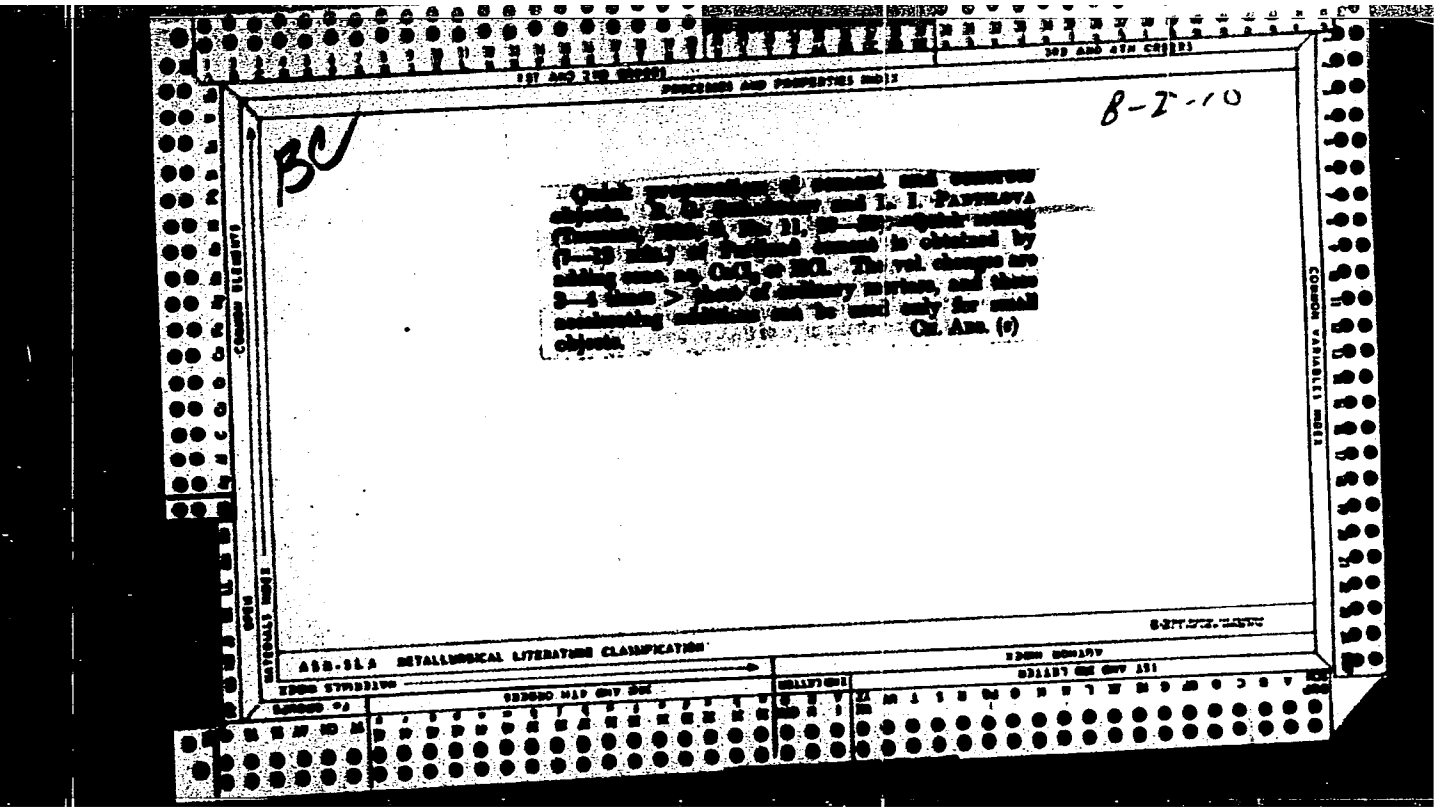
PANTIKIAN, K.

"Electrification of Threshing Floors."

P. 7 (Elektroenergiia, Vol. 9, No. 5, May 1958, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 11, Nov. 1958



PANTIN, A.A.

Methods of economic justification of the optimum length of time for the use of piers. Trudy TSNIIMF no.52:20-34 '63
(MIRA 18:1)

Justification and the selection of the optimum dimension of ships with consideration of harbor expenditures. Ibid.:35-42

PANTIN, A.A.; DUBERSHTEYN, A.M.

Effectiveness of using specialized installations to speed up the servicing of ships in sea ports. Trudy TSNIIMF no.61: 39-49 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

PANTIN, A.A.

Method of determining expenditures connected with harbors during the economic justification of technical characteristics of seagoing dry-cargo ships. Trudy TSNIIMF no.48:25-41 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

NOVIKOV, O.A., kand. ekon. nauk; PANTIN, A.A., kand. ekon. nauk

Main methodological principles in working out scientifically based prospective plans for the development of the material and technical foundations of marine transportation. Trudy TSNIIMF no.65:3-12 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

PANTIN, P. (Kuybyshev)

Discovering reasons for the fall in pressure in the hydraulic system of the airplane Li-2. Grazhd. av. 12 no.12:23 D '55. (MIRA 11:6)

(Airplanes--Hydraulic equipment)

PANTIN, P

84-8-26/36

AUTHOR: Pantin, P. (Kuybyshev)

TITLE: Stay there - Come here (Stoy tam - idi syuda)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya Aviatsiya, 1957, Nr 8, p. 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article is a letter to the Editor, relating repeating cases of confusing and contradictory orders from Rybalko, chief of the PDO of the Kuybyshev aircraft maintenance and repair workshop to the production manager of the same establishment. The letter illustrates the methods of management and conditions of work in the airport.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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PANTIN, P. (g. Kuybyshev)

How to improve the small hydraulic valve. Grazhd. av. 14 no.1:35 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Airplanes--Landing gear)

PANTINA, N.S.

Formation of a motor habit in writing according to the type of orientation given in the task. Vop. psikhol. 3 no.4:117-132 Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Kafedra psikhologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Writing) (Movement, Psychology of)

PANTISKII, V. I.; PANITSKIY, V. V.

Viticulture

Grapevine irrigation on alkali lands. Vin. SSSR 13, No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

PANTIYA, V. T.

Pantiya, V. T.: "Is the cleaning of the tea bush necessary?", Byulleten' Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-ta chaya i subtrop. kul'tur, 1948, No. 3, p. 102-03.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 1[illegible], 1949).

PANTIYELEV, G.Kh.

Using peat-ammonium fertilizers. Zemledelie 8 no.10:70-73 O '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. TSentral'naya torfobolotnaya opytnaya stantsiya.
(Peat) (Plants, Effect of ammonia on)

PANTIYELEV, G.Kh.

Some economic indices of the use of peat and ammonia fertilizers in specialized vegetable and potato-growing state farms. Torf.prom. 37 no.3:34-35 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral'naya torfobolotnaya opytnaya stantsiya.
(Peat) (Fertilizers and manures)

PANTIYELEV, Ya., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

We promote and inculcate. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.2: 4-6 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Lyuberetskogo rayona, Moskovskoy oblasti.

PANTIYELEV, Ya., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; TOLMACHEVA, N.

On the labor front. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.12: 3-5 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Lyuberetskogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva, Moskovskaya oblast' (for Pantiyelev). 2. Glavnyy agronom po zashchite rasteniy Lyuberetskogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva, Moskovskaya oblast' (for Tolmacheva).

PANTIYELEVA, V.M., kand.med.nauk

Lesion of the nucleus of the oculomotor nerve in tumors of the brain stem; clinical anatomical comparisons. Probl.sovr.neirokhir. 4:267-277 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(OCULOMOTOR NERVE—DISEASES) (BRAIN—TUMORS)

SAMOYLOV, A. Ya.; PANTIYELEVA, V. M.

Neuro-ophthalmologic frontobasal syndrome in clinical cases of arachnoid endotheliomas. Vop.neirokhir. 18 no.6:17-23 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N. N. Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Samoylov)

(ARACHNOID, neoplasms,
fronto-basal, visual manifest.)
(VISION,
disord. in fronto-basal archnoid endothelioma)

PANTYUKHA, I. .

PANTYUKHA, I. . - "Neurocytochemical [illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] pituitary [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Moscow, 1[illegible]. At [illegible] Inst [illegible] Medical Sciences.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No 1[illegible], 2[illegible] November 1[illegible], Moscow.

BARLAS, V.Ya.[translator]; KEYLIS-BOROK, V.I., red.; RIZNICHENKO, Yu.V., red.; PANTIYEVA, V., red.; DOTSENKO, V., tekhn. red.

[Underground nuclear explosions]Podzemnye iadernye vzryvy. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1962. 247 p. (MIRA 15:8)
Translated from the English.
(Underground nuclear explosions)

LACAN, Marijan, prof. dr inz.; MATASOVIC, Danko, dipl. inz.; PANTLIK, Vlasta, dipl. inz.; DEZELIC-SUFLAJ, Lidija, dipl. inz.

Preparation of water soluble sodium, ammonium and magnesium lignosulfonates. Kem ind 13 no.12:977-995 D '64.

1. Faculty of Technology of the University of Zagreb, Zagreb.

CA

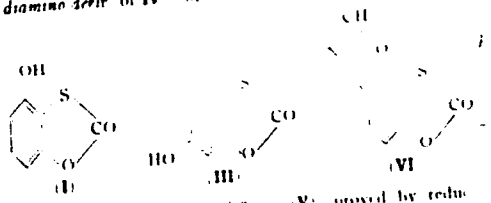
Some properties of highly purified glycogen sols. M Pantlitschko and J. Matula (Univ., Vienna) *Monatsh.* 81, 170-94(1950).—Glycogen (I) was prepd. from liver (rabbit, guinea pig), rabbit muscle, and mussel tissue by Pflüger's method (hydrolysis of tissue in 60% KOH at 100°), Roua and Ewreyck's method (*C.A.* 19, 2218), extn. with hot H_2O followed by deproteinization with CCl_3CO_2H. The properties of the crude products varied as follows: P content, 0.115-0.163%; ash content, 0.12-0.275%; sp. rotation, 192.9°; cond. (1% soln.), 5.90-8.20 × 10^{-5} mho; pH (1% soln.), 7.29-8.53. Sols (1%) were purified by Pauli's app. and procedure (*C.A.* 36, 5699[9]) to an almost const. P content (0.0120-0.0160%) and sp. rotation (195.8-197.3°). Phosphorylation of a highly purified I to a P content of 1.56%, followed by the electrodialysis and electrodecantation procedure, showed that the purification procedure does not dephosphorylate. The purified sols are mildly acid (pH 3.4-4.0). Conductometric titration shows the total acidity to be in excess of the P content. Pos. reaction with Tollens' naphthoresorcinol reagent is interpreted as indicating the presence of *glucuronic acid* (II). II was detd. quantitatively by boiling with concd. HCl and detg. the furfural formed. For each 500 glucose residues there appears to be one uronic acid group and 4 phosphate ester groups. The viscosity of dil. sols of I was studied as a function of temp. and concn.

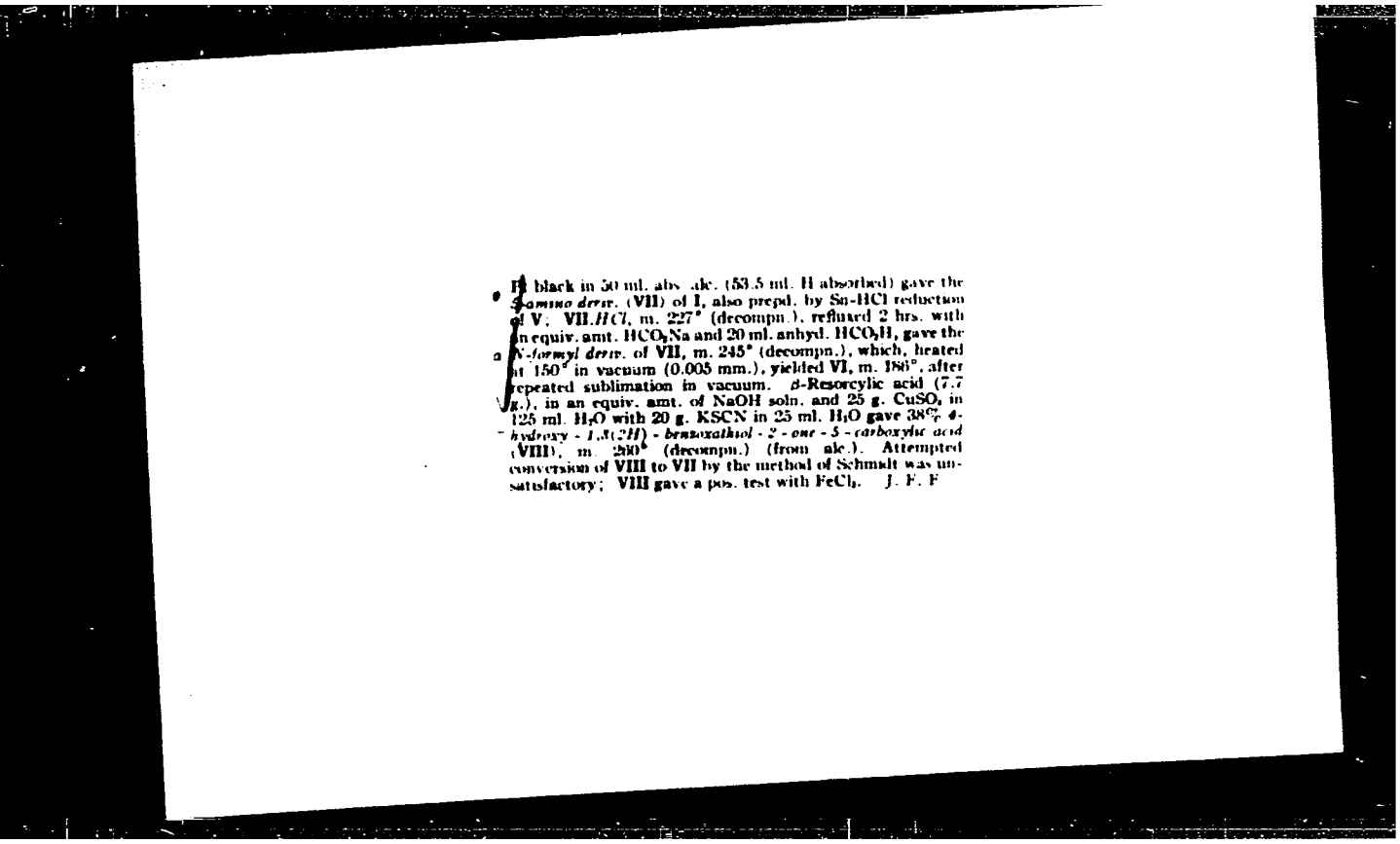
J. P. Danehy

CA

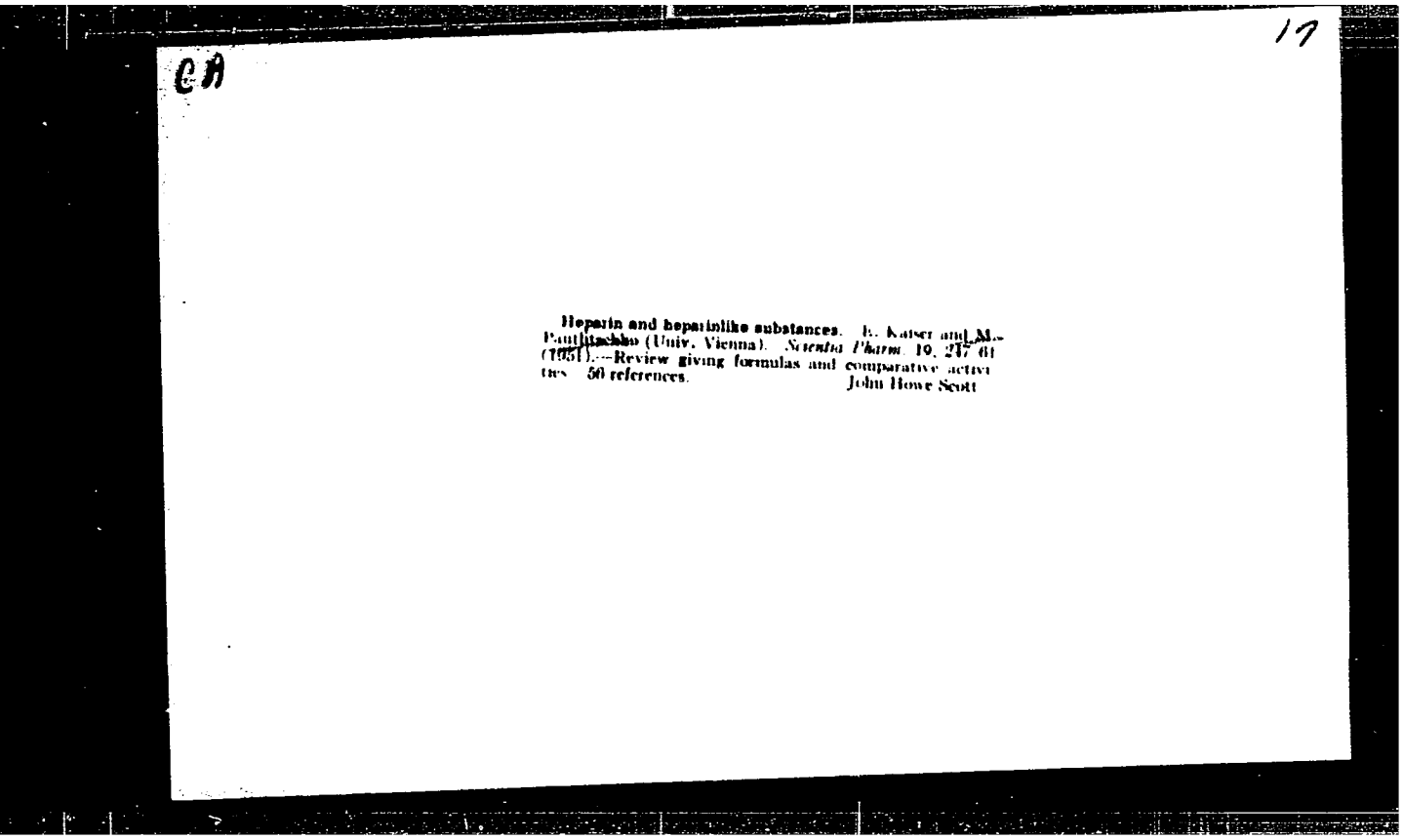
10

Cyclic compounds containing sulfur. 1. Constitution of the 4-hydroxybenzoxathiolones. M. Pantlitschko and H. Benger (Univ., Vienna). *Monatsh.* **81**, 293–300(1950).—Evidence is presented confirming the structure *4-hydroxy-1,3(2H)-benzoxathiol 2-one* (I), first suggested by Kaufmann (C.A. **35**, 6241⁹), for the product from resorcinol and $Cu(SCN)_2$. Resorcinol (0.1 mol.) and 50 g. cryst. $CuSO_4$ in 250 ml. H_2O were treated with 31 g. NH_4SCN in 50 ml. H_2O, the white ppt. filtered off, and the filtrate treated with 50 ml. of *M* Na_2CO_3 soln., giving *2-imino-4-hydroxy-1,3-(2H)-benzoxathiole*, which, heated to boiling, gave 82% I, m. 160°, recrystd. twice from H_2O. I (2 g.) in 100 ml. MeOH, shaken 5 hrs. with 20 g. Ag_2O and 10 g. MeI, yielded white cryst. *4-methoxy-1,3(2H)-benzoxathiol-2-one*, m. 72° (from Me_2CO-H_2O), b.$_{11}$ 105°. I (2 g.) boiled 30 min. with 20 g. Ac_2O also yielded the *Ac deriv.* of I, white rhombic crystals (87%) from dil. alc., m. 100°. I (5 g.) dissolved in 2 *N* NaOH soln. (50 ml.) in a N atm., and the soln. made weakly acid to Congo with HCl after 10 min., gave *2-thiopyrogallol* (II), extd. with Et_2O as an oil which solidified to a yellow cryst. mass. Vacuum sublimation gave white needles, m. 83–4°, b.$_{11}$ 115–18° (some decompn.). II (1 g.) with COCl$_2$ in pyridine-xylene (2:15) soln., refluxed 1 hr., yielded 0.16 g. I, m. 160°. II (0.5 g.), refluxed 30 min. with 7 ml. HI (d. 1.7) or boiled 50 min. with 0.2 g. Raney Ni in 20 ml. abs. alc., gave resorcinol. Resorcinol (20 g.) at 220° in the autoclave for 10 hrs. with 200 g. fused K_2CO_3 in 70 atm. CO_2 gave 91% *4,6-dihydroxyisophthalic acid*, m. 312°, which (4 g.), in an equiv. amt. of NaOH soln. with 10 g. $CuSO_4$ and the whole dild. to 70 ml., was treated with 6 g. NH_4SCN in 10 ml. H_2O, then filtered, the filtrate boiled with 5 ml. HCl, the ppt. extd. twice with 20 ml. 5% $NaHCO_3$ soln., and 2.5 g. of *4-hydroxy-1,3(2H)-benzoxathiol-2-one-5,7-dicarboxylic acid* ppted. with HCl. Attempted conversion to the corresponding diamine by the Schmidt method failed. Nitration of I confirmed this structure rather than III, for dinitration, hydrolysis by alkali, and removal of SH by HI, gave only *4,6-dinitroresorcinol*, bright yellow needles, m. 202° (from H_2O). I (2 g.) boiled with 10 ml. HNO_3 (d. 1.4) and the soln. drowned in H_2O, yielded 75% *5,7-dinitro-4-hydroxy-1,3(2H)-benzoxathiol-2-one* (IV), yellow needles from dil. alc., m. 105°. Catalytic reduction Pt black gave the *diamino deriv.* of IV. Mononitration gave only *4-hydroxy-5-nitro-1,3(2H)-benzoxathiol-2-one* (V), proved by reduction of the NO_2 group, prepn. of the formamido deriv., and ring-closure to the corresponding oxazole. VI. I (2 g.) dissolved in 50 ml. dil. HNO_3 (1:3) with slight warming, gave, on cooling, 52% V, bright yellow needles, m. 180°, sublimes 140–5°. Catalytic reduction of 150 mg. V with





H black in 50 ml. abs. alc. (53.5 ml. H absorbed) gave the *5-amino deriv.* (VII) of I, also prepd. by Sn-HCl reduction of V; VII.*HCl*, m. 227° (decompn.), refluxed 2 hrs. with an equiv. amt. HCO_2Na and 20 ml. anhyd. HCO_2H, gave the *N-formyl deriv.* of VII, m. 245° (decompn.), which, heated at 150° in vacuum (0.005 mm.), yielded VI, m. 186°, after repeated sublimation in vacuum. *β*-Resorcylic acid (7.7 g.), in an equiv. amt. of NaOH soln. and 25 g. $CuSO_4$ in 125 ml. H_2O with 20 g. KSCN in 25 ml. H_2O gave 38% *4-hydroxy-1,3(2H)-benzoxathiol-2-one-5-carboxylic acid* (VIII), m. 280° (decompn.) (from alc.). Attempted conversion of VIII to VII by the method of Schmidt was unsatisfactory; VIII gave a pos. test with $FeCl_3$. J. F. F



17

CA

Heparin and heparinlike substances. E. Kaiser and M. Pauli[illegible] (Univ. Vienna). *Scientia Pharm.* 19, 247-61 (1951).—Review giving formulas and comparative activities. 50 references.
John Howe Scott

ONDREJICKA, M.; KADLEC, O.; MIKO, M.; VAJCIK, J.; SIDLIK, J.;
Technicka spolupraca: JASLOVSKA, D.; PANTLOVA, J.

Electrolyte disorders in renal hypertension. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.9:521-530 15 N '65.

1. Laboratorium pre vyskum pohybu vody a elektrolytov v organizme Lekarske fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci prof. MUDr. M. Ondrejicka) a I. interna klinika Lekarske fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci prof. MUDr. M. Ondrejicka).

PANTO.

PANTO. E. Szadeczky-Kardoss' Geokemia (Geochemistry); a book review. p.488.

Vol. 85, no. 4, Oct./Dec. 1955
FOLDTANI DOZLONY. BULLETIN OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

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

PANTO, E.

Iron ore-dressing plant in Rudabanya. p. 425 Vol. 11, No. 7 BANYASZATI LAPOK. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1 January 1956

PANTO, E.

PANTO, E. The plant in Rudabanya for enriching iron ore. p. 22. Properties and applicability of articicial leather. p. 23.

Vol. 11, no. 16, Aug. 1956
MUSZAKI ELET
TECHNOLOGY
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

PANTO, G.

Intrusion or extrusion. Acta geol Hung 8 no.1/4:85-96 '64.

1. Institute of Geology, Budapest.

PANTO, G.

Problems of determining volcanic and subvolcanic formations in the Tokaj Mountains (Hungary). Trudy Lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.2:93-101 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vengerskiy geologicheskiy institut.

PANTO, G.

The role of ignimbrites in the volcanism of Hungary. Acta geol Hung 6 no.3/4:307-331 '62.

1. Hungarian Geological Institute, Budapest.

PANTO, G.

Natural method and conditions for formation of globular graphite. p. 17.
KOHASZATI LAPOK (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest.
Vol. 11, No. 1, Jan 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

PANTO, G.

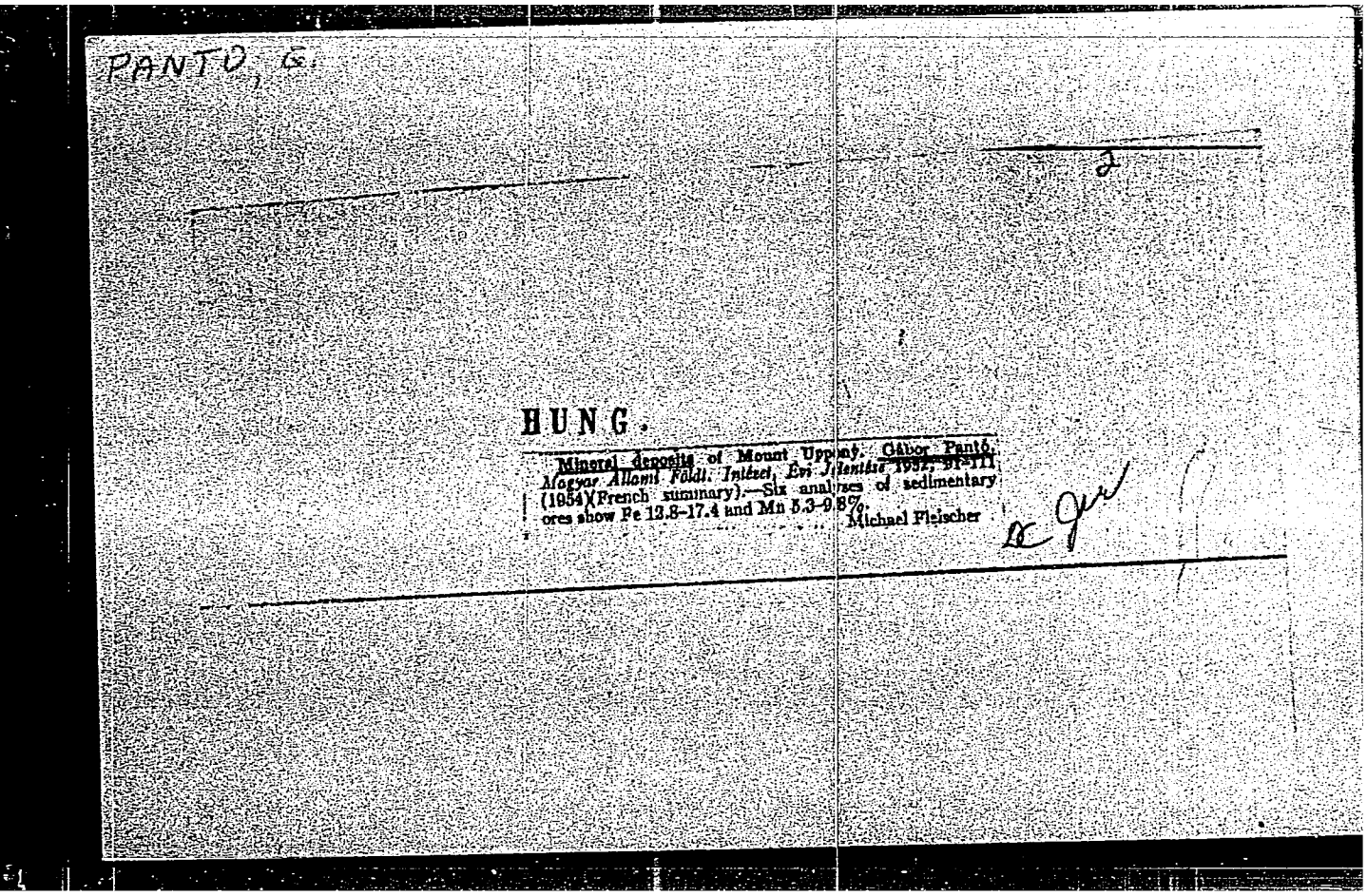
Janos Erdelyi's Kristalyszerkesztes es kristalyszamitas (Crystal Design and Calculation); a book review, p. 515, ACTA TECHNICA, (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest, Vol. 10, No. 3/4, 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

PANTO, G.

Results of geological research on iron ore at Zengovarkony, p. 125, FOLDTANI KOZLONY, BULLETIN OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, (Magyar Foldtani Tarsulat) Budapest, Vol. 85, No. 2, Apr./June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955



PANTO, G.

HUNG.

Mineral deposits of Mount Uppony. Gábor Pantó. *Magyar Állami Földt. Intézet, Évi Jelentése* 1952, 91-111 (1954)(French summary).—Six analyses of sedimentary ores show Fe 12.8–17.4 and Mn 5.3–9.8%.
Michael Fleischer

PANTO, G.

Some geological characteristics of the Rudabanya iron ore deposit in Hungary. Geol.rud. mestorozh. no.6:[illegible]7 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vengerskaya Narodnaya Respublika, Geologicheskiy institut, Budapesht.

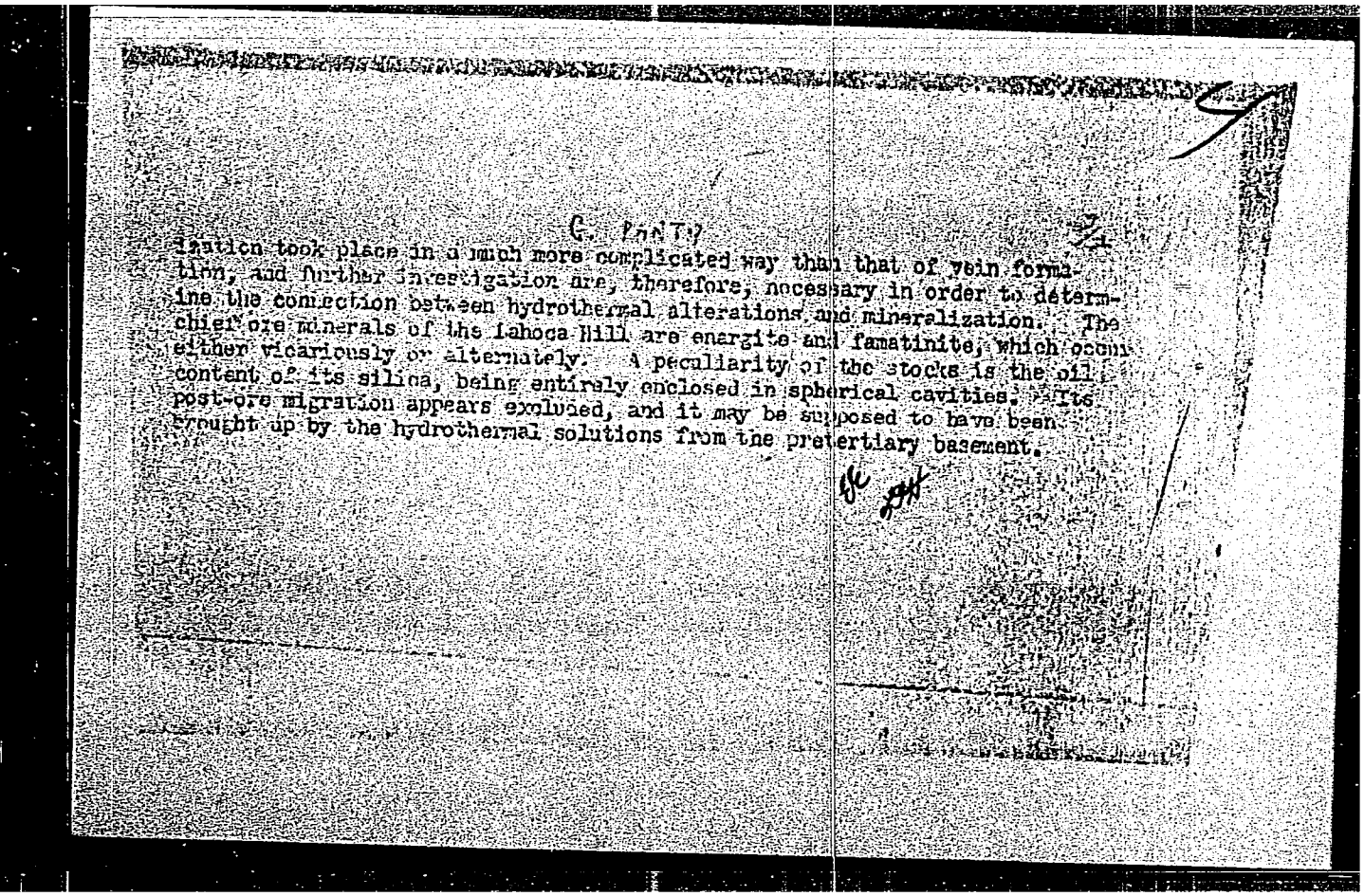
(Rudabanya—Iron ores)

PANTO, G.

36. Structure and ores of the Lahoca Hill near Recsk (Hungary) — A recski Lahoca felepitese es erce — by G. Panto (Journal of Geology — Foldtani Kozlony — Vol. LXXXI, No. 1-6, pp. 147-152, 1951, 4 figs.)

The Lahoca Hill containing impregnation-stocks of gold-copper ore, is built up by the Late Eocene biotite-amphibole andesite stratovolcanic formations. The central section is characterized by intense hydrothermal alterations and by the presence of 11 ore stocks, while the barren flanks consist of less altered biotite-amphibole andesite lava-flows. A peculiar formation of the Lahoca Hill is the "blue shale" which covers the stocks. This "blue shale" led to the discovery of the stocks. Misroscopic and chemical studies of the altered volcanic tuffs prove that the "blue shale" which surrounds the stocks is a special marginal formation between sericitic-silicified and argillic types of alteration. Volcanic tuffs below the "blue shale" are characterized by an intensive silicification, a total sericitization of felspar and the absence of clay minerals. Tuffs above the "blue shale" have undergone an argillic alteration. The "blue shale" is a special kind of alteration, a rock consisting of colloidal clay minerals with extraordinary rich pyritic impregnation. Following the changes in rock composition by analysis of drilling cores, various oxides, as shown in a chart, were found to be bound to the "blue shale". Impregnation mineral-

(cont.)



C. PART 7

lization took place in a much more complicated way than that of vein formation, and further investigation are, therefore, necessary in order to determine the connection between hydrothermal alterations and mineralization. The chief ore minerals of the Lahoca Hill are energite and famatinite, which occur either vicariously or alternately. A peculiarity of the stocks is the oil content of its silica, being entirely enclosed in spherical cavities. Its post-ore migration appears excluded, and it may be supposed to have been brought up by the hydrothermal solutions from the pretertiary basement.

PANTO, G.

2

Geo (1)

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Mineralogical and Geological Chemistry

Lode system of Toroiaga near Borsabánya (N. E. Carpathians). Gábor Pantó. *Magyar Állami Földt. Intézet, Évi Jelentése, Sec. B, Beszámolo* 8, 33–44(1946)(in English 41–44).—The ore-bearing veins are mainly in dacites, close to the contact with phyllites. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, and bournonite are present. Sphalerite-chalcopyrite intergrowths from Borsabánya. *Ibid.* 45–60(in English 53–60).—Microscopic study shows droplike inclusions of chalcopyrite in sphalerite. These are ascribed to unmixing of a solid soln. 27 references.

Michael Fleischer

PANTO, G.
PANTO, G.; BALOGH, K.

"The Mesozoic of Northern Hungary and Adjacent Parts of the Yugoslav Karst", P. 613, (SBORNIK. ODDIL GEOLOGICKY, Vol. 20, 1953, Praha, Czech.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, Mar 1955, Uncl.

PANTO, G., D.of Geol. and Miner. Sc.

Investigations in connection with volcanology in Hungary, 1957-1959.
Acta techn Hung 30 no.1/2:89-97 '60. (EEAI 10:1)
(Hungary--Volcanoes)

PANTO, G.

Report on the 20th International Geological Congress.

P. 102, (Foldtani Kozlony) Vol. 87, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

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

CA

8

Sulfide ores at Nagybörzsöny, Hungary Gábor Panto *Földtani Közlöny* 79, 421–33 (1949).—Two types of ore were found combined resulting in an arsenopyrite with bismuthine, contg. Pb 3.81, Fe 22.89, Bi 29.77, As 30.09, Sb 0.32, Zn 0.4, Co 0.12, Cu 0.24, S 18.72%, Ag 1951 g./ton, and Au 204 g./ton. The first formation period produced chiefly pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and bismuthinite. The formation was later completed and partly replaced by an epithermal Pb, Zn, and Ag metallization.
István Finály

PANTO, GABOR

Manganese ores of Eger-Demjén. Gábor Pantó and Jozsef Molnár. *Magyar Állami Földtani Intézet, Évi Jelentése* 1953, 307–23(1954)(French summary).—The deposits are marls, contg. Mn as carbonate, partly oxidized. Chem. analyses of size fractions show the finest fractions to be the lowest in Mn content, but the highest concn. was only about 14% Mn, except in highly oxidized nodules. A chem. analysis of andesitic tuff is given. Michael Fleischer

GP 1

PANTO, GABOR.

A rudabanyai vasercvonulat foldtani felepitese. Constitution geologique de la chaine de minerai de fer de Rudabanya. Budapest, Muszaki Konyvkiado, 1956. 311 p. (A Magyar Allami Foldtani Intezet evkonyve, 4., kot., 2. fuzet) (Geologic structure of iron-ore trends at Rudabanya. In French, Hungarian, and Russian, illus., fold. maps (part col.), bibl., charts, diagrs., tables)

DLC NjP

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

PANTO, Gabor, a fold- es asvanytani tudomanyok doktora

The ignimbrite problem; its development and its Hungarian projection; also remarks by A. Foldvari and others. Mussaki kozl MTA 19 no.1/4: 299-346 '61.

PANTO, Gabor, dr.ac.

Tuff "pellet." Foldt kozl 42 no.2:236-237 Ap-Je '62.

1. "Foldtani Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

PANTO, Gabor

The Catania symposium on ignimbrites. Foldt kozl 92 no.1: 112-113 Ja-Mr '62.

1. "Foldtani Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

PANTO, Gabor

"Tufa lavas and ignimbrites; studies delivered at a symposium in commemoration of Academician A.N.Zavaritskiy", ed. by V. I. Vlodavets. Reviewed by Gabor Panto. Foldt kozl 92 no.1:113-114 Ja-Mr '62.

1. "Foldtani Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

PANTO, Gabor

"Problems relating to the structural research of ore fields and beds" by O.D.Levitskiy and L.I.Lukin. Reviewed by Gabor Panto. Foldt kozl 92 no.1:115-116 Ja-Mr '62.

1. "Foldtani Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

PANTO, Gabor

"Ash-flow tuffs: their origin, geologic relations and identification" by C.S.Ross and R.L.Smith. Reviewed by Gabor Panto. Foldt kozl 92 no.1:116-117 Ja-Mr '62.

1. "Foldtani Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

PANTO, Gabor

"Problems relating to the prospecting of hydrothermal deposits" by F.I. Vol'fson. Reviewed by G. Panto. Foldt kozl 93 no.1: 129-130 Ja-Mr '63.

1. "Foldtani Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

PANTO, Gabor

"Metallogenetic classifications; problems and essays of synthesis" by H. Pelissonnier. Reviewed by G. Panto. Foldt Kozl 93 no.1:143 Ja. Mr '63.

1. "Foldtani Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

[illegible], G[illegible]

The 1st ordinary committee meeting of the International Union of Geological Sciences in Rome, October 14-15, 1963. Foldt [illegible] 94 no.2:268-269 Ap-Je '64

1. [illegible], "Foldtani Kozlony."

PANTO, Gabor

"Questions of paleovolcanology" by G.M. Freid. Reviewed by Gabor Panto. Foldt kozl 94 no.1:162 Ja-Mr '64.

"Questions of volcanism." Reviewed by Gabor Panto. Ibid.:169-170 Ja-Mr '64.

"Trudy Laboratorii paleovulkanologii." Reviewed by Gabor Panto. Ibid.:170

1. Editorial board member, "Foldtani Kozlony."

PANTO, Gyorgy

Petrogeologic investigation of the Perocseny area. Foldt kozl 90 no.1:103-113 Ja/Mr '60. (KRAI 9:8)

1. Keszult az Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Szvany-Kozettani Intezeteben.
(Hungary--Geology) (Hungary--Petrology)

PATOCKA, F.; MARA, M.; SOUCEK, A.; SOUCKOVA, A.; technical assistance: SKOROVA, Miroslava; SAHULOVA, Vera

Observations on the biological properties of atypical haemolytic Corynebacteria isolated from man as compared with Cor. haemolyticum, Cor pyogenes bovis and Cor.ovis. I. In vivo investigations. J. hyg. epidem. 6 no.1:1-12 '62.

1. Department for Medical Microbiology and Immunology, Charles University, Prague.
(CORYNEBACTERIUM)

SOUCEK, A.; SOUCKOVA, A.; MARA, M.; PATOCKA, F.; technical assistance: SAHULOVA, Vera; SKVOROVA, Miroslava

Observations on the biological properties of atypical haemolytic Corynebacteria isolated from man as compared with Cor. haemolyticum, Cor. pyogenes bovis and Cor. ovis. J. hyg. epidem. 6 no.1:13-23 '62.

1. Department for Medical Microbiology and Immunology, Charles University, Prague.

(CORYNEBACTERIUM)

30841. PANTOFEL', S. G.

Vklad uchenyx nashey strany v nauku o metalle. Trudy Nauk. konf-tsii, posvyashch. roli rus. i sov. uchenyx v mirovoy nauke i tekhnike 6-8 maya 1949 g. Vyp. 1. Omsk, 1949, s. 105-21. -- Bibliogr: 10 nazv.

B/273/63/000/001/003/013
A052/A126

AUTHORS: Vrbová, Milena, Pantoflíček, Bohdan

TITLE: Heat accumulator of transport engines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, 39. Dvigateli vnutrennogo sgoraniya, no. 1, 1963, 11, abstract 1.39.66 P (Czech. pat., cl. 46c[4], 15, no. 98623, February 15, 1961)

TEXT: To reduce the cooling of the engine during stops it is suggested to mount on the water duct between the engine and the radiator a heat accumulator containing a low-melting salt. Hot water flowing in the accumulator tubes will melt the salt. During a stop the molten salt will cool down and give the latent melting heat to the water. Four variants of mounting the accumulator are presented. According to one of them, to accelerate the warm-up of the engine at the start, the accumulator is mounted on a branch duct; on the main duct a thermovalve is arranged which closes as soon as the circulating water reaches a given temperature.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] A. Zhukov

Card 1/1

L 24325-65 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) Pq-4 IJP(c)
JD/JG/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4046327 Z/0055/64/014/009/0698/0706

AUTHOR: Hauptmanova, K.; Pantoflicek, J.; Patek, K.

TITLE: Optical and luminescence properties of neodymium-activated glass

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 14, no. 9, 1964, 698-706

TOPIC TAGS: activated barium glass, Neodymium, spectrum, absorption capability laser design, luminescence kinetics

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the properties of barium glasses, activated with neodymium to determine their suitability for use in a laser. They measured the emission spectrum, the light absorption and the luminescence kinetics as temperature functions. From the parameters obtained the threshold of the stimu-

improving the quality of the investigated glass the [illegible]

Card 1/2

L 24325-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046327

quantum yield is concerned. This is true regarding the homogeneity and the purity of the glass. However, there is a possibility regarding the width of the emission curve as well as in the Nd^3 structure and luminescence center. Another possibility exists in the increase of the Nd content, thus augmenting the absorption coefficient.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics, Czechosl. Acad. Sci., Prague; Physical Faculty, Charles University, Prague

SUBMITTED: 06Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP, EC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 017

Card 2/2

PANTOFLICEK, J.

Contribution to the measurement of luminescence attenuation in AgCl crystals. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.3:194-196 '63.

1. Fyzikalni ustav Karlovy university, Praha.

HAUPTMANOVA, K.; PANTOFLICEK,J.; PATEK,K.

Optical and luminescence properties of the glass activated by neodymium. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 14 no.9:698-706 '64.

1. Institute of Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 8, Lumumbova 1; Faculty of Physics, Charles University, Prague 2, Ke Karlovu 5.

L 48283-65 EWP(e)/EWP(i)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pq-4 IJP(c) JD/JG/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5012371 GE/0030/65/009/002/0525/0537

AUTHOR: Hauptmanova, K.; Pentoflicek, J.; Patek, K.

TITLE: Absorption and fluorescence of the Nd^{3+} ion in silicate glass

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 9, no. 2, 1965, 525-537

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth optical property, Nd fluorescence, glass absorption spectra, glass emission spectra, glass quantum yield, glass laser

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the absorption and emission spectra, quantum yield, and fluorescence decay in three series of glasses: 1) basic glasses, generally with constant Nd_2O_3 concentration; 2) the same basic glass (barium crown glass) but with varying Nd_2O_3 concentration; and 3) glass with varying mono- and divalent metal ions and constant Nd_2O_3 concentration. A systematic decrease of the splitting of the ground level $^4I_{9/2}$ with the Nd concentration was evident. This dependence was not observed for other lines, and no reasonable explanation could be found for this discrepancy. Ba^{++} was found to be the optimal divalent ion for use as the following element in the series $Ca^{++} \rightarrow Sr^{++} \rightarrow Ba^{++}$. The Nd^{3+}—Nd^{3+} interaction, which leads to the change of transition probabilities q(r), is interesting from the standpoint of the distances at which the interaction begins to work. At a Nd^{3+}—Nd^{3+}

Card 1/2

L 48283-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012371

distance equal to 15 Å a very sharp increase of nonradiative recombination probability begins. An increase of nonradiative recombination begins if two $(SiO_2)^2$ tetrahedra are placed between two neighboring Nd^{3+} ions. Since at such a distance any essential overlapping of wave functions is improbable, such mechanisms of transfer of excitation energy associated with a fluorescence quenching (e.g., $(^4F_{3/2} \rightarrow {}^4I_{13/2}) \rightarrow (^4I_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^4I_{15/2})$) must be taken into consideration. A statistical distribution of τ values (decay time) demonstrates a statistical distribution of Nd^{3+}—Nd^{3+} distances and shows a relatively high homogeneity of the spatial distribution of neodymium, the lowest detectable distance being only about 10% smaller than the average one, and the highest being about 30% higher than the average value. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 13 figures, and 7 tables. [JA]

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

SUBMITTED: 22Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP,MT

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 022 ATD PRESS: 3250

Card 2/2

CDEHNAL, S., inz.; PANTOFLICEK, J., inz.

Role of liquid fuels in the gas production. Paliva 44 no.5/6: 138-140 My-Je '64.

PANTOFLICEK, J.

PANTOFLICEK, J. Final treatment of phenol-bearing waste by adsorption.
p. 285.

Vol. 5, No. 8, Aug. 1955
VODNI HOSPODARSTVI
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

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

PANTOFLICEK, J.

Hydrocyclones. p. 187.

STROJIRENSTVI Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1955

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956

PANTOFLICEK, J.

"Supplementary purification of phenol water." Voda, Praha, Vol. 33, No. 11, Nov. 1953, p.292

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

L 09042-67 EWP(c)/EWP(v)/EWPj)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) FDN/JD/WW/HW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6032837 (N,A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/007/0022/0022

INVENTOR: Krejci, F. (Docent; Doctor; Engineer; Pardubice); Lebr, F. (Engineer; Pardubice); Pantoficek, J. (Candidate of sciences; Professor; Engineer; Pardubice)

76

ORG: none

TITLE: Rocket engine. CZ Pat. No. PV 5594-64

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 7, 1966, 22

TOPIC TAGS: solid rocket, ~~engine, solid rocket~~ combustion chamber, ROCKET ENGINE, SOLID PROPELLANT

ABSTRACT: A solid-propellant or smokeless-powder rocket engine consisting of a layered-glass-reinforced plastic combustion chamber is proposed. It is distinguished by the separation of the laminated-glass combustion chamber from the solid-propellant grain by a metallic foil glued to the surface of the insulation or to the surface of the solid-propellant grain. [WA No. 88]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 090ct64

Card 1/1 nst

L 09041-67 EWP(c) FDN/WW/JWD

ACC NR: AP6032838 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/007/0022/0022

INVENTOR: Krejci, F. (Docent; Engineer; Doctor; Pardubice); Lebr, F. (Engineer; Pardubice); Pantoficek, J. (Professor; Engineer; Candidate of sciences; Pardubice)

ORG: none

TITLE: Solid propellant rocket engine. CZ Pat. No. PV 4387-64

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 7, 1966, 22

TOPIC TAGS: rocket engine, solid propellant rocket engine, SOLID ROCKET PROPELLANT SYSTEM

ABSTRACT: The proposed solid-propellant rocket motor with a layered laminated casing consists of a central cylindrical section and two closing sections. The motor is distinguished by the conical shape of the closing sections and by their attachment to the cylindrical central section of the rocket motor by their larger base; the upper closing section is solid, and a nozzle is located in the lower closing section. [WA No. 88].

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 31Jul64

Card 1/1 nst

PANTOFLICEK, Jan, inz.

Effective use of the excess petrol. Kopa a uhlie 6 no.13-.4 Ja'64

1. Slovnaft National Enterprise.

PANTOS G.

Possible reclamation of alkali (usik) soils with coal slag and flue dust. A. Székely and G. Pántos (*Agrokém. Talajt.*, 1953, 2, 109—118).—Brown coal slag and lignite flue dust, having SO_4'' as Ca, Al, and Fe silicate complexes, caused more rapid flocculation of alkali soil suspensions than did $CaSO_4$, H_2SO_4, or $Al_2(SO_4)_3$. Treated soils in pots soon showed surface efflorescence and formation of a crumb structure; control soils remained smooth and cracked.

Soils & Fert. (A. G. P.)

PANTOS, GY.

Principal forms of rhizosphere bacteria in wheat, their physiological properties and their specific relationship to the plant. p. 315
(Magyar Mezogazdasag. Vol. 9, no. 4, 1956, Hungary)

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

PANTOS, Gy.; GYURKO, P.; TAKACS, T.; VARGA, L. [deceased]

Effect of applying herbicides on some species of microflora and microfauna of the soil, as well as on some mycorhiza-fungi and the biological inactivation of herbicides. Acta agronom Hung 13 no.1/2:21-60 '64.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Standortskunde der Universitat fur Forst- und Holzwirtschaft in Sopron. Submitted August 2, 1963.

PANTOS, Gyorgy, dr., egyetemi tanar, a biologiai tudomanyok kandidatusa (Sopron)

Plants and microorganisms living in the rhizosphere of plants. Term tud kozl 8 no.6:273-275 Je'64.

HUNGARY / Cultivated Plants. Grains. M-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24964

Author : Pantos, Gyorgy
Inst : Not given
Title : The Effect of Wheat Rhizosphere Bacteria on the Plants Under Monobacterial Conditions

Orig Pub: Agrokem. es talaj., 1956, 5, No 3, 351-358 (Hung., res. Russ., Eng.)

Abstract: This experimental study of the laboratory of soil microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of Hungary was made at the department of microbiology of the Moscow Agricultural Academy im. K. A. Timiryazev. Sterilized wheat seeds were planted in vegetational vessels with sand and Knop nutrient solution to which B and Mn had been added, and then the rhizosphere was inoculated with bacteria. When inocu-

Card 1/2

PANTOS, Gyorgy

Vitamin producing capacity of some species of bacteria dominant in the root surface zone of wheat and corn(maize). Agrokem talajtan 10 no.4: 511-522 D '61.

1. Erdomernoki Foiskola Termohelyismerettani Tanszeke, Sopron.

PANTOS, GYORGY

(3)

Possibility of reclaiming alkali soils with coal slag and fine dust. Ákos Székely and György Pántos (Univ. Agr. Sci., Budapest). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 2, 109–18(1953).—Irrigation expts. in pots with soils treated with slag showed salt efflorescences on the surface of soil aggregates, cracks, and disappearance of the glossy surface of alkali soils. Both slag and fine dust rich in S coagulate the aq. suspension of alkali soils in a degree similar to chem. agents and seem suitable for reclamation as active and cheap substances.

FEDOROV, M.V., doktor biol. nauk, prof.; PANTOSH, D., kand. biol. nauk.

Intensiveness of the growth of a plant and the quantity of rhizosphere bacteria on the surface of its roots [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.2:127-136 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Rhizosphere microbiology) (Growth (Plants))

PANTOSH, D. [Pantos, Gy.]; D'YURKO, P. [Gyurko, P.]; TAKACH, T. [Takats, T.]

Study on soil microbiological effect of herbicides utilized in practical farming. Agrokem talajtan 13 Suppl.:63-72 My'64.

1. Chair of Ecology, University of Forestry and Wood Industry, Sopron.

FEDOROV, M.V.; PANTOSH, D.

Relation between plant frowth and the number of bacteria on its root surface [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiia 27 no.6: 714-719 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A. Timiryazeva.

(RHIZOSPHERE MICROBIOLOGY)

PANTOSH, D.

20-1-42/44

AUTHORS: Fedorov, M. V., and Pantosh, D.

TITLE: Physiological Peculiarities of the Main Forms of the Rhizospheric Bacteria of Spring Wheat (Fiziologicheskiye osobennosti osnovnykh form rizosfernykh bakteriy yarovoy pshenitsy).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 1, pp. 149-152 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors isolated a number of microorganisms in pure culture which intensively develop on the root surface of spring wheat. They were defined as 1) Bacterium candicans, 2) Bacterium agile, 3) Pseudomonas radiobacter, 4) Flavobacter solare, 5) Achromo Bacter globiforme and Bacterium parvulum. In order to determine their interrelation with the plant it had to be found out which part they have in the transformation of important nutritive substances of the plant. For this purpose their ammonifying, denitrifying and nitrogen-fixing activity was studied. As the rypes of rhizospheric bacteria of wheat had hitherto nit been thoroughly enough studied from this point of view, such investigation could not be carried out. The authors' tests were made in the laboratory on a mineral culture medium. 0,5% peptone, e. g., served as source of organic nitrogen, furthermore glucose was introduced, in order to create a ratio

Card 1/3

C:N = 5:1, 10:1, 15:1, 20:1 and 25:1. Beside that a phosphate-buffer-mixture by Soerensen was added, in order to obtain a pH 6,98. As sterile sulfuric acid solution or a soda solution, as required, were added, in order to counteract a shift of the pH into the acid or alkaline direction. It may easily be seen from the data given in tables 1 - 3 that only Bacterium parvulum among the leading forms of the rhizospheric bacteria of wheat was capable of fixing small amounts of atmospheric nitrogen (5,9 mg per 1 g of consumed glucose). Thus representatives of a number of physiological groups which participate in the transformation of nitrogenous substances exist among the leading forms of these bacteria. Flavobacter solare and Achromobacter globiforme belong to active ammonificators. They are capable of improving the nitrogen nutrition of the plants by decomposing complicated nitrogenous organic compounds. Bacterium agile actively reduces the nitrates to ammonia and to molecular nitrogen. It is able to influence the nitrate nutrition of the plant. The rhizospheric bacteria can therefore not be considered indifferent companions of the wheat root which only develop at the expense of the root secretions.

Card 2/3 There are 3 tables and 6 Slavic references.

Physiological Peculiarities of the Main Forms of the Rhizospheric Bacteria of Spring Wheat. 20-1-42/44

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev (Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K. A. Timiryazeva).

PRESENTED: By V. N. Shaposhnikov, Academiciar, May 27, 1957.

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

FEDOROV, M.V., PANTOSH, D.

Principal rhizosphere bacteria of spring wheat and their interrelations with the plant [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiia 27 no.3: 316-323 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A. Timiryazeva.
(WHEAT)
(RHIZOSPHERE MICROBIOLOGY)

PANTOSH, D.

FEDOROV, M.V.; PANTOSH, D.

Physiological peculiarites of the principal forms of rhizospheric bacteria of spring wheat. Dokl. AN SSSR 116 no.1:149-152 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im. K.A. Timiryazeva. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Shaposhnikovym.
(Phizosphere Microbiology)

PAVLOV, I.

PAVLOV, I.: "The basic forms of rhizosphere bacteria of wheat, their physiological properties, and their relationship with plants". Omsk, 1955. Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 51, 10 December 1955

PANTOV, Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk (Leningrad)

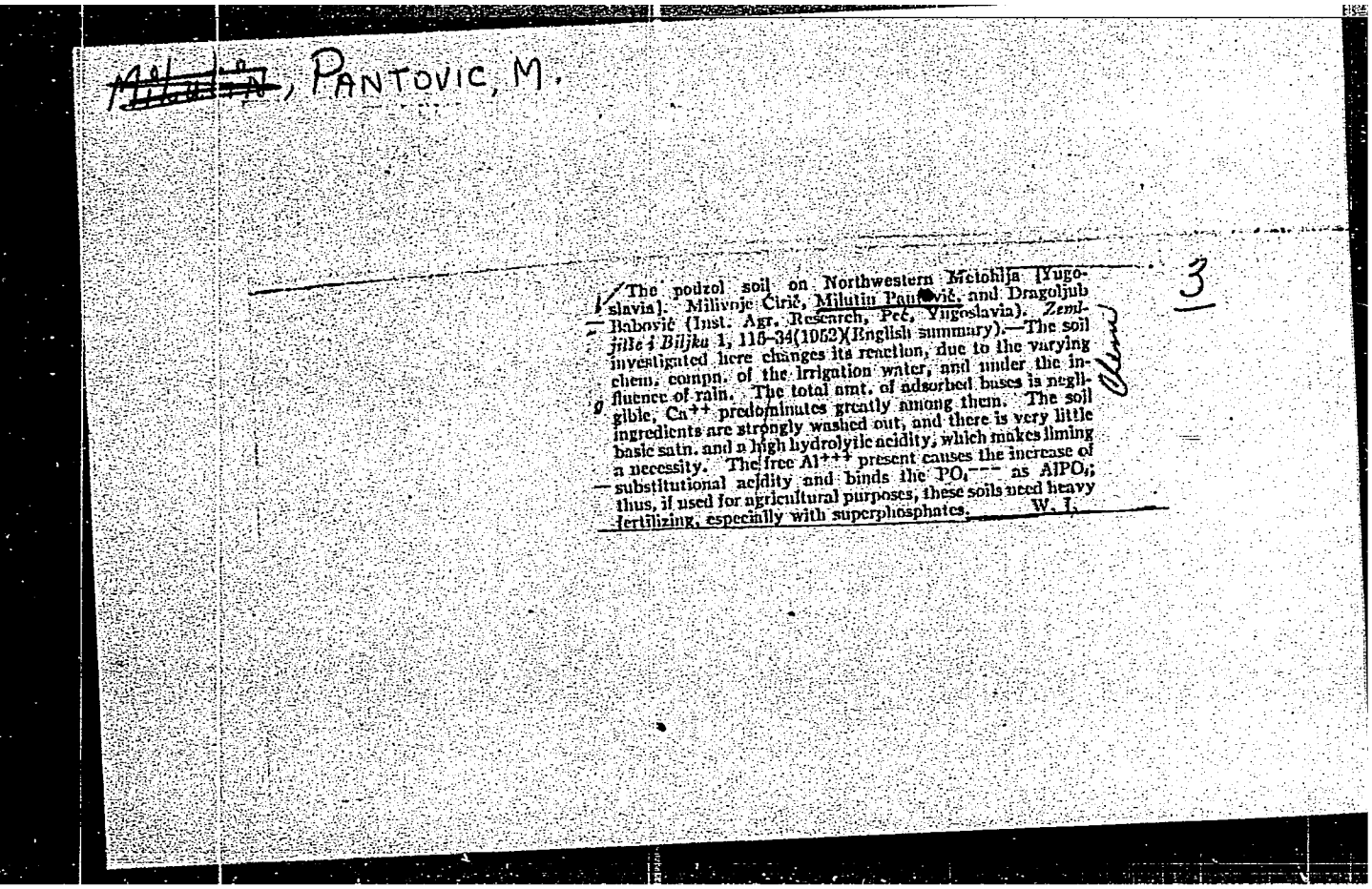
Who is right after all? Grazhd. av. 20 no.9:29 S '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Aerodynamics)

DAVIDENKOVA, Ye.F.; KOLOSOVA, N.N.; PANTOVA, I.G.

Clinical results of the study on human karyotypes. Sov. med. 27 no.6:74-76 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Laboratoriya meditsinskoy genetiki (zav. - prof. Ye.F. Davidenkova) Leningradskogo instituta onkologii AMN SSSR.



~~MIHAILOVIC~~, PANTOVIC, M.

3

The podzol soil on Northwestern Metohija [Yugoslavia]. Milivoje Ćirić, Milutin Pantović, and Dragoljub Babović (Inst. Agr. Research, Peć, Yugoslavia). *Zemljište i Biljka* 1, 115–34(1952)(English summary).—The soil investigated here changes its reaction, due to the varying chem. compn. of the irrigation water, and under the influence of rain. The total amt. of adsorbed bases is negligible, Ca^{++} predominates greatly among them. The soil ingredients are strongly washed out, and there is very little basic satn. and a high hydrolytic acidity, which makes liming a necessity. The free Al^{+++} present causes the increase of substitutional acidity and binds the PO_4^{---} as $AlPO_4$; thus, if used for agricultural purposes, these soils need heavy fertilizing, especially with superphosphates. W. I.

PANTOVIC, R.

Yugoslavia (430)

Agriculture - Plant and Animal Industry

Economy in agriculture. p. 18 SOCIALISTICKA POLJOPRIVREDA. Vol. 2, no. 2, February 1951.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 14, Dec. 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

Pantoyukhov, A.M.

USSR/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms. G-3

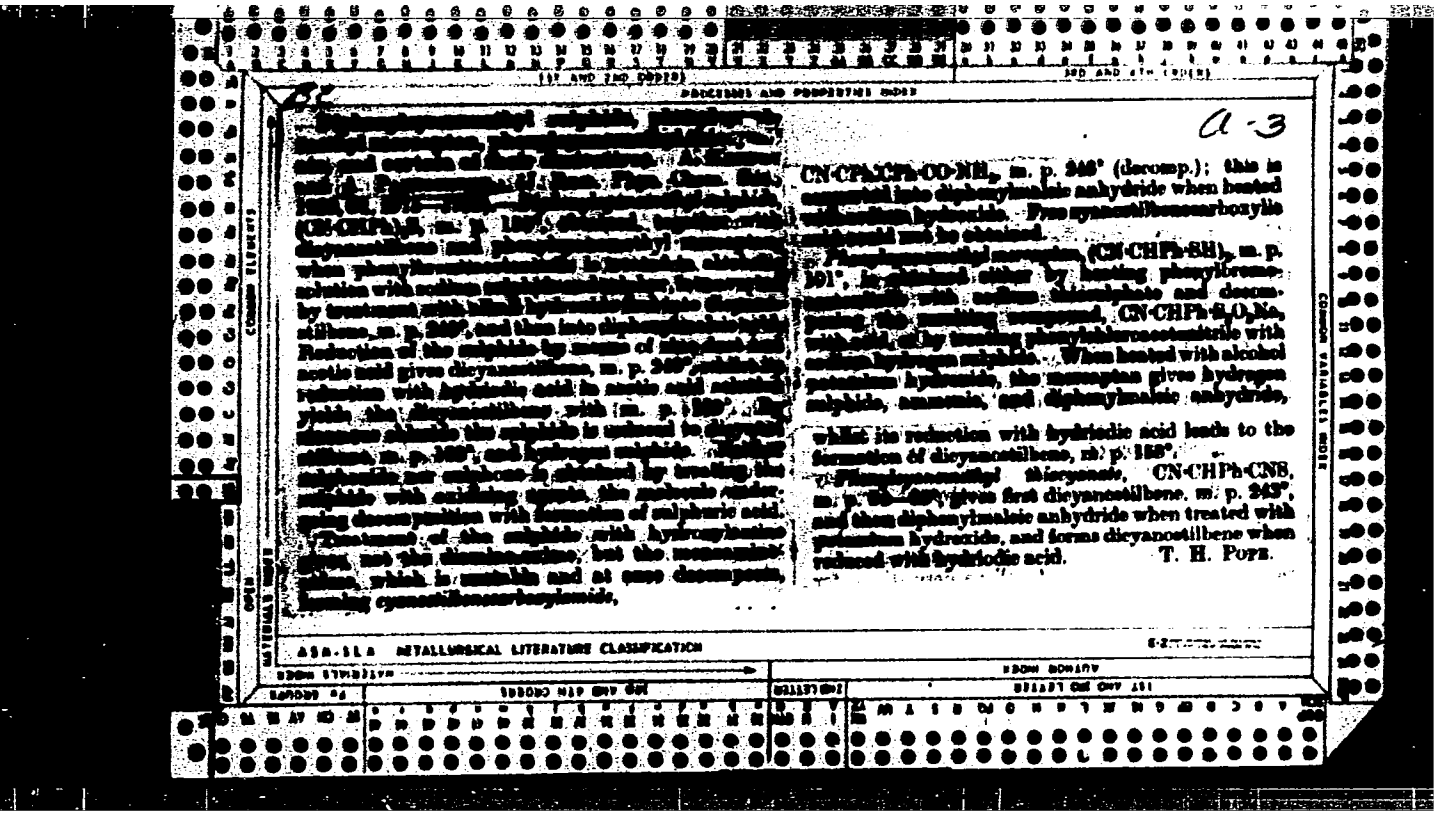
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10077

Author : Pantoyukhov, A.M.
Inst : -
Title : Echinococcus of Mediastinum and Pericardium.

Orig Pub : Sov. meditsina, 1956, No 12, 62-63

Abstract : A rare case of echinococcus of the anterior mediastinum with a rupture into the pericardial cavity and onset of pericarditis. Death was due to tamponage of the pericardium.

Card 1/1



A-3

CN·CPh:CPh·CO·NH$_2$, m. p. 240° (decomp.); this is converted into diphenylmaleic anhydride when heated with aqueous hydrochloric. From cyanostilbenecarboxylic acid thiol may be obtained.

Phenylcyanomethyl mercaptan, (CN·CHPh·SH), m. p. 101°, is obtained either by heating phenylbromoacetonitrile with sodium thiosulphate and decomposing the resulting compound, CN·CHPh·S$_2$O$_3$Na, with acid, or by treating phenylchloroacetonitrile with sodium hydrogen sulphide. When heated with alcoholic potassium hydroxide, the mercaptan gives hydrogen sulphide, ammonia, and diphenylmaleic anhydride, whilst its reduction with hydriodic acid leads to the formation of dicyanostilbene, m. p. 158°.

p-Phenylenecyanomethyl thiocyanate, CN·CHPh·CNS, m. p. 155–160°, gives first dicyanostilbene, m. p. 243°, and then diphenylmaleic anhydride when treated with potassium hydroxide, and forms dicyanostilbene when reduced with hydriodic acid. T. H. Pope.

A-3

Determination of halogens in organic compounds using sodium sulphide. A. E. Kretov, A. N. [illegible], and K. K. [illegible] (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., [illegible]).—0·2 g. of substance is dissolved in 5 c.c. of EtOH, 7—8 c.c. of a solution containing 0·5—0·6 g. of $Na_2S,9H_2O$ in EtOH are added, and the mixture is heated for 30 min. under reflux at 100°, cooled, diluted with H_2O to 100 c.c., feebly acidified, and boiled until all the EtOH is expelled. Residual H_2S is oxidised by adding 3 c.c. of 30% H_2O_2 to the alkaline solution, which is then boiled a few min. to destroy excess of H_2O_2, and ionic halide is determined by Volhard's method. When coloured solutions are obtained after the action of H_2O_2, they should be further oxidised by $KMnO_4$ to the disappearance of the coloration. The above method is applicable to halogens present in aliphatic but not aromatic groups; when they are present in both the nucleus and the side-chain of aralkyl compounds only those of the side-chain are determined.

R. Truszkowski.

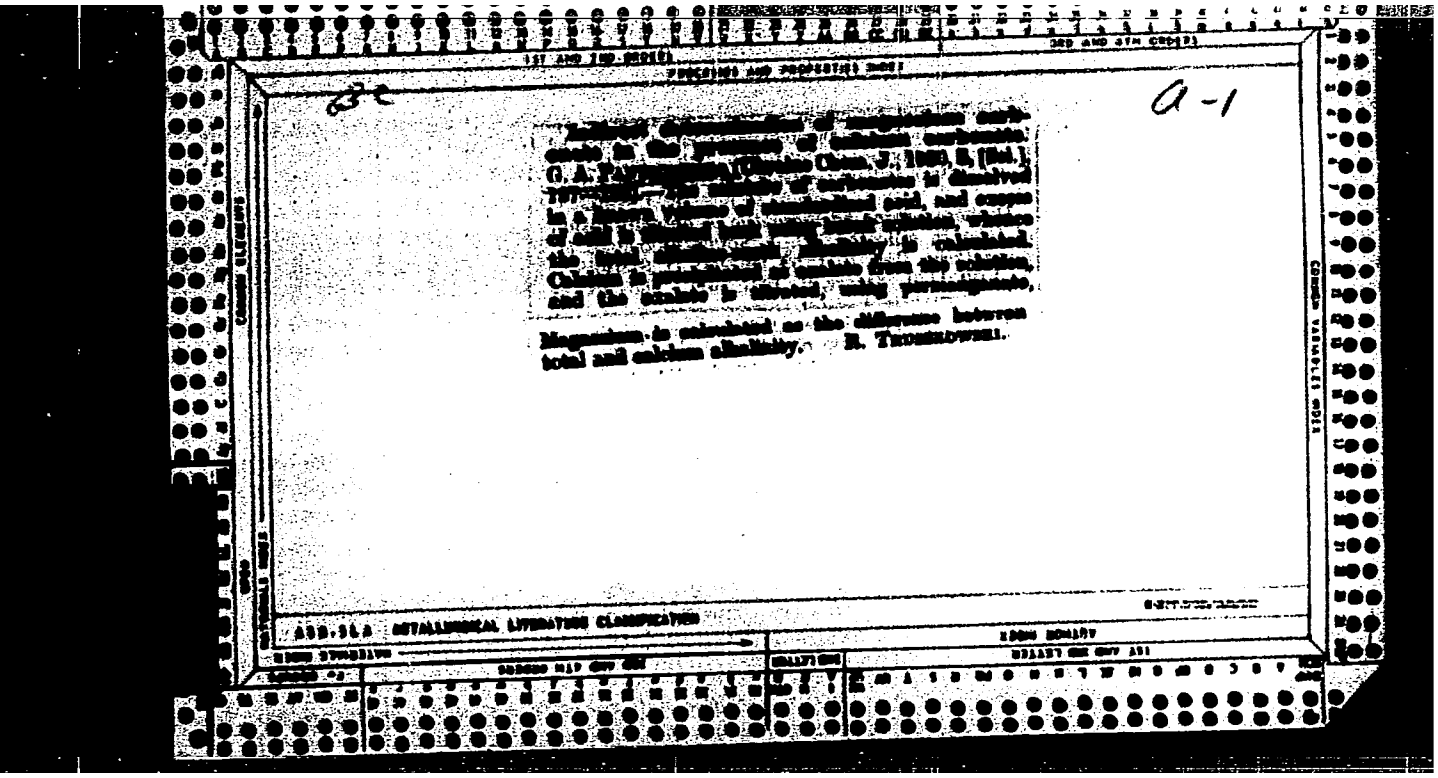
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

U-3

Determination of the [illegible]-group in [illegible] compounds. A. V. [illegible] and G. [illegible]. J. Gen. Chem. [illegible], 2, [illegible]. When [illegible] CNS compounds are heated with Na[illegible] [illegible] the CNS group is quantitatively [illegible] as NaCNS and can be titrated, after removal of excess of Na_2S, by Volhard's method. This method is rapid and accurate for compounds of the aliphatic, aromatic, and mixed series. The presence of the CO, OH, or NO_2 groups, as well as of As, N, and S (other than in the CNS group), does not affect the accuracy. W. Z.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



a-1