BARDÓCZ, Istvan

Effect of heat treatment of the moderately tungstenic steel on its tenacity and hardness. Gep 16 no.2: 72-77 F '64.

1. Magyar Acelarugyar Kozponti Iparagi Anyagvizsgalo Laboratorium.

BARDOCZ, Istvan; SCHON, Gyula

Applicability tests of induction hardening in case of tool steels. Gepgyartastechn 1 no.2:56-64 My '61.

1. Magyar Acelarugyar (for Bardocz). 2. Femaru- es Szerszamgepgyar; "Gepgyartastechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Schon).

SZONTAGH, Ferenc, dr.; SAS, Mihaly, dr.; TRAUB, Alfred, dr.;
KOVACS, Laszlo, dr.; BARDOCZY, Arpad, dr.; SZEREDAY, Zoltan, dr.

The effect of different norsteroids on the hormone excretion of pregnant women and on the histomorphology of the trophoblast. Orv hetil 104 no. 28:1302-1307 Jl '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinika.

(PREGNANCY) (PROGESTERONE) (NORTESTOSTERONE)
(ESTRADIOL) (ESTRIOL) (17-KETOSTEROIDS)
(PREGNANEDIOL) (NORMETHANDROLONE)
(GONADOTROPINS, CHORIONIC)

BARDOCZKY, Jozsef

Figures on the development of consumption. Munka 13 no.2:13 F '63.

1. Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsa munkabersztalyanak munkatarsa.

BARDOCZKY, Jozsef

Control of commerce by trade unions. Munka 13 no.7:14-15 Jl '63.

1. Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsa munkaber osztalyanak munkatarsa.

BARDOCZKY, Jozsef

Vegetable and fruit supply and price formation. Munka 13 no.8: 25 Ag '63.

BARDOCZKY, Jozsef

Figures on the development of institutions for children.
Munka 13 no.10:15 O '63.

BARDOCZKY, Jozsef

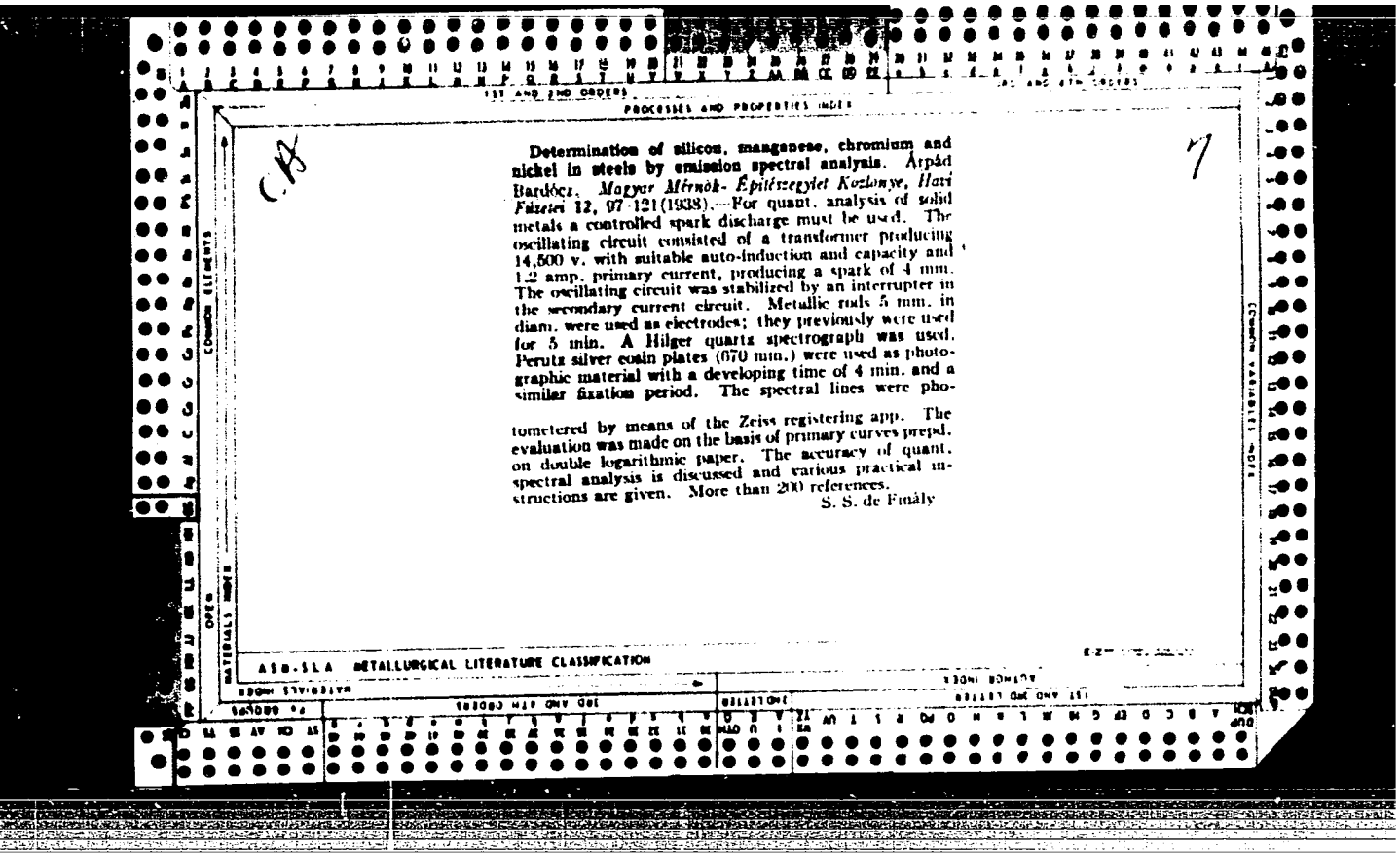
Development of the population's purchasing power and its supply with goods. Munka 14 no.4:12-13 Ap '64.

1. Division of Wages, Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Budapest.

BARDOCZKY, Laszlo (or Jozsef)

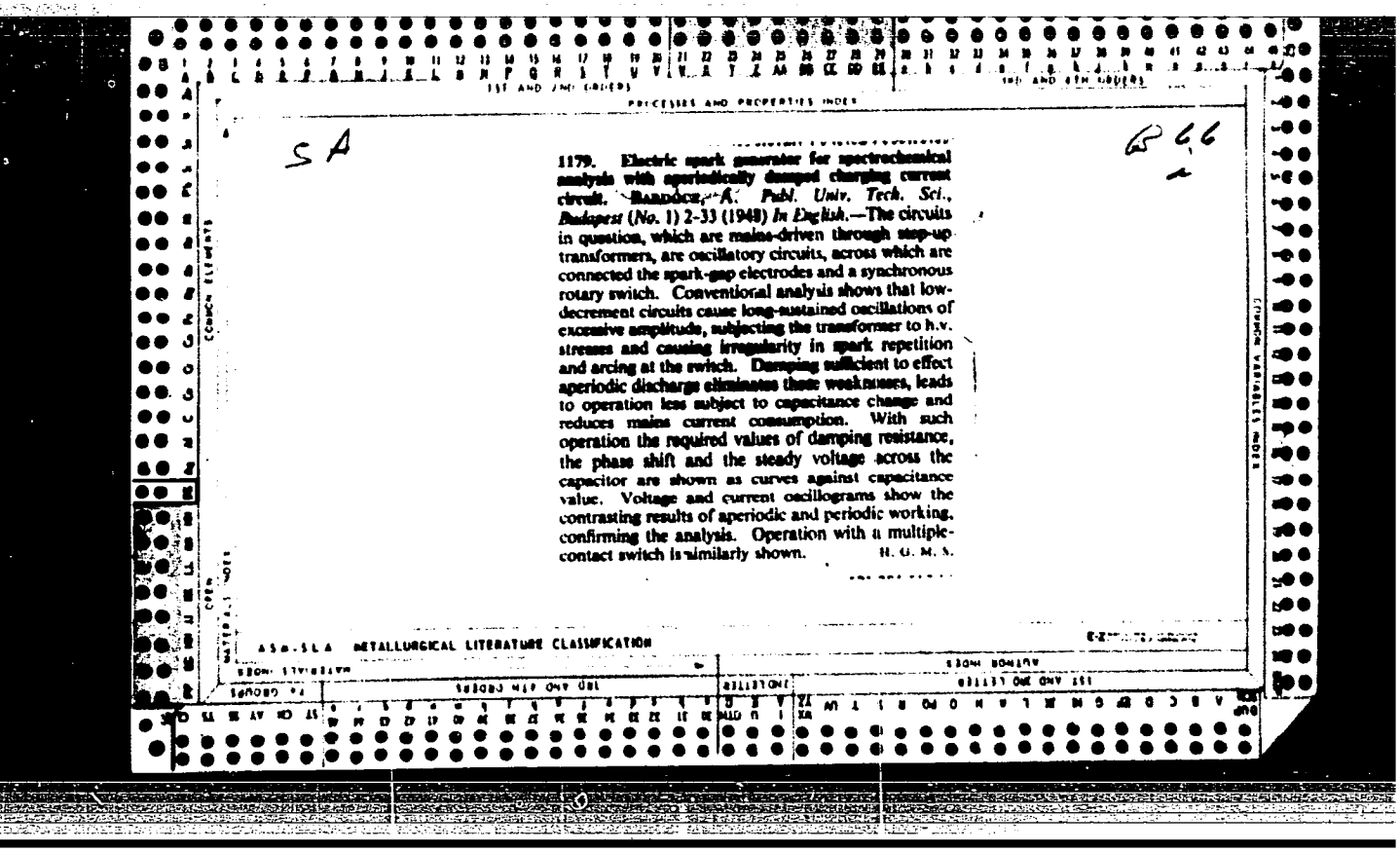
Some problems on the development of factory kitchens. Munka 14 no. 6:9-10 Je '64.

1. Wage and Labor Division, Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.



Determination of silicon, manganese, chromium and nickel in steels by emission spectral analysis. Árpád Bardócz. *Magyar Mérnök- Épitészegylet Kozlonye, Havi Füzetei* **12**, 97–121 (1938).—For quant. analysis of solid metals a controlled spark discharge must be used. The oscillating circuit consisted of a transformer producing 14,500 v. with suitable auto-induction and capacity and 1.2 amp. primary current, producing a spark of 4 mm. The oscillating circuit was stabilized by an interrupter in the secondary current circuit. Metallic rods 5 mm. in diam. were used as electrodes; they previously were used for 5 min. A Hilger quartz spectrograph was used. Perutz silver eosin plates (670 min.) were used as photographic material with a developing time of 4 min. and a similar fixation period. The spectral lines were photometered by means of the Zeiss registering app. The evaluation was made on the basis of primary curves prepd. on double logarithmic paper. The accuracy of quant. spectral analysis is discussed and various practical instructions are given. More than 200 references.

S. S. de Finály



1179. **Electric spark generator for spectrochemical analysis with aperiodically damped charging current circuit.** BARDÓCZ, A. *Publ. Univ. Tech. Sci., Budapest* (*No.* 1) 2-33 (1948) *In English.*—The circuits in question, which are mains-driven through step-up transformers, are oscillatory circuits, across which are connected the spark-gap electrodes and a synchronous rotary switch. Conventional analysis shows that low-decrement circuits cause long-sustained oscillations of excessive amplitude, subjecting the transformer to h.v. stresses and causing irregularity in spark repetition and arcing at the switch. Damping sufficient to effect aperiodic discharge eliminates these weaknesses, leads to operation less subject to capacitance change and reduces mains current consumption. With such operation the required values of damping resistance, the phase shift and the steady voltage across the capacitor are shown as curves against capacitance value. Voltage and current oscillograms show the contrasting results of aperiodic and periodic working, confirming the analysis. Operation with a multiple-contact switch is similarly shown. H. G. M. S.

Synchronous switches for spark generators used in spectrochemical analysis. A. Bardócz. Magyar Kém-ikusok 1948, 140-57. R. H.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Mercury vapor trap in dynamic vacuum systems. A. Bardócz, A. König, and K. Niederleitner. *Magyar Kémikusok* 1949, 1-3(in English).—The principle of the vapor trap is that the container of the cooling medium is of glass built in the metal vessel of the trap, or the container is of metal as well, but is heat-insulated from the outer mantle of the trap. Felix Saunders

S. A.

Sect. B

Oscillators, Pulse Generators - Modulators

621.396.613 : 621.316.7.076.7

1387. Electronically controlled equipment for generating interrupted arcs for spectral analysis. A. BÁRDOSS. *Elektrotechnika*, 44, 273-7 (*Sept.*, 1951) In Hungarian.

Electronically controlled a.c. operated equipment for generating interrupted arcs for spectral analysis is described. The time intervals between the individual restrikings of the arc are controlled by the grid circuit of a thyratron and are variable. The grid voltages are obtained from a multivibrator. The circuit diagram of the equipment and oscillograms on its operation are given.

E. GRAD

Chem Abs, v. 48, 1-10-54 Apparatus and instr operations

Light sources for spectrum analysis. II. Electronically controlled alternating-current operated direct-current interrupted arc sources. Á. Bardócz (Hungarian Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Acta Phys. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 2, 265–76 (1952) (in English); cf. *C.A.* 46, 9893*i*.—A spectrographic arc source with controlled variable rhythm ignition is described. A pulse generator signals the grid of a thyratron which, in turn, controls the operation of a tesla transformer.

Ralph E. Schachat

BARDÓCZ, Á.

Hungary

CA: 47:10910

Hungarian Acad. Sci., Budapest

"Investigations concerning light sources for spectrum analysis. III. Electronically controlled, alternating-current operated, alternating-current, interrupted arc source."

From Spectrochim. Acta 5, 397-408 (1953); cf. Acta. Phys. Acad. Sci. Hung. 2, 265-76 (1952); C.A. 46, 9893i

BARDOCZ, A.; VARSANYI, F.

BARDOCZ, A.; VARSANYI, F. Rotating electrode method for spectrochemical analysis of solutions. p. 180.

Vol. 13, no. 1/4, 1954, Budapest, Hungary KOZLEMENYEI

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 3, March, 1956

HUNG.

Investigation of light sources for spectral analysis. An electronically controlled spark generator. A. Bardócz (Ungar. Akad. Wiss., Budapest). *Acta Phys. Hung.* 4, 99-129(1954)(in German); cf. *C.A.* 48, 9812i.—A review on electronically controlled spark sources including B.'s own thyratron-controlled spark generators. Diagrams of circuit parameters and performance characteristics are given. Oscillograms of controlled spark pulses are also shown. 80 references. S. E. J. Johnsen

Bardocz, A.

3

2. **Investigations concerning light sources for spectrum analysis** (In English) — A. Bardócz. (Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae — Vol. 9, 1954, No. 1—2, pp. 99—107, 7 figs.)

For the control of high voltage spectrographic spark sources a circuit consisting of a fixed controlling spark gap and a thyratron tube is employed. The controlled energy does not pass through the thyratron tube, this being only the initiating element of the discharge. The grid of the thyratron tube is controlled by a pulse generator. The charging voltage of the condenser is uniformly distributed between the controlling and the analytical gaps. On starting the current flow by a controlling pulse to the thyratron tube, first the controlling spark gap and the analytical gap sparks over. Following this the whole condenser energy passes through the two spark gaps. Some curves characteristic of the operation of the system are given.

BARdocz, A.

Light sources for spectrum analysis. V. High-voltage spectrographic spark source with electronic control. Bardócz. *Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 8, 99-107(1954)(in English); cf. *C.A.* 47, 10910e; 48, 4h.—A fixed spark gap and thyratron-tube circuit control the spark source. The thyratron tube initiates the discharge and is controlled by a pulse generator. The charging voltage of the condenser does not pass through the thyratron tube but is uniformly distributed between the controlling and analytical gaps. The current flow is started by a pulse to the thyratron tube, which causes first the controlling spark gap and then the analytical gap to spark over. Finally the entire condenser energy passes through the 2 spark gaps. Characteristic operation curves are given. Paul W. Kehres

14/10/54

BARDOCZ, A.

BARDOCZ, A. Electronically controlled high-voltage spark exciter for spectrum analysis. p. 233.

Vol. 12, no. 1/4, 1954, Budapest, Hungary KOZLEMENYEI

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 3, March, 1956

HUNG.

535.89 : 621.373.43

7353. High voltage spark light source for spectroscopy with electronic control. A. BARDÓCZ. *Elektrotechnika*, 47, 29–31 (*Jan.*, 1954) *In Hungarian.*

Two fixed spark gaps are adopted in this novel spark light source for which a complete circuit diagram is given. The impulse generator uses a double triode and the impulses are applied to the grid of a thyratron. A condenser is charged up to approximately 18 kV which voltage is equally distributed between two gaps S and F. When the grid of the thyratron receives a positive impulse the control spark gap S breaks down, followed by the breakdown of the analytical gap (F). The setting of the spark gap is not critical, and as no switching is required, the instrument is claimed to be more reliable and economical than conventional types.

L. CSURÖS

BB

BARDOCZ, A.

HUNGARY/Optics - Instruments of Optical Analysis K-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1958, No 4832

Author : Bardocz A.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Investigations Concerning Light Sources for Spectrum Analysis. High Voltage Spectrographic Spark Source with Electronic Control

Orig Pub : Acta techn. Acad. sci. hung, 1954, 8, No 1-2, 99-107

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

BARDOCZ, A.

HUNGARY/Optics - Instruments of Optical Analysis K-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1958, No 4830

Author : Bardocz A.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Investigation of Light Sources for Spectral Analysis. Spark Generator with Electronic Control.

Orig Pub : Acta phys. Acad. sci. hung., 1954, 4, No 2, 91-120

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

Bardoez, Arpad

HUNGARY/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments. K-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 13091

Author : Bardoez Arpad, Varsanyi Ferenc

Inst : Magyar Tudomanyos Akad. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezete, Budapest, Hungary

Title : Spectrographic Analysis of Platino-Rhodium Alloys.

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1954, 60, No 10, 292-296

Abstract : A procedure is described for a quantitative spectrographic analysis of thin platino-rhodium wires, containing up to 5% rhodium. The analysis was made with molten specimens, with excitation of a condensed spark and electronic control at a voltage of 1000 volts between the horizontal carbon electrodes (one stationary and the other comprising a system of rotating rods, periodically immersed in the investigated liquid melts or in standard solutions). The

Card 1/2

HUNGARY/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments. K-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 13091

The ISP-22 spectrograph was used. The average accuracy of the results of the analysis was 2.8%, the average reproducibility was 1.8% relative to the content of rhodium in the alloy.

Card 2/2

BARDOCZ, A.

HUNGARY/Optics. K

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Fizika, 1957, No 4, 10490

Author : Bardocz, A., Varsanyy, F.
Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest
Title : Spectrochemical Analysis of Solutions with Rotating Pin Electrode Techniques.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. sci., hung., 1955, 7, No 1-2, 1-26

Abstract: Critical review of modern methods of introducing the solution into the analytical gap. A new method is proposed consisting essentially of fastening one or several carbon rods, on a horizontally-located slowly rotating shaft; the ends of these rods are emerged during the process of rotation in the analyzed liquid which is placed under the rods. The excitation of the discharge occurs at that instant, when the low electrode, moistened in this manner, is located against the upper electrode. A detailed description is given for the apparatus employed in this

Card : 1/2

BARDOCZ, A.

6

608. **Electronically controlled spectrographic low-voltage spark, interrupted arc and d.c. arc source.** A. Bardócz (Central Research Inst. Physics, Budapest, Hungary) (*Spectrochim. Acta*, 1955, 7 [4], 238–241).—This paper describes a source for variable-frequency electronically controlled low-voltage sparks, interrupted arcs and d.c. arcs, which is capable of producing direct and alternating polarity sparks and interrupted arcs, rectified sparks and arcs, and d.c. arcs. Ignition is provided by a new type of electronically controlled spark source, operated by a variable-frequency pulse generator, which also controls the charging circuit of the source.

K. A. PROCTOR

BARDOCZ, A.

1559. Investigations concerning light sources for spectrum analysis. IV. High-voltage spark-source with electronic control and its electrical characteristics. A. Harócz (Hung. Acad. Sci., Centr. Res. Inst. for Physics, Budapest). *Spectrochim. Acta*, 1955, 7 (5), 307–320.—Electrically reproducible high-voltage spark discharges across the analytical gap are controlled by means of a control gap or gaps. These are in turn regulated in time of breakdown by means of a thyratron, which is rendered conducting at desired intervals, varying between 50 and 50 × 1/10 sparks per sec., by supplying a positive grid-potential from a pulse generator. The circuit is arranged so that the excitation energy does not pass through the thyratron. The circuit may be modified to give 100 rectified discharges per sec. from a 50 c.p.s. supply by the inclusion of suitable diodes and to supply weak triggering discharges by means of a Tesla transformer. Full treatment of the effect of parameter variations on the electrical characteristics is given. P. T. BEALE

BARDOEZ, A.

535.33 : 545.82

2027. INVESTIGATIONS ON LIGHT SOURCES FOR SPECTRO-CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. A NEW HIGH-VOLTAGE SPARK SOURCE WITH MECHANICAL CONTROL.

VII. A Bardócz.

[illegible] Vol. 7, No. 11, [illegible]

[illegible] VIII, see Abstr. [illegible] circuits for the production of [illegible] [illegible] ordinary spark [illegible] gap is [illegible] [illegible] oscillograms, showing the voltages at specified points in the circuits, are shown.

J.D.Craggs

BARDOCZ, A

Spectroscopy

Time resolved spectra of high-frequency spark discharges of low energy. A. Bardócz and E. Varsányi (Hung. Acad. Sci., Budapest). Z. [illegible]

means of a rotating mirror. The individual discharges are initiated by a thyratron tube, the grid of which is controlled by amplified pulses from a photocell. The photocell in turn receives light from a light source over the rotating mirror.

Rudolf Mitsche

Typed from Chemical Abstracts

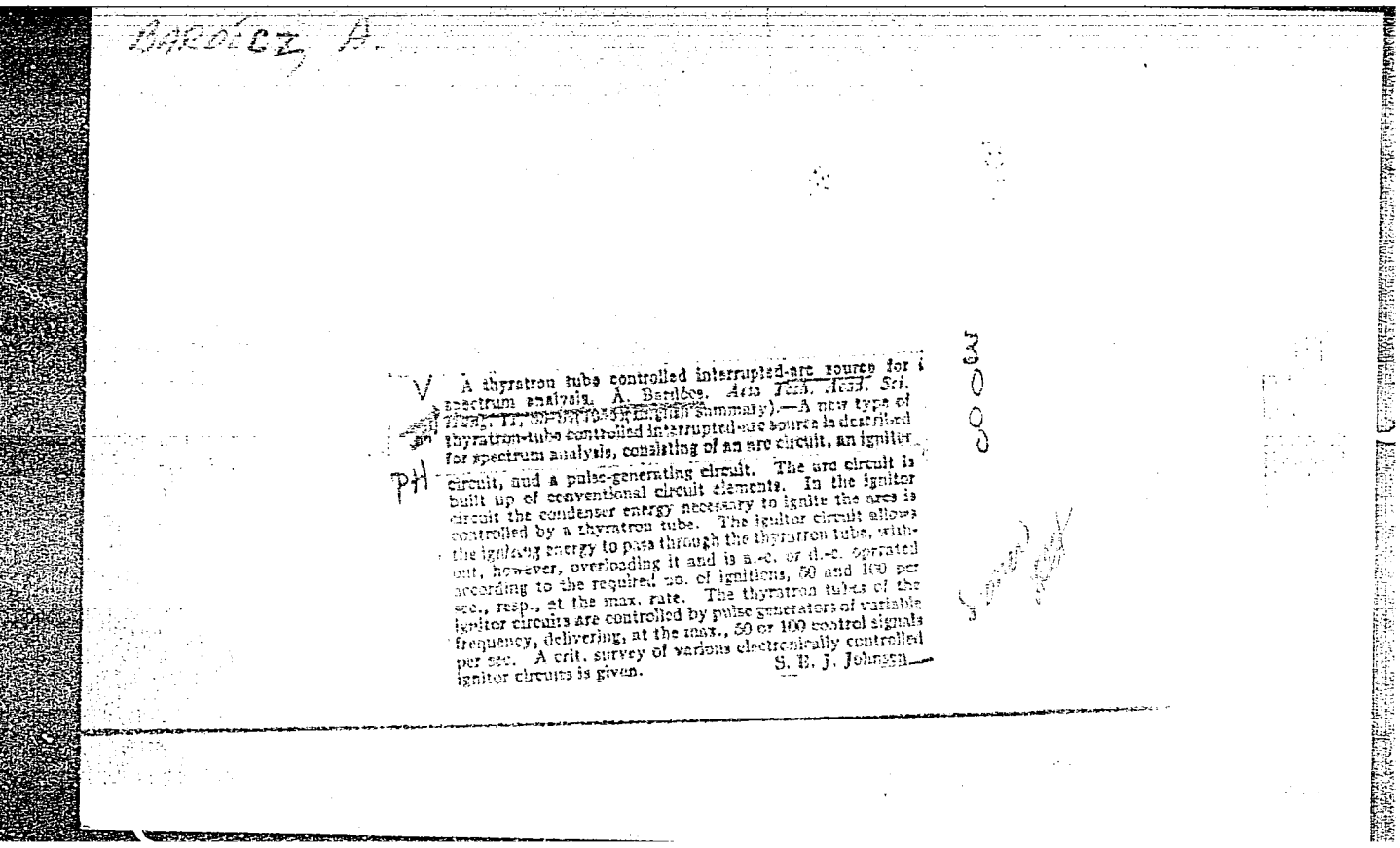
BARDEZ, A.

4

PH

2. Thermal purifying equipment for the production of spectroscopic pure carbon (In English) — A. Bardez, B. Versatz. (Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae Vol. 10, 1955, No. 3-4, pp. 1[illegible] figs.)

The study deals with the importance of spectroscopic pure carbon and graphite; their different uses are described. Various carbon purifying procedures are discussed. Besides the results of the preliminary experiments to produce spectroscopic pure carbons, a detailed description of the final design of the thermal carbon purifying equipment consisting of a 45 kva transformer capable of carrying a triple overload, a 600-amp magnet switch and a carbon-purifying frame in a fume hood are presented. During purification the carbons are held in a vertical position by copper blocks intensively cooled by water. The upper holding device is suspended by a rope passing over a pulley and tightened by a counterweight so that the expansion of the carbons during heating can be compensated for. An account is given of the development of carbon purification and of the experiences gathered with the equipment.



Barbez, A.

V A thyratron tube controlled interrupted-arc source for spectrum analysis. A. Barbez. *Acta Tech. Acad. Sci.* [illegible] (English summary).—A new type of thyratron-tube controlled interrupted-arc source is described for spectrum analysis, consisting of an arc circuit, an igniter circuit, and a pulse-generating circuit. The arc circuit is built up of conventional circuit elements. In the igniter circuit the condenser energy necessary to ignite the arc is controlled by a thyratron tube. The igniter circuit allows the igniting energy to pass through the thyratron tube, without overloading it and is a.-c. or d.-c. operated according to the required no. of ignitions, 50 and 100 per sec., resp., at the max. rate. The thyratron tubes of the igniter circuits are controlled by pulse generators of variable frequency, delivering, at the max., 50 or 100 control signals per sec. A crit. survey of various electronically controlled ignitor circuits is given.

S. E. J. Johnsen

PH

BARDOCZ, A.

HUNGARY/Optics - Instruments for Optical Analysis K-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1958, No 9603

Author : Bardocz, A.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Investigation of Light Sources for Spectral Analysis. VIII. Interrupted Arc with Thyratron Control

Orig Pub : Acta Techn. Acad. sci. hung., 1955, 11, No 1-2, 65-84

Abstract : See Ref. Zhurn. Khimia, 1956, No 15, 47392. For part VII see Ref. Zhur. Fizika, 1957, No 9, 24234.

Card : 1/1

BARDOCZ A

Category : HUNGARY/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments K-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 5148

Author : Bardocz, A.
Title : Investigations Concerning Light Sources for Spectrum Analysis. VI. Electronically-Controlled Low Voltage Spark, Interrupted Arc, and DC Arc Source.

Orig Pub : Acta techn. Acad. sci. hung, 1955, 13, No 1-2, 3-32

Abstract : Description of the construction of a electronically-controlled oscillator for the production of low-voltage spark and interrupted arc with d-c and a-c. When the circuit switch is in one position a spark and a interrupted a-c and d-c arc is obtained, in the second position a rectified spark and a rectified interrupted arc are obtained, and in thd third position one obtains a rectified spark and a interrupted arc and then a d-c arc. The spark and the arc are ignited with the aid of a new design of electronically-controlled oscillator. The igniting spark oscillator is controlled by a variable-frequency pulse generator. When the switch is in the second position, the same pulse generator exercises control with the aid of a thyratron, which turns on the excitation circuit of the spark or the arc. In this switch position, the

Card : 1/2

Category : HUNGARY/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments K-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 5148

spark gap is not under voltage after the cessation of the arc or spark discharge. By changing the pulse-generator frequency it is possible to produce a great variety of excitation modes.

Card : 2/2

504. Increase of precision in spectrochemical analyses of steels obtained by the use of electronically controlled high-voltage spark sources. A. Bardócz and F. Varsányi. *Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung.*, 1956, 13 (3-4), 409-420 (in English).—Two electronically controlled high-voltage spark sources and a rotary synchronous interrupter controlled switch source are compared under identical conditions for steel analyses. The electronically controlled source of 100-cycles sparking frequency yields higher reproducibility and more uniform results for the individual elements, while the source of 50-cycle sparking frequency yields the same reproducibility as the rotary switch controlled source. The mean deviation resulting from two tests of 20 measurements each is ± 1·7 and ± 1·8%, respectively, referred to the alloy content present for the 100-cycle sparking frequency, as compared to ± 2·9% obtained with the other two sources, by using in each case a *Hilger*, large Littrow-type spectrograph with quartz optics, a 50 μ slit width, a 1-mm slit height, a 21,000-V peak source, 10,000-period capacitance, flat-surfaced samples with spectroscopically pure carbon counter-electrodes, a 3-mm spark gap, 1-min prespark, and 3- or 4-min exposures. Straight-line working curves were obtained for the line pairs Si 2881·6 - Fe 2599·4, Mn 2933·1 - Fe 2689·2, Ni 3414·8 - Fe 3111·8, Mo 2816·2 - Fe 2823·8, and V 3093·1 - Fe 3[illegible]·6.

CHEM. ABSTR.

~~[illegible]~~; BARDOCZ, A.

HUNGARY/Optics - Instruments for Optical Analysis K-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1958, No 9605

Author : Bardocz Arpad
Inst : Not Given
Title : Interrupted Arc for Spectral Analysis, Controlled by Means of a Thyratron

Orig Pub : Magyar tud akad. Musz tud oszt Kozl., 1955, 15, No 1-4, 209-226

Abstract : See Abstract No 9603.

Card : 1/1

Bardoc 2) A.

4

Interrupted arc source for spectroscopy with electronic control. A. Bardocz (Hung. Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Congr. groupe. avance. methodes anal. spectrog. prod. met.* 18, 313–39(1955).—An a.c. arc control featuring variable-frequency control permits excitation with very large currents.
J. P. Phillips

PM JR 1/1

BARDOCZ, ARPAD

6391* New Type High-Voltage Spectroscopic Spark Source With Mechanical Control. Újrendszerű mechanikus vezérlésű nagyfeszültségű spektroszkópiai szikrafényforrás. (Hungarian.) Árpád Bardócz. Magyar Fizikai Folyóirat, v. 4, no. 1, 1956, p. [illegible]

Includes graphs, diagrams. 29 ref.

PI

BANDOCI, A.: FIATKIANYI, A.

Illuminating device for the Wilson cloud chamber. p. 155.
MAGYAR FIZIKAI FOLYOIRAT. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia)
Budapest. Vol. 4, no. 2, 1956.

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

BARDOCZ, A

Production of low-energy high-frequency sparks. Árpád Bardócz and Ferenc Varsányi. *Magyar Fiz. Folyóirat* 4, 219–25(1956).—An electronically monitored spark generator produced spectra which were photographed. Time resolution of the spectra was brought about by rotating mirrors. Spectra of Mn and Cd are shown. E. Rona

BARDOCZ, A.; KANTOR, K.

BARDOCZ, A.; KANTOR, K. Spectroscope of varying magnification p. 371

Vol. 4, no. 4, 1956
Magyar Fisikai Folyoirat
SCIENCE
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

2153. Investigations concerning light sources for spectrum analysis. IX. Electronically controlled high-voltage d.c. spark source with wide frequency range. A. Barkóczy (Central Res. Inst. for Physics, Budapest, Hungary). *Appl. Spectroscopy*, 1956, 10 (4), 188–199.—The apparatus described operates in a frequency range from 10 to 1100 c/s and consists of a spark source and a pulse generator for controlling this source. The spark discharges are controlled by a thyratron tube in parallel with the analytical spark gap, and at the higher frequencies an air jet is applied to the controlling spark gap. The thyratron is operated by the pulse generator, which consists of a free-running multivibrator and a pulse former. The sparking frequencies obtained are independent of the line frequency, but because of its operating principles the spark source is unsuitable for compensating for line voltage variations.

K. A. Proctor

Bardócz, Árpád

6000

Spectrographic determination of rhodium in platinum-rhodium alloys. Árpád Bardócz and Ferenc Varsányi (Hungarian Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Anal. Chem.* 28, 989–93(1956).—The spectrographic detn. of Rh is carried out by the excitation of solns. contg. C electrodes fastened like spokes on a rotating horizontal shaft. The ends of the electrode dip into the soln. and then pass in front of the C counter-electrode. A switching disk mounted on the shaft permits discharge only when one rotating electrode passes the counter electrode. The samples are dissolved in aqua regia, dried with HCl, and analyzed in dil. HCl. A working curve is prepd. over the range 1–25 at. % Rh, the Rh 3396.85/Pt 3408.13 spectral line pair being used. The stronger 3434.89 Rh line can be used for the lower concn. The mean deviation for the former line pair is ±1.81%. The deviation for the Rh 3434.89/Pt 3408.13 line pair is ±1.90%.

Chem 2

BARDÓCZ, A.

13. Spectrochemical analysis with the aid of spark spectra split up in time. A. Bardócz, Gy. [illegible] Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat, Vol. 62, 1956, No. 7, pp. 245—246, 4 figs.

A high precision optical system consisting of a high voltage spark generator and a rotating mirror makes possible the separation of the continuous [illegible] of spark spectra from the spectra [illegible] In this way the disturbing influence [illegible] on the evaluation can be eliminated [illegible] erable increase of the sensitivity [illegible] as compared with the [illegible] the spark discharge method. In the [illegible] ratus the reduced image of the source [illegible] is projected onto the slot of the spectr[illegible] positions of a concave mirror fastened [illegible] a synchronous motor. Since the backgr[illegible] spectra is produced in the initial phase of [illegible] and the emitted spectrum is [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] For [illegible] mirror projects the light of a small [illegible] photocell the amplified [illegible] actuating [illegible] spark [illegible] start with a lag of a few tenths m[illegible] the control signal. Thus the rot[illegible] apparatus at each rotation projects the [illegible] of the spark onto the slot and the light of the [illegible] the controlling photocell. Advantages of [illegible] method are [illegible]strated by spectra and diagrams.

Bardocz, A.

2303. **Spectrochemical analysis with time-resolved spark spectra.** A. Bardócz and F. Varsányi (Central Res. Inst. Physics, Hungarian Acad. Sci., Budapest, Hungary). *Nature*, 1956, 177, 222–223.—An optical arrangement for almost completely eliminating the background from high-voltage spark spectra is described and illustrated. It includes an electronically controlled spark source and a concave rotating mirror, the movement of which is synchronised accurately with the initiation of the separate spark discharges. The spectrum is detected photoelectrically or photographically. The advantages of the procedure in spectrochemical analysis are indicated by photographs and density curves for the spark spectrum of an alloy of Al - 0·01 per cent. Cu. By coating one side of the mirror with Al and the other with black paper, only that light emitted by the spark between 20 and 54 microsec. is used, thus increasing the ratio of line to background density.

W. J. BAKER

2 6 0 0 0

BARDOCZ, A.

7

Time-resolved spectroscopy in spectrochemical analysis. A. Bardocz. (Hungarian Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Appl. Spectroscopy* II, 167-70(1957).—Light radiated from transient spark discharges varies with time as the conditions vary in the source. Observation of the variation with time of the radiation emitted gives useful information concerning excitation levels, intensity variation, intensity ratios, pressure broadening, wave-length shift, Stark broadening, and self absorption of spectrum lines. This information can be obtained from time-resolved spark spectra taken with an electronically controlled high-precision spark source, combined with a rotating mirror optical system. From time-resolved spark spectra, spectrum lines suitable for spectrochem. analysis can be selected on a theoretical basis. In time-resolved spectra the continuous background originating at the beginning of the discharge is sepd. from the rest of the spectrum. The background-free spectrum, in addn. to facilitating the construction of straight working curves without background correction, is suitable for estn. of minor constituents in metals and alloys. The background sepd. from the rest of the spectrum can be used as an internal standard in spectrochem. analysis. As an example, working curves are given for the estn. of impurities in Al.

W. P. Slaggers

BARDOCZ, A.

Spectroscopy disintegrated in time with great precision exciter devices electronically controlled. p.103

MAGYAR FIZIKAI FOLYOIRAT. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 7, no. 2, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959

Uncl.

BARDOCZ, A.

4

1630

The wave-length shift of emission spectra. Árpád Bardócz, Márta U. Vanyek, and Tibor Voros. *Magyar Fiz. Folyóirat* 7, 117–28(1959).—The shifts of wave lengths of emission spectra were investigated as a function of excitation time. The observed shifts can be classified in 3 groups. To the 1st belong those with $nsnp - ns(n + 2)s$ electron transition, their wave length shift is the largest. Those of the smallest wave shift belong to $nsnp - ns(n + 1)s$ electron transition. Those of an intermediate wave length shift have an electron transmission type: $nsnp - ns(n + 1)d$. The shift is always toward red, and is largest at the beginning of excitation, then diminished. Zn, Cd, Hg, and Mg were investigated. The wave length shift for electron transitions of the same type are identical for elements of the same column of the periodic system.

E. Ropa

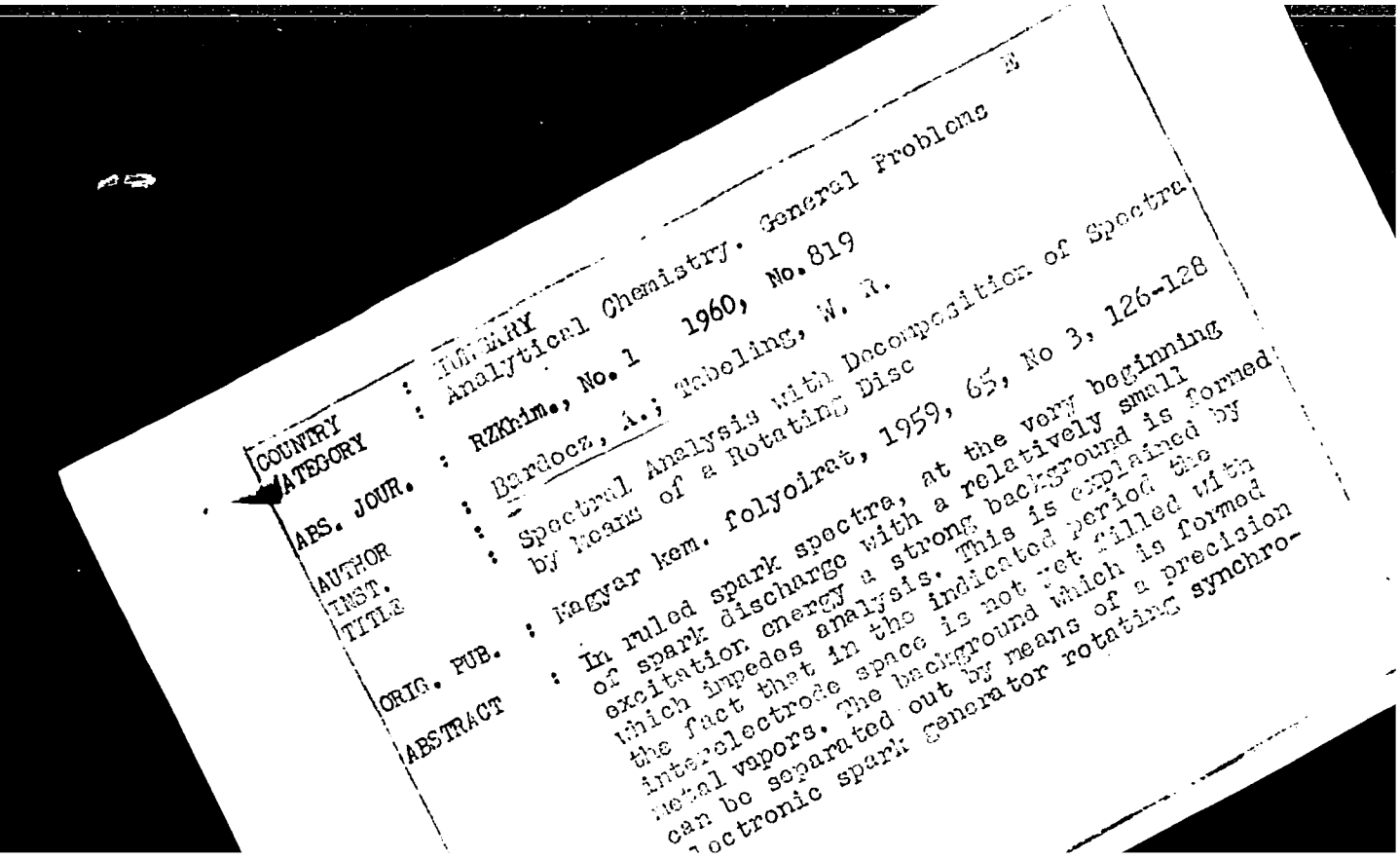
C7F

Y1

BARDOCZ, A.

2

Construction and application of a precision emission spectrograph. Árpád Bardócz. *Magyar Tudományos Akad. Műszaki Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei* 24, 195-206 (1959).—The precision and reproducibility of a high-resolving-power emission spectrograph previously described (*C.A.* 54, 1006g) was investigated by detg. the impurities (Cu, Mn, Si, Mg, Fe) in Al. The results of 10 detns. are given.
E. Rona



COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry. General Problems
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 819
AUTHOR : Bardocz, A.; Szabolcs, M. T.
INST.
TITLE : Spectral Analysis with Decomposition of Spectra by Means of a Rotating Disc
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1959, 65, No 3, 126-128
ABSTRACT : In ruled spark spectra, at the very beginning of spark discharge with a relatively small excitation energy a strong background is formed which impedes analysis. This is explained by the fact that in the indicated period the interelectrode space is not yet filled with metal vapors. The background which is formed can be separated out by means of a precision electronic spark generator rotating synchro-

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry. General Problems E

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 819

AUTHOR : Bardocz, A.; Tabeling, W. R.
INST. : -
TITLE : Spectral Analysis with Decomposition of Spectra by Means of a Rotating Disc

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1959, 65, No 3, 126-128

ABSTRACT : In ruled spark spectra, at the very beginning of spark discharge with a relatively small excitation energy a strong background is formed which impedes analysis. This is explained by the fact that in the indicated period the interelectrode space is not yet filled with metal vapors. The background which is formed can be separated out by means of a precision electronic spark generator rotating synchro-

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : E

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.819

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : nously with spark discharges of a disc with
cont'd cutouts placed before a spectrograph slit.
The phase position of the disc in relation to
the slit of the spectrograph and the moment
of spark discharge are adjusted in such a way
that the initial radiation does not hit the
spectrograph. The disc and generator are con-
nected by means of a photocell which works
with a subsidiary source of light and is

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 319

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : rhythmically lighted by means of a mirror fixed on an axis of the driving motor of the disc. The current of the photocell is increased and the obtained signal is used for the control of the spark generator. Graduated graphs for Mn and Al, plotted according to the spectra obtained, with background and without, are given as an example. The graphs have different slopes. In the presence of a background, the

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : E

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.619

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : rectilinearity of the graph is upset.-- Ye.
cont'd Shpital'naya

CARD: 4/4

U. VANYEK, Marta; BARDOCZ, Arpad; VOROS, Tibor

Temperature determination in spark discharge. Magy kem folyoir 66 no.12:483-485 D '60.

1. Ercbanyaszati Feltaro Vallalat es Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

S/194/62/000/009/076/100
D295/D308

AUTHOR: Bardócz, Árpád

TITLE: The spectrum of spark-discharge in air

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 9, 1962, 53, abstract 9Zh309 (Magyar fiz. folyóirat, v. 10, no. 1, 1962, 1-13 (Hung.))

TEXT: The initial stage of spark discharge in air was investigated by means of spectrograph measurements at various instants of time. A controlled high-voltage spark was generated between Zn electrodes. In order to obtain time scanning of the spectrum, the spark was projected on the spectrograph by means of a rotating concave mirror. The results of observations show that at the initial stage of spark-discharge there arises a band spectrum, typical of breakdown, which is observed for a very short time interval (10^{-8} sec). This is followed in the first half-period of discharge current by a fairly intense air spectrum consisting mainly

Card 1/2

The spectrum of ...

of N II and O II ion lines. Finally, the spectrum of the electrodes appears. The spectrogram of a spark indicates the presence of three different spectra, a continuous spectrum, a line spectrum and a band spectrum. The occurrence of a continuous spectrum, as well as the widening and the λ displacement of certain lines shows that the spark discharge channel has a high temperature and, at the same time, a strong concentration of ions. The occurrence of molecular bands is explained by the excitation of molecules situated outside the spark-discharge channel where the conditions are favorable. 15 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

BARDOCZ, Arpad; VOROS, Tibor; U. VANYEK, Marta

Process in time of the widening of spectral lines and ion concentration in the spark discharge. Magy fiz folyoir 10 no.4:251-258 '62.

BARDOCZ, A.

A new system of high precision for time resolved spectroscopy. Acta techn Hung 11 no.1/2:179-200 '62.

1. Technische Universitat, Budapest, Lehrstuhl fur Feinmechanik und Optik.

BARDOCZ, Arpad, dr.

Electronically controlled 40,000 V spectroscopic spark exciter with high accuracy. Muszaki kozl MTA 30 no.1/4:275-297 '62.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem, Finommechanika-Optika Tanszek.

BARDOCZ, Arpad

Time-resolved spectroscopy in spetrochemical analysis. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.8:338-345 Ag '62.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Finommechanikai Optika Tanszeke.

BARDOCZ, Arpad

A new system of high accuracy for time-resolved spectroscopy. Muszaki kozl MTA 32 no.1/4:41-60 '63.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Finommechanika-Optika Tanszek.

SZONTAGH, Ferenc,; VARGA, Laszlo; BARDOCZY, Arpad; FOLDI, Mihaly.

Effect of oral gestagens on the anaphylactic reaction in rats. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.2:132-135 Ap'64

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szulesseti es Nogyogyaszati, valamint II. sz. Belklinikaja.

*

GABOR, Miklos, dr.; RUKOVICH, Istvan, dr.; IHRACSKA, Antal, dr.; BARDOCZI, Arpad, dr.; SZELL, Arpad, dr.

Effect of paraaminosalicylic acid on the capillary resistance and on the number of thrombocytes in genital tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 15 no.3:83-85 Mr '62.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak (igazgato: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS UROGENITAL ther)
(PARAAMINOSALICYLIC ACID ther)
(BLOOD PLATELETS pharmacol)
(CAPILLARIES pharmacol)

GABOR, Miklos; PIUKOVICH, Istvan; BARDOCZY, Arpad; SZABO, Laszlo

Experimental thrombocytosis produced by PAS-Cilag. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.3:228-231 Je '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikaja.

(BLOOD PLATELETS pharmacol)
(PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID pharmacol)

SZONTAGH, Ferenc, dr.; SAS, Mihaly, dr.; SZEREDAY, Zoltan, dr.; BARDOCZY, Arpad, dr.; KOVACS, Laszlo, dr.

Clinical evaluation of a new norsteroid 17 α -ethynyl-17 β-hydroxy-estro-4-ene (Lynoestrenol) inhibiting ovulation. Orv. hetil. 103 no.27:1249-1255 8 Jl '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinika.

(STEROIDS ther) (OVULATION pharmacol)

L 15515-66

ACC NR: AT6007469 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0061/0061

AUTHOR: Varga, L.; Piukovich, I.; Bardoczi, A.; Uhlarik, S.

ORG: Department of Medicine and Department of Gynecology, Medical University of Szeged, II (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Belgyogyaszati Tanszek es Nogyogyaszati Tanszek)

TITLE: Role of gonadotropic hormone in the control of the serum glycoprotein level of rats [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 61

TOPIC TAGS: hormone, endocrinology, rat, gland, serum, protein

ABSTRACT: The changes in total serum protein, protein-bound hexose and sialic acid concentration as well as the role of the adrenals and the pituitary have been studied in orchiectomized and control rats as well as in rats treated with gestagen (Lyenoestrol, Organon). It was found that orchiectomy and the inhibition of gonadotropin secretion result equally in elevation of the serum glycoprotein level. This effect requires the presence of intact adrenal function. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

HUNGARY

PIUKOVICS, Istvan, Dr, IHRACSKA, Antal, Dr, JAKI, Agnes, Dr, BARDOCZY, Arpad, Dr, SZONTAGH, Ferenc, Dr; Medical University of Szeged, Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic (director: SZONTAGH, Ferenc, Dr) and Institute of Biochemistry (acting chairman: DONJAN, Gyula, Dr) (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinika es Biokemiai Intezet).

"Changes in the GOT and GPT Activity of Human Placental Tissue in the Course of Pregnancy."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 18, 1 May 66, pages 834-836.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The enzyme activity of 170 human placentas was studied. With advancing pregnancy, a minimal decrease in the GOT and a considerable decrease in the GPT activity of the placenta was observed. In response to allyloestrenol treatment in the first trimester of pregnancy, there was an increase in the GPT and a decrease in the GOT activity of the placenta. 3 Eastern European, 32 Western references.

1/1

CA

7

Nitrogen-substituted thioureas in analytical chemistry. Z. Bartoděj and Z. Veječek (United Pharm. Works, Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 45, 38-9(1951).—Aq. solns. (1%) of 17 substituted thioureas were tested for Bi and cations of groups I and II. The color developed was in all cases weaker than that with thiourea itself. M. Hudlický

1951

CA

Reaction of tetramethylthiourea with cations. Z. Bat-dolěj (Ind. Med. Inst., Brno, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 45, 450(1951).—Tetramethylthiourea reacts with Bi^{+++}, Sb^{+++}, Hg^{+}, Pd^{++}, Hg^{++} as it does with thiourea. Coloration is also developed with Pd^{++}, Au^{+++}, Pt^{++} and Cu^{++}.
M. Hudlický

BARDODEJ, Z.; BERKA, I.; CHALUPA, B.; NESVADBA, O.; VYSKOCIL, J.

New data on the effect of trichloroethylene on health in workers. Pracovni lek. 4 no.6:441-467 Dec 1952. (CIML 24:2)

1. Of the Department of the Industrial Hygiene (Head--Docent K. Kadlec, M.D.) of KHES in Brno.

BARDODEJ, Z. DEPR...

CZECH

The reaction of Fujiwara. Lubor Jenšovský and Zdeněk Bardoděj (Ústav hyg. práce, Prague). *Pracovní Lékařství* 6, 301-5(1954); cf. C.A. 11, 3201; 49, 782i.—Review on the mechanism and applications with 66 references.

L. J. Urbánek

BARDODEJ, Z.

Nickel and palladium salts of o-quinone diimine. p. 1779

Vol. 48, no. 12, Dec. 1954
CHEMICKE LISTY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5, No. 4, 1956

BARDODEJ, Z.

Functional analytical group -C=S. p. 1870

Vol. 48, no. 12, Dec. 1954
CHEMICKE LISTY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5, No. 4, 1956

BARDODEJ. Z.;

Nickel (II) and palladium (II) salt of opquinone diimine. In German. p. 176

Vol. 20, no. 1, Feb. 1955
SBORNIK CHEKHOSLOVATSKIKH KHIMICHESKIKH RABOT
Praha, Czechoslovakia

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

Biochemical explanation of intolerance to alcohol at trichloroethylene intoxication. Zdeněk Bardoděj, Marie Krivucová, and František Pokorný (Katedra hyg. práce, Prague). *Pracovní Lékařství* 7, 284-7(1955).—The abnormal response to EtOH in workers handling trichloroethylene (I), manifested by peripheral dilatation, fall of blood pressure, tachycardia, tachypnoea, and dyspnoea, is caused by inhibition of the oxidation mechanisms of the organism by the metabolism of I. Its course closely resembles that of acetylcholine reaction. Persons exposed to vapors of I showed increased acetaldehydemia in the blood following administration of EtOH, thus revealing an analogical reaction with the intoleration phenomenon after tetraethylthiuram disulfide (II). A similar picture was produced by EtOH in combination with chloral hydrate (III). It is presumed that the oxidation both of III and I, and the metabolism of I leading to the formation of III as an intermediary product, inhibits the liver aldehyde dehydrogenase. II increases the toxic manifestations in dogs inhaling I, while in rabbits the difference is hardly perceivable. The EtOH test is recommended as a means of controlling the phys. fitness of workers handling I. L. J. Urbánek

BARDODĚJ, Z

Nickel and palladium salts of o-benzene diimine. Zdeněk Bardoděj (Lékařská fak., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 48, [illegible](1954); *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs.* 20, 176-9(1955)(in German).—A violet Ni (I) and blue Pd salt (II) of *o-benzene diimine* were prepd. by treating o-$C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$ with $NiCl_2$ and H_2O_2, and with $PdCl_2$ in ammoniacal soln., resp. The decompn. points are 230° and 133°, resp. Debyegrams of I and II are given showing the cryst. structure.

M. Hudlický

BARDOLEJ, Z.

CZECH

The functional group C:S in analytical reagents. Z. Bardolej (Lékařská fak., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 48, 1[illegible] (1954). The C:S group may be considered as a functional analytical group for Ru and Os. A red color with OsO_4 is given by $CS(NH_2)_2$, $CS(NHPh)_2$, and $NH_2CSNHNH_2$; a violet color by $NH_2CSNHPh$, $CS(NHMe)_2$, $CS(NMe_2)_2$, NH_4SCN, and $NaSCSNH_2$. M. Hudlický

Bardodej, Zdeněk

CZECH

Urinary metabolites of trichloroethylene capable of positive Fujiwara's reaction. Zdeněk Bardodej and Marie Krivucová (Katedra hyg. [illegible]). *Pracovní Lékařství* 7, 97–8(1955).—Extension of acid hydrolysis of urine contg. trichloroethylene (I) and of aq. solns. of CCl_3CO_2H (II) from 15 min. to 8 hrs. and 16 hrs. resulted in a decrease of the Fujiwara-pos. material by 70% and 80%, resp., owing to decompn. of $CHCl_3$ formed during the reaction. II splits off $CHCl_3$ by mere standing in neutral soln. at normal temp., thus causing errors in the analysis of old samples of urine based on Fujiwara's reaction (cf. Souček and Franková, *C.A.* 49, 5213h). L. J.

BARDODEJ, Zdenek; KRIVUCOVA, Marie

Value and use of exposure tests. I. Determination of trichloracetic acid in urine as exposure test in workers with trichlorethylene. Pracovni lek. 7 no.4:217-220 Jy '55.

1. Katedra hygieny prace lekarske fakulty higienicke UK, Praha. Prednosta doc. MUDr Jan Roubal.

(TRICHLORETHYLENE, poisoning
in workers of dry-cleaning plants, exposure test by determ. of trichloracetic acid in urine)
(TRICHLORACETIC ACID, in urine
in workers with trichlorethylene in dry-cleaning plants, determ. as exposure test)
(URINE
trichloracetic acid determ., exposure test in workers with trichlorethylene in dry-cleaning plants)

BARDODEJ, Zdenek, Dr.; KRIVUCOVA, Marie, Dr.; POKORNY, Frantisek, Dr; Technicka spoluprace Ivo Cerny.

Attempted biochemical interpretation of intolerance to alcohol in trichloroethylene intoxication. Pracovni lek. 7 no.5:263-267 Sept 55.

1. Katedra hygieny prace lekarske fakulty hygienicke v Praze a oddeleni hygieny prace krajske hygienickoepidemiologicke stanice v Gottwaldove.

(TRICHLOROETHYLENE, effects,
intolerance to alcohol in humans & animals)
(ALCOHOL, ETHYL,
intolerance in humans & animals exposed to trichloroethylene)

BARDODEJ, Z.; CHLUMSKY, J.; KRIVUCOVA, M.

Severe, acute occupational poisoning with trichlorethylene.
Cas. lek. cesk. 44 no.37:1004-1008 9 Sept 55.

1. Z interni kliniki prednosta prof. Dr. V. Jonas, z katedry hygieny prace, prednosta doc. Dr. J. Roubal, z lekarske fakulty hygienicke Praha.
(TRICHLORETHYLENE, poisoning
occup. in cleaner's plant worker.)
(POISONING
trichlorethylene in cleaner's plant worker.)

BARDODEJ ZDENEK

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering H-6

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, No 5163

Author : Bardodej Zdenek, Krivucova Marie

Inst : Not Given

Title : Evaluation and Use of Exposure Tests. II. Remarks Concerning the Work of Fiserova-Bergerova.

Orig Pub : Pracovni lekar., 1956, 8, No 3, 189-191

Abstract : It is pointed out that collective exposure tests (determination of the extent of deleterious effect of industrial poisons by measuring the amounts of these agents or of the corres-

Card : 1/2

BARDODEJ ZDENEK

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering, H-6

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, No 5165.

Author : Bardodej Zdenek, Krivucova Marie

Inst : Not Geven.

Title : Evaluation of Use of Exposure Tests. III.

Orig Pub : Pracovni lekar., 1956, 8, No 3, 193-194

Abstract : The significance of exposure tests is considered. It is confirmed that average concentration of trichloracetic acid in the 24 hour excretion of urine, equal to 160-180 mg/liter, corresponds to 0.4 mg/liter of trichlorethylene in the air of the zone of respiration.

Card : 1/1

BARDODEJ Z.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering. H-6

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, No 5166.

Author : Bardodej Z. Fiserova-Bergerova V., Krivucova M.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Evaluation and Use of Exposure Tests.

Orig Pub : Pracovni lekar., 1956, 8, No 3, 194

Abstract : It is pointed out that biological exposure tests (ET) must be used together with chemical analysis of industrial environment. The ET give an idea of the amount of noxious agent absorbed by people not only on its inhalation but also as a

Card : 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering. H-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, No 5166.

Abstract : result of the intake of the poison by other means. It is considered that quantitative value of ET is sufficient to ascertain the relative hazards involved within specific work areas. Examples are given of determination of the extent of exposure to trichlorethylene on the basis of the amount of trichloracetic acid in the urine.

Card : 2/2

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol. 11/6 June 57

BARDODEJ Z.

3878. BARDODĚJ Z. and VYSKOČIL J. Obřanská 127, Brno, Czechoslov. *The problem of trichloroethylene in occupational medicine (trichloroethylene metabolism and its effect on the nervous system evaluated as a means of hygienic control) ARCH. INDUSTR. HLTH 1956, 13/6 (581-592) Graphs 2 Tables 3

By measuring trichloracetic acid in the urine of people exposed - by the Fujiwara colour reaction - a good estimate of their average exposure to trichlorethylene can be obtained. If more than 160 mg. of trichloracetic acid per litre of urine is found, the exposure has been too high. Seventy-five people with industrial exposure (dry cleaning and de-greasing establishments mainly) were studied; it was found that trichlorethylene, though not as dangerous as some other solvents, nevertheless can produce a variety of acute and chronic nervous system effects, and can cause bradycardia, nausea, respiratory and conjunctival irritation. Intolerance to alcohol was also noted. The amount of trichloracetic acid in the urine seemed not directly proportional to the severity of poisoning. The maximum allowable concentration of trichlorethylene in the working atmosphere should be reduced from 0.4 mg. per litre to 0.2 mg. per litre (or 100 ppm. to 50 ppm.)

Gordon - Brisbane (VI,17*)

Bardodej, Zdenek

[illegible]: Czechoslovakia

[illegible] Degrees:

[illegible]:

[illegible]: [illegible] (Journal of Hygiene), Vol V, No [illegible], Prague, Nov 60, Page 541.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Affiliation: Member of the Board of Chairmen of Hygienic work, comprised of the Medical and Hygienic Faculty of Karlov University, Prague.
Also affiliated with the Department of Hygiene of the Hygienic and epidemiological station UNV hl. m. [?], Prague.

Data: Co-author of "The Hazard of Styrene in the Production of Glass Laminates," Source, Page 541.

[illegible], Bohuslav

Affiliation: Member of the Board of Chairmen of Hygienic Work, comprised of the Medical and Hygienic Faculty of Karlov University, Prague.
Also affiliated with the Department of Hygiene of the Hygienic and epidemiological station UNV hl. m. [?], Prague.

Data: Co-author of "The Hazard of Styrene in the Production of Glass Laminates," Source, Page 541.

[illegible], Bohuse

Affiliation: Member of the Board of Chairmen of Hygienic Work, comprised of the Medical and Hygienic Faculty of Karlov University, Prague.
Also affiliated with the Department of Hygiene of the Hygienic and epidemiological station UNV hl. m. [?], Prague.

Data: Co-author of "The Hazard of Styrene in the Production of Glass Laminates," Source, Page 541.

Bu

[illegible], Eva

Affiliation: Member of the Board of Chairmen of Hygienic Work, comprised of the Medical and Hygienic Faculty of Karlov University, Prague.
Also affiliated with the Department of Hygiene of the Hygienic and epidemiological station UNV hl. m. [?], Prague.

Data: Co-author of "The Hazard of Styrene in the Production of Glass Laminates," Source, Page 541.

BARDODEJ, Zdenek; BARDODEJOVA, Eva

Value and application of exposure tests. X. Exposure test for ethyl benzene. Cesk. hyg. 6 no.9:537-545 O '61.

1. Katedra hygieny prace lekarske fakulty hygienicke Karlovy university, Praha.
(AIR POLLUTION). (BENZENE rel cpds)

BARDODEJ, Zdenek; BARDODEJOVA, Eva; MALEK, Bohuslav

Value and application of exposure tests. XI. Exposure test for styrene. Cesk. hyg. 6 no.9:546-552 O '61.

1. Katedra hygieny prace lekarske fakulty hygienicke Karlovy university, Praha Oddeleni hygieny prace hygienicko-epidemiologicke stanice UNV-Praha.
(AIR POLLUTION) (BENZENE rel cpds)

BARDODEJ, Z.; KRIVUCOVA, M.

Phenol metabolism in guinea pigs. Cesk. hyg. 6 no.9:553-554 O '61.

1. Katedra hygieny prace lekarske fakulty hygienicke KU, Praha Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani Praha.
(PHENOLS metab)

BENES, Vaclav; BARDODEJ, Zdenek; BARDODEJOVA, Eva; KURACKOVA, Vera; VITOVA, Alena

Physical exertion and the phenol test. Cesk. hyg. 7 no.1:46-48 F '62.

1. Katedra hygieny prace lekarske fakulty hygienicke Karlovy university, Praha.

(BENZENE metab.) (PHENOLS urine) (INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

BARDODEJ, E. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

no academic degree indicated

Department of Work Hygiene, Medical Faculty of Hygiene, Charles University (Katedra hygieny prace lekarske fakulty hygienicke University Karlovy), Prague; District Hygienic-Epidemiological Station (Okresni hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice), Presov.

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Hygiena, No 9, Oct 62, pp 543-547.

"Determination of Diphenyl and Diphenyl Oxide in the Atmosphere"

Co-authors:

BARDODEJOVA, E. same as above

BARLA, J. " " "

KUKACKOVA V. " " "

VITOVA, A. " " "

BARDODEJ, Zdenek; BARDODEJOVA, Eva; BENES, Vaclav; KUKACKOVA, Vera; VITOVA, Alena

Diruesis and the phenol test. Cesk. hyg. 7 no.1:49-52 F '62.

1. Katedra hygieny prace lekarske fakulty hygienicke Karlovy university, Praha.
(PHENOLS urine) (BENZENES metab.) (INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

BARDODEJ, Z.; KRIVUCOVA, M.

Value and use of exposure tests. VII. Trichloracetic acid in plasma. Cesk. hyg. 7 no.4:231-233 My '62.

1. Katedra hygieny prace lekarske fakulty hygienicke Karlovy university, Praha.

(TRICHLORACETIC ACID blood) (PHOTOMETRY)

BARDODEJ, Zdenek

Value and use of exposure tests. VIII. The volatile organic chloride test in the urine. Cesk. hyg. 7 no.4:234-239 My '62.

1. Katedra hygieny prace lekarske fakulty hygienicke Karlovy university, Praha.

(TRIBROMOETHANOL urine)
(ALCOHOL, ETHYL related compounds)
(CHLORIDES urine)

BARDODEJ, Z.

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Dept. of Hygiene of Work of the Medical Faculty, Charles University, (Katedra hygieny prace lekarske fakulty KU), Prague

Prague, Ceskoslovenska hygiena, No 2, 1963, pp 108-112.

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(1)

BARDODEJ, Z.; BARDODEJOVA, E.; BARLA, J.; KUKACKOVA, V.; VITOVA, A.

Estimation of diphenyl and diphenyl oxide in the atmosphere. Cesk. hyg. 7 no.9:543-547 O '62.

1. Katedra hygieny prace lekarske fakulty hygienicke University Karlovy, Praha Okresni hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice, Presov.
(BIPHENYL COMPOUNDS) (AIR POLLUTION)