

MOSSAKOWSKI, Miroslaw J.

Astrocytomas of the brain and cerebellum. Neuropat. Pol. 3
no.1/2:131-214. Ja-Je '65.

1. Z Zakladu Neuropatologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Warszawie
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. E. Osetowska).

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

MOSSAKOWSKI, S.

Damages in cable lines and their causes. p. 193.

ENERGETYKA, Vol. 9, No. 4 July/Aug. 1955

(Ministerstwo Energetyki) Stalinograd.

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1 Jan. 1956

MCSSAKOWSKI, S.

Disturbances in the equipment used in electric power plants installed in
factories. p. 269.

ENERGETYKA, Vol. 9, No. 5 Sept./Oct. 1955

(Ministerstwo Energetyki) Stalinograd.

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 3 Jan. 1956

MOSSAKOWSKI, S.

Damages to high-tension electric switches. p. 327.
(ENERGETYKA. Stalinograd. Vol. 10, no. 6, Nov./Dec. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

Page 71

MOSSAKOWSKI, S.

"Rational exploitation of the equipment in electric-power plants for their own use."

(Energetyka) Vol. 11, no. 6, Nov./Dec. 1957
Warsaw, Poland

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

MOSSAKOWSKI, Z.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.18 Vol.1/7 Cardiovascular July 57

1994. MOSSAKOWSKI Z. Centr. Szpit. M.O.N., Warszawa. Dwa przypadki tzw. choroby Mondora *Two cases of so-called Mondor's disease* Pol. Tyg. lek. 1957, 12/6 (215—218) Illus. 2

At the Central Hospital of the Ministry of National Defence 2 cases of so-called Mondor's disease (thrombophlebitis obliterans of thoracoepigastric veins) were observed. The disease started in a latent form; the inflammatory state of the veins was not preceded by any trauma. The author describes various possibilities of the inflammatory and thrombotic states in the venous system. He is of the opinion that — as the inflammatory obliterating and thrombotic lesions within the net of thoracoepigastric veins are of an unknown origin — this disease should be called Mondor's syndrome and not Mondor's disease.

(XVIII, 6, 9*)

MOSSAKOVSKIY, A.A.

Devonian volcanic formations of early caledonides (salairides)
in the Sayan-Altai region and the problem of relations between
volcanism and tectonics. Trudy Lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un
no.2:22-37 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR.

LEOVEANU, O.; ZAHARIA, Natalia; FILEA, V.; MOSSANG, Aurora

Long-acting medicines; tablets. Rev chimie Min petr 14
no.4:202-207 Ap '63.

MOSSE, A. L.

"Mass-transfer characteristics and kinetic constants of a high-temperature combustion process and gasification of coke particles in flow."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Inst of Heat & Mass Transfer, AS BSSR.

MOSSE, A.L.; KHITRIN, L.N.

Study of a stream of burning carbon particles in a high temperature region. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.8:15-21 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut teplo- i massobmena AN BSSR, Minsk.

L 11432-66 EPA/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EMA(c) WW/JWD/GS

ACC NR: AT5027202

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0168/0175

AUTHOR: Batiyevskiy, A. L.; Mosse, A. L.; Tarasevich, L. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Nonsteady-state powder combustion under the action of pressure pulses

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Institut teplo- i massobmena. Teplo- i massobmen tel s okruzhayushchey gazovoy sredoy (Heat and mass exchange of bodies with the surrounding gaseous medium). Minsk, Nauka i Tekhnika, 1965, 168-175

TOPIC TAGS: solid propellant, combustion, nonsteady state combustion, combustion instability

ABSTRACT: An analysis was made of the nonsteady-state combustion of solid propellants induced by rectangular or triangular pressure pulses. Combustion of a semi-infinite charge was analyzed on the basis of the Zel'dovich theory of powder combustion. The nonlinear equations of heat conduction were solved through the use of integral relationships. As a result, a diagram was obtained which shows the regions of flame extinction as a function of the intensity and duration of the pressure pulses. The optimum condition for extinction exists when the duration of the pressure pulse is of the same order of magnitude as the thermal relaxation time of the heated propellant layer. With very short pressure pulses, the theoretical results do not correspond to the experimental results because the processes in the

Card 1/2

UDC: 536.46+532.501.32

L 4432-66

ACC NR: AT5027202

gas and condensed phases are not quasi-steady state as assumed in the analysis.

Orig. art. has: 20 formulas and 3 figures.

[PV]

SUB CODE: FP / SUBM DATE: 02Jul65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 009 / ATD PRESS: 4/25

Card 2/2

L 20757-66 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T/EWA(1)/EWP(F) WW/PH/JMD/KE
ACC NR: APG010033 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/010/003/0311/0317

AUTHOR: Kosse, A. L.; Sergeyev, G. T. 80.

ORG: Institute of Heat and Mass Transfer, AN BSSR, Minsk (Institut teplo- i massoobmena AN BSSR) B

TITLE: ^{21.44.55} Transport processes during the injection of a reacting fuel-oxidizer mixture into the boundary layer

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 3, 1966, 311-317

TOPIC TAGS: boundary layer, combustion, transpiration cooling

ABSTRACT: An analysis was made of the transport processes occurring when a fuel-oxidizer mixture is injected through a porous plate into the boundary layer in an air stream. Since the mass velocity of the oxidizer is lower than that required for stoichiometric mixture formation, combustion cannot take place inside the plate. The additional required oxygen flows into the combustion zone from the air stream. The reaction zone was considered to be located at a position where the concentration is stoichiometric. The analysis yielded expressions correlating the location of the reaction front with the fuel/oxidizer ratio at the inlet to the porous plate and with the Nu and Re numbers of the air stream. The location of the reaction front was found to be

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UDC: 536.46

L 20757-66

ACC NR: AP6010033

a function of the fuel oxidizer ratio, the injection rate, and the Schmidt number. The heat transfer coefficient decreased as the injection rate increased. Orig. art. has: 26 formulas and 1 figure. [PV]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 28May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002/

ATD PRESS: 4124

Card

2/2

GLASSE, I.B.; TRESIN, N.V.; PRYMANIS, Ya.F.

Effect of conjugate aromatic systems on heredity. Report No.1:
Mutagenic and antimutagenic effect of some inorganic compounds.
Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no.12:827-829 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Otdel genetiki i tsitologii AN BSSR.

DEJONGHE, P.; BAESTLE, L.; MOSSELMANS, G.

Treatment of radioactive sewage at the Mol Laboratory. Atom taj 2
no.3:9-30 '59.

MOSSIG, A. MUDr.

Establishment of anesthesiological service in District National Health Institutes. Cesk. zdrav. 12 no.9:464-465 S '64.

1. Nam. reditele pro lecebne preventivni peci Obvodniho ustavu narodniho zdravi, Trutnov.

GABRIEL, J., MD.; PAJENTOVA, P., M.D.; ROSE, G.A., M.D.; ROZIVAL, V.,
M.D.

1. The possibility of differentiating the number of neurons in the
neocortex. (Czech. J. Physiol. 1978; 28: 1-10)

2. Maternal exposure to alcohol during pregnancy. Faculty of Medicine,
University of Hradec Králové. Fakultní nemocnice v Hradci Králové,
Interní klinická nemocnice v Hradci Králové.

MOSSIG, Antonin, MUDr.; TINTERA, Josef, MUDr.

Current status and perspectives for the regional system of child care in the Hradec Kralove Region. Cesk.zdravot. 8 no.9:538-543 S'60.

1. Vedouci org. metod. oddeleni KUNZ, Hradec Kralove (for Mossig).
2. Vedouci oddeleni pece o zenu a dite KUNZ, Hradec Kralove (for Tintera).

(CHILD WELFARE)

MOSSIG, J., MUDr.

Preventive work of the health community center for gynecologico-
obstetrical service. Cesk. zdrav. ll no.4:168-170 '63.

1. UNZ Turnov.

(PREVENTIVE MEDICINE) (GYNECOLOGY)
(OBSTETRICS) (MATERNAL WELFARE)
(CHILD WELFARE)

MOSSIOLIK, E.V.

Hollow concrete foundation blocks. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi.
no.7:13-18 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Foundations) (Concrete blocks)

HOSSIOLIK, E. V.

Hollow blocks. Stroitel' no.12:19 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Glavnyy inzh. stroitel'nogo uchastka-7 tresta Magnitostroy.
(Concrete blocks)

BERNEY, I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOSSIOLIK, E., inzh.; CHIZH, D., inzh.;
TOBOL'SKAYA, L., inzh.

Large-panel houses made of concrete with pulverized quartz. Zhil.
stroi. no.8:7-9 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Magnitogorsk—Precast concrete construction)
(Apartment houses)

MOSSIGLIK, V.A.

Fossils; Screw-Threads

Method of cutting threads in plugs during molding.

Ogneupory/No. 3, 1952.

17

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

MOSSOCZY, Robert, dr.

The significance of the Dunai Vasarn [Danubian Ironworks] from the point of view of the national economy. Koh lap 93 no.11:498-504
N '60.

NY, Robert, Jr.

Structural changes in the production and use of capital goods in the
industrially developed capitalist countries. *Rev. Ind. Org.* 1:41-45
Ja '65.

MOSZOCZY, Vilmos

Some questions relating to the standardization in the industry of refractory materials. Szabványi közl 15 no.5: 109-111 My '63.

1000150
MOSSOCZY, Zbigniew

New stratigraphic division of Lias in the northern part of the Krakow-Czestochowa Jura. Kwartalnik geol 5 no.1:81-100 '61.

1. Zaklad Zloz Rud Zelaza Instytutu Geologicznego w Warszawie.

** obituary Przegl geol 11 no 10, 1963*

SZWEYKOWSKA, A.; NOWICKA, A.; MOSSOR, T.

Growth response of excised and attached roots to external
sucrose concentration. Pt.2. Acta soc botan Pol 33 no.3:
639-644 '64.

1. Department of General Botany, Adam Mickiewicz University,
Poznan.

MUSSOROVA, R.V.

Mad Composition of milk of Aulie-Ata cows. M. S. Mironenko and R. V. Musorova. *Sbornik Dokladov Vsesoyuz. Soveshchaniya po Molochnomu Delu 1958*, 168-8; *Dairy Sci. Abstr.* 18: 410(1956).—The av. annual milk yield of Aulie-Ata cows is about 2000 kg. with 3.84% fat, 2.65% protein, and 0.64% ash. Lactational trends in the level of fat content of the milk are discussed. S. I. C.

2

MOSSUR, P.M., assistant; MOSSUR, Ye.A., geolog.

Mineralogy of the Aleksandrovskoe and West-Aleksandrovskoe ore
deposits. Sbor.nauch.trud. KazGMI no.14:44-68 '56. (MIRA 10:10)
(Pavlodar Province--Mines and mineral deposits)

MOSSUR, P.L., and Gorbunov, S.I. (eds) "On the history of the
literature ^{of the} of the old ^{the} of the Alexandrov
^{one} field and the surrounding area." Moscow, 1952.
(In: Higher Education USSR. Knowledge ^{ing} Literature, 1952,
150 copies (1, 48-50, 102)

10

MOSSUR, P.M., inzhener-geolog

Sequence in the hypogene mineralization of complex metal
deposits in the Aleksandrovskoye ore deposit. Sbor.nauch.
trud.KazGMI no.18:231-238 '59. (MIRA 15:2)
(Kazakhstan--Ore deposits)

MOSSUR, Ye. A.

MOSSUR, P.M., assistant; MOSSUR, Ye.A., geolog.

Mineralogy of the Aleksandrovskoe and West-Aleksandrovskoe ore
deposits. Sbor.nauch.trud. KazGMI no.14:44-68 '56. (MIRA 10:10)
(Pavlodar Province--Mines and mineral deposits)

MOSTACHEV, P., master-povar (Leningrad)

How we organized self-service. Obshchestv. pit. no.3:22-23 Mr '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom stolovoy No.29 Tresta stolovykh
Frunzenskogo rayona pri khimiko-tehnologicheskoy institute.
(Leningrad--School lunchrooms, cafeterias, etc.)

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons.

M

..bs Jour: Ref Zhur-Tiol., No 17, 1958, 77697.

Author : Mostafin, A.

Inst :

Title : New Variety of Hothouse Cucumbers.

Orig Pub: Dashkortostan auyi khuzhalygy, 1957, No 9, 42;
S.kh. Lashkirii, 1957, No 9, 41.

Abstract: On the Mnogoplodnyy variety of cucumber, bred
by selection from the Klinskiy variety and differing
from it by an early harvest and resistance to di-
senses and pests.

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DRTIL, Jiri; MOSTAK, Jan

Peptic ulcer and dyspepsia syndrome in servicemen treated at the internal department of the military hospital in Brno in 1961. Voj. zdrav. listy 34 no.2:75-79 Ap '65

1. Vnitřní oddělení vojenské nemocnice v Brně (náměstek MUDr. Jan Brazda).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 356.33:616.33-002.44

BRAZDA, Jan; MOSTAK, Jan; Internal Department, Military Hospital
(Vnitřní Oddělení Vojenské Nemocnice), Brno, Head (Nacelnik)
Dr Jan BRAZDA.

"Duodenal Ulcers in Soldiers Undergoing Basic Training."

Prague, Vojenske Zdravotnicke Listy, Vol 35, No 6, Dec 66, pp
253 - 255

Abstract: The disease is a result of hereditary inclination and of corticovisceral pathogenesis. The hereditary inclination plays a decisive role; when this is known to exist, an early diagnosis of the disease is possible. This is very helpful when the clinical course is atypical, and when the X-ray picture is not clear. The authors suggest that military drivers should be selected from soldiers who do not have hereditary inclination to ulcers. 2 Figures, 3 Tables, 9 Western, 15 Czech, 3 Russian references.

1/1

MOSTAKHOV, S.Ye.

Measuring the length of curves on maps. Sbor. st. po kart.
no. 11:61-63 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Cartometry)

AUTHOR: Mostakhov, S. Ye.

30-58-7-38/49

TITLE: Dynamic and Thermal Interaction of the Atmosphere and Hydrosphere (Dinamicheskoye i teplovoye vzaimodeystviye atmosfery i gidrosfery) Transactions of the Scientific Conference in Leningrad (Nauchnaya konferentsiya v Leningrade)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 128 - 129 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was held March 26th - March 29th at the invitation of the Committee of Oceanography attached to the Presidium of the AS USSR and of the Hydrometeorological Institute (Okeanograficheskaya Komissiya pri Prezidiume Akademii nauk SSSR i Gidrometeorologicheskiiy institut). It dealt with the problem of dynamic and thermal interaction of the atmosphere and hydrosphere in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean (Atlanticheskiiy okean); and with the evaluation of the results of expedition work obtained so far as well as with a precise explanation of the research work to be carried out in future. These problems were included in the program of the International Geophysical Year. The following reports were heard:

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1) A.A.Girs on long term variations of the atmospheric circulation

Dynamic and Thermal Interaction of the Atmosphere and Hydrosphere. Transactions of the Scientific Conference in Leningrad 30-58-7-38/49

of the northern hemisphere.

- 2) I.M.Soskin on fluctuations of the activity of the sun as a basis of ~~extra~~ long-term forecasts of hydrological conditions of the ocean.
- 3) D.A.Drogaytsev on the long-term variations in the transmission of heat across the meridian in the atmosphere as basis for forecasts of water temperature on the meridian of Kola (Kol'skiy meridian).
- 4) K.N.Fedorov on the correlation between variations of the general circulation in the ocean and in the atmosphere in the North Atlantic.
- 5) A.I.Sorkina on the method of designing wind zone charts of the seas and oceans.
- 6) M.A.Valerianova on attempts of classification of the pressure fields above the North Atlantic for the purpose of computation of the currents and of the ice drift.

The evidence provided by the investigation of the current system in the North Atlantic are not sufficient for the solution of many problems of hydrodynamics. They are not far enough advanced for a practical utilization. According to the opinion of the

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Dynamic and Thermal Interaction of the Atmosphere 30-58-7-38/49
and Hydrosphere. Transactions of the Scientific Conference in Leningrad

participants in the conference groups of young experts must be formed for the purpose of intensification of research work in this field. Systematic long-term observations of the currents carried out from ships must be organized. Further reports were delivered by:

- 7) D.L.Laykhtman on the theory of the wind drift of ice.
 - 8) A.I.Fel'zenbaum on the computation of the stabilized ice drift in the Arctic Basin.
 - 9) V.V.Timonov on the experimental investigation of the current and the state of the ice observed from aeroplanes.
- Interesting results were obtained concerning the thermal interaction between ocean and atmosphere as well as the balance of radiation and heat in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, of the Barents Sea (Barentsovo more) and the Norwegian Sea (Norvezhskoye more). A great disadvantage is the lack of computations of the horizontal turbulent heat exchange as well as the lack of an analysis of the advective heat transmission. The participants in the conference pointed out considerable differences in the method of computation as carried out by different

Card 3/4

Dynamic and Thermal Interaction of the Atmosphere and Hydrosphere. Transactions of the Scientific Conference in Leningrad *1957, 50-58-7-38/49*

institutes; thus the results obtained are not completely comparable. As a conclusion informations were given on the progress and the plan of operation of the work of the interdepartmental expedition into the Atlantic Ocean and the lakes of Norway and Greenland (Mezhduevdomstvennaya ekspeditsiya Atlanticheskogo okeana, Norvezhskogo i Grenlandskogo morey). The Member, ~~Academy~~ ^{Academy} of Sciences, USSR, V.V. Shuleykin reported on research work carried out in 1957 in the course of a voyage on the ship "Sedov" in the Atlantic Ocean.

Card 4/4

S/169/61/000/009/026/056
D228/D304

AUTHOR: Mostakhov, S. Ye.

TITLE: Determining the heat flow during inversions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 9, 1961, 14,
abstract 9B135 (Uch. zap. Yakutskogo un-ta, no. 8,
1960, 15-16)

TEXT: A nomogram is proposed for calculating the vertical flow of
heat in the atmosphere during deep inversions. It is sufficient to know
the temperature gradient, wind velocity, and roughness parameter for
determining the heat flow. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]



Card 1/1

35140'

S/169/62/000/008/042/090
E202/E192

AUTHORS: Broydo, A.G., and Mostakhov, S.Ye.

TITLE: Nomogram for the determination of the turbulence coefficient based on the method of heat balance

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no.8, 1962, 40, abstract 8 B 283. (Tr. Leningr. gidrometeorol. in-ta, no.12, 1961, 137-139).

TEXT: In order to reduce the cumbersome heat balance calculations, the authors compiled a manual of nomograms for the determination of turbulence coefficient of the thermal streams in the ground and in the vertical thermal and water vapour streams. A brief note is included which explains the use of the nomogram in the calculation of turbulence coefficient at a height of one m. ✓

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

MOROZOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MKRTUMYAN, A.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANTIPOV, T.P., arkh.; KOCHESHKOV, V.G., inzh.; LISAGOR, I.A., inzh.; TSAPLEV, N.N., inzh.; IVASHKOVA, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHIKUNOV, I.Ya., inzh.; FILIN, Yu.D., inzh.; ~~MOSTAKOV, V.I.~~; BURLACHENKO, P.Ye., kand. khim. nauk [deceased]; PANKRATOV, V.F., inzh.; RUBANENKO, B.R., glav. red.; ROZANOV, N.P., zam. glav. red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.; YUDIN, Ye.Ya., red.; NASONOV, V.N., red.; ISIDOROV, V.V., red.; MAKARICHEV, V.V., red.; POLUENEVA, V.I., red.

[Ways of improving design details for the seams of exterior wall slabs] Puti uluchsheniia konstruktivnykh reshenii stykov panelei naruzhnykh sten. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii i nauchno-issl. in-ta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhn. pomoshchi stroit., 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut industrial'nykh zhilykh i mas-sovykh kul'turno-bytovykh zdaniy (for TSaplev). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, Perovo (for Mostakov). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Pankratov).

(Walla)

SIDENKO, V.I., inzh.; MOSTAKOV, V.I., inzh.; ZASLAVSKIY, I.N., inzh.; OL'GIN, A.Ya., inzh.; SOTSKOVA, S.D., inzh.

Durability of the structural elements of the main buildings of sintering plants. Prom.stroi. 42 no.11:35-37 N '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy i Khar'kovskiy Promstroyniprojekt.

MOSTALYGIN, G. P.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the cleanness and precision of operation in high-speed milling with three-sided disk millers". Sverdlovsk, 1958. 15 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Ural Polytech Inst im S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 151)

MOSTALYGIN, G.P.; ROZENTSVEYG, V.D., inzh., retsenzent; SPIRIDONOV,
A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SEREKINA, N.F., tekhn.red.

[Finish and precision of high-speed milling of grooves]
Chistota i tochnost' obrabotki pri skorostnom frezerovanii
pazov. Sverdlovsk, TSentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1959.
16 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Sverdlovskiy ekonomicheskii
administrativnyy rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Metal cutting)

MOSTALYGIN, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Dimensional wear of hard-alloy side-milling disk cutters. Trudy
Ural. politekh. inst. no.112:47-55 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Metal-cutting tools)

MOSTALYGIN, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Nomograms for determining microroughness in high-speed milling of
grooves. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.112:110-115 '61.

(Metal cutting)

(MIRA 16:7)

MOSTAVKIN, P. A., MAYANOV, N. I. and SOBOLEV, A. A.

"Nematodes of the Scrjabinoclava Sobolev Type as Mallam Parasites,
and the Nature of Their Pathogenic Effect on the Host."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural
Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of
Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

The Far-Eastern State University, Vladivostok

MOSTALYGINA Ye.G.

Use of adrenal cortex preparations in the treatment of inflammatory diseases of the internal female genitalia. *Akush. i gin.*
39 no.5:120-122 S-0 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i mladenchestva (dir. - kand. med. nauk R.A. Malysheva).

MOSTECKY, H.

Czechoslovakia

Tuberculosis Section KUNZ-KNV of the Central Bohemian Kraj
(Tuberkulozni oddeleni KUNZ-KNV Stredoceskeho kraje), Prague-
Veleislavin; Director: F. FOLANSKY, Doc. Dr.

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulose a v nemocech plicnich, No 8,
Sep 62, pp 591-594.

"An Unusual Case of Thymoma".

MOSTECKY, H.; STASTNY, B.; VALENTOVA, VI.

Combined diagnosis of pulmonary cancer. Vnitřní lek. 11 no.6:
554-561 Je'65.

1. II. klinika tuberkulózy fakulty všeobecného lékařství
Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta: doc. MUDr. Fr. Polansky).

MOL-TECK 1, 2.

Aliphatic branched-chain hydrocarbons. I. Stanislav Landa, Jiri Mostecký, Rudolf Sebek, and Janomir Vacek. (Tech. Univ., Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 46, 604-6 (1952).—Tertiary glycols prep'd. from Grignard reagents and di-Et adipate (I) were dehydrated to dienes which gave the corresponding paraffins on hydrogenation. To RMgBr in 7-14 parts Et₂O was added with cooling I in an equal amt. of Et₂O, and the mixt. was boiled 15 min. and decomp'd. with H₂O and 20% H₂SO₄; evapn. of the ether left the cryst. glycols contaminated with unreacted I, from which they were freed by sapon. The following glycols were prep'd. (yield, m.p., b.p.): 3,8-diethyl-3,8-decanediol (II), 88%, 71.8°, b₁₂ 181-2°; 4,9-dipropyl-4,9-dodecanediol (III), 78%, 87°, b₁ 158.5°; 5,10-dibutyl-5,10-tetradecanediol (IV), 53%, 90.8° (from Me₂CO); 6,11-diamyl-6,11-hexadecanediol (V), 43.4%, 79.4° (from Me₂CO); 9,14-dioctyl-9,14-docosanediol (VI), 27%, 53.2°. Dehydration of the glycols gave diolefins with uncertain positions of the double bonds (glycol, diolefin, reagent and conditions, b.p., and, unless otherwise stated, n_D²⁰ for α, β, γ, and D; d. at 20° and 50°; and η in centistokes at 20°, 37.8°, 50°, and 68.9°): II, 3,8-diethyldecadiene, iodine above 140°, b₂₀ 123.5°; n 1.45598, 1.40594, 1.47514, 1.4588, d. 0.8024, 0.7815; η 2.136, 1.558, 1.324, 0.748; III, 4,9-dipropyldodecadiene, —, d. 0.8008, 0.7807; η 4.607, 2.957, 2.349, 1.144; IV, 5,10-dibutyltetradecadiene CuSO₄ above 200°, b₁ 102.6-3°, b₁₄ 201-1.7°, n 1.46028, 1.47001, 1.47579, 1.40305, d. 0.8100, 0.7979, η 9.134, 5.298, 3.927, 1.674; V, 6,11-diamylhexadecadiene (CO₂H), at

130-40°, b₁ 185°, d. 0.8197, 0.8052, η 19.050, 9.900, 6.860, 2.526; VI, 9,14-dioctyldocosadiene. HCl in C₂H₄ in the cold or boiling C₂H₄N₂ decomp'd. on distn. under 0.01 mm., n 1.46311, 1.48319, 1.46687, —, d. 0.8262, 0.8206, η 37.777, 18.406, 12.424, 4.277. Hydrogenation of the diolefins in AcOH over PtO₂ yielded paraffins in 95-8% yields: 3,8-diethyldecane, m. -48°, b₂₀ 118-20°, n 1.43351, 1.44101, —, 1.43566, d₂₀ 0.7778, d₅₀ 0.7575, η 2.469, 1.768, 1.486, 0.819. 4,9-Dipropyldodecane, m. -36.4°, b₁₀ 119.0-50.0°, b₂₀ 165.0-5.5; n 1.43979, 1.44735, 1.45196, 1.44191, d. 0.7913, 0.7723; η 5.404, 3.369, 2.551, 1.224. 5,10-Dibutyltetradecane, m. -11.8°, b₁ 159.5-63.3°, b₂₀ 205-6.5°, n 1.45474, 1.45250, 1.45200, 1.44680, d. 0.8003, 0.7831; η 13.17, 6.048, 4.808, 1.921. 9,14-Dioctyldocosane, m. 33.8, n_D 1.4521, n_D 1.4464, d₂₀ 0.8004; η, —; 28.590, 18.569, 5.527. M. Hudlický

C.A. V-48
 JAN 10, 1954
 Organic Chemistry

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✓ Pure hydrocarbons by hydrogenation over tungsten disulfide. I. Hydrogenation of alcohols, ketones, esters, and acid anhydrides. Stanislav Landa and Jiri Mostecký (Vysoká škola chem. technol. Prahu). *Chemistry* 1957-67-72; *Collection of Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 20, 430-6 (1955) (in English).—Primary, secondary, and tertiary aliphatic alcs., ketones, esters, and acid anhydrides give satd. hydrocarbons by reduction over WS_2 at 320-50° and 90-120 atm. Aromatic esters give at 320-40° and 100-120 atm. benzene homologs, which is contradictory to the results of Pier (*C.A.* 44, 2730g). C_6H_6 and PhMe were recovered unhydrogenated at 320-30° and 100-120 atm. The hydrogenation over WS_2 is a suitable lab. method for the synthesis of satd. hydrocarbons from mixts. after the Grignard synthesis. The catalysts used were com. catalyst 5059, freshly prepd. $(NH_4)_2WS_4$ (I), and WS_2 prepd. *in situ* as follows: 1) (30 g.) in 100 g. PhMe was hydrogenated at 320-30° and 120 atm., the PhMe decanted, the crystals c. WS_2 washed with MeOH, and the appropriate comnd. was introduced and hydrogenated. $Pr_2C(OH)$ gave Et-CH:CHPr (II) at 310° and $n-C_7H_{16}$ at 340°. The results are listed in the order: comnd., initial pressure (atm.), temp., time (min.), product, % yield, b.p., n_D^{20} : Me-COH, 76, 320-30°, 30, Me₂CH, 63, -12.2°, —; fermentation AmOH, 112, 330-40°, 30, Me₂CHEt, 84.2, 27.0-0.5°.

1.3548; tetrahydrofuryl alc., 122, 330-40°, 30, $n-C_{11}H_{24}$, 79.0, 30-6.5°, 1.3376; cyclohexanol, 120, 330-40°, 30, cyclohexane, 87, 50-30.5°, 1.4263; methylcyclohexanol (mixts.), 120, 330-40°, 30, methylcyclohexane, 60.5, 100-2°, 1.4250; crude product (III) of the reaction $PrMgBr + HCO_2Me$, 110, 310°, 45, II, 92, 95.5-0°, 1.3950; III, 105, 340°, 30, $n-C_7H_{16}$, 93, 68°, 1.3974; $C_7H_{16}CH_2OH$, 92, 350°, 30, $n-C_{11}H_{24}$, 91, 125.5-0°, 1.3977; $C_7H_{16}CH_2OH$, 120, 340-50°, 30, $n-C_{11}H_{24}$, 95.8, 125-0°, 1.3976; $n-C_{11}H_{24}CH_2OH$, 120, 340-50°, 30, $n-C_{11}H_{24}$, 93.4, b₁, 155-8°, 1.4353; iso-PrCOMe, 120, 340°, 30, Me₂CHEt, 76.3, 27.8-8°, 1.3540; cyclopentanone, 88, 320°, 30, cyclopentane, 85, 48.9-0°, 1.4087; Me₂C:CHAc, 120, 320-30°, 20, Me₂CHPr, 93, 60-60.2°, 1.3715; AcCHMeEt, 120, 325°, 30, Et₂CHMe, 89, 62.9-3.1°, 1.3761; PhAc, 120, 310-20°, 60, PhEt, 90, 130°, 1.4029; BzOMe, 120, 300-20°, 30, PhMe, 85.7, 110.5-1°, 1.4008; $CH_2=CH(CH_2)_2CO_2Et$, 97, 340-50°, 15, $n-C_{11}H_{24}$, 92, 193.5-4°, 1.4189; $C_{11}H_{24}CO_2Me$, 110, 340-50°, 10, $n-C_{11}H_{24}$, 95, b₂, 165-7°, 1.4355; Ac₂O, 120, 320-30°, 30, C_7H_8 , 100, —; $o-C_6H_4(CO)_2O$, 120, 320-30°, 30, o -xylene, 30, 143-3.8°, 1.3654.

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MOSTKOV, JIRI

OK
Preparing pure hydrogenona by hydrogenation on
tungsten catalysts. Hydrogenation of aldehydes
Strainsy, Duff and the others. Collection Czech
Chem. Commun. 21, 477-481 (1946) (in German). See
C.A. 50, 13831b. E. I. C.

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MOSTECKY, J.

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2227. COMPOSITION OF LOW TEMPERATURE BROWN COAL TAR. II. ~~COND~~
 POLYMERIZATION. Landa, B. and Mostecky, J. (Chem. Listy (Chem. Pap.,
 Prague), 1956, vol. 50, 391-393; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 7428).
 Treating the 200-220° xylene fraction from a low temperature brown coal tar
 (16 kg.) with 16 l. of 30% sodium hydroxide, extracting the solution with
 22 l. diethyl ether, and evaporating the diethyl ether up to 50° in vacuo gave
 306 g. (1.9%) of a phenol mixture, boiling at 10 mm pressure at 92-96.6°. Treatment
 of the mixture with mono-chloro-acetic acid gave, after crystallization
 from water and petroleum ether, a product, melting at 121.30, probably
 a eutectic mixture of aryloxyacetic acids. Methylation of the phenolic
 mixture (obtained by the diethyl ether extraction) with methyl sulphate and
 distilling the mixture of phenolic methyl ethers gave fraction I (C₇) boiling
 at 37 mm pressure at 85.7-86.4°, fraction II (C₈), boiling at 37 mm pressure
 at 100.2-101.0°, and fraction III (C₉), boiling at 37 mm pressure, at 102.7-
 103.5°. Fraction I gave on oxidation with 5% potassium permanganate phenoxy
 acetic acid (IV) melting at 100°, fraction II gave IV and 1,3,2-C₆H₃(COOH)₂
 COH, and fraction III gave a mixture which was not separated into pure
 compounds. The oxidation thus shows the presence of cresol, ethyl phenol and
 2,4,6-trimethylphenol in the extract. C.A.

MOSTECKY, JIRI

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Chem

✓ Preparing pure hydrocarbons by hydrogenation on tungsten disulfide. II. Hydrogenation of aldehydes. Stanislav Landa and Jiri Mostecky (Tech. Univ., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 50, 688 (1956), *C. A.* 50, 771d. Hydrogenation of aldehydes on WS_2 at 320-30° yields besides the corresponding hydrocarbons also branched hydrocarbons with a doubled no. of C atoms which are formed by aldolization. EtCHO (100 g.) treated with 30 g. WS_2 and 117 atm. H. 45 min. gave 17.8 g. propane and 13.1 g. 2-methylpentane, b. 60.1-60.9°, n_D^{20} 1.3713, besides a 0.2-g. fraction, b. 128-38°, n_D^{20} 1.4368, contg. 85.13% C and 14.81% H. Similarly 150 g. PrCHO gave 42 g. butane and 20.35 g. 3-methylheptane, b_m 37.3°, n_D^{20} 1.3983, besides a 0.84-g. fraction, b_m 37.3-104.4°, n_D^{20} 1.4210, and a 0.34-g. residue (n_D^{20} 1.4522, 85.42% C and 14.33% H). n-Heptanal (85 g.) yielded 28 g. heptane and 20.4 g. 6-methyltridecane, b_m 145.3°, n_D^{20} 1.4290, d₄ 0.7641, besides 5.06 g. viscous oil, n_D^{20} 1.4462. n-Heptanal di-Et acetal (60 g.) gave 9.7 g. n-heptane besides a residue contg. 84.56% C and 15.18% H which could not be sepd. by distn. BrH (82 g.) yielded besides 20.1 g. toluene 48.2 g. (PhCH₂)_n, m. 52°. The possibility is suggested of utilizing this reaction for the prepn. of paraffins possessing a Me side-chain. L. J. Urbánek

AM

Moctecky, J.

Hydrides of metals. Stanislav Landa, František Peřín,
Jaroslav Vít, Vladimír Procházka, and Jiří Mrazek
Czech. 69,722, July 16, 1937. The process of heating in an
autoclave 88 parts Na and 0.32 part MoS_3 with H (initial
pressure 120 atm.) for 2 hrs. to 270° gives NaH in quant.
yield. Similarly WS_3 and the Cu-Cr-O-catalyst can be used.
L. J. Urbánek

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MOSTECKY, JIRI

H-23

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
their Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Natural
Ceres and Mineral Oil, Motor and Rocket Fuel, Lubri-
cants.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33838.

Author : Stanislav Landa, Jiri Mostecky.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Manufacturing of White Vaselines and Ceresins by
Refining with Hydrogenation.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1957, 7, No 8, 393-397.

Abstract: Laboratory experiments of refining vaselines and cere-
sins by the hydrogenation method were carried out. The
raw materials were ceresins, petrolatum and low-viscous
paraffine distillates; the experiments were carried out
in an autoclave and a circulation apparatus at tempera-

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
Their Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Natural
Gases and Mineral Oil, Motor and Rocket Fuel, Lu-
bricants.

H-23

Abs Jour: Referat . Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33838.

tures from 300 to 360° and under pressures from 30 to
100 atm in the presence of 10 to 20% (of the raw ma-
terial weight) of the catalyst WS₂. It was shown that
high quality products can be obtained by single-stage
hydrogenation at a strictly determined process tempera-
ture, which is more important than pressure. Techno-
logical indices of the process are given. Bibliography
with 60 titles.

Card : 2/2

MOSTECKY, J.

Composition of low-temperature tar from brown coal. II. *o*-Alkylphenols. S. Landa and J. Mostecký (Coll. Trav. chim. Tchécosl., 1957, 88, 629-631). -- The *o*-alkylphenols can be selectively extracted with ether from an alkaline solution. The 200-220° fraction of xylenols from tar, obtained by the carbonization of Brixler coal in Lurgi retorts, was extracted in this way, and the extract fractionated to give C₁, C₂ and C₃ cuts. The cuts were methylated with dimethyl sulphate and oxidized with alkaline permanganate to methoxy-acids, which could be identified. The presence of *o*-cresol, *o*-ethylphenol and 2-*t*-xylenol was established, but the C₃ phenol could not be identified. (In German.)
A. B. DENSHAM.

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OSTECKY, JIRI

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and General Questions
on Organic Chemistry. G-1

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 14320.

Author : Landa Stanislav, Weisser Otto, Mostecky Jiri

Inst :
Title : Properties of Sulfide Catalysts. IV. Concerning the Mechanism
of Hydrogenation of Oxygen-Containing Substances.

Orig Pub: Sb. chekhosl. khim. rabot, 1957, 22, No 3, 1006-1013.

Abstract: On hydrogenation of oxygen-containing compounds over MoS_2 (I) and WS_2 (II), under pressure, alcohols are formed at first; the major portion of alcohols is dehydrated to olefins which are hydrogenated further to saturated compounds. The minor portion of alcohols is hydrogenated directly to paraffin. In the course thereof compounds of the type of neopentyl alcohol undergo mostly a retropinacolin rearrangement and yield only little paraffin retaining the carbon skeleton. Hydroge-

Card : 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and General Questions
on Organic Chemistry.

G-1

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 14320.

reduction of aldehydes, ketones and esters, over I and II at 180-240°, results in a mixture of alcohols and olefins; at temperatures above 300° paraffins are formed (hydrogenation procedure, see RZhKhim, 1955, 45783). Listed hereinafter are: starting substance; catalyst; temperature in °C; duration in minutes; H₂ pressure on filling, in atmospheres; reaction products; in parentheses, their yields in %: CH₃CHO, I, 240, 30, 120, C₂H₅OH (77.2) + high-boiling fraction; acetone, I, 240, 30, 120, C₃H₆ (10.4) + iso-C₃H₇OH (26.7); acetone, II, 240, 60, 100, C₃H₆ (39.3); acetone, II, 180, 60, 100, iso-C₃H₇OH (25.5); methyl ethyl ketone, I, 220, 30, 120, mixture of butenes (7.0) + butanol-2 (64.3); cyclohexanone, I, 240, 30, 120, cyclohexane (4.4) + cyclohexene (44.1) + cyclohexanol (29); cyclohexanone, II, 240, 60, 100, cyclohexene (13) + cyclohexanol (35.3); C₂H₅COOCH₃, I, 240, 20,

Card : 2/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and General
Questions on Organic Chemistry.

G-1

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 14320.

112, n-C₃H₇OH (11) + C₃H₆ (3.6); C₁₅H₃₁COOCH₃, II, 240, 60, 100, n-C₁₆H₃₃OH, MP 48-49° (13.9) 2,2-dimethyl-butanol-3, I, 320, 30, 120, mixture of 4.5% 2,2-dimethylbutane (III) and 75.3% 2,3-dimethyl-butane (IV) (determined from infra-red spectrum); 2,2-dimethyl-butanone-3, I, 320, 30, 120, mixture of 11.5% III and 72.5% IV (determined from infrared spectrum); pinacone hexahydrate, I, 350, 30, 110, mixture of 6.1% III and 70.8% IV (infrared spectrum) + high-boiling products; (CH₃)₃CCOOCH₃, I, 340, 45, 130, neopentane (V) (0.4) (infrared spectrum) + iso-C₅H₁₂ (VI) (74.0); (CH₃)₃CCOOCH₃, I, 320, 30, 120, (CH₃)₂CCH₂OH (7.5); (CH₃)₃CCH₂OH, I, 340, 45, 130, V (24.6) + VI (30). Prior communications see RZhKhim, 1957, 22857, 22876.

Card : 3/3

Mosteksky J.

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also

7
 Sulfide catalysts. IV. Mechanism of hydrogenation of
 oxygen-containing compounds. Stanislav Landa, Otto
 Wlasek, and Jiri Mosteksky (Tech. Univ., Prague). *Chem.*
Listy 81, 453-6 (1957); *Ch. Z.* 50, 1086-93. Hydrogenation
 of simple esters, ketones, and alcs. at 220-40° and 100-20
 atm. H₂ with AlO₃ and WO₃ as catalysts, proceeds via the
 corresponding alcs.; hydrogenation of the alcs. to said
 hydrocarbons involves for the most part dehydration, yield-
 ing unsatd. hydrocarbons as intermediary products. The
 presence of Me₂C(OH)Me among products of hydrogenation
 of pinacolyl alc., pinacene, and pinacol and the presence
 of Me₂C in hydrogenation products of Me₂C(OH)OH and of
 Me pivalate suggest partial hydrogenolysis. L. J. U.
 Now; two petrochemical routes to glycerol. Anon. *OH*
in Can. 9, 34, 80-9 (1957).—A discussion with 7 references.
 C. E. Beland

Handwritten initials and signature

S/081/62/000/004/013/087
B149/B101

AUTHORS: Landa, Stanislav, Petru, Frantisek, Vit, Yaroslav,
Procházka, Vladimír, Mostecký, Jiri

TITLE: The Chemistry of alkali metal hydrides. 1. The production
of alkali metal hydrides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 97, abstract
4V30 (Sb. Vysoké školy chem.-technol. Praze. Odd. Fak.
anorgan. a organ. technol. v. 2, 1958, 495-503)

TEXT: A method is described for the production of LiH, NaH and KH by the
action of H₂ on the metals in question under a pressure of about 120 atm,
at temperatures between the melting points of the metals and of the
hydrides, using MoS₂ and WS₂ as catalysts. [Abstracter's note: Complete
translation.]

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion: Explosions, Topochemistry, Catalysis. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 1, 1959, 513.

Author : Landa S., Weisser O., Mostecky J.

Inst :

Title : The Properties of Sulfide Catalysts. VI. The Dehydrogenating and Dehydrating Properties of Molybdenum Disulfide and Tungsten Disulfide.

Orig Pub: Chem Listy, 1958, 52, No 1, 60-67.

Abstract: The catalytic properties of MoS_2 , WS_2 and industrial catalyst 5058 were investigated in an autoclave and a circulating contact apparatus. Upon heating alcohols (CH_3OH - $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{OH}$, cyclohexanol) and diethyl ether with those catalysts up to a temperature of $\sim 300^\circ\text{C}$., it was established that first of all, a dehydration of

Card : 1/2

3)
 Metal hydrides. II. Reaction of alkali metals with hydrogen at higher pressures and temperatures. Stanislav Landa, František Petrš, Jiří Mostecký, Jiroslav Vít, and Vladimír Procházka (Vys. škola chem. technol., Prague). *Čes. listy* 52, 1357-9 (1958); cf. Czech. 86,722 (C.A. 52, 6737e).—KH, NaH, and LiH were prepd. in quant. yields by hydrogenating in a 2500 ml. stainless-steel rotating autoclave 10 g. atoms of K, Na, and Li, resp., in the presence of 0.1% WS₂ (prepn., cf. C.A. 50, 771d) or MoS₂ (prepn., cf. C.A. 50, 13854d) at 120 atm. and 140-150°. Local overheating destroys the activity of catalyst. In the case of KH and NaH (not LiH) it is necessary to heat at the end of 250° and 350°, resp., to obtain a stable product. The hydrides prepd. are pure enough to be used in the synthesis of complex hydrides. Jiří Flindl

Distr: 4E2c/4E3c

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Distr: 4E2d(b) 2 cys

Refining selenium for electrotechnical purposes. Stanis-
lav Landa, Fil Mostecký, and Otto Weisser. Czech. 90-
577, June 15, 1959. A mixt. of 20 parts crude Se and 15
parts MoS_3 is heated for 30 min. to 350° in a rotating auto-
clave filled with H under pressure so that the mol. ratio of
Se:H is 1:4. The contents are cooled and H_2S is removed
with steam to give Se in 98-9% purity and quant. yield.
L. J. Urbánek

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COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-9
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81432
AUTHOR : Landa, S.; Weisser, O.; Montecky, J.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Properties of Sulfide Catalysts. VI.
Dehydrating and Dehydrogenating Properties
of Molybdenum and Tungsten Disulfides.
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959,
24, 4, 1036-1044.
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1959, #1, 513.

CARD: 1/1

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Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

7

✓ Sulfide catalysts. X. Preparation of isoparaffins by hydrogenation of aldols. S. Landa, J. Mostecký, and O. Weissner (Vysoká škola chem. technol., Prague). *Collection Czech. Chem. Commun.* 25, 1165-73(1960)(in German); cf. *CA* 54, 13046a.—High temp. and high pressure hydrogenation of aldols over MoS₂ (I) or WS₂ (II) afforded paraffins with Me side chains in 20-42% yields. During hydrogenation, aldols were split and normal paraffins with the same no. of C atoms as the starting aldehyde formed. Aldol condensation was carried out by stirring 1 mole aldehyde in 300 ml. Et₂O 2 hrs. with 116 ml. 15% KOH under ice-cooling, sepg. the ether layer, extg. the aq. layer, and evapg. the ether and the unreacted aldehyde. Conditions of the hydrogenation were (starting aldol, catalyst (approx. 15 wt.-%), temp., pressure in atm., time in min., resulting paraffin, % yield, b.p./mm., d₄, and n_D²⁰ given): MeCH(OH)CH₂CHO, I, 320°, 120, 40, C₄H₁₀, 24.8, —, —, —;

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1-80 (W3)
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Me₂C(OH)CH₂COMe, I, 320°, 120, 40, Me₂CHPr (III), 38, 69.5-60°, —, 1.3720; EtCH(OH)CHMeCHO, I, 320°, 130, 40, III, 40.9, —, —; C₆H₁₃CH(OH)CHPrCHO, II, 340°, 120, —, C₆H₁₃CHMePr, 19.7, 78.5-80.2°/37, 0.7322, 1.4119; C₆H₁₃CH(OH)CH(CHO)C₆H₁₃, I, 320°, 120, 40, C₆H₁₃CHMeC₆H₁₃ (IV), 39.8, 124-5°/18, —, 1.4302; C₆H₁₃CH(OH)CH(CHO)C₆H₁₃, II, 340°, 94, 50, C₆H₁₃CHMeC₆H₁₃ (V), 37.4, 166.7-7.2°/37, 0.7754, 1.4341; C₆H₁₃CH(OH)CH(CHO)C₆H₁₃, II, 340°, 120, 40, C₆H₁₃CHMeC₆H₁₃ (VI), 27.1, 164-5°/12, 0.7904, 1.4415; C₆H₁₃CH(OH)CH(CHO)C₆H₁₃, II, 340°, 120, 30, C₆H₁₃CHMeC₆H₁₃ (VII), 19.5, 170-80°/12, 0.7920, 1.4430; C₆H₁₃CH(OH)CH(CHO)C₆H₁₃, II, 340°, 120, 30, C₆H₁₃CHMeC₆H₁₃ (VIII), 19.5, 210-11°/10, 0.7941, 1.4418.

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The infrared spectra of III-VIII were given. M. Hudlický

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9.4300 (1043, 1138, 1143)

Z/009/61/000/001/001/006
E112/E153

AUTHORS: Mostecký, Jiří; Weissner, Otto; Landa, Stanislav

TITLE: Hydrogenation Refining of Selenium

PERIODICAL: Chemický Průmysl, 1961, No.1, pp.2-7

TEXT: The present paper is the thirteenth in a series of investigations dealing with sulfide catalysts in hydrogenation processes and describes specifically the hydrogenation of selenium, using the sulfides of molybdenum and tungsten as catalysts. The work was undertaken in order to establish the possibility of refining selenium by hydrogenation and of utilising domestic sources of selenium for the rectifier and photoelectric cell industry. Although germanium and silicon have superior properties as semiconductors, the rectifier industry of Czechoslovakia is still based on selenium, and it is not anticipated that changes will take place within the next few years. The production of highly purified selenium presents an important economic problem. A process consisting of the following steps is suggested by the authors. 1) Hydrogenation of selenium under pressure of 100-110 atm at 350 °C in presence of molybdenum as
Card 1/4

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E112/E153

Hydrogenation Refining of Selenium

catalyst; reaction time 60-120 minutes. Thermodynamic data and comparisons between sulfur and selenium are tabulated. It is shown that the hydrogenation of selenium proceeds less readily than that of sulfur, but that nevertheless, in presence of catalysts and an excess of hydrogen, conversions were favourable. 2) Hydrogen selenide, thus produced, is reoxidised to elementary selenium, and three possible approaches are suggested: a) using 30% hydrogen peroxide; b) selenic acid as oxidant; and c) burning in a current of air. A sketch of the laboratory method for the burning of hydrogen selenide in a current of air is shown, but details of the other two methods of oxidation are not provided. The paper is mainly concerned with the purity of the refined selenium and analytical methods for an assay of mercury, tellurium and ash content are presented. Results of spectrographic analyses are submitted. Analytical methods have confirmed the efficiency of the hydrogenation refining method. Iron and tellurium were completely removed, and silicium and magnesium were reduced to trace concentrations. Mercury contents were reduced beyond the Card 2/4

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permitted limits and spectrographic analysis indicated the absence of arsenic. Ash contents, however, were higher than permissible, and this is explained by a secondary contamination of the hydrogen selenide during its oxidation to elementary selenium. The durability of the catalysts in the present process was not studied but it is proposed to publish more data in the near future. The authors are of the opinion that the suggested process is economical and that it can be applied particularly usefully to lower-grade raw materials. Acknowledgements are made to L. Jeřinová, test laboratories ČKD Modřany n.p., Rectifier Research, Běchovice. There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 17 references: 6 Czech, 6 German, 1 Soviet, 1 French and 3 English.

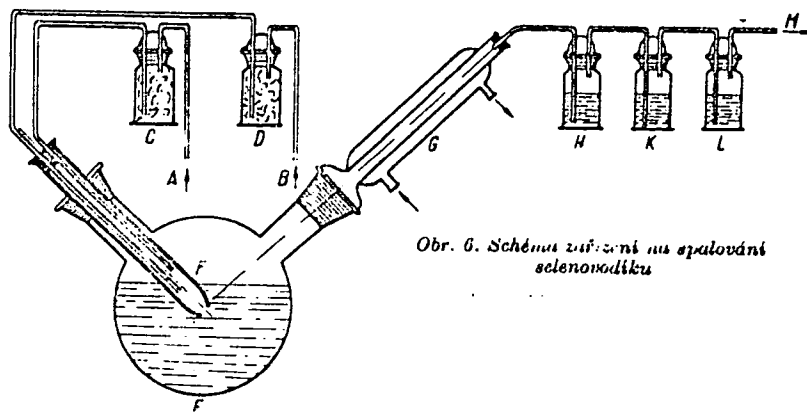
ASSOCIATION: Katedra syntetických paliv, VŠCHT Praha a Miroslav Ruprych, ČKD Modřany n.p., Výzkum usměrňovačů, Běchovice u Prahy (Chair of Synthetic Fuels, University of Chemical Technology, Prague, and Miroslav Ruprych, ČKD Modřany, Rectifier Research, Běchovice, near Prague)

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E112/E153

Hydrogenation Refining of Selenium



Obr. 6. Schéma zařízení na spalování selenoditru

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1960

Card 4/4

MOSTECKY, Jiri; CHLADEK, Stanislav; LANDA, Stanislav

Contribution to the performance of the Dieckmann condensation.
Sbor pal vod VSChF Vol. 5:149-157 '61 [publ. '62].

1. Katedra syntetickych pohonných latek, Vysoka skola chemicko-
technologicka, Praha.

LANDA, S., prof., dr., ing., D.Sc. (Praha 6, Technicka 1905, CSSR); WEISSER, O.,
ing., Cand.Sc. (Praha 6, Technicka 1905, CSSR); MOSTECKY, J., doc.,
ing., Cand.Sc. (Praha 6, Technicka 1905, CSSR); SZEBENYI, Imre, Cand.Sc.
(Budapest XI., Gallert ter 4)

Data on the properties of sulfide catalysts. XII. Preparation of
hydrocarbons by hydrogenation of hydroxyesters. Acta chimica Hung 29
no.2:237-244 '61.

1. Lehrstuhl für synthetische Brennstoffe, Chemisch-Technologische
Hochschule, Prague (for Landa, Weisser and Mostecky). 2. Institut für
chemische Technologie, Technische Universität, Budapest (for Szebenyi).

(Catalysts) (Sulfides) (Hydrocarbons)
(Hydrogenation)

MOSTECKY, J.; KAISLER, A.

Analgesic effect of intra-arterial injections of TEAB in diskogenic diseases. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.18:555-559 My '62.

1. Interni oddeleni OUNZ Cesky Krumlov, prednosta MUDr. J. Mostecky.
Interni oddeleni OUNZ Jindrichuv Hradec, prednosta MUDr. J. Herrmann.
(TETRAETHYLAMMONIUM ther) (INTERVERTEBRAL DISK dis)
(BACKACHE ther)

WEISSER, O.; LANDA, S.; MOSTECKY, J.

Contribution to gas odorization. Ropa a uhlie 5 no.7:201-204
Jl'63.

1. Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, katedra syntetickych
paliv, a ropy Praha.

MCSTECKY, J.

Sixty-fifth birthday of Professor Stanislav Landa. Chem listy
57 no.8:868-870 Ag '63.

MOSTECKY, Jiri, prof. inz. CSc.

Supplement to the article by Rudolf Kubicka and Vladislav Mraz:
"Motor fuel manufacture from sulfurous crude oils." Ropa a
uhlie 6 no.2:48-50 F '64.

1. Katedra syntetických paliv a ropy, Vysoka skola chemicko-tech-
nologicka, Praha.

L 64819-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T DJ

ACCESSION NR: AT5009167

CZ/2513/63/000/006/0147/0161

AUTHOR: Cizek, J. (Chizhek, Ya.); ^{HSS}Rabl, V.; ^{HSS}Mostecky, J. (Mostetsky, Y.)

33
27
B+1

TITLE: Extreme pressure additives [antiseize additives]

SOURCE: Prague. Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka. Sbornik. Technologie paliv, no. 6, 1963, 147-161

TOPIC TAGS: antiseize additive, high pressure lubricant

^{HSS}ABSTRACT: The efficiency of Extreme Pressure additives (EP-additives) currently used was compared with EP additives newly prepared. The measurements were carried out on a four-ball-apparatus and the efficiency expressed by means of the EP-index. Very good results were achieved with new additives on the basis of trichlormethyl-alkylisulfides, which are prepared by the reaction of perchlormethylmercaptan with mercaptans. These mercaptans arise by the addition under pressure of hydrogen sulfide on unsaturated compounds, such as limcene, dicyclopentadiene, etc. The newly prepared additives are very efficient, even when used in very low concentration. The currently used additives prepared on the basis of sulfur or on the basis of sulfur and chlorinated compounds had an EP index of 30-80. On measuring trichlor-

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ACCESSION NR: AT5009167

methyldialkylsulfides, an efficiency of 104.5-152 was ascertained; further indexes of the new additives prepared are given. The preparation of all these new additives is very simple, and available raw materials can be used. Orig. art. has: 7 tables. 44,55

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny a zkusebni letecky ustav, Letnany (Aviation Research and Testing Institute); Katedra syntetickych paliv a ropy Vysoke skoly chemicko-technologicke, Prague (Department of Synthetic Fuels and Petroleum, Higher School of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: 14Sep63 44,55

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 033

Card 2/2
MK

MOSTECKY, Vlastimil

The Geske Stredohori Mountains; basic geomorphological features. Stozem 68 no.1:63-67 '63.

CZECHOSLOVAKI./Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Uses. Part IV. Dyeing and
Chemical Treatment of Textiles.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 52419

Author : Mostek, Jan

Inst : -

Title : Infra-red Fixation of Polyamide Fabrics.

Orig Pub : Textil (Coskosl.), 1957, 12, No 9, 343-345

Abstract : A description of the operation of fini-
shing racks in a Textile plant was presen-
ted. Equipment features, fixing process pa-
rameters, and data on the strength and elon-
gation of polyamide fabrics after infra-red
irradiation (stabilization) were described.
-- E. Netkhan

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171

Country : Czechoslovakia
 Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. -- Dyeing & Chem. Treatment of Text.
 Abs. Jour R. Zh. - Khim., No. 11, 1959 Materials. 41044
 Author : Mostek, J.
 Institut. : Not given
 Title : The Continuous Dyeing of Cloth
 Orig Pub. : Textil (Czechoslovakia), 13, No 1, 29-30 (1958)
 Abstract : Experiments carried out in Czech textile mills on the continuous dyeing of polyamide (nylon) cloth are described. The Tekstil immersion process (Wurcker-Heinrich system) was used in the tests. The cloth was impregnated by dipping into a suspension of Cibalan dye with thickening at 45° and pressed out under a pressure of 4,000 kg; the cloth was dried at 170°, after which it was passed through a condensation chamber at 180°, followed by fixation on a conveyor belt at 190°. The fixation was carried out at a rate of 15 m per min, corresponding to a contact time of 12.6 sec; after fixation the cloth was subjected to

H-191

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MOSTEK, J

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their II.
Application: Carbohydrates and Their Processing:

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1959, 36744

Author : Mostek, J., Dyr, J.

Inst :

Title : Formation and Fermentation of Sugars During Beer Production.

Orig Pub : Kvasny p. nyst, 1956, 4, No 8, 167-174.

Abstract : The process of formation and fermentation of mash, wort and beer sugars was studied. The sugars were divided by a descending chromatographic method on paper. In the mash, besides the wort sugars (maltose, maltotriose, maltotetraose, saccharose, glucose, and pentose), 3 sugars, not as yet definitely established, were discovered, one of which, apparently, represents galactose. In the wort, besides glucose there were found also 3 higher oligosaccharides (maltopentaose, maltohexaose and maltoheptaose).

Card 1/2

MOSTEK, J.

"Contribution to the problem of the composition of brewery coloring solutions in caramels."

KVASNY PRUMYSL, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (SERIALS), Vol. 8, No. 1, September 1959.

Unclassified.

MOSTEK, Josef

Continuous brewing systems at the "Interbrau-Dortmund" International Exhibition. Kvasny prum 10 no.9:204-206 S ' 64.

1. Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague.

MOSTEK, Josef

Present situation of malting and brewing industries in Poland.
Kvasny prum 9 no.4:79-80 Ap '63.

1. Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha.

MOSTEK, Josef; DYR, Josef, prof. inz. dr. DrSc.

Use of starch surrogates in the continuous brewing process. Kvasny
prum 10 no.12:265-270 D '64.

1. Chair of Fermentation Chemistry and Technology, Higher School
of Chemical Technology, Prague.

MOSTEK, Josaf; Dyr, Josef

Straining and sparging in the continuous brewing process. Kvasny
prum 11 no.3:49-53 Mr '65.

1. Chair of Fermentation Chemistry and Technology of the Higher
School of Chemical Technology, Prague. Submitted November 6, 1964.

28546

S/137/61/000/009/014/087
A060/A101

11800

AUTHORS: Ziemkiewicz, J., Kubica, J., Maik, J., Mostek, L.

TITLE: Method of bonding aluminum and its alloys with ferrous alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 9, 1961, 20, abstract 9D143P
(Fabryka Samochodów Goscowych w Warszawie, Polish patent no. 43225,
14.06.60)

TEXT: To obtain a high grade aluminum coating on cast iron, carbon or alloy steel, and also other Fe compounds after a thorough cleaning, chemical degreasing and anode cleansing, a film of electrolytic Cu with thickness 1-2 μ is produced in a vat with composition (in grams per liter): NaCN 30, CuCN 60 in the course of 2 - 25 min. Thereupon the part is slowly immersed for 15 min in melted Al having a temperature of 690 - 720°C; this produces a diffusion layer with thickness 15 - 25 μ on the surface of the part. The part is taken out of the vat and not later than within 30 sec it is placed in a foundry mold which is flooded with Al or its alloy. The obtained Al-Fe compound has σ_b 7.76 kg/mm² and possesses great hardness, durability, thermal conductivity, heat capacity, corrosion

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Method of bonding aluminum ...

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A006/A101

resistance, low specific gravity, and may be used, for example, for the manufacture of cylinders of engines with water or air cooling, or of brake drums.

V. Levinson

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

X

Card 2/2

MOSTEPAN, I.P.; SHVETS, M.M.

Portable machine for cutting Metlach tiles. Suggested by I.P.Mostepan,
M.M.Shvets. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.15:30 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Po materialam Kiyevorgtekhstroya Ministerstva stroitel'stva USSR,
Kiyev, ul.Sverdlova, 17.
(Cutting machines) (Tiles)

S/190/62/004/008/013/016
B101/B180

AUTHORS: Skazka, V. S., Zotov, R. A., Mostepanenko, A. M.

TITLE: Investigation of light scattering and viscosity of polyisobutylene solutions

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 8, 1962, 1257-1261

TEXT: Light scattering was applied to determine the linear functions $c/R'_{90} = f(c)$ and $1/(Z' - 1) = f(c)$ and the molecular weight, the second virial coefficient, and the root mean square distance $(\bar{h}^2)^{1/2}$ between the ends of the macromolecule of solutions of polyisobutylene (molecular weight $0.28 \cdot 10^4 - 12.6 \cdot 10^4$) in hexane purified by centrifuging at 20 000 g. The intrinsic viscosity $[\eta]$ of polyisobutylene solutions in hexane, toluene, and in θ solvent was also determined. Results:
(1) $[\eta] = 3.6 \cdot 10^{-4} M^{0.62}$; $[\eta] = 3.2 \cdot 10^{-4} M^{0.62}$; and $[\eta] = 7.6 \cdot 10^{-4} M^{0.5}$ for hexane, toluene, and θ solvent respectively, which is in good agreement with the values obtained by T. Fox, P. Flory (J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 79, Card 1/2

