

WEBER, Josef

Determination of the air dustiness while driving motor vehicles. Automobil Cz 8 no. 3: 12-18 Mr '64.

1. Research Institute of Motor Vehicles, Prague.

P/035/60/000/021/002/006
A076/A026

AUTHOR: Weber, Jerzy, A., Master of Engineering

TITLE: Chemical-Conversion Coatings on Aluminum and Its Alloys

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Mechaniczny, 1960, No. 21, pp. 671-674

TEXT: The author describes properties of chemical-conversion coatings on aluminum and its alloys, the basic production process of such coatings and presents a review of coating methods mostly used in industry. The following methods are reviewed and described by the author: - the MBV process, developed by Bauer and Vogel (Ref. 4) in 1915; the EW process, based on the MBV process, developed by Helling and Neuzig (Ref. 7); the "Pylumin" process; the "Alrok" process; the Polish AlP1 and AlP2 processes, which are counterparts of the American process known as "Alodine" and the British "Alocrom" process. There are 3 tables, and 8 references: 2 Polish and 6 German. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Badań Jądrowych PAN (Institute of Nuclear Research PAS)

Card 1/1

MATKOVIC, Jelka; WEBER, K.; PALLA, Ljerka

On inhibiting properties of oximes. II. Depression of luminol fluorescence with oximes. Arh. hig. rada 14 no.2:95-106 '63.

1. Institut za medicinska istrazivanja i medicinu rada Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti, Zagreb.

YUGOSLAVIA

Dusanka MIKAC - DEVIC and K. WEBER, Medical Faculty, University
(Medicinski fakultet Sveucilista,) Zagreb.

"Spectrophotometric Determination of Turbidity for the Thymol Test"

Zagreb, Arhiv za higijenu rada i toksikologiju, Vol 13, No 3, 1962;
pp 171-181.

Abstract [German summary modified]: Discussion of general principles
of photometry of colloid suspensions, stressing the difference between
absorbed and scattered-diffuse radiation leading to importance of the
distance between receptor-recorder of device and liquid being measured.
Six photometers were measured with varied distances and lights as used
for thymol turbidity test. Transmitted light is better criterion than
scattered light but standardization of other factors is essential. Table,
7 diagrams; 5 Western and 1 Yugoslav reference.

1/1

WEBER, K.

"Photochemistry of organic dyes" by Hans Meier. Reviewed
by K.Weber. Kem ind. 12 no.7:543-544 J1'63.

WEBER, Karel

WEBER, Karel

Mechanicka technologie. [Vyd. 1.] Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1953. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) [Mechanical Technology. Vol. 1. Pattern Making and Founding. bibl., diagrs.]

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954. Unclassified.

Weber, KAREL

A150* Production of Austenitic Manganese Steel Castings.
výroba oceli z austenitického manganové oceli. (Czech.)
Karel Weber, Slévárnictví, v. 2, no. 10, Oct. 1954, p. 311-305.
Casting characteristics; structures, mechanical properties; cast-
ing techniques. Table, micrographs, graphs, diagrams. 5 ref.
ing techniques. Table, micrographs, graphs, diagrams. 1 ref.

gn

M

WEBER, K

Distr: 4E2b

The Production of Ferromagnetic Castings. K. Weber
 (Strommetz, 1967, 6, (4): 7-103). (U. Green). The
 structure, properties, production and uses of heat treating
 high-Cr castings and the influence of the content of Cr and
 other elements on the properties are discussed. The produc-
 tion of ferromagnetic castings and moulding techniques are
 considered. R. F.

18
 3
 11
 12 07

WEBER, K.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4382

Eminger, Zdenek, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Karel Weber, State Prize Winner, Professor, Engineer

Proizvodstvo otlivok iz spetsial'nykh staley (Production of Special-Steel Castings) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 138 p. 4,000 copies printed. Translated from the Czech.

Translator: A. A. Zhukov, Engineer; Tech. Eds.: A. Ya. Tikhonov and V. D. El'kind; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S. Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians engaged in foundry work.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss problems of manufacturing special steels and alloys and review casting processes and the properties of produced castings. Chromium-nickel and high-manganese austenitic steels and special alloys with higher content of chromium, silicon or aluminum are discussed. Also presented are methods of manufacturing facing material (rods) for hard-facing. The advantages of cast parts are considered. The

Card 1/5

Production of Special-Steel Castings

SOV/4382

authors have summarized their experience acquired at the former Skoda Works in Plzeň (Czechoslovakia). No personalities are mentioned. There are 41 references: 25 Czech, 7 Soviet, 5 German, 3 English and 1 Polish.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	5
PART I.	
Ch. I. Austenitic-Steel and Alloy Castings	7
1. Chromium-nickel steels	7
Theoretical principles of alloying	9
Properties of the 18-8 type chromium-nickel steel	15
Melting of steel	22
Filling the molds	29
Heat treatment	32
2. Manganese steels	40
Theoretical principles of alloying	40
Structure of austenite	42
Structure of carbides	43
Structure of martensite	43

Card 2/5

MATKOVIC, Jelka; WEBER, K.

On the luminescence of luminol. XIII. Mechanism of action of nerve poisons on chemoluminescence. Arh. hig. rada 15 no.2: 141-149 '64.

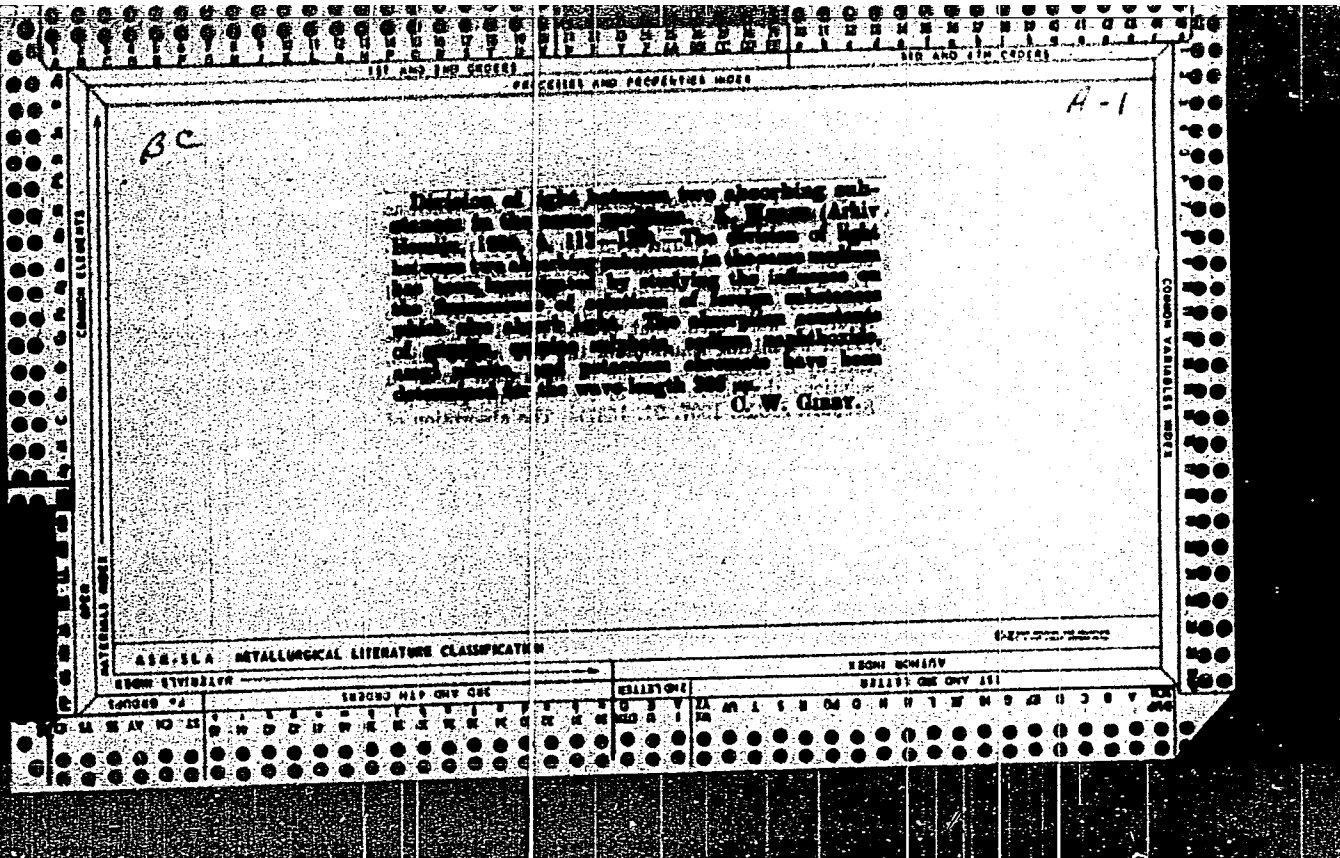
On the luminescence of luminol. XIV. Effect of halogenids on luminol chemoluminescence. Ibid.:151-162

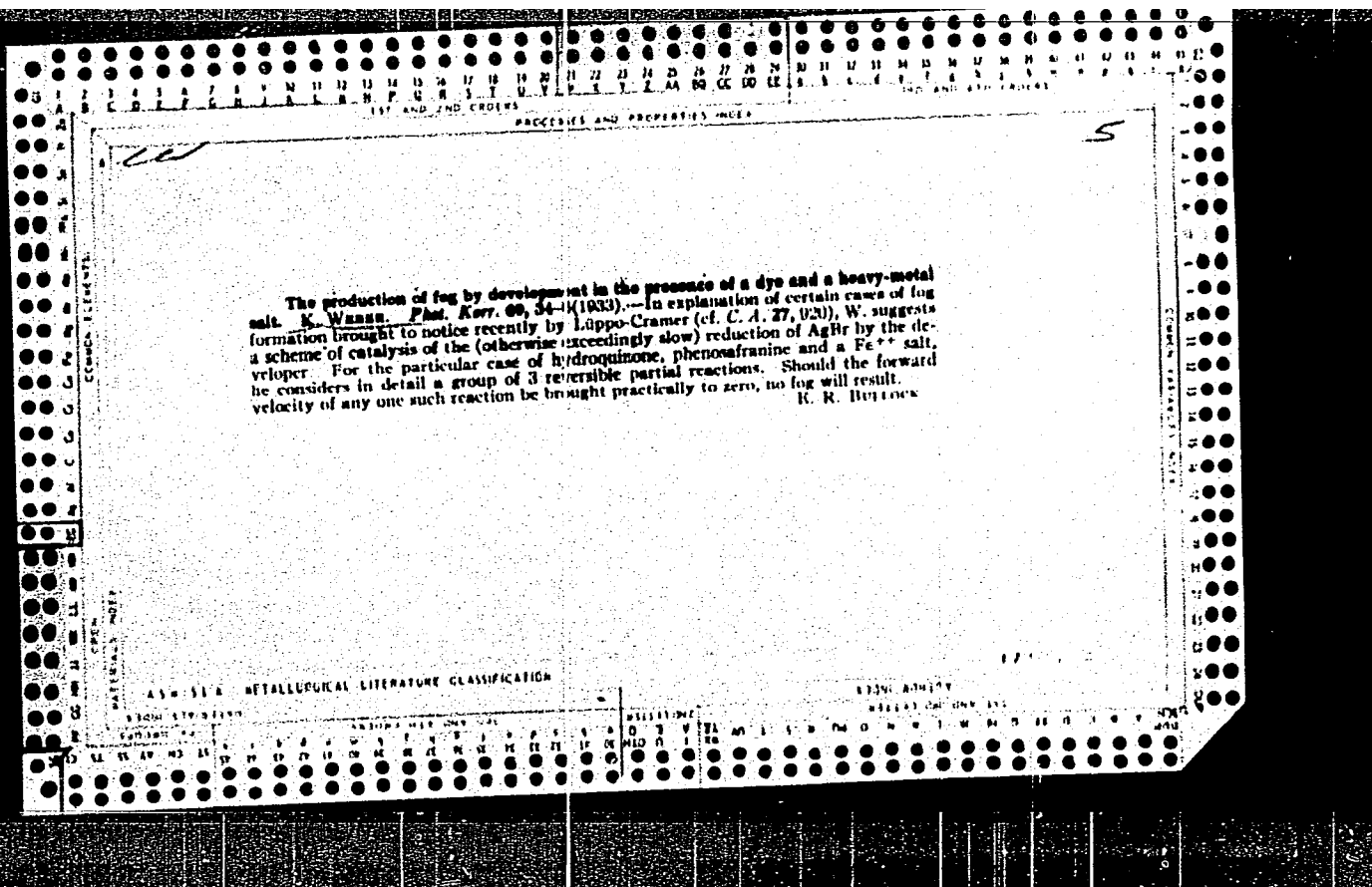
1. Institut za medicinska istrazivanja i medicinu rada, Zagreb.

BROZ, Ivo; WEBER, Karl

Use of the EFKE 25 Pan film in the professional and scientific work. Kem ind 12 no.8:591-596 '63.

1. "Fotokemika", Zagreb.





Deactivation of activated molecules. K. Weber.
Archiv Hem. Fern. 6, 102-78 (in German 178-0) (1964);
 cl. C. A. 29, 4650. — The exper. results of other in-
 vestigators in checking the autoxidations and photogem.
 reactions were compared with W.'s measurements of
 fluorescence extinction in solns. by the admn. of foreign
 substances. These phenomena can be explained by de-
 activation of those activated molecules, which are responsible
 for the reaction or light emission. Theories are discussed
 regarding neg. catalysis, chain reactions, impacts of the
 second kind and Baur's theory. The chain-reaction theory
 is the least satisfactory. Deactivation has practical
 importance in photographic sensitization and desensitiza-
 tion as well in alkyl materials in internal-combustion
 engines.
 J. Kucera

ASM-ISA - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

A-1

Action of inhibitors on the photochemical autoxidation of toluene. K. W. W. and V. MAURER (Arch. Chem., 1958, 12, 172-182).—The velocity of autoxidation of 0.01M-CHI₂ in EtOH, under given conditions, is halved in presence of the following concns of inhibitors: benzquinone 34.5, toluquinone 7, thymoquinone 4.5, toluquinol 2.5, o-10.8, m-14, and p-C₆H₄(OH)₂ 4 × 10⁻⁴; PhOH, thymol, C₁₂H₁₆, quercetin, stilbene, and p-C₆H₄(OMe)₂ are without effect. The action of the inhibitors depends on removal of energy from activated CHI₂ mol., and not on chemical reaction with oxidation products. R. T.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

WEBER, K.

Flame photometry serving medical chemistry. Arh. hig. rada 14 no.2:
119-150 '63.

1. Zavod za sudsku medicinu Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

WEBER, K.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

A contribution to the knowledge of the spectrometric determination of carbon monoxide in blood. p. 69, Arhiv Za Kemiju, Vol. 19, no. 1-4, 1947.

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

WEBER, K.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

Spectrochemical studies. II. The determination of thallium in organs. p. 93, Arhiv Za Kemiju, Vol. 19, no. 1-4, 1947.

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

3

WEBER, K.

CA

Xanthopterin. III. The extinction of the fluorescence of xanthopterin. K. Weber and J. Hojman (Inst. Forensic Med., Zagreb). *Arhiv Kem.* 21, 37-57 (in English, 37-8) (1949); cf. *Acta Med. Jugoslav.* 2, 64 (1948).--The fluorescence of xanthopterin (I) under different conditions was measured previously and the method and data were reported by W., et al. (*Acta Med. Jugoslav.* 2, 87 (1948)). The extinction effect of inorg. anions decreased in the order: $I^- > CNS^- > Br^- > Cl^- > F^-$. Cyanides were fluorescence inhibitors only in alk. solns. of I, while in neutral aq. solns., the intensity of the fluorescence increased with cyanide concn. The spectral range of the fluorescence (emission) spectrum (620-420 m μ in neutral aq. soln.) decreased to 620-592 m μ (absorption of violet), and the intensity diminished strongly at both limits (max. at 655 m μ). Nitrites and chromates in neutral aq. solns. extinguished fluorescence, but much less than expected from Beer's law. As the concn. of nitrites was varied a passed through a max. and also increased with increasing pH (addn. of Na_2CO_3). The max. was less pronounced in moderately alk. solns. $Fe(II)$ and $Cu(II)$ ions were tested as sulfates, since the sulfates had no effect on fluorescence of I. In neutral solns. both were inhibitors, but the $Cu(II)$ intensity (ϕ) curve became abnormal at relatively low concns. (ϕ higher than expected), while the curve for $Fe(II)$ was normal. Lowering of the pH by addn. of H_2SO_4 made the $Cu(II)$ curve appear more normal, while the reverse was true for the $Fe(II)$ curve. This shows that $Fe(II)$ was a true inhibitor and that acidity decreased its effect. $Cu(II)$ was a weak inhibitor, and the effect in neutral solns. was caused by slight acidity due to hydrolysis. In acid solns. the H-ion effect in extinguishing fluorescence was even stronger, but was due not to inhibition as such, but to transformation

into a tautomeric form with a lower ϕ value. A better demonstration was given by the behavior of KI, which in neutral aq. solns. was in accordance with the above series of anions. In H_2SO_4 solns. the mesomeric form of I predominates, as noted by the change of the fluorescence to a yellow color. For this form of I KI was a weaker inhibitor (100% rise in the half-inhibition concn.). In Na_2CO_3 solns., however, inhibition by KI increased to about 50 times its value in H_2O . Org. substances also showed normal extinction curves (ϕ plotted against concn.). The half-inhibition concn. c (in mol. l.) for the following was: $PhNH_2$, 1.10, pyrogallol 1.32, hydroquinone 1.08, and $PhOH$ 13.8. Ascorbic acid ($c = 1.65$ in H_2O) became slightly more active in Na_2CO_3 solns. but was much less stable. In weak H_2SO_4 , it lost much of its effect ($c = 6.20$). Barbituric acid and its deriva. were fairly strong inhibitors, the effect increasing with concn. The inhibiting power of hydroquinone was considerably less in $PhOH$ ($c = 2.00$). The quinone was considered weak bases (C_6H_4N behaves as do the reduced effect of weak acids), and of inhibitors in weakly alk. solns. led to the conclusion that the presence of OH^- ion accelerates formation of the enol form of I (bivalent anion), which was shown to exhibit its max. fluorescence (green) at pH 11.6. In neutral solns. the neutral keto form predominates, while in acid solns. the univalent enol anion predominates. The low inhibiting action of nitrites, chromates, and KI (in alk. media), as well as the decreased effect of any inhibitor in the presence of OH^- ion indicated not a true, but an apparent, loss of effect, because of the change in structure. Cyanide ion in weakly alk. solns. was an exception, as is seen from the yellow rather than green fluorescence of the soln., which was especially strong after 18-66 hrs. The inhibitor here was not the cyanide ion itself but a complex formed with I. This explains the increased ϕ (greater drop of ϕ) in solns. which have been allowed to stand 66 hrs. The complex acts as an internal yellow filter.

C. S. Shapiro.

C.A.
1951

Electronic Phenomena
3

Inhibition of photogalvanic phenomena. K. Weber and E. Matijević (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Kiv. ior. chim.* 70, 481-94 (1951) (in English).—Sols. of thionine in the presence of either thiosulfamide or diethylthiosulfamide give pronounced photogalvanic effects with numerical values of over 400 mv. During photochem. bleaching the oxidation-reduction potential of the system becomes markedly more neg. With thiosulfamide the change amounts to as much as 201 mv. and with diethylthiosulfamide, 412 mv. When the light is removed, the color of the soln. gradually returns and the oxidation-reduction potential becomes more pos. but does not attain the initial value. The exptl. results support the assumption that the potential of the electrode is governed exclusively by the thionine oxidation-reduction system, equil. being established only in the darkness after the photochem. bleaching. The kinetics of the development of the photogalvanic effect have been interpreted by using the Nernst equation for oxidation-reduction potential and the expression for the velocity of photochem. reactions. The rate of increase of the effect is essentially proportional to the light intensity. The photogalvanic effects of thionine are strongly inhibited by certain polyphenols and inorg. salts such as hydroquinone, pyrogallol, and $FeCl_3$. For oxidizing agents the stabilization potential is much more pos. than for reducing agents. Other thiazinic and azinic dyes also show photogalvanic effects, the magnitudes of which are probably closely related to their normal oxidation-reduction potentials. P. E. C.

WERNER, K.

"Determination of the granular grade of photographic layers", p. 29 (Arhiv Za Kemiju.,
Vol. 24, 1952, Zagreb)

East European Vol. 2, No 9
SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions,/Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

WEBER, K.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science-Periodicals

Luminescence of luminol V; mechanism of catalytic effect of ironcomplexes. p. 173. AFHIV ZA KEMIJU. (Hrvatsko kemijsko drustvo i Sekcija Kemicara Drustva inzenjera i tehnicara Hrvatske) Zagreb. Quarterly of the Croatian Chemical Society and the Chemical

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress Vol. 2, No. 6, June 1953. Unclassified.

"Card 1 of 2"

WEBER, K.

Yugoslavia (430)

(continued) Section of the Croatian Society of Engineers and Technicians. Some articles written in English or German. Summaries in English or other western languages/. Vol. 23, no. 3/4, 1951.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 6, June 1953, Unclassified.

"Card 2 of 2".

K. WEBER

"The Quenching Effect of Urine on the Chemiluminescence of Luminol. p. 1."
(ARHIV ZA HIGHIJENU RADA, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1953, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953

Uncl.

WEBER, K.

"Maksimilian Plotnikov; an obituary." Fotokemijska.
Kemija U Industriji, Zagreb, Vol 3, No 4, Apr. 1954, p. F9

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

WEBER, K.

The luminescence of luminal. VI. Heterogeneous catalyses of the luminal reaction. K. Weber and K. F. Schulz (Inst. med. Istraživanja Jugoslav. Akad. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arhiv kem.* 26, 173-81 (1954) (in German); *C.A.* 47, 11993g. — The reaction of luminal (5-amino-2,3-dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione) with H_2O_2 as an O donor in alk. solns. without and with addn. of Fe(II) phthalocyanine (I), KCN, aniline, and Cu(II) salicylate (II) was studied by measuring the emitted intensities of luminescence vs. reaction time. With I the max. intensity of luminescence increased 900 times and approx. in the same ratio as the total amt. of light emitted. The duration of luminescence for the emission of about 80% of the total energy was between 2 and 17 min. With KCN and aniline all these effects were considerably inhibited. The mechanism of inhibition of KCN is explained by the possession of the free coordinate linkages of Fe in phthalocyanine by CN^- , whereby the formation of an additive complex between the catalyst and H_2O_2 is prevented. In case of aniline, inhibition occurs since increasing concns. of the inhibitor render more difficult the displacement of loosely held mols. of aniline from Fe atoms of the catalyst mol. Results obtained with II indicate a rather complicated reaction mechanism. In that case the duration of luminescence and the max. brightness of emitted light were dependent on the previous treatment of the catalyst with the individual reaction components.

OK

MA 2/24

WEBER, K

WEBER, K Optical dyes, FOTOKEMIJSKA. P F3

Vol. 4, no. 2, Feb. 1955
KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI
TECHNOLOGY
Croatia

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, (EEAL), IC, VOL, 4, no. 9
Sept. 1955

Weber, K.

K

YUGOSLAVIA/Optics.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Fizika, 1957, No 4, 10680

Author : Weber, Karlo

Inst : Not Given

Title : Photomicrography by Modern Means

Orig Pub: Kemija u industriji, 1955, 4, No 8, F-17-F20.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

WEBER-K.

Spectral analysis of the sensitivity of photoemissive tubes. Karlo Weber and Ivan Broz (Phototekhnika, Zagreb, 1955), p. 781-782. (Zagreb) 51111.

Determination of the spectral emulsions. Karlo Weber and Ivan Broz (Phototekhnika, Zagreb, 1955), p. 783-784. (Zagreb) 51111.

①
S. Weber

WEBER, K; BROZ, I.

WEBER, K.; BROZ, I. Spectrograph of the research department of Fotokemika
Factory.

Vol. 4, No. 10, Oct. 1955

KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions,
March, 1956

(EEAL) LC, Vol. 5, No. 3

WEBER, K.

PH Quenching of fluorescence. II. Adsorbates of dyes on filter paper. K. Weber and M. Lokar (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Photochemistry and Photophysics*, 1962, 1, 1302-06 (1962); 41, 7346f. Fluorescences in various systems were presented as: (1) Static quenching: quinine sulfate with addn. of KI, KCNS, KCl, phenol, and hydroquinone; esculin with addn. of hydroquinone; ptaflavol with addn. of PhOH, hydroquinone, and Metol; berberine sulfate with addn. of hydroquinone. (2) Kinetic quenching: quinine sulfate with addn. of PhNH₂; esculin with addn. of KCNS and PhNH₂; uranine with addn. of PhNH₂; esculin naphthalinate with addn. of hydroquinone; eosin with addn. of PhNH₂. (3) Combined static and kinetic quenching: esculin with addn. of KI; 2-naphthylamine with addn. of KI, CuSO₄, and K₂Cr₂O₇; eosin with addn. of KI and PhOH. (4) Quenching with secondary effects: quinine sulfate with addn. of CuSO₄ and CoSO₄; Rhodamine B with addn. of PhOH; Acridine Orange with addn. of CuSO₄, CoSO₄, and hydroquinone; berberine sulfate with addn. of PhOH; esculin with addn. of CuSO₄. The conclusions in some instances were confirmed by examn. of the absorption spectra of fluorescent substances in the presence of the quenching agents.

①

RAW
SST

WEBER, K.

✓ Photofluorometric estimation of porphyrins. K. Weber and F. Valit (Acad. Arts Sci., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Riz. MD*
trav. chim. 74, 550-52 (1955) (in German).—The newer high-pressure mercury lamps are not as satisfactory a light source for the photofluorometric detn. of porphyrins as the older lamps. The filters interposed between the light source and sample in many com. fluorescenters exhibit fluorescence and are unsatisfactory. Porphyrins were found to show a more intense fluorescence in H_2O than in HCl . Rhodamine B is suggested for the prepn. of standard curves for the detn. of porphyrins. The relationship between the fluorescence of given amts. of Rhodamine B and porphyrins is reported.
M. G. Horowitz

①

YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Photographic Materials.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13023.

Author : Weber, K.; Sikic, L.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Desensitizing Photographic Films.

Orig Pub: Kemija u industriji, 1956, 5, No 12, F-45 - F-54.

Abstract: Review article on the chemistry of desensitizing substances, the mechanism of their effect and their practical use. Bib. 45 titles. -- N. Spasokukot-skiy.

Orig Pub: Kemija u industriji, 1956, 5, No 12, F-45 - F-54.

Card 1/1

YUGOSLAVIA/Optics - Photometry

K-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1959, No 2300

Author : Weber Karlo

Inst :

Title : Physical Methods for the Investigation of Grain and Determination of the Spectral Sensitivity of Photographic Emulsions.

Orig Pub : Kemija u industriji, 1957, 6, No 12, F-52--F-53

Abstract : Brief description of methods and instruments for the investigation of statistical properties of photographic emulsions, used in Yugoslav research laboratories.

Card : 1/1

WEBER, K.; VALIC, F.

Fluorometry in the service of medical chemistry. Arh. hig. rada 8 no.1:
39-60 1957.

1. Institut za medicinska istrazivanja Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti
i umjetnosti, Zagreb (Priljeno 5. III. 1957)

(FLUORESCENCE,

fluorometry, physical & chem. aspects, review (Ser))

WEBER, K.

Dist: 4E3d

The quenching of fluorescence of optical bleaches (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia) (1957) (in German); cf. *C.A.B.* (1957) (in German); cf. *C.A.B.* (1957) (in German). The intensity of fluorescence was investigated for Blankophor R, extr. and B, extr. (GS, RBS, and RS; Lenkophor adsorbed on filter paper (Whamman, No. 1) before and after drying. Anions of inorg. salts enhanced the fluorescence of the heavy metals (Cu²⁺, Co²⁺). The latter applies to org. inhibitors pyrogallol, toc. PhOH had a quenching effect. Aniline sulfata was without effect. Basic dyes had a quenching effect. The effect of the quenching substance is interpreted by means of the Stern-Volmer equation (*C.A.B.* 14, 2885). M. Plavšić

II. Quenching of the fluorescence of optical bleaches (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia) (1957) (in German); cf. *C.A.B.* (1957) (in German). The intensity of fluorescence was investigated for Blankophor R, extr. and B, extr. (GS, RBS, and RS; Lenkophor adsorbed on filter paper (Whamman, No. 1) before and after drying. Anions of inorg. salts enhanced the fluorescence of the heavy metals (Cu²⁺, Co²⁺). The latter applies to org. inhibitors pyrogallol, toc. PhOH had a quenching effect. Aniline sulfata was without effect. Basic dyes had a quenching effect. The effect of the quenching substance is interpreted by means of the Stern-Volmer equation (*C.A.B.* 14, 2885). M. Plavšić

Handwritten mark

YUGOSLAVIA/Optics - Luminescence

K-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 6753

Author : Weber K., Duric D.

Inst : Institute of Medical Research, Yugoslavian Academy of Sciences and Art, Zagreb, Yugoslavia

Title : Fluorescence of Porphyrines in the Adsorbed State

Orig Pub : Bull. scient. Conseil Acad. RPFY, 1958, 4, No 1, 9-10

Abstract : A brief communication on an investigation of fluorescence of porphyrines adsorbed in animal carbon, oxides, and hydroxides of alkali-earth metals, filter paper, and fiberglass. -- V.L. Yermolayev

Card

: 1/1

YUGOSLAVIA / Physical Chemistry. Radiation Chemistry. B
Photochemistry. Theory of the Photographic Process.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 12, 1959, No. 41694

Author : Weber, Karlo

Inst : Not given

Title : Modern Theories of Latent Photographic Images

Orig Pub : Kemija u industriji, 1958, 7, No 9,
F-37-F-47

Abstract : A Survey. Bibliography. 38 References.

Card 1/1

26

AUTHOR: Weber Karlo, Doctor YUG/2-58-12-9/19

TITLE: The Optical Sensitization of Photographic Films (Optička senzibilizacija fotografskih slojeva)

PERIODICAL: Kemija u industriji, 1958, Nr 12, pp F.59 - F.71

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the chemical and physical properties of optical sensitizing agents for photographic films with particular attention to polymethylene dyes and cyanine. The author demonstrates the effect of the chemical constitution of a dye and special configuration of its molecules on its sensitizing properties. To be effective, the dye must be adsorbed on the surface of the silver halide crystals, according to Langmuir's theory. Greatest sensitization is achieved when the silver halide layer is not entirely covered by the sensitizing agent. The dye also expels the adsorbed gelatin from the AgHal crystals. The sensitizer absorbs visual light in that part of the spectrum to which the film is sensitized. The absorption of a cyanine dye depends on the length of its methylene chain: the longer this is, the further the displacement of the maximum in its main absorption band into the long-wave section. With a

Card 1/2

The Optical Sensitization of Photographic Films

YUG/2-58-12-9/19

very long chain it sensitizes the film to infra-red light. The aggregation theory for cyanine dyes is also expounded. There are 14 graphs, 1 table and 33 references of which 3 are Yugoslavian, 2 Soviet, 1 Czech, 1 French, 1 Swiss, 10 German and 15 American.

ASSOCIATION: "Fotokemika", Zagreb.

Card 2/2

WEBER, K.

Development of photographic layers. (List supplement) p. F13-F19.

KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI. (Društvo kemičara-tehnologa N RH)
Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Vol. 8, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of Eastern European Accession Index (EFAI) LC vol. 8, No. 11
November 1959
Uncl.

21917

24.3900 1020, 1051, 1106
17.1450

Y/002/60/000/006/001/001
D251/D301

AUTHORS: Weber, Karlo, Doctor and Bulatovski, Pero, Engineer

TITLE: Optical protective filters for welders

PERIODICAL: Kemija u industriji, no. 6, 1960, 27-32

TEXT: This article contains general information on optical protective filters for welders and on methods of testing them. Production of protective filters, especially those with gelatine layers is to be introduced in Yugoslavia in the near future. According to the authors an ideal protective filter should absorb ultraviolet and infrared light and considerably attenuate visible light. The Savezna komisija za standardizaciju (Federal Commission for Standardization) has issued under the designation "JUS Z. Bl. 030" a Yugoslav standard for the "Stitnik za elektrovarioce" (Protector for Electric Welders). This standard prescribes protective measures for welders stressing the protection of eyes, head and neck against direct and indirect effects of visible, ultraviolet and infrared light. The standard also gives a table of data on protective filters which are

Card 1/10

21917

Y/002/60/000/006/001/001
D251/D301

X

Optical protective filters for welders

built into corresponding protectors. Data deal with the optical thickness of filters for visible light, differentiating between the minimum, maximum and the standard thickness. Thus, for example, for electric welding by currents of 30 to 75 amp, a minimum optical thickness of 2.36 to 2.79, a standard optical thickness of 2.572 to 3.000 and a maximum optical thickness of 2.78 to 3.21 are prescribed for visible light. Filters with the optical thickness within corresponding limits are marked with "shadow numbers" and are so sold. The standard table also gives data on transmission (in %) of the total visible light, again differentiating between the minimum standard and the maximum transmission. Further, data are given on the permitted maximum transmission of the total infrared and ultraviolet light for the following wavelengths: 313 m_{μ} , 334 m_{μ} , 365 m_{μ} and 405 m_{μ} . All these data are given for 12 types of protective filters with the "shadow numbers" from 3 to 14. According to the Yugoslav standard a protective filter with a "shadow number" of 7 will have a minimum optical thickness for visible light of 2.36. By employing

Card 2/10

21917

Y/002/60/000/006/001/001
D251/D301

Optical protective filters for welders

$E = \log J_0 - \log J$ (1), derived from Lambert's law, and where E = the optical thickness of extinction, J_0 = light intensity entering the filter, and J = light intensity passing through the filter, it can be computed that this filter will transmit only 0.44% of the total visible light. According to the same standard a protective filter for welders will have a maximum thickness of 5.78 and a corresponding transmission of visible light of only 0.00017%. Such filters are used in the electric welding by currents of more than 400 amp. As regards the quality control of protective filters, the Yugoslav standard prescribes that every 2 out of the first 100 pieces and 1 out of the further 100 pieces should be checked. The testing of filters, however, is not listed in the standard and the selection of testing methods is left to manufacturers or establishments concerned. Optical filters for welders with gelatine layers will have chiefly three components for light absorption, including two components for the practically total absorption of ultraviolet and infrared light and one component for attenuating considerably visible

Card 3/10

21917

Y/002/60/000/006/001/001
D251/D301

Optical protective filters for welders

light. Organic dyes, for example, yellow dyes melted in the gelatine layer for the absorption of ultraviolet light, are used as components for absorbing ultraviolet and infrared light. Infrared light is usually well absorbed by salts of some heavy metals such as iron. The attenuation of visible light is carried out differently, but it is always required to attenuate equally the entire spectrum of visible light. For this purpose a "gray" agent of higher concentration is added in order to achieve the corresponding high absorption of visible light. As "gray" agents for the uniform attenuation of the entire visible light, appropriate black organic dyes or Indian ink are also used. Two methods of testing protective filters, i.e. photographic spectral photometry and photometry with photomultipliers are used. The former method is based on the Reciprocity Law - one of the fundamental photochemical laws of photographic layers, formulated by $J_1 t_1 = J_2 t_2 = J_3 t_3 = \dots = \text{const} (2)$, where J_1, J_2, J_3 = the light intensity acting on the photographic layer, and $t_1, t_2, t_3 = \dots$ = the corresponding values of exposure, which after

Card 4/10

21917

Y/002/60/000/006/001/001
D251/D301

Optical protective filters for welders

the development produces the same darkening values ($D = \text{const.}$). Eq 2 can be applied to determine the optical thickness of filters in the following form: $J_0 t_0 = J t (2a)$, where J_0 and t_0 = light intensity acting on the photographic layer without filter and exposure. In this case as a light source a "Vitalux" lamp, producing numerous intensive mercury spectral lines with wavelengths of up to 300 m μ , was used. Pictures were made by the universal "Zeiss" spectrograph, and the "Efka 20" film of the "Fotokemika" was used as a photomaterial. Only six spectra are photographed below the scale, including the first four without filter with exposures of 0.1, 0.2, 0.5 and 1 sec, and the last two with a protective filter and exposures of 180 and 115 hours. It is also clear that values used for t_0 are very small and for t very high. The tested protective filter had a very high optical thickness. The spectral boundary between visible and ultraviolet light is at number 40 on the scale. It is also clear that the light source has a greater number (about 10) of spectral lines in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum, that is, below 400 m μ . None of these lines is visible in spectra made with the protective filter, meaning that the same filter absorbs so completely

Card 5/10

21917

Y/002/60/000/006/001/001
D251/D301

Optical protective filters for welders

that an exposure even of 180 hours has no photochemical effect on the photographic layer. The same is valid for ultraviolet and blue mercury spectral lines with wavelength of 404.7 and 435.8 $m\mu$. On the contrary, green and yellow mercury spectral lines with wavelengths of 546.1 and 577.0/579.1 $m\mu$ pass through the protective filter acting on the photographic layer. As a result of this spectral photograph it can be established that the tested protective filter practically absorbs completely ultraviolet, violet and blue light, and transmits very weak components of green and yellow light. This spectral photograph further permits the calculation of the optical thickness of the protective filter for green light with a wavelength of 579 $m\mu$ by using equation 2 a. For this purpose the attenuation (D) of mercury spectral lines in all spectra was photometrically measured. Results obtained are graphically illustrated in Fig. 2. The Reciprocity law cannot be applied to this problem without corresponding corrections. A modification of this law known as the Schwarzschild law is expressed by the exponential equation $J_0 t^p = J t^p$ (3)

Card 6/10

21917

Y/002/60/000/006/001/001
D251/D301

Optical protective filters for welders

where p = the Schwarzschild exponent. The application of the photographic method of testing protective filters requires experimental determination of numerical values for the Schwarzschild exponent. In this case, owing to very long exposures, the usual methods of determining the above exponent are faced with constant experimental difficulties. The following method was, therefore, used: By means of an appropriate photomultiplier transmission of the protective filter, to which the spectral photograph refers, was measured for visible light. The photomultiplier had a maximum sensitivity in the green region of the spectrum. By this measurement the following value was obtained $J = 0.0281$. Values for J were then computed from Eq 3, by using experimental data from the spectral photograph and giving various values to exponent p . Results thus obtained are shown in Table 2 and are also graphically illustrated in the logarithmic measure in Fig. 5. A value obtained for the Schwarzschild exponent was $p = 0.53$. Since homogenous glass protective filters for welders are not produced in Yugoslavia, the production of filters

Card 7/10

21917

Y/002/60/000/006/001/001
D251/D301

Optical protective filters for welders

with gelatine layers is to be organized. These layers must be dyed with organic dyes and Indian ink and the filters must be produced in accordance with the JUS standard. The above standard gives no method for the optical testing of filters. Only values for the optical thickness and light transmission, visible, ultraviolet and infrared, required for certain types of filters, are listed. By means of the spectrographic photograph it was established that filters sufficiently absorb ultraviolet radiation and considerably attenuate visible light. By studying results obtained on the basis of the spectrographic photo it was also established that considerably low values of transmission for protective filters are obtained from the equation of the Reciprocity law. The Schwarzschild equation, however, gives good results if the exponent $p = 0.53$. The photomultiplier ensures good results for the optical thickness of protective filters in the visible region of the spectrum. Unlike the spectrographic method which requires very long exposures, over 100 hours, the photomultiplier operates fast. This equipment could also

Card 8/10

21917

Y/002/60/000/006/001/001
D251/D301

Optical protective filters for welders

be used for controlling the production of protective filters for welders. Determining the optical thickness of protective filters was impossible in the infrared region of the spectrum. The normal spectral photometers for infrared radiation cannot be used for this purpose either, owing to the very high optical thickness of filters and a photomultiplier for infrared radiation was not available. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 6 non-Soviet-bloc references.

Tablica 2.

p	J	log J
1	$2.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	-4.67778
0.9	$9.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$	-4.01435
0.8	$4.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-3.34600
0.7	$2.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	-2.67778
0.6	$9.8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	-2.00950
0.5	$4.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	-1.34125

Table 2

Card 9/10

Optical protective filters for welders

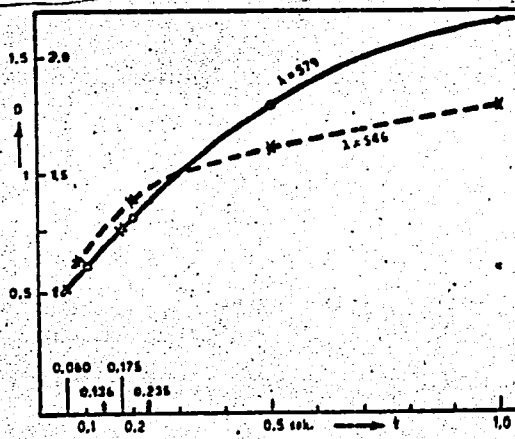


Fig 2. Dependence of the thickness of attenuation of spectral lines (D) on the exposure (t)

Card 10/10

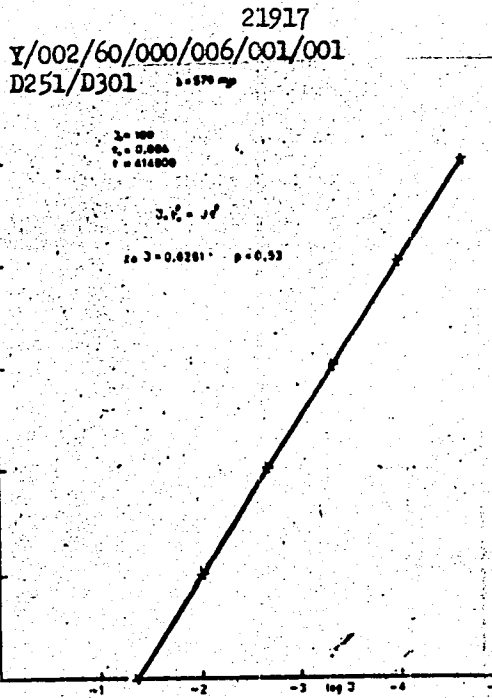


Fig 5. Illustration of the logarithmic function p-J

WEBER, K.; DRESNER, H.

"Present State of Photographic Development in Theory and Practice"
by John Eggert. Reviewed by K. Weber and H. Dresner. Kem ind 9 no.
12:F-88--F-90 D '60.

MATKOVIC, Jelka; WEBER, K.; FLES, D.; PAULIC, Nevenka

On inhibitory properties of oximes. 1. Action of oximes on the chemi-luminescence of luminol. Arh hig rada 11 no.3:177-202 '60.

1. Institut za medicinska istrazivanja i medicinu rada Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti, Zagreb.

(HYDROXYLAMINES chemistry) (LUMINESCENCE)
(HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS chemistry)

MIKULICIC, V.; WEBER, K.

Luminescence of luminols. XII. Inhibition of the chemofluorescence
of luminols. In German. Croat chem acta 32 no.3:157-163 '60.
(EAI 10:7)

1. Zavod za sudsku medicinu i kriminalistiku Medicinskog fakulteta
u Zagrebu.

(Luminiscence) (Aminodihydrophthalazinedione)
(Fluorescence)

WEBER, K.

Absorptionometry and fluorimetry. Kem ind 10 no.4:Suppl.F-4/6-51.
Ap '61.

1. Zavod za sudsku medicinu i kriminalistiku Medicinskog
fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu Zagreb.

YUGOSLAVIA

K. WEBER, Department of Forensic Medicine and Criminology, Medical Faculty, (Zavod za sudsku medicinu i kriminalistiku Medicinskog fakulteta), University of Zagreb.

"Analytical Methods in the Toxicology of Organic Phosphate Compounds."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961; pp 169-177.

Abstract [German summary modified]: Organic phosphates can be divided according to their intended use into pesticides and neurotoxic war poisons. Despite their reputation as poisons, however, even the latter type are not the most poisonous substances known. Analytical reactions used to determine them are: spectrophotometry or pH-metry; Warburg respirometer; total P; diazo dye formation; polarography, chromatography; chemiluminescence of lumino; fluorometry of indole oxidation products of photometry of o-diazimidine oxidation products. Table, 3 graphs, structural formulae; 6 Yugoslav, 9 Western references.

1/1

MIKULICIC, Vital,;WEBER, Karlo

Use of photomaterials in the emission spectrum analysis.
Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.3/4:193-196 '60/'61

1. Medicinski fakultet, Zavod za sudsku medicinu i kriminalistiku,
Zagreb.

MIKAC-DEVIC, Dusanka; WEBER, Karlo

On the formation of haemoglobin (methaemoglobin) by blood drying.
I. Spectrophotometric method. Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.3/4:197-205
'60/'61

1. Medicinski fakultet, Zagreb.

*

WEBER, Karlo

Photographic copying processes by applying the photoactive organic compounds. *Kemija u industriji* 11 no.2:53-57 '62.

1. "Fotokemika," Zagreb.

MIKAC-DEVIC, Dusanka; WEBER, K.

Spectrophotometric determination of turbidity by performance of the thymol test. Arh. hig. rada 13 no.3:171-181 '62.

1. Medicinski fakultet Sveucilista u Zagreb.
(LIVER FUNCTION TESTS)

5

WEBER, K.

Analytical methods in organic phosphate toxicology. Arh. hig. rada
12 no.3/4:169-177 '61.

1. Zavod za sudsku medicinu i kriminalistiku Medicinskog fakulteta
u Zagrebu.

(PHOSPHORUS POISONS ORGANIC)

5

DRESNER, Hedi; WEBER, Karlo

Fluorescence of optical bleaching agents. *Kemija u industriji*
11 no.8;485-489 '62.

1. "Fotokemika", Zagreb.

YUGOSLAVIA

UHLIK, B.; and WEBER, K.: Veterinary Institute and The Institute for Medical Research and Occupational Medicine (Veterinarski institut i Institut za Medicinu rada i medicinska istrazivanja,) Zagreb.

"Kinetics of Hydrolysis of Organic Phosphates."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 16; No 4, 1965; pp 329-342.

Abstract [English summary modified] : Kinetics of hydrolysis of aqueous solutions of tabun, sarin and DFP in various conditions, as determined by intensity of fluorescence of indole oxidation products. Five tables, 4 graphs, schematic diagram of measurement apparatus. One Yugoslav and 33 Western references; ms rec 23 Sep 65.

1/1

WEBER, K., KLEIN, P.

"Anticoagular Treatment During Infarctions of the Myocardium." p. 1255 (CASOPIS LEKARU
CESKYCH, Vol. 92, No. 46, Nov. 1953) Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4,
April 1954. Unclassified.

SPACHK, Bohumil, Doc. Dr.; WEBER, Klement, Prof. Dr.; BENEŠOVÁ,
Dagmar, Doc. Dr.

Experimental study on revascularization of ischemic myocardium.
Ces. lek. čas. 93 no.51-52:1393-1397 24 Dec 54.

(MYOCARDIUM, disease;
ischemia, revascularization)

WEBER, Klement, Prof., MUDr.

Research for practice. Prakt. lek., Praha 35 no.10:229-232
20 May 55.

(PUBLIC HEALTH
in Czech., current status, practical aspects.)

WEBER, K.

The Czechoslovak Cardiological Society; origin, function and significance for Czechoslovak cardiology. Rev. Czech. M. 4 no.3:165-169 1958.

1. Institute for Cardiovascular Research, Prague, Director: Prof. K. Weber.
(CARDIOLOGY,
Czech. Cardiol. Society, hist. & funct.)

WEBER, Kl., (Praha-Krc, Budejovicka 800.)

Circulatory diseases. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.23-24:731-732 6 June 58.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, prednosta prof. dr. Klement
Weber.

(CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, prev. & control.)
in Czech. (Cz.)

WEBER, K.; DJURIC, D.

On the fluorescence of porphyrins in the state of absorption.
Arh. hig. rada 12 no.2:75-84 '61.

1. Institut für medizinische Forschung und Arbeitsmedizin der
Jugoslawischen Akademie für Wissenschaft und Kunst, Zagreb.
(PORPHYRINS chem) (ADSORPTION)
(FLUORESCENCE)

Y/002/62/000/008/002/002
D267/D307

AUTHORS: Dresner, H. and Weber, K.
TITLE: Fluorescence of optical brighteners.
PERIODICAL: Kemija u Industriji, no. 8, 1962, 485-489

TEXT: The results of measurements of the intensity of fluorescence of 23 various brighteners (7 types of Blankophor, 6 of Leukophor, and 5 each of Uvitex and Tinopal) under various conditions of experiment are presented in the form of graphs and tables. The main purpose of the research was to apply the results to the use of optical brighteners in the photographic industry. The photoelectric fluorometer used comprised a high-pressure Hg lamp, a CuSO_4 - solution filter, another filter (gelatin with picric acid), an Se photocell, and a high-sensitivity galvanometer with a shunting resistance. The brighteners were tested in the form of: 1) aqueous solutions, 2) liquid gelatin solutions (at 40°C), 3) gelatin gels (at 20°C), 4) adsorbates on paper, 5) moist and 6) dry gels on plates. It was found that the brighteners tested can be divided

Card 1/2

Fluorescence of optical brighteners

Y/002/62/000/008/002/002
D267/D307

into three groups: a) brighteners whose aqueous solutions have a faint fluorescence, which increases as gelatin is added and attains a still higher value in gels; b) brighteners whose aqueous solutions have a medium fluorescence, which considerably increases in gelatinous solutions and gels, and c) brighteners whose aqueous solutions, gelatinous solutions and gels have roughly the same very intensive fluorescence. In all cases the drying of gels reduces the intensity of fluorescence, although in some cases even the reduced intensity is still high; on the other hand, some brighteners display faint fluorescence under all conditions. There are 6 figures and 1 table. ✓

ASSOCIATION: "Fotokemika", Zagreb ("Fotokemika", Zagreb)

Card 2/2

WEBER, Karlo

Mechanism of the development of photographic layers. Kem ind
9 no.9:F-61--F66 S '60.

1. "Fotokemika", Zagreb; Clan Redakcijskog odbora, "Fotokemijska
industrija"

WEBER, Marija, dipl. ec. (Ljubljana)

Elements of a simple reproduction of electric power economy. Energija
Hrv 10 no. 7/8:256-261 '61.

1. Elektrogospodarska skupnost Slovenije, Ljubljana.

WEBER K. L. Klin. chor. wewn., Akad. Med. Warszawa. *Przypadek zatrucia berylem.
A case of accidental beryllium poisoning POLSK. TYG. LEK. 1953, 8/30 (1045-1047)
(5616)

SO: Excerpta Medica, Vol. 8, No. 8, Sect. VI, August, 1954

WEBER, M.

Antigenic properties of testicular hyaluronidase. J. Wisniewski and M. Weber (*Polish Bulletin of Hygiene*, 1954, 2, 31-52). The vaccination of rabbits with hyaluronidase from bull testes is described. The specific antibodies demonstrated by specific antigen-antibody tests, which also neutralize enzymic activity. It is considered that hyaluronidase from bull testes is a complete antigen. A correlation between the antigenic potency of the hyaluronidase and its mol. structure was found. The problem of the mechanism of the neutralization of enzymic activity by the specific antibodies *in vitro* and *in vivo* is discussed. It is suggested that by the use of a standard antiserum (determination of the serological unit) it may be possible to obtain a new method for the titration of pharmaceutical prep. of hyaluronidase. B. VINEY

WEBER, M
BOBER, Stanislaw, WEBER, Maciej

Disorders in the circulatory system in caisson workers. *Polskie
ardh.med.wewn.* 25 no.5:923-936 1955.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik:
prof.dr nauk med. A. Biernacki.

(DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS, physiology,
ECG)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in various diseases,
decompression sickness)

WEBER, Maciej

Effect of chronic benzine poisoning on the etiology of gastrointestinal diseases. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 27 no.1:83-91 1957.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych i Ośrodka Chorob Zawodowych A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr. nauk med. A. Biernacki. Adres autora: Warszawa, ul. Nowogrodzka 59, I Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych, A.M.

(PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, pois.

benzine, occup., etiol. role in gastrointestinal dis. (Pol))

(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, etiol. & pathogen. occup. benzine pois. (Pol))

(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

benzine pois., etiol. role in gastrointestinal dis. (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol. 11/10 Oct. 57

WEBER M.

6514. WEBER M.*^{*}, OPALKO S.*^{*} and ROBAKIEWICZ M.*^{*} I Klin. Chor. Wewn. i
Ośrodka Chor. Zawod. A. M., Warszawa. *Stosowanie soli dwusodowo-
wapniowej kwasu etyleno-dwuamino-czterooctowego (EDTA-Ca-Na₂) w
klinicznych przypadkach ołowicy. Use of diNa Ca edetate (EDTA-
Ca-Na₂) in clinical cases of lead poisoning POL. ARCH. MED.
WEWNET. 1957, 27/2 (215-228) Graphs 8
Methods of treatment of lead poisoning (including the use of dimercaprol) are dis-

*WEBER, Maciej; OPALKO, Stefan; ROBAKIEWICZ, Maciej

6514

CONT.

cussed and results obtained with diNa Ca edetate in 35 clinical cases are reported. The cases were classified as (1) acute poisoning; (2) acute stage of chronic poisoning; (3) asymptomatic stage of chronic poisoning. In groups 1 and 2, toxic manifestations (including loss of consciousness) as seen in poisoning with TEL or TEL-gasoline, and in lead colic were rapidly abolished by edetate treatment. Polarographic determinations of lead in the blood made at short intervals during i. v. drip infusion of edetate showed rapid elimination of the metal; the lead level was found to rise at the beginning of the infusion and then to fall to below the initial level at the end of it. The initial increase is ascribed to a rapid release of lead from bone following the practically complete binding of lead initially present in the blood. The lead complex is then eliminated from the system. Orally administered edetate causes less dramatic changes in the lead content of the blood. Clinical and polarographic findings indicate that the use of diNa Ca edetate is the best method of treatment of lead poisoning. In the 3rd group (no symptoms but a history of prolonged exposure to lead) polarographic tests indicated that edetate treatment may be used for the gradual elimination of lead stored in bone.

Weber, Maciej
MIGDAJSKA, Zofia; WEBER, Maciej

Effect of benzene and of nitro- and amino-compounds on the hemopoietic system and on peripheral blood. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 27 no.7:941-948 1957.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych i Ośrodka Chorob Zawodowych A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. A. Biernacki. Adres: Warszawa, ul. Nowogrodzka 59 I Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M.

(BENZENE, injurious effects,

benzene & amino & nitro deriv., hemopoietic lesions (Pol))

(HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM, effect of drugs on,

benzene & amino & nitro benzene deriv. (Pol))

It is concluded on the basis of observations of 27 patients (cases) of Benzol and its nitro- and amino-derivatives that these compounds depress hemopoiesis to a point of development of a plastic anemia and agranulocytosis.

WEBER, Maciej

ACTH and cortisone in the treatment of pulmonary silicosis.
Polskie arch.med.wewn. 30 no.6:827-828 '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr med. A.Biernacki
(SILICOSIS ther)
(CORTICOTROPIN ther)
(CORTISONE ther)

POLAND

WEBER, M., W. OSTROWSKI and B. STACHURSKA; Department of
Physiological Chemistry (Zakład Chemii Fizjologicznej),
AM [Akademia Medyczna -- Medical School] of Krakow.

"Influence of Vitamin B-12 and Its Coenzyme on the Incorporation in vivo of Amino Acids into Tissue Proteins in Rats"

Warsaw, Bulletin de l'Academie Polonaise des Sciences:
Serie des Sciences Biologiques, Vol 11, No 1
1963, pp 13-17.

Abstract: [English article] The results of experiments on the influence of Vitamin B-12 and its coenzyme on the incorporation of amino acids into the proteins of organ tissues in rats (liver, pancreas, diaphragmatic muscle) in vivo are reported. 2 diagrams; 23 references, mostly Western.

1/1

URBANEC, Jan, ~~Ph~~Mr.; WEBER, Milos, inz.

Plan for the Nuclear Physics Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy
of Sciences. Jaderna energie 3 no.6:162-168 Je '57.

1. Ustav jaderne fysiky, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha
(for Urbanec). 2. Chemoprojekt, Praha (for Weber).

WEBER, MILAS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Application. Chemical and
Technological Aspects of the Nuclear
Engineering.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31904.

Author : Weber, M.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : The Problem of Lasting Storage of Liquid Waste
Materials of High Radioactivity.

Orig Pub: Jaderna energie, 1958, 4, No 2, 39-42.

Abstract: During the storage of liquid waste products of
high radioactivity, it is imperative to divert
the heat generated as a consequence of radio-
active decomposition. In the article, there is
cited the construction of air-cooled cisterns

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Application. Chemical and
Technological Aspects of the Nuclear
Engineering.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31904.

Abstract: for factory plants and scientific institutions
with small quantities of waste products, and
the feasibility of their utilization is estab-
lished. -- I. Yelinek.

WEBER, M.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and their Applications - Safety and Sanitation.
 ABS. JOUR. : *Průmysl*, No. 21, 1959, 36. 75534
 AUTHOR : Machacek, V., Hubacek, M., Kas, E., Fajfr, M., and others.
 TITLE : Layout of a Radiochemical Laboratory for Work with Substances of Medium and High Radioactivity

ORIG. PUB. : *Jaderna Energie*, 5, No 2, 55-60 (1959)
 ABSTRACT : The layout of the physical chemistry laboratory at the Nuclear Physics Institute, currently under construction in the Czech Peoples Republic, is described. The work of the laboratory will include substances of medium and high alpha, beta and gamma activity. The laboratory is divided into four sections, depending on the degree of radioactivity of the substances handled. The first section comprises the 'hot' laboratory for work with substances of very high activities.

CARD: 1/4 Weber, M.

The section contains insulated pits in which all operations involving radioactive substances are carried out. The laboratory is controlled manipulators. The laboratory is divided into a zone of unconditioned activity [sic] (alpha, beta, gamma) and a zone of conditioned activity, and a safe. A second section comprises the 'semi-hot' laboratory for work with substances having beta and gamma activities of the order of 5 curies per gram. This laboratory is also subdivided into

CARD: 2/4

170

ABSTRACT : corresponding zones [sic] and the materials are handled with manipulators. A third laboratory for radiochemical investigations is located below the 'semi-hot' laboratory and the laboratory for work with high activity. The safety procedures have been worked out for the protection of the personnel in the above-indicated laboratories. The transport of the radioactive materials and the removal of the radioactive wastes are carried out with special remote-controlled apparatus. The pits are separated from

CARD: 3/4

ABSTRACT : the control panels by massive walls of concrete. The buildings are equipped with forced ventilation and a special ventilating system. Provided with the control panels (pits included), the exit air is passed through cloth filters, electrostatic precipitators, and exhausted through a 70-m high pipe.
 V. Sereznaf'da

CARD: 4/4

171

WEBER, M.

"Radiochemical facilities for high activities."

JADERNA ENERIE, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1959.

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

Unclassified.

WEBER, M.

HUNGARY / General and Special Zoology. Insects. P
General Problems.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96350.

Author : Weber, M.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Quantitative Evaluation of Insects Collected
by Means of A Trap-Light.

Orig Pub: Biol. kozl., 1958, 5, No 2, 103-114.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

~~WINIOWSKI, Jerzy; WEBER, Mirosława~~
WINIOWSKI, Jerzy; WEBER, Mirosława

WEBER Mirosława
Studies on antigenic properties of testicular hyaluronidase. Pol.
biol., Warsz. 2 no.1:31-52 1954.

1. Instytut Zootechniki, Państwowy Instytut Weterynaryjny WZHW,
Kraków. Wojewodska Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna w Krakowie.
Kierownik: prof. dr T. Marchlewski.

(HYALURONIDASE,

testicular, antigenic properties)

(TESTS, metabolism,

hyaluronidase, antigenic properties)

WEBER, Mirosława, M.Sc.

Nucleic acids in the liver of the rat during chemical carcinogenesis.
Acta medica polona 1 no.1/2:27-45 '60.

1. From the Department of Physiological Chemistry of the Academy of
Medicine in Cracow, Director: Prof. Dr. B. Skarszynski.

(NUCLEIC ACIDS chemistry)

(LIVER chemistry)

(NEOPLASMS experimental)

STARZYNSKI, B.; SZCZEPKOWSKI, T.W.; WEBER, Mirosława

Investigations on the oxidation of thiosulphate in the animal organism. Acta biochim. polon. 7 no.2/3:105-113 '60.

1. Department of Physiological Chemistry, Medical Academy, Cracow.
Kierownik: prof. dr B. Starzynski
(THIOSULFATES metab)

WEBER, Mirosława; SZCZEPKOWSKI, T. W.; SKARZYNSKI, B.

Role of thiosulfate in the formation of sulfates in the animal organism. Acta biochim.polon.8 no.1:71-82 '61.

1. Zakład Chemii Fizjologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie
Kierownik: Prof. Dr B. Skarzynski.

(SULFATES metab) (THIOSULFATES metab)

WEBER, Mirosława

Reminiscences about Professor Boleslaw Skarzynski. Wszechswiat
no.3:66-67 Mr'64

KOSTIAL, Krista; VOŁODER, Kata; VOUK, V.B.; WEBER, O.

The influence of chelating agents on uranium retention in the kidney.
Arh. hig. rada 13 no.4:289-293 '62.

1. Institut za medicinska istrazivanja i medicinu rada, Zagreb.
(EDATHAMIL) (URANIUM) (KIDNEY)

KOSTIAL, Krista; MALJKOVIC, Tea; SLAT, Blanka; WEBER, O.

Toxicity of some new chelating agents for radiocesium removal.
Arh. hig. rada 13 no.4:295-298 '62.

1. Institute for Medical Research, incorporating the Institute of
Industrial Hygiene, Zagreb.

(EDATHAMIL)

(CHELATING AGENTS)
(RADIATION PROTECTION)

(STRONTIUM ISOTOPES)

WEBER, O. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); RADY, Gy. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4)

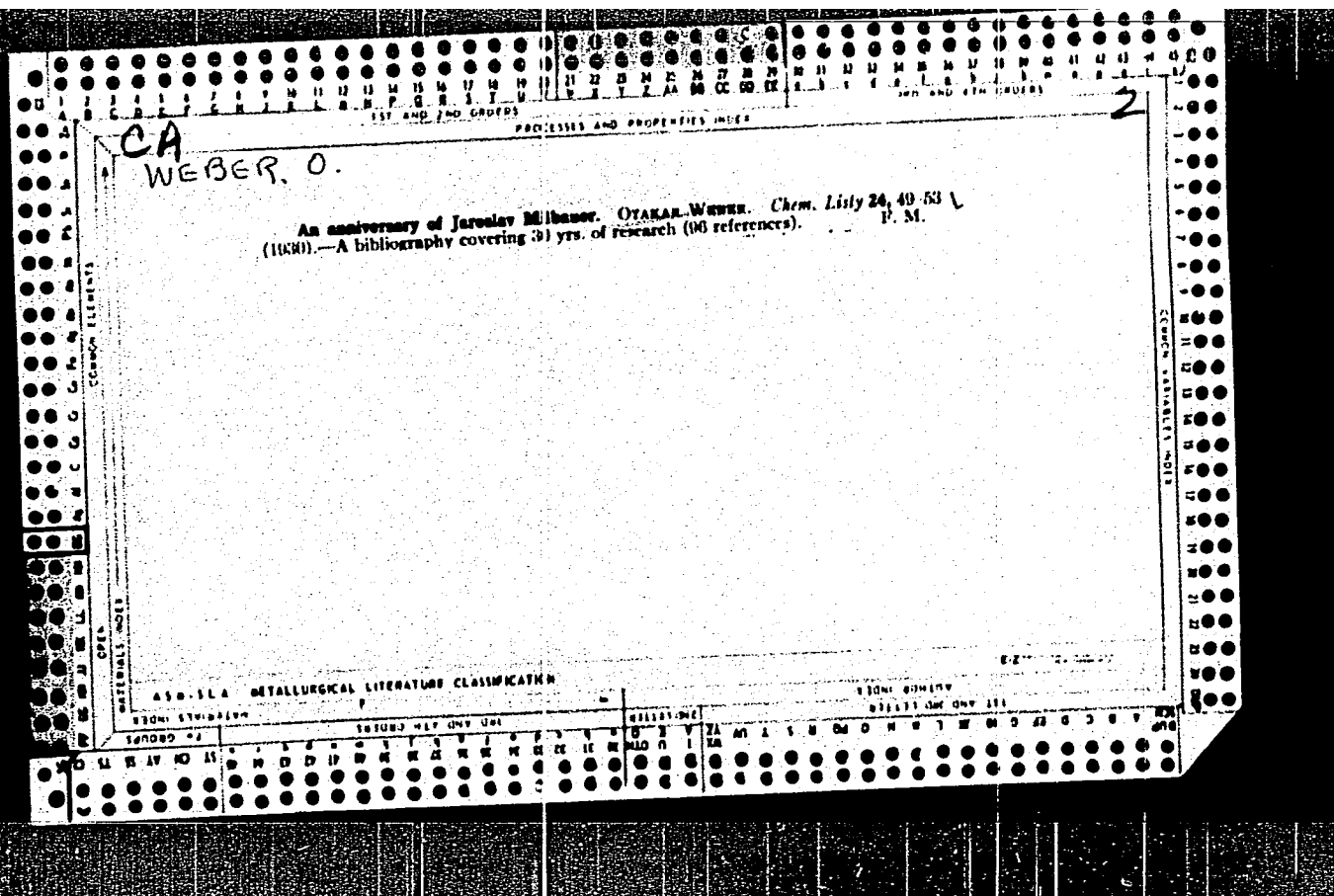
Comparative studies of new, well-developed indicators for chelatometric determination of calcium. Periodica polytechn chem 7 no.4:289-298 '63.

1. Lehrstuhl für Allgemeine Chemie, Technische Universität, Budapest. Vorgelegt von Prof. Dr. L. Erdey.

WEBER, Otto; RADY, Gyorgy

Comparative tests by means of newer indicators proposed
for the chelatometric titration of calcium ion. Magyar
lap 18 no.9:453-456 S '63.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Általános Kémiai Tanszék.



WEBER, O.A.

Determination of small amounts of lead in the blood. O. A. Weber, K. Voloder, and V. B. Vouk (Inst. Ind. Hyg., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arhiv Hig. Rada 3*: 296-313 (1952).
A monochromic dithizone method for Pb in blood is described. This method differs from the usual dithizone methods in that the extn. of Pb with dithizone soln. is performed at pH 10.5 and the Fe is removed by a 2% aq. soln. of cupferron after mineralization of the blood. These modifications increase the sensitivity of the method and at the same time dispense with the necessity of washing the Pb dithizolate soln. to remove the excess dithizone before measuring the extinction. The cupferron extn. eliminated all the possible sources of error connected with the presence of Fe. Statistical treatment of the calibration curves showed the reliability and sensitivity of the method. The standard error of a single detn. is not more than $\pm 7 \gamma$ for Pb concns. of 25-500 γ /100 ml. of blood if the measurement of the optical d. is performed with the Beckman spectrophotometer at 620 m μ . If 2 parallel detns. are made in each analysis, the standard error may be reduced to $\pm 5 \gamma$. C. J. G.

WEBER, O.

"Treatment of Polarographic Data by the Least-Squares Method. I. Estimation
of the Half-Wave Potential. In English." p. 231
(ARHIV ZA KEMIJU, Vol. 25, no. 4, Jan. 1953, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.