

CZECH/8-52-11-22/30

Reactions of Amides with Formaldehyde XI. A Note on the Determination of Formaldehyde Bound in Ureaformaldehyde Condensation Products

approach quantitative values. Ether IV is decomposed by alkaline cyanide at laboratory in four hours and by iodine in 24 hours. It is possible to conclude from the experimental evidence that an enlargement of the substituent on the nitrogen of the urea residue of the ethers III, IV, and V alters the reactivity of the dimethylene ether bridges in alkaline media. Thus, the higher urea-formaldehyde condensates, which are with difficulty soluble or insoluble will probably not have dimethylene ether bridges which react in alkaline media (0.2 to 1N-NaOH) with iodine or cyanide, because the nitrogen substituents are at least as large as in ether III. This is in agreement with further results. The ether bonds examined are converted, in concentrated solution, by acid to methylene bonding and in dilute solution, between pH_2 and pH_4 , they hydrolyse and this is complete in the case of ether III. Methylenebisphenylurea hydrolyses completely under the same conditions. Hydrolysis of methylene bridges in methylenebisurea have already been reported. In this case, the reaction leads to an equilibrium state. In aqueous

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alkaline media the methylene bridges are markedly stable both in substituted ureas and in methylenebisureas. Because of the varying reactivity of the formaldehyde derivatives of substituted ureas the necessary observations from model studies can be cautiously transferred to the reaction of urea-formaldehyde or thioureaformaldehyde derivatives. It should have been possible, for example, to decide from the work of Seidl and Vasta (Ref 6) that the use of the phenol and cyanide method should allow the determination of the amount of hydroxymethyl groups side by side with dimethylene bridges though this is not the reality with the model substances nor with the urea formaldehyde condensates. The results reported in the present paper show that it is possible to determine iodometrically hydroxymethyl formaldehyde besides methylene and dimethylene at temperatures above 5 °C in the soluble condensates. Cyanide is required for the less soluble condensates. It has not been possible to give an experimental explanation for the difference in reactivity of bisphenylcarbamidomethylether in the author's work and

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Reactions of Amides with Formaldehyde XI. A Note on the Determination
of Formaldehyde Bound in Ureaformaldehyde Condensation Products

that in the report of Seidl and Vasta.
There are 2 figures, 1 table and 17 references, 5 of
which are Czech, 2 French, 8 German, 1 English and
1 Japanese. Abridged translation.

ASSOCIATION: Sběrné suroviny, n.p., Závod na zpracování rohoviny,
Střelské Hoštice (Raw Material Collection, National
Enterprise, Horn Utilisation Factory, Střelské Hoštice)

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1958

Card 8/8

KVETON, R.

"Importance of qualification in the new wage system for workers." p. 41.

SLEVARENSTVI. (MINISTERSTVO TEZKEHO STROJIRENSTVI A CESHOSLOVENSKA VEDECKA
TECHNICKA SPOLECNOST PRO HUTNICTVI A SLEVARENSTVI). Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 7, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

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

KVĚTON, R.

✓ Estimation of the condensation degree of urea-formaldehyde resins, ✓ Rudolf Květon and Anna Skálavá (Šterné suroviny, Střeškovice, Czech.). *Chem. průmysl* 9, 236-7 (1959).—From the estn. of the total content (a) of HCHO (I), and of the hydroxymethyl form of I (b), the condensation degree (K_F) of urea-formaldehyde resins may be calcd. as $K_F = (a-b)/a$, the detn. of b being carried out at room temp. for 70 hours; at higher temps. the detn. of b becomes less accurate. J. Šebenda.

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299 (213)
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98

KVETON, R.; SKALOVA, A.

Determining the condensation degree of urea-formaldehyde resins. p. 446.

CHEMICKY PRUMYSL. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 9, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KVETON, R

Sberne suroviny, Strelske Hostice

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical
Communications, No 7, July 1966, pp 2701-2715

"Reaction of amides with formaldehyde. Part 12:
Course and kinetics of a reaction of ethyl carba-
mide with formaldehyde."

83. Investigation of the Effect of Atropine and Thiospasmine on the Nervous System

"Effect of Atropine and Thiospasmine on the Higher Nervous Functions of Rats," by M. Vanecek and Z. Votava with the Technical Cooperation of Z. Kvetoneva, Pharmaceutical and Biochemical Research Institute, Prague, Physiologia Bohemoslovenica, Vol 5, No 4, 1956, pp 460-467

Report the results of experiments which were conducted to determine the dosages of atropine and thiospasmine which affect the central nervous system, and the manner in which these drugs act. Thiospasmine is the sulfonium analogue of Trasentine H, and was developed by Protiva and others in 1953. Tests conducted by Votava and Shramkova in 1954 indicated that thiospasmine has an inhibiting effect on intestinal motility. Chemically thiospasmine is the iodide of 2-phenylcyclohexylacetoxyethyl dimethylsulfonium.

The experiments were conducted on white rats. The method of food and defense conditioned reflexes was used in the experiments. The results of the experiments were as follows: atropine administered subcutaneously in doses of 5 milligrams per kilogram of body weight and in doses of 50 milligrams per kilogram of body weight administered orally intensified the inhibition process in animals with food conditioned reflexes; in doses of 25 milligrams per kilogram body weight administered subcutaneously and 300 milligrams per kilogram body weight administered by mouth it intensified the inhibition process in animals with defense conditioned reflexes; atropine in small doses did not produce any excitation symptoms; thiospasmine acted on the central nervous system only when administered in doses ten times those of atropine; like atropine it produced side results. (U)

Sum 14/59

KVETSINSKIY, Ye.V.; KHLOMENOK, H.D.; SHEVCHUK, L.V., red.; KHOLODUL'KIN,
A.A., tekhn.red.

[Electrification of the Omsk Railroad] Elektrifikatsiia Omskoi
zheleznoi dorogi. Omsk, Omskoe obl.knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 41 p.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Railroads--Electrification)

L 05209-67 EWP(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/ETI IJP(c) AW/SD

ACC NR: AP7000754

SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/66/041/002/0323/0328

GOGORISHVILI, P. V. and KVEZERELI, E. A.

Institute of Physical and Organic Chemistry, AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi (Institut
fizicheskoy i organicheskoy khimii AN GruzSSR)"Hydrazine Compounds of Germanium" 1Tbilisi, Soobshcheniya Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Bulletin of the Academy
of Sciences of the Georgian SSR), Vol. 41, No 2, 1966, pp 323-328.

Abstract: The interaction of halogenide compounds of quadrivalent germanium with hydrazine hydrate in aqueous-organic solutions is investigated and the physical chemical properties and structures of the resulting compounds are studied. Germanium tetrachloride or germanium tetraiodide were dissolved in diethyl ether and then a dilute solution of hydrazine hydrate was added. In 3-5 minutes a white precipitate formed and settled. This precipitate was washed, dried in air, and tested. Qualitative analysis showed no halogen ion content but gave a hydrazine reaction. This also holds for $N_2H_4 \cdot H_2O + GeI_2$. Thermographic and infrared spectroscopic studies were made of the resulting compound, and $H_2H_6[Ge_2O_4(OH)_2]$ was identified. Data on the mechanism of its formation and its structure are presented. This paper was presented by Academician G. V. Tsitsishvili on 2 April 1965. The IR-spectra were taken by Yu. Ya. Kharitonov. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas. [JPRS: 37,023]

TOPIC TAGS: hydrazine compound, germanium compound

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 02Apr65 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 *gd*

1. KVIMERELI-KOPADZE, A.N.: CHACHANTOP, I.C.
2. USSR (600)
4. Gypsum-Akhaltzikhe District
7. Report on the survey of the TShaltbil'skiy deposits of gypsum and gault in 1946.
Izv. Glav. upr. geol. fon. no.3 1947
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

KVEZERELI-KOPADZE, A.N.

Pathogenesis of blood changes in whooping cough. Sbor. trud. Med.
nauch. ob-vo Abkh. 2:175-180 '50. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Is infektsionnoy kliniki (zav. i nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
shlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Dobrokhotova. [deceased])
Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (direktor - shlen-korrespondent
AMN prof. O.D. Sokolova-Ponomareva).
(WHOOPING COUGH) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

IVEZERELI-KOPADZE, N.

IVEZERELI-KOPADZE, N.

Ancient Georgian road with clinker surface. Avt.dor.17 no.1:30
J1-Ag'54. (MIRA 8:10)

(Georgia--Roads)

KVEZERELI-KOPADZE, T. G.

"Occurrence of rickets and its forms in Gruzinsk SSR," Authors: M. Kh. Ugleridze, I. K. Lagava, T. G. Kvezereli-Kopadze (and others) -- In index: M. Kh. Ugrelidze, Trudy VI Vsesoyuz. s'yezda det. vrachey, posvyashch. pamyati prof. Filatova, Moscow, 1948, p. 218-20

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

KVICALA, A.

"The Time of Infection by Sugar-Beet Mosaic and Its Influence on Yields." p. 533.
(SBORNIK. ANNALS. RADA A., Vol. 26, no. 6, Dec. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

Country : Czechoslovakia
Category : Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants.
Abs. Jour.: Ref. Zhur.-Biologiya No. 11, 1958. No. 49251
Author : Pfeiferová, Jiřina; Kvíčala, A.
Institute : Not given
Title : Anthracnose in Alfalfa Caused by Colletotrichum trifolii, a New Lucerne Disease in Czechoslovakia
Orig. Pub.: Praslia, 1957, 29, No. 4, 384-390
Abstract : Symptoms of the disease, areas of occurrence of the agent and host plant are described. Besides alfalfa, C. trifolii, which is not a strictly specialized species, also attacks certain species of the genera Trifolium, Melilotus, Ornithopus. The differences are emphasized between C. trifolium and Kabatiella caulivora which has previously been regarded as the anthracnose pathogen. Possibilities of controlling this disease are discussed.
Card: --G.A. D'yakova
1/1

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
KVIČALA B. A. <i>QAM</i> KVIČALA (B.). Nácvikové očištění Soji ku bakteriální spále, způsobem umělého infekce. Předloženo sdělení. [Susceptibility of Soy-bean varieties to bacterial blight, as determined by artificial inoculations. Preliminary communication.]— <i>Ann. Acad. věd. Agric.</i>, xii, 3, pp. 266-271, 4 figs., 1937. [German summary.] In this note the author states that soy-bean, a new introduction into Czechoslovakia, was severely attacked in several localities by bacterial blight, the causal organism of which was isolated and identified as <i>Bacterium glycinum</i> [R.A.M., xv, p. 632]; the disease is thought to have been brought into the country with the seed. Preliminary experiments showed that of the eight soy-bean varieties which were tested, Bratislavaka yellow 81. 1, Plattaka large yellow, and Brnenska Chmelarova SVA 1 were the most resistant to infection.																			
ASIA-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									

2468 Kyriala, B.A.

KYRIALA (B. A.). *Virusové choroby rostlin s hlediska moderniho nazirani.* [Modern views on plant virus diseases.]—*Orbr. Rost.*, 21, 1-2, pp. 12-26, 1948. [English summary. Received July, 1950.]

The author reviews the present state of knowledge of virus diseases and discusses their symptomatology, the nature of viruses, modes of transmission, and economic importance and control.

KVICALA, B.A., inz. dr. RNDr. CSc.

Bacterial spot of cauliflower, a new disease in Czechoslovakia.
Rost vyroba 10 no.9:913-916 Ag '64

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava.

I. 37048-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6027021

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0049/65/000/008/0610/0618

AUTHOR: Kvicala, Bohumir A. (Doctor; Doctor of natural sciences; Candidate of sciences; Bratislava) 23
B

ORG: Institute of Virology, CSAV, Bratislava (Virologicky ustav CSAV)

TITLE: Some relationships between pea mosaic virus and its vector Myzus persicae Sulz

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 8, 1965, 610-618

TOPIC TAGS: virus, plant disease, virology, entomology

ABSTRACT: The transmission of the pea mosaic virus by *M. persicae* Sulz. is of the stylet borne (nonpersistent) type. It is most readily transmitted when the aphids are fasted for a few hours and then given a short 5 min. acquisition feeding. The number of aphids capable of transmitting the virus after the 5 min. feeding was 3-4 times higher than after one hour feeding. Some aphids can infect more than one plant when allowed a 5 min. test feeding on each plant. Aphids kept at laboratory temperature (22-25°C) without access to food after the 5 min. acquisition period (post-infection fasting) retain their ability to infect for 9 hours; after 12 hours this ability disappears. At temperatures of -2 to -3°C the ability to infect is retained for 12 hours, but disappears after 20 hours. Orig. art. has: 5 tables.
[Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 23Apr65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 014

Card 1/1 43

KVICALA, Bohumir A.

Some relations between the common pea mosaic virus and the peach tree aphid *Myzus persicae* Sulz. *Biologia* (Bratisl.) 20 no.8: 610-618 '65.

1. Virologický ústav Československé akademie věd v Bratislavě.

L 58782-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5020169

CZ/0049/64/000/010/0729/0734

AUTHOR: Kvicala, Bohumir A. (Kvichala, Bogusair A.)(Engineer, Doctor of technology, Doctor of natural sciences); Moravcik, Emil (Moravchik, Emil)(Engineer) 22

TITLE: Anthracnose caused by Ascochyta onobrychidis Bondarz.-Montev. A new disease of sainfoin in Czechoslovakia 20 B

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 10, 1964, 729-734

TOPIC TAGS: fungus, plant disease, plant disease control, plant development

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: A spot disease caused by the fungus Ascochyta onobrychidis appeared in 1963 in 2 places where Sainfoin was grown for seed. Description of the fungus is given; details of pycnosporos are described. These germinate very quickly in water after about 1/2 hour. The fungus was probably introduced into Czechoslovakia recently or during the last war by seed from Eastern Europe. For its control the most important step is to use anthracnose free seed; details of seed disinfection methods are given. "The authors thank Dr. J. Novakove-Pfeiferove for making the material available from the Moravian location and for loaning us some literature and Mr. P. Kvicalovi for his photographic work." Orig. art. Card 1/2

L 58782-65

ACCESSION NO: AP5020169

2

has 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kvicala--Virologický ústav Československé akademie věd, Bratislava
(Virological Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences); Moravcik--Ústředný
kontrolný a skusobný ústav poľnohospodársky, Bratislava (Central Control and
Experimental Agricultural Institute)

SUBMITTED: 11Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 012

JPRS

Card 2/2

NOVAK, J.; KVICALA, B.A.; BLATTNY, C.

A new method for use in plant virology. Folia microbiol 5 no.4:
272-275 '60. (EBAI 9:10)

1. Laboratory of the Film Study of Vital Processes, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences, Brno (for Novak). 2. Department of Plant
Quarantine and Protection, Central Agricultural Control and Testing
Institute, Brno (for Kvicala) 3. Dept. of Phytopathology, Institute
of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Blattny)
(VIRUSES)
(PLANTS)

KVICALA, Bohumir A., inz., dr. techn. RNDr.

Possibility of reducing virosis in sugar beet seedlings by systemic insecticides. Rostlin vyroba 9 no.1:39-50 Ja '63.

1. Ustredni kontrolni a skusebni ustav zemedelskiy, odbor karanteny a ochrany rostlin, Brno.

3/035/52/000/006/028/064

A001/A101

3.1720

AUTHORS: Hřebík, F., Kvíčala, J., Křivský, L., Olmr, J.

TITLE: Observations of flares at the Ondřejov Observatory in the year 1960

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 6, 1962, 59-60
abstract 6A446 ("Byul. astron. in-tov Chekhoslovakii", 1961, v. 12,
no. 5, 169-184, English; Russian summary)

TEXT: This is the regular report on observations of flares at Ondřejov
(Czechoslovakia). Data are presented on 309 flares and related bursts of solar
radio emission at frequencies 808, 536 and 231 Mc, as well as on atmospherics
at a frequency of 27 kc. Figures are given which show the curves of time
variations of $H\alpha$ line width. There are 18 references. /c

I. Zh.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

L 12770-63

EMT(1)/FCG(w)/BDS/EEC-2/ES(v)

AFTTC/ESD-3 Fe-4/Pq-4 GW
S/169/63/000/004/001/017 68

AUTHOR: Hrebik, F., Kvicala, J., Krivsky, L. (2)

TITLE: Observations of flares at the Ondrejov Observatory in 1961

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1963, abstract 4A71
(Biol. astron. in-tov Chekhoslovakii, v. 13, no. 5, 1962,
199-208; English, summary in Russian)

TEXT: Data are presented on 157 flares and radio bursts associated with them at frequencies of 9400, 808, 536, and 231 megacycles, also data on atmospherics at 27 kilocycles recorded in 1961; also there are curves of changes in the width of the H_{α} line plotted vs. time.
Author's summary.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

HREBIK, F.; KVICALA, J.; KRIVSKY, L.; OIMR, J.

Observations of flares at the Ondrejov Observatory in the year 1962. Biul astr Cz 14 no.6:245-250 '63.

1. Astronomical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Ondrejov.

KORDOVA, Nonna; KVICALA, P.

Coxiella burneti in tissue cultures, studied by the optic microscope and in phase contrast. Folia microbiol 7 no.2:89-92 '62.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

(COXIELLA culture) (TISSUE CULTURE)

HIBA, E.; KVICALA, V.

Cerebral pseudotumor during hypocalcemia. Cas. lek. cesk. 96
no.6:182-186 8 Feb 57.

1. Neur. odd. KUNZ Liberec, prednosta Dr. M. Krivanek. 92 Hrdlicka,
Ales: 572.

(TETANY, compl.

hypocalcemia causing hypertensive encephalopathy (Cz))

(CALCIUM, in blood

defic., causing hypertensive encephalopathy in tetany (Cz))

(ENCEPHALOPATHY, HYPERTENSIVE, etiol. & pathogen.

hypocalcemia in tetany (Cz))

KVICAIA, V.

Case of myopathy associated with Stewart-Morel syndrome. Cesk. neur. 22
no.1:64-67 Feb 59.

1. Neurologické oddelení Liberec, prednosta MUDr. M. Krivanek.
(HYPEROSTOSIS FRONTALIS INTERNA, compl.
myopathy (Cz))
(MUSCLES, dis.
in hyperostosis frontalis interna (Cz))

KVICALA, V.

Present state of the diagnosis of brain tumors by means of radio-isotopes. Cas.lek.cesk. 99 no.9:Lek.veda zahr.38-44 26 F '60.

1. Neurologická klinika University Karlovy v Praze, prednosta akademik prof. K. Henner.

(RADIOISOTOPES)

KVICALA, V.

Angiographic picture in agenesis of the corpus callosum. Cesk.
rentg.15 no.1:43-47 F '61.

1. Neurologické oddelení v Liberci, přednosta dr. M.Krivanek.
(BRAIN abnorm)
(CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY)

KVICALA, Vaclav; techn. spoluprace BOUCEK, J.

Diagnosis of brain tumors with I-131 labelled serum albumin. Cesk.
rentg. 15 no.6:384-390 '61.

1. Neurologická klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik K. Henner
Biofyzikální ústav KU v Praze, prednosta doc. Zdr. Dienstbier.
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS diagnosis) (SERUM ALBUMIN)
(IODINE radioactive)

KVICALA, Vaclav; LUKESOVA, Tamara

The position of the ampulla Galeni in the normal phlebogram. Cesk.
neur. 24 no.1:34-40 Ja '61.

1. Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik prof. K. Henner.

(CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY)

BOUCEK, Jiri; KVICALA, Vaclav

Diagnosis of brain tumors with radioisotopes (physical and technical problems). Cesk. neur. 24 no.1:41-47 Ja '61.

1. Biofyzikalni ustav KU v Praze, prednosta doc. Zd. Dienstbier Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akad. prof. K. Henner.

(BRAIN NEOPLASMS diagnosis) (RADIOISOTOPES)

KVICALA, Vaclav; VOREL, Frantisek

Calcium in the cerebrospinal fluid. Cesk. neur. 24 no.3:186-197.
My '61.

1. Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik prof. K. Henner
I ustav pro lecarskou chemii KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. K. Kac1.

(CALCIUM cerebrospinal fluid)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM diseases)

KVICALA, Vaclav; KOLAR, Miroslav

Hemato-encephalic barrier studies with P³². Cesk. neur. 24 no.6:
412-417 N '61.

1. Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik K. Henner
Biofyzikalni ustav KU v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. Zd. Dienstbier.

(HEMATO-ENCEPHALIC BARRIER)
(PHOSPHORUS radioactive)

KVICALA, Vaclav

Radioisotope therapy of brain tumors. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.27/28:Lek
Veda Zahr:145-151 7 J1 '61.

1. Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik prof. K. Henner.
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS radiother)

KVICALA, Vaclav; KOLAR, Miroslav

Experiences with influencing the hemato-encephalic barrier. Cas. Lek.
Cesk. 100 no.49:1548-1551 8 D '61.

1. Neurologická klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik Kamil Henner.
Biofyzikální ústav KU v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. Zdeněk Dienstbier.

(HEMATO-ENCEPHALIC BARRIER)

KVICALA, V.

The contribution of radioisotopes to the problem of the hematoen-
cephalic barrier. (Review) Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.50:Lek Veda Zahr 275-
281 15 D '61.

1. Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze prednosta akademik K. Henner.

(HEMATOENCEPHALIC BARRIER physiol)
(RADIOISOTOPES)

KVICALA, Vaclav; JINDROVA, Marta

Roentgen diagnosis of tumors of the thalamus. Cesk. neurol. 25 no.3:
171-176 My '62.

1. Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik prof. dr.
K. Henner.

(THALAMUS neoplasms)

KVICALA, Vaclav; Technicka spoluprace BOUCEK, Jiri

Diagnosis of brain tumors with radioisotopes (Phantom trials and results of examination of 100 patients). Cesk. neurol. 25 no.3:177-182 My '62.

1. Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik K. Henner
Fyzikalni ustav KU v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier.

(BRAIN NEOPLASMS diagnosis) (RADIOISOTOPES)
(SERUM ALBUMIN)

KVICALA, Vaclav; PFLUG, Josef

The effect of cerebrocranial trauma on the hemato-encephalic barrier. Rozhl. chir. 41 no.4:246-249 Ap '62.

1. Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik K. Henner
Klinika chirurgicka zakladna UDL v nemocnici na Bulovce v Praze,
prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Knobloch, DrSc.
(BRAIN wds & inj) (HEMATO ENCEPHALIC BARRIER)
(POTASSIUM csf) (IODINE csf)

KVICALA, V.; techn. spol. BOUCEK, J.

Role of gamma-ray encephalography in the diagnosis of recurrent brain tumors. Sborn. lek. 64 no.10:295-303 0 '62.

1. Neurologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství University Karlovy v Praze, přednosta akad. K. Henner Biofyzikální ústav fakulty všeobecného lékařství University Karlovy v Praze, přednosta doc. dr. Zd. Dienstbier.

(BRAIN NEOPLASMS)

(PROTEIN BOUND IODINE TESTS)

KVICALA, Vaclav; technicka spoluprace BOUCEK, Jiri

Diagnosis of cerebral lesions with radioisotopes. Cas.lek.cesk 101
no.3:72-76 19 Ja '62.

1. Neurologicka klinika KU v Prase, prednosta akademik Kamil Henner.
Biofyzikalni ustav KU v Prase, prednosta doc. dr. Zd. Dienstbier.

(BRAIN dis) (RADIOISOTOPES)

KVICALA, Vaclav; MIKULASKOVA, Eva

Neurological complications in leukemia. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.43:
1279-1284 26 0 '62.

1. Neurologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU v Praze,
prednosta akademik K. Henner, Ústav hematologie a krevní transfuze v
Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Horejsi, DrSc.
(LEUKEMIA) (NEUROLOGY)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

V. KVICALA and J. STEIN, Neurology Clinic (neurologická klinika) Head (prednosta) Academician K. HENNER; Laboratory for Pathophysiology of the Nervous System (Laborator pro patofyziologii nervove soustavy) Head Academician K. HENNER; and Biophysical Institute (Biofyzikalni ustav) Head Docent Dr Z. DIENSTBIER, CSC; Faculty of General Medicine Charles University (Fakulta vseobecneho lekarstvi KU [Karlova Universita]) Prague.

"Effect of Radioactive Isotopes on the Electroencephalogram."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 26(59), No 1, Jan 63; pp 27-32.

Abstract [English summary modified]: EEG studies before and 24 & 48 hours after administration of diagnostic doses of ^{131}I . In 5 patients, the EEG was worse, in 2 (pituitary adenoma, metastatic tumor of posterior fossa) marked improvement; analysis and conclusions: ^{131}I does not affect EEG. Graph, 3 EEGs, 2 tables; 8 Soviet and 10 Western references.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928310020-6"

KVICALA, V. and VITKOVA, S., Neurological Clinic (Neurologická klinika), Faculty of General Medicine (Fakulta vseobecneho lekarstvi), Charles University, Prague, Academician K. HENNER, director; and Biophysics Institute (Biofyzikalni ustav), Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Docent Dr Zdenek DIENSTBIER, director [individual affiliations cannot be determined].

"Cerebral Circulography With Radioisotopes"

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 26(59), No 4, July 1963, pp 259-265.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: Described is a method of investigating cerebral circulation by intravenous administration of ^{131}I of serum albumin. Magnetic recording and registration by means of ECG were also tried out. The shape of the curve is determined by the condition of cerebral vessels, but is also influenced by the extracerebral cardiovascular system. Compared are curves of the right and left sides in healthy and sick persons. Differentiation between the various types of brain lesions is sometimes possible according to a delayed onset and apex of the curve on the side of the curve. Comparison of curves of different patients is more difficult. Significantly wider curves with a slower rise and fall were found in pronounced cerebral arteriosclerosis. Twenty-two references.

KVICALA, V.

On the use of radioisotopes in neurology, neurosurgery and psychiatry in the USSR. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.27/28:Lek. ved. zahr.7:142-144 8 JI '63.

1. Neurologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU v Praze, přednosta akademik K. Henner.
(RADIOISOTOPES) (NEUROLOGY) (NEUROSURGERY),
(PSYCHIATRY)

KVICALA, V.; Technicka spoluprace: BOUCEK, J.; KLAN, V.; VITKOVA, S.

Determination of cerebral circulation with the aid of radio-isotopes. Gesk. neurol. 26 no.4:259-265 JI '63.

1. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta akad. K. Henner. Biofyzikalni ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. Zd. Dienstbier.

(SERUM ALBUMIN RADIO-IODINATED)
(CEREBROVASCULAR CIRCULATION)

KVICALA, V.; MIKULASKOVA, E.

Neurological complications in plasmocytoma. Sborn. lek. 65
no.6:190-196 Jo '63.

1. Neurologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství University
Karlový v Praze, přednosta akademik K. Henner Ústav hematologie
a krevní transfuze v Praze, ředitel prof. dr. J. Horejší, DrSc.
(PLASMOCYTOMA) (MULTIPLE MYELOMA)
(NEUROLOGIC MANIFESTATIONS)
(POLYRADICULITIS) (SPINAL CORD COMPRESSION)
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS) (VENTRICULOGRAPHY)

KVICALA, V.; ODVARKOVA, J.; SEDLACEK, J.; VACEK, J.

Neurogenic etiology of Dupuytren's contracture. Part II. Acta
chir. plast. 5 no.3:235-244 '63.

1. Neurological Clinic, Charles University, Prague (Czechoslovakia) Director: Academician K. Henner Clinic of Plastic Surgery, Charles University, Prague Director: Academician F. Burian.

(DUPUYTREN'S CONTRACTURE)
(PERIPHERAL NERVE DISEASES)
(ELECTROMYOGRAPHY) (SKIN)
(BODY TEMPERATURE) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSE)

KVICALA, V.; ODVARKOVA, J.; SEDLACEK, J.; VACEK, J.

Neurogenic etiology of Dupuytren's contracture. Part I. Acta chir. plast. 5 no.3:227-234 '63.

1. Neurological Clinic, Charles University, Prague (Czechoslovakia) Director: Academician K. Henner Clinic of Plastic Surgery, Charles University, Prague Director: Academician F. Burian.

(DUPUYTREN'S CONTRACTURE)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES)
(PERIPHERAL NERVE DISEASES)
(BRAIN DISEASES) (SPINAL DISEASES)
(CERVICAL VERTEBRAE) (NUTRITION DISORDERS)

KVICALA, V.; KOLAR, M.

I-131 muscle clearance in radicular lumbosacral syndromes. Cesk. neurol. 27 no.4:256-259 JI'64

1. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU [Kar-
lovy university] v Praze (prednosta: akademik K.Henner) a
Biofyzikalni ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU [Kar-
lovy university] v Praze (prednosta: doc. dr. Z.Dienstbar, DrSc.

KVICALA, V.; Technicka spoluprace: BOUCEK, J.; VITKOVA, S.

Gamma encephalography in brain tumors in children. Cesk.
pediat. 18 no.4:313-319 Ap '63.

1. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobec. lekarstvi KU v Praze,
prednosta akad. K. Henner Biofyzikalni ustav fakulty vseobec.
lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier.

(SERUM ALBUMIN, RADIOIODINATED)

(BRAIN NEOPLASMS) (RADIATION SCANNING)

(GLIOMA) (MENINGIOMA) (GLIOMA MULTIFORME)

(NEOPLASM DIAGNOSIS) (EPILEPSY)

(ENCEPHALITIS) (HEMATOMA, SUBDURAL)

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL)

KVICALA, V.; BOUCEK, J.

Diagnosis of brain tumors with Hg²⁰³-labelled neohydrin. Cesk.
radiol. 18 no.5:327-331 S '64.

1. Neurologicka klinika (prednosta akad. K. Henner), Biofyzikalni ustav (prednosta doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier, DrSc.) fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze.

KVICALA, V.; JIROUT, J.

Phlebographic changes in carcinomatous metastases of the vertebrae.
Cesk. radiol. 19 no.3:147-152 My '65

1. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy
University v Praze (prednosta: akademik K. Henner).

KVICALA, V.; TUNACER, M.; KOMAR, M.

Effect of acupuncture on muscle clearance of I-131. Cesk.
neuroel. 28 no.1:51-55 Ja '65

1. Neurologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství Karlovy
University v Praze (prednosta akademik K. Hanke) a Biofyzikální
ústav fakulty všeobecného lékařství Karlovy University v Praze
(prednosta doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier).

KVICALA, V.; JIROUT, J.

Contribution to transosseous phlebographic diagnosis of extradural processes of the spine. Sborn. lek. 67 no.1:1-6 Ja '65

1. Neurologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta akademik K. Henner).

KVICALA, V.; BOUCEK, J.; KLAN, V.; VITKOVA, S.

Cerebral circulography with radioisotopes. Cas. lek. cesk.
104 no.3:64-68 22 Ja '65

J. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy
University v Praze (prednosta akademik K. Henner); Biofyz-
ikalni ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University
v Praze (prednosta - doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier).

KVICALA, V.; BOUCEK, J.; KLAN, V.; VITKOVA, S.

Determination of cerebral circulation with the use of I-131
labeled serumalbumin. Acta univ. Carol [med] (Praha): Suppl.18:
19-23 '64.

1. Neurologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství Univer-
sity Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: akademik Kamil Henner) a
Biofyzikální ústav fakulty všeobecného lékařství University
Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier).

KVICALA, V.; Technicka spoluprace: BOUCEK, J.

Gammaencephalography in degenerative and demyelization diseases.
Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no.16:437-440 23 Ap '65

1. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy
University v Praze (prednosta: akademik K. Henner) a Biofyzikalni
ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze
(prenosta: doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier, DrSc.).

KVICALA, V.; Technicka spoluprace: BOUCEK, J.

Isotope methods (gammaencephalography and radiocirculography)
in the diagnosis of cerebrovascular lesions. Cesk. neurol. 28
no.4:267-275 JI'65.

1. Neurologicka klinika prednosta: akad. K. Hanner); Bio-
fyzikalni ustav (prednosta: doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier, DrSc.),
fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze.

L 13391-66

ACC NR: AP6006738

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0082/65/000/004/0267/0275

AUTHOR: Kvisala, V.

ORG: Neurological Clinic (Neurologická klinika); Institute of Biophysics, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University, Prague (Biofyzikální ústav fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU)

TITLE: Isotope methods (gammaencephalography and radiocirculography) in the diagnosis of cerebral vascular lesions

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska neurologie, no. 4, 1965, 267-275

TOPIC TAGS: brain, circulatory system disease, radiobiologic instrumentation

ABSTRACT: In gammaencephalography radioactivity is measured at various points of the skull. Pathological increase of activity was observed in fresh cerebral hematomas and subdural hemorrhage after some delay; in the region of an arteriovenous malformation, increased activity appears shortly after isotope application. In brain softening, increase in activity is slight, and observed only early after apoplexy. In radiocirculography, progress of the radioactive embolus through the vascular system of the brain is investigated; in arteriosclerosis, the curve obtained is low and flat; arteriovenous malformation gives a higher protracted curve. J. Boucek served as technical assistant in this work. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 1 table.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 08Jan65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 022

Card 1/1

KVICALA, V.; Technical assistance: BOUCEK, J.

Gammaencephalography in degenerative and demyelinating diseases.
Rev. Czech. med. 11 no.4:259-263 '65.

1. Neurological Clinic, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University, Prague (Director: Academician K. Henner) and Biophysical Institute Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University, Prague (Director: doc. Z. Dienstbier, M.S., D.Sc.).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616.83/.14(:616.831)-073.916

KVICALA, V.; Neurological Clinic, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (Neurologická Klinika Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Member of Academy K. HENNER; Biophysical Institute, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (Biofyzikální Ústav Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr Z. DIENSTBIER.

"Isotope Circulography in Vascular Disorders of the Brain."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 43, 28 Oct 66, pp 1172 - 1176

Abstract /Author's English summary modified/: Changes in the brain radiocirculogram caused by vascular cerebral lesions are discussed. The method is based on the use of serum albumin containing I^{131} which is administered intravenously, and the activity in the frontotemporal area is directly recorded. Changes in the recorded curves due to atherosclerosis, brain artery occlusions, occlusion of a. carotis interna, and to arterio-venous aneurysm are discussed. Isotope circulography has the advantage of not affecting the patient and giving an objective picture of brain circulation. 9 Figures, 17 Western, 3 Czech references. (Manuscript received Oct 65).
1/1

L 33496-66

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0082/66/000/002/0118/0123
CIA-RDP86-00513R000928310020-6

AUTHOR: Kvicala, V. (Prague)

ORG: Neurological Clinic, KU /headed by Academician K. Henner/, Prague (Neurologická klinika KU); Biophysical Institute, Faculty of General Medicine, KU /headed by Doctor, Professor Z. Dienstbier, Doctor of sciences/, Prague (Biofyzikální ústav Fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU)

TITLE: Diagnosis of brain lesion types by gamma-encephalography

SOURCE: Československa neurologie, no. 2, 1966, 119-123

TOPIC TAGS: encephalology, diagnostic medicine, tumor, brain tracer study, scintillation spectrometer, blood

ABSTRACT: Gamma encephalography is performed after administration of I^{131} serum albumin. Scintillating collimator sound was used for the measurements. 450 cases were studied; it was possible to recognize the type of lesion and the type of tumor. The following factors are important: increase in activity above the lesion (max. intensity on glioma and meningioma); determination of the area of increased activity (clear in meningioma, no clear limitation in intracerebral tumors); changes in the activity after administration of the isotope (early max. in vascularized lesions, late max. in hematoma). Engineer J. Boucek participated in the technical work. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 24Jul64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 009

Card 1/1

09/15

1420

KVICALOVA, Eva; STAVA, Zdenek; TRAPL, Jiri

Steroid therapy of pemphigus associated with diabetes mellitus. Cesk. derm. 36 no.6:424-426 '61.

1. II kozni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta doc. MUDr. Jan Obrtel, Dr. Sc.

(PEMPHIGUS ther) (DIABETES MELLITUS compl)
(PREDNISON ther) (CORTICOTROPIN ther)

STAVA, Zdenek; KVICALOVA, Eva; KACL, Jaromir

Circumscribed scleroderma and spinal changes. Preliminary communication on 40 cases. Cesk. dermat. 36 no.7:465-468 '61.

1. II dermatologická klinika FVL KU v Praze, prednosta doc. MUDr. Jan Obrtel, Dr. Sc. Radiologická klinika FVL KU v Praze, prednosta prof. MUDr. Vaclav Svab.

(SCLERODERMA compl) (SPINE dis)

KVICALOVA, Eva; STAVA, Zdenek

Dermatitis bullosa phytogenes after contact with *Heracleum Mantegaz-*
zianum. *Cesk. dermat.* 37 no.1:31-34 F '62.

1. II kožní klin. fak. všeob. lek. Karlovy univ. v Praze, predn. MUDr.
J. Obrtel, DrSc.

(DERMATITIS VENENATA etiol) (TRIAMCINOLONE ther)
(PLANTS toxicol)

KVICALOVA, Eva; BIELICKY, Tibor

Therapy of chronic discoid erythematosus by intradermal injections of resochin. Cesk. dermat. 37 no.3:164-167 Je '62.

1. II. dermatovenerologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství
Karlovy university v Praze, přednosta prof. dr J. Obrtel, DrSc.
(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS ther) (CHLOROQUINE ther)

KAREL, I.; MYSKA, V.; KVICALOVA, E.

Eye changes in atopic dermatitis. Cesk. oftal. 19 no.2:130-138 Mr
'63.

1. II. oční klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU v Praze, přednosta
akademik J. Kurz II. kožní klinika fakulty všeob. lékařství KU v Praze,
přednosta prof. dr. J. Opletal, DrSc.

(DERMATITIS ATOPIC)	(EYELIDS)	(EYE MANIFESTATIONS)
(CONJUNCTIVITIS)	(CORNEA)	(CATARACT)

STAVA, Z.; KVICALOVA, E.

Current trends in dermatological roentgen therapy. Cesk. dermat.
38 no.2:122-133 Ap '63.

1. II dermato-venerologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi
KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Obrtel, DrSc.
(DERMATOLOGY) (RADIOTHERAPY)

STAVA, Z.; KVICALOVA, E.; JENIKOVA, J.

"Petechiál" angiomata. Cesk. dermat. 36 no.2:134-135 Ap '63.

1. II dermato-venerologická klinika fak. všeob. lek. KU v Praze, přednosta prof. dr. J. Obrtel, DrSc. Dermato venerologické oddělení OUNZ v Nymburce.

(HEMANGIOMA) (SKIN NEOPLASMS) (PURPURA)

KVICALOVA, E.; STAVA, Z.

Therapy of atopic eczema with Bucky rays (Report on 95 patients treated during the past 10 years). Cesk. derm. 38 no.3:174-177
Je '63.

1. II dermato-venerologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho
lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Ortal, DrSc.
(RADIOTHERAPY) (DERMATITIS, ATOPIC)

BIELICKY, T.; KVICALOVA, E.

Photosensitive psoriasis. Cesk.derm. 38 no.5:352-355 0 '63.

I. Dermato-venerologicka klinika hygienicke fakulty KU v Praze
(prednosta prof. dr. T. Bielicky, DrSc.) a II. dermato-venero-
logicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze (pred-
nosta prof. dr. J. Obrtel, DrSc.)

*

ZANTOVSKY, Jaroslav, dr.; KVICALOVA, Vlasta, dr.

Annual leave and the health insurance of collective farmers
in case of incorporation of the collective farm into a state
farm. Prace mzda 10 no.8:376-379 Ag '62.

KVICERA, J.

BARTUNEK, J; KOLINER, B; KVICERA, J.

Function of the venereal diseases control consultation center.
Cesk. dermat. 25 no.7-8:256-262 July 1950. (CJML 20:1)

1. Venereological Institute of the Central National Committee
in Prague.

KVICERA, J.

Comments on the fight against venereal diseases. Cesk. dermat.
40 no.5:313-317 0 '65.

1. I. dermato-venerologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho
lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta prof. dr.
J. Konopik, DrSc.).

KVICERA, J.

Evaluation of screening for gonorrhea. Cesk.derm. 38 no.6:403-410 D '63.

1. I. dermato-venerologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi
KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Konopik, DrSc.

KVICERA, J.

Anonymous sources of venereal diseases. Cesk. dermat. 39 no.6:
383-389 D'64

1. 1. dermato-venereologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi
Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. J.Konopik, DrSc).

DUSHSKAYA, R. Ye.; KVICHKO, L.A.; LEVE, N.F.

Comparative evaluation of methods of determining small amounts
of aluminum in solid solutions of steel. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-
issl. inst. met. no.6:273-282 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Steel--Testing) (Aluminum)
(Calorimetry)

Kv idera, Jan

Effect of extract of birch leaves on growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Jakub Mokry, Jan Kv idera, and Antonin Dabka (Tuberculosis Sanat., Dukov). *Leibniz*, Biol. 3, 114-15 (1954). --In the course of a search for substances which would inhibit tubercle bacteria, it was found that 2.5 mg., dry weight, of benzene ext. of dry birch leaves (Pitz-patrik, *Antibiotics and Chemotherapy* 4, 528 (1954)) inactivated a heavy (1 mg./ml.) suspension of *M. tuberculosis* after 30 hrs. of contact. Beeswax and exts. from dry oak leaves had no inhibitory effect. No toxic effects were observed when 10% solns. of birch leaf ext. were dissolved in sorbean oil and injected intramuscularly (2 ml./kg. every other day for 10 days) into guinea pigs. The material absorbed poorly. Oldrich Sebek

L 57740-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/ENP(t)/ENP(z)/ENP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5017090

UN/0032/65/031/007/0807/0808

AUTHOR: Barmotina, Z. G.; Kvichko, L. A.

TITLE: Determination of hafnium in carbon steel

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 7, 1965, 807-808

TOPIC TAGS: carbon steel, xylencol orange, hafnium assay, extraction with ether, hafnium precipitation, color reaction/ arsenazo III, Cupferron

ABSTRACT: The authors determined hafnium in carbon steels with the aid of color reactions with xylencol orange and arsenazo III. Prior to the determination the bulk of the iron was extracted with ether or (for analysis by means of arsenazo) the hafnium was precipitated with Cupferron. The procedure followed the case of extraction with ether: dissolution of 1 g of steel in 30 cc HCl, isolation of sillicic acid by the conventional technique, filtration, heating, and treatment with hydrofluoric and sulfuric acids. Following additional processing, the extraction with ether is carried out. After evaporation, addition of 1N hydrofluoric acid, ascorbic acid, and 1 cc 0.1% arsenazo III, and stirring, the solution is let stand for 5 min, whereupon its optical density is measured by means of the FIK-M

Card 1/3

L 57740-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017090

photocolorimeter with a red filter. If the analysis is based on the reaction between hafnium and xylenol orange, the procedure followed is approximately the same, except that 0.4 cc of 0.4% xylenol orange is added in place of arsenazo and drops of ammonia are added until the color becomes violet, whereupon 1N HCl solution is added until the color becomes red-orange. After additional processing, the optical density of the solution is measured by means of an FEK-M photocolorimeter with a color filter. In both cases the hafnium content is determined according to a calibration curve. In cases where the hafnium is precipitated with Cupferron, 1 g of steel is dissolved in 40 cc H_2SO_4 (1:4), cooled, diluted to 100 cc with cold water, whereupon 3-5 cc of 6% solution of Cupferron is added in small portions. After an hour the residue is filtered and washed with a solution containing 10 cc HCl and 1-2 cc Cupferron solution per liter. The filter with precipitate is incinerated in a platinum crucible and fused with 1 g of potassium pyrosulfate. The melt is leached with 2N HCl solution, stirred and, if necessary, filtered. Colorimetry of the solution is performed in the same manner as in the case of reaction with arsenazo III. The accuracy of determination of hafnium in steel is, for both reagents, $\pm 0.005\%$ for a hafnium content of 0.01-0.1% Hf. Time of the analysis of 20 weighed portions: 3-4 days.

Card 2/3

I. 57740-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017090

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

INCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, NM

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

edp
Card 3/3

KVIECINSKY, Josef, inz.

The plan and material incentives in the building industry. Prace
mzda 12 no.1:26-28 Ja '64.

1. Hydrostav, n.p., Bratislava.

KVINTOK, L.

Kvietok, L. Some remarks on the geomorphology of the Spišské Podhradie basin.
p. 238. GEOGRAFICKÝ CASOPIS. Bratislava. Vol. 6, no. 3/4, 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11,
Nov. 1955, Uncl.

KVIKLIS, V. N.

KVIKLIS, V.N.; TAUNENE, A.I. [Tauniene, A.I.]

Control of malaria and helminthiasis in the Lithuanian S.S.R.
Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 26 no.5:600-601 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Vil'nyusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny.

(MALARIA, prev. & control
in Lithuania (Rus))

(HELMINTH INFECTIONS, prev. & control
same)

KVIKLIS, V.N.

Medical research in the Lithuanian S.S.R. Sov.zdrav. 17 no.2:63-64
F '58. (MIRA 13:1)

(LITHUANIA--MEDICAL RESEARCH)

KVIKLYS, V.

SIMKUNAS, V.; MASLAUSKIENE, M.; ZAIKAUSKAS, M., red.; ZILINSKIENE, V., red.; KVIKLYS, V., kand. med. nauk, red.; MOTIEJUNAS, L., kand. med. nauk, red.; NENISKIS, J., kand. med. nauk, red.; STECOVSKIS, A.L., tekhn. red.

[Lithuanian medical bibliography] Lietuviškoji medicininė bibliogra fja. Vilnius, Valstybinė moksline medicinos biblioteka. Vol.2. 1958-1960. 543 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Predsedatel' Soveta Gosudarstvennoy nauchno-meditinskoy biblioteki Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Litovskoy SSR (for Zaikauskas). 2. Direktor Gosudarstvennoy nauchno-meditinskoy biblioteki Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Litovskoy SSR (for Zilinskiene).

*

KVIKLIS, V.

CIBIRAS, P., kand. med. nauk; DAKTARAVICIENE, E., kand. med. nauk;
JARZEMSKAS, J., kand. med. nauk [deceased]; JOCEVICIENE, A.,
kand. med. nauk; KRIKSTOPAITIS, M., kand. med. nauk; NENISKIS, J.,
kand. med. nauk; STEPONAITIENE, L., kand. med. nauk; SURKUS, J.,
kand. med. nauk; SIIMANAS, S., kand. biolog. nauk; CEPULIS, St.,
prof.; KUPCINSKAS, J., prof.; LASAS, Vl., prof.; SIDERAVICIUS, Br.,
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 ACCESSION NR: AR5015166

UR/0137/65/000/005/0037/0037

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, A.s. 50220

AUTHOR: Teukerman, S. A.; Kvin, V. Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of a homogeneous metalloceramic tungsten-hafnium alloy

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po poroshk. metallurgii.
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TOPIC TAGS: powder metal production, metal ceramic material, tungsten base alloy, hafnium containing alloy, cathode, solid solution, plasma spraying

TRANSLATION: Technology has been developed for production of a metalloceramic alloy of tungsten and hafnium in powder form which can be used for manufacture of cathodes. A charge of tungsten with 6% hafnium was pressed into briquets under pressure of 5 tons/cm² and was sintered in a vacuum of 10⁻³ mm Hg at 2100°. A holding time of 50 hrs assured formation of a solid solution based on tungsten which was at equilibrium with respect to concentration. The powder was produced by grinding the sintered briquets in a planetary mill in the presence of an activator, Al(NO₃)₃·9H₂O. The ground product was a powder with a particle size

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up to 10 microns. The powder was washed free of impurities and annealed in a vacuum at 1500°. Plasma spraying is accompanied by disintegration of the solid solution, and therefore that method cannot be used for production of powder. Author's abstract.

SUB CODE: MM

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