

LOCHMAN, JAROSLAV

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Institute for Forestry and Game Protection (Vyzkumni ustav lesniho hospodarstvi a myslivosti) Braslav na Vitavi

Source: Prague, Sbornik CSAZV, Veterinarni Medicina, Vol 6(34), No 8, Aug 61; pp 665-678

Data: "New Methods to Protect Health of Wild Hoofed Game by Feed Stations in Winter"

LOCHMAN, Jaroslav

PAV, Jaroslav

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LOCHMAN, Josef, inz.; TVRDIKOVA, Alena, promovany chemik;
MELICHAROVA, Aleska

Consumption of nutritive substances by red deer (*Cervus e
elaphus L.*). Les cas 10 no.5:495-522 My '64.

1. Research Institute of Forestry and Game Protection,
Zbraslav.

LOCHMAN, K.; MANEK, O.

"Calculation and design of steam generators of atomic power plants" by T.Ch. Margulova [Margulova, T.Kh.]. Reviewed by K. Lochman, O. Manek. Jaderna energie 9 no.7:244 JI '63.

LOCHMAN, VIT

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Carbohydrates and Refinement I-11

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2778

Author : Lochman Vit

Inst : -

Title : Automatic Recording of the Discharged Volume of Diffusion Juice.

Orig Pub : Listy cukrovarn., 1957, 73, No 6, Inform. sluzba, 20-21

Abstract : A description is given, with diagram and calculations, of the design of an automatic, float-actuated device for the recording of diffusion juice being pumped out of the measuring tank. The apparatus is suitable, in general, for the recording of the number of operations performed with any receptacle of intermittent operation.

Card 1/1

LOCHMAN, Z.; LOUCEK, D.

Preliminary report on mapping the glaciofluvial formation in the Neisse River valley of northern Bohemia. p. 212.

(Sbornik, Vol. 61, no. 3, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.

BOCHAN, E.

"Geomorphology of the northwestern part of the Frylant area."

p. 111 (Ceskoslovenska Lihnografie, Vol. 63, no. 2, 1958),
Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MIEA), Vol. 7, no. 9,
September 1958

LOCHMANN, Zdenek

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LOCHMANN, Zdenek

CS.SR

Geological research -- Dept. of structural geology (Geolog, pruzkum --
odbor staveb. geologie), Prague

Prague, Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii, No 1, 1963, pp 21-28

" Denuded Relics of Eroded Fossil Shells in the Pilsen hill region"

LOCHMANN, Zdenek

Demudation relicts of fossil weathered layers of the Plsen
hills. Gas mineral geol 8 no.1:21-28 ja'63

1. Geologicky pruskum, odbor stavebni geologie, Praha.

LOCHMANN, Zdenek

"River terraces in the Czech Lands" by B. Balatka
and J. Sladek. Reviewed by Zdenek Lochmann. Cas mineral
geol 8 no.1:111-112 Ja '63.

J. COHMANN, Z.

Favine erosions in the northern part of Československa panorama.
Sbor zem 69 no.3:225-229 '64.

LOCHMANN, Zdenek

"Terrace system of the Vltava and Elbe between Kralupy and
Ceske stredohori" by B. Balatka, J. Sladek. Reviewed by Zdenek
Lochmann. Cas min geol 9 no.2:180 '64.

LOCHMANOVA, E. , SPRUNY, K.

Problem of air pollution in Czechoslovakia. p. 510

ENERGETIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

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

UNANYAN, M.P.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.V.; LOCHMELIS, A.Ye.; ZAV'YALOV, S.I.;
ZEYFMAN, Yu.V.; GAMBARYAN, N.P.; MINASYAN, P.B.; KNUNYANTS, E.L.;
KOCHARYAN, S.T.; ROKHLIN, Ye.M.; KAVERZNEVA, Ye.D.; KORSHAK, V.T.;
ROGOZHIN, S.V.; DAVANKOV, V.A.; TSEYTLIN, G.M.; PAVLOV, A.I.;
ZAKHARKIN, L.I.; OKHLOBYSTIN, O.Yu.; SEMIN, G.K.; BABUSHKINA, T.A.;
BLIEVICH, K.A.

Letters to the editor. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.1:1909-1914
'65. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR
(for Unanyan, Kondrat'yeva, Lochmelis, Zav'yalov, Kaverzheva).
2. Institut elementoorganicheskikh sovedineniy AN SSSR (for
Zeyfman, Gambaryan, Minasyan, Knunyants, Kocharyan, Rokhliln,
Korshak, Rogozhin, Davankov, Zakharkin, Okhlobystin, Semin,
Babushkina, Bilevich).

LOCHOVSKY, J;KREPILKA, V.

Focal infection in etiology of eczema. Cesk. dermat. 27 no.1-2:
48-50 May 1952. (CJML 22:3)

1. Of the Dermatological Department (Head--J. Konopik, M. D.)
of State District Hospital, Prague XII.

E 31016-66 T JK

ACC NR: AF6023124

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/65/000/006/0264/0268

AUTHOR: Lochovsky, Jan (Colonel; Doctor of medicine); Lukas, Jiri (Lieutenant colonel; Doctor of medicine); Slacalkova, Vlasta (Doctor of medicine) 26
3

ORG: Dermatology Department, Central Military Hospital /headed by Colonel, Doctor of medicine Jan Lochovsky/, Prague (Kozni oddeleni Ustredni vojenske nemocnice); Institute for Sera and Vaccines /directed by Doctor of medicine J. Halek/, Prague (Ustav ser a ockovacich latek)

TITLE: Attempt at immunoprevention of staphylococcal pyoderma 6SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 6, 1965, 264-268

TOPIC TAGS: immunization, preventive medicine, military medicine, antitoxin, skin disease

ABSTRACT: Mass immunoprevention by the use of a staphylococcal antitoxin "Alstafan" was attempted. The best dose was 0.2 ml of the solution. In a military unit 221 soldiers were immunized, and 202 not, serving as controls. No clear cut results were obtained. This was due mainly to the fact that very few pyodermas occurred in the unit during the experiment. The authors thank Doctor J. Stepankova of the Institute for Sera and Vaccines for carrying out titrations. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 016 / SOV REF: 010
OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1 JC

UDC: 616.5-002.3-022.71.252-084-085.37
0915 13-17

ACC NR: AT6029327 (d) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/66/000/009/0650/0660

AUTHOR: Furdik, Mikulas (Professor; Engineer; Bratislava); Drabek, Jozef --
Drabek, Y. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences; Bratislava-Predmestie); Ondrejka,
Jan--Ondreyka, Ya. (Engineer; Bratislava-Predmestie); Locigova, Irena--
Lotsigova, I. (Bratislava)

ORG: [Furdik] Chair of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry Department of
Natural History; Komensky University, Bratislava (Katedra organickej chemie a
biochemie Prirodovedeckej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho); [Drabek; Ondrejka]
Research Institute of Agricultural Chemistry, Bratislava-Predmestie (Vyskumny
ustav agrochemickej technologie); [Locigova] Department of Chemistry SVST,
Bratislava (Chemicka fakulta SVST)

TITLE: Contribution to research of the insecticidal effect of O, O-dimethyl
O-phenyl thiophosphate, respectively O, O-diethyl O-phenyl thiophosphates and
phenyl N-methylcarbamate derivatives, especially the role of substituents and their
position in the benzene ring

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 9, 1966, 650-660

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, phosphate ester, carbamate ester

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6029327

ABSTRACT: Several new O, O-dimethyl O-phenyl thiophosphate, O, O-diethyl O-phenyl thiophosphate and phenyl N-methylcarbamate derivatives are described. Their insecticidal effect was tested as a function of the substituents in the benzene ring, especially their Hammett σ constant. It was determined that thiophosphates are more easily hydrolyzed and thus have a higher insecticidal effect when the substituents have a higher σ constant value, while in the case of phenyl N-methylcarbamate a lower insecticidal effectiveness is observed. This confirms the theory that in phenyl N-methylcarbamate—in contrast to the organophosphates—the insecticidal effect is determined by the structure of the entire un-hydrolyzed molecule of the final material. This explains the seeming discrepancy in the case of m-acethylamino derivative of phenyl N-methylcarbamate. The authors thank Eng. J. Krsek of the analytical section of the Research Institute for Agricultural Chemistry in Bratislava for the analyses. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 3 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract] [KS] [WA-50]

SUB CODE: 07, 06/SUBM DATE: 10Feb66/ORIG REF: 003/SOV REF: 001/
OTH REF: 017/

Card 2/2

LOCKA, Alajos

Hungarian chemical literature. Magy kem lap 16 no.2:94 F '61.

DEZELIC, M.; LOCKOVIC, A.; TRKOVNIK, M.

Polarographic investigation of pyrroleazomethines. Croat chem acta
32 no.1:31-38 '60. (EBAI 9:12)

1. Kemijski Institut, Filozofski fakultet, Univerzitet, Sarajevo,
Bosna i Hercegovina.

(Polarograph and polarography)
(Pyrrolocarboxaldehyde)
(Methylenimine)

LOCHERE, M.

Correct organization of field arrangement on collective farms.

I. 14 (PAMONJU LATIJAS REICHOZNI ES) Riga, Latvia Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1957.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (AMEI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957.

LOCS, Gyula

Measurement data on higher level regression. Koz fiz kozl MTA 10
no.1:69-76 '62.

RUPP, Erzsebet; LOCS, Gyula

The expectable shape of the neutron spectrum measured by a mechanical selector. Koz fiz kozl MTA 11 & no.1:67-74 '63.

LOCS, Gyula, tudományos munkatárs

Automation of the programming of electronic computers and the ALGOL-60 international formula language. Magyar Tudomány 72 no.1:28-37 Ja '65.

1. Central Research Institute of Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

LOCSEI, Bela, dr. (Budapest, XI., Fehervari ut 71-73)

Recent contributions to the confirmation of the existence
of the metakaolinite state. Acta chimica Hung 38 no.1:59-88
'63.

1. Department of Silicate Chemistry, University for Chemical
Industry, Veszprem.

14

O. A.

Optical glass manufacture. Bela Laxcel (Research Inst. Heavy Chem. Inds., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 5: 278-83 (1950). - General summary of methods. A method was worked out for the manuf. of light Ba crown glass suitable for producing spectacle lenses and prisms with Abbe no. 60.5, $n = 1.5212$. Istvan Fialy.

100500, B&H

Fusion silicates: KAROLY POLINSKY AND HILJA LÖNNER.
 Magyar Techn. 9 (4) 216-19 (1964); abstracted in Chem. Zentr.
 NT 126 (22) 5183 (1965).--The natural silicate rocks, basalt and
 granite, are difficult to shape; after melting, the original crystal-
 line structure is lost and can be restored only with difficulty. The
 Hungarian basalts and diabases are still more difficult as they
 contain less SiO₂ and Fe₂O₃ and also contain Al₂O₃. The authors
 therefore tried to make such substances from molten blast-furnace
 slag with certain additions. After melting, the mixture was
 cooled, machined in the vitreous state, and made crystalline
 again by heat-treatment. Such material is nonporous, coarsely
 or finely crystalline depending on the heat-treatment, and per-
 fectly homogeneous. It is insensitive to temperature fluctua-
 tions of 150° to 180° and has an expansion coefficient of 70×10^{-7} ,
 a compressive strength of 8000 kg./cm.², and a Rockwell hardness
 of 64 to 68. It is very resistant to HCl and concentrated HNO₃,
 and is insoluble in H₂SO₄. It is cast into plates like plate glass
 and has a dielectric breakdown of 10 kv./mm.

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LOOSE, B.

85. Statistical quality control in the mass production of glass goods. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

The introduction of semi-automatic and automatic equipment in the glass industry has raised the question of statistical quality control of various glass products, such as glass produced by automatic and semi-automatic equipment. The data on laboratory glassware, were collected by the Central Research Institute of the Bohemian Materials Industry. The study deals with the curve of distribution of the results of measurements - the characteristic data on mean values, dispersion, rms values, curves of distribution - and with the distribution of wall thickness of laboratory glassware. The analyzed details and the published examples seem to justify the application of statistical quality control. The tolerances determined by the procedure conform to reality, their optimal acceptance would therefore eliminate requirements which are not possible to observe from the viewpoint of manufacturing technology.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete.

K-13

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 13, 1958, 44070.

Author : Locsei Bela

Inst :

Title : Possible Improvements in the Technology of Glass
Making.

Orig Pub: Epitoanyag, 1957, 9, No 4, 161-168.

Abstract: The glass-melting tank furnaces (TF) in use are
of very low efficiency. In the TF only 10-20%
of the thermal energy are utilized directly in
the process of glass melting. Experiments have
shown that the melting takes place much more ra-
pidly on using a briquetted charge which is sub-
jected to preliminary melting in shaft furnaces

Card : 1/2

LOCSEI, B.

110. On the preparation of a SiO₂ material suitable for the production of glass permeable to ultraviolet rays. H. Lőcsei, O. Kaszn. *Építanyagipari Kutató Intézet* (Central Research Institute for the Building Materials Industry), Report No. 84, 1958, 16 p., 3 figs., 2 tabs.

It was found that sand of thousandth per cent order of size containing Fe₂O₃, TiO₂ and CrO cannot be prepared by flotation since the mineral particles separating during flotation are only 0.1-0.2% of the total quantity of material. The problem cannot be solved either by acid treatment (boiling, autoclaving) or by the reduction of particle sizes because the above contaminating oxides do not enrich certain places but are evenly distributed in the sand grains. Further experiments were conducted by means of digestion. Basic material containing SiH₂ of sufficient purity for the manufacture of glass types permeable to ultraviolet rays can be produced by the following method: after precipitating the silicic acid by means of sulphuric acid from water glass digested with sodium sulphate, the precipitate is dehydrated and the silica clotted, filtered and ignited until free of sulphate.

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LOCSEI, B.

New possibilities of producing molten silicates. p.247.

EPITOANYAG. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 11, no. 7, July 1959.

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

LOSSEI, Bela

New experimental data of the effect of mineralizers and of composition
at the crystallization of fused silicates. Acta chimica Hung 22 no.1:
2-25 '60. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Central Research Institute for Building Materials, Budapest.
Presented by M.Korach.
(Silicates)

G/005/61/012/002/002/003
B120/B202

AUTHOR: Lőcsei, Béla
TITLE: Zirconium sand as feldspar substitute in hollow glassware
PERIODICAL: Silikattechnik, v. 12, no. 2, 1961, 64-66

TEXT: Since in Hungary feldspar which in the glass industry is used as Al_2O_3 source has to be imported, the author studied the possibility of replacing it by other raw materials. Al_2O_3 and $Al(OH)_3$ are too expensive and their treatment is too difficult, kaolin contains too much Fe_2O_3 and its Al_2O_3 content is too low. According to K. Kühne (Ref. 1) the properties of the glass-forming ions Ti^{4+} , Bi^{5+} , Sn^{4+} and Zr^{4+} are similar to those of Al. From the economic point of view only the use of ZrO_2 as Al_2O_3 substitute seems favorable. Zirconium sand of the following composition was used as raw material: 30.31% SiO_2 , 0.88% Al_2O_3 , 0.97% Fe_2O_3 , 5.00% TiO_2 , 0.76% CaO , traces of MgO , no alkali oxides, 62.44% ZrO_2 . Since feldspar contains about 74% SiO_2 and about 9% alkali oxides, quartz sand and soda had to be added to the batch when using zirconium sand. ✓

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Zirconium sand as feldspar substitute...

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In the glass factory in Sajószentpéter 98 kg feldspar were necessary to produce 1 t of glass, however, only 18-24 kg of zirconium sand. TiO_2 which is contained in the zirconium sand has more pronounced properties than ZrO_2 , a content of about 1% Fe_2O_3 gives an Fe_2O_3 content of 0.17 kg per 1 t of glass, 0.30-0.40 kg are introduced by feldspar. Since the feldspar composition fluctuates, in zirconium sand, however, remains constant, it is possible to obtain a more constant glass quality. Various test batches were made (see Table 3), and the glass viscosity was determined as a function of temperature (Table 4, data in °C) to determine the most favorable ZrO_2 content, to explain the effect of the change of SiO_2 , alkali oxide, and alkaline earth oxide content on addition of zirconium sand on the viscosity, meltability, and workability of the glass, and to study the possibility of improving the meltability by adding AlF_3 (CaF_2 caused stronger corrosion of the refractory material of the melting tanks). Glasses 1-3 were molten in amounts of 1 kg in chamotte crucibles, 4-7 in amounts of 5 kg in quartz crucibles recrystallized into cristobalite, 8-12 were molten in a 30-t-furnace. Table 4 shows that the substitution of ZrO_2 for Al_2O_3 increases the softening temperature of the

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Zirconium sand as feldspar substitute...

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glass. When substituting zirconium silicate for Al_2O_3 in a weight-per-cent ratio (60% of Al_2O_3 by ZrO_2 , 40% of ZrO_2 by SiO_2) the difference between the softening temperature is smaller. By adding alkaline earth oxides the viscosity-increasing effect of ZrO_2 can be compensated. Glass in which Al_2O_3 was replaced by ZrO_2 by 60%, by SiO_2 by 15%, and by CaO and MgO by 25%, shows the same softening and processing temperature as the original glass with a content of 1.8-2.0% Al_2O_3 . Glass 4 on Table 3 in which Al_2O_3 was replaced by 60% by ZrO_2 and by 40% by CaO and MgO has a softening and transformation temperature which is by $15^{\circ}C$ lower than in the non-substituted glass and by $25^{\circ}C$ lower than in the glass substituted by zirconium silicate. During the large-scale industrial experiments conducted at Sajószentpéter the composition of the batch was changed continuously without interruption of production: (glasses 9-12 on Table 3): First $2/3$ old and $1/3$ fresh mixtures were used, in the following, $2/3$ fresh and $1/3$ old, and finally only fresh mixtures were melted. Each step took about 3-4 days. The slight increase in viscosity caused by the ZrO_2 addition produced favorable effects, i.e. the number of hair cracks in the glass was reduced. The addition of 1.5% zirconium silicate to the

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Zirconium sand as feldspar substitute...

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bottle glasses caused a more rapid solidification and thus better workability. Glasses used to produce electric light bulb envelopes were made more stable to hydrolysis by replacing 0.5-0.7% SiO_2 by ZrO_2 ; their workability was improved by replacing 0.20-0.25% SiO_2 by alkaline earth oxides. The authors conclude that when replacing feldspar by zirconium sand in the glass production the production costs can be lowered and the quality of the glass improved. There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 1 non-Soviet-bloc reference. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Zentrales Forschungsinstitut für Baustoffe, Budapest
(Central Research Institute of Structural Material,
Budapest)

Card 4/5

~~LOCSEI~~, Bela, dr.

Preparation of high fireproof heat-insulating furnace structural materials. Epitoanyag 13 no.11:405-412 N '61.

LOCSEI, Bela

Preparation of alkali-free corundum crystallizing in laminae.
Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 6 no.1:29-35 '62

Increasing the Al_2O_3 content in acid refractory materials,
respectively the quantity of mullite formation in such
substances. Ibid.:3748

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Szilikatkemial Tanszek.

LOCSEI, Bela

Kinetics of phase transition in connection with the preparation of melted heat-resisting mold bodies. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 6 no.2:117-128 '62.

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Szilikatkemia Tanszek.

LOCSEI, Bela

Development of amorphous metaphase from the reaction of kaolinite and aluminum fluoride and its significance in mullite formation. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 6 no.2:129-155 '62.

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Szilikatkemia Tanszek.

KOCSIS, Geza; SOMOGYI, Antal; LOCSEI, Bela

Data on corrosion mechanism of enamels. Pt.1. Veszprem vegyip
egy kozl. 6 no.2:157-164 '62.

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Szilikatkemia Tanszek.

LOCSEI, Bela

Mullite formation in the systems containing AlF_3 .
Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 6 no.3:217-242 '62.

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Szilikatkemia Tanszek.

LOCSEI, Bela; KOC SIS, Geza; SOMOGYI, Antal

Technologic parameters of manufacturing tempered safety glass. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 6 no.3:243-250 '62.

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Szilika-kemia Tanszek.

LOCSEI, Bela, dr.

Data on the solid-phase reaction kinetics of aluminum fluoride and silicon dioxide. *Epitoanyag* 14, no.2:48-50 F '62.

1. *Epitoanyagipari Kozponti Kutato Intezet, Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem*

S/081/62/000/023/066/120
B180/B144

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AUTHORS: Lőcsei, Béla, Szabó, Lajos, Szóllósi, József

TITLE: Fused refractory with high corrosion resistance

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 493-494, abstract
23K429 (Hung. pat. 148857, December 31, 1961)

TEXT: Chrome-magnesite bricks have some exceedingly valuable qualities, but they are not suitable for the glass industry as their iron content may turn the molten glass green. The patent proposes that a fused refractory on chromite ore base should be used for this purpose. The ore is melted in an arc furnace and poured into a mold made of graphite, fused hematite or zirconium sand. Harmful iron and silicon impurities are either removed by combining them to form FeSi, or NH_4NO_3 or $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ is added to the fused mass in quantities calculated so that all the FeO will go to form spinel. The SiO_2 is fixed by adding Al_2O_3 to form mullite. The ferrosilicon collects on the bottom of the arc furnace and can be used for other purposes; and the chrome spinels formed have refractory properties and chemical resistance which make them highly suitable for lining glass furnaces. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

LOCSEI, Bela, dr.

Effect of microeutectics on the changes of the physicochemical properties of glasses. Epitoanyag 14 no.7:241-245 J1 '62.

LOCSEI, Bela, dr.

Mullite formation at low temperatures in the $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5/\text{OH}/4-\text{AlF}_3$ system. Epitoanyag 14 no.10:353-355 0 '62.

1. Epitoanyagipari Kózponti Kutató Intézet, Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem.

LOCSEI; Bela, dr.

Contributions to the kinetics of mullite formation in the system
aluminum-fluoride-silica. I. Acta chimica Hung 33 no.2:197-210
'62.

1. Central Research Institute of Building Industry, Budapest, XI.,
Fehervari ut 71-73.

LOCSMI, Bela

Processes occurring in ceramic products during their
burning. Pt. 1. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 7 no. 2:93-115
'63.

1. Chair of Silicate Chemistry, Chemical Industry University,
Veszprem.

LOCSEI, B., cand. of chem. sc.

Preparation of porous ceramic wares on mullite and corundum base. Acta techn Hung 44 no.1/2:11-49 '63.

1. Central Research Institute for Building Materials, Budapest.

LOCSEI, Bela, dr.

Mullite enriched porcelain. Epitoanyag 15 no.5:157-162
My '63.

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Etyetem Epitoanyagagipari Kozponti
Kutato Intezete.

LOCSEI, Bela, dr.

Thermogravimetric investigation of mullite formation
occurring in the kaolinite- AlF_3 system. Epitoanyag 15
no.9:329-337 S '63.

1. Epitoanyagipari Kozponti Kutato Intezet.

LOCSEI, Bela

Effect of low-quantity aluminum fluoride on the phase changes
of Grossalmerode clay. Epitoanyag 16 no. 2:67-74 F '64.

LOCSEI, Bela

Resistance of melted silicates to corrosion. Magy kem lap
18 no.11:538-542 N '63.

1. Epitoanyagipari Kozponti Kutatointezet.

LOCSEI, Bela

Correlation between the softening point of aluminum silicate refractory materials and the mullite phase bound aluminum oxide. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 8 no.1:29-38 '64.

Processes occurring in ceramic products during combustion. Pt.3. Ibid.:39-48

1. Chair of Silicate Chemistry of the Chemical Industry University, Veszprem. Submitted November 19, 1963, and March 9, 1964.

LOCSEI, Bela dr.

Experiments in the technical development of manufacturing
chamotte and corundum-based refractory materials. Koh lap
97 no.1:8-11 Ja'64.

LOCSEI, Bela

Effect of small quantity aluminum fluoride additions on the
formation of the properties of ceramic products. Epitoanyag
16 no.10:363-370 3 of cover 0 '64.

LCSEI, E.

Let us improve the tone quality
of our sets. p. 127.
The EMG 1911 Servotest voltmeter.
p. 128.
RADIOTECHNIKA. (Magyar Cnkentes
Honvedseimi Szovetseg) Budapest.
Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCES: EEAL - LC Oct. 1956. Vol. 5 No. 10

IGCSEI, P.

Elastic railroad switches. p. 12. KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. (Kozlekedesi
Kiado) Budapest. Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
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HUNGARY

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"A New Biological Process for the Testing of Insulin-Like Activity in the Serum."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 18, 5 May 63, pages 825-827.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The authors present a new biological test for the determination of insuline-like activity in the serum. The test was developed by the authors. The methodology used for the basis of the new test is presented. Results of the use of the test are discussed. 13 Western references.

1/1
J

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New biological method for the examination of the insulin-like activity
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1. Fovarosi Tanacs Janos Korhaz, I. Belosztaly.
(BLOOD SUGAR) (INSULIN) (DIABETES MELLITUS)
(DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL)

HALMOS, Tamas, dr.; LOCZKA, Bela, dr.; SAJAMON, Ferenc, dr.

Liver damage in infectious mononucleosis. Or. hetil. 105 no.41:
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HUNGARY

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"Experiences with Butyl Biguanid, a New, Hungarian, Oral Antidiabetic Compound."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 41, 9 Oct 66, pages 1938-1939.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A new oral antidiabetic drug, prepared by the Chinoin Pharmaceutical Factory and having butyl biguanid as the active component, was studied by the authors. They concluded that the compound is an effective adjuvant in the treatment of diabetes. The drug was only used in combination with others. 4 Hungarian, 10 Western references.

1/1

LCDE OVAKIS, V. VE

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930410003-1"

Spinning Machinery

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(MLRA 7:5)

(Textile machinery)

LODES, Anton, inz.; GURSKY, Juraj, inz.

Thermodiffusion of liquids; diffusion of carbohydrate mixtures. Chem
svetl 15 no.10:765-775 0 '61.

1. Katedra roby, procesov a aparatov Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej,
Bratislava. Authors' address: Bratislava, Kollarove nam. 2, Chemicky
pavilon Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej.

BENA, J.; LODES, A.

"Chemical engineering" by A. Pilar, J. Beranek, J. Jasansky. Reviewed
by J. Bena, A. Lodes. Chem listy 58 no.8:997-998 Ag '64

ACC NR: AP6021339

(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0009/66/000/003/0171/0172

AUTHOR: Bafrnec, Mi; ^{la^a} Lodes, Antonín

ORG: Chair of Chemical Technology Processes and Equipment, Faculty of Chemistry and Technology, SVST; Bratislava (Katedra procesov a zariadení chemickej technológie, chemickotechnologická fakulta SVST)

TITLE: Dependence of the coefficient of heat conductivity of rubbers on the content of additives

SOURCE: Chemický průmysl, no. 3, 1966, 171-172

TOPIC TAGS: heat conductivity, rubber, chemical composition

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a method of measuring the coefficient of heat conductivity of two types of rubber. A study is made of the influence of the composition of rubber on the coefficient of heat conductivity. Other authors found that materials with crystalline structure have a higher coefficient of heat conductivity than materials with an amorphous structure. The literature of the influence of additives or fillers on the coefficient of heat conductivity is fragmentary and worthless because the mean temperature of the measurements and the exact characteristics of the composition of the material are not given. The dependence of the coefficient of heat conductivity was studied in the case of cis-polyisoprene and copolymer of butadiene

UDC: 678.015
678.04

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6021339

with acrylonitrile. The measuring instrument used was designed according to Dr. Zock, and based on the principle of the measurement of the coefficient of heat conductivity in a stationary thermal field formed between two plates. It is found that the value of the coefficient of heat conductivity in both cases depends on the content of activated carbon black or silicon oxide. With increased content of activated carbon black and silicon oxide the value of the coefficient of heat conductivity increases markedly. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 1 figure, and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 15Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Lodeyshchikov, V.V.

SOV/136-58-12-11/22

TITLE: Some Special Features of Oxidising Roasting of Sulphide Gold-containing Concentrates (Nekotoryye osobennosti okislitel'nogo obzhiga sul'fidnykh zolotosoderzhashchikh kontsentratov)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 12, pp 51 - 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author presents results of the application of roasting to gold concentrates of various compositions. The apparatus consisted essentially of an externally-heated chamber containing the sample through which air could be passed, the exit gases going through an absorption train for determining the rate of burning off of sulphur. The 25.0 g sample was contained in a fireclay boat, provision being made for stirring. Six Soviet concentrates were studied, covering the composition range: 7.5-38.2% Fe, 0.15-1.9% Cu, trace - 1.0% Zn, 0.06 - 1.53% Pb, 0.8-9.6% As, 0-15.58% Sb, 13.4-39.2% S total, 24.0 - 1423.0 g/ton Au, 51.0 - 1114.0 g/ton Ag. From determinations of rate of desulphurisation as functions of time for various temperatures (Figures 2, 3), it was found that 500 °C is sufficient for a fast rate; in subsequent hydro-metallurgical treatment, the products obtained at this

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SOV/136-58-12-11/22
Some Special Features of Oxidising Roasting of Sulphide Gold-
containing Concentrates

temperature gave maximal gold recovery with all the test materials, indicating that adequate decomposition of gold-containing sulphides was secured. Deviations from the 500 °C optimal produced gold losses, which can be attributed to chemical changes on the gold surface during roasting; these losses were particularly severe with antimony- and arsenic-containing materials. Maximal gold recovery was found to be not always associated with complete de-sulphurisation, in roasting. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Irgiredmet

Card 2/2

LODEYSHCHIKOV, V. V., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Behavior of precious metals in the roasting of pyritic concentrates." Irkutsk, 1960. 23 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education USSR, Irkutsk Mining-Metallurgical Inst, Chair of the Metallurgy of Precious Metals); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 25-60, 132)

LODEYSHCHIKOV, V.V.; SKOBEYEV, I.K.; SMAGUNOV, V.N.

Chemical transformations of precious metals in oxidation
roasting and their importance for the cyanidation process.
Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 11:53-62 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
redkikh metallov.

(Precious metals--Metallurgy)

LODEYSHCHIKOV, V.V.; SKOBEYEV, I.K.; KHRAMCHENKO, S.I.

Pyrite behavior in the process of roasting sulfide gold-bearing
concentrates. TSvet. met. 33 no.10:44-51 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Gold ores) (Ore dressing)

UKRAINSKIY, M.A., st. nauchn. sotr.; MASKEVICH, M.M.; LODEYSHCHIKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKOBEYEV, I.K., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; STAKHEYEV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KULIKOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KULIKOVA, S.Ya., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; FOKROVSKIY, L.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, N.H.; YELANSKIY, A.H., st. nauchn. sotr.; TROKSKAYA, Z.I.; BANDEKOK, L.I., nauchn. sotr.; VERIGO, K.N.; TEMKO, V.P., red.

[Gold mining industry in capitalist countries; technical and economic survey] Zolotodobyvaiushchaia promyshlennost' kapitalisticheskikh stran; tekhniko-ekonomicheskii obzor. Moskva, 1963. 337 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy tsvetnoy metallugii.
2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy tsvetnoy metallurgii (for Ukrainskiy, Yelanskiy, Verigo).

PODVOZHENOV, N. S. Cand. Geogr. Sci.

Dissertation: "Fogs of Baykal, Angara and Upper Lena." Inst. of Geography, Acad. Sci
USSR. 25 Feb 47

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Feb, 1947 (Project #1736)

LODI, E.

The classification of the waste products of grain milling and grain processing enterprises should be standardized. Muk. elev. prom.
28 no.2:25 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya khlebofurazhnogo snabzheniya Ministerstva zagotovok Estonskoy SSR.

(Grain handling) (Grain milling)

Ch. 16. LODIGIN, N. A.

Anthracene derivatives. V. Solubility of some salts of anthracene-1- and -2-sulphonic acids. B. P. Fedorov and N. A. Lodigin (*J. Appl. Chem. Russ.*, 1947, 20, 184-178).—100 g. of saturated aq. solution contain at 20° the following amounts of the salts without hydrate H₂O: anthracene-1-sulphonic acid, K 0.41, Na 0.041, Ba (+2H₂O) 0.071, Ca (+3H₂O) 0.018, Mg (+4H₂O) 0.078, Pb (+2H₂O) 0.060, Zn (+4H₂O) 0.048; anthracene-2-sulphonic acid, K (+2H₂O) 0.007, Na 0.009, Ba 0.020, Ca (+H₂O) 0.018, Pb (+2H₂O) 0.18, Mg (+2H₂O) 0.18, Zn (+4H₂O) 0.18; anthracene-1,2-disulphonic acid, K (+2H₂O) 0.18, Pb (+2H₂O) 0.27, Ba (+4H₂O) 0.27, Mg (+2H₂O) 0.18, Zn (+4H₂O) 0.27, Na (+3H₂O) 3.28, Ca (+3H₂O) 3.28, Ba (+4H₂O) 0.000, Ca (+2H₂O) 0.18, Mg (+2H₂O) 3.04, Pb (+2H₂O) 0.019, Zn (+2H₂O) 1.21, Ba anthracene-2: 6-disulphonic acid, K 1.64, Na (+H₂O) 1.21, Ba (+2H₂O) 0.048, Ca (+2H₂O) 0.24, Mg (+4H₂O) 0.18, Pb (+4H₂O) 0.048, Zn (+4H₂O) 0.084; anthracene-2: 7-disulphonic acid, K 1.00, Na (+2H₂O) 1.00, Ba (+4H₂O) 0.20, Ca (+3H₂O) 0.11, Mg (+2H₂O) 0.007, Pb (+2H₂O) 0.20, Zn (+4H₂O) 0.57 g. Vals. for 100° are given also. J. J. B.

AFANAS'YEV, P.S.; BOGOYAVLENSKIY, A.F., prof., doktor khim.nauk, red.;
LODVIKOVA, A.S., red.; GALKINA, V.N., tekhn.red.

[Corrosion of metals and ways to control it] Korrosiia metallov
i mery bor'by s nei. Kazan', Tatarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959.
81 p. (MIRA 14:2)

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Metabolism of methionine and methionine sulfoximine in relation to function of the central nervous system. *Physiol. bohém.* 5: 43-46 Suppl. 1956.

1. Institute of Physiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

(METHIONINE, metab.

CNS, inhib. induced by 3-amino-3 carboxypropyl methyl sulfoximine in rats)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, metab.

methionine, induction of inhib. by 3-amino-3-carboxypropyl methyl sulfoximine in rats)

LODIN, Zdenek; KOLOUSEK, Jaroslav

Epileptic symptoms induced by methionine sulfoximine. Cesk. neur.
19 no.2:83-89 May 56.

1. Z Fysiologickeho ustavu CSAV v Praze.

(EPILEPSY, experimental,
methionine sulfoximine induced (Cz))

(METHIONINE, derivatives,
methionine sulfoximine causing epilepsy in animals (Cz))

paper

Incorporation of methionine (sulfur-35) into the central nervous system. J. Fischer, J. Kolářek, and Z. Lodiň (Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague). *Nature* 173, 1123-3(1953). Methionine-³⁵S, 24 hrs. after intraperitoneal injection (0.2-1.0 mc.) into dogs, was found to be concentrated in the cerebellum, cerebral cortex, pons, spinal cord (anterior horn motor cells), and peripheral nerve in decreasing order as detd. by radioautography. The greatest ³⁵S accumulation occurred in the gray matter. Little occurred in areas surrounding the ventricles or in cerebrospinal membranes or perivascular nerves. — Vol. C. Gluckh.

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LODINA, Z.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System.
Higher Nervous System. Behavior.

I

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93634.

Author : Novakova, V., Servit, Z., Lodin, Z., Czecholova, L.

Inst :

Title : A Contribution to the Problem of Characteristics of
Higher Nervous Activity in Rats with Audiogenic Epi-
leptic Seizures.

Orig Pub: Physiol. bohemosl., 1957, 6, No 3, 376-382.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

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Lodin, Z.
NOVAKOVA, V.; SERVIT, Z.; LODIN, Z.; CHOCHOLOVA, L.

Characteristics of higher nervous activity in dogs in audiogenic epileptic seizures. Cesk. fysiол. 6 no.3:382-388 Aug 57.

1. Fysiologicky ustav CSAV, Praha.

(CONVULSIONS, experimental,

prod. by acoustic stimuli, eff. on higher nervous activity (Cz))

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

determ. of higher nervous activity in exper. convulsions prod. by acoustic stimuli (Cz))

(NOISE, effects,

exper. convulsions, eff. on higher nervous activity (Cz))

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Epilepsy T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97869

Author : Novakova, V., Lodin, Z., Servit, Z., Chocholova, L.

Inst : Not given

Title : On Interconnection of Experimental Neurosis and Audiogenic Epilepsy

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. fysiол., 1957, 6, No 3, 389-396

Abstract: Conditioned motor alimentary reflexes were produced according to the method of Voronin in rats. A neurosis was created by producing the differentiation to strong sound stimulants or by fast exchanges of differentiated and positive conditioned alimentary stimulants. By this, phase conditions

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