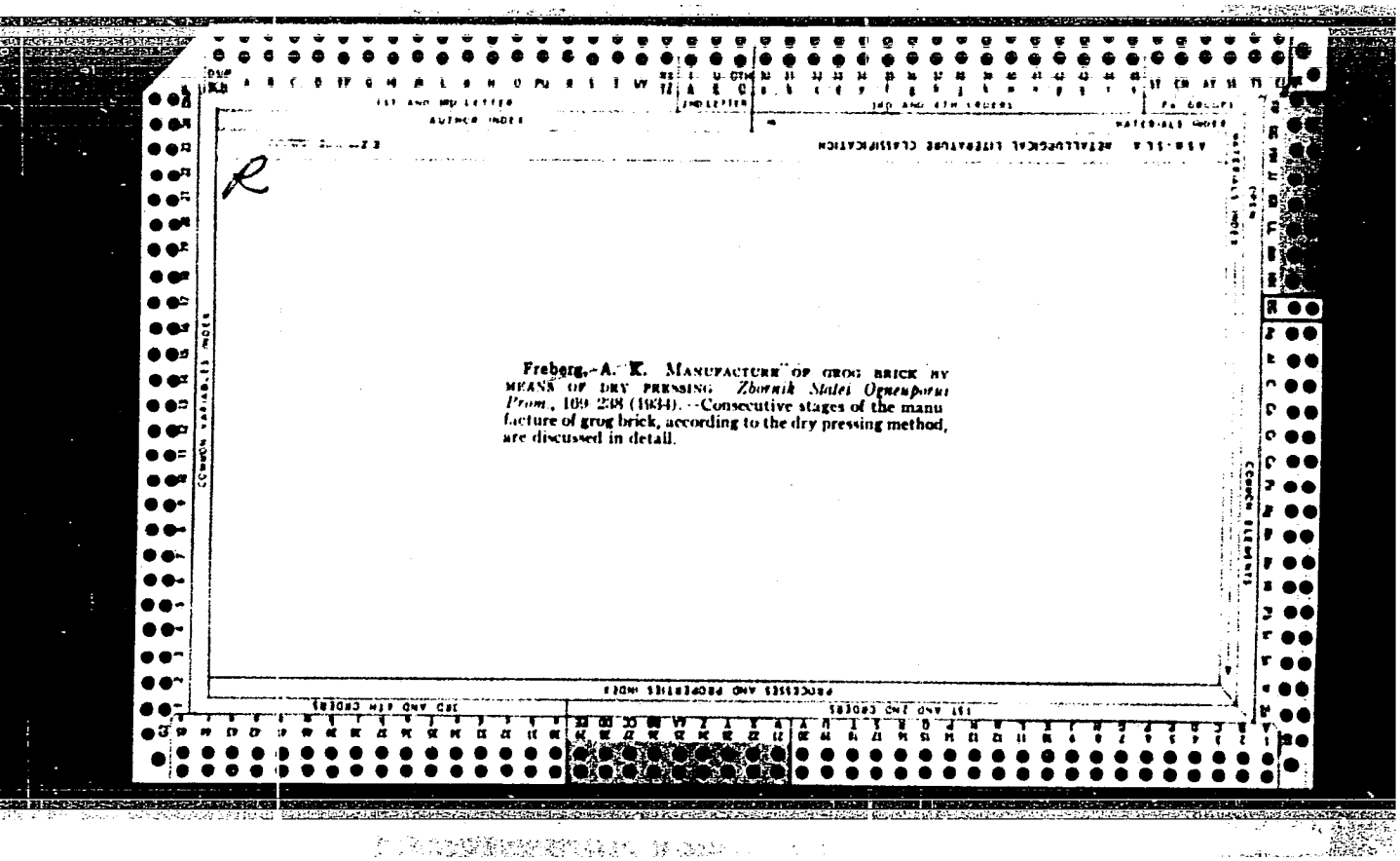
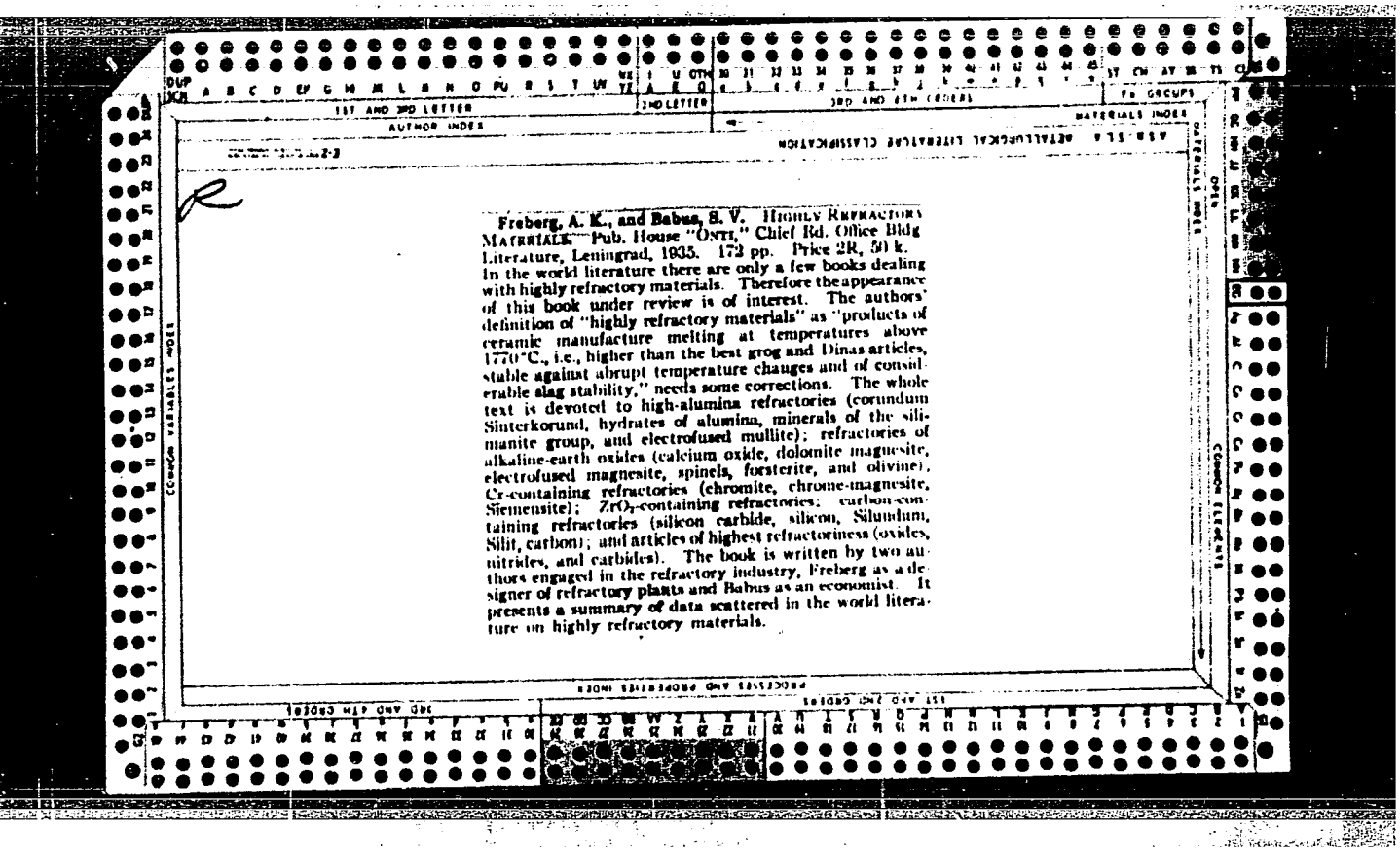


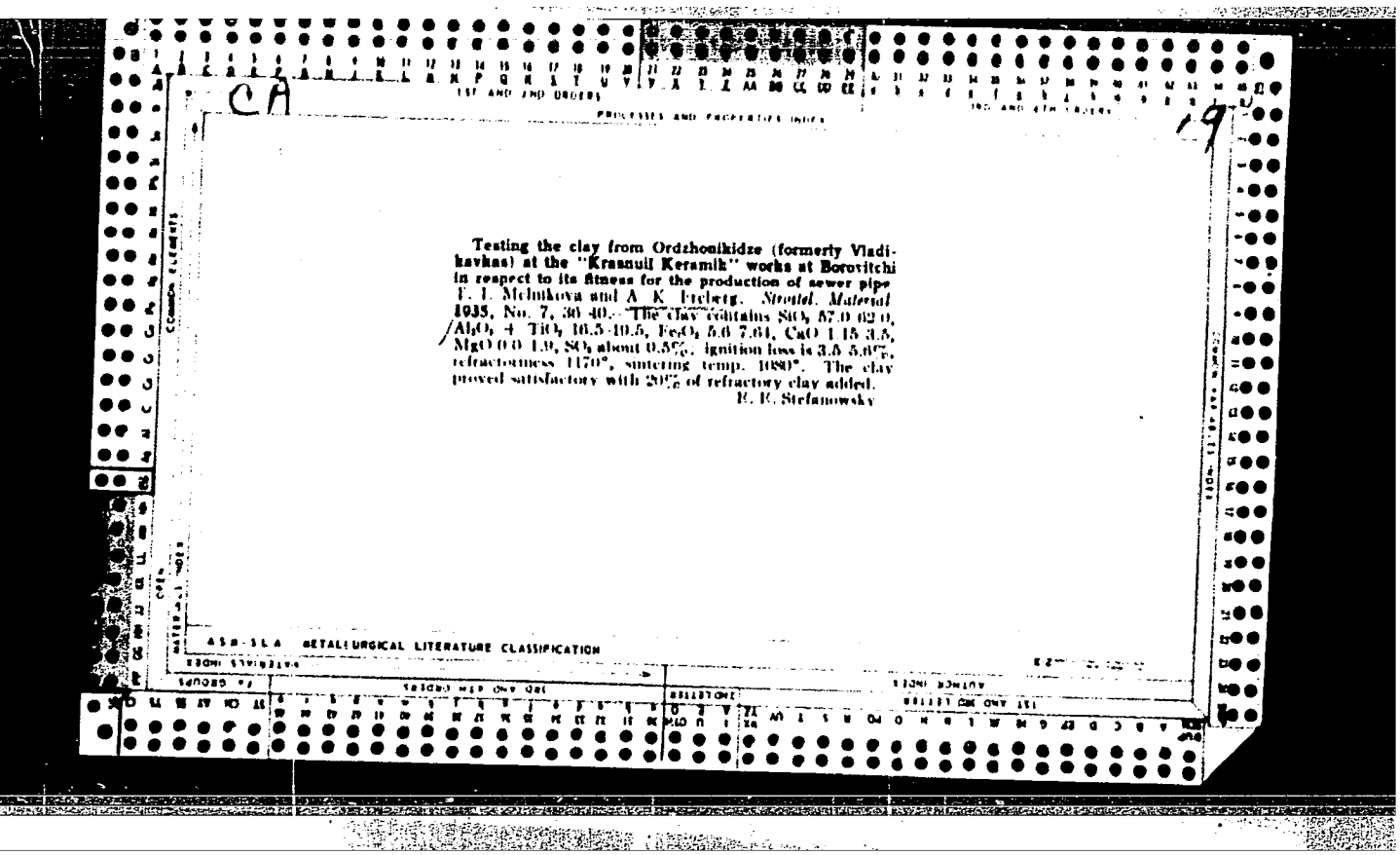
Freberg, A. K. MANUFACTURE OF GROG BRICK BY MEANS OF DRY PRESSING. *Zhurnik Stalei Ogneuporui Prom.*, 189 298 (1934). --Consecutive stages of the manufacture of grog brick, according to the dry pressing method, are discussed in detail.

FREBERG, A. K.

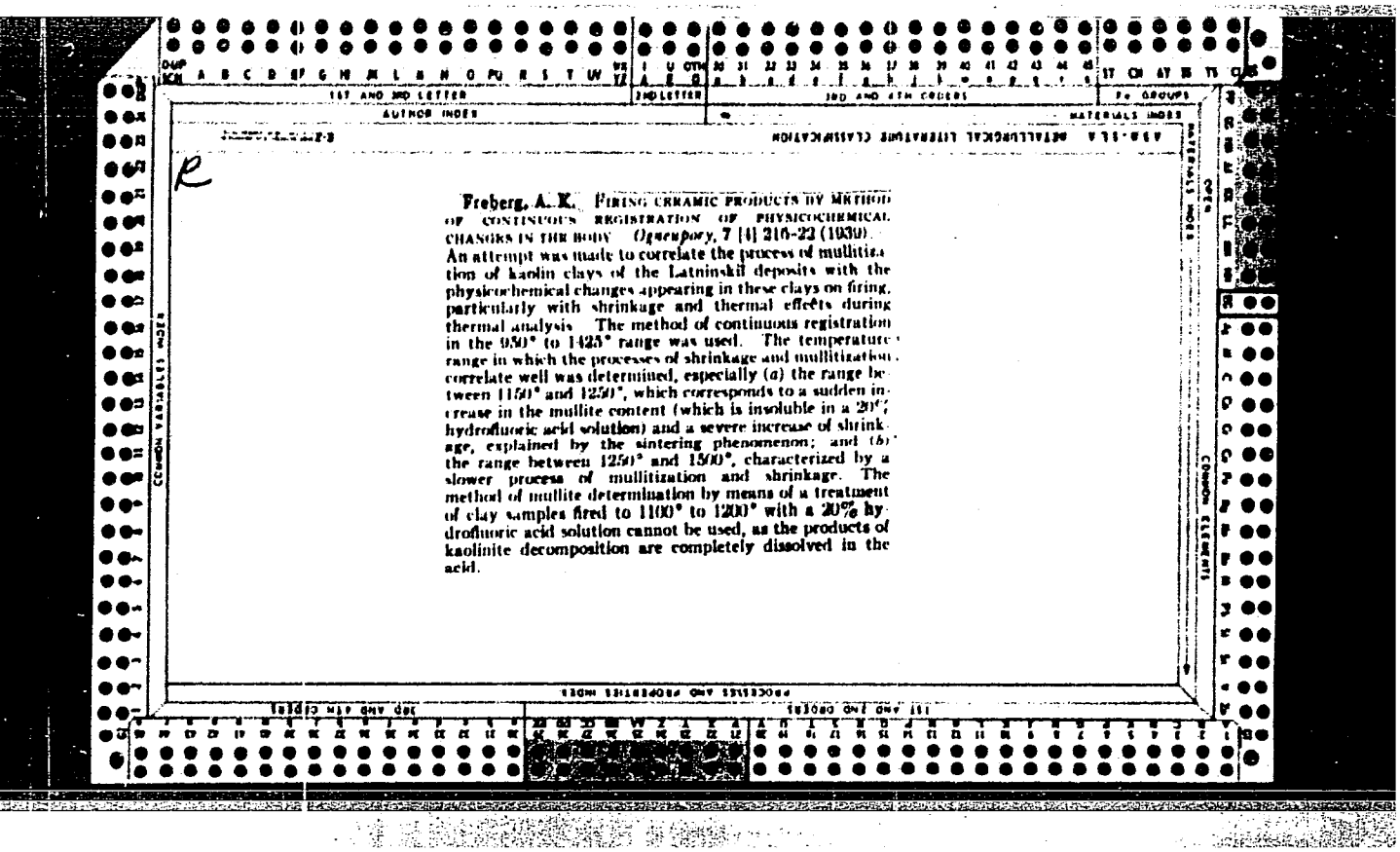
Freberg, A.K., and Kühner, K. N. PLANT TESTS OF REFRACTORY CLAYS OF THE KRASNOGOROVSKII DEPOSITS. Ogneupory, 2 (9) 32 37 (1934). The Krasnogorovskiĭ deposits of refractory clays are in the North Caucasus. They contain Si()., 45.83 to 55, $Al_2()_3$ 30.14 to 36 (sometimes 38), $Fe_2()_3$ 0.53 to 2.86 (up to 3.5), Ti()2 0.7 to 1.5 (up to 2.72), Ca() not over 1.5, alkalis ().25 to 1.12%; 90% of the particles are under 0.01 mm. in diameter; the clays melt at 1700 to 1765°. Plant tests are described in detail.



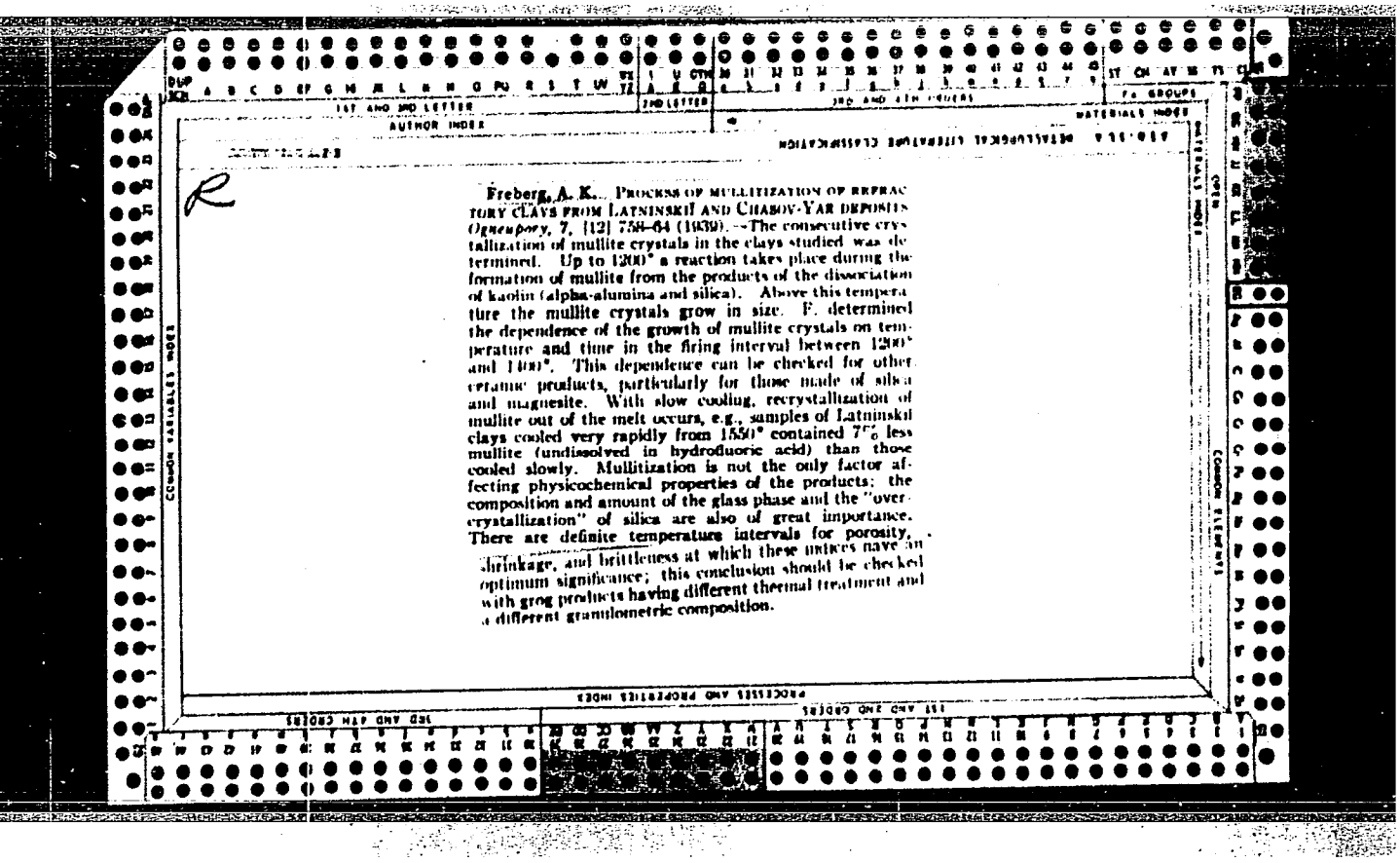
Freberg, A. K., and Babus, S. V. HIGHLY REFRACTORY MATERIALS. Pub. House "ONTI," Chief Bd. Office Bldg Literature, Leningrad, 1935. 172 pp. Price 2R, 50 k.
In the world literature there are only a few books dealing with highly refractory materials. Therefore the appearance of this book under review is of interest. The authors' definition of "highly refractory materials" as "products of ceramic manufacture melting at temperatures above 1770°C., i.e., higher than the best grog and Dinas articles, stable against abrupt temperature changes and of considerable slag stability," needs some corrections. The whole text is devoted to high-alumina refractories (corundum Sinterkorund, hydrates of alumina, minerals of the silimanite group, and electrofused mullite); refractories of alkaline-earth oxides (calcium oxide, dolomite magnesite, electrofused magnesite, spinels, forsterite, and olivine); Cr-containing refractories (chromite, chrome-magnesite, Siemensite); ZrO_2-containing refractories; carbon-containing refractories (silicon carbide, silicon, Silundum, Silit, carbon); and articles of highest refractoriness (oxides, nitrides, and carbides). The book is written by two authors engaged in the refractory industry, Freberg as a designer of refractory plants and Babus as an economist. It presents a summary of data scattered in the world literature on highly refractory materials.



Testing the clay from Ordzhonikidze (formerly Vladikavkas) at the "Krasnuil Keramik" works at Borovitchi in respect to its fitness for the production of sewer pipe F. I. Melnikova and A. K. Fyeberg. *Stroitel. Material* 1935, No. 7, 39-40.—The clay contains SiO_2 57.0-62.0, Al_2O_3 + TiO_2 10.5-10.5, Fe_2O_3 5.6-7.61, CaO 1.15-3.5, MgO 0.0-1.9, SO_3 about 0.5%, ignition loss is 3.5-5.6%, refractoriness 1170°, sintering temp. 1080°. The clay proved satisfactory with 20% of refractory clay added.
B. K. Stefanowsky



Freberg, A. K. FIRING CERAMIC PRODUCTS BY METHOD OF CONTINUOUS REGISTRATION OF PHYSICOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN THE BODY *Ogneupory*, 7 [4] 216-22 (1939).
An attempt was made to correlate the process of mullitization of kaolin clays of the Latninskil deposits with the physicochemical changes appearing in these clays on firing, particularly with shrinkage and thermal effects during thermal analysis. The method of continuous registration in the 950° to 1425° range was used. The temperature range in which the processes of shrinkage and mullitization correlate well was determined, especially (*a*) the range between 1150° and 1250°, which corresponds to a sudden increase in the mullite content (which is insoluble in a 20% hydrofluoric acid solution) and a severe increase of shrinkage, explained by the sintering phenomenon; and (*b*) the range between 1250° and 1500°, characterized by a slower process of mullitization and shrinkage. The method of mullite determination by means of a treatment of clay samples fired to 1100° to 1200° with a 20% hydrofluoric acid solution cannot be used, as the products of kaolinite decomposition are completely dissolved in the acid.



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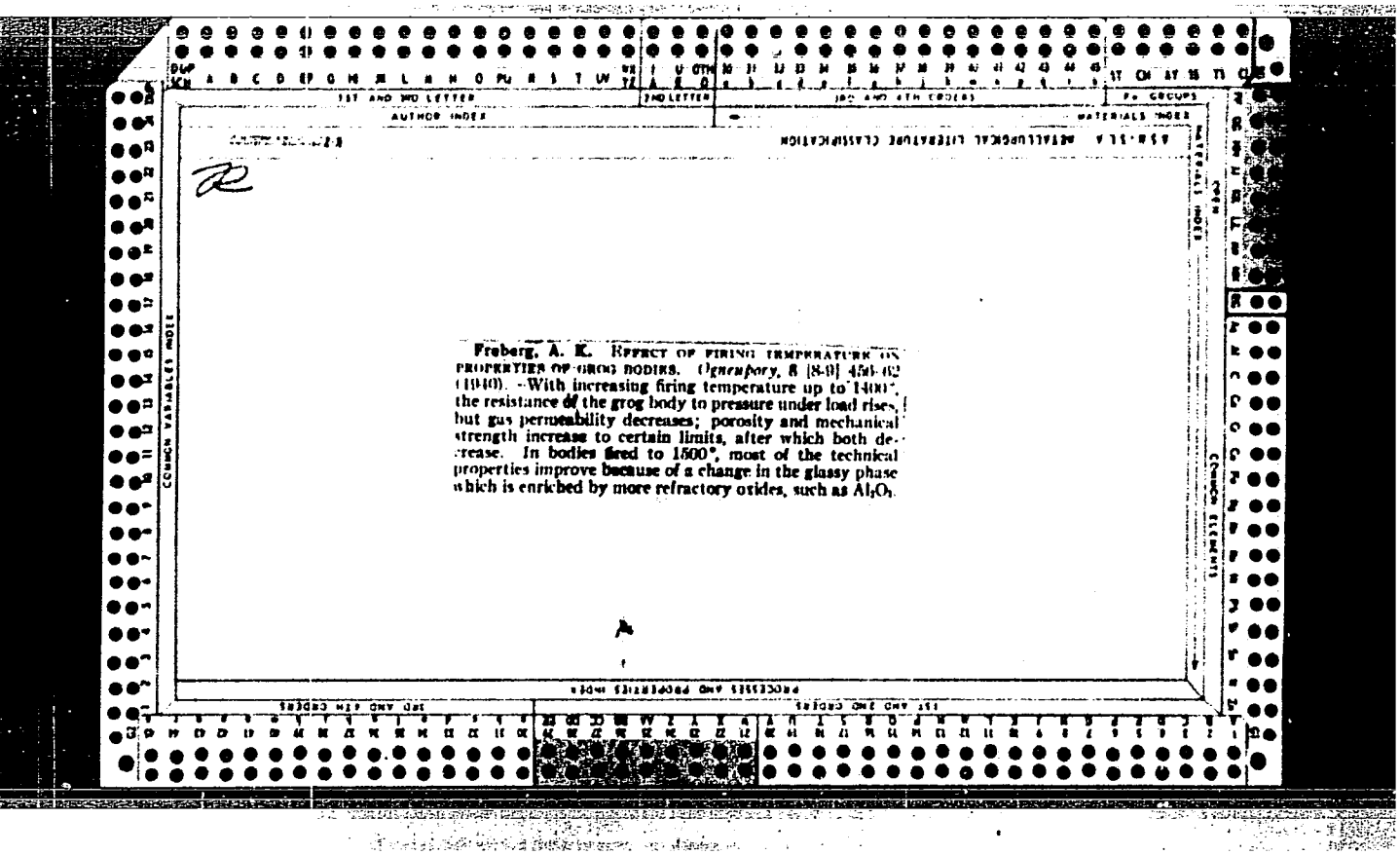
Freberg, A. K. PROCESS OF MULLITIZATION OF REFRACTORY CLAYS FROM LATNINSKII AND CHABOV-YAR DEPOSITS *Ogneupory*, 7, [12] 758–64 (1939).—The consecutive crystallization of mullite crystals in the clays studied was determined. Up to 1200° a reaction takes place during the formation of mullite from the products of the dissociation of kaolin (alpha-alumina and silica). Above this temperature the mullite crystals grow in size. F. determined the dependence of the growth of mullite crystals on temperature and time in the firing interval between 1200° and 1400°. This dependence can be checked for other ceramic products, particularly for those made of silica and magnesite. With slow cooling, recrystallization of mullite out of the melt occurs, e.g., samples of Latninskii clays cooled very rapidly from 1550° contained 7% less mullite (undissolved in hydrofluoric acid) than those cooled slowly. Mullitization is not the only factor affecting physicochemical properties of the products; the composition and amount of the glass phase and the "over-crystallization" of silica are also of great importance. There are definite temperature intervals for porosity, shrinkage, and brittleness at which these indices have an optimum significance; this conclusion should be checked with grog products having different thermal treatment and a different granulometric composition.



Freberg, A. K. Effect of firing temperature on properties of grog bodies. *Ogneupory*, 8 [8-9] 455-62 (1940). —With increasing firing temperature up to 1400°, the resistance of the grog body to pressure under load rises, but gas permeability decreases; porosity and mechanical strength increase to certain limits, after which both decrease. In bodies fired to 1500°, most of the technical properties improve because of a change in the glassy phase which is enriched by more refractory oxides, such as Al_2O_3.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA 19

Interpretation of the second exothermal effect in the thermal analysis of refractory clays. A. K. Freberg. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 28, 00 2(1940)(in English). Thermal analysis (i. e., temp. plotted against time) for kaolinite clays gives curves indicating 4 thermal effects, 2 endothermal and 2 exothermal. On heating a Glukhovetsk kaolinite at the rate of about 12° per min. the first 2 maxima in the heating curve were attributed to the liberation of hygroscopic and combined H_2O. The 1st exothermal effect occurs at 900-1000° and is ascribed to the recrystn. of Al_2O_3 into the γ-modification or to the formation of a highly dispersed mullite, not detectable by ordinary microscopic methods. The 2nd exothermic effect occurs at 1200-1300° and is ascribed to recrystn. of mullite or formation of crystobalite from amorphous SiO_2, the product of kaolinite dissocn. It is thought that the crystn. of 2 phases, mullite and crystobalite, may occur.

H. R. Messmore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FREBERG, A. K. and S. V. RABUS.

Vysokoogneupornye materialy. 2. izd. dopoln. Leningrad, Metallurgizdat, 1941. 269 p. diagrs.

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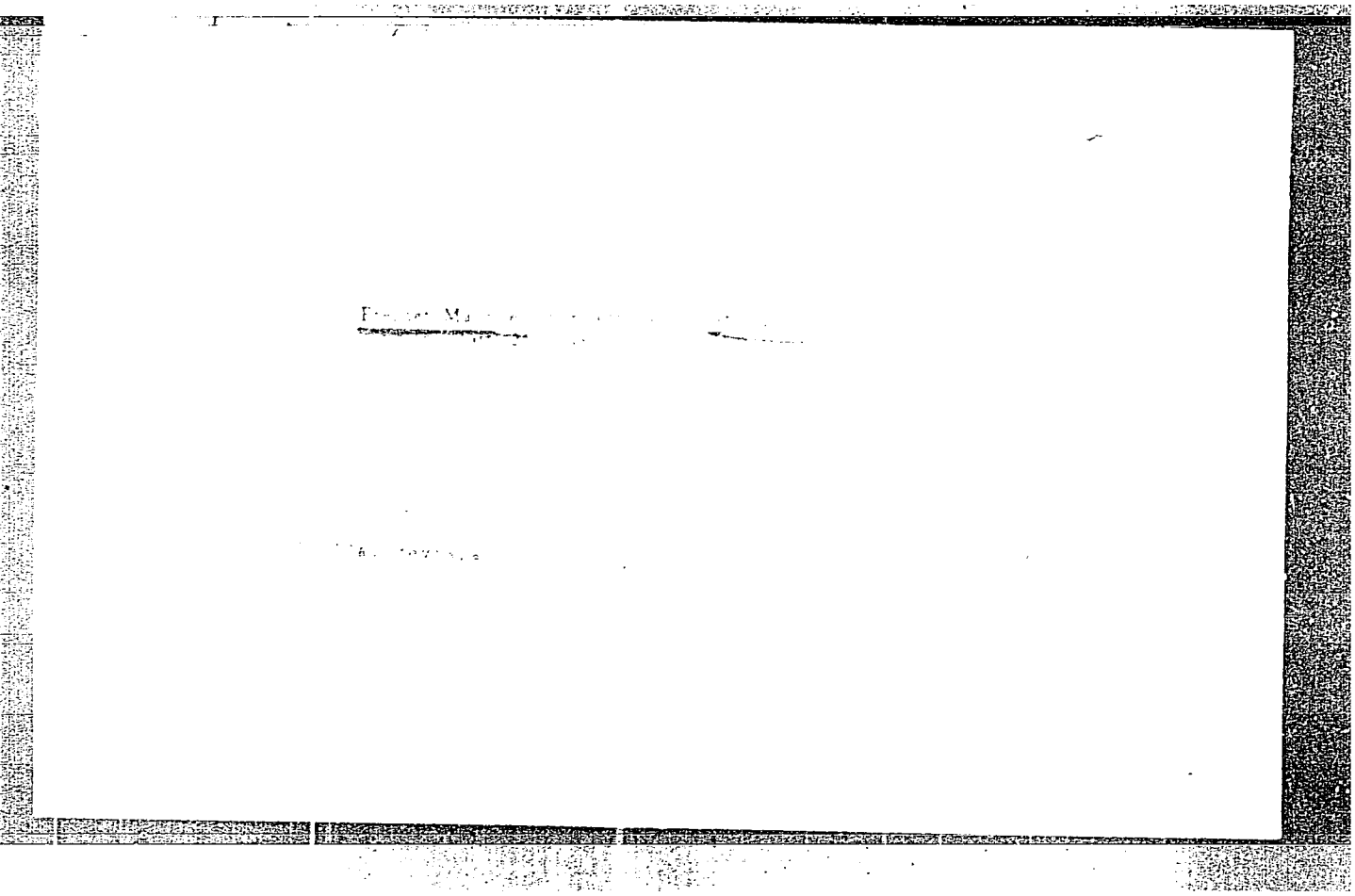

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Preparation of guaiacol by the catalytic dehydration of a mixture of pyrocatechol and methanol. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.10:24-27 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni N.D.Zelinskogo (for Freydlin, Sharf). 2. Moskovskiy zavod "Slozhnyye efiry" (for Khol'mer, Malkina, Lebedev).
(Guaiacol) (Pyrocatechol) (Methanol)

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Fredov, N. S. - "The process of wearing out of white-goods fabrics", Nauch.-issled. in-t khlopchatobumazh. prom-sti), Issue 2, 1949, p. 104-09.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 19, 1949).

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Scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary. Vnesh.torg 30 no.5:15-17 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Russia--Relations (General) with Hungary)
(Hungary--Relations (General) with Russia)

FREDOV, V.N.

Fredov, V.; Zaitseva, A. "Increasing the Durability of Dies for Hot and Cold Stamping by Shot Peening." Tr. from the Russian. p. 45 (Strojirenstvi, Vol. 3, no. 1, Jan. 1953, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 2, Library of Congress, Feb. 1954, Uncl.

Periodate method for quick determination of glycerol. H. Grynberg and S. Predowicz. *Przemysł Rolny i Spożywczy* 8, 314–17(1954)(German summary).—Dichromate and periodate methods of the detn. of glycerol in soap lyes are compared. Periodate methods are preferable because of greater accuracy, simplicity, and inexpensive reagents.
—W. Szybalski

FREDU, C. ; MOCANU, D.

Welding processes as currently used by Rumanian railroads. p. 593.

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FREEMAN, M,

Nuclear fission or nuclear fusion are the great question marks of atomic power development. p. 519.

BANYASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 14, no. 8, Augl 1959.

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Alexander von Humboldt (September 14, 1769-May 6, 1859). p. 538.

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FREEMAN, M.

Yakut diamonds. p. 663.

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Microbiology in the service of technical sciences. Bany lap 93 no.3:207,210 Mr '60.

FREEMAN, Miklosne

Miner manpower reserve problems and training of mining engineers in the Anglo-Saxon world. Bany lap 93 no. 8:574-576 Ag'60.

FREEMAN, Miklosne

The European coal market in 1962/63 and its future prospects.
Bany lap 97 no.1:66-68 Ja'64.

LANTSOV, Vladimir Anatol'yevich; SEDLUKHA, Georgiy Andrianovich; LEVCHENKO, Ya.V., inzh., red.; FREGER, D.P., red.; BOL'SHAKOV, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Assembly of tower cranes in crowded conditions]Montazh bashennykh kranov v stesnennykh usloviiakh. Leningrad, 1961. 23 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Stroitel'naia promyshlennost', no.27)
(MIRA 16:2)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

GIRBASOVA, Ye.; FREGER, L.

Compiling a norm reference book. Sots. trud 5 no.9:85-87 S '60.
(MIRA 13:10)
(Production standards)

SMIRNOV, A.; FREGER, L.

Comprehensive work organization in the construction of oil and gas wells. Sots. trud 8 no.1:58-61 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Wages--Petroleum engineering)

SO-52-5-27/30

AUTHORS: Freger, L. A., and Smirnov, A. S., Staff Members of the Bureau of Norms

TITLE: Methods Used in Computing the Principal Technical and Economic Indices of Drilling Should be Uniform (Za yedinuyu metodiku podscheta osnovnykh tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh pokazateley bureniya)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 5, p 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author refers to the letter of comrades Gamrt and Shchit, published in the Nr 7, 1957, issue of Neftyanik, and he states that they were right to point out that there is no uniform method of determining commercial drilling speed, which is one of the most important indices of drilling. The records and accounts of drilling enterprises are not kept strictly in line with the regulations issued by the Central Statistical Administration in 1954. For example, petroleum enterprises in Stalingrad Oblast and in the Krasnodar and Turkmen regions continue to base their records on the daily report of the drilling foreman, as provided for in the instructions issued in 1941. On the other hand, some other petroleum enterprises keep their records in accordance with the instructions issued in 1954, which were later supplemented and changed. It is recognized, however, that the

Card 1/2

above-mentioned daily report is a basic document used by technical and planning departments. Furthermore, one of the above departments includes all the time spent for washing and percussion operations when calculating mechanical drilling speed, while the other department includes only a part of this time. The same thing may be said with regard to the distribution of time spent by drilling teams in different operations recorded by the planning and personnel departments. This is shown by the author in a table, which clearly illustrates the inconsistency in the time keeping records. The approved time keeping system used by all drilling enterprises does not clearly reflect the principal factors which characterize drilling operations. Therefore, in the opinion of the author, the proposal made in this connection by professor N. Shatsov should be studied and the time keeping system revised. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Byuro normativov VNIIburtekhniki (Bureau of Norms of the VNIIburtekhnika)

1. Drilling operations—USSR

FREGER,M. (Kiyev)

Axle for tuning block retarders. Radio no.6:44 Je '55.
(MLRA 8:8)
(Radio--Apparatus and supplies)

BERENSHTEYN, A.V.; FREGER, S.V.

A new reagent to sodium. Pochvovedenie no.2:126-127 F '57.
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Ukrainskiy Doroshno-Transportnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Kiyev.
(Sodium) (Naphthalenesulfonic acid)

BERNSHTEYN, A.V.; FREGER, S.V.

Interaction processes caused by combined treatment of soils with lime and bitumen. Avt.dor. 20 no.8:11-13 Ag '57. (MIRA 12:4)

(Soil chemistry) (Soil mechanics) (Lime) (Bitumen)

YEGOROV, S.V.; BERNSHTEYN, A.V.; FREGER, S.V.; BARZAH, V.I.

New cationic additive. Avt.dor. 22 no.6:12-13 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Road materials) (Cations)

FOMICHEV, M., inzh.; TYUKHMENEV, Yu., inzh.; FREGER, Yu., inzh.

Electric temperature regulator for grain dryers. Muk.-elev.prom. 26 no.1:16-18 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Elektroprivod Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektromekhaniki (for Fomichev, Tyukhmenev). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Freger).
(Grain--Drying) (Temperature regulators)

FREGER, Yu., inzh.

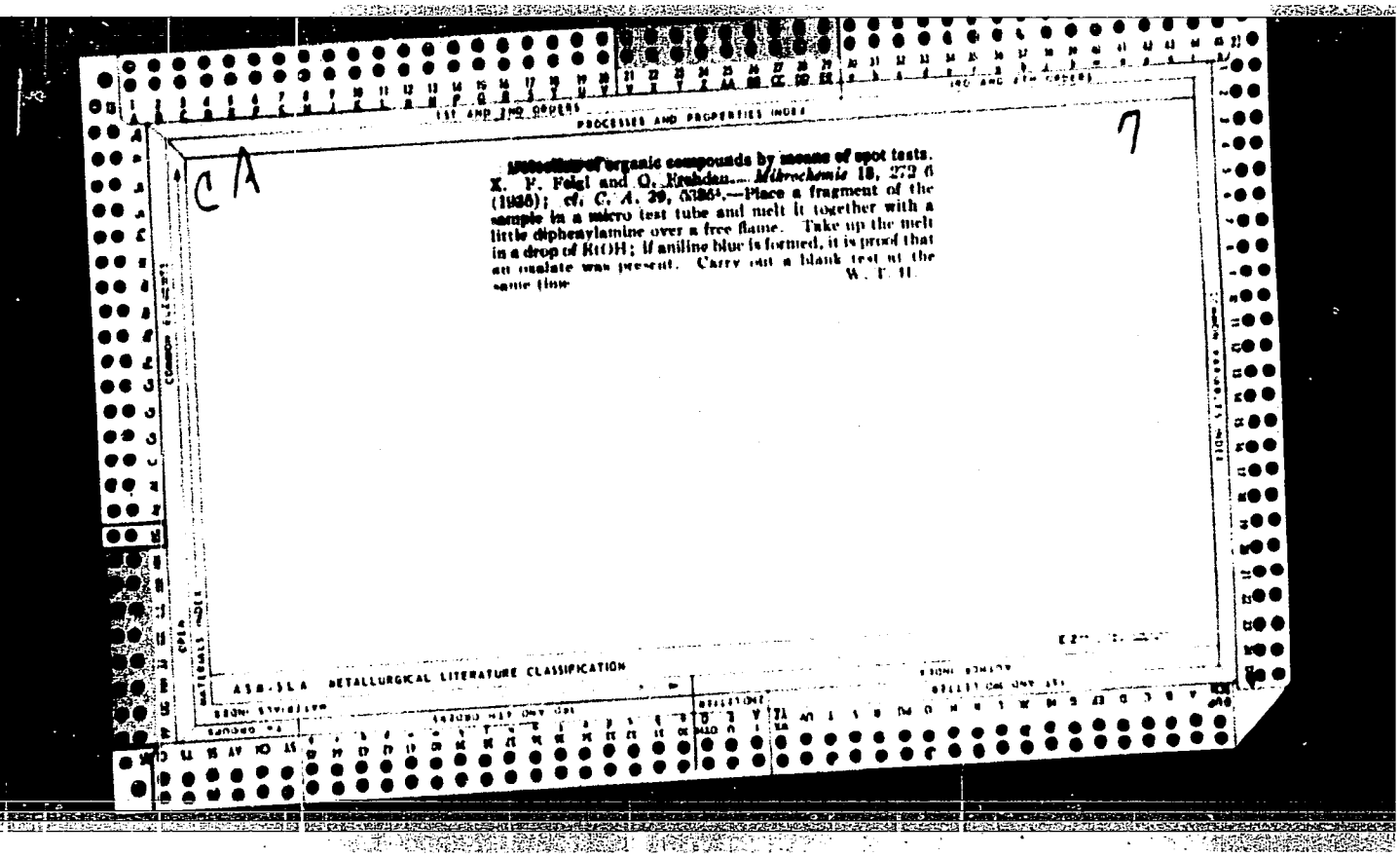
Optimal vibration regimes for grain compaction. Muk.-elev. prom. 29 no.6:30-31 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Grain--Transportation) (Vibrators)

FREGER, Yu.L., inzh.

Hydraulic resistance of a grain layer on a vibrating surface. Trudy VISKHOMa no.44:33-46 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A-3

BC

Use of drop analysis for investigation of medicaments. II. New test for amines, with especial consideration of p-phenylenediamine, and a new reaction for proteins. O. FREHDEN and L. GOLDSCHMIDT (Mikrochim. Acta, 1937, 1, 338—353; cf. A., 1937, II, 476).—The formation of coloured Schiff's bases with furfuraldehyde (I) or p-NMe_2·C_6H_4·CHO (II) in glacial AcOH provides a micro-test for primary and *sec.* amines. (I) gives mainly red to violet, and (II) orange-yellow to red, products. Colours and limiting sensitivities for numerous amines are tabulated. NH_2-acids, but not *tert.* amines, also react. The tests can be used with advantage in detecting adulteration of drugs and remedies; an example in which the adulterant was p-$C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$ is quoted. Primary aromatic amines can be detected by the formation of brown, red, or violet condensation products with a saturated AcOH solution of 5-nitroso-8-hydroxyquinoline or, with less sensitivity, with a 10% glacial AcOH solution of p-NMe_2·C_6H_4·NO. Condensed-ring systems such as $C_{10}H_7$·NH_2 react best. Primary and *sec.* amines also yield coloured condensation products with a saturated solution of chloranil in dioxan; sensitivities and colours are tabulated. NH_2-acids and proteins do not react, but phenols interfere by giving red to violet colours. Free inorg. and org. bases must first be neutralised with AcOH. Aldehydes and carbohydrates are without effect. This test can be used on paper. (II) in glacial AcOH provides a test for proteins in presence of conc. HCl.

L. S. T.

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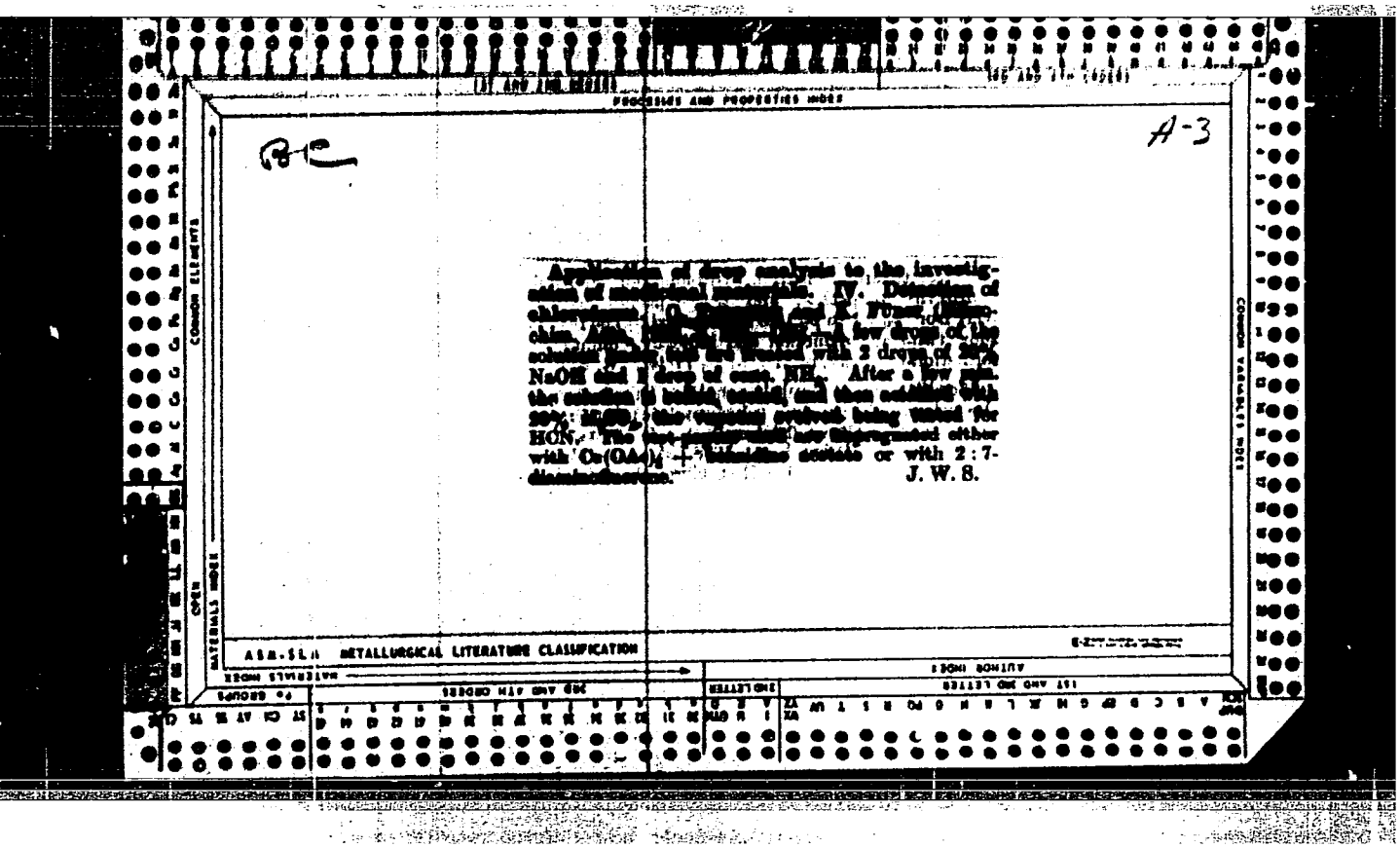

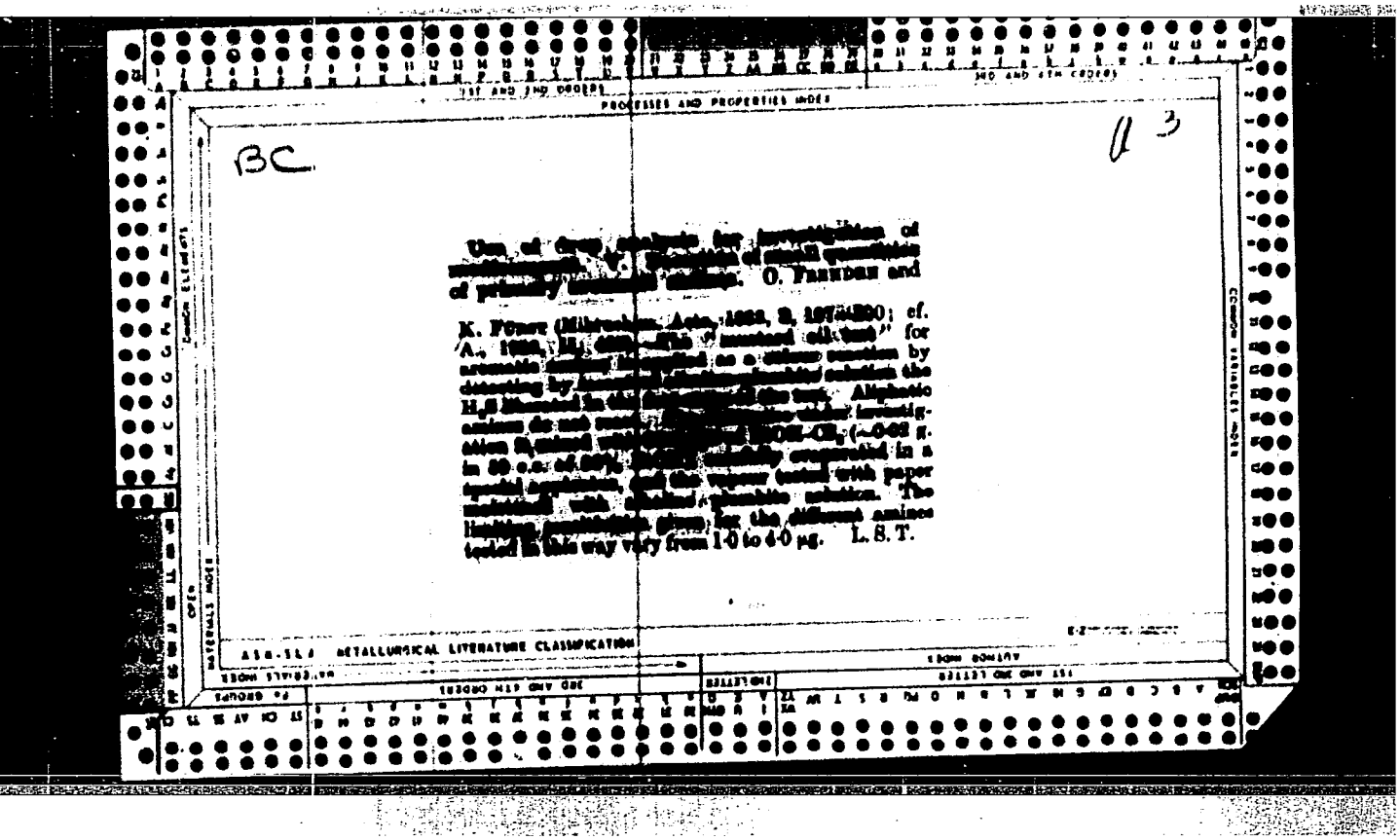

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

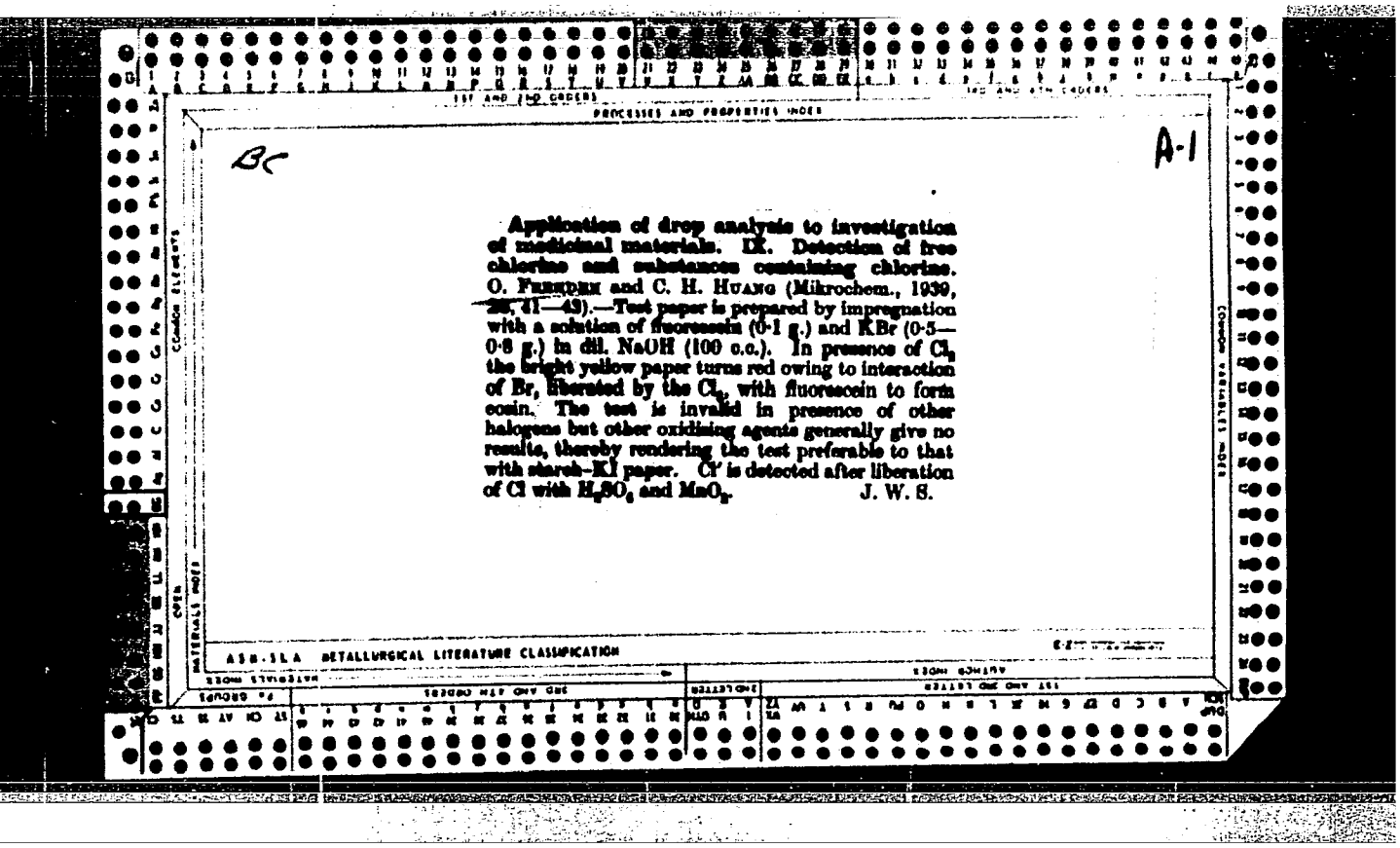
R-3

Application of drop analysis to the investigation of medicinal materials. Selective test for formic acid. O. [illegible] and K. Fürst (Mikrochem., [illegible]).—This test, based on the reaction $HCO_2H + Br_2 = 2HBr + CO_2$, permits the detection of [illegible] of HCO_2H. A few drops of solution are treated with aq. Br until yellow in colour, and the solution is heated to boiling. The evolved gases are [illegible] into saturated aq. $Ba(OH)_2$ protected from atm. CO_2 by a layer of paraffin. The small amounts of HBr and Br which also distil do not interfere with the test.

L. S. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Use of spot tests for the examination of pharmaceuticals. VII. Detection of polyhydroxy compounds. O. Frehden and K. Fürst. *Mikrochemie* **26**, 30-8(1939); cf. *C. A.* **33**, 1877⁸.—Polyhydric alcs. react with excess HIO_4 to form HCO_2H, HCHO and HIO_3. The HCO_2H is easily oxidized to CO_2 by Br_2 and the CO_2 can be detected by means of baryta water. The test was tried with glycerol, mannitol, *d*-glucose, levulose, arabinose, mannose, maltose, sucrose, milk sugar, dextrin, starch and mucic acid. With glycerol, mannose and maltose as little as 2.5 γ could be detected. The least sensitive test was obtained with starch which required 0.02 mg. to give the test. **VIII. Detection of aldehyde with a permanent test paper.** *Ibid.* 39-40.—To prep. the test paper, dissolve 0.8 g. of malachite green with 3 g. Na_2SO_3, add 3 g. more of the sulfite to the resulting soln. and filter. Dip strips of filter paper in the soln. and allow them to dry in the air without heating. In a closed case, the impregnated paper can be kept for several weeks. Malachite green is formed again when an aldehyde comes in contact with the paper. The soln. tested must be neutral and the test paper should be perfectly white before applying the test. Some 20 aldehydes were tested and 0.02-0.3 mg. could be detected. **IX. Detection of free chlorine and substances containing chlorine.** O. Frehden and Chen-Hua Huang. *Ibid.* **26**, 41-3(1939).—Prep. test paper by moistening filter paper with a soln. of 0.1 g. fluorescein and 0.5-0.8 g. KBr in 100 ml. of dil. KOH. If the pale yellow paper is held over the vapor to be tested, a violet-red color will be produced if free Cl_2 is present. As little as 4 γ of Cl_2 can be detected. The paper does not react appreciably with H_2O_2, HNO_2, HNO_3, per salts, chromates and permanganates. H_2O_2 and per salts give a slight coloration after some time. Chlorides treated with MnO_2 and H_2SO_4 will give the test. W. T. H.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

A-1

Application of drop analysis to investigation of medicinal materials. IX. Detection of free chlorine and substances containing chlorine. O. FREDERIK and C. H. HUANG (Mikrochem., 1939, 26, 41—43).—Test paper is prepared by impregnation with a solution of fluorescein (0·1 g.) and KBr (0·5—0·8 g.) in dil. NaOH (100 c.c.). In presence of Cl_2 the bright yellow paper turns red owing to interaction of Br, liberated by the Cl_2, with fluorescein to form eosin. The test is invalid in presence of other halogens but other oxidising agents generally give no results, thereby rendering the test preferable to that with starch–KI paper. Cl′ is detected after liberation of Cl with H_2SO_4 and MnO_2. J. W. S.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FREHDEN, O.

Analysis of technical nickel. O. Frehden and A. Schwartz. *Rev. chim.* (Bucharest) 5, 178-9(1954).—A precise and rapid procedure for the detn. of Si, Cu, Pb, Fe, Mn, S, C, and O in Ni is described. The detn. of As and Sb is also indicated.

H. Eisenberg

C7K
Y1

3

AEW
1-4 IV. ID

FREHDEN, O.

From the Activities of the ASIT (Association of Scientific Engineers and Technicians). Revista De Chimie (Journal of Chemistry), #1:56:Jan 55

FREHDEN, O.

Comparative Examination of the Titrometic "Dosage" of Sodium Sulfide. Revista De Chimie (Journal of Chemistry), #1;48:Jan 55

FREHDEN, C.

Native Sulfur Analusis. Revista De Chimie (Journal of Chemistry), #3:165:Mar 55

FREHDEN, O.

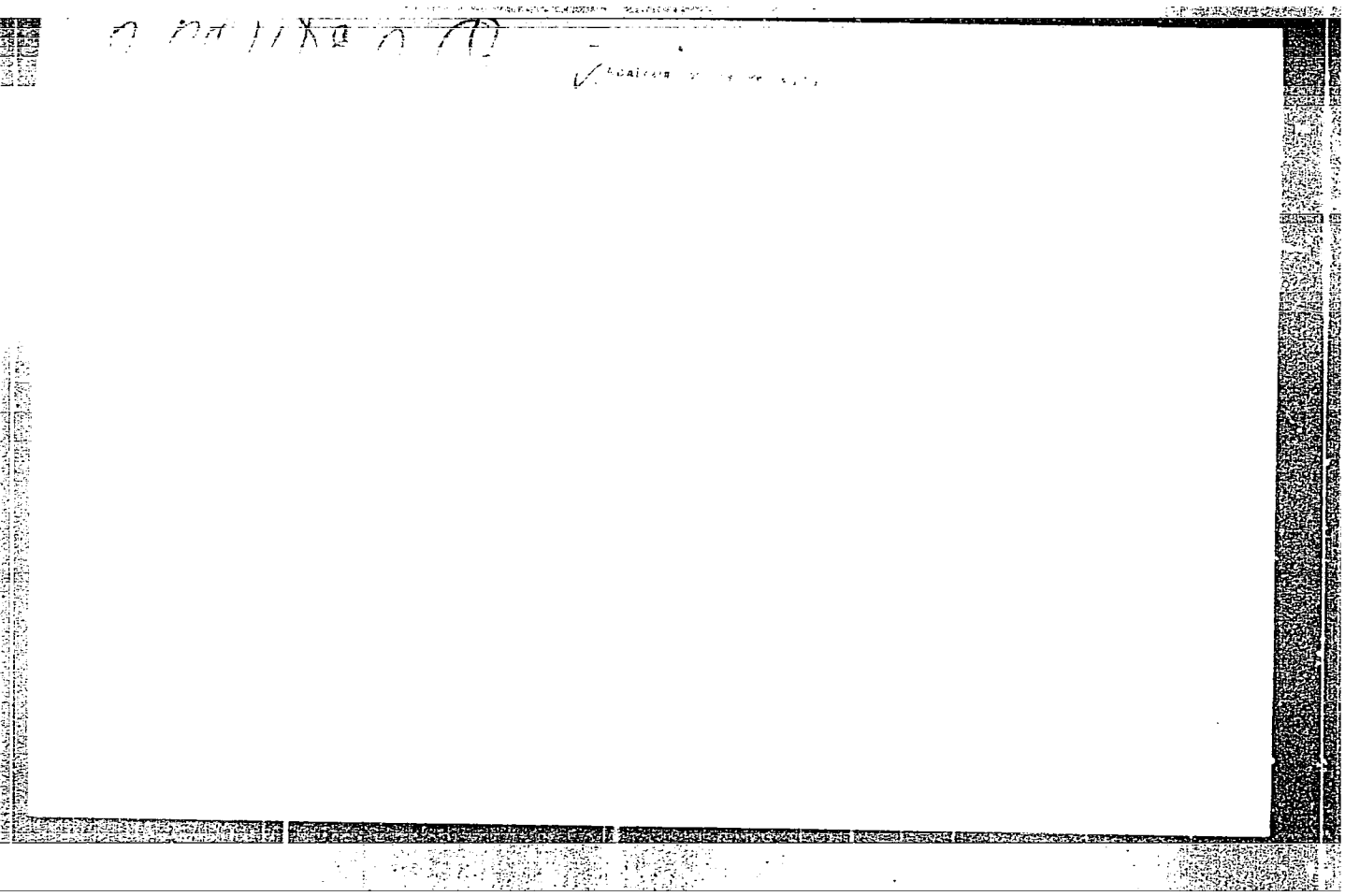
Quick Method for Examining the Impermeability of Protective Linings of Vessels Used in Chemical Industry. Revista De Chimie (Journal of Chemistry), #2:107:Feb 55

FRENDEN, O.

RUM

Volumetric determination of sodium sulfide. O. Frehden and A. Schwartz. *Rev. chim.* (Bucharest) 6, 48-9(1955). Several procedures listed in the literature were surveyed. For the detn. of Na_2S in the presence of sulfamides or thiosulfate a new method was proposed: titrate 250 ml. of an aq. soln. contg. 0.4 g. Na_2S (I) with an aq. soln. contg. in 500 ml. 3.3497 g. Zn, 25 ml. concd. HCl and 100 ml. NH_4OH until a drop of I remains colorless on $Pb(OAc)_2$ paper. Gerard Aufleger

3E



Rumania/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances, G-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1286

Author: Frehden, O., and Ecsichof, T.

Institution: None

Title: Chromatographic Separation of Acetaldehyde from Vinyl Acetate and Description of a Quick Method for Its Determination

Original Periodical: Rev. chim., 1956, Vol 7, No 5, 304-308 (published in Rumanian with summaries in German and Russian)

Abstract: The separation of vinyl acetate (I) from acetaldehyde (II) is based on the precipitation of II with $Na_2S_2O_5$ (III) and the adsorption of the precipitate on the III. After purification the content of II in I is less than 0.1%. The apparatus consists of a vertical column packed with III, to the upper part of which is attached a spharical condenser, through which III is introduced from a separatory funnel. The lower end of the column is connected to a 2-necked receiver flask, to the second neck of which is connected a condenser which in turn is

Card 1/2

Rumania/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances, G-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1286

Abstract: connected to the vacuum system. Cooling is applied in order to reduce losses of I through evaporation. An iodometric technique has been developed for the determination of II in I. A 1-5 ml sample of I (or a solution in CH_3OH or C_2H_5OH) containing less than 0.05 gms II is treated with 10 ml of a 1% solution of $NaHSO_3$. After allowing to stand for 10 minutes with frequent stirring, the excess $NaHSO_3$ is titrated with 0.1 N solution of I_2 in the presence of starch as an indicator. A control experiment is run on 1% $NaHSO_3$ solution prepared from 5 gms $Na_2S_2O_5$, 950 ml water, and 5 ml C_2H_5OH.

Card 2/2

FREHDEN, O.

Category: Rumania/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of organic substances. G-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31055

Author : Frehden O., Brincoveanu I.
Inst : not given
Title : Determination of Acetylene in Crude or in Distilled Acetaldehyde

Orig Pub: Rev. chem., 1956, 7 No 7, 433

Abstract: On interaction of acetylene with $AgNO_3$ in a neutral medium there is formed a complex salt $(CAg{\equiv}CAg).AgNO_3$ with liberation of the equivalent amount of HNO_3, which can be titrated. Excess $AgNO_3$ interferes with the titration. It was found that under the above-stated conditions acetaldehyde does not reduce $AgNO_3$, forms no precipitate with acetylene, and forms no complex with $AgNO_3$ with liberation of H^+. On analysis in 50% aqueous acetone solution, into a ground-glass stoppered flask are placed several pieces of ice, 5 ml 5% solution of $AgNO_3$ and 10-20 g of aldehyde being analyzed; excess $AgNO_3$ is precipitated with saturated solution of NaCl. The HNO formed is titrated with 0.L N solution of $NaOH_3$ in the presence of methyl red.

Card : 1/1 -2-

Frehden, O

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Cements H-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2037

Author : Frehden O., Spirescu G., Iancu S.
Inst :
Title : New Glass Silvering Method.

Orig Pub : Ind. usoara, 1957, 4, No 5, 218-222

Abstract : Description of a new procedure for silbering glass spheres, toys and thermos containers, using a new reducing agent -- hydrazine hydrate. Silvering is effected in the cold, which simplifies considerably the operation procedure. Duration of the process is brief. The necessity of adding NaOH, NH_3 and other agents to the solution, is eliminated.

Card 1/1

FREHDEN, O.; SPIRESCU, G.; IANCU, S.

"Anew method for cold silvering of glass."

p. 218 (Industria Usoara) Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

FREHDEN, O.

Frehden, O.; Heller, S.

The calculation of indirect volumetric analyses with the help of nomograms.

P. 50 (REVISTA DE CHIMIE) (Bucuresti, Rumania) Vol. 7, No. 1, Jan. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

RUMANIA/Analytic Chemistry. General Topics. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 73655.

Author : Frehden, O.; Conu, Iuliana
Inst :
Title : Determination of Cu^{+} in Presence of Cu^{2+}, H^{+}, NH_4^{+} and Various Unsaturated Organic Substances for Control of Catalyst Solutions at Vinylacetylene Production by Acetylene Dimerization.

Orig Pub: Rev. chim., 1957, 8, No 9, 600-604.

Abstract: The Cu^{+} ion is titrated with a solution of a Fe(3+) salt in the presence of sulfosalicylic acid.

Card : 1/1

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part I. Safety Techniques. Sanitation. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 50792

Author : Frehden, O., Arsene, Alma
Inst : -
Title : New Measures for the Protection of Laborers Working with Hydrofluoric Acid.

Orig Pub : Rev. Chim., 1957, 8, No 12, 777-778

Abstract : As a prophylactic measure, when working with HF it is recommended to wash hands periodically with a solution of $CaCl_2$. Also application of a MgO in glycerine ointment is beneficial. Upon appearance of burns, the affected areas are washed

Card : 1/2

11

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part I. Safety Techniques. Sanitation. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 50792

with CaO and are smeared with MgO-glycerine and nitrofurane-glycerine ointments. In serious cases a 10 percent solution of Ca-gluconate is injected subcutaneously. -- E. Stefanovskiy

Card : 2/2

RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Khim., No. 4, 1959, 11791

$4\text{-}CH_3CONHC_6H_4SO_2NHC(=NH)NH_2$ (III) (yield, greater than 70%; melting point, 240-245°) is hydrolyzed by heating for 1.5 hours at 80° with 2% HCl in a molecular proportion, III: HCl=1:1.4; NaOH is added to the pH of 7 at 45°, and I is obtained; yield, 65-75% [recrystallized from water (1:20)]. -- V. Skorodumov

Card 2/2

5

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part 3. Explosives. Pyrotechnical*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2350

AUTHOR : Predoiu, O.; Ionescu, G.

INST. : -

TITLE : Method for Rapid Analysis of Nitrating Mixtures Under Industrial Conditions

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim., 1958, 9, No 6, 311-313

ABSTRACT : The method which is being proposed for the rapid analysis of nitrating mixtures (NM) is based on the determination of H_2SO_4 (I) by means of titration with $Pb(NO_3)_2$ solution (II) in aqueous acetone medium in the presence of dithizon (III) as indicator. In aqueous acetone, the solubility of $PbSO_4$ is very small. The

*Compounds. Chemical Defense Agents

Card: 1/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2350

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : excess of II gives, with III, a red coloring. Thereafter, the general acidity of NM is found by titrating with alkali and, knowing the content of I, the content of HNO_3 (IV) is calculated. The exact weighed portion (~1 ml) of NM, containing 16-50% HNO_3 and 45-80% H_2SO_4, is diluted with water in a measuring flask up to 200-250 ml. A part of this solution, containing 0.2-0.4 meq of sulfate ion, is diluted

CARD: 2/5

II

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 83SO

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : with water up to 10 ml, then 2 drops of bromphenol blue (V) and diluted IV until the solution acquires a light-green color, 1 ml of 20% CH3COOH, 50 ml of acetone and 1 ml of 0.1 n. buffer of III are introduced, and titrated with 0.02 n. solution of II until a change of the color of the solution from green to red. If the analyzed sample contains chlorine and heavy metals cooperating with III, they are first

Card: 3/5

[illegible]	:
[illegible]	:
SOURCE	: RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 3359
AUTHOR	:
INST.	:
TITLE	:
SOURCE, PUB.	:
ABSTRACT	: removed, for which purpose 10 drops of 0.1 n. $AgNO_3$ and ~3 ml of 10% $Al(NO_3)_3$ solution are added to the sample, then heated and the excess of $AgNO_3$ together with the rest of the heavy metals are precipitated. The solution is filtered and the filtrate is acidified with 2 n. solution of IV until it acquires a light-green color in the presence of V; then, 1 ml of 0.1% solution of III and 50-60 ml of acetone are
[illegible]	: 1/2

II

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

APS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2350

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : added, and titrated with 0.02 n. solution of
cont'd II. The general acidity is determined in a separate test by titration with 0.1 n. NaOH solution in the presence of methyl orange. The accuracy of determination of H_2SO_4 is ~0.5% (with H_2SO_4 content of 80-45%).-- Ya. Matis

CARD: 5/5

Country : Rumania E-3
Category: :Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances.
Abs. Jour. :Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya No. 6, 1959 19175

Author :Frehden, O.; Beclereanu, M.
Institut. :
Title :Determination of Acetylene in Carbide.

Orig. Pub. :Rev. chim., 1958, 9, No 6, 333-334

Abstract : A rapid method has been worked out for the determination of acetylene (I) in carbide (II), which is based on absorption of I in an aqueous-acetone solution of $AgNO_3$, with formation of C_2Ag_2 according to the reaction $C_2H_2 + 2AgNO_3 = C_2Ag_2 + 2HNO_3$, and titration of the thus liberated HNO_3. Determination is carried out in a wide-neck round-bottom flask (RF) with a lateral outlet-tube extending into a tapered-bottom flask containing 100 ml of 10% solution of $AgNO_3$, 10 ml acetone, and 2-3 drops of 0.1% alcohol solution of methyl red. If necessary, the solution is first neutralized. Water is poured into the RF, and into its neck

Card: 1/2

E-40

Country : Rumania
Category : F

Abs. Jour : 45698

Author : Frehden, O. and Heller, S.
Institut. : Not given
Title : P-T Diagrams and Nomograms as Simple Aids in Vacuum Distillation Under Laboratory Conditions

Orig Pub. : Rev Chim, 9, No 10, 578-580 (1958)

Abstract : The authors present diagrams and nomograms based on the Clausius-Clapeyron equation and on Trouton's law for use in vacuum distillation. The use of the diagrams and nomograms is explained and a sample calculation is included.

Authors' summary

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY	:Rumania
CATEGORY	:Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications--Cellulose and its derivatives. Paper.
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 76979
AUTHOR	:Frehden, O. and Nicolescu, Z.
INST.	:Not given
TITLE	:The Rapid Determination of Nitrogen in Nitrocellulose in Process Control Work Without the Use of a Nitrometer
ORIG. PUB.	:Rev Chim, 9, No 12, 688-689 (1958)
ABSTRACT	:A rapid and simple method for the determination of nitrate nitrogen in nitrocellulose is described, based on the saponification of the nitocellulose, followed by reduction of the nitrate nitrogen in ammonia with subsequent removal of the NH_3 by distillation in an improved apparatus and titration. A diagram of the apparatus is given.

CARD: 1/1

FREHDEN, O.; NICOLESCU, Z.

Rapid determination of nitrogen from nitrocellulose without the use of a nitrometer. p. 688.

REVISTA DE CHIMIE. (Ministerul Industriei Petrolului si Chimiei si Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Rominia) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July, 1959.

Uncl.

FREHDEN, O.; LAZARESCU, Georgeta

Hydrazide of isonicotinic acid prepared through direct condensation. Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.2:91-95 F '62.

FREHDEN, O.; LAZARESCU, Georgeta

Determining the normal paraffin content in kerosene used as raw material in the manufacture of mersolats. Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.8:491-493 Ag '62.

FREHDEN, O.; OVANEZIAN, Alice

Iron volumetric determination by selective reduction with silver sponge. Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.5:298-301 My '62.

FREHDEN, O.

Calculation nomogram of concentration of oxygen traces in dosing gases according to the chromoferrimetric method. Rev chimie Min petr 14 no.3:186 Mr '63.

FREHDEN, O.; PETRCIANU, Suzana

Analysis of di-and moncacetylsulfathiazole after the condensation phase and ammonolysis in manufacturing sulfathiazole. Rev chimie Min petr 15 no. 4:209-213 Ap '64.

L 31857-66

ACC NR: AP6021279 SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/001/0031/0034

AUTHOR: Frehden, O.--Freden, O.

ORG: none

13

B

TITLE: Contributions to the exact and rapid determination of sodium carbonate and hydroxide in caustic soda

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 1, 1965, 31-34

TOPIC TAGS: carbonate, sodium hydroxide

ABSTRACT: After discussing the common methods for the determination of sodium carbonate and sodium hydroxide in caustic soda, the author describes a simple method of applying correction formulae to the results calculated according to the classical Warder and Winkler methods, in order to obtain accurate results with these rapid techniques which are not otherwise of a high degree of accuracy. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 020

Card 1/1 JS

L 30768-66

ACC NR: AP6020255 SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/11-/0587/0590

AUTHOR: Frehden, O.; Petroianu, Susanna

ORG: none

TITLE: New method of manufacturing Karl Fischer reagent by means of molecular sieves

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 11-12, 1965, 587-590

TOPIC TAGS: methanol, pyridine, dehydration

ABSTRACT: After a discussion of the nature and operating principle of "molecular sieve" chemicals, the authors describe the use of such substances for the dehydration of the methanol and pyridine used in the preparation of Karl Fischer reagent. The method described allows the simple and rapid preparation of large quantities of the reagent starting with raw materials of technical grade. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1 JS

LOUB, Josef; FREI, Vaclav, C.Sc.

Zinc tartrates. Chem zvesti 16 no.11:802-807 N '62.

1. Ustav anorganicke chemie Karlovy university, Praha 2, Albertov 2030.

FREI, V.

Quantitative oxidation of some organic hydroxy acids and phenol by potassium permanganate at laboratory temperatures. Cesk. farm. 11 no.8: 397-399 O '62.

1. Katedra anorganicke chemie prirodovedecke fakulty Karlovy university, Praha.

(PHENOLS) (POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE) (OXIDATION-REDUCTION) (SALICYLIC ACID) (ACETATES) (CITRATES) (MALATES) (LACTATES)

FRIED, V.

Coordination compounds of organic oxo substances. Coll Cz chem 29 no.8:1948-1952 Ag '64

1. Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Prague.

FREI, V.

Polarimetric and spectrophotometric determining of the third and fourth dissociation constants of tartaric acid. Coll Cz chem 27 no.10:2450-2453 O '62.

1. Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Prag.

2

ČÁSLAVSKÁ, V; FREI, V; BLAŽEK, A.

Czechoslovakia

Metallurgical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences -- Prague; Institute of Anorganic Chemistry, Charles University -- Prague - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 9, 1962, pp 2168-2174

"Essay on the Behavior of Iron (III)-Hydroxyde under Higher Temperatures."

CASLAVSKA, V.; FREI, V.; BLAZEK, A.

Behavior of the iron (III)-hydroxide under higher temperature. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2168-2174 S '62.

1. Metallurgisches Institut, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Prag.

FREI, Vaclav, C.Sc.; CASLAVSKA, Vera

Thermal behavior of the tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates. Chem zvesti 16 no.11:794-801 N '62.

1. Ustav anorganicke chemie Karlovy university, Praha 2, Albertov 2030 (for Frei). 2. Hutnicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha 9, Sokolovska 260 (for Caslavska).

S/181/63/005/003/046/046
B102/B180

AUTHORS: Frei, V, and Velitski, B.

TITLE: Comment on V. Ye. Khartsiyev's paper "Investigation of the energy band symmetry of CdSb and ZnSb-type crystals"

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 3, 1963, 962-963

TEXT: Khartsiyev's investigations (FTT, 4, 983, 1962) are discussed. Some critical remarks are made regarding the parallelism in spatial and energetic structure of CdSb- and diamond-type crystals, on which Khartsiyev's theory is based. The correspondence found between Ge and CdSb in particular, can only be the result of omissions. Some of Khartsiyev's conclusion as to space group correlations seem to be erroneous.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki tverdogo tela Chekhoslovatskoy Akademii nauk Praga (Institute of Physics Solid State of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, Prague)

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1962

Card 1/1

VELICKY, B.; FREI, V.

The chemical bond in [illegible]Sb. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.8: 594-598 '63.

1. Ustav fyziky pevnych latek, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FREI, V; BLAZEK, A; CASLAVSKA, V.

1.Chemical Institute of Charles University ; 2. Metallurgical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, Vol 28 No 6, 1963, pp 1374-1382

"Behavior of Iron(III)-Arsenates at Higher Temperatures."

FREI, V.; CASLAVSKA, V.

Coordination compounds of organic oxo substances. Pt. II.
Coll Cz Chem 29 no. 6:1413-1423 Je '64.

1. Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Charles University, and Institute of Metallurgy, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

FREI, V.; PODLAHOVA, J.; PODLAHA, J.

Dissociation constants of phosphoric acid and mobility of its anions. Chem Cz Chem 29 no.11:2587-2596 N '64.

1. Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Prague.

L 26386-65 EWT(1)/T/EEC(b)-2 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5003756 Z/0055/65/015/001/0043/0058

AUTHOR: Frei, V.; Velicky, B.

TITLE: On the band structure of CdSb

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 1, 1965, 43-58

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium antimonide, group theory, band structure, spin orbit interaction, crystal symmetry

ABSTRACT: Making use of a standard group analysis made by V. E. Khartsiyev (Fiz. Tverdogo Tela v. 4, 1962, 993), which is supplemented by selection rules, the authors deal with two aspects of the band structure of CdSb. In the first part, only the symmetry properties and the existence of the gap are used to deduce the qualitative feature of the CdSb band scheme from the crystal structure, using group theory. The possible locations of the extrema limiting the gap are discussed, and a criterion for the conservation of the gap after switching off the spin-orbit interaction is deduced. It is noted that the conclusions that follow from symmetry only apply also to ZnSb, which has the same space group and

Card 1/2

L 26986-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5003756

an analogous structure. In the second part, the authors propose a simple version of the ℓ-dependent pseudo-potential suitable for crystals with many atoms per unit cell, and calculate the corresponding structure of the energy levels in the Γ point. The energy spectrum in the center of the Brillouin zone is estimated by the pseudo-potential method. The results indicate that the initial free-electron approximation is reasonable, and supports the hypothesis that the gap arises even without account of the spin-orbit effects. "The authors thank B. Novak (Numerical Center of MFF KU), J. Nadrchal, Ct. Novak, and Mrs. K. Trnkova (UFPL CSAV) and J. Marek (VUHZ) for kind and constant help in programming and numerical computations."
Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 6 formulas, and 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Solid State Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, SS

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 016

Card 2/2

FREI, Vaclav, C.Sc.; LOUB, Josef, prom. chem.; CASLAVSKA, Vera, prom. chem.; MACH, Karel, prom. chem.

Study on the complexes of organic oxo compounds. Pt.18. Chem zvesti 18 no.10:739-744 '64.

1. Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Faculty of Natural Sciences of Charles University, Prague 2, Albertov 2030 (for Frei and Loub). 2. Research Institute of High-Quality Steels, Prague 9, Sokolovska 260 (for Caslavska). 3. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 2, Machova 7.

FREI, V.; MACH, K.

Coordination compounds of organic oxo substances. Pt.13. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.3:777-784 Mr '65.

1. Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Prague (for Frei). 2. Institut fur physikalische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prague (for Mach). Submitted July 25, 1963.

FREI, V.

Coordination compounds of organic oxo substances. Pt.20.
Coll Cz Chem 30 no.5:1402-1415 My '65.

1. Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Brno.
Submitted May 18, 1964.

L 1375-66 EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) JD/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5024531 CZ/0043/64/000/010/0739/0744

AUTHOR: Frei, V.(Frey, V.)(Candidate of sciences)(Prague); Loub, J.(Loub, Y.)(Graduate chemist)(Prague); Caslavska, V.(Chaslavska, V.)(Graduate chemist)(Prague); Mach, K.(Mak, K.)(Graudate chemist)(Prague)

TITLE: Study on complexes of organic oxygen compounds. XVIII. Microscopically crystallizing tartrates of heavy metals

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 10, 1964, 739-744

TOPIC TAGS: crystallization, single crystal, analytic chemistry, thermal analysis, x ray analysis, organosodium compound, spectroscopy, organomanganese compound

ABSTRACT: Under investigation was the crystallization capacity of suitable heavy-metal tartrates, for the purpose of obtaining monocrystals suitable for x-ray structural analysis. Selected was $Na_5Mn(C_4H_2O_6)_2 \cdot 11H_2O$, and was then investigated by means of analytic pycnometric, x-ray, and thermal analyses, and absorption spectroscopy within the infra-red spectrum band. "We thank O. Jelinkova for carrying out the elementary organic analysis."

Card 1/2

L 1375-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024531

ASSOCIATION: [Frei, Loub] Ustav anorganicke chemie Prirodovedecke fakulty Karlovy university, Prague (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Charles University); [Caslavska] Vyzkumny ustav uslechtilych oceli, Prague (High-Quality Steel Research Institute); [Mach] Ustav fizikalni chemie Ceskoslovenske akademie ved, Prague (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 19Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, GC

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 021 JPRS

Card 2/2

FREIBERG, G.; SPRESLIS, A.

Valuable research on Latvian history; a book review. Vestis Latv ak no.10:183-188 '59. (EEAI 9:10)
(Latvia--History) (Drizulis, Aleksandrs)

PUSCASU, Viorica, ing.; FREIBERG, Leo, ing.; SILISTEANU, Dan, ing.; GAVRILA, T., ing.; CONSTANTINESCU, C., ing.

Opinions and suggestions. Constr Buc 15 no.728:3 21 D '63.

1. Seful serviciului mecanizare din Trustul Regional de Constructii de Locuinte, Dobrogea (for Puscasu). 2. Seful serviciului mecanic-sef din Trustul Regional de Constructii de Locuinte, Maramures (for Freiberg). 3. Seful serviciului mecanic-sef din Trustul de constructii-montaj no.1, Bucuresti (for Silisteanu). 4. Directorul Intreprinderii de constructii de locuinte, Bucuresti (for Gavrila).

RINKIS, G.; FREIBERGA, G.

Colorimetric determination of humus. Izv.AN Latv.SSR no.1: 33-37 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijas Biologijas instituts.

FREIBERGER, R.

"Methods of Analysis and Evoluation of Final Balance Sheets of Power Resources". p. 87 (ENERGETIKA, Vol. 3, No. 3, March 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

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

FREIBERGER, R. - Vol. 3, no. 10, Oct. 1953. SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU

Method of improving the standard of living. p. 409.
Role of the most important combustible gases in the national economy of Czechoslovakia. p. 411.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

FREIBERGER, R.

"Method for Determining Over-all Standards of Specific Fuel and Power Consumption." p. 97, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

FREIBERGER, R.

FREIBERGER, R. The prospects of utilization of secondary power resources in Czechoslovakia. p. 253.

Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1954
ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

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

FREIBERGER, R.

For progressive, technically sound standards of fuel and power consumption. p. 261. Vol. 34, no. 10, Oct. 1954. PALIVA, Praha.

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