercial 99.8% MMA stabilized with hydroquinone by treating with 25% caustic solution to remove peroxides, and then with H_2SO_4 to remove carbonyl compounds and finally by distilling at reduced pressure (7mm. Hg) under oxygen-free nitrogen. The 99.99% MMA thus obtained has less than 10^{-4} mole per liter of acids. An apparatus was constructed for the cryoscopic analysis of MMA. Crystallization curves for commercial and the purified MMA are given. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/2

DUGACHEVA, G.M.; ANIKIN, A.G.

Zonal melting and control of the degree of purity of dimethyldichlorosilane. Plast.massy no.10:21-24 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ANIKIN, A.G.; DUGACHEVA, G.M.; PRESNYAKOVA, V.M.

Purification of trioxane by zone melting. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.10:2363-2364 O '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

DUGACHEVA, G.M.; ANIKIN, A.G.

Zone melting of organic substance crystallizing at temperatures up to 100° C. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.1:208-210 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

ACCESSION NR: AP4039625 S/0076/64/038/005/1372/1374

AUTHORS: Anikin, A.G. (Moscow); Dugacheva, G.M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Methods and technique of physico-chemical investigation. Determining the purity of organic monomers in a hermetically closed vessel by the cryoscopic method

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 5, 1964, 1372-1374

TOPIC TAGS: chemical purity, organic monomer purity, cryoscopic purity determination, crystallization curve, melting point curve, trioxane, methylmethacrylate, dimethyldichlorosilane, octomethyltetracyclosiloxane, low melting organic monomer, high melting organic monomer

ABSTRACT: The equipment used for determining such purity for solids or liquids at room temperatures is figured (see enclosure). For low melting compounds an outer jacket is sealed to the equipment where vacuum for regulating the cooling rate is created. The monomer is kept under inert gas. The selection of the cooling agent depends upon the crystallization temperature of the given monomer, the heating agent upon the melting point. Purity was determined according

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039625

to the crystallization or melting curves. Crystallization curves were determined with a self-scribing potentiometer for 0.07, 0.03 and 0.005 grad/mm sensitivity. Purity was determined for trioxane (99.6%), methylmethacrylate (99.99), dimethyldichlorosilane (99.01) and octomethyltetracyclosiloxane (99.5%) with crystallization temperatures between 60 and -80C. The cryoscopic constants for calculating purity were determined experimentally by lowering the temperature with an artificial admixture. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 04Jun63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OC, OC NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 005

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039625

ENCLOSURE: 01

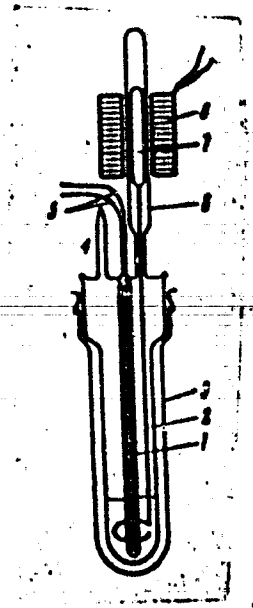

Figure 1
Vessel for determining the purity of solid organic compounds at room temperature: 1 - jacket for the thermocouple, 2- stirrer, 3 - outer tube, 4 - glass outlet for introducing and removing inert gas, 5- thermocouple, 6 - tube for the core, 7 - core, 8 - electromagnetic coil.

Card 3/3

[illegible]

[illegible]0821 S/0076/65/[illegible]

[illegible], G. M.; Anikin, A. G.

[illegible] distribution of impurities [illegible] melting

[illegible] Fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. [illegible]

[illegible] melting, compound purification, [illegible] octamethyl [illegible] cyclotetrasiloxane compound

[illegible] proposes a method which [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] follow the distribut[illegible] length of [illegible] substance) without [illegible] inter- [illegible] melting process, and with simultaneous control of the temperature. [illegible] operated with octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane. The device used in [illegible] calibration curves were obtained [illegible] of im- [illegible] studied. After five passes, the [illegible] was [illegible] a 16-fold decrease in their [illegible] The results [illegible] method is that the purity is [illegible] melting, and [illegible] of thermodynamic equilibrium [illegible] int. [illegible] figures.

[illegible]

"[illegible]kovskiy gosudarstvennyy univers[illegible] [illegible]va (Moscow

[illegible] ENCL: [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible]

OTHER: [illegible]

EWP(c)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) ... TM

AP5015693 ... 1508

...enko, N.V., Aslkin, A.G., Dugasheva, G.M.

... experimental conditions on the effi... zone

...ticheskoy khimii, v. 39 no 6 ...

...zone melting, zone refining organos...

...zone melting was carried out on dimethy... open-
...mental conditions and having an adv... effective
...temperature gradients and overheating ... a
...width of the zone was uniform and an ... necessary.
...zone passes, the upper fraction ... silane
...until the impurity content was ... results
...when the zone melting was performed in ... effective
...was estimated at 0.15 After five passes ...
...half of the bar of dimethylauto... was 0.19
...advantage of the method is that the ... when the

AP5016693

the bottom (the zone must go from [illegible] breakage, should be kept about 1 cm away from the [illegible] 1

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet [illegible] (Moscow State University)

SUB CODE: [illegible] ENCL: 00 [illegible]

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

ANIKIN, A.G.; DUGACHEVA, G.M.; AVRAMENKO, N.V.

Zone melting of octamethyl tetracyclosiloxane. Plast. massy no.1:20-23 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

[illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] without decreasing the [illegible] rating the diffusion in the [illegible] diffusion layer and this in turn [illegible] lower in the thermal/mass [illegible] The authors used mechanical [illegible] (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure [illegible] degree of purification, i.e. the [illegible] same degree of purification in a [illegible] period of time. Orig. art. has [illegible]

AP5011849 [illegible] /0015/0019

[illegible], A. [illegible]; Dagrchava, O. M.

[illegible] of acetonitrile

[illegible] Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya [illegible]

[illegible] nitrile, zone melting

[illegible] nitrile was purified by the [illegible] a. [illegible] was [illegible] mole %. [illegible] carried [illegible] of air by slowly lowering [illegible] glass [illegible] liquid nitrogen. The change [illegible] studied [illegible] the content of acetonitrile. [illegible] mole %, [illegible] depression obeys the law [illegible] calculated [illegible] constant (0.014) agrees [illegible] [illegible] date (0.020). For mixtures [illegible] % of [illegible] depression of the freezing point [illegible] [illegible] than 4 mole % of water consisted [illegible] zone melting