TREOJEVIC, M.

Paticnal form of teeth in cogwheels. p. 43

ZEORNIK RADOVA, Beograd, No. 30, 1954

SO: EEAL, Vol, 5y.No, 7 July 1956

TRBOJEVIC, M. D.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science - Serials

The gas constant for water steam. p. 25.
BULLETIN. Beograd. (Bulletin of the
Serbian Academy of Sciences, Technics
Sections, containing French, English or
German summaries of transactions already.

East European Accessions List, Library of
Congress, Vol. 1, no. 13, November 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED.

"Card 1 of 2"

TRBOJEVIC, M. D.

Yugoslavia (430)

published in specialized Servian language publications of the Academy. Vol. 2, no. 1, 1951

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 13, November 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED

"Card 2 of 2"

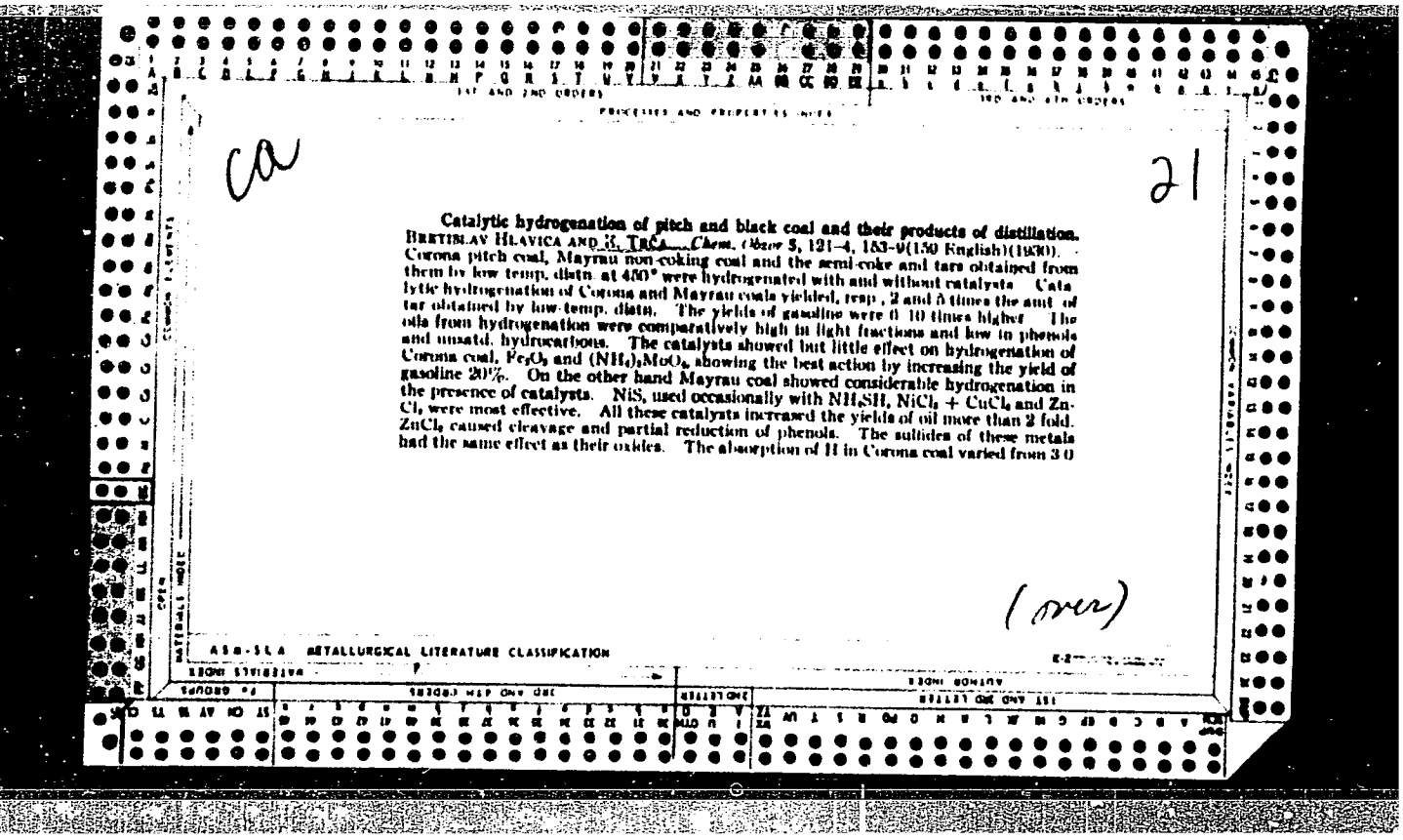
TRBOJEVIC, M.

"International Collection of X rays of welded joints." (p. 29)
"What a welder should know about the strength of welded joints." (p. 41).
SAOBRACAJ (Auto-moto savez Hrvatske i Udruzenje saobracajnih poduzeca Hrvatske). Zagreb.
Vol. 2, no. 2, 1953

SO: East European Accessions List. Vol. 3, No. 8, August 1954

Experiences with calcination of pyrite in multistage rotary furnaces. Eduard Trča. *Chem. Prům.* 4(29), 453-8 (1954).—Evaluation of efficiency measurements and service tests is given on furnaces of Lurgi, Kuhn, and Wedge type which are air- or water-cooled. The results show that this type of furnace construction is quite complex, subject to easy disturbances in the service, and requiring special construction materials and high-energy consumption for operation. Better chances of development are seen for space furnaces without mobile parts especially using the method of calcination of pyrite powder floating in air. L. A. H.

CH

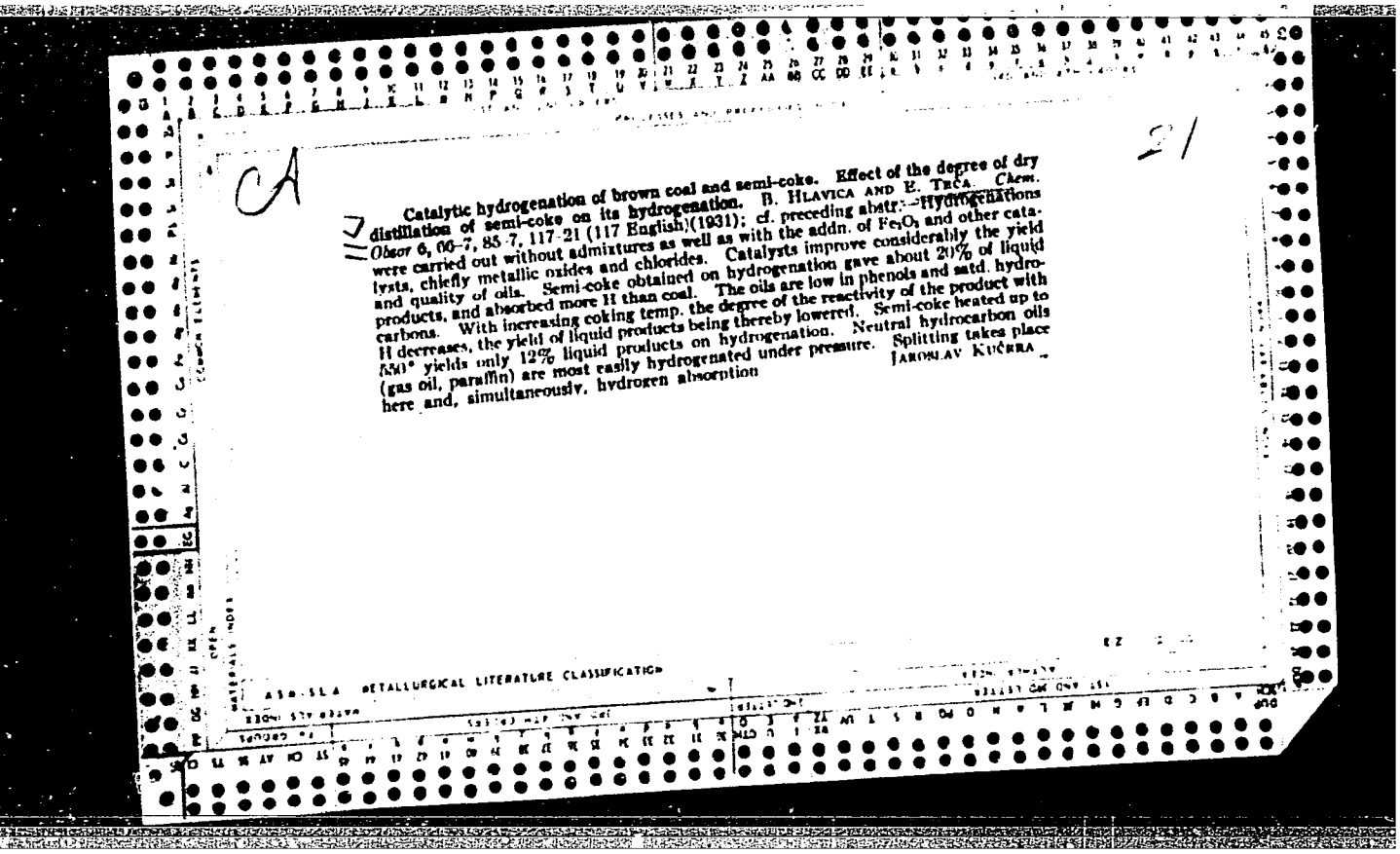


ca

21

Catalytic hydrogenation of pitch and black coal and their products of distillation. BRETISLAV HLAVICA AND K. TRCA. *Chem. Obzor* 5, 121–4, 183–9(150 English)(1930). Corona pitch coal, Mayrau non-coking coal and the semi-coke and tars obtained from them by low temp. distn. at 450° were hydrogenated with and without catalysts. Catalytic hydrogenation of Corona and Mayrau coals yielded, resp., 2 and 5 times the amt. of tar obtained by low-temp. distn. The yields of gasoline were 6–10 times higher. The oils from hydrogenation were comparatively high in light fractions and low in phenols and unsatd. hydrocarbons. The catalysts showed but little effect on hydrogenation of Corona coal. Fe_2O_3 and $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$ showing the best action by increasing the yield of gasoline 20%. On the other hand Mayrau coal showed considerable hydrogenation in the presence of catalysts. NiS, used occasionally with NH_4SH, $NiCl_2$ + $CuCl_2$ and $ZnCl_2$ were most effective. All these catalysts increased the yields of oil more than 2 fold. $ZnCl_2$ caused cleavage and partial reduction of phenols. The sulfides of these metals had the same effect as their oxides. The absorption of H in Corona coal varied from 3.0

(over)



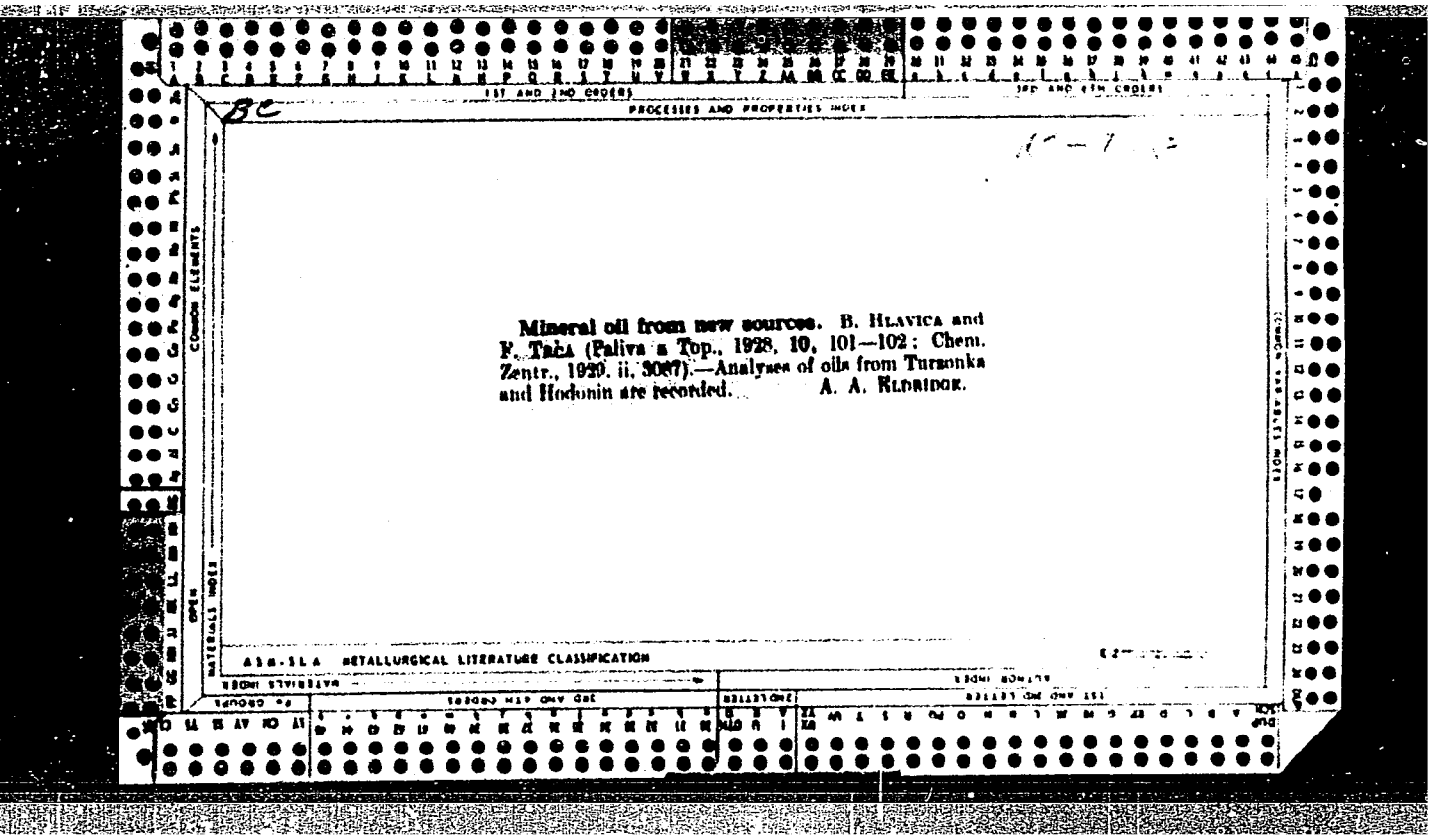
CA

21

Catalytic hydrogenation of brown coal and semi-coke. Effect of the degree of dry distillation of semi-coke on its hydrogenation. B. HLAVICA AND E. TRCA. *Chem. Obsor* 6, 66–7, 85–7, 117–21 (117 English)(1931); cf. preceding abstr.—Hydrogenations were carried out without admixtures as well as with the addn. of Fe_2O_3 and other catalysts, chiefly metallic oxides and chlorides. Catalysts improve considerably the yield and quality of oils. Semi-coke obtained on hydrogenation gave about 20% of liquid products, and absorbed more H than coal. The oils are low in phenols and satd. hydrocarbons. With increasing coking temp. the degree of the reactivity of the product with H decreases, the yield of liquid products being thereby lowered. Semi-coke heated up to 550° yields only 12% liquid products on hydrogenation. Neutral hydrocarbon oils (gas oil, paraffin) are most easily hydrogenated under pressure. Splitting takes place here and, simultaneously, hydrogen absorption

JAROSLAV KUČERA

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Mineral oil from new sources. B. Hlavica and F. Tala (Paliva a Top., 1928, **10**, 101—102; Chem. Zentr., 1929, ii, 3087).—Analyses of oils from Tursonka and Hodonin are recorded. A. A. Kldridge.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510018-7"

, Trca, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Water Treatment. Sewage. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31834.

Author : Sterbacek, Z., Tausk, P., Trca, J.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Treatment of Sewage Waters During the Refining of Mineral Oils.

Orig Pub: Voda, 1957, 36, No 2, 42-45; 45-46.

Abstract: The sewage waters, formed during the refining of mineral oils, are a mixture of two emulsions: (1) oils in water and (2) water in oils. The emulsion of water in oils easily disintegrates on standing. The emulsion of oils in water is more stable, and for its disintegration there is required a change of the pH medium by the

Card 1/2

192

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Water Treatment. Sewage. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31834.

Abstract: addition of an acid or an alkali. For the purpose of studying the dependence of the sewage purification effect on the concentration of naphthenic acids (I) and oils, two series of laboratory experiments were conducted with various additions of I and oils. I was removed by coagulation ($Al(SO_4)_3$, $FeClSO_4$). It was established that the necessary addition of coagulants increases with the rise of the I concentration, and at 30 g./l. reaches 5000 mg./l. -- S. Yavorovskaya.

Card 2/2

TRCA, J.; STERBACEK, Z.; TAUSK, P.

Purification of waste water from mineral-oil refineries. p. 42. (Voda, Vol. 36, No. 2, Feb 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Water treatment. Sewage water H-5

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, No 5136

Author : Sterbacek Z., Tausk P., Trca J.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Purification of Sewage Water Derived from Production of Intermediates

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1957, No 3, 127-130

Abstract : The initial sewage water contained (in g/liter): nitro-sulfonaphthalene 1.2, sulfo-naphthylamine 16.3, other organic substances, about 4; acids (mostly HCl) 4.7, mineral salts (mostly $CaSO_4$ and $MgSO_4$) about 70. On coagulation of sewage water

Card : 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Water treatment. Sewage water H-5

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, No 5136

Abstract : oxidability up to 74.4 and 84.1%. The treated sewage water is innocuous. Economically the method is the most advantageous.

Card : 3/3

TRCA, J.

Purification of waste water from the production of dyestuff intermediates.

p. 127 (Chemicky Prumysl. Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

TRCA, St.

Bacteriological conditions of the vagina in premature outflow of the amniotic fluid. Cesk. gyn. 27 [41] no.6/7:480-486 Ag '62.

1. II. gyn.-por. klin. fak. vseob. lek. KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Lukas, DrSc.
(VAGINA) (AMNIOTIC FLUID) (BACTERIA)

TRCA, Stanislav; MISINGER, Ilja; SCHINDLER, Jiri.

Use of laminaria for cervical dilatation in artificial interruption of pregnancy. Cesk.gyn.25[39] no.9:669-672 N '60.

1. II. por.gyn.klinika KU v Praze, prednosta prof. MUDr. Josef Lukas, Dr. Sc. Ustav lekarske mikrobiologie a imunologie KU v Praze, prednosta prof. MUDr. Patocka.
(ABORTION THERAPEUTIC)

TRCA, Stanislav

Subjective and objective indications for the artificial interruption of pregnancy. Cesk.gyn.25[39] no.10:754-756 D '60.

1. II. gyn. por. klin. KU v Praze, prednosta prof. MUDr. J.Lukas.
(ABORTION THERAPEUTIC)

TRCA, S.; MISINGER, J.; KOMANEC, J.

Apropos of the relation between the pathogenesis of inflammation after induced abortion and the duration of pregnancy. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.8:613-616 O '64.

1. II. gyn.-por. klin. fak. vseob. lek. Karlovy University v Praze, (prednosta prof. dr. J. Lukas, DrSc.); Ustr. ustav zdravotnicke osvety v Praze, (reditelka MUDr. M. Taufrova, CSc.).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TRCALA, J., City Center for Health Education (Mestske ustredi zdravotnicke osvety), Brno, A. SATANEK, MD, director.

"Pathophysiology and Psychopathology of Smoking"

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CII, No 36, 6 September 63, pp 977-980.

Abstract [Author's English summary]: Some stimuli are perceived only as an apparently unreasoned tendency to decide in a certain direction. These unconscious stimuli are caused in smoking by irritation of endoreceptors as a sequel of pharmacologic nicotine habit. During the time of breaking the smoking habit these stimuli may be removed by lobelin. The hunger of tissue for nicotine is much smaller when the patient is saturated with lobelin. However, even with the use of pharmacological support psychotherapy is the principal method of treatment. Sixteen references, including 9 Czech.

1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4016833 P/0007/64/000/008/0008/0008

AUTHOR: Trcek, Ciril

TITLE: The Ljubljana Airport

SOURCE: Skrzydlata polska, no. 8(659), 1964, 8

TOPIC TAGS: Ljubljana Airport, location, runway, equipment, hotel, building

ABSTRACT: The director of the new airport in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, tells the Polish correspondent that its location, about 15 miles south of Ljubljana, is due to the heavy tourist traffic in that part of the country. It has a runway 2,200 m long, 45 m broad, taking planes weighing up to 110 tons; a system of access roads, suitable structures, radio and radar equipment, a goniometer and other equipment permitting use under all atmospheric conditions. The runway is to be extended to 3,000 m, the approaches are to be enlarged still more and hotels and other buildings constructed. The director, upon request, adds a brief account of the airport's history and his own career and

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4016833

flying records. Orig. art. has: 3 photos and 1 map.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 03Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AC NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

TRCEK, Janez, inz.; KOSNIK, Bogomir

Organization of standardization in practice. Nova proizv 15 no.1/2: 30-39 '64.

ACCESSION NR: AP4026811 S/0022/64/017/001/0131/0136

AUTHORS: Trchunyan, A. A.; Pogosyan, Ya. M.; Yegiyan, K. A.; Pogosyan, T. A.

TITLE: Equipment for simultaneous investigation of ferromagnetic films using the magneto-optical method of Kerr and the Akulov-Bitter method

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 17, no. 1, 1964, 131-136

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic film, magneto-optical method, powder pattern, metallographic microscope, magnetic field, Helmholtz coil

ABSTRACT: The equipment for simultaneously studying ferromagnetic films using the magneto-optical method of Kerr and the powder patterns of Akulov-Bitter has been described and several photographs of specimens with different magnification are included. The equipment consists of two basic components; an instrument for magneto-optical observations and a metallographic microscope MIM-8 with some minor modifications to observe the Akulov-Bitter patterns. Photographs of the general setup and a detailed diagram for the optical system are presented. The advantage of the system described lies in the possibility of observing the same portion of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4026811

the film by both methods in a magnetic field generated by the same Helmholtz coil, under identical conditions suitable for a comparative study. Several examples of films studied by this method are outlined briefly. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Jun63 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

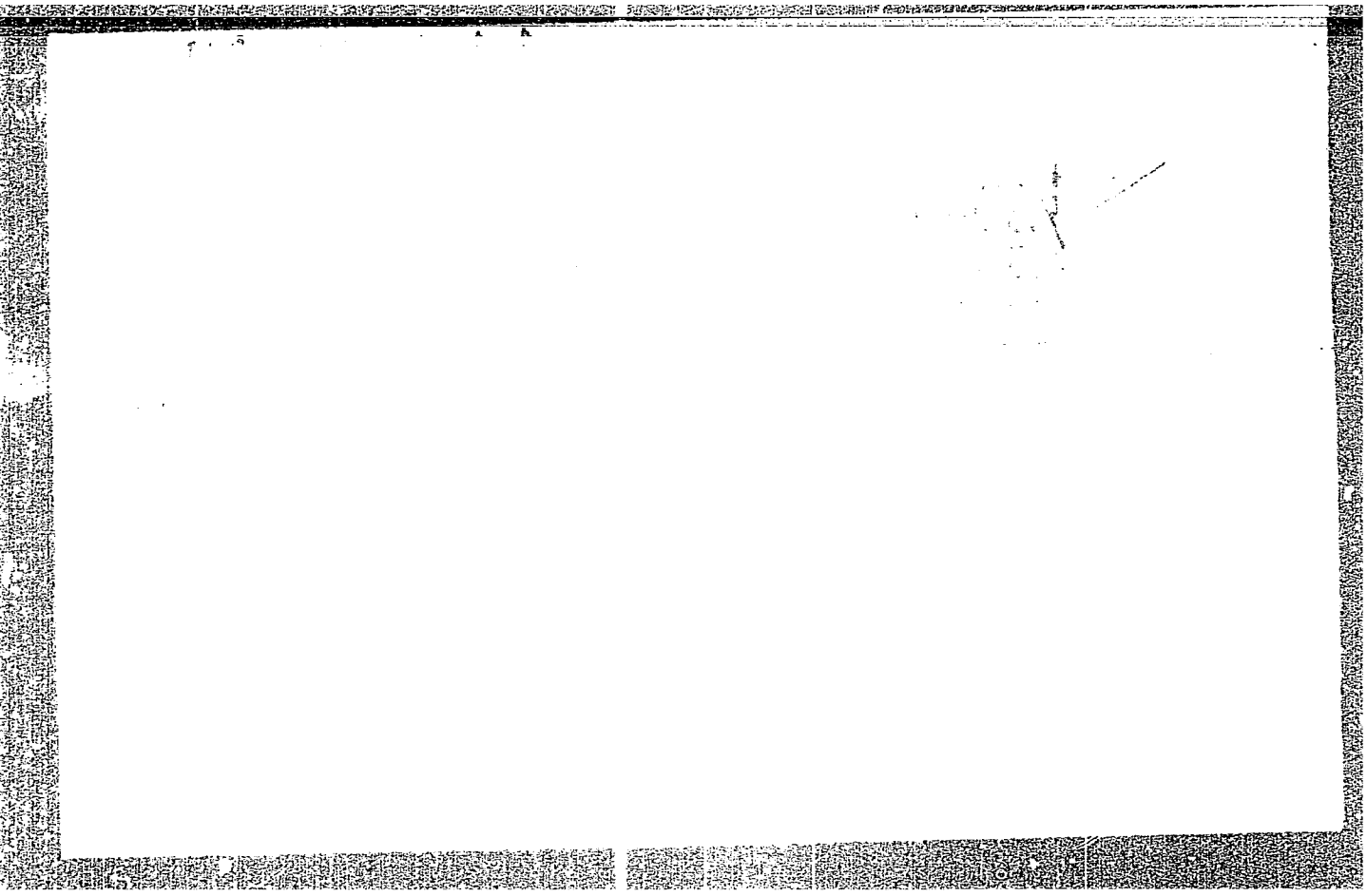
TRCHUNYAN, A.A.; POGOSYAN, Ya.M.; YEGIYAN, K.A.; POGOSYAN, T.A.

Apparatus for the simultaneous study of ferromagnetic films by Kerr's magneto-optical method and the Akulov - Bitter method. Izv. AN Arm. SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk 17 no.1:131-136 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

TSCHUNYAN, A. A.

TSCHUNYAN, A. A. -- "Certain Electrochemical Properties of Wolfram and Wolfram-Nickel Alloys." Sub 27 Jun 52, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleyev. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952



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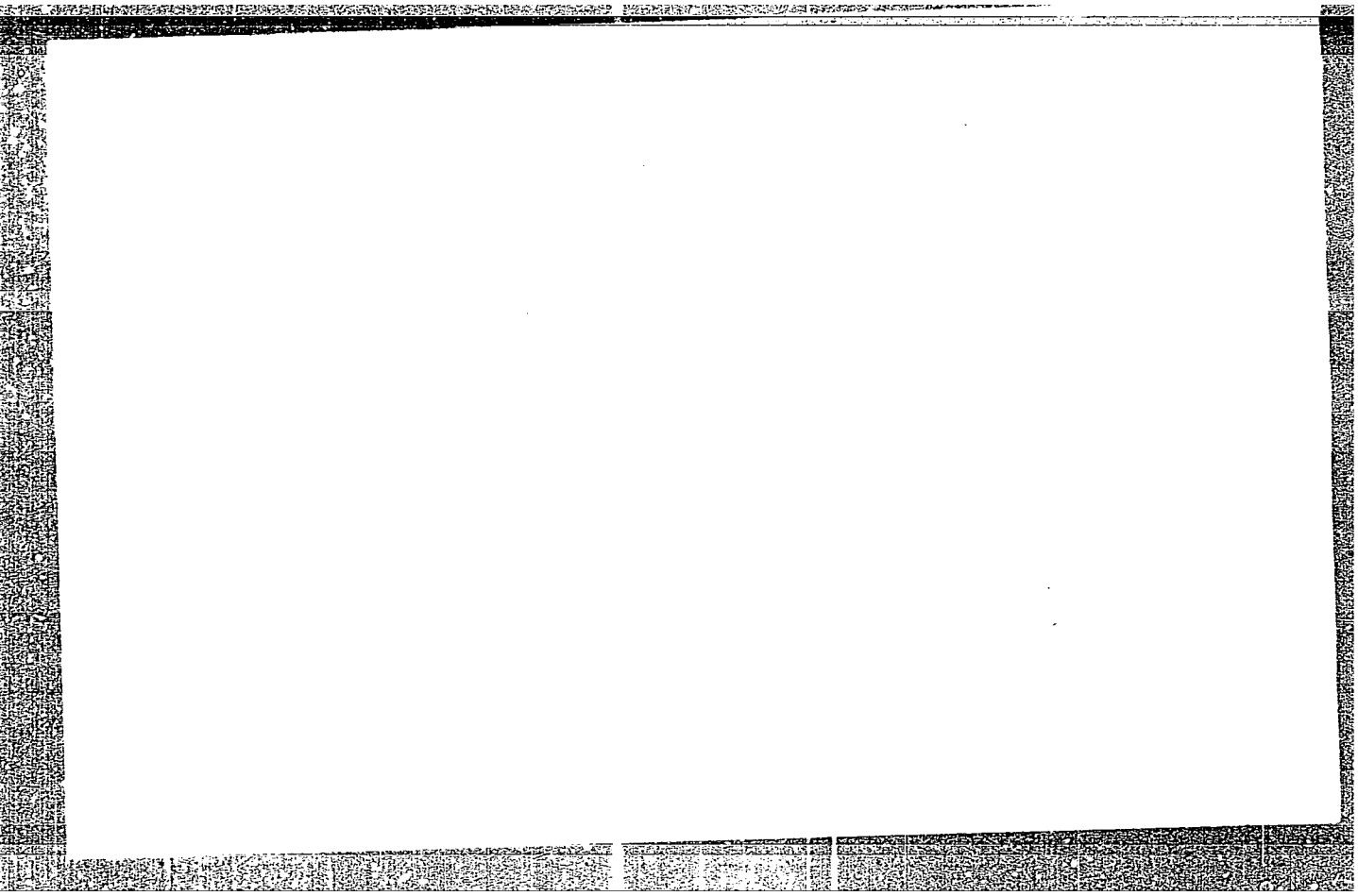


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510018-7"

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry. B12.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22507.

Author : A. A. Trchunyan, L. I.Antropov.
Inst : Not given
Title : About Overvoltage of Hydrogen on Tungsten.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN Arm.SSR, Fis-matem., Yestestv., tekhn. n., 1956, No 4, 10-24, (res. arm.)

Abstract : Kinetics of electrolytic hydrogen formation on a W-cathode the surface of which was freed from oxides by calcination in an atmosphere of H_2 before the start of the electrolysis were studied at temperatures 25, 40, and 70° in H_2SO_4 solutions (pH 0.10, 1.60 and 3.60). For all examined temperatures and pH the dependence of overvoltage on lg I is described by the Tafel's equation. The constant b in Tafel's equation does not depend practically on pH and amounts to 0.100-0.103; 0.102-0.107; and 0.120-0.123v. at 25, 40 and 70° respectively; constant a for a W-cathode freed from oxides is by 0.15 v less than the value a for oxidated W-cathode. At a certain given temperature a practically does not depend on pH. Dependences (lgI, (I/T)) at

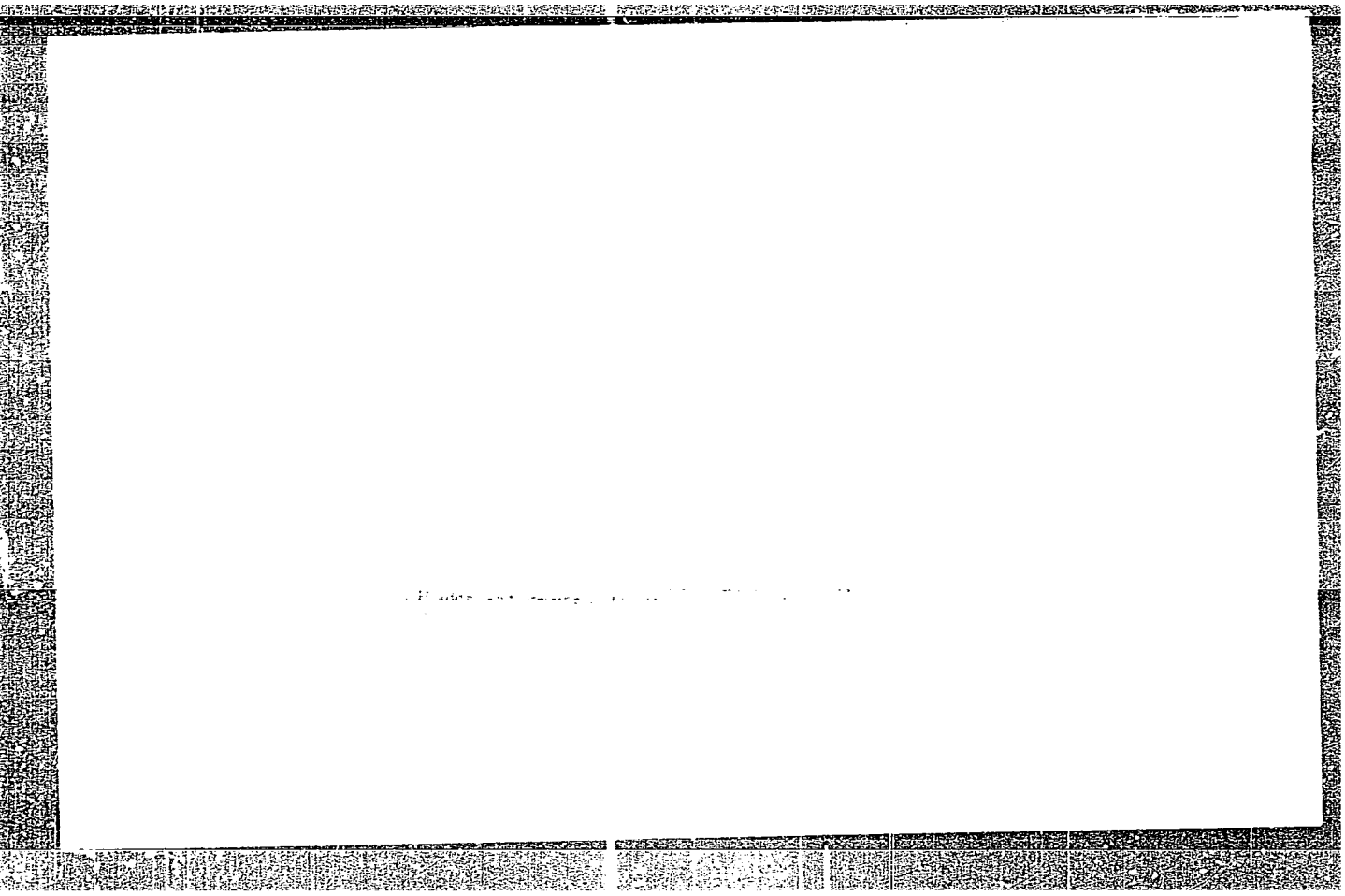
Card 1/2 -173-

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry. B-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22507.

a constant ; are linear; activation energy of ion discharge process on W is equal to 16300 cal where $\eta = 0$. The authors conclude that rate determining stage of the process for W-cathode is the recombination of hydrogen atoms.

Card 2/2 -174-



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TRCKA, inz.

Defects of asynchronous motors in the Opatovice Electrical Plant.
El tech obzor 52 no.3:141 Mr '63.

1. Elektrarna Opatovice, n.p.

TRCKA, Jan

Lubrication of railroad car wheel tires and railroad tracks.
Zel dop tech 11 no.3:71-72 '63.

TRCKA, J.

Use of synthetic cleaning substances on Czechoslovak railroads. p. 126.

ZELEZNICNI DOPRAVA A TECHNIKA. (Ministerstvo dopravy)
Praha, Czechoslovakia
Vol. 7, no. 4, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11.
Nov. 1959
Uncl.

TRCKA, Jan

Cleaning carbon from diesel engine parts. Zel dop tech 11 no.10:304 '63.

TRCKA, Jan

Lubrication of rails and wheel flanges. Zelez dop tech 11 no.1:7 '63.

TRCKA, Jan

Protection of steel and cast-iron products from atmospheric corrosion. Zel dop tech 11 no.9:258-259 '63.

TRCKA, Jan

Self-inflammability of materials transported by railroads.
Zelez dop tech 10 no.12:373-374 '62.

TROKA, Jan

Water treatment for diesel locomotives. Zel dop tech 12 no.12: 312-314 '64.

TRCKA, J.

Significance of the preparation of water for locomotives. p. 286.
ZELEZNICE, Prague, Vol. 4, no. 11, Nov. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956, Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TRCKA, V.; Research Institute of Pharmacy and Biochemistry (Vyzkumny Ustav pro Farmacii a Biochemii), Prague.

"The Influence of Vasopressin Analogues on the Death Rate of Rats and Monkeys in a Hydremic Shock."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, pp 397-398

Abstract: Rats under light ether anesthesia were subjected to such a blood withdrawal that a death rate of 70-90% was expected. A dose of triglycylvasopressin was administered 5 minutes after the removal of blood. A dose of 12.5 micrograms per kg body weight decreased the death rate by more than 25%. The results obtained with rats were verified in experiments with Maccacus rhesus monkeys. In a control group of 12 animals 7 died within 2 hours, and 10 within 24 hours; in a group treated with 12.5 micrograms of triglycylvasopressin the numbers were 4 and 5, respectively. 1 Figure, 1 Western, 1 Czech reference. Submitted at 14 Days of Pharmacology at Smolenice, 15 Feb 66.

1/1

TRCKA, V.

TRCKA, V.

Spermatocidal effect of certain substances. Cas.lek.cesk. 89 no.22: 631-635 2 June 50. (CLML 19:4)

1. Of the Pharmacological Department VKU SPOFA and of the Pharmacological Institute at Charles University.

TRCKA, V.; HOLUBOVA, E.; MACOVA, S.; HORAKOVA, Z.

Modification of prothrombin time during storage of normal rabbit plasma and with added pelentan. Cas. lek. cesk. 90 no. 48: 1435-1437. 30 Nov. 1951. (CIML 21:3)

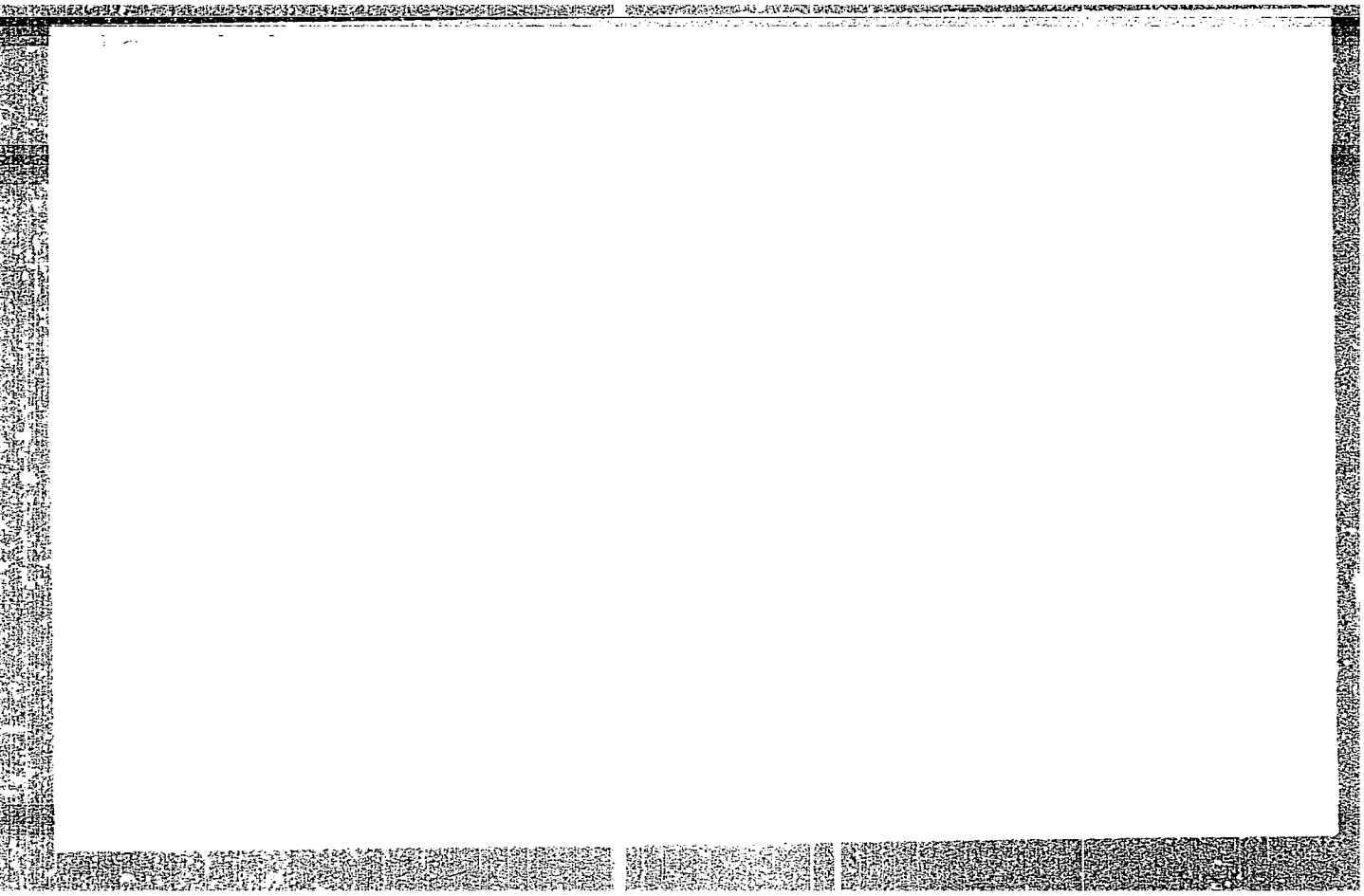
1. Of the Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry in Prague.

TRČKA, V.

VEJDĚLEK, Z.; TRČKA, V.; LORENC, Z. "Chemistry and pharmacology of vasodilating substances."

Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislav , Vol 6, No 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1952, p. 223

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress



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TRCKA, Vaclav, Dr; HOLUBOVA, Eva; MACOVA, Svetla; MATOUSKOVA, Helena

Study on anticoagulant substances. XVII. Anticoagulant effects of the new palentan derivatives. Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no.15:454-461 11 Apr 52.

1. Z Vyzkum. ustavu pro farmacii a viochemii v Praze.
(COUMARIN, derivatives,
ethyl biscoumacetate, anticoagulant eff., evaluation)

VEJDELEK, Z.J.; TRCKA, V.; PROTIVA, M.

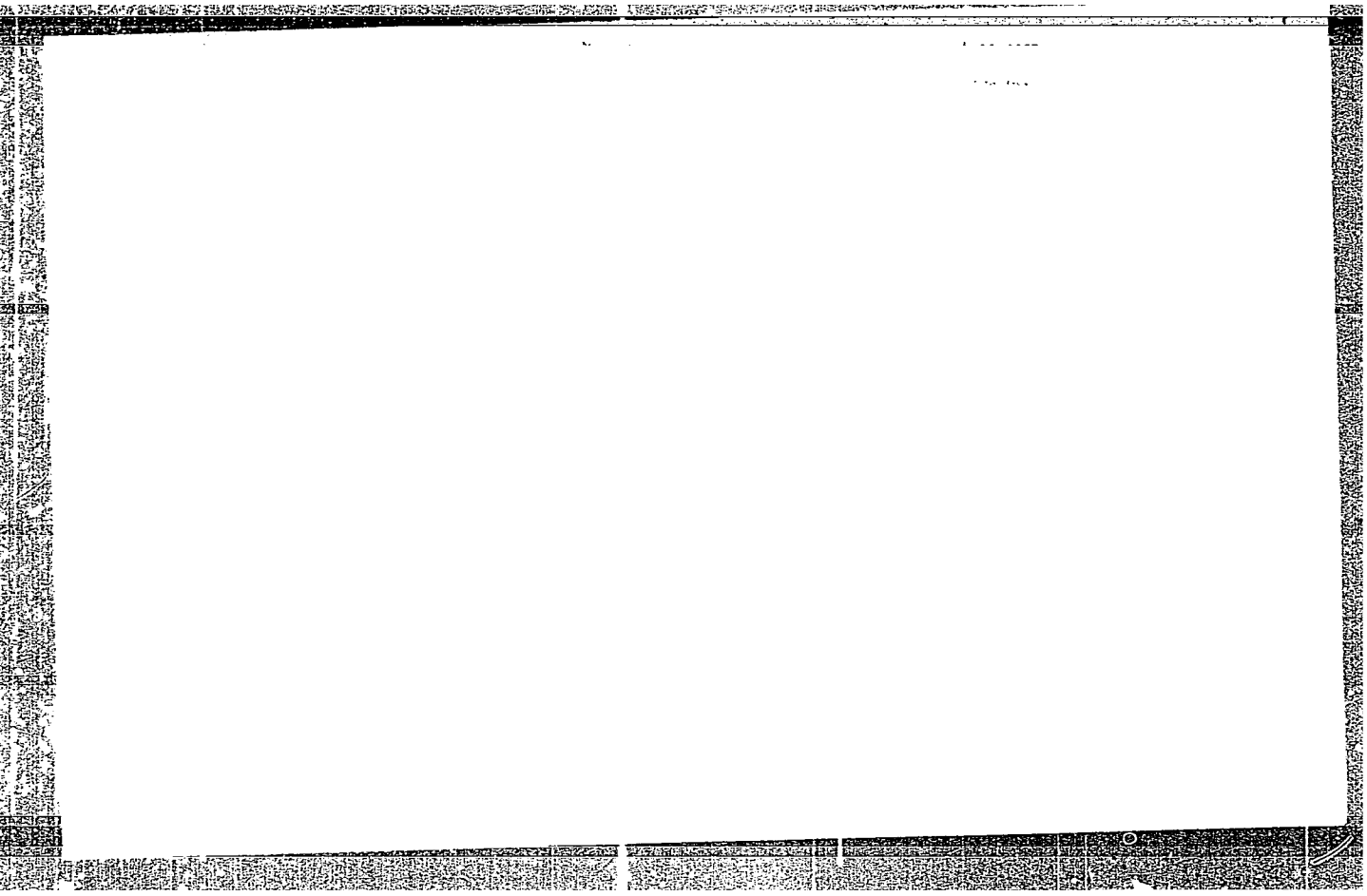
Pyridine derivatives of pharmacologic interest. Part 4. Some new esters and amides of nicotinic acid [abstract; in English]. Sbor.Chekh. khim.rab. 18 no.6:884 D '53. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Pharmaceutical and Biochemical Research Institute.
(Nicotinic acid)

TRCKA [illegible]

CZECH

Pyridine derivatives of pharmacological interest. VII. New esters of nicotinic acid. Zdeněk J. Vejdělek, Václav Trčka, Hedvika Chvbová, and Luboš Tůma (Farm. Biochem., Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 47, [illegible] (1953). —S-Substituted 2-mercaptoethyl esters of nicotinic acid were prepd. by the following series of reactions: RX (X = 0.5 SO_4, Cl, Br) $\xrightarrow{A}$ RSC(:NH)NH$_2$.HX $\xrightarrow{B}$ RSH $\xrightarrow{C}$ RSCH$_2$CH$_2$OH $\xrightarrow{D}$ RSCH$_2$CH$_2$O$_2$CC:CH.CH:CH.N:CH. Some of the esters had a considerable peripheral vasodilatation effect which was highest with R = Me and lowest with R = C_8H_{17}. The branched alkyls showed the same effect as the straight-chain alkyls, and cyclohexyl approx. the same effect as Ph and pyridyl. (A) RX (0.11 mole) in an equal vol. of EtOH was dropped into a suspension of 0.1 mole $CS(NH_2)_2$ in 40 ml. boiling EtOH, the mixt. refluxed 6 hrs., the volatile compds. were evapd. *in vacuo*, the residue was allowed to crystallize, and the crude isothiuronium salts were crystd. from Me_2CO-petr. ether, and their picrates from H_2O (R, X, % yield, m.ps. of the HX salts and picrates given): *Et* (I), 0.5 [illegible], 97, [illegible]; *Pr* (II), *Br*, 92, 59–61°, —; *iso-Pr* (III), *Br*, 87, 92–6°, —; *Bu* (IV), *Br*, 94, 68–70°, 170°; *iso-Bu* (V), *Br*, 99, 190°; *iso-Am* (VI), Br, 94, 83–5°, 170–1°; C_5H_{11} (VII), *Br*, 91, 75–8°, 148°; C_8H_{17} (VIII), *Cl*, 94, 107–9°, 97°, 167–8°; *cyclohexyl* (IX), —, 93, 200–2°, 174–5°; *Ph* (X), —, 131°; $PhCH_2$ (XI), *Cl*, 92, 149°, —; $PhCH_2CH_2$ (XII), *Br*, —; Ph_2CH (XIII), *Br*, 92, 180–1°, —; 92, 99–100°, 137–8°; CH:N.CH:CH.CH:C.CH$_2$ (XIV), *Cl*, 98, 173–5°, 196°. (*B*) RSC(:NH)NH$_2$.HX (0.1 mole) was refluxed 2 hrs. [illegible] extd. with Et_2O, acidified with dil. [illegible], extd. with Et_2O, and the exts. were dried with Na_2SO_4 and distd. The Et_2O and [illegible] % yields and b.ps. of RSH are listed: I, 82, [illegible] II, [illegible] 58, [illegible] III, [illegible] IV, [illegible] VIII, [illegible] VI, 90, 114–16°; VII, 84, [illegible] XI, [illegible] IX, 85, 158–60°; X, [illegible] XIV, [illegible] XII, 85, b$_{11}$ [illegible]; XIII, [illegible] 120–5°. (*C*) RSCH$_2$CH$_2$OH [illegible] slowly (30 min.) to a boiling [illegible] mole RSH [illegible] EtOH and [illegible] OH distd. off, NaCl filtered [illegible] tions of EtOH, and the filtrate [illegible]. Yields and b.p./mm. of RSCH$_2$CH$_2$OH [illegible] 183.5°/atm.; II, 75, 95°/15; III, 64, 82 [illegible]; VII, [illegible] 105°/10; V, 66, 101°/10; VI, 80, 110 [illegible]; X, [illegible] 133°/10; VIII, 85, m. 58°, 205 [illegible]; IX, [illegible]; XIII, [illegible] 53, 142–3°/14; XI, 57, 153–5°/12; XII, [illegible] 87, m. 36–8°, 184–5°/1; XIV, 63, 140–5 [illegible] m. 181° (from EtOH). (*D*) RSCH$_2$CH$_2$OH (0.02 mole) in 25 ml. C_6H_6 was mixed with 0.02 mole nicotinoyl chloride in 15 ml. C_6H_6, refluxed 30 min., extd. with three 25-ml. [illegible] tions of HCl, [illegible] the soln. of the ester salt alkalized with 20% Na_2CO_3, extd. with Et_2O, and the ext. [illegible] *vacuo*, the picrates of the esters were prepd. [illegible] picric acid, the HCl salts by pptg. with HCl in Et_2O [illegible] % yields, b.p./2 mm. of the ester, and m.ps. of the picrates and HCl salts are listed: *M*, 82, [illegible]; I, 78, 132°, 106°, —; II, 69, 144°, 100°, [illegible]; III, [illegible] 117°, —; IV, 79, 146°, 90° [illegible]; V, 85, [illegible] VI, 78, 145°, 92°, [illegible]; VII, 77, 174°, 75 [illegible]; VIII, [illegible] [m. 47° (from ligroine)], 226°, 94°, 85–6°; IX, 71, [illegible] 118°, 86–9°; X, 68, 188°, 188° (picrate), [illegible] XI



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TRCKA, [illegible]

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CZECH

Pyridine derivatives of pharmacological interest. IX. New 3-picolyl derivatives possessing peripheral vasodilator activity. Zdeněk J. Vejdělek, Václav Trčka, J. Hejný, and V. Vyskočil. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs. 19, 1271 [illegible] (in German). See C.A. 49, 2038f. E. J. C.

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[illegible]

TRČKA, VÁCLAV

6

CZECH

Pyridine derivatives of pharmacological interest. IX. New β-picolyl-derivatives possessing peripheral vasodilator activity. Zdeněk J. Vejdělek, Václav Trčka, J. Hejný, and V. Vysatová (Výzkumný ústav farm. biochem., Prague). [illegible] Chem. Listy 48, 436-41(1954); cf. C.A. 49, [illegible] β-Picolylmercaptan (0.02 mole, b_{14} 115-22°, n^{20}_{D} 1.5738), in 5 ml. EtOH was poured into a 0.02 mole Na in 10 ml. EtOH, the mixt. treated dropwise with 0.023 mole alkyl halide, refluxed 3 hrs., the EtOH distd. off, the residue dild. with 30 ml. C_6H_6, filtered, and the filtrate distd. Alkyls, yields in %, $b_{[illegible]}$, n^{20}_{D}, and m.ps. of the picrates (or dipicrolonates) are given. Picrates: Me, 62, 118, 1.5830, 124; Et, 62, 128, 1.5529, 95; Pr, 73, 138, 1.5[illegible], 130; iso-Pr, 68, 127, 92; Bu, 69, 142, 1.4998, 82; iso-Bu, 64, 138, 1.4991, 140; 1.4977, hexyl, 72, 148, 1.4981, 82; cyclohexyl, 68, 145, 1.4695, 154; $PhCH_2$, 92, 175, 1.5939, 119. Picrolonates: $Me_2NCH_2CH_2$, 71, 142, 1.5413, 180; $Et_2NCH_2CH_2$, 74, 152, 1.5351, 163; $Me_2NCHMeCH_2$, 76, 155, 1.5297, 191; $Et_2NCHMeCH_2$, 72, 168, 1.5062, 169. The picrates and picrolonates were crystd. from EtOH-Me_2CO. 2-Hydroxyethyl nicotinate (20 g.) treated in 130 ml. $CHCl_3$ with 30 ml. $SOCl_2$ in 50 ml. $CHCl_3$ gave *HCl salt of 2-chlorethyl nicotinate*, m. 108° (from Me_2CO), which gave by alkalization with Na_2CO_3 and extn. with C_6H_6 25.8 g. (80%) *2-chlorethyl nicotinate* (I), b_{3-4} 128-30°, m. 29°, n^{20}_{D} 1.5302. I (9.30 g.) dissolved in 70 ml. C_6H_6 was added to a soln. prepd. by refluxing 8 hrs. 5.5 g. 3-pyridylcarbinol with 1.15 Na dust in 350 ml. C_6H_6, the mixt. was refluxed 9 hrs., the NaCl filtered off, and the filtrate distd. to give 6.5 g. (50%) 2-(β-picolyloxy)ethyl nicotinate, b_1 161-3°, $b_{0.4}$ 155°, n^{20}_{D} 1.4991; *dipicrolonate*, m. 181°. All compds. were tested for their peripheral vasodilating, and some for their antihistaminic and spasmolytic activities.

M. Hudlický

Pyridine derivatives of pharmacological interest. X. ω-Thiocyanoalkylesters of nicotinic acid. Zdeněk J. Vejdělek, Václav Tříska, and Václava Vašatová (Výzkumný ústav farmaceutický, Prague). *Chem. Listy* 48, 685-91 (1954); *C. A.* 49, 6954f. The reactions of HSCN with alkylene oxides, and of KSCN with alkylenechlorohydrins yielded a series of ω-thiocyanatoalkyls, which reacted with nicotinoyl chloride (I) to give the corresponding ω-thiocyanatoalkyl nicotinates. Their toxicity and effect on blood pressure were investigated. $HOCH_2CH_2SCN$ and $MeCH(SCN)CH_2OH$ (cf. *C. A.* 40, 6954) were prepd. by treating the oxides with an ether soln. of HSCN, the other thiocyanatohydrins by refluxing a mixt. of 0.95 mole ethylohydrin, 0.96 mole KSCN, and 12 ml. EtOH 6 hrs. at 160-5°, dilg. with 30 ml. H_2O, filtering off the KCl, drying the filtrates with Na_2SO_4, passing the soln. through a 10-cm. column of Wofatite M, stripping off the solvent, adding 0.5 g. hydroquinone, and distg. in vacuo. Mixing 0.05 mol. thiocyanatohydrin in 30 ml. C_6H_6 with a soln. contg. 7.1 g. I in 25 ml. C_6H_6, refluxing the mixt. 30 min., collecting the deposited crystal of the

ester hydrochloride, dissolving them in 10-15 ml. H_2O, acidified with 2 ml. HCl, washing the soln. with 25 ml. Et_2O, alkalizing the aq. layer with 20% Na_2CO_3, extg. the ester with ether, and distg. the ext. yielded the *nicotinic esters* of the corresponding thiocyanatohydrins (the starting *ω-thiocyanatoalkyd in*, its % yield, b.p., and $n^{25}D$, the % yield, b.p., and $n^{25}D$ of the ester, and the m.p. of the picrate of the *ester* given): $NCSCH_2CH_2OH$, 55, b_1 112-13°, 1.5118, 60, —, —, - (ester, m. 77°); $NCS(CH_2)_3OH$, 68, $b_{0.2}$ 93°, 1.4931, 66 (ester, m. 41°), $b_{0.3}$ 182-4°, 1.5488, 79°; $MeCH(SCN)CH_2OH$, 48, b_1 120-2°, 1.5050, 77; $b_{0.6}$ 143°, $b_{0.6}$ 146°, 1.5470, 104°; $NCS(CH_2)_4OH$, 50, b_1 128-9°, 1.5004, 64, $b_{0.3}$ 100°, 1.5431, 75°; $NCS(CH_2)_5OH$, 33, $b_{0.4}$ 124-5°, 1.4958, 62, —, 1.5426, 181°; $NCS(CH_2)_6OH$, 73, b_1 135-6°, 1.4933, 69, —, 1.5419, 78°. XI. Basic ethers of 3-pyridylcarbinol. *Ibid.* 1221-4.—3-Pyridylcarbinol (b_3 92-4°, $n^{25}D$ 1.5356) (2.2 g.) dissolved in 30 ml. C_6H_6 was added at 70° to 0.46 g. Na covered with 150 ml. C_6H_6, the mixt. was stirred 3 hrs., the Na salt sepd., washed with C_6H_6, suspended in 150 ml. C_6H_6, and treated with 0.022 mole of aminoalkyl chloride in 30 ml. C_6H_6, the mixt. refluxed 11

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ZDENEK J. VEJDELEK

hrs., filtered from NaCl and distd. *in vacuo*. The following 3-pyridylmethyl amino-substituted alkyl ethers were prepd. (% yield, b.p., and n_D^{20} given): $CH_2CH_2NMe_2$, 68, b_1 105°, 1.5060; $CH_2CH_2NEt_2$, 73, b_1 100°, 1.5032; $CH_2CHMeNMe_2$, 75, b_1 110° 1.5028; $CH_2CHMeNEt_2$, 69, b_1 116°, 1.5040; $CH_2CH_2NC_5H_{10}$, 53, b_1 1.5052; CH_2CH_2R (R = morpholino), 62, b_1 128°, 1.5106. These ethers lower the blood pressure less than their S analogs and their toxicity is lower. Antihistaminic and spasmolytic effect is much weaker than with the derivs. contg. a benzene ring instead of the pyridine ring.

M. Hudlický

3/2

TRCKA, V.

TRCKA, Vaclav

Progress of pharmacotherapy of hypertension. Cesk. farm. 4 no.2: 87-92 Mar 55.

1. Z vyzkumneho ustavu pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.
(HYPERTENSION, therapy
chemother., progr.)
(CHEMOTHERAPY, in various diseases
hypertension, progr.)

PROCHAZKA, Zelimir; TRCKA, Vaclav

Studies on anticoagulants, XXVIII.; a new highly active coagulant analogue palentan. Cesk. farm. 4 no.4:169-172 May 55.

1. Z Vyzkumneho ustavu pro farmacii a biochemii v Praze.
(COUMARIN, derivatives
ethyl biscoumacetate, anticoagulant activity)

VACLAX, Trcka, VACLAX

CH Veratrum alkaloids. I. Some esters of cevine and the nature of the dipotassium salt of cevine. Zdeněk J. Vejdělek and Václav Trčka (Výzkumný ústav farm. biochem., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 49, [illegible] [illegible] of mono-K salt (I) of cevine with acyl chlorides were prepd. esters of cevine which were tested for their hypotensive effect. A new formulation of di-K salt (II) of cevine [illegible] KOH, or $C_{27}H_{41}O_8NK_2.H_2O$ is proposed instead of [illegible] $O_8NK.KOEt$. Pure *diacetylcevine* (III) and [illegible] (IV) were prepd. III, IV and benzoylcevine (V) described heretofore were found to be nonuniform. II was prepd. in 38-g. yield by refluxing 40 g. veratrine with 60 g. powdered KOH in 270 ml. EtOH, and by washing the needles with 15 ml. abs. EtOH and 20 ml. Et_2O. II (36 g.) in 200 ml. warm abs. EtOH, evapd. in a stream of N to 120 ml., the needles washed with 10 ml. abs. EtOH, and dried to give 22 g. I. Refluxing 1.64 g. I in 30 ml. Et_2O 6-10 hrs. with 0.003 mole of an acyl chloride dissolved in 10 ml. Et_2O, pouring off the solvent, extg. the residue with 3 10-ml. portions of $CHCl_3$, evapg. the ether and $CHCl_3$ solns. to dryness, dissolving the residue in 5% AcOH, filtering, cooling the filtrate to 0°, alkalizing with 0° 10% NH_4OH, extg. the bases with 5 10-ml. portions of $CHCl_3$, evapg. the solvent, and subjecting the residue to chromatography over Al_2O_3 gave the corresponding esters of cevine. *Acetylcevine*, m. 168-70° (from Et_2O-hexane 1:5), $[\alpha]^{20}_D$ −3.35; *HCl salt*, m. 248-50° (from Me_2CO). V, m. 159-61° (from 75% EtOH); $[\alpha]^{20}_D$ 10.4°. *Anisoylcevine* (from *p*-$MeOC_6H_4COCl$), m. 139-40° (from 80% EtOH), $[\alpha]^{20}_D$ 11.6°. [illegible] (from veratroyl chloride), m. [illegible] m. 147 [illegible] (from aq. Me_2CO), [illegible] *trimethoxybenzoylcevine* (from 3,4,5-[illegible]) [illegible] (from aq. Me_2CO) [illegible] [illegible] *benzenesulfonylcevine* (from [illegible]) [illegible] m. 202-4° (from 85% EtOH), $[\alpha]^{20}_D$ 4.5. *4-Acetoxy-3-methoxybenzenesulfonylcevine* (from 3,4-(MeO)(AcO)$C_6H_3SO_2Cl$, m. 131-2°), m. 196-7°, (from aq. Me_2CO), $[\alpha]^{20}_D$ 9.6°. III, m. 214° (from 80% EtOH). The product prepd. according to Freund [*Ber.* 37, 1946(1904)], was identified as a mixt. of cevine with III. Similarly, previously described IV was found to be a mixt. of cevine and IV, m. 202° (from EtOH; 1 EtOH of crystn.), $[\alpha]^{20}_D$ −5.7°. V described by Hess and Mohr (*C.A.* 14, 1988) was composed of 4 parts of cevine and 1 part of V. II. Paper chromatography of alkaloids from Schoenocaulon officinale and their structural analogs. Karel Macek, Stanislav Vaněček, and Zdeněk J. Vejdělek. *Ibid.* 539-45.—Paper chromatography was used for sepn. and identification of ester alkaloids from *S. officinale*, of some synthetic *esters of cevine* (I), *cevagenine* (II), and *protocevine* (III), and for identification of org. acids formed by hydrolysis of the ester alkaloids. The effect of conformation upon chromatographic behavior was investigated. The acids were sepd. as their NH_4 salts using a system BuOH-1.5*N* NH_4OH 1:1. R_f values: AcOH 0.12, angelic acid, 0.34, tiglic acid, 0.37, BzOH, 0.42, *p*-

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ZDENEK, J.

$MeOC_6H_4CO_2H$, 0.40, 3,4-$(MeO)_2C_6H_3CO_2H$, 0.26, 3,4,5-$(MeO)_3C_6H_2CO_2H$, 0.36 vanillic acid, 0.13, acetovanillic acid, 0.26. Alkaloids (in EtOH) were chromatographed in AmOH-AcOH-H_2O 4:1:5, and their R_f values were: II 0.19, III 0.30, I 0.35, and *cevacine*, 0.55. Esters (in $CHCl_3$) were chromatographed on a paper impregnated with 50% EtOH soln. of $HCONH_2$. The R_f values were: *acetylprotocevine* (*cevacine*), 0.03, *acetylcevine*, 0.03, *diacetylcevine*, 0.14, *angelicoylprotocevine* (*cevadine*), 0.23, *benzoylcevine*, 0.22, *dibenzoylcevine*, 0.82, *anisoylcevine*, 0.28, *veratroylprotocevine*, (*veratridine*), 0.38, *veratroylcevine*, 0.38, *3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoylcevine*, 0.47, acetovanilloylcevine, 0.39, sulfoveratroylcevine, 0.20. M. Hudlický

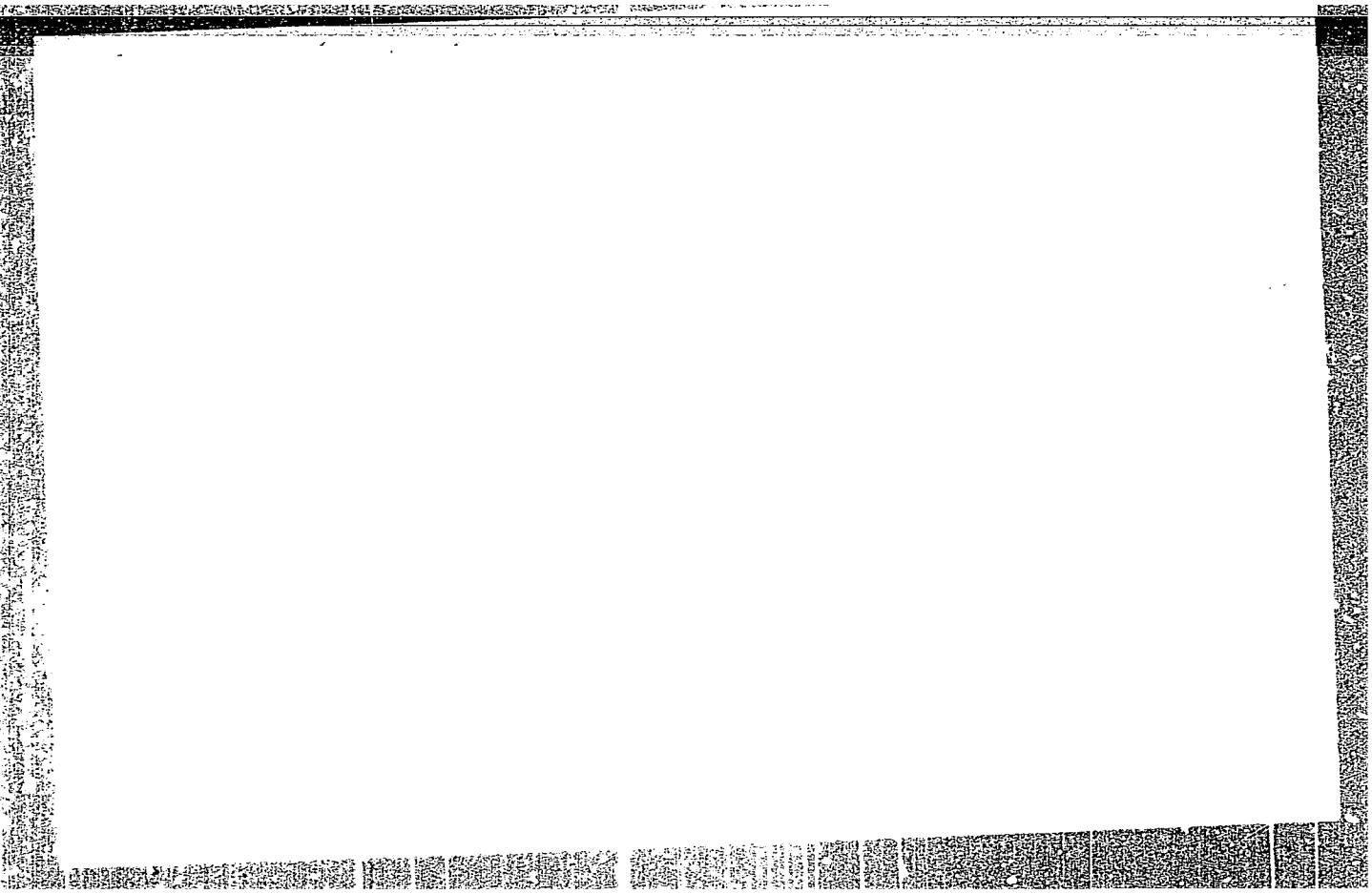
2/2

TRCKA, V.

2

Med.

Vasodilating action of several series of pyridine derivatives. V. Trčka and Z. J. Vejdělek (Research Inst. Pharm. and Biochem., Prague). *Pharmazie* 11, 242-7(1956).—Compds. were studied belonging to the following groups: A) nicotinic acid esters: 1) aralkyl (notable hypotensive action only with 2-methylbenzhydryl ester); 2) basic; 3) ω-oxyalkyl (2-oxy-ethyl ester showed best therapeutic index); 4) ω-rhodano alkyl; 5) dinicotinoyl glycols; 6) ethylthioalkyl. B) β-picolyl ethers. C) β-picolyl thioethers: 1) basic; 2) alkyl; 3) aralkyl. D) pyridyl carbinols. E) Other β-picolyl derivs.: chloromethylpyridine, 3-aminomethylpyridine, and di(β-picolyl)amine raised skin temp. with slight hypotensive actions. F) Nicotinic acid pyridyl amines: the γ-isomer showed pronounced increase in skin temp. Compds. were studied for (1) vasodilating effect after painting 2% solns. on skin of forearm of human subjects; (2) effect on blood pressure of rabbits after intravenous injection into the urethan-narcotized animal; and (3) lethal dose on mice (intravenous injection). Effects (1) and (2) were compared with those of β-pyridyl carbinol. Expts. with (1) showed that pyridine derivs. with hydrophilic properties and with not too long a side chain (at most 5-7 C atoms or corresponding compds.) are active. Cyclic substituents seemed to have no advantage over acyclic, nor iso-compds. over *n*-analogs. Similarly with (2), relation of action to chem. compn. could be found although often with no parallelism between (1) and (2). The thio ether bond seemed more effective for hypotensive effect than the ether, carboxyl, or acid amide bonds. Within an individual homologous series toxicity increased with lengthening side chains while in others it decreased. The rhodano compds. had the greatest toxicity. Of the many pyridine derivs. synthesized (mostly β-substituents) of the most variable nature, vasodilator activity was comparable to that of many current compds. of this type. 21 references. G. M. Hocking



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510018-7"

- Czechoslovakia/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Cardio-Vascular Drugs V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 37602

Author : Vejdelek Zdenek J., Trcka Vaclav
Inst : Not given
Title : Alkaloids of Hellebore. Vlll. Hypotensive Fractions of Alkaloids of White Hellebore (Alkaloidy chemeritsy. Vlll. Gipotenzivnyye fraktsii alkaloidov chemeritsy beloy).

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmc., 1957, 6, No 2, 65-68

Abstract : A series of alkaloids was isolated from the roots of white hellebore by the extraction method with trichloroethylene and the subsequent fractionation with nonpolar and then polar solvents (the method is described). The acetone fraction was pharmacologically investigated.

Card 1/2

Czechoslovakia/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Cardio-Vascular V
Drugs

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 37602

Abstract : It was found that it was only lightly toxic, caused very little vomiting, and did not depress respiration when administered in doses producing a hypotenseve effect (0.02 mg/kg; pressure dropped by 10 to 20 mm of the mercury column within 5 to 30 minutes).

Card 2/2

TRCKA, V.

V

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cardiovascular Agents
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23190

AUTHOR : Trcka, V.; Vancoek, M.
INST. :
TITLE : Veratrum Alkaloids. IX. Pharmacology of the New Acetone Fraction of Alkaloids from Veratrum album L.
ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. farmac., 1957, 6, No 2, 68-73

ABSTRACT : The action of the acetone fraction of alkaloids from Veratrum album (VA), viz., protoveratrine (protoveracrine A and B) (P), was studied on dogs under anesthesia and without it. The hypotensive action of VA, introduced intravenously (doses 4-20 mcg/kg) and perorally (0.1 mg/kg), is 5-10 times weaker than P in the same doses. VA induces nausea much less frequently than P. VA is 30 times less toxic for mice than P. The effect of VA and P upon other functions is approximately

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23190

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the same.-- I. A. Frolova
Part VII. see RZhBiol., 1958, No 37602.

Card: 2/2

TRCKA, V

Ing. Zdenek J. Vejdelek and V. Trcka, "Veratrumalkaloide X," Die Pharmazie (Berlin), 12/9, September 1957, pp. 582-8.

Received on 21 March 1957.
The authors are affiliated with the Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague. The address of the authors is given as Prag 5, Slunna ul. c. 14.

TRCKA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and their Synthetic Analogs. G-3

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 8123

Author : Vjedelek, Macek, Trcka

Inst : Not given

Title : Veratrine Alkaloid Groups. VII. Mixed Complex Vercevine Esters.

Orig Pub : Sb. chekhosl. khim. rabot, 1957, 22, No 3, 816-824

Abstract : See RZhKhim, 1957, 44634

Card 1/1

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TRCKA, V. ; VANECEK, M.

"Pharmacology of the ganglioplegic 'Dimekamin'." p. 267.

CESKOSLOVENSKA FYSIOLOGIE. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, no. 3, May 1958.

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

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogues

G

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61027

Author : Vejdelek, Z. J.; Trcka, V.
Inst : -
Title : Synthetic Models, Lowering Blood Pressure. III. Basic Esters of 3, 4, 5-Trimethoxybenzoic Acid.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 8, 1622-1628

Abstract: By the interaction of 3, 4, 5-trimethoxybenzoyl-chloride (I) with various amino-alcohols the aminoesters were synthesized. Some of them represent considerably simplified models of ester rauwolfine alkaloids. The obtained esters were tested for the hypotension activities. Their

Card : 1/9

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogues

G

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61027

of 151-152°/22 mm boiling point, $n^{22}D$ of 1.5265 were obtained. Analogically to II from 3-propyonylpyridine, (pyridyl-3)-ethylcarbinol (III) was obtained with the yield of 65% and boiling point of 159°/22 mm, and from 4-acetylpyridine, (pyridyl-4)-methylcarbinol was derived, with 60% yield, boiling point of 140-141°/20 mm, and melting point of 55° (from benzene-petr. ether.). In the heating of 21.7gr of 4-chlorobutanol-1 and 34.1 gr piperidine (25 hours) to 140-150°, while mixing with 150 ml C_6H_6, followed by distilling off the solvent and distillation, 4-piperidinobutanol-1

Card : 3/9

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogues

G

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61027

was synthesized with 56% yield and of 122°/12 mm boiling point. In the reduction of 14 5 gr of methyl ester of β -diethylaminopropionic acid in 150 ml of ether with the aid of 3 gr $LiAlH_4$ in 90 ml ether (40 min. at approx. 20°, 1 hour), and by the decomposition with 3 ml water and 6 ml of 30% NaOH solution, followed by drying, evaporation of the ester layer and by distillation 3-diethylaminopropanol-1 was derived at 87% yield and of 90-92°/24-25 mm boiling point. Aminoesters were synthesized by the following methods: A) by a gradual mixing of 0.03 mols I in 50 ml

Card : 4/9

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogues

G

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61027

following dialkylaminoalkyl esters of 3, 4, 5--trimethyloxybenzoic acid were obtained (shown below are: radical, method, yield in %, melting points of the base and of the chlorhydrate in °C): 3-dimethylaminopropyl, A, 99 -, 144 (from acetone); 3-diethylaminopropyl, A 78, __, 172 (from isc--C_3H_7OH-ether); 2-dimethylaminopropyl, A, 80 __, 161 (from acetone-ether); 2-diethylaminopropyl, A, 75, __, 143 (from acetone-ether); 4-(piperidyl-1)-butyl, B, __, __, 154 (from acetone-ether); (pyridil-2)-methyl, B, 85 (boiling point 212--215°/1 mm), 63 (from petr. ether-acetone), 164

Card : 6/9

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogues

G

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61027

xybenzoate (3-pyridylmethyl)-carbinol (IV) of 155° melting point (from acetone-ether) were separated; during the subsequent 10 days additional 1.85 gr IV were recovered from mother liquors. A solution of 5.06 gr III in 60 ml C_6H_6 was mixed with 8.5 gr I in 70 ml C_6H_6 and the mixture was allowed to stand for 10 days at approx. 20°. After the removal of 2.1 gr of the anhydride of 3, 4, 5-trimethoxybenzoic acid (melting point 157-158.5°), the filtrate was extracted with 100 ml of 1n. HCl, it was then alkalized with 20% caustic solution, the base extracted with ether

Card : 8/9

DLABAC, A.; MACEK, K.; VANACEK, M.; TRCKA, V.

Reserpine-like action of phenoharmane. Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.3:177-178 Apr 59.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha. Predneseno na III. fysiologickych dnech v Brne dne 14. 1. 1959.
(RESERPINE, rel. cpds.
reserpine-like action of phenoharmane on 5-hydroxyindole acetic acid metab. (Cz))
(INDOLES, eff.
same)

TRCKA, V.; VANACEK, M.

Dexphenmetrazine. Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.3:460-461 S '59

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.
(PRENMETRAZINE, pharmacol.)

VANECEK, M.;TRCKA, V.

Decrease of blood pressure by penhexamine and penbutamine verified by a bloodless rheoplethysmographic method. Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.5: 462-463 S '59

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii v Praze.
(BLOOD PRESSURE pharmacol.)
(AMINES pharmacol.)

VINAR, O.;VINAROVA, M.;GROSS, J.;HOSIK, L.;DLABAC, A.;TRCKA, V.

Possibility of the utilization of cyano-acetic acid hydrazide in psychiatry. Cesk. fysiol. 9 no.1:96-97 Ja 60.

1. Psychiatricka katedra ustavu pro doskolovani lekaru, Praha, Psychiatricka lecebna, Praha 8 Psychiatricka klinika lek. fak. MU. Brno Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.
(ISONIAZID rel. cpds.)
(DEPRESSION ther.)

SMOLIK, S.; KVITA, V.; WEICHET, J.; TRCKA, V.

Studies in vitamin K and vitamin E series. X. Synthesis of vitamin K_1 analogue with unbranched side chain. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.1:259-264 Ja '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Parmazie und Biochemie Prag.
(VITAMIN K) (VITAMIN E) (VITAMIN K_1)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TRCKA, V.; Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry (Vyzk. Ustav pro Farmacii a Biochemii), Prague.

"A Simple Method for the Evaluation of Changes in Motor Activity."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 4, Nov 66, pp 432 - 433

Abstract: A method of evaluation of motor activity in mice on the basis of the number of mice moving at a given instant in a group of mice is described. Every 10 seconds for a period of 2 minutes the number of moving mice is recorded. 6 mice are used as control, and 6 are given the investigated drug. Maximum reading is 72, that is 6 x 12. Motor activity is expressed as % of the value recorded for the control group. 1 Figure, 1 Western, 4 Czech references. Submitted at the 8th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting at Jesenik, 18 - 22 Jan 66.

TRCKA, Vlastimil, inz.

Experimental determination of the effect of very high voltage lines on overhead telecommunication lines. Energetika Cz 15 no.2:72-77 F '65.

1. Research Institute of Power Engineering, Ceske Budejovice.

DLABAC, A.; TRCKA, V.

Pharmacological properties of the new thymoleptic prothiaden.
Activ. nerv. sup. 5 no.2:164-165 My '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.
(ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS) (PHARMACOLOGY)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A. DLABAC and V. TRCKA, Pharmacy and Biochemistry Research Institute (Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii,) Prague.

"Central Effects of Some New Reserpine Analogs."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 5, No 2, May 63; pp 164.

Abstract: Brief summary of pharmacologic effects of unstated number of reserpine analogs in monkeys and mice; primarily of sedation. The mescaline analog of despyrrolo-isoreserpine was the only compound having excitatory properties.

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TRCKA, V.

Activity of some types of anticoagulants derived from 4-hydroxycoumarin.
Cesk. farm. 12 no.2:65-68 F '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.
(ANTICOAGULANTS) (COUMARINS) (BISHYDROXYCOUMARIN)
(CHROMONES)

HAIS, I.M.; LEDVINOVA, Z.; VACHEK, J.; TRCKA, V.; KONICKOVA, L.

Studies on anticoagulants. XXXVI. The level of 2-(3-chromonyl)-2-(4-hydroxy-3-coumarinyl)-diethylsufide in animals. Cesk. farm. 11 no.3:113-118 Mr '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.
(SULFIDES metab) (COUMARINS metab)

L 13207-66

ACC NR: AP6006095 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0318/0318

AUTHOR: Trcka, V.; Carlsson, A.

ORG: Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague (Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii); Department of Pharmacology, University in Gotsborg, Sweden

TITLE: Mediodespidin, a hypotensively effective reserpoid without depressant effect. Part II. Effect on monoamine levels in organs [This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 27 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 318

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, pharmacology, drug effect, nervous system drug, tranquilizer, blood pressure

ABSTRACT: Mediodespidin, or 10,11-methyldioxydespyrrolodeserpidine, has the same hypotensive effect as reserpine in normotensive, unanesthetized monkeys, but only 10% of a central depressive effect, and it is also much less effective on catecholamines, especially serotonin. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 jrn

TRCKA, Z.

TRCKA, Z. Problems of transfer and credit in regard to temporary installations on construction sites. p. 380.

Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1956
POZEMNI STAVBY
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

TRAT'YAN, A.A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Treatment of gynecological patients with mud from Lake Gor'kiy under conditions of the medical sanitary section of the Altaysk[illegible] tractor plant im M.I. Kalinin." Omsk, 1959, 16 pp (Min of Health RSFSR. Omsk State Med Inst im M.I Kalinin) 200 copies (KL, 36-59, 120)

TRDAT'YAN, A.A.

Importance of fangotherapy in places other than health resorts in decreasing the incidence of gynecological diseases in female workers of industrial enterprises. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 29 no.1:61-63 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Glavnyy akusher-ginekolog Altayskogo kraya.

TRDAT'YAN, R.A., inzh.

Turning of a turbine rotor using a balancing machine.
Elek. sta. 35 no.2:88 F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

TINTICKA, Z. AND OTHERS.

"Gold on the Pricna hora south of Zlate Hory in Silesia."

p.17 (Vol. 42, 1957, Brno, Czechoslavakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

TRDICKA, Z.

"Bismutine and solid bismuth at Tisova in the environs of Kraslice."

p. 331 (CasopisaPro Mineralógii A Geologh, Vol. 2, no. 3. 1957, Czchoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 2, February 1958

LVOVSKY, C.; SVOBODA, M., inz.; TRDLICA, A.

Materials for protective coating of steel structures.
Inz stavby 6 no.1:24-25 Ja '58.

1. Vyzkumny ustav ochrany materialu, Praha.

COUNTRY	: Czechoslovakia	H-30
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	76869
AUTHOR	: Lvovsky, C., Svoboda, M., and Trdlica, A.	
INST.	: Not given	
TITLE	: On the Effect of Glycerin Separation on the Formation of Bubbles in Corrosion Protective Coatings	
ORIG. PUB.	: Chem Prumysl, 8, No 4, 220-222 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	: Under the action of water the upper layer of a protective coating applied on a base coat of red lead (RL) and linseed oil (LO) wrinkles and becomes covered with bubbles. This phenomenon is not related, as supposed earlier, to the presence of free glycerin produced during the formation of Pb-soaps in the reaction of the RL with the LO, but is caused by the swelling of the LO film. Minimum adhesion was observed on a base coat of RL and LO, somewhat better	

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

H-30

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 76869

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

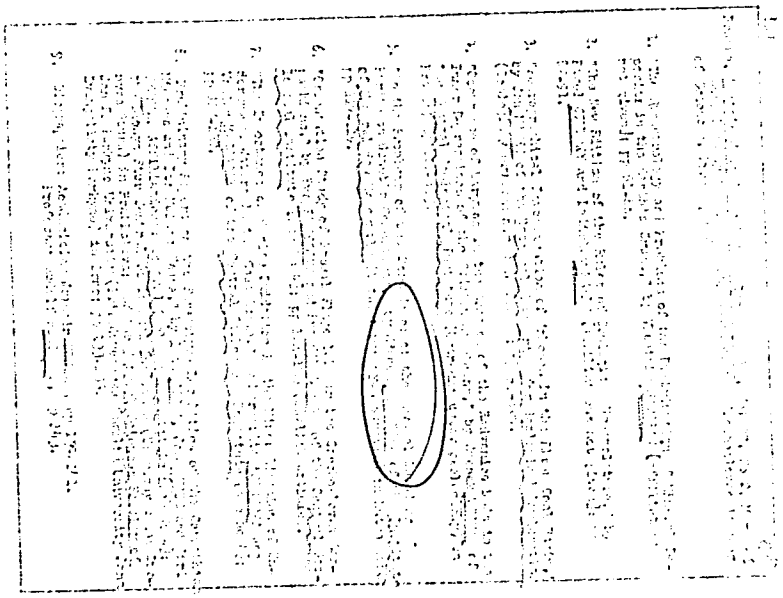
ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : adhesion on a base coat of RL and bodied linseed oil and on paints pigmented with PbO, and the best adhesion was observed on a base coat containing a nonsaponifiable binder (chlorinated diphenyl and a 40% solution of chlorinated rubber taken in the proportions 1 : 1). Base coats made of RL and LO or bodied linseed oil have the best protective properties, followed by base coats made from unsaponifiable binders or with PbO; zinc chromate base coats have the worst protective properties.

A. Kossyy

CARD: 2/2

TRDLICKA, E.



TRDLICHKA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 53283.

Author : Trdlichka, Kupka.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Bismuthine and Native Bismuth from Tisova in Kraslic.

Orig Pub: Casop. mineral. a geol., 1957, 2, No 3, 331-337.

Abstract: In the series of phyllite rocks hydrothemal veins are detected which contain pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotine, marcasite, bismuthine and native bismuth. The major vein minerals are: quartz and turmaline. By means of a semiquanti-

Card 1/2

NOVAK, Jiri; TRDLICKA, Zdenek

Discovery of deformed pyrite crystals in the Mutnik deposit, near Hmusta. Cas min geol 9 no. 1:103-104 '64.

1. Prirodovedecka fakulta Karlovy university; Ustav nerostnych surovin, Kutna Hora.

BOUSKA, Vladimir; NEMEJC, Frantisek; KETTNER, Radim, akademik; KOCAREK, Eduard; IRDLICKA, Zdenek

Some geological anniversaries. Cas min geol 8 no.4:396-407 O '63.

ZDENEK, TRYLICKA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30377

Author : Trdlicka Zdenek, Kupka Frantisek
Inst :
Title : Identification of Rammelsbergite from Krizan Near Luberce

Orig Pub : Casop. mineral. a geol., 1956, No 3, 217-223

Abst : A study was made, by chemical, spectral and x-ray methods, of the rammelsbergite which forms scattered grains and reticular aggregates in veins intersecting phyllites and quartzites, in the area of the village of Krizan (northern Bohemia). Minerals of the veins: ankerite, pink barite and violet fluorite. Chemical composition of rammelsbergite (in %): Ni 20.62, Co 7.21, As 66.16, Fe 0.31, S 0.66, insoluble residue 5.29, total 100.25. Spectral analysis revealed, in addition, in two specimens, Ag, Ba, Bi, Al, Ca, Sr, Zn, Cu, Mg, Mo, Pb, Sb, Si, Sn.

Card 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia D
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 85807

AUTHOR : Trdlicka, Z.; Litomisky, J.
INST. :
TITLE : Contribution to the Mineralogy of Zelezník and its Vicinity (Slovakian Ore Mountains)

ORIG. PUB. : Casop. mineral. a geol., 1958, 4, No 1, 70-85

ABSTRACT : The minerals are studied by means of a described qualitative spectral analysis and by x-ray diffraction. Chemical composition of ankerite (in %): CaO 28.20, MgO 14.89, FeO 9.32, MnO 0.98, CO_2 44.52, H_2O^- 0.05, insoluble residue 1.97, total 99.93. The presence of traces of Mo is noted in siderite, hematite, pyrite, and associated rocks. -- R. Khmel'nitskiy.

CARD:

51