

WETZLER, I., ing.

Considerations on the correct operation of the level gauges based on the difference of pressure principle. Metrologia April 10 no.2:77-84  
F '63.

WETZLER, I., ing.

Influence of the electric resistance variation in a pyrometric thermo-  
electric circuit. Metrologia apl. 10 no.11:500-508 N '63.

Wetzler, J.

Refiltration of waste waters in paper and grinding plants and cardboard factories. p. 245. PAPIR A CELULOSA. (Ministerstvo lesu a drevarskeho prumyslu) Praha. Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1954.

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

WETZLER, J.

Progressive methods in cellulose mills. p. 83.  
(PAPIR, A CELULOSA, vol. 10, no. 5, May 1955, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,  
No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

HOZA, Frantisek, inz.; WETZLER, Pavel, inz.

A complex study of boring technology development. Geol  
pruzkum 6 no.9:262-263 S '64.

1. Central Geological Office, Prague; State Commission for  
Development and Coordination of Science and Technology, Prague.

METZLER, Pavel

Present progress of geophysical survey and operations. Geol  
pruzkum 6 no.10:311-312 0 '64.

WETZLER, Pavel, inz.

"Tables for the deep boring technique" by K. Buttchereit. Reviewed by Pavel Wetzler. Uhli 7 no.4:151 '65.

1. State Commission for the Development and Coordination of Science and Technology, Prague.

S/081/63/000/004/044/051  
B160/B186

AUTHOR: Weybliński, W.

TITLE: Study of polyvinyl chloride with high thermal stability

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 606-606,  
abstract 4744 (Polimery, tworzywa wielkocząsteczkowe, v. 6,  
no. 12, 1961, 400 - 403 Pol.: [summaries in Eng. and Russ.]

TEXT: A description is given of investigations for selecting the best grade of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and the optimum composition of polymer and monomer stabilizers for producing thermally stable PVC. The following plastic composition was found as a result of the investigations (parts by weight): Vestolit S-80 63.5, P-202 plasticizer (a polyester based on sebacic acid) 14, P-206 plasticizer (a high-molecular weight epoxy compound) 8.5, DOS plasticizer 7.0, OMYA-BSH filler 2.5, lead phthalate stabilizer 3.0, lead stearate 0.5, Advastab 52 stabilizer (an organo-zinc compound) 1.0. The physico-chemical and dielectric properties and the change in the mechanical properties on aging are given for the thermally stable PVC. The material will withstand the brief action of a temperature of 175°C. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]  
Card 1/1



KREPEC, Tadeusz, mgr inz.; WEWIOR, Jerzy, mgr inz.

Measurements of the injection characteristic of injector sets on a whirling arm. Techn motor 12 no. 4/5: 122-126 Ap-May '62.

RAMCZYKOWSKI, Alojzy, mgr, inż., & WEWIORSKI, Stefan, mgr. inż. (Gdansk)

Sea rescue cutters type "R"; their original construction and  
modification as a result of experience., Bud okrętowe Warszawa 7 no.5:  
143-149 My '62

WEWIORSKI, Stefan, dr inż.

Economizing steel in the light of requirements of classification rules. Bud okretowe Warszawa 10 no.3:79, insert A,B-C,D Nr '65.

1. Gdansk Technical University.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol 3/6 Cardiovascular June 59

1423. **Malignant hypertension** Nadciśnienie złośliwe SZCZERLIK E. III Klin. Chorob Wewnętrznych A. M., Wrocław *Wiad. lek.* 1958, 11:11-12 (493-501) Graphs 2

After an introduction concerning the pathology of so-called malignant hypertension, the author gives details of 30 personal cases. The "essential" form of malignant hypertension was found in 18 patients, the remaining 12 showing the "secondary" malignant hypertension during or subsequent to a nephropathy. The author finally gives some therapeutical examples, and states that a simultaneous administration of hypotensive drugs is advantageous. A distinct remission of all clinical symptoms (including optical symptoms) was found only in 3 cases. The improvement was observed 2 years after therapy. (XVIII, 6\*)

WEYMAN, Danuta

Morphological and biological principles for the recognition of yeast-like fungi and the so-called pathogenic yeasts. Pat.polska 11 no.4:351-360 '60.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. w Warszawie, Kierownik: prof. dr S.Jablonska.

(FUNGI)

(YEASTS)

WEXIER, D. ; SANDOR, S.

On the stability in dynamic systems. In French. p. 325.

REVUE DE MATHEMATIQUES PURES ET APPLIQUEES. JOURNAL OF PURE AND APPLIED  
MATHEMATICS. (Academia Republicii Populare Romine) Bucuresti. Rumania.  
Vol. 3, No. 2, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC Vol. 9, No. 2, January 1960.

Uncl.

WEXLER, B.

Certain derivatives of the isonicotinoyl hydrazones of ketonic acids. I. S. Ozerkin, E. L. Linn, I. O. Kad, rep. *Popular Revue*, 7:77-80 (1954). Six isonicotinoyl hydrazones isonicotinoyl hydrazones: isonicotinoyl hydrazones: mercaptopyruvic acid, isonicotinoyl hydrazones: mercaptopyruvic acid, isonicotinoyl hydrazones: levulinic acid were prepd. These hydrazones exhibited a bacteriostatic effect and a decrease in toxicity (0.1-0.23 times as compared to the hydrazides of isonicotinic acid. II. S. Ozerkin et al. *Ibid.* 8:63-12. Isonicotinoyl hydrazones: pyruvic acid demonstrated an impressive bacteriostatic action (1:30,000-1:100) for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*; the acute toxicity of the hydrazide of isonicotinic acid (L.D. 0.13 g/kg intravenously) was 0.13 times as high as that of the hydrazide of isonicotinic acid (L.D. 0.175 g/kg). Finally, a therapeutic trial in the hydrazide of isonicotinic acid (L.D. 0.175 g/kg) administered to a dog showed that a dose of 0.175 g/kg (1/10 L.D.) of isonicotinoyl hydrazones: pyruvic acid administered to a dog causes temporary modifications in the arterial pressure; in respiration; and in intestinal motility; whereas an equi dose of the hydrazide of isonicotinic acid was toxic to the central nervous system and fatal for the animal 5 hrs. after its administration. The therapeutic ac-

CARD 1/2

*OERIU, I.S., IONESCU, M., et al.*

pared to the action of known clinical substances, has proved that doses of 5 mg./kg. of isonicotinic acid has an equiv. action to 5 mg./kg. hydrazide of isonicotinic acid and to 33 mg./kg. streptomycin. Further, a dose of 5 mg./kg. of isonicotinic acid has a comparative action to that of 2 mg./kg. hydrazide of isonicotinic acid and is superior to 1000 mg./kg. of salicylic acid (PAS). Guinea pigs surviving 100 days after some treatments exhibited a reactivation of the tuberculous lesions at the inoculated spots and a dissemination of the tuberculous infection. An insignificant lesion reactivation was observed in guinea pigs treated with isonicotinic acid in doses of 5 mg./kg. and was more accentuated in progressive order for streptomycin, PAS and BI.

5 mg./kg. and was more accentuated in progressive order for streptomycin, PAS and BI.

T. Z. Deneszy

*CARD 2/2*



OMRIU, A.; VOINESCU, M.; SEMICIU, I.; OMRIU, I.; WEXLER, B.;  
ANGELESCU, I.; RADULESCU, D.; BUNESCU, G.; WEITMAN, R.;  
LAURIAN, S.

Preparation of substances inhibiting the development of bacterial  
resistance during therapy of tuberculosis and active in therapy  
of leprosy. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol., Bucur. 6 no.1-2:187-197  
Jan-June 55.

1. Institutul Prof. Dr. I. Cantacuzino, Sectia de chimioterapie,  
Bucuresti.

(TUBERCULOSIS, therapy

diaminodiphenyl sulfone deriv., prep. & value in inhib.  
of bact. resist.)

(LEPROSY, therapy

diaminodiphenyl sulfone deriv., prep.)

(SULFONES, therapeutic use

diaminodiphenyl sulfone deriv., in leprosy & tuberc.)

OERIU, S.,; VOINĂSCU, M.,; LUPU, R.,; OERIU, I.,; WEXLER, B.

Study of derivatives of isonicotinic acid hydrazide. I.  
isonicotinoylhydrazono derivatives of ketone acids. Bul. stiint.,  
sect. med. 7 no.2:557-563 Apr-June 55

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei RPR. (for Oeriu)  
(HYDRAZINE, derivatives  
isonicotinoylhydrazono deriv. of ketone acids, chem.  
study )  
(KETONE ACIDS  
same)

WEXLER, B

Med

Relation between the chemical structure and the tuberculostatic action of chemotherapeutic agents. I. Thiosemicarbazone. B. Cerin, A. Voinescu, M. Ionescu, R. Weitzman, B. Wexler, S. Lăunaru, and M. Schior. Acad. rep. publ. Sect. Sînt. med. 8, No. 1, 297-304 (1966). The ethylation of the hydroxyl group of *p*-hydroxybenzalthiosemicarbazone (I) with glycerol gives the *p*-dihydroxypropobenalthiosemicarbazone, which has a different toxicity and tuberculostatic activity as compared to the original compound I, depending on the position of the aceto group. In the meta compd., the activity is enhanced as well as the toxicity. In the para compd., the activity is diminished, while the toxicity is increased, and finally in the ortho compd., the tuberculostatic activity is increased while the toxicity is diminished. The amino group blocked with allylthiourea, *in vitro* higher activity than the carbazone (T.B.1) and a lower toxicity. In the series of the *o*-, *m*- and *p*-allylthiobenzalthiosemicarbazones, the more active seems to be the meta derivative, which produces *in vitro* on 5au a total inhibition of  $1 \times 10^4$  and a partial inhibition of  $2 \times 10^6$  to  $4 \times 10^6$ . T.B.1 produces a partial inhibition of  $1 \times 10^4$ .

I

Country : RUMANIA. G  
 Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15357

Author : Oieriu, S.; Voinescu, M.; Wexler, B.; Gloter, E.  
 Institut. : -

Title : Synthesis of Some Asymmetrically Substituted Thioureas with Potential Tuberculostatic Activity. Report I

Orig. Pub. : Studii si cercetari chim., 1958, 6, No 1, 155-160

Abstract : With the purpose of investigating the tuberculostatic activity (TA), 4-ROCC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NHCSNHCH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH<sub>2</sub> (I) (where a R = CH<sub>3</sub>, b C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, c CH<sub>2</sub>=CHCH<sub>2</sub>, d C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>, e C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>, f iso-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>, g C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>), and 4-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NHCSNHR (II) (where R = 3,4-dimethylisoxazolyl-2) were synthesized. Synthesis of I is accomplished by boiling 4-ROCC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> (III) with CH<sub>2</sub>=CHCH<sub>2</sub>NCS (IV) in CH<sub>3</sub>OH. I, quantities of original III, IV in g. and CH<sub>3</sub>OH in ml.

Card: 1/3

G

Country :  
Category :

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15357

Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : yield of I in %, m.p. of I in °C. (from alco-  
cont'd. hol) are given: (a) 5, 7, 5, 77, 78; (b) 26, 14,  
100, 80, 97; (c) 20, 10, 70, 54, 74 (from aqueous  
alcohol); (d) 15, 8.7, 50, 60, 68; (e) 6.5, 3.9,  
23, 40, 84-85; (f) 9, 5.2, 30, 55.5, 105-106;  
(g) 3, 1.5, 10, 70, 86-87. Analogously, from 7 g.  
of 4-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NCS and 7.3 g. of 3,4-dimethyl-  
5-aminoisoxazol in 7 ml. of CH<sub>3</sub>OH, II is ob-  
tained, yield 40%, m.p. 171-172° (from alco-  
hol). TA (in relation to strains H<sub>37</sub>Rv and H.

Card: 2/3

G

G

Country :  
Category :

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15357

Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : Ratti) changes within dilutions of 1:180,000  
cont'd. and 1:1,800,000. TA of II develops in a dilu-  
tion of 1:10,000,000.-- V. Skorodumov

Card: 3/3

G - 31

RACOVEANU, N.; WEXLER, D.

Oscillatory system with one degree of liberty discontinuously  
self-ignited by impulses. Bul Inst Petrol Rum 9: 199-210 '63.

RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50312

Author : Arventiev, B.; Strul, M.; Wexler, H.; Cahane, D.

Inst : -

Title : Preparation and Study of Some Aryl Thioureas -  
IV Oxy and methoxy- naphthyl Thioureas.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari Stunt. Acad. RPR Fil. Iasi.  
Chim., 1956, 7, #1, 24-30.

Abstract : Oxy-, methoxy and carboxymethoxy derivatives of  
-naphthyl thiourea (I) were synthesized. The  
toxicity of the prepared substances was studied.  
Heating the solution of 1-amino-2 naphthol-  
chlorohydrate (II) with  $\text{NH}_4\text{NCS}$  (III) in glacial  
 $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  (IV) yielded 2-oxy-I (V). By analogy  
4-oxy-I (VI) was obtained from 1-amino-4-naphthol  
chlorohydrate (VII) and III. Methylation of V

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RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic  
Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50312

in order to obtain 2-methoxy-I (VIII) led to a formation of a previously synthesized 2-amino,  $\beta$ -naphthoxyazole (IX). The latter compound may be also prepared by interaction of V and  $\text{ClCH}_2\text{-COOH}$  in an alkaline medium and by heating of alcoholic solution of V with  $\text{HgO}$ . 4-methoxy chlorohydrate (X) or 2-methoxy-1-naphthylamine chlorohydrate when reacted with III or IV yielded, correspondingly, 4-methoxy-1 (XII) and VIII. Reaction between III, 1-amino-4 naphthoxy acetate (XIII) and IV yielded 1-thiouretidine-4 naphthoxy acetate (XIV), while reaction between  $\alpha$ -naphthylamine chlorohydrate (XV) and III at identical conditions led to I. Heating 4g

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RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic  
Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. = Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50312

of II with 2 g of III in 20 ml of IV for 4 hours led to V, 45% yield, m.p. 203-205° (from alcohol). By analogy from 1.68 g III and 3.9 g VII in 15 ml IV was obtained (VI) 45% yield, m.p. 216-217° (from IV). Reacting for 24 hours; 2.5 g IV with 2 g  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_4$  in a 3% NaOH solution led to (IX), 70% yield, m.p. 198-199° (from water). IX-chlorohydrate m.p. = 235°. IX may be also obtained by reacting 0.5 g of water solution of  $\text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH}$  with an alkaline solution of 1 g V, and by heating alcoholic solution of 0.5 g V with 0.5 g HgO. Solution of 4 g IX (obtained by reduction of 2-methoxy-1-nitronaphthalene with Zn-dust and HCl) and 2 g III in 20 ml IV was heated for 4 hours (100°C),

Card 3/4

RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic  
Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50312

a little water was added and upon cooling VIII was separated with a 56% yield, m.p. 214-215 (from alcohol). Reaction of 2 g 4-methoxy-1-naphthylamine (obtained by hydrolysis of 4-methoxy-1-acetyl amino naphthalene) with 0.84 g III in 25 ml IV (same conditions as above yielded XII, 53% yield, m.p. 222-223° (from IV). By analogy from 2.2 g XIII and 0.84 g III in 13 ml IV, XIV was synthesized, 43% yield, m.p. 189-190, while from 2 g III and 4 g XV in 20 ml IV, I was obtained, 75% yield, m.p. 195° (from Alc). Experiments with rats have shown that the most toxic derivative (XI) is 25 times less toxic than I, and that all compounds are much less bitter than I. Article III, see Ref. Zhur. Khim. 1956, 941. -- A. Marin

Card 4/4

11

✓ Synthesis and study of several arylthiourea compounds.  
 V. Methyl- and halo- $\alpha$ -naphthylthioureas. B. Arveitiev,  
 M. Strul, H. Wexler, and D. Cahane (Chem. Inst. "Petru  
 Poni," Acad. R.P.R., Iasi, Romania). *Acad. rep. populare  
 Romine, Studii cercetări chim.* 5, 811-17 (1957); cf. C 4 53,  
 8083i. — In continuation of previous syntheses of new  
 thioureas in the  $\alpha$ -naphthylthiourea series, addl.  $\alpha$ -  
 naphthylthioureas were synthesized, with methyl groups  
 and halogens as substituents, in order to study the toxicity  
 of these compds. 4- and 8-Chloro- $\alpha$ -naphthylthiourea and  
 5-bromo- $\alpha$ -naphthylthiourea were prepd. by heating (4  
 hrs. over a water bath) the resp. 4- and 8-chloro- $\alpha$ -naphthyl-  
 amine and 5-bromo- $\alpha$ -naphthylamine with  $\text{NH}_4\text{CNS}$  in  
 glacial acetic acid. The 4-bromo- $\alpha$ -naphthylthiourea was  
 prepd. by hydrolysis (boiling 20 min. in 5% aq. NaOH)  
 of *N*-benzoyl-*N'*-(4-bromo- $\alpha$ -naphthyl)thiourea, which was  
 prepd. by heating (5 min. over a water bath) 1.2 g.  $\text{NH}_4\text{CNS}$   
 in 6 cc. abs. acetone with 2.1 g. benzoyl chloride,  
 adding 3.3 g. 4-bromo- $\alpha$ -naphthylamine in 7 cc. abs. acetone,  
 and heating (15 min.). 2-Methyl- $\alpha$ -naphthylthiourea was  
 prepd. by heating the HCl salt of 2-methyl- $\alpha$ -naphthyl-  
 amine (prepd. by redu. with Fe and AcOH. of 1-nitro-2-  
 methyl-naphthalene) with  $\text{NH}_4\text{CNS}$  in glacial AcOH.  
 Since  $\alpha$ -naphthylthioureas could be prepd. by heating *N,N'*-  
 di- $\alpha$ -naphthylthioureas with ammonia under certain condi-  
 tions, the *N,N'*-diarylthioureas corresponding to the above  
 thioureas were prepd. *N,N'*-Bis(2-methyl- $\alpha$ -naphthyl)-  
 thiourea was prepd. by treating the HCl salt of 2-methyl-  
 $\alpha$ -naphthylamine with alc. KOH, filtering off th. KCl,  
 adding  $\text{CS}_2$ , and heating (8 hrs. over a water bath), and

6  
 2-STAT (RB) (MAY)  
*N,N'*-bis(8-chloro- $\alpha$ -naphthyl)thiourea by treating 8-chloro-  
 $\alpha$ -naphthylamine in  $\text{CS}_2$  with alc. KOH and heating (10  
 hrs. over a water bath). 2-Methyl- $\alpha$ -naphthylthiourea  
 was more toxic (towards white rats), while the chloro-  
 substituted compds. were as toxic and as bitter, the bromo-  
 substituted as toxic (the 4-Br more bitter, the 5-Br less  
 bitter than) as  $\alpha$ -naphthylthiourea itself. 12 references.  
 M. Lapidot

WEXLER, H.; STRUL, M.; ARVENTIEV, M.

A New synthesis of 1-arylamino and 2-arylamino-naphthoxazoles, p. 333.

STUDI SI CERTARI STIMTIPIICE, SIME. Iasi, Rumania  
Vol. 8, no. 1, 1957

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, vol. 8, no. 9, Sept., 1957.

Uncl.

Country : RUMANIA  
Category: Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis

G

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60890

Author : Arventiev, B.; Wexler, H.; Strul, M.

Inst : -

Title : New Synthesis of 1-Arylamino- $\alpha$ - and 2-Arylamino- $\beta$ -Naphthoxazoles

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR. Fil.  
Iasi. Chim., 1957, 8, No 2, 333-340

Abstract: In the reaction of ArNCS with chlorhydrates of 1-aminonaphthol-2 (sp., KOH, 12 hours at approx. 20°) and 2-aminonaphthol-1 (water sp., CH<sub>3</sub>COONa, 24 hours at approx. 20°) are obtained respectively N-Ar-N'-(2-oxynaphthyl-1)-thioureas (I) and N-Ar-

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Country : RUMANIA  
Category: Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis

G

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60890

-N'-(1-oxynaphthyl-2)-thioureas (II) (presented are: Ar, yield in %, melting point in °C): For I: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, 65, 174-175 (decomp.; from alc.); 2-CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 176-177 (decomp.; from alc.) 4-CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 60, 164-165 (decomp.; from alc.); for II: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, 75, 142-143 (from chloroform-petr. ether); 2-CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 80, 158-159 (from chloroform-ligroin); 3-CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, [sic] 76, 139-141 (from chloroform-petrol. ether); 4-CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 84, 142-143 (from chloroform-petr. ether). In the action of (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and of dilute NaOH (approx. 20°) I and II give respectively 2-Ar-amino-1-naphthoxazoles (III) and 1-Ar-amino-2-naphthoxazoles (IV) (presented

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Country : RUMANIA

Category: Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis

G

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60890

are: Ar, melting point in °C): for III:  $C_6H_5$ , 170 (from alc.); 2- $CH_3C_6H_4$ , 146 (from alc.); 4- $CH_3C_6H_4$ , 206-207 (from alc.); for IV:  $C_6H_5$ , 230-231 (from toluene); 2- $CH_3C_6H_4$ , 189-191 (from toluene); 3- $CH_3C_6H_4$ , 190-191 (from benzene); 4- $CH_3C_6H_4$ , 214-215 (from toluene). In the heating of II (Ar =  $C_6H_5$  and 4- $CH_3C_6H_4$ ) in  $C_6H_5$  along with IV (Ar =  $C_6H_5$  and 4- $CH_3C_6H_4$ ) 1-mercapto- $\alpha$ -naphthoxazole with the melting point of 261-262° is evidently formed. When 2-oxy-1-naphthylthioureas are heated up to melting point, it leads evidently to the formation of di- $\beta$ -naphthoxazolylamine of approx. 300° melting point. The mechanism of III and IV formation from I and II

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Country : RUMANIA

Category: Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis

G

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60890

is discussed. The preceding part is covered in  
Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 15, 50312. -- S. Zav-  
yalov.

Card : 4/4

G-23

ARVENTIEV, B.; STRUL, M.; WEXLER, H.

Contributions to the chemistry of coumarones. V. Derivation of 4-methyl-2,3-diphenylcoumarones, and their oxidation with chromic anhydride. VI. Condensation of benzoin with m-cresol, p-cresol and oxlylenol. A new synthesis of 2,3-diphenyl-4,5-benzocoumarone. (EEAI 10:3)  
Studii chim Iasi 11 no.1:63-73 '60.

1. Academia R.P.R., Filiala Iasi, Institutul de chimie "Petru Poni."  
(Benzofuran) (Methyldiphenylbenzofuran)  
(Chromium oxides) (Benzoin) (Cresol) (Xylenol)  
(Diphenylnaphthofuran)

ARVENTIEV, B.; STRUL, M.; WEXLER, H.

Transformation of the lactones of 2-hydroxydiarylacetic acids into the solution of sodium hydroxide. VII. Lactones obtained through the condensation of 4-methyl-, and 2,4-dimethyl-amygdalic acids with phenols. Studii chim Iasi 11 no.2:291-304 '60.

1. Academia Republicii Populare Romine, Filiala Iasi, Institutul de chimie "Petru Poni."

(Lactones) (Sodium hydroxide)

ARVENTIEV, B.; WEXLER, H.; STRIJL, M.

Chemistry of coumarones. VIII. Reaction of 3-arylcoumaranone with methyl magnesium iodide. 2,4-dimethyl-3-arylcoumarone. Studii chim Iasi 12 no.1:87-100 '61.

1. Academia R.P.R., Filiala Iasi, Institutul de chimie "P.Poni."

WEILER, H.

The derivatives and equivalents of 3,3-(4,4'-diacetyloxydiphenyl) of isatin. Condensation of 4-, 5-, 6- and 7-methylisatin with phenol. Studii chim Iasi 12 no. 2: 219-225 '61.

ARVENTIEV, B.; STRUL, M.; WEXIER, H.

Condensation of the 2,4,6-trimethylamygdalic acid with phenols.  
Studii chim Iasi 14 no.1:131-140 '63.

1. Academia R.P.R. Filiala Iasi, Institutul de chimie "P.Poni",  
Sectia de chimie organica.

WEXLER, H.

Derivatives and analogs of 3,3-(4', 4"-diacetyloxidiphenyl)  
isatin. Pt. 2. Studii chim Iasi 14 no.1:141-149, '63.

1. Academia R.P.R. Filiala Iasi, Institutul de chimie "P.Poni",  
Sectia de chimie organica.

TURCU, Gr.; DIMOFTACHE, G.; WEXLER, P.; VASILESCU, V.

Cytochemical and cytospectrophotometric study on white rats irradiated internally with  $^{32}\text{P}$ , *Studia cerc biochimie* 7 no.1: 109-115 '64.

1. Department of Biophysics, Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest.



TURCU, Colina, MARILESCU, V. 1964, DEMETRACHE, I. 1964, PETRE, Petre

Cytochemical and colorimetric studies of the urine series  
of rats internally irradiated with  $^{32}\text{P}$ . Pt. 2. Studii cerc bio-  
chimie 7 no. 3:441-452 '64.

1. Chair of Biophysics, Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy,  
Bucharest. Submitted April 18, 1964.

L 30761-66 EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6020248

SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/11-/0543/0545

AUTHOR: Velea, I. (Engineer); Klang, M.; Wexler, T.; Cornilescu, D. 41

ORG: none B

TITLE: Contributions to the stabilization of vinyl polymers with metal soaps

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 11-12, 1965, 543-545

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, soap, organometallic compound, chemical stability

ABSTRACT: A report on laboratory tests concerning the stabilization of polyvinyl chloride with metal soaps. The authors found that the thermic stability of hard or plasticized polyvinyl chloride is inversely proportional to the length of the hydrocarbon chain of the metal soap, and that the lead soaps of synthetic fatty acids give superior thermic stability due to the synergetic effect with non-saponifiable substances acting as HCl acceptors. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 JS

*Wexler, T.*

*Wexler*  
*Halla*

The preparation of fatty acids by the direct oxidation of (petroleum) solar oil. St. Anastasiu and T. Wexler. *Revue Roumaine de Chimie* (Bucharest) 5, 241 (1958). In preliminary experiments, the aeration of solar oils (30 hrs. at 85-100°C) in the presence of 1% MnO<sub>2</sub> separate gase, on decantation and removal of the non-saponifiable fraction, tech. grade fatty acids in 25% yield.

*2*

*3/20/60*

*AM*

R/003/63/014/001/001/002  
A065/A126

AUTHORS: Velea, I., Wexler, T., Cornilescu, D.

TITLE: A new class of stabilizers for vinyl polymers on the basis of boron compounds. - Note 1. Compounds based on boron, lead, and calcium

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, v. 14, no. 1, 1963, 13 - 16

TEXT: The article presents the results of some laboratory and industrial investigations, conducted with a great number of stabilizers based on the synergic compounds of boron, to achieve a high thermal stabilization of PVC. During the investigations conducted with mixtures containing variable quantities of boron, lead, and calcium, special attention was paid to the stabilization of polymers obtained by suspension polymerization. The use of synergic boron compounds with lead and calcium in PVC mixtures has led to products with high thermal properties and easy processing ability, due to the reduction of the processing and plastifying temperatures. The use of corresponding stabilizers had led to the achievement of some products of high light stability and good electric characteristics. The proportion of lubricants based on stearates can also be con-

Card 1/2

A new class of stabilizers for...

R/003/063/014/001/001/002  
A065/A126

siderably reduced in mixtures containing the compounds examined, thus leading to a high stability against the action of oxygen and solar radiation, a fact also confirmed by the behaviour under artificial light, as well as by a slight drop of the value of the tangent to the dielectric loss angle. The manufacturing of compounds on the basis of boron, lead, and calcium is simple. The authors have worked out two processes for the production of the corresponding compounds. (Abstracter's note: the two processes are not described in the article). There are 3 tables.

Card 2/2

VELEA, I.; POPA, O., CORNILESCU, D.; WEXLER, T.

A new class of stabilizers for vinyl polymers on the base  
of boron compounds. Pt. 2. Rev chimie Min petr 14 no.8:435-436  
Ag '63.

L 29508-66

ACC NR: AP6020014

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/003/0298/0298

AUTHOR: Rydzynski, Z. (Lodz); Weychert, A.

23

ORG: Psychiatric Clinic, Military Medical Academy, Lodz

6

TITLE: Our experience with imipramine<sup>22</sup> in the treatment of enuresis nocturna [This paper was presented at the 7th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting, Jesenik, 20-23 January 1965.]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 298

TOPIC TAGS: drug treatment, pediatrics, brain, injury

ABSTRACT: A group of 15 children 8-14 years of age (9 cases of encephalopathy due to birth injury, 3 due to brain injury at an early age, 2 due to injury before the age of 3, and one case of mental retardation of unknown origin) were treated with imipramine. In 6 enuresis was completely cured, in 5 it improved only in the presence of the drug, in 2 enuresis was reduced; only 2 did not respond at all. All of the children had been treated unsuccessfully before with other drugs. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 LS

CWYNAR, Stanislaw; STUCHNINSKA, Helena; FRYDRYCHOWICZ, Tomasz; POSEK, Zbigniew; WEYCZERT, Anna

The use of insidon (Geigy) in closed and open psychiatric treatment. Neurol., neurochir., psychiat. Pol. 14 no.4: 671-676 Jan-Apr '64

1. Z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. S. Cwynar) oraz z Wojewodzkiej Poradni Zdrowia Psychicznego dla Wojewodztwa Lodzkiego (Dyrektor: dr. med. H. Stuchninska).



WEYCHERT, EDWARD

Weychert, Edward Tablice funkcji trygonometrycznych do obliczeń przyrostów współrzędnych z dodatkiem tablic do zmiany podziału stopniczego na dziesiętny. Warszawa, Państwowe Wydawn. Techniczne, 1950. 151 p.  
(Tables of azimuthal functions)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 1,  
Jan. 1954, Uncl.

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

WEYCHERT, E

"Geodesy can not do without economics and scientific management." p. 15.  
(Przegląd Geodezyjny. Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1953. Warszawa.)

SO: Monthly Lists of East European Accessions. Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress.

WEYCHERT, E.

Structure of the profession and work organization.

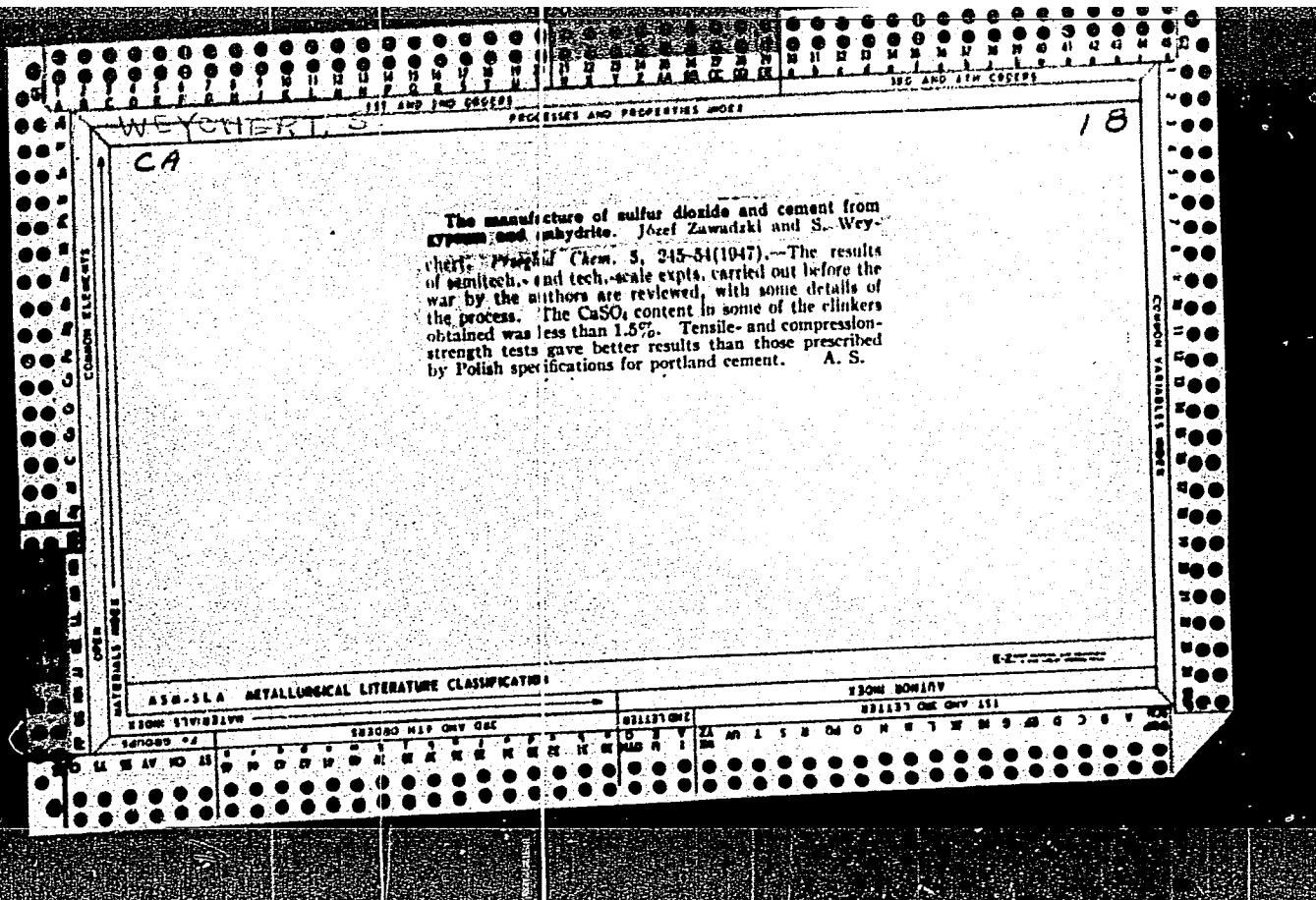
P. 4 (PRZEGLAD GEOEZYMY) Poland, Vol. 13, No. 1, Jan. 1957

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

WEYCHERT, EDWARD

Studia topograficzne i wodnomelioracyjne. (Studies of topography and water-soil improvement.) p.214

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol, 8, no., Jan 59.



WEYCHERTS

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Preparation of high-grade calcium hypochlorite. Stefan Weychert. *Kocenihi Chem.* 22, 218-61(1948).—Addn. of Cl to a suspension of Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> at 15-45° causes the formation of the following compds.: Ca(OCl)<sub>2</sub>·2Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>; 3Ca(OCl)<sub>2</sub>·2Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O; and Ca(OCl)<sub>2</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O. The main difficulty in the prepn. of Ca(OCl)<sub>2</sub> is its pptn. in the form of microcrystals. The best method of prepn. of Ca(OCl)<sub>2</sub> is the addn. of Cl at 15° to a mixt. of Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O in which the CaCl<sub>2</sub> concn. is kept const. at 30% (by continuous addn. of Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>). The mixt. is seeded with Ca(OCl)<sub>2</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O crystals, and thus a product contg. 75.2% Ca(OCl)<sub>2</sub> (on drying at 65°) is obtained.

H. H. Szmant

18

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND CIPHERS

3RD AND 4TH CIPHERS

5TH CIPHER

6TH CIPHER

7TH CIPHER

8TH CIPHER

9TH CIPHER

10TH CIPHER

11TH CIPHER

12TH CIPHER

13TH CIPHER

14TH CIPHER

15TH CIPHER

16TH CIPHER

17TH CIPHER

18TH CIPHER

19TH CIPHER

20TH CIPHER

21ST CIPHER

22ND CIPHER

23RD CIPHER

24TH CIPHER

25TH CIPHER

26TH CIPHER

27TH CIPHER

28TH CIPHER

29TH CIPHER

30TH CIPHER

31ST CIPHER

32ND CIPHER

33RD CIPHER

34TH CIPHER

35TH CIPHER

36TH CIPHER

37TH CIPHER

38TH CIPHER

39TH CIPHER

40TH CIPHER

41ST CIPHER

42ND CIPHER

43RD CIPHER

44TH CIPHER

45TH CIPHER

46TH CIPHER

47TH CIPHER

48TH CIPHER

49TH CIPHER

50TH CIPHER

51ST CIPHER

52ND CIPHER

53RD CIPHER

54TH CIPHER

55TH CIPHER

56TH CIPHER

57TH CIPHER

58TH CIPHER

59TH CIPHER

60TH CIPHER

61ST CIPHER

62ND CIPHER

63RD CIPHER

64TH CIPHER

65TH CIPHER

66TH CIPHER

67TH CIPHER

68TH CIPHER

69TH CIPHER

70TH CIPHER

71ST CIPHER

72ND CIPHER

73RD CIPHER

74TH CIPHER

75TH CIPHER

76TH CIPHER

77TH CIPHER

78TH CIPHER

79TH CIPHER

80TH CIPHER

81ST CIPHER

82ND CIPHER

83RD CIPHER

84TH CIPHER

85TH CIPHER

86TH CIPHER

87TH CIPHER

88TH CIPHER

89TH CIPHER

90TH CIPHER

91ST CIPHER

92ND CIPHER

93RD CIPHER

94TH CIPHER

95TH CIPHER

96TH CIPHER

97TH CIPHER

98TH CIPHER

99TH CIPHER

100TH CIPHER

WEYCHERT, S.

2  
0

Thermal preparation of sulfur dioxide from calcium sulfates. S. Weychert. *Przemysl Chem.* 9, 515 (1932) (English summary). The methods of  $\text{CaSO}_4$  decomposition in a rotary kiln with simultaneous production of cement clinker have been described. The speed of reduction of  $\text{CaSO}_4$  as well as factors regulating the decompt., the quantity of reducing agent, the atm. of the kiln, and the disposition of the temp. in the kiln have been discussed. The investigation of the degree and uniformity of grinding of the material, the time of movement of the material through the kiln, and the mechanism of the kiln process are the important factors in the thermal process. Gene A. Wozny.

AA  
11-10-34

WEYCHERT, S.

6

✓ The role of vanadyl sulfate in the process of catalytic  
 oxidation of sulfur dioxide. S. Weychert and J. Leven  
 (Inst. Tech., Warsaw). *Bull. Acad. Polon. sci. Classe III*,  
 5, 329-332 (1955) (in English).—The synthesis and the de-  
 compn. of VOSO<sub>4</sub> were studied between 300 and 630°, by  
 means of a thermobalance. V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> was treated with air  
 contg. 10-45% SO<sub>2</sub> with and without the addn. of SO<sub>2</sub>.  
 Not all of the V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> present could be converted to VOSO<sub>4</sub>.  
 The degree of conversion rose continually with temp. VOSO<sub>4</sub>  
 began to decomp. at about 365°; decompn. was complete at  
 about 680°. The initial rate of formation of SO<sub>2</sub> was  
 of the same order as the rate of oxidation of SO<sub>2</sub>. After a  
 certain degree of conversion the rate decreased, and finally  
 decompn. practically ceased. By the action of a mixt. of  
 SO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>3</sub>, and O<sub>2</sub> the whole catalyst mass can be converted  
 to V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, provided that the equil. conditions for VOSO<sub>4</sub>  
 stability are greatly exceeded. When V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> is reduced by  
 pure SO<sub>2</sub> at low temps., VOSO<sub>4</sub> is first formed; later this  
 changes to V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. At higher temps. V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> is formed directly.  
 K. E. Hayes

*[Handwritten initials]*

WEYCHERT'S

Weychert S., Kotelwaska T., Leyko J. Test Experiments on the Utilization of Potassium from the Filipowice Tufts Used for the Normal and Anhydrite Clinker Process.

633.531:661.31:66.041.49

Próby wykorzystania potasu z tufów filipowickich drogą zastąpienia ich do normalnego i anhydrytowego procesu klinkrowego. Przemysł Chemiczny, No. 5, 1956, pp. 255-257, 5 tabs.

Burnings of Portland cement clinker from raw material, consisting of limestones and tufts, and of anhydrite, tufts and coke, were performed on a pilot plant scale. In both cases, the rate of volatilization of potassium was notably high (above 90%). It was ascertained that, when the mixture with anhydrite was applied, a higher rate of volatilization of potassium compounds was connected with a more complete decomposition of CaSO<sub>4</sub>. The melting of material in a kiln caused difficulties in transferring potassium compounds from clinker into the gaseous phase.

H

3

chem

pro



WEYCHERT, S

1452 553,541:595,942:553,535.3:55,041.40  
Weychert, S., Leyko, J. Experiments on the Use of Shale to Replace Clay in the Clinker Method of Decomposition of Anhydrite in a Rotary Kiln.

Próby zastosowania łupku zamiast gliny w metodzie klinkrowej rozkładu anhydrytu w piecu obrotowym. Przemysł Chemiczny, No. 10, 1954, pp. 238-252, 5 figs., 1 tab.

Comparative burnings of anhydrite meals, composed by adding clay, shale and sand as oxide components, were performed on a pilot plant scale. It was found that the differences in the course of burning were not caused by the varied activity of these components, but by a higher carbon modulus of shale meal. Considerable difficulties arose in preparing regular meal when shale was used as one component of the mixture. Conclusions concerning the mechanism of the process were deduced on the basis of the course of burning on a pilot plant scale.

2  
2

Math

RA 1

WEYCHERT, S.; LEYKO, J.

"The influence of oxide components on the decomposition of anhydrite in a recirculating furnace."

p. 263 (Przemysl Chemiczny) Vol. 12, no. 5, May 1956  
Warsaw, Poland

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

WEYCHERT, S.

POLAND/Fitting Out of Laboratories - Instruments.  
Their Theory, Construction, and Use.

H-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8732

Author : Weychert, S. and Kolskowska, H.

Inst :

Title : Apparatus for Determining the Presence of Small Amounts  
of Carbon Monoxide in Air.

Orig Pub : Prece Centr. inst. ochrony pracy, 1955, 5, No 3, 17-32  
(in Polish, with summaries in French, English, and Russian)

Abstract : Equipment for the detection of small quantities (0.001-0.05%) of CO in air is described. The operation of the apparatus is based on the measurement of the heat evolved during the oxidation of the CO to CO<sub>2</sub>. With the above-indicated CO concentrations, the temperature rise in the reaction chamber is 0.09-4.6°. The main component of the apparatus is an electrically heated tubular furnace containing the Pt catalyst; the furnace is heated to 250°

Card 1/2

POLAND/Fitting Out of Laboratories - Instruments.  
Their Theory, Construction, and Use.

H-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8732

(the optimum catalyst temperature). The gas mixture is heated in the furnace and is then passed into the reaction chamber (a section of the furnace in which the gases are maintained at a uniform temperature), surrounded by a silvered vacuum jacket. The temperature of the gases is measured at two points: immediately before entering the reaction chamber and inside the chamber. The CO content in the test mixture is determined from the difference in the recorded temperatures. The amount of gas mixture required for combustion, the optimum operating temperature, the flow rate, and the effect of these parameters on the results of the measurements have been determined.

Card 2/2

WEYCHERT, STEFAN

Stefan Weychert and Jadwiga Leyko: "Synthesis and Decomposition of Vanadyl Sulfate in the Process of Contact Oxidation of Sulfur Dioxide, Roczniki Chemii, Vol 30, No 1, Warsaw, 1956. Published from the Research Laboratory of the Technology of Inorganic Chemistry, Warsaw Polytechnic, 24 Jun 56.

WEYCHERT S

COUNTRY : Poland  
CATEGORY :

H-13

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 57897

AUTHOR : Weychert, S. and Milewski, J.

INST. : Not given

TITLE : The Effect of Mineralizers on the Decomposition  
of Anhydrite

ORIG. PUB. : Przemysl Chem, 13, No 12, 690-696 (1957)

ABSTRACT : The authors have applied the crucible method to the investigation of the effect of a series of different mineralizers on the decomposition of anhydrite in mixtures with coke and clay under laboratory conditions, using a thermal balance, temperatures of 800-1,200°, and varying amounts of mineralizer (0.25-3%). Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, NaCl, and CaCl<sub>2</sub> were found to be the most effective mineralizers; CaF<sub>2</sub>, clay, and glass were found to be relatively less effective. The authors have found that the

CARD: 1/2

126

COUNTRY : Poland H-13  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : *Rekalm.*, No. 16 1959, No. 57897

AUTHOR :  
INSTR. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : action of the mineralizers, which hasten the decomposition of  $\text{CaSO}_4$ , lasts a relatively short time. The use of  $\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  as mineralizers has made it possible to increase the degree of decomposition of  $\text{CaSO}_4$  at temperatures under  $1,100^\circ$  by 50%.

From authors' summary

CARD: 2/2

WEYCHERT, S.

COUNTRY : POLAND ii  
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials.\*  
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 68619  
AUTHOR : Weychert, S.; Wisz, Z.; Drozd-Skiwska, I.  
INSTITUTE : -  
TITLE : Formation of Clinker Rings in Rotary Kilns in the Roasting of Mixtures Containing Large Quantities \*\*  
ORIG. PUB. : Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 12, 789-793

ABSTRACT : In the roasting of anhydrite in rotary kilns for the simultaneous production of sulfuric acid and portland cement clinker, a pronounced appearance of the liquid phase has been noticed. This liquid phase causes sticking of clinker particles which form rings on the kiln lining. The authors attribute such a phenomenon to the presence of excessive quantities of the undecomposed  $CaSO_4$  in \*Concrete.

\*\*of Anhydrite. Determination Methods of Temperature of Sticking.

Card: 1/4



COUNTRY :  
CATEGORY : H  
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 68619  
AUTHOR :  
INSTITUTE :  
TITLE :  
ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the kiln, which acts as a flux and facilitates  
Con'd fusion of the material in the zones of high tem-  
perature. A method for the determination of clin-  
ker's sticking temperature was developed and  
checked under laboratory condition. It is based on  
the subjection of two samples of a mixture made  
of anhydrite, clay and coke (one laying on top  
of the other) to a rapid heating in a furnace up  
to a prescribed temperature, followed by cooling.  
By gradually increasing temperature, a temperature  
level is reached at which a mild fusion or sti-  
cking of the clinker grains takes place, and,

Card: 2/4

H - 26

CORR. :  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 68619

AUTHOR :  
INSTITUTE :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : hence, the two samples bind together. It was  
Con'd established that sticking temperature of the mixture increases with the degree of  $\text{CaSO}_4$  decomposition as the mixture is passed through the furnace. For a well roasted clinker it exceeds  $1450^\circ$ . It was confirmed, that a raw mixture, containing increased quantity of  $\text{CaSO}_4$ , begins to stick at relatively low temperatures ( $<1200^\circ$ ) as it passes through a fusion zone. Therefore, it is of considerable importance to accelerate the decomposition of  $\text{CaSO}_4$  as it passes through low temperature

Card: 3/4

COUNTRY : R  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 68619

AUTHOR :  
INSTITUTE :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : zones by means of grinding the raw mixture to  
Con'd finer size particles, of mineralizers and other  
additives, and also by employing properly balan-  
ced mixtures with respect to clay and coke contents.  
-- B. Levman.

Card: 4/4

H - 37

WEYCHERT, Stefan; LUCZAK, Jerzy

The electromagnetic field effect upon the crystallization course of electrolytes from water solutions. *Chemia stosow* 5 no.2:195-209 '61.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Nieorganicznej, Politechnika Warszawska.

L 05328-67 EWP(j) IJP(c) RM  
ACC NR: AP7000219 (N)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0099/66/040/002/0285/0289

WEYCHERT, S. and SCHMIDT-SZALOWSKI, K., of the Department of Inorganic  
Chemical Technology, Institute of Technology (Katedra Technologii Chemicznej  
Nieorganicznej Politechniki) Warsaw.

26  
12

"High-Temperature X-ray Camera for Examination of Catalysts in the Course  
of a Reaction"

Warsaw, Roczniki Chemii, Vol 40, No 2, 1966, pp 285 - 289

Abstract (Authors English Abstract): An X-ray camera has been designed for  
determination of the phase composition of catalysts in the course of a  
catalytic reaction. The camera was used in the examination of the iron  
oxide catalyst in the water-gas reaction. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: x ray equipment, iron oxide, catalysis

SUB CODE: 09,07 / SUBM DATE: 05 Aug 65 / OTH REF: 003 / SOV REF: 003

KH

Card 1/1

0923 0754

WEYDLICH, Franciszek

"Barburk" festivities at petroleum employees in Krakow. Wlad naft 8  
no.1:24 '62.

CHWASZCZEWSKA, Janina; DAKOWSKI, Mirosław; PRZYBIRSKI, Wincenty; SOWINSKI, Mieczysław; SZECHTER, Andrzej; KIERZEK-PECOLT, Elwira; WEYDMAN, Zygmunt; ZALEWSKI, Edmund

Recent results on silicon semiconductor nuclear particle detectors in Poland. Nukleonika 8 no.11:755-770 '63

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw-Swierk (for Chwaszczewska, Dakowski, Przyborski, Sowinski, Szechter). 2. Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw (for Kierzek-Pecolt, Weydman, Zalewski).

L 55872-65 EWP(1)/EWP(a)/EWP(i)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) Pz-6/  
Feb LJP(c) JD/AT  
ACCESSION NR: AP5009088

FO/0053/65/000/002/0059/0065

AUTHOR: Kierzek, E.; Weydman, Z.

40  
39  
B

TITLE: Research on p-n junctions in SiC crystals

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 4, 1965, 59-65

TOPIC TAGS: laser diode, silicon carbide<sup>1</sup> in junction, aluminum addition, boron<sup>1</sup> addition, boric acid solution, diffusion, diffusion method, silicon carbide laser diode, junction, gaseous aluminum diffusion<sup>6</sup>

ABSTRACT: The following experiments were carried out with n-type SiC crystals: 1) diffusion of liquid Al into SiC at 1700-1900 C; 2) diffusion of large doses of liquid Al and B into SiC; 3) diffusion of gaseous Al into SiC in sealed carbon ampoules in the presence of hydrogen at 1900-2000 C; 4) boron diffusion by spraying SiC with H<sub>2</sub>BO<sub>3</sub> and baking in the presence of oxygen at 1000-1100 C; and 5) the same in the presence of hydrogen at 1900 C. The results indicate that no essential improvement in p-n junction structure is obtained with diffusion by method (1); relatively weak conduction inversion on SiC surfaces is noted in the case of method (2); very pure unaltered SiC surfaces of nearly black color and of marked p-type

Card 1/2



L 55872-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009088

and of better rectification characteristics than those of fused p-n junctions are obtained by method (3); and a distinct change in color, as well as a definite conduction inversion at very low depth, is observed in the case of method (5). It is concluded that diffusion from the gaseous state is the most promising method. Its chief advantages are the fact that it does not violate the basic crystal structure, it is easy to control, and the diffusion front has a very good change of propagating parallel to the natural crystallographic walls across large surfaces and, consequently, of ensuring the formation of plane parallel p-n junctions which are of great importance in semiconductor laser diode construction. The possibility of developing SiC laser diodes is discussed, and the conclusion is drawn that this remains as yet an unresolved problem. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 5 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Technologii Polprzewodników Instytutu Fizyki PAN (Department of Semiconductor Technology, Physics Institute, PAN)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00 /

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 008

Card 282 / 2

WEYERS, Jerzy

Colorimetric determination of certain metals by means of Reinecke salt. Pt. 1. Determination of mercury. Chem anal 5 no.1:95-99 '60.  
(EEAI 9:11)

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej i Analitycznej Wydziału  
Farmaceutycznego Akademii Medycznej, Krakow.  
(Colorimetry) (Mercury) (Reinecke salt)

WEYERS, Jerzy

Colorimetric determination of some metals by means of Reinecke salt.

II. Determination of silver. Chem anal 5 no.6:979-983 '60.

(EEAI 10:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej i Analitycznej Wydziału Farmaceutycznego Akademii Medycznej, Krakow. Kierownik: Doc. dr. K. Maslankiewicz.

(Colorimetry) (Metals) (Silver) (Reinecke salt)

WEYERS, Jerzy

Colorimetric determination of some metals with the use of Reinecke salt. III. Determination of copper. Chem anal 6 no.6:975-978 '61.

1. Department of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Faculty, Academy of Medicine, Cracow.

WEYGAND, F.

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eff. of hyaluronidase)

(MONILIA,  
albicans, eff. of hyaluronidases in)

(HYALURONIDASES, effects,  
on exper.moniliasis & on Candida albicans poly-  
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- 23. \*The Scientific Society in Torun, its History and Present Activities, Antoni Fijałkowski, Prof., Secretary General (Secretary's printing); Prof. Antoni Górecki, President (print); pp 121-122.
- 24. \*The Scientific Society in Torun, its History and Present Activities, Antoni Fijałkowski, Prof., Secretary General (Secretary's printing); Prof. Antoni Górecki, President (print); pp 121-122.
- 25. \*The Scientific Society in Torun, its History and Present Activities, Antoni Fijałkowski, Prof., Secretary General (Secretary's printing); Prof. Antoni Górecki, President (print); pp 121-122.
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Industrial objects have to be designed and constructed economically and according to their purpose. Przegl techn no.38:3 21 S '60

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AUTHOR: Weyroch, J.

TITLE: Behind the scenes of our science

PERIODICAL: Przegląd techniczny, no. 33, 1961, 4

TEXT: The author gives a review of recent work conducted at the Katedra fizyki ogólnej "A", wydziału elektrycznego politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of General Physics Group A belonging to the Electrical Department, Warsaw Polytechnic). The head of the department is Professor, Doctor W. Szymanowski. The first Polish digital computer will use an electrochemical printer, based on electrography, and produced by the "Elwro" Works in Wrocław. The printer was developed by Engineer W. Kruczek. The speed of the first model will be 1280 characters/sec. It is hoped to increase the speed to 3000 characters/sec. The electrograph consists of 35 needles, to which voltage potential is supplied by a digital computer according to the character to be printed. Impregnated paper underneath the needles receives a latent picture of the character which is developed by chemical means. The process is light and simple. Master

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Behind the scenes of our science

of Engineering Mieczysław Sokolowski leads the group working on xereography. They have developed a new organic compound which is much cheaper than selenium which is normally used in xereography. Another group is working on electroprinting. The actual printing is done without pressure between cylinder and paper. In this process - which is at an early stage of development - powder is used instead of ink. Yet another group is working on an analogue computer.

X

Card 2/2

WEYROCH, Janusz

Does the Fund for the Advancement of Technological Progress  
really serve progress? Przegl techn no.30:5. J1 '62.

WEYROCH, Janusz

Prospects for the near future in the field of communication. Przegl  
techn no.9:3,7 28 F '62.