PROCHAZKA, J.


1. Of the Infectious Department (Head--Prof. J. Prochazka, M.D.) of Bulovka Hospital.

The degenerative alterations of ochronotic joints were studied in a woman aged 62 suffering from alkapturina. The clinical, operative and histological data obtained tend to show that in all probability the underlying cause of all degenerative joint alterations is a change in the division of proteins, especially in the metabolism of aromatic amino-acids. This conclusion provides some support for Watson's hypothesis that in all cases of osteoarthritis the function of the liver is disturbed.

Kropveld - Amsterdam (IX, 6)

SO: EXCEMATA MEDICA, Section VI, Vol. 8, #1, January 1954
PROCHAZKA, J.


1. Of the Internal Clinic (Head—Prof. P. Lukl, M.D.), Hradec Kralove.
2. Form of nitrogen mustard, the effect is weaker, results not as good.
Případ atypické t. zv. 'trpasliné' leukémie, a case of atypical 'dwarf cell' leukemia (Čs. Lék. Čas. 1953, 92(4), (1259-1262) Graaf's : Tables 1 Illus. 1

The most characteristic feature of this anomaly is the discrepancy between the maturity of the cytoplasm and the immature appearance of the nucleus. The clinical symptomatology and haematological picture are that of a chronic myelocytic leukemia. This case is the fourth described in the available literature.

Karatie - Prague (VI, 5, 14)

So: EXCLUD'Ta Asdán, Vol. 3 No. 6, Section VI, June 1250.
PROCHAZKA, Jaroslav, Prof., MUDr.

10 years of progress and innovations in the field of infectious diseases in Czechoslovakia, 1945-1955. Česk. pediat. 10 no.8: 561-564 Oct 55.

J. Klinika infektních chorob Praha-Bulovka. Prof. MUDr. Jaroslav Prochazka.

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, prevention and control in Czech., progr.)
PROCHÁZKA, Jar., Prof., MUDr.; ADAMOVÁ, Vlasta, MUDr.; ADAM, Ervin, MUDr.

Therapy of respiratory disorders in poliomyelitis. Česk. pediat. 10 no.8:578-587 Oct 55.

   (POLIOMYELITIS, complications resp. disord., ther.)
   (RESPIRATION disord. in polio., ther.)

(POLIOMYELITIS, complications resp. disord.)
(RESPIRATION, disord., in polio)

   (POLIOMYELITIS
   acute anterior, eff. of lumbar puncture)
   (SPINAL PUNCTURE
   lumbar, eff. on acute anterior polio.)
Les maladies ressemblant à la poliomyélite en Tchécoslovaquie pendant les années 1953-1955. Diseases resembling poliomyelitis in Czechoslovakia in 1953-55 EUR. ASS. AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS (IVth Symposium, Bologna, Sept. 20-22, 1956) (3 pages) Paralysis, (arms, legs, facial muscles and one case of tetraplegia) was observed
in 42 of 642 cases of mumps (all serologically verified). The paralysis cleared up in 1-2 weeks in all cases. Paralysis was also observed in 51 serologically positive cases among a total of 545 cases of Czechoslovakian tick-borne encephalitis; the arms were affected in 31 cases, the legs in 8 and the facial nerve in 5; there were 3 cases of bulbar paralysis, 3 of tetraplegia and 7 of transient retention of urine. Clinical aspects of the differential diagnosis of tick encephalitis are discussed; severe headache, high BSR, leucocytosis with aneosinophilia and furred tongue are characteristic, while most patients also have ataxia, tremor, ariadochokinesia and nystagmus. Of 1,613 cases of meningoencephalitis in 1953-55 there were 642 due to mumps. 545 tick-borne and 426 of obscure aetiology, including 12 cases of paralysis (VIIth nerve in 11 and VIIth nerve in 1). (XX, 6, 7, 8)
After disappearance of the acute symptoms the patients often showed psychoneurotic symptoms which lasted for months and even a year. The duration of these observations however were too short to make prognostic conclusions. A long convalescence is recommended. Work should be taken up gradually and carefully, for if started
too early, symptoms may reappear. In some cases sea treatment is indicated and sometimes change of work has to be taken into consideration. (XX, 6, 7, 8)
PROCHAZKA, J., prof. dr. (Praha)

III. Symposium on poliomyelitis in Zurich. Cesk.pediat. 11
(POLIOMYELITIS
symposium)
PROCHÁZKA J. and VORTEL V. *Cyst in the oesophagus* ROZHL. CHIR. 1956, 35/10 (619-621) Illus. 7

A description of a case. The cyst was situated at the level of the bifurcation of the trachea. The mixed type of epithelium, arrangement of the smooth musculature and the finding of a rudimentary myenteric nerve plexus indicate that the cyst developed from a primitive intestinal tube. The clinical picture is described, the danger of these cysts pointed out and stress is laid on the fact that surgical treatment is essential.

Data are presented on 57,392 cases. Until the end of May, 1949, 26,660 patients were treated by the old method of isolation, with a mortality of 0.4%, and with complications in 21.2%. Since 1949, 30,732 cases have been treated by a new method, with a mortality of zero and a rate of complications of 2-5%. The new method consists of shortening of the hospital stay from 6 weeks to 5 days. Patients are placed in small rooms (only for 24 hr. in one and the same room). Isolation is rigid and the staff are under constant supervision with regard to possible carriers. The ward hygiene and disinfection are increased. Special precautions are taken when patients are discharged in order to avoid superinfection. Patients are taken to their homes in an ambulance and only then are they given into the care of the family. All were given 200,000-500,000 U. penicillin for 5 days, according to age. All patients in one room are simultaneously discharged after termination of treatment. After 14 days at home and a follow-up examination children are allowed to return to school and adults to resume work.

(XX, 7, 6)
Pitfalls in pulmonary resection. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no. 3: 203-207 24 Feb 56.

Jan Bedrna.

(LUNGS, surgery,
  hazards (Cz))
PROCHAZKA, J., Prof., Dr.; KROO, H., Dr.; MALKOVA, N., Dr.

Analysis of the biphasic nature of Czechoslovak tick-borne meningoencephalitis. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.15:397-400
13 April 56.

1. Infekcni klinika Praha 8-Bulovka.
(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS
viral, tick-borne, in Osech., pathol., biphasic
nature. (Cs))
Malignant bronchial adenoma. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.37: 1005-1008 14 Sept 56.


(BRONCHI, neoplasms differ. diag. from middle lobe synd., case report (Cz))

(ATELECTASIS, differ. diag. middle lobe synd. from bronchial adenoma, case report (Cz))
Prochazka, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3154

Author : Wiedermann, B., Prochazka, J., Novotny, Z.

Inst : -

Title : The Treatment of Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia with 1,4-di-
methylsulfoxymethane (Myleran, Sulfabutin)

Orig Pub : Vnitrni lekarstvi, 1957, 3, No 5, 461-469

Abstract : In 21 patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia, myleran therapy gave excellent results in 13, caused temporary improvement in 4 and was ineffective in 4 who had an exacerbation of the disease process. The best results were achieved in those cases which had not been treated previously; their remission lasted over a year. A long course of supportive therapy was needed in previously treated, far advanced cases. Only one patient had transient thrombocytopenia with hemorrhagic diathesis. A dose of 4-6 mg q.d. was used. Because of the compound's relatively long
latent period of activity it is not advisable to increase the stated dose prematurely.
PROCHAZKA, Jaroslav; STEINHART, Leo

Accessory pulmonary artery with so-called pulmonary sequestration.
Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no. 6:167-173 8 Feb 57.

1. Chirurgicka klinika VLA J. Úv. P., prednosta: akademik
Jan Bedrna; Radiologicka Klinika VLA J. Úv. P., prednosta:
prof. Dr. J. Bastecky. J. P. Hradec Kralove, VLA.

(ARTERIES, PULMONARY, dis.
sequestration of accessory artery, clin. manifest. &
surg. (Cz))
PROCHAZKA, Jar.; KROO, Herman; MADROVA, Jar.; VOJIR, Rudolf

Psychoneurotic disorders after tick-borne meningoencephalitis.
Cas. lek. czesk. 96 no.8:235-242 22 Feb 57.

1. Infekcni klinika na Bulovce, predn. prof. Dr. Prochaska.
Neurologicka odd. Bulovky, predn. prof. Dr. O. Janota, J. P.,
Praha-Bulovka, infekcni klinika.
(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, compl.
neuroses (Cs))
(NEUROSIS, etiol. & pathogen.
encephalitis, epidemic (Cs))

143 vaccinated and 57 nonvaccinated children under the age of 14 who contracted paralytic poliomyelitis showed no difference in the distribution of paralysis, nor in the severity or extent of involvement of the CNS. Thus, vaccination did not influence the course of the disease in these individuals. Van Tongeren - Leyden (L17, 7, 8)
CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF ATRIAL RUPTURES DURING OPERATION FOR MITRAL STENOSIS

Zur Taktik der Beherrschung und Vermeidung von Vorhofswandrupturen bei Operation der Mitralstenose


THORAXCHIRURGIE 1958, 6/1 (17-26) Tables 1 Illus. 12

Out of 535 personal surgical cases, 7 with mitral stenosis developed life-endangering haemorrhages, which in 2 cases could not be arrested. Especially in reoperations the risk of haemorrhages is great. The dangerous ruptures usually arise at the site where the wall of the auricle passes into the atrial wall proper. Since rupture mostly takes place when it is not possible to introduce the entire index into the atrium, it is recommendable to incise the auricular base instead of using force. The rupture is most frequently in the direction of the coronary sulae. In such circumstances blind application of clamps is not recommended. When the rupture is small, it is usually sufficient to bend the fingers into the atrium, thus tamponading the wound; it may be necessary to compress the cardiac wound from without, using the thumb and middle finger of the right hand. If the atrium ruptures in the direction of the pulmonary veins, the second and third fingers of the right hand should be passed along the inferior pulmonary vein to the posterior surface of the atrial wall, and the haemorrhage arrested by counter-compression with the thumb. When further haemorrhage has been avoided, one should try to finish the intracardiac operation. A continuous suture is recommended for long ruptures leading to the coronary sulci. Haemostasis may also be achieved by a Foley catheter introduced into the atrium. To cover or close the atrial wound, the pericardium may also be used. In reoperations in cases of firmly concrecent pericardium and epicardium, extensive pericardioysis is unnecessary to stop possible bleeding. Haemorrhages are to be prevented by a method devised by the author,
PROCHAZKA, Jaroslav

Experiences with surgical treatment of benign tumors of the lung. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no. 5: 146-151 31 Jan 58.

   (LUNG NEOPLASMS, surg.
   of benign tumors (Cz))
"DEMINERALIZATION BY MEANS OF MIXED BED."

ENERGETIKA, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 4, March 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index (EPAI), Library of Congress, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959

Unclassified
PROCHAZKA, J.

"Neutral decarbonization of feed water with a strong basic anion exchanger."

ENERGETIKA, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), Library of Congress, Vol. 8, no. 8, August 1959

Unclassified
HNEVKOVSKY, O.; PROCHAZKA, J.; POPELKA, St.; BIS, E.; POLAKOVA, Zd., a instr.
lec. tel. E. Haladova


1., II klinika pro detskou ortopedickou chirurgii v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. O. Hnevovsky.
(HIP, fract. & dialoc.)


(PNEUMONECTOMY compl.)
KOVAR, Jiri; PROCHASKA, Jaroslav


1. Chirurgicka klinika (predmesta - prof. iDr. J. Prochaska, DrSc.), Lekarska Fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.
PROCHAZKA, J.; KOVAR, J.

Experiences with surgical therapy of pulmonary cancer. Rozhl.chir. 40 no.2-3:171-178 Mr '61.

   (LUNG NEOPLASMS surg)
   (PNEUMONECTOMY)
The preparation of 1-ethoxy-1,3-butadiene by the addition of ethanol to vinylacetylene. O. Wichterle and J. Prechtl. Chem. Listy 36, 278-90 (1942).—The product of the addition of EtOH to CH₂=CHCH=CH₂ (I) was identified as 1-ethoxy-1,3-butadiene by means of mol. The preparation of 1-ethoxy-1,3-butadiene by the addition of ethanol to vinylacetylene. O. Wichterle and J. Prechtl. Chem. Listy 36, 278-90 (1942).—The product of the addition of EtOH to CH₂=CHCH=CH₂ (I) was identified as 1-ethoxy-1,3-butadiene by means of mol.

M. Hudlicky

C, 0.9830, O, 1.44813, 1.45260, 1.46554, 1.47622 for 0.0830, resp.

Methyl-\( \varepsilon \)-caprolactam (I) \( b_n 156^\circ \), was prepd. by the \( \beta \)-croton - 1-methyl crotonaldehyde - 4-methylcyclohexanone - oxime - Beckmann rearrangement. Similarly, \( \alpha \) - and \( \gamma \)-methyl-\( \varepsilon \)-caprolactams (II) were obtained from \( \alpha \) - and \( \gamma \)-croton, and \( \alpha \), \( \beta \), \( \gamma \), \( \delta \), and \( \epsilon \) -methyl-\( \varepsilon \)-caprolactams (III) from tricresol. \( \gamma \)-Propyl-\( \varepsilon \)-caprolactam (IV):

1. EtCO\( \text{H} \) (V), \( m 76-7^\circ \), was prepd. in 1770 g. yield from 1230 g. EtCO\( \text{H} \) and 1000 g. HCO\( \text{H} \) by adding 120 g. SEC at an elevated temp. 2. p-ClC\( \text{H} \)Cl (VII), \( m 175^\circ \), was slowly added to 2100 g. AICl in 2284 ml. CS, the CS, stripped off, the residue heated in an oil bath until no more HCl escaped, and the cold retentive residue powdered, dissolved with ice and cold retentive residue obtained, 45 min. gave 23 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \). 3. \( \gamma \)-Propylcyclohexanone (VIII): HCl, giving 250 g. VI.

Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \). Polymerization tests in evacuated 12 g. VII, b.n. 113-14\(^\circ \), \( m 82^\circ \).
Polymerization of substituted ε-caprolactams. II. N. Substituted derivatives. J. Hl. Prochaska. Chem. Listy 37, 208-11 (1943); Chem. Zentr. 1944, 1, 349-50; cf. Chem. Listy 37, 159 (1943). — The derive of ε-caprolactam (1) obtained by substitution of the amide N do not polymerize. The theoretically possible polymerization of 1 and its course is considered as a normal hydrolysis. The 1st step in the polymerization is a linkage of 1 mols. in (probably linear) associates through the formation of internal H bridges. The 2nd step is the addn. of a proton to a free electron pair of the CO2H group and the last step is desimidation (polymerization). If internal bridges cannot be formed, which is the case with the substituted 1, polymerization cannot take place. 1 (2 mols.) and 1 mol. of HCHO in 12 cc. concd. HCl, allowed to stand 3 days, give N,N'-methylenebis (acrylonitrile), m.p. 215-16.5°, m. 77.5-8.5°. 

\[ \text{NCH}_{2}\text{CH}_{2}\text{COCH}_{2}\text{CONH}_2 \]

(1 mol.) and 0.5 mol. \( \text{CH}_{2}\text{CHOH}_{2}\text{CONH}_2 \) heated 10 hrs. at 100-120°, give 20 g. of \( \text{N}-\text{N'chloroethylenediacrylonitrile} \), m.p. 270-280°, m. 100.5-9°. 

1 (1 mol.) and 2 mols. of (CH2CHO)2O, allowed 8 hrs., give 142 g. of the N-acetyl deriv., m. 83-4 °; in the nodulent state it has the color of a fluorescent oil. 1 and MesSO2 in an anhyd. medium give the N-Mes deriv., whose absorption spectrum is very similar to that of 1. The O-Me deriv. could not be prepd. 1 and excess \( \text{Ac}_2\text{O} \) give the \( \text{Ac}_2\text{N} \) deriv., m. 180-1°. These derivs. did not polymerize in the presence of aq. mineral acid or alkali or \( \text{a-aminocapric acid} \).
The polymerization of substituted \( \varepsilon \)-caprolactams III

Badshah, Chem. Zvesty 41, 12 (1987), 81, 248, 249h

Because the \( \Delta p \) and \( \Delta E \) of \( \varepsilon \)-caprolactams are higher than those of the endo- and exo-complexes, because the \( \Delta p \) and \( \Delta E \) of \( \varepsilon \)-caprolactam amide are lower than those of the latter substance of other species, and because of the \( \Delta p \) and \( \Delta E \) of \( \varepsilon \)-caprolactam amide there form polymers. It considers that, not only produces polymerization but produces polymerization, that an amount of \( \varepsilon \)-caprolactam amide is the cause of polymerization, that the instability of derivates of \( \varepsilon \)-caprolactam amide are protective cellulose, and cellulose c., B. (1949). About 1.5-2.0% is used per kg of 60 kg of paper and as an emulsion. The amount of wax is from 0.1 to 1.1. The wax initially binds the soap to the paper base. In no case, part of the paper going with the clamping the other part remaining on the supporting paper base. A seal and may be attached to the supporting paper base. A seal may be attached to the supporting paper base.
POLYAMIDOPOLYZAS. J. J. Procházka. Chem. Listy 41, 183(1947)—Q. Ureidoceproic acid—hexamethylenediamine polymers were prep. by various methods. (1) 4.7 g. ureidoceproic acid 10.1 g. was added in portions to H₂N(CH₂)₆NH₂ 5.8 g. and held under reflux in a N atm. 215 hrs. at 120°, then 6 hrs. at 140-80°. The mglt. solidified and m. 220-40°. The loss of wt. was 21 g. After 12 more hrs. at 220-40° the melt could be spun. Fibers had a tensile strength of 6 g./denier. The polymer was soluble in the common solvents. (2) The same prep., was carried out in p. medium. After 24 hrs. of refluxing the water was distd. and polymerization effected as above. (3) I 7.6 g., 6-aminocaproic acid 8.5 g., and urea 3.9 g. heated under N 17 hrs. at 120-40°, 4 hrs. at 150-60°, and 3 hrs. at 180-90° yielded 2 g. polymer, m. 210°. The volatile portions were removed in vacuo at 1/210°/}

M. Hadlický
Utilization of the polyamide waste in the manufacture of fibers, membranes, artificial catgut, and coatings.

Jill Proudhaha. "Chem. Eurlor 28, 1045-4 (1968)." There is a high concentration of polyamide waste in the manufacture of textiles from caprolactam. The regeneration is done: (1) by hydrolysis into ε-aminocaproic acid, which is condensed into ε-caproalactam, \( \text{HNN(CH}_2\text{)}_2\text{C(OH)}_2 + (n=1)\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{HOOCC(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{NH}_2 \rightarrow \text{HOOCC(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{NH}_2\text{H} + (n-1)\text{H}_2\text{O} \); and (2) by dissolving the waste in diox. HSO_4, HCl, treated, or neutralized.

Jan Mukha
of 28 g. KOH in 20 cc. HzO to a cooled mass of II in 40 cc.
H₂O and 32.5 g. VI, or by alcoh. of 27.7 g. VI to 55 g. V in
160 cc. hot EtOH. VII, m. 224-5° and 237-8° after
160 cc. hot EtOH. VIII, m. 224-5° and 237-8° after
160 cc. hot EtOH. IX, was prepared from the
many recryst. from dil. EtOH. X, was prepared from
38 g. VIII with 36.5 g. II in 91 cc. HzO and 9.7 g. Na₂O₃ in
38 g. II with 36.5 g. II in 91 cc. HzO and 9.7 g. Na₂O₃ in
the cold. X, or from 175 g. II and 104 g. VIII in 230 cc. hot
10 cc. HzO. 100°-102° or 175°-176° in 10 cc. hot HzO.
100°-102° or 175°-176° in 10 cc. hot HzO.

The treatment of I with HCl and with concd. H₂SO₄, is described. Equimolar quant.
aqueous Ammonia was added to the cold soln. The treatment of I with HCl and
with concd. H₂SO₄, is described. Equimolar quant.
with concd. H₂SO₄, is described. Equimolar quant.
X, or by alcoh. of 27.7 g. VI to 55 g. V in
160 cc. hot EtOH. VII, m. 224-5° and 237-8° after
160 cc. hot EtOH. VIII, m. 224-5° and 237-8° after
160 cc. hot EtOH. IX, was prepared from the
many recryst. from dil. EtOH. X, was prepared from
38 g. VIII with 36.5 g. II in 91 cc. HzO and 9.7 g. Na₂O₃ in
38 g. II with 36.5 g. II in 91 cc. HzO and 9.7 g. Na₂O₃ in
100°-102° or 175°-176° in 10 cc. hot HzO. 100°-102° or
175°-176° in 10 cc. hot HzO. 100°-102° or
175°-176° in 10 cc. hot HzO.
Prochaska, J.

Polish Technical Abst.
No. 4, 1953
Chemistry and Chemical Technology

Prochaska J, Czerpko K. On Polymerisation of the Derivatives of Caprolactam
"O polimeryzacji pochodnych kaprolaktamu". Przemysl Chemiczny.
No. 3, 1953, pp. 102-110.
Description of results of experimental work on obtaining new
N-derivatives of caprolactam by etherification with formals and by
alkaline condensation of caprolactam with paraformaldehyde and
alcohols (methyl or n-butyil).
The polymerization of the derivatives of caprolactam...
Cyclo thiolactam, JIH Prochazka, Czech. 25.2.91.
Dec. 1, 1980. The catalytic mixture of 1.5% Pd accelerates the reaction between cyclic butane and CSx so that the temp. can be lowered by 10–20°, minimizing the formation of polymers and raising the yields by 25%.
Cyclohexanone (100 g) heated with 750 g. CSx and 2.25 g.
Cyclohexanone (100 g) heated with 750 g. CSx and 2.25 g.
PdO in an autoclave at 13 hrs. at 200–20°, the CSx evap. and the product recrystallized from Celite, and PdMe gave 121 g.
J. J. Ondrák
The preparation of cyclic thioamides. J. Procházka

The cyclic thioamides are prepared by the action of CS₂ on cyclic amides. By this method, thio-epoxide (I), 2-thiopiperidine (II), and N-(or 5)-methyl-thiocaprolactam (IV) are prepared. Caprolactam (V)

(100 g.) was heated 14 hrs. at 50 atm. in an autoclave with 760 cc. of 750, which had been shaken with 2% Na₂CO₃ soln., and distd. after drying with CaCl₂. After cooling the pressure dropped to 1 atm. CO₂ and H₂S were detected by odor in the escaping gas. After evap. of I, the dark brown solids was vacuum distd. to yield about 25% II, b. 106-88°, and 65 g. principal fraction, b. 189-70°. II m. 195-195° (from CH₂-PhMe), slightly sol. in Et₂O, Insol. in H₂O. A black polymeric residue (70 g.) remained in the flask. The colorless crystals of II became yellow on standing, but the color was removed after repeated recrystallization.

In another expt., 150 g. IV was heated in the autoclave with 760 cc. I (purified) and Et₂O (VI) 15 hrs. at 290-300° and 70 atm., the residue remaining after evap. of I dissolved in CH₂Cl₂, part of which was evaporated to obtain 65 g. crystals, which crystallized with Et₂O gave 60 g. II, m. 101-5-5.5. The residues from evap. of the CH₂Cl₂ and Et₂O mother liquors were combined and distd. at 160°, mostly at 169-71° and 10 mm. A total of 35.5 g. polymer and 96 g. II was obtained. I and II do not react after heating 2 hrs. at 200° and 5.5 atm., nor after 15 hrs. in a reflux condenser. Freshly distd. 2-piperidine (2.5 g.), bns 146-9-5°, 6 g. I (purified), and 0.4 g. VI were heated in a Corning furnace 0.5 hrs. at 253-40°. The process was repeated 4 times. H₂S and CO₂ were detected in the escaping gas. Distillation yielded 3 fractions: (1) bns 141-297°, 1.8 g.; (2) bns 165-90°; and (3) 0.8 g. black poorly soluble residue. III, m. 193-4° (3.2 g.), bns 187-96° was obtained by recrystallization. From CH₂Cl₂ and washing the crystals with Et₂O. H-Methyl-thiocaprolactam (45 g.), 100 g. I (purified) and 0.1 g. VI were heated 6.5 hrs. at 245° and 105 atm. to obtain 11 g. liquid fraction, bns 105-105°, and 33.0 g. of IV, bns 160-70°, m. 69-51° (from abs. Et₂O).

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1969, 1962

Author: Prochazka, Jiri

Inst: 

Title: Method for Testing Heavy-Based Anionites.

Orig Pub: Energetika (Ceskosl.), 1958, 8, No 1, 56-60

abstract: To evaluate the technological properties of heavy-based anionites, it is recommended to conduct laboratory determinations of: their gram-molecular weight in a dry and moist state; granulation; and mechanical stability. It is recommended to de-

Card: 1/3
termine the working exchange capacity (up to the moment of passage) and full exchange capacity (before equalization of the filtrate and original solution concentrations) with an HCl solution (5-10.10^{-3} n.); basicity of the anionite (to the point where alkalinity of the filtrate decreases by 0.1-0.2 mg-eq/l) with an NaCl solution (5-10.10^{-3} n.). To determine the silicic capacity of the anionite, a Na_2SiO_3 solution is recommended, which is first put through a H-cation filter and freed from CO_2 (by purging with air). Stability of

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 19862

the anionite in the alkali medium can be determined as regards the acidity of the regenerating solution. It is expedient to verify the technological indicators of the anionite in the actual liquid of the given situation.
<table>
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<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>Czechoslovakia</th>
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<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>Physical Chemistry--Electrochemistry.</td>
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<td>ABB. JOUR.</td>
<td>RZhKim., No. 22 1959, No. 77896</td>
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<td>AUTHOR</td>
<td>Landau, J. and Prochazka, J.</td>
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<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Study of Homogenization During Mixing</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>The authors have investigated homogenization during the mixing of a small sample of NaCl solution into a large volume of water, using a three-bladed stirrer; the mixing was followed by making electric conductivity measurements. An equation has been derived for the time required for homogenization under turbulent mixing conditions. M. Ryba</td>
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<td>CARD:</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td><em>(1959)</em></td>
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AUTHOR: Fachnarich, V., Kadlec, V., and Prochazka, J.

TITLE: The Demineralization of Water by Monobed Exchange

ABSTRACT: The theory of the process is discussed and a flow sheet is presented. Typical yield curves are given. The effect of organic impurities on the operation of the filter is indicated. Design recommendations are made.

K. Latein

COUNTRY: Czechoslovakia

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343110013-4
VEJSADA, Frantisek (Ceske Budejovice); Lofil, Oldrich (Olomouc); HORACEK, Rudolf (Olomouc); KLATIL, Jiri (Plzen); STRECKO, J. (Presov); PROCHAZKA, Jiri (Usti nad Labem); HERRY, M. (Zilina)

Reports on the activity of the branches of the Association of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists. Pokroky mat fyz astr 9 no. 4: 260-266 '64.
POUPA, C.; RAKUSAN, K.; KRUPTA, K.; KORECKY, B.; PROCHAZKA, J.

On some developmental and adaptive changes in the zebrafish heart. Cesk. fyziol., 13 no.4:391-395 Jl '64.

I. Fysiological ustav Ceskoslovenske akademie vedy, Ustav pathologické fysiologie fak. detsk. lik. Karlovy University, Praha.
LANDAU, J.; PROCHAZKA, J.; SOUHRADA, F.; NEKOVAR, P.


1. Institute of Chemical Process Fundamentals of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Landau, Prochazka and Souhrada).
2. Department of Chemical Engineering of the Institute of Chemical Technology, Prague (for Nekovar).
PROCHÁZKA, Jan

BEA aircraft services. Letecky obzor 9 no.1:6-7 Ja '65.
Although continuously working ion exchangers are the best kind for chemical processes, there are still too many applications where only batch operating units can be used. Not enough is known about the kinetics and hydrodynamics of the processes in reactors to allow the construction of a model where the required residence time could be determined. In certain applications batch operating reactors may be used for pilotplanting a continuous process; this is true for instance in certain radio-isotope separations. When batch reactors are used for scaling up of continuous processes it should be realized that the concentration of the liquid in a batch reactor is a function of time; the necessary retention time for a continuous operation cannot be determined in such an experiment. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 46 formulas. [JPRS]
HUSTY, Zdenek (Brno); VEJSADA, Frantisek (Oeke Budajovice); LEMKA, VACLAV (Karlov Vary); DHUJSKY, Ladislav (Nitra); LEPL, OIIR (Olomouc); HORESCK, Rudolf (Olomouc); HORESESKY, Frantisek (Praha); KNUZA, Milada (Trnava); PROCHAZKA, MIRI (Utli nad Labem)

Reports from local organizations of the Union of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists. Pokroky mat fyz astr 9 no.2:132-144 '64.
TITLE: Reports from branches of the Union of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists

SOURCE: Pokroky matematiky, fyziky a astronomie, no. 5, 1964, 329-333

ABSTRACT: Included are reports on the activity of branches in Brno, Ceske Budejovice, Prague, and Usti nad Labem, covering the first two quarters of 1964. Titles and some summaries are given of lectures, names of lecturers, courses, and other activities.
PROCHÁŽKA, Josef, inż.

Coordination of the hydraulic works of the Vah Cascades in case of floods. Vodní hosp 15 no.4:178 '65.
FRCHOZKA, K.; HAJEK, J.; CHALupa, Z.

A few problems of special cathode-ray oscillographs. p. 347.
(SLADOPROJID OBZOR, Vol. 17, No. 6, June 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Prochazka, K.; Wala, A.

Dolomitic salt in the Wieliczka deposits. p. 105


Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959, Uncle.
PROCHÁZKA, K., MLCOCHOVA, L.

15 Oct. 50. p. 3-11

L. of the First Dermato-Venerological Clinic in Prague (Head:
Prof. K. Gawalkowksi, M. D.).

CIML 20, 3, March 1951
PROCHAZKA, K.; KLCOCHOVA, L. K.

To the question of the biological false positive seroreactions. 
Cesk. Derm. 25 no. 7-8: 304-310 July 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. Of the First Dermato-Venerological Clinic in Prague (Head—Prof. K. Gawalowski, M. D.).
PROCHAZKA K.


1. Of the First Dermatovenerological Clinic in Prague (Head: Prof. K. Oszalowski, M.D.).
PACHKAZKA, K.

(CIML 22:1)

1. Of the First Dermatological Clinic (Head--Prof. K. Gawalowsk., M.D.).
PROCHAZKA, Karel, Doc. MUDr

Co-operation of venerologists and gynecologists in suppressing of gonorrhea in women. Cesk. gyn. 19-23 no.6:386-389 Nov 54. (GONORRHAEA, prevention and control in women, co-operation of venerologists and gynecologists)
PROCHAZKA, Karel, Doc. MUDr


(ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS,)

*
(Casopis Lekaru Ceskyh. Vol. 93, no. 8, Feb. 1954. Praha.)
Gumma of the lungs. Cesk. derm. 30 no. 3:166-171 June 55.

1. Z plicni kliniky (prednost prof. Dr. J. Jedlicka) a z I. dermatovenerologicke kliniky (prednost prof. Dr. K. Gawalowski) v Praze.

(SYPHILIS, complications
lungs gumma, clin. aspects.)

(LUNGS, diseases
gumma caused by syphilis, clin. aspects.)
RICHTER, Josef, inz.; PROCHAZKA, Karel, inz.

Sliding current transformer. Energetika Cz 15 no.1:33-36 Ja '65.

1. Research Institute of Power Engineering, Prague.
RADOMIL, M.; BOUBELA, L., inz.; PROCHAZKA, K., inz.

Corrosion of gas conduits in cities. Paliva 44 no. 7:204-207 Jl '64.

1. Institute of Fuel Research, Béchovice (for Radomil and Boubela). 2. Slovenske plynnarne, Bratislava (for Prochazka).
PROCHAŽKA, K.

On the problem of curing syphilis. *Cesk. dermat. 38* no. 3: 196-199
163.

1. II dermato-venerologicka klinika fakulty vseobecnego
lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. F. Obstal, DrSc.
(SYPHILIS SERODIAGNOSIS)
AUTHOR: Prochazka, K.

TITLE: On the feasibility of utilizing magnesium deposits near Kladawie by metallurgical industry


TEXT: In the Kladawie region (Poland) there are extended deposits of carnallite-kieserite compounds containing 8.5% K₂O and 8.1% MgO; the amount of impurities does not exceed 1%. A review of the known methods for processing Mg compounds to obtain Mg metal leads to the conclusion that the complex utilization of the Kladawie deposit compounds will assure highest economical efficiency. Besides carnallite KMgCl₂ - 6H₂O, the following initial raw materials should be used: pure kieserite MgSO₄ - 4H₂O occurring in the form of strata and large accumulations; concentrated lyes containing MgCl₂, and kieserite, occurring in insoluble residues after leaching carnallite out of the ore.


Card 1/1
PROCHAZKA, Karol

Contribution to the geology of the Wapno salt deposit in Central Poland. Rocz geol Krakow 32 no.4:613-621 '62.

1. Department of Sal Deposits, School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.
Note on the $p$-rank of torsion-free Abelian groups of an infinite rank. Čechkhoal mat zhurnal 13 no,11:1-23 Mr '63.

1. Matematicko-fyzikalni fakulta, Karlova universita, Praha 2, Re Karlovu 3.
PROKHAZKA, Ladislav [Prochaska, Ladislav]

Note on factorial splitting of Abelian groups. Cas pro pes mat 27 no.4:404-414 0 '62.

NEMECÉK, R.V., inž; PROCHÁZKA, L., inž; MACHACEK, J., inž.

Conference on vibration technology. Inž stavby 11 no.11:
Suppl. Mechanizace no.11:175-176 N°63.
103. A self-supporting telephone cable.

Description of a telephone cable which can be used without modification either buried, or as a self-supporting cable on overhead lines, or under water on a river bed. The cable is of the lead-sheathed type with steel wire armoring, the latter being designed to support the weight of the cable when suspended. Formulas are developed for calculating weight, sag, tension, mechanical stresses when laid on a river bed, etc.
PROCHAZKA, L., ins.

Use of dynamometric elements with resistance tensometers in
building machines. Strojirestvi 14 no. 9: 678-685, 696 8 '64.

1. Research Institute of Building and Ceramic Machines, Brno.
TITLE: One class of torsion-free Abelian groups


ABSTRACT: This article deals with the structure of torsion-free Abelian groups for which the relation $G \cong H + G/H$ is valid if $H$ is a serving subgroup of $G$. Orig. art. has 15 formulas.
AUTHOR: Prochazka, Ludek (Engineer)
TITLE: Complex care for product quality at the Klement Gottwald Nova Huta Works
SOURCE: Hutnik, no. 4, 1965, 191-195

ABSTRACT: In 1964 the product quality at the plant improved noticeably. The principle of the new system used for quality control is discussed. The basis of the complex quality control is described. The application of this principle for quality control is evaluated. Analytical activity during evaluation is described. Solution of the problems of quality control is suggested. Premiums paid to the operators are described. The technique used in measuring various constants is described. The question of giving compensation for good production quality is discussed. Management evaluation of the quality level in a plant is discussed. Statisti-
Cal tools in quality control are described. Organisation of the department dealing with the controls is discussed. Experience gathered at authors works is presented.

Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: NUKG, Ostrava

SUBMITTED: 00  ENCL: 00  SUB CODE: MH, GO
NR REF SOV: 000  OTHER: 000  JPRS

Card 2/2
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PROCHAZKA, M., M.D.
Polyclinic OUNZ (Poliklinika OUNZ), Havrank
Prague, Praktický lekar, No 11, 1963, pp 420-421
"Psychiatric Patients in the Practice of the District Doctor."
PROCHAZKA, M; GIGNAËK, L.

ČEZV, Institute of Experimental Medicine (Ustav experimentalnej medicíny), SAV, Bratislava;

Bratislava, Bratislavské lekárské listy, No 11, 1963, pp 676-678

"Disorder of Memory as Complications of Unilateral Temporal Lobectomy for Surgical Treatment of Epilepsy."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Some problems in the care of newborn infants in relation to
demographic development in northern Bohemia in the next
decade. Cesk. pediat. 19 no.5:434-437 My'64.

1. Gyn.-porodnicke oddeleni (vedouci: MUDr. M. Pihera) a
detske oddeleni (vedouci: MUDr. M. Mitera) krajske nemocnice
v Usti nad Labem.
PROCHAZKA, M.; SCHINDLERY, B.

Congenital gastrointestinal obstruction. Experiences from a regional center. Cesk. pediat. 19 no. 3:228-232 Mr'64.

ELEFANT, E.; VALIK, A.; DRAPKA, M.; PROCHAZKA, M.; PENNIGEROVA, S.

Personal results and indications for neuroplegia in infants with surgical diseases. Cesk. pediat. 13 no.1:15-20 5 Jan 56.

I. III. detska klinika KU v Praze, prednosta prof. Dr. O. Vychytil Klinika pediatricke chirurgie v Praze, prednosta doc. Dr. V. Kafka.
E. E., Praha 2, Jecna c. 29.

(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, in inf. & child nerve block, indic. in surg. dis. of inf. (Oz))
(PEDIATRIC DISEASES, therapy ganglion blocking agents in surg. dis. (Oz))
PROCHAZKA, Milan, MUDr. (Jugoslavka 8, Teplice lazne v Cechach)

Thyreotoxic crisis in newborn. Cesk. pediatr. 12 no.11:1014-1019 5 Nov 57.

1. Krjaka: stanice pro pacienty o nedonošené děti v Teplicích. primar MUDr Karel Weigl.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, in inf. & child in premature inf. (Cz))
(INFANT, PREMATURE, dis.
hyperthyroidism (Cz))
SCHINDLERY, B.; PROCHAZKA, M.

Obstruction of the gastrointestinal tract in newborn infants.
Rozhl. chir. 43 no.9:610-618 S '64.

On the problems in the development of medical sociology. Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.43 1189-1191 29 0 '65.

1. Obvodni ustav narodniho zdravi v Rakovniku (reditel MDr. K. Kovaricek).
POLAK, M.


1. Klinika lekarstva Fakulty hypolecine Karlovy University v Hradci (prednost prof. Dr. M. Polak).

Author: Prochazka, M.
Inst: Not given.
Title: A Continuous Control of the CO₂ Content in Purified Gases.

Orig Pub: Sklar a keramik, 1958, 8, No 6, 181-182.

Abstract: An apparatus is described for the continuous control of the CO₂ content in the atmosphere or in the generator gas and also in the flue gases of industrial chimneys. The apparatus consists of a gas collector, filled with cotton or other permeable material to purify the gas from dust. The

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Ihimiya, No 9, 1959, 31356.

Abstract: purified gases from the gas collector enter a chamber, where a portion of the gas passes through a case diaphragm saturated with a solution of NaOH or KOH; the excess of the gas is drawn off by a pump or an exhaust device. The difference of the gas pressure in the chamber up to and after the diaphragm, read off on an accurate inclined nanometer, is proportional to the CO₂ content of the gas under inspection. — S. Glebov.
4-Hydroxy-2-sulfonene (V) and also IV gave 2-chloro-2-sulfones (VI) by the action of SOCl₂ at higher temp. whereas V and SOCl₂ in the cold yielded bis [2-chloro-2-sulfonene]ulfone (VII). cis, c-Dihydroxy sulfone (IX) and SOCl₂ gave cyclic 1,4-sulfonenesulfone (X). Treatment of V with HBr gave 2-bromo-2-sulfone (XI). Adding HOBr prep. from 30 g. Br and 138 g. Ag₂CO₃ in 400 ml. H₂O to 82.5 g. I in 1 11. H₂O, covering the mixt. with a layer of paraffin oil, allowing to stand 2 days at room temp., and recryst. the proc. crystals from EtOH gave 11% II, m. 191-2° 1 and Br gave a mixt. of 33% II and 33% 4-dihydroxy sulfone, m. 154°. Passing Cl into 11.8 g. I and 10 g. BaCO₃ in 200 ml. H₂O 12 hrs. at 18° and sepr. the product from BaCl₂ by H₂O extra. yielded 70-80% IV, m. 104-5° (EtOH). The same compd. accompanied by 5% III, m. 130-30° (CHCl₃-CCl₄) was prep'd. in 78% yield by treating I with Cl in the abs. of BaCO₃. Passing Cl into 20 g. I in 100 ml. concd. HCl 12 hrs. at room temp., filtering off the cryst. product, washing it with H₂O, and extg. with CHCl₃ at 10° gave 74% III. Undissolved remained 4% II. III was also prep'd. by treatment of 118 g. I in 700 ml. C₆H₆ in the presence of 2 g. iodine with 100 ml. SOCl₂ 5 hrs. at 60° (yield 72-80%), or by refluxing 1.71 g. IV with 4.16 g. PCl₅ in CHCl₃, evaporating the CHCl₃, and PCl₅ in vacuo, and decomposing the mixt. with 20 g. ice (yield 70-75%), or by refluxing IV with excess SOCl₂ 8 hrs. (yield 65%). Adding 8.8 g. SOCl₂ to 2.55 g. V, refluxing the mixt. 16 hrs., decomposing with ice, triturating the sed. oil with H₂O, dissolving the oil in AcOH, filtering with activated C, and evap. in vacuo gave 61% VI, m. 28.5° (AcOH-petr. ether). Refluxing 1.71 g. IV in 5 ml. CHCl₃ with 5.35 g. SOCl₂ in 2.98 g. C₆H₆N and 10 ml. CHCl₃ 10 min., decomposing the mixt. with ice, filtering the CHCl₃ soln. through a fl. and evaporating in vacuo gave 63% VI. Adding 6 ml. SOCl₂ in 10 ml. C₆H₆N to 8.12 g. IV in 20 ml. C₆H₆N with cooling below 0°, stirring the mixt. 10 min. without cooling, treating it with ice and 15 ml. HCl, filtering off the product, washing it with H₂O and AcOH, boiling with EtOH, and recryst. from EtOH-Me₂CO gave 18% VII, m. 198-0.5°. Refluxing 3.49 g. IX with 10 ml. SOCl₂ 1 hr., decomposing the mixt. with ice, washing the product with H₂O and ROH, and recryst. from Me₂CO yielded 65% VIII, m. 129-36°. The same compd. was prepd. similarly in the presence of C₆H₆N in 58% yield. trans-IX gave ester chloride, easily hydrolyzed. Smp. 43-50° V 2 hrs. at 80° with HBr yielded 31% XI, m. 63-4° (EtOH-C₆H₅).
Procházková, M, and Horák, V. Sulpholanes. II. (Sulfolany. II) Hydroxy Derivatives of Sulpholanes (Hydroxysulfolany) 

Chemické Listy, 1958, Vol. 52(82), Nr. 10, pp 1941 - 1945 (Czechoslovakia)

The synthesis of these diols was investigated by the catalytic hydroxylation of the unsaturated derivative

Diol I:

\[ \begin{align*}
 & \text{Diol II:} \\
 & x^1 = x^2 = \text{OH (in the cis position)} \\
 & \text{III: } x^1 = x^2 = \text{OH (in the trans position)} \\
 & \text{IV: } x^1 = \text{OH, } x^2 = \text{Cl}
\end{align*} \]

Card 1/3 was prepared by hydroxylation of the sulpholane I with
hydrogen peroxide. The reaction temperature was kept in the limits of 0 - 20°C because higher reaction temperatures lead to the separation of acid aldehyde and to an increase in the concentration of sulphuric acid. The diol III was prepared by the hydrolysis of 3,4-epoxysulpholane. The structure of both diols was verified by measuring the pH of aqueous solutions in the presence of boric acid. Cis-diols form with boric acid complex acids which are stronger than boric acid itself (Ref.3). By reacting the cis-diol with acetone 3,4-isopropylidenedioxyxysulpholane was prepared. The preparation of 3-hydroxy-4-bromosulpholane (VIII) was described by O. Van Lohuizen (Ref.2). On heating the epoxide, 4-hydroxy-2-sulpholene (VI) can be obtained. It is difficult to isolate the epoxide IV because molecular compounds with the bromohydrine VIII are formed. Thermal analysis showed that these compounds contain the two components in a ratio of 1:1 and 7:1, and the authors succeeded in isolating a molecular compound of the first type. Purification of the epoxide by crystallisation is difficult, and a method based on the varying