Definition 2. Let L be a lattice and $c \in L$. If for each $a, b \in L$ the element c fulfils the identity

$$(a \vee c) \wedge (b \vee c) = (a \wedge b) \vee c,$$

c is called a *semi-distributive element.*

Theorem 3. *Let L be a modular lattice and $j \in L$ a semi-distributive element. Let J be a principal ideal generated by j and T_J the relation induced by J. Then T_J is a congruence relation on L (with the kernel J).*

Proof. By Theorem 2 in [3], T_J is a compatible relation for the principal ideal J generated j (it means $J = \{x \in L; x \leqq j\}$). By Theorem 1, T_J is a congruence relation on L. Clearly, J is the kernel of this congruence.

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