"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIBYL'SKAYA, Ya.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Significance of quantitative perimetry by Harms method in diseases of the optic nerve apparatus of the eye. Oft. zhur. 17 no.1:24-32 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P. Filatova (dir. - prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya).
(PERIMETRY)
(EYE--DISEASES)

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PRZHIGODA, Z., inzh.

Investigating working parts of cultivators. Trakt.i sel'khozmash. 31 no.2:19-24 F '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin, g. Praga.

(Cultivators)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

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PRZHIGOTSKI, V.; TUNSKA, E.

Morphology of polythylene crystals obtained from dilute solutions. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.7:1111-1116 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza Pol'skoy Akademii nauk.
(Poluthylene crystals)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZYBYLSKA, Janina

Recent research on nitrogen forms and biological value of protein in lupine seeds and other papilionaceous plants. Postepy nauk Roln 7 no.2:3-24 Mr/Ap '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Zaklad Hodowli Roslin Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Poznaniu.
(Lupines) (Nitrogen) (Proteins)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIALKOVSKAYA, K.P.

Second All-Union Coordination Conference on Polyvinyl Acetate Plastics. Plast. massy no.3:74-75 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Vinyl acetate polymers—Congresses)

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PRZHIBYL'SKAYA, Ya.I., dots.

Studying the field of vision in marked myopia. Oft.zhur. 13 no.4: 204-211 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. akad. V.P. Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya).
(MYOPIA)
(PERIMETRY)

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KAL'FA, S.F., prof. (Odessa); PRZHIBYL'SKAYA, Ya.I., dots. (Odessa)

Report on the work of the Odessa Ophthalmological Society for 1957. Oft.zhur. 13 no.8:498 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Predsedatel' oftal'mologicheskogo obshchestva (for Kal'fa).
2. Sekretar' oftalmologicheskogo obshchestva (for Przhibyl'skaya).
(ODESSA--OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

STRZHIZH, Vitezslav Striz, Vitezslav MILLER, B.V.[translator];
PRZHIGODOVA, Ye.[Przhigodova, E.], red.

[Catalog of electron tubes. Translated from the Czech]
Katalog elektronnykh lamp. Izd.2., stereotipnoe. Praga,
Gosizdat tekhn. lit-ry, 1964. 659 p. (MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHILENSKIY, YU. I.

Discharge device for material treated in percolators, leaching tanks, and similar apparatus. Yu. I. Przhilenskii. U.S.S.R. 103,580, Aug. 25, 1956. Structural details of the device are given.
M. Hosch

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

Intermittent-action filter press. Yu. I. Przhilenskii. M. H.
U.S.S.R. 107,727, Sept. 25, 1957.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHILENSKIY, Yu.I.

Automatic filters. Izobr.i rats. no.7:6-8 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Filters and filtration)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

ACC NR: AP6036431 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0096/66/000/012/0042/0047

AUTHOR: Mazel', R. Ye. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Przhiyalkovskiy, M. M. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Koverdyayev, V. N. (Engineer); Petrova, I. N. (Engineer)

ORG: All-Union Heat Engineering Institute (Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Study of the effect of shot peening on the properties of the metal of pipes of heating surfaces

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 12, 1966, 42-47

TOPIC TAGS: shot peening, pipe

ABSTRACT: The effect of shot peening on the change in certain properties of metal pipes of pearlitic and austenitic steels (20, 12Kh1MF, EP-184 and EP-17) was studied. A special testing unit was built in order to determine the state of the metal of convective heating surfaces subjected to shot peening at room temperature and at high temperatures (up to 590°C). The tests showed the necessity of designing units for shot blasting which permit one to decrease the work hardening of pipes by changing the direction and decreasing the velocity of the stream of shot while at the same time insuring its uniform distribution. Because of the wear and decrease of plastic properties observed in the pipe metal in the region of peening, recommendations are

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ACC NR: AP6036431

given for periodic testing of such pipes. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N.M.; MONDODOYEV, G.T.; BELOV, V.N.

Reduction of naphtholcarboxylic acids. Part 12: Synthesis of 1,4-dihydro-2-methoxy-3-naphthoic acid and its methyl ester. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 5:1570-1572 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva.

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[illegible]

"[illegible] Valid [illegible] of [illegible]." [illegible] Sci, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Dissertation ([illegible] [illegible]--[illegible], no. 2, [illegible])

SO: [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalytic conversion

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 16/37

Authors : Vorozhtsov, N. N., Junior, and Przhiyalgovskaya, N. M.

Title : Catalytic conversions of halogen derivatives of the aromatic series. Part 2. Interchange reaction during the reaction of halogeno-naphthalenes with hydrogen halides

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/10, 1787-1795, Oct 1954

Abstract : The interchange reaction in halogen derivatives of the aromatic series was investigated at 350° in the presence of Al_2O_3. The presence of the catalyst (Al_2O_3) was found to be a necessary condition for the interchange reaction as well as isomerization. The interchange reaction of chloronaphthalene and bromonaphthalene results in the formation of naphthalene and its dihalogeno-derivatives. It was established that the latter products form as result of reversibility of the naphthalene bromination reaction. The possibility of converting bromobenzene into chlorobenzene under the effect of hydrogen chloride is explained. Twenty-three references: 14-German; 3-USA and 6-USSR (1905-1954). Tables; graph.

Institution : The D. I. Mendeleyev Chemical-Technical Institute, Moscow

Submitted : April 9, 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRENTA

Catalytic transformations of halogen derivatives of the aromatic series. III. Mechanism of isomerization of monohalo derivatives of naphthalene. N. N. Vorozhtsov, Jr., and N. M. Przhiyalgovskaya (D. I. Mendeleev Chem.-Technol. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 24, 1961-5 (1954); cf. *C.A.* 49, 12401*e*.—Isomerization of chloro- and bromonaphthalenes in the presence of HF, HCl or HBr on Al_2O_3 occurs intramolecularly. Along with isomerization proper, there is also possible under proper conditions an intermol. transformation with intermediate formation of the hydrocarbon and halogen, owing to reversibility of halogenation reaction. Passage of benzene soln. of $C_{10}H_7Cl$ or Br (1-isomer) at 350° over Al_2O_3 in the presence of HX in all cases gave some PhBr. Increase of the proportion of C_6H_6 from 0 to 0.3 moles per mole of 1-$C_{10}H_7Br$ in the presence of HBr gave a slight decrease (55.7% instead of 56.2%) of the yield of 2-$C_{10}H_7Br$. Reaction of 1-$C_{10}H_7Br$ run as above at 250° in the presence of HF gave some HBr, $C_{10}H_8$, 2-$C_{10}H_7Br$, and 1-$C_{10}H_7Br$, with the latter pair being in 54/46 ratio. Passage of 1-$C_{10}H_7Cl$ over aluminosilicate catalyst at 550° in the presence of HCl gave $C_{10}H_8$ (29.4%) and 1- and 2-$C_{10}H_7Cl$, the latter pair contg. 52.5% 2-isomer. The gases evolved contained a small amt. of Cl. The extent of isomerization does not appear to be related to the amt. of hydrocarbon formed.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N. M.

5
1

Distr: 4E4j

Indirect reduction of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic and 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acids. N. M. Przhiyalgovskaya, L. N. Lavrishcheva, and V. N. Belov (D. I. Mendeleev Chem.-Technol. Inst., Moscow). *Khim. Nauka i Prom.* 2, 135 (1957).—1-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid is reduced to 1-hydroxy-2-naphthaldehyde in weakly acidic medium by Na-Hg in the presence of boric acid. 3-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid yields under the same conditions 3-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthoic acid, m. 110–13° (decompn.), which when heated above its m.p. yields β-tetralone. V. S. Mihajlov.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N.M.

Distr: 4E3d/4E4j

7

Reduction of naphthoicarboxylic acids. I. Preparation of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthaldehyde. L. N. Lavrishcheva, N. M. Przhiyalgovskaya, S. A. Voitkevich, and V. N. Belov (D. I. Mendeleev Chem. Techno. Inst., Moscow). Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 27, 1284-8(1957).—Electrolytic reduction of 10 g. 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid in 8 g. Na_2CO_3, 500 ml. H_2O, and 20 g. H_3BO_3 in the presence of 8 g. *p*-$MeC_6H_4NH_2$ at 20° 2 hrs. in a divided cell with stirring, using an Ni anode and a liquid Na-Hg cathode which serves as the seal between the compartments, gave 62% *1-hydroxy-2-naphthaldehyde*, m. 55-6°; *oxime*, m. 146-7°. The reaction yields a yellow Schiff base which is decompd. by steam distn. in the presence of dil. H_2SO_4 to yield the aldehyde. Varintion of conditions gave slightly lower yields. The complex with boric acid must remain in soln. if best yields are to be realized. G. M. Kosolapoff

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Przhiyalgovskaya, N. M.

7

Reduction of naphtholcarboxylic acids. II. Synthesis of 2,3-tetralonecarboxylic acid and its decomposition to 2-tetralone. N. M. Przhiyalgovskaya, L. N. Lavrishcheva, and V. N. Belov (D. I. Mendeleev Chem. Technol. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 27, 1266-9(1957); cf. *C.A.* 52, 2819h.—Electrolytic reduction of 10 g. 2,3-naphtholcarboxylic acid in 10 g. Na_2CO_3, 25 g. H_3BO_3, and 500 ml. H_2O in previously described app. (*loc. cit.*) at 18-20° with constant neutralization of the formed alkali by addn. of H_3BO_3 or HCl gave after 2 hrs. (18 v., 5.5 amp.), after acidification with 30% H_2SO_4 of the filtered soln., 60% *1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-oxonaphthalene-3-carboxylic acid*, decomp. 113°; the yield was 53% when HCl was used for neutralization of the electrolyte during reaction. The product was sepd. from pptd. H_3BO_3 by extn. with hot C_6H_6. The product does not yield the usual carbonyl derivs. Heating the acid to 140° gave *2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene* (I), identified by *oxime*, m. 87-8.5°, *2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone*, m. 145-6°, and *semicarbazone*, m. 192-3°. If the crude product of electrolytic reduction above is directly steam distd. the acid is decarboxylated thereby and I is obtained directly in 45-60% yields. The results indicate that the alleged 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthaldehyde of Weil and Heerdt, *C.A.* 16, 2329, is really I. G. M. K.

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Distr: 4E4j/4E3d

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

AUTHORS: Vorozhtsov, N. N., jun., Przhiyalgovskaya, N. M., Babiyevskiy, K. K.

SOV/156-58-2-31/48

TITLE: On the Problem of the Mechanism of Catalytic Isomerization of the Naphthalene Monochloride (K voprosu o mekhanizme kataliticheskoy izomerizatsii monokhlornaftalinov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 328 - 329 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors proved earlier (Ref 1) that only hydrogen chloride and hydrogen bromide enter into the exchange reaction in the interaction between the naphthalene haloids and hydrogen haloids on aluminum oxide at 350°. This reaction does not take place in the case of hydrogen fluoride. However, the incapacity of the naphthalene fluorides of isomerization cannot be considered as proved. Since data are lacking in publications, the authors tried to carry out the isomerization of the naphthalene monochloride under conditions which render an exchange reaction impossible. Naphthalene Fluoride was caused to pass through aluminum oxide at 350°. At the same time gaseous hydrogen fluoride was introduced into the tube. The experimental results showed that the naphthalene fluoride

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On the Problem of the Mechanism of Catalytic Isomerization of the Naphthalene Monochloride SOV/156-58-2-31/48

cannot be isomerized under these conditions, in contrast to naphthalene bromides and chlorides (Ref 1). This fact enabled the authors to carry out experiments in order to clear the rules governing the intramolecular displacement of the haloid in the isomerization of the naphthalene monochlorides. The first author (Ref 2) proved by means of tracer atoms that in the catalytic isomerization of 1. naphthalene chloride at 355 - 365° on an Al-Si catalyst chlorine is shifted mainly (93,8% at least) to the position 2. It was interesting to explain how chlorine would behave in the 1-naphthalene chloride under isomerization conditions, if the adjacent position 2 is occupied by a fluorine atom. It is proved that fluorine does not change its position. For this purpose the isomerization of the 1-chloro-2-fluoro naphthalene by means of passing through aluminum oxide in a hydrofluoric acid current was tried. The experiments proved that 1-chloro-2-fluoro naphthalene is not isomerized. 1-chloro naphthalene is transformed into the 2-isomer (33%) under the same conditions. This evidence may be considered as an additional confirmation of the transition of a chlorine

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atom only from position 1 to 2. The fact that chlorine does not occupy another unoccupied position (e.g.position 4) points to the earlier mentioned (Ref 2) mechanism of the intramolecular isomerization of the naphthalene monochlorides which permits the intermediate formation of halogenonium ions. An experimental part follows. There are 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii organicheskikh krasiteley i promezhutochnykh produktov Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. D.I.Mendeleyeva (Chair of Technology of Organic Dyes and Intermediate Products of the Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D.I.Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1957

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

[illegible], G.I.; [illegible]GOVSKAYA, N.M.; BELOV, V.N. [deceased]

Reduction of naphtholcarboxylic acids. Part 15: Reduction dimerization of methyl water of 1-naphthoic acid. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.11:2008-2012 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted December 28, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

MONDODOYEV, G.T.; PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N.M.; BELOV, V.N. [deceased]

Reduction of naphtholcarboxylic acids. Part 14: Indirect electroreduction of methyl 2-naphthoate. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.7:1224-1248 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva i Buryatskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

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PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N.M.; SHNER, V.F.; BELOV, V.N.

Reduction of naphtholcarboxylic acids. Part 10: Preparation of 6-acetamino-2-tetralone and methyl ester of 6-acetamino-2,3-tetralonecarboxylic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:508-511 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N.M.; SHNER, V.F.; BELOV, V.N. [deceased]

Reduction of naphtholcarboxylic acids. Part 9: Preparation of 6-bromo-2,3-tetralone and methyl ester of 6-bromo-2,3-tetralonecarboxylic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3292-3294 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N.M.; SHNER, V.F.; MEL'NIKOVA, M.I.; BELOV, V.N.

Reduction of esters of 2,3-naphtholcarboxylic acid to esters of 2,3-tetralonecarboxylic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:635-637 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

(Naphthoic acid) (Naphthalenone)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N.M.; LAVRISHCHEVA, L.N.; MONDODOYEV, G.T.; BELOV, V.N.

Reduction of naphtholcarboxylic acids. Part 8: Reduction dimerization of methyl esters of 2,3- and 2,1-naphtholcarboxylic acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:632-635 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Naphthoic acid) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N.M.; MONDODOYEV, G.T.; BELOV, V.N.

Reduction of hydroxynaphthoic acids. Part 7: Indirect electroreduction of 1, 4- and 1, 8-hydroxynaphthoic and 1- and 2-naphthoic acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.10:3375-3379 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Naphthoic acid) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

LAVRISHCHEVA, L.N.; PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N.M.; BELOV, V.N.

Reduction of hydroxynaphthoic acids. Part 6: Preparation of methyl ester of 2,1-tetralonecarboxylic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:2911-2914 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

(Naphthoic acid)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N.M.; LAVRISHCHEVA, L.N.; MONDODOYEV, G.T.; BELOV, V.N.

Reduction of naphtholcarboxylic acids. Part 4: Indirect electroreduction of 2,3-naptholcarboxylic acid in aqueous and methanol media. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.7:2321-2325 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

(Naphthoic acid)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

LAVRISHCHEVA, L.N.; PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N.M.; BELOV, V.N.

Reduction of hydroxynaphthoic acids. Part 5: Indirect electroreduction of 2,1-hydroxynaphthoic acid. Zhur.ob. khim. 31 no.8:2762-2766 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Naphthoic acid) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N.M.; SHNER, V.F.; BELOV, V.N.

Syntheses based on esters of tetralonecarboxylic aicds. Zhur.ob. khim. 31 no.5:1678-1681 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva. (Naphthalenone)

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2

S/079/60/030/05/45/074
B005/B016

AUTHORS: Przhiyalgovskaya, N. M., Lavrishcheva, L. N., Belov, V. N.

TITLE: Reduction of Naphthol Carboxylic Acids. III. Methyl Ester of 2,3-Tetralone Carboxylic Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1617-1620

TEXT: The authors developed a method of esterifying 2,3-tetralone carboxylic acid (I). The methyl ester of this acid (II) is a stable compound, and may be used for syntheses which are characteristic of β-ketonic esters. The ester (II) was obtained by treating the ethereal solution of acid (I) with diazomethane in a yield of 74-75%. To confirm the structure of the ester, ketonic cleavage was carried out which yielded β-tetralone as was expected. On the attempt to produce the ester (II) by esterifying (I) with methanol in the presence of anhydrous hydrogen chloride, the dimethyl ester of the enol form of 2,3-tetralone carboxylic acid (III) was obtained as principal product while the desired monomethyl ester (II) was formed in negligible quantities only. The dimethyl ester (III) can also be obtained from (II) by treatment with methanol in the presence of

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Reduction of Naphthol Carboxylic Acids. III. Methyl Ester of 2,3-Tetralone Carboxylic Acid

S/079/60/030/05/45/074
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hydrogen chloride. The authors pointed out that the hydroxyl group of 2,3-hydroxy naphthoic acid and its methyl ester is not alkylated under the same conditions. By saponifying compound (III), 2-methoxy-1,4-dihydro-3-naphthoic acid (IV) was obtained. To confirm the structures of the two compounds (III) and (IV), the ester (III) was dehydrogenated by means of sulfur at 200-240°. The resultant product was saponified with 2-methoxy-3-naphthoic acid being formed the melting point of which agrees with published data (Ref. 6). In an experimental part, all operations performed are described in detail. For each of the resultant products, yield, melting (or boiling) point, and data of the ultimate analysis are given. The schemes of the transformations carried out are presented. There are 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1959

Card 2/2

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S/079/60/030/05/45/074
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AUTHORS: Przhiyalgovskaya, N. M., Lavrishcheva, L. N., Belov, V. N.

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PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1617-1620

TEXT: The authors developed a method of esterifying 2,3-tetralone carboxylic acid (I). The methyl ester of this acid (II) is a stable compound, and may be used for syntheses which are characteristic of β-ketonic esters. The ester (II) was obtained by treating the ethereal solution of acid (I) with diazomethane in a yield of 74-75%. To confirm the structure of the ester, ketonic cleavage was carried out which yielded β-tetralone as was expected. On the attempt to produce the ester (II) by esterifying (I) with methanol in the presence of anhydrous hydrogen chloride, the dimethyl ester of the enol form of 2,3-tetralone carboxylic acid (III) was obtained as principal product while the desired monomethyl ester (II) was formed in negligible quantities only. The dimethyl ester (III) can also be obtained from (II) by treatment with methanol in the presence of

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALKOVSKIY, M. M., and RODDATIS, K. F.

"The temperatures regime of inclined tubes. Izvestiya AN, SSSR, OTN, No. 7, 1949.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALEGOVSKIY, . . .

"Reliability of the Circulation of Water Under Non-stationary Boiler Unit Working Conditions." Min Electric Power Plants USSR, All-Union Order of Labor Red Banner Heat Engineering Sci Res Inst imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, Moscow, 1955
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 32, 6 Aug 55

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

Przhiyalkovskiy M. M.

AID P - 4424

Subject : USSR/Heat Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 4/13

Author : Przhiyalkovskiy, M. M., Kand. Tech. Sci., and E. P. Dik, Eng. All-Union Heat Engineering Institute.

Title : Heat load distribution in a boiler with a fuel-oil (mazut) flame.

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 6, 26-31, Je 1956

Abstract : Research made on heat length- and sidewise distribution in a TM-200 boiler furnace with an oil flame and a frontal placement of burners is discussed. Tests proved the heat distribution to be uneven. Tables give detailed data on heat distribution by sections. Ten diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

FILIMONOV, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRZHIYALKOVSKIY, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DIK, E.P., inzhener; PETROVA, I.N., inzhener.

Specific driving pressures in pipes with descending level at a steam loading of 17 to 180 ata [with summary in English]. Teplo-energetika 4 no.10:22-26 O '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Boilers)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALKOVSKIY, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; DIK, E.P., inzh.; ZHUCHKOV, V.P., inzh.

An experimental investigation of unstable conditions of water circulation. Teploenergetika 4 no.12:21-24 D '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Feed water)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALKOVSKIY, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; PETROVA, I.N., inzh.; SHCHETKIN, V.S., inzh.

Investigation of nonstationary conditions of water circulation in the PK-19 boiler. Teploenergetika 6 no.1:38-42 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut i Gosudarstvennyy trest po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii elektrostantsiy.
(Feed water)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

SOV/96-59-2-13/18

AUTHORS: Man'kina, N.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences
Przhiyalkovskiy, M.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences
Bulavitskiy, Yu.M., Engineer
Petrova, I.N., Engineer

TITLE: The Formation of Iron Oxide Deposits in Steam Boilers with Multiple Circulation (Obrazovaniye zhelezookisnykh nakipey v parovykh kotlakh s mnogokratnoy tsirkulyatsiyey)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, 6 Nr 2, pp 79-83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Most of the damage to screen and boiling tubes of high-pressure steam boilers is caused by deposits of iron oxide on the internal surfaces of the tubes. Such deposits are found in boilers operating at different pressures but the damage always occurs in areas of highest thermal loading. For example in boilers type TP-170 iron oxide deposits have caused damage at the points indicated in Fig 1 where the flame temperature is highest and the local thermal loadings are greatest. Similar damage has been observed in other stations operating at a pressure of 60 atm. In the boiler type TP-170 the iron content of the feed water was somewhat

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SOV/96-59-2-13/18

The Formation of Iron Oxide Deposits in Steam Boilers with Multiple Circulation

too high. After a number of stations had been examined it was considered that the rate of deposit formation is governed by the thermal loading on particular parts of the heating surface. To verfy this point measurements were made on a boiler type TP-170 burning solid fuel. Thermal loading measurements were made on a number of tubes of the left side screen located as shown in Fig 1. For this purpose, several of the screen tubes were removed from the boiler and calorimetric tubes were installed in their place. By measuring the flow of water and its temperature at various points in the height of each tube it was possible to determine the amount of heat received by each section of the tube, the method has been described in Teploenergetika, 1956, Nr 6. The tubes that were removed and replaced by calorimetric tubes were cut up into lengths of 1 to 1.5 m and split lengthways for examination. As a result of the investigations it was established that the rate of formation of iron oxide deposits is indeed much affected by the magnitude of the thermal loading on the

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The Formation of Iron Oxide Deposits in Steam Boilers with Multiple Circulation

heating surface. Curves of rate of deposit formation and of thermal loading at different places along the length of the tube taken from different parts of the boiler are given in Fig 2, 3 and 4 and the close relationship between the shapes of the two kinds of curves will be noticed. It was also found that the rate of deposit formation depends on the total concentration of iron in the boiler water. Iron oxide deposits form faster in the salty sections of boilers and almost all cases of damage have occurred there. There is some reason to suppose that the rate of deposit formation is roughly proportional to the iron content of the water at such values of iron content as are normally encountered. The deposits mostly consist of magnetite Fe_3O_4 and 70 to 90% of the deposits consists of iron oxide. Small quantities of metallic copper are also found in deposits at places of particularly high thermal loading. It is considered that most of the iron that enters the boiler in solution reappears in the

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The Formation of Iron Oxide Deposits in Steam Boilers with Multiple Circulation

form of deposits and, therefore, by measuring the iron content of feed water, boiler water and blow-down an iron balance could be established which should reveal whether deposit formation is occurring or not. Most of the iron oxides in alkali boiler water can be centrifuged or filtered out, though some pass a filter of 10 micron pore size. The iron oxide particles are considered to be positively charged. It has been suggested elsewhere that there is a high concentration of electrons at places of high rate of heat transfer and this attracts the positively charged iron particles. Reduction in the iron content of the feed water helps to reduce the rate of deposit formation but cannot stop it. It may be possible to made the iron oxides in the water soluble by the use of substances that form soluble complexes with iron. This method has not yet been tried and considerable experimental work would first be required. By increasing the pH value of the water or by introducing into the boiler water substances that change the structure of the adsorption layer of colloidal

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SOV/96-59-2-13/18

The Formation of Iron Oxide Deposits in Steam Boilers with Multiple Circulation

particles it might be possible to control the sign of the charge on the colloidal particles of iron oxide so that they would not form deposits. There are 6 figures and 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy Institut i Kiyevenergo (All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute and Kiyevenergo)

Card 5/5

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PETROVA, I.N.; PRZHIYALKOVSKIY, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHCHETKIN, V.S., inzh.

Water circulation in the circuit for external salt interception of the PK-19 boiler. Elek.sta. 30 no.1:26-28 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Feed water)

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[illegible], [illegible], kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible], [illegible], inzh.;
[illegible], [illegible], inzh.

Hydraulic resistance of slit channels to the flow of a steam-water mixture. Teploenergetika 12 no.2:48-52 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALKOVSKIY, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVERDYAYEV, V.N., inzh.

Even distribution of shot along the profile of the gas conduit of a boiler. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.4:6-9 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALKOVSKIY, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; PETROVA, I.N., inzh.

Hydraulic resistance to the upward motion of a steam-water mixture through pipes at high velocities and high and superhigh pressures. Teploenergetika 8 no.6:25-28 Je '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Fluid dynamics)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PETROVA, I.N., inzh.; PRZHIYALKOVSKIY, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Absorption of heat by the side screen and water circulation in the second stage of evaporation of the TP-170 boiler. Energomashinostroenie 6 no.3:4-8 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Boilers)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

ZALESSKIY, V.Yu.; PRZHIYALGOVSKIY, S.M.

Determination of yttrium from k-edge absorption with the aid of Tu^{170}. Zav.lab. 28 no.1:35-39 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

(Yttrium--Spectra)
(Thulium--Isotopes)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYALGOVSKAYA, N.M.; LAVRISHCHEVA, L.N.; BELOV, V.N.

Reduction of naphtholcarboxylic acids. Part 3: Methyl 2,3-tetralone carboxylate. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.5:1617-1620 My '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Naphthalenecarboxylic acid)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIALKOVSKIY, V. I.

Dissertation defended at the Institute of Geography for the academic degree of Candidate of Geographical Sciences:

"Geography of the US Aviation Industry."

Vestnik Akad Nauk No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYEMSKIY, Yu., inzh.; DEMIN, V., kand.fiziko-matem.nauk; VASIN, N., kand.med.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; GOLOVIN,V.; DELONE, B., master sovetskogo al'pinizma

Eight answers to one question: how to you rest? Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.7:15-17 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Sotrudnik Gosudarstvennogo astronomicheskogo instituta imeni P.K.Shternberga (for Demin). 2. Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko AMN SSSR (for Vasin). 3. Sotrudnik Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Golovin). 4. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Delone).
(Rest)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZHIYEMSKIY, Yuriy Borisovich; TRIPOL'SKIY, L.G., red.; MANINA, M.P., tekhn.red.

[Raft for a tourist voyage] Plot v turistskom puteshestvii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1961. 94 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Rafts) (Travel)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

ACC NR: AP7003201 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/006/1617/1621

AUTHOR: Korchevoy, Yu. P.; Przhonskiy, A. M.

ORG: Kiev State University (Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Effective electron impact excitation and ionization cross sections for cesium, rubidium and potassium atoms in the sub-threshold region

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 51, no. 6, 1966, 1617-1621

TOPIC TAGS: electron excitation, electron impact, ionization cross section, ~~energy level~~ excitation cross section, rubidium, potassium, electron energy level, electron trapping, ion trap

ABSTRACT: The effective cross sections for resonance excitation of Rb atoms (to the 5p level) and K atoms (to the 4p level) are measured in the sub-threshold electron energy region by the "electron trap" method. The slopes of the initial linear sections of the excitation curves were found to be 2×10^{-14} cm^2/eV for Rb and 7.5×10^{-15} cm^2/eV for K. The effective ionization cross sections for Cs, Rb, and K atoms are measured in the sub-threshold electron energy region by the "ion trap" method. For these elements the slopes of the initial linear segments are respectively 1.7×10^{-16}, 2.7×10^{-16}, and 2.2×10^{-16} cm^2/eV. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Jun66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 UDC: none

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

DRZIBRAM, A.; IANCU, M.

Development and manufacture of nonluminous infrared ceramic radiators of moderate temperature and electrically heated in Rumania. p.142.

INDUSTRIA USOARA. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Rominia si Departamentul Industriei Usoare din Ministerului Industriei Bunurilor de Consum) Bucuresti, Rumania; Vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

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

Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

FREIBRAM, A.; GUBAN, T.

Elimination of the aluminum cylindrical or parabolic reflector by gliding the dorsal side of infrared nonluminous ceramic radiatiors. p.401

INDUSTRIA USOARA. (Asociatia Stintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienlor din Rominia si Departmentul Industriei Usoare din Ministerului Industriei Bunurilor de Consum)
Bucuresti, Rumania
Vol. 6, no.10, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., Vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960
Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology: Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 82659.

Author : Przibram A., Sonnenschein O., Weisz T.
Inst :
Title : The Dehydration of Crystalline Mineral Salts by Infrared Rays.

Orig Pub: Farmacia (Romin), 1958, 6, No 2, 137-145.

Abstract: The need for using infrared rays as a drying method for mineral salts used in the pharmacy is pointed out. The method was verified on 5 pharmaceutical preparations: alums, $CuSO_4$, $MgSO_4$, Na_2HPO_4, and the results are given.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZIBRAM, H.

With J. DEMBOWSKI, "Preservation of Tyrosinase by Exclusion of Air," (Konservierung der Tyrosinase durch Luftabschluss) Arch. f. EntwMech. Org., 45, 1919.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZIBRAM, H.

With J. Dembowski, "The Influence of Yellow and Black Environment on the Marking of Spots on the Salamander Salmandra maculosa laur formd typica," (Der Einfluss gelber und schwarzer Umgebung der Larve auf die Fleckenzeichnung des Vollmolches von Salamandra maculosa Laur, forma typica) Arch. f. EntwMech. Org., 50/1-2, 1922;

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

Rare Earths

81. On the fluorescence of fluorite and the divalent rare earths, by K. Przibram. *Comptes Rendus De L'Academie Des Sciences De L'U.R.S.S.*, 56, (No. 1), p. 31-33, 1947. (In German).

Radiophotoluminescence, or luminescence under ultra-violet or visible light following exposure of the substance to radium radiations, is shown by fluorite and other salts. Emission at normal temperature occurs for the activators Eu (blue band) and Sm (red) at low temperature for Yb (yellow-green) and Tu (red). It is considered that these activators must be in the divalent state. The Eu band may also be produced by flame excitation. (PA)

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PRZIBRAM, KARL

PA 47T88

USSR/Fluorescence
Rare earths

Apr 1947

"On the Fluorescence of the Fluorites and of the Bivalent Rare Earths," Karl Przibram, 3 pp

"CR Acad Sci" Vol LVI, No 1

Experimental research carried out at the University of Vienna.

47T88

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZIBRAM, Karl

Radiation colors in natural rock salts. Karl Przibram (Univ. Vienna). *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta* 1, 299-311 (1951).—A review is given of the present state of the interpretation of the yellow, violet, and blue colors of natural rock salt as due to radiation. The yellow salt from Hall in the Tyrol and from Hallstatt is certainly colored amicroscopically by radiation. The existence of an amicroscopic blue and violet color in irradiated rock salt has long been claimed by Przibram, and this seems to be confirmed by the discovery of the R-centers (Seitz, *C.A.* 41, 800*d*). Many natural violet samples of rock salt are also optically empty and seemingly colored by R-centers. According to a thorough investigation[1] (L. Wieninger, *Österr. Akad. Wiss.* 87, 183) the following groups of colored rock salt can be distinguished: salt colored only by amicroscopic centers, only by colloidal particles, and by centers and colloidal particles simultaneously. As sources of radiation the following must be taken into consideration: the U-Ra content of rock salt, its K content and the extinct activity from radioactive thermal waters, according to Hahn (*C.A.* 30, 951[1]), which can be deduced from the He content of rock salt. Also by taking into consideration the fact that only a fraction of the available radiation is used for coloring, it can be shown that all these sources suffice for the explanation of the amicroscopic yellow and violet color, the 2 last named also for that of the colloidal blue color. That not all rock salt is colored in nature points to the necessity of sensibilizing and stabilizing impurities, which may also promote the formation of colloids.

A. R. Matheson

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

STERN, P.; GASPAROVIC, I.; PRZIC, R.

Effect of substances P (SP) on the sensory transmission. Bul sc Youg 7 no.6:170 D '62.

1. Institut za farmakologiju Medicinskog fakulteta, Sarajevo.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

HUKOVIC, S.; BOSKOVIC, B.; PRZIC, R.; STERN, P.

Pharmacology. Bul sc Youg 7 no.3:68 Je '62.

1. Farmakoloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta, Sarajevo.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

GASPAROVIC, I. (Sarajevo); PRZIC, R. (Sarajevo); STERN, P. (Sarajevo)

Influence of histamine on the allergic encephalomyelitis of rats.
Bul sc Youg 6 no.3:69-70 S '61.

1. Farmakoloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta [Univerziteta] Sarajevo.

(Histamine) (Encephalomyelitis) (Rats)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

S/137/62/000/003/156/191
A052/A101

AUTHOR: Prziegnitz, H.

TITLE: Raising fatigue strength of steel structural elements by bath nitriding

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 100, abstract 3I650 ("Wytrzymałość zmęczeniowa tworzyw i elementów metalowych" Warszawa, 1961, 27-30, Dyskus., 64, Polish)

TEXT: A review of studies devoted to the effect of liquid nitriding of samples, crankshafts and minor semi-axles of trucks, on σ_w at bending and torsion. The conclusion is drawn that nitriding in a mixture of cyanogen compounds 60% NaCN and 40% NaCNO at 550 - 570°C during 90 - 120 min raises considerably σ_w. The nitrogen diffusing in the surface layer produces in it natural compressive stresses which reduce the tensile stresses during the work of the element, as well as the stress concentration caused by notches. Nitriding raises the wear-resistance and the resistance to corrosion, makes possible the substitution of alloyed steels with carbon steels, and is a cheaper process than case hardening or cementation with a subsequent hardening. The shortcoming of liquid nitriding

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35906
S/123/62/000/004/006/014
A004/A101

1.1800

AUTHOR: Przlegnitz, H.

TITLE: Increasing the fatigue strength of steel components by liquid nitriding

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1962, 34, abstract 4B193 ("Wytrzymalość smęczeniowa tworzyw i elementów metalowych", Warszawa, 1961, Discussion 64, Polish)

TEXT: The author presents data on the effect of liquid nitriding on the fatigue strength of various steels. Liquid nitriding is effected in molten cyanogen salts at temperatures from 550 to 570°C during 30 - 90 minutes. Liquid nitriding increases the resistance to wear and corrosion resistance of the steel, but increases the hardness only insignificantly. Carbon and low-alloyed steels can be subjected to liquid nitriding. 40X (40Kh) grade steel after liquid nitriding possesses the same fatigue strength as higher alloyed steels not subjected to liquid nitriding. Crankshafts made of a steel similar to the 40Kh grade steel possessed σ_w = 10.5 kg/mm^2 after improvement treatment to σ_b = 85 - 95 kg/mm^2 and surface hardening to a depth of 2 mm up to a hardness of 53 - 55 HRC.

Card 1/2

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The same shafts subjected to liquid nitriding after improvement had σ_w = 15 kg/mm^2, and after normalization and subsequent liquid nitriding had σ_w = 14.7 kg/mm^2. It is pointed out that liquid nitriding increases also the endurance of crankshafts during torsion tests.

M. Shapiro

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

S/081/62/000/006/115/117
B110/B101

AUTHOR: Przigocki, Władisław

TITLE: Latest results of electron-microscopic examination of crystal polymer structure

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 738, abstract 6R47 (Tworzywa wielkocząsteczkowe, v. 6, no. 4, 1961, 115-124)

TEXT: This is a survey of results obtained by electron-microscopic and electron-microdiffraction examination of crystal polymer structure. Methods and results of a study of single crystals and spherolites are described in detail. 43 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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535.37 — 3 3140

On the fluorescence of fluorite and the divalent rare earths. PRIMBRAM, K. C.R. Acad. Sci. URSS, 56 (No. 1) 31-3 (1947) In German.—Radiophotoluminescence, or luminescence under ultra-violet or visible light following exposure of the substance to radium radiations, is shown by fluorite and other salts. Emission at normal temp. occurs for the activators Eu (blue band) and Sm (red), at low temp. for Yb (yellow-green) and Tu (red). It is considered that these activators must be in the divalent state. The Eu band may also be produced by flame excitation. S. T. H.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A 53

L i

2001. Radio Photoluminescence. K. Praibram. *Acta Physica Polonica*, 5. pp. 377-380, 1936. *In German.*—A brief review of what is known about radiophotoluminescence. In particular, reference is made to Jantsch's experiments proving that the luminescence of fluorite is partly due to the radiophotoluminescence of Eu inclusions. Alkali halides into which

The dependence of molecular light intensity on pressure of admixed N_2 can be expressed by the Stern-Volmer formula. N_2 has only a small quenching effect.

J. E. K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

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Radiation colors in natural rock salts. Karl Przibram (Univ. Vienna). *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta* 1, 299-311 (1951).—A review is given of the present state of the interpretation of the yellow, violet, and blue colors of natural rock salt as due to radiation. The yellow salt from Hall in the Tyrol and from Hallstatt is certainly colored amicroscopically by radiation. The existence of an amicroscopic blue and violet color in irradiated rock salt has long been claimed by Przibram, and this seems to be confirmed by the discovery of the R-centers (Seitz, *C.A.* 41, 8083). Many natural violet samples of rock salt are also optically empty and seemingly colored by R centers. According to a thorough investigation (L. Wienniger, *Osterr. Akad. Wiss.* 87, 181) the following groups of colored rock salt can be distinguished: salt colored only by amicroscopic centers, only by colloidal particles, and by centers and colloidal particles simultaneously. As sources of radiation the following must be taken into consideration: the U-Ra content of rock salt, its K content and the extinct activity from radioactive thermal waters, according to Hahn (*C.A.* 30, 9514), which can be deduced from the He content of rock salt. Also by taking into consideration the fact that only a fraction of the available radiation is used for coloring, it can be shown that all these sources suffice for the explanation of the amicroscopic yellow and violet color, the 2 last named also for that of the colloidal blue color. That not all rock salt is colored in nature points to the necessity of sensibilizing and stabilizing impurities, which may also promote the formation of colloids.

A. R. Matheson

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Complexes of substances of high molecular weight in the living organism. S. J. Przlycki. *Acta Biol. Exptl.* (Warsaw) 11, 308-31(1937).—A lecture. B. C. P. A.

ASM-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

POLAND

PO/0100/66/014/004/0413/0435

AUTHOR: Przondo-Hessek, Anna (Wroclaw)

ORG: Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Wroclaw; Department of Bacteriology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

TITLE: Bacteriophages of *Klebsiella* bacilli: isolation and properties of phages and their use in serotyping

SOURCE: Archivum immunologiae et therapiae experimentalis, v. 14, no. 4, 1966, 413-435

TOPIC TAGS: bacteriology, bacteriophage, phage typing, serotyping, lytic activity, diagnostic medicine, otolaryngology, clinical medicine, serum

ABSTRACT: Capsulated *Klebsiella* bacilli obtained from ozena and rhinoscleroma patients and from standard laboratory cultures were classified into phage types using bacteriophages isolated from sewage (33 of the 35 phages), stools, and nasopharyngeal secretions of ozena patients. The lytic activity of 35 pure phages obtained from these sources was determined during ten passages on the same *Klebsiella* strain. Phages could be classified into two groups by their lytic activity: one with a wide activity

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

ACC NR: AP6028158 (A) SOURCE CODE: PO/0100/66/014/004/0413/0435

AUTHOR: Przondo-Hessek, Anna (Wroclaw)

ORG: Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Wroclaw; Department of Bacteriology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

TITLE: Bacteriophages of *Klebsiella* bacilli: isolation and properties of phages and their use in serotyping

SOURCE: Archivum immunologiae et therapiae experimentalis, v. 14, no. 4, 1966, 413-435

TOPIC TAGS: bacteriology, bacteriophage, phage typing, serotyping, lytic activity, diagnostic medicine, otolaryngology, clinical medicine, serum

ABSTRACT: Capsulated *Klebsiella* bacilli obtained from ozena and rhinoscleroma patients and from standard laboratory cultures were classified into phage types using bacteriophages isolated from sewage (33 of the 35 phages), stools, and nasopharyngeal secretions of ozena patients. The lytic activity of 35 pure phages obtained from these sources was determined during ten passages on the same *Klebsiella* strain. Phages could be classified into two groups by their lytic activity: one with a wide activity

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ACC NR: AP6028158

spectrum, lysing 60—80% of strains with other antigens; and a second with a narrower range, lysing some or all of the strains in one serotype. The sensitivity of 480 strains of capsulated *Klebsiella* bacilli comprising 80 serotypes to the bacteriophages tested is shown in a table. It was found that *Klebsiella* strains can be classified into 91 phage types, each containing one or several strains. Bacteria within one serotype could usually be classified into phage variants. Because there were few strains in some serotypes, phage variants were established only for the three best-represented serotypes. All the strains in one serotype, representing about 29% of the experimental material, were completely resistant to all 35 phages. This phenomenon was unexplained. Diluted bacteriophages produced visible plaques with definite morphological characteristics. It was concluded that phages can be used for differentiating *Klebsiella* bacilli if the cells have capsules and if the cultures contain small amounts of mucus. The phage classification of *Klebsiella* suggested is not definite, and may be modified with use. [WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 00Jun65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 033/

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

BYSTRICKY, V.; DRAHOS, Vl.; MOLCZYK, M.; PRZONDO HESSEK, A.; SLOPEK, St.

On the structure of some bacteriophages. Acta virol. (Praha) [Eng.] 8 no.4:369-372 Jl '64.

1. Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw, Poland. 2. Laboratory of Electron Microscopy, Chair of Technical Microbiology and Biochemistry, Slovak Polytechnical University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia (for Bystricky). 3. Laboratory of Electron Optics, Institute of Instrument Technology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Brno, Czechoslovakia (for Drahos).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

KOSSOWSKI, Stanisław; DUBLAKOWA, Irena; AGOPSOWICZ, Grzegorz; MARESZ-BABCZYSZYN, Jadwiga; KUSTRZYCKA, Helena; PRZONDO-HESSEK, Anna; CYRULEWSKA, Jadwiga; LUSAR, Zofia

Clinical, bacteriological and serological studies on chronic atrophic fetid nasopharyngitis. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 12 no.4:483-490 '64

Clinical, bacteriological and serological studies on chronic atrophic nonfetid nasopharyngitis and laryngitis. Ibid.: 491-496

1. Department of Bacteriology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw; The Laryngological Clinic, School of Medicine, Wroclaw, and Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Wroclaw.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

ZIOLKOWSKI, Zdzislaw; RESPONDEK, Jozef; PRZONDO, Jan

Determination of ε - caprolactam by formaldehyde in technical solutions. Chem anal 8 no.2:273-278 '63.

1. Department of Chemical Engineering, Politechnika, Wroclaw.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

ZIOLKOWSKI, Zdzislaw; PRZONDO, Jan

Unitary hights of mass transfer in the pulsation column with packing for the system: aqueous solution of NaCl -phenol - diphenyl ether. Chemia stosow 5 no.4:527-550 '61.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Apartatury, Polska Akademia Nauk, i Katedra Inzynierii Chemicznej, Politechnika, Wroclaw.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: [Presumed] Ludwik Hirszfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy (Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalne Ludwika Hirszfelda) Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN--Polska Akademia N Wroclaw; Director: Prof. Stefan SLOPEK, DR.

Source: Warsaw, Postepy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczalnej, Vol XV, No 1961, pp 364-365.

Data: "O-Antigens of Klebsiella Types K:63 - K:72." English abstract of original article [English], published in Arch. Immunol. i Terapii Dosw, 1960, 8, 213

Authors:
DURLAKOWA, I
PRZONDO-HESSEK, A
MARESZ-BABCZYSZYN, J.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: [Presumed] Ludwik Hirszfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy (Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej im. Ludwika Hirszfelda), Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN--Polska Akademia Nauk), Wroclaw; Director: Prof. Stefan SLOPEK, Dr.

~~Source:~~

Source: Warsaw, Postepy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczalnej, Vol XV, No 4, 1961, pp 434-435.

~~Data:~~

Data: "Biochemical Properties of Klebsiella Bacilli."
English abstract of article originally published in Arch. Immunol. i Terapii Dos. 1960, 8, 203.

Authors:
DUBLAKOWA, I.
MARESZ-BABCZYSZYN, J.
PRZONDO-HESSEK, A.

GPO 981643

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: [Presumed] Ludwik Hirszfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy (Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej im. Ludwika Hirszfelda), Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN--Polska Akademia Nauk), Wroclaw; Director: Prof. Stefan SLOPEK, Dr.

Source: Warsaw, Postepy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczalnej, Vol XV, No 1, 1961, pp 435-437.

Data: "Klebsiella Bacilli Occurring in Clinical Cases of Ozena." English abstract of article originally published in Arch. Immunol. i Terapii Dosw. 1960, 8, 213.

Authors:
DURLAKOWA, I.
MARESZ-BABCZYSZYN, J.
PRZONDO-HESSEK, A.

GPO 9816

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

DURLAKOWA, Irena; PRZONDO-HESSEK, Anna; MARESZ-BABCZYSZYN, Jadwiga

O-Antigens of Klebsiella types K:63 - K:72. Arch.immun.ter.dosw. 8 no.4:645-654 '60.

1. Department of Bacteriology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw, and Department of Medical Microbiology, Medical School, Wroclaw.

(KLEBSIELLA immunol)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

DURLAKOWA, Irena; MARESZ-BABCZYSZYN, Jadwiga; PRZONDO-HESSEK, Anna

Klebsiella appearing in clinically-verified ozena. Arch.immun. ter.dosw. 8 no.2:203-211 '60.

1. Zaklad Bakteriologii Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej PAN we Wroclawiu.
(RHINITIS ATROPHIC diag)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

DURLAKOWA, Irena; MARESZ-BABCZYSZYN, Jadwiga; PRZONDO-HESSEK, Anna

Biochemical properties of Klebsiella. Arch.immun.ter.dosw.8 no.2: 213-224 '60.

1. Zaklad Bakteriologii Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej PAN we Wroclawiu.
(KLEBSIELLA chem)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

DURLAKOWA, Irena; MARESZ-BABCZYSZYN, Jadwiga; PRZONDO-HESSEK, Anna; LUSAR, Zofia; MROZ-KURPIELA, Ewa

The phenomenon of bacteriocinogeny in bacilli of the genus Klebsiella. I. Characteristics of Klebsiella bacteriocins. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 12 no.3:308-318 '64.

The phenomenon of bacteriocinogeny in bacilli of the genus Klebsiella. II. Bacteriocins produced by strains of Klebsiella bacilli isolated from patients with ozena. Ibid.:319-331

1. Department of Bacteriology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZOZOWSKI, W.

Problem of flow through an axial compressor. p. 187.

Vol. 1, no. 2, 1955, ARCHIWUM BUDOWY MASZYN

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZULJ, Milenko, inz. (Sarajevo)

Analysis of some level-slab systems of bridges. Gradevinar 14 no.8:268-274 Ag'63.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

PRZULJ, Milenko, inz. (Sarajevo)

Analysis of some level plank systems for bridges. Gradevinar 14 no.8:268-274 Ag '62.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

CHWASZCZEWSKA, Janina; DAKOWSKI, Miroslaw; PRZYBIRSKI, Wincenty; SOWINSKI, Miechyslaw; 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).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

868. PRZYBORA L. Wojewódzkiego Ośrodka Onkol., Poznań. *Mleko-raki sutka. Lactocarcinomata NOWOTWORY 1956, 6/2 (75-90) Tables 1 Illus. 26

Like his teacher Laskowski the author stresses a close relationship between the type of breast cancer cell and the manner of spread of the neoplasm and its clinical course. He divides all mammary cancers into: (1) normoplastic cancers which simulate a physiological epithelium, i.e. lactic epithelium; (2) metaplastic cancers, which imitate the type of cells present in the breast in various pathological conditions (e.g. inflammations) and are due to metaplasia of lactic epithelium involving related structures as sweat glands, apocrine glands, mucous glands etc.; (3) anaplastic cancers the cells of which are suggestive of none of the cell types mentioned above. The present paper deals with 55 cases of lactocarcinoma belonging to the normoplastic group. They were observed among 333 mammary cancers operated upon in Steinthal's phase I and II. The average age of patients with lactocarcinoma was 46 yr., the preoperative period about 3 months. Neoplastic metastases were found in 40% of cases. Lactocarcinomata display a distinct microscopic, macroscopic and clinical pattern. They spread mostly by large focal invasion. More than half of the cases had a stroma that was infiltrated with lymphocytes (lymphadenoplasia). Albert - Wrocław (V, 16)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.16 Vol.6/3 Cancer March 58

PRZYBORA, L.

1205. *Hidrocarcinomata of the breast* Poto-raki sutka – hidrocarcinomata mammae. PRZYBORA L. Działu Patol. Wojewódzkiego Ośrod. Onkol., Poznań *Nowotwory* 1957, 7/1-2 (107-115) Illus. 9

In a previous paper (*Exc. Med., Cancer*, 1957, abstr. no 1445) cancer of the breast is divided into 3 types. Whereas in his earlier article the author dealt with the first group (normoplastic cancers), in the present one he discusses the second group: the metaplastic cancers, termed the hidrocarcinomas. Among 333 cases of breast cancer, 55 cases (16.5%) of lactocarcinomas and 199 (6%) of hidrocarcinomas could be distinguished. Histologically, the latter are characterized by the acidophilic cytoplasm in contrast to the basophilic protoplasm in lactocarcinomas. Unlike lactocarcinomas, they are less frequently invasive, are later noticed by the patients, but the incidence of metastases is slightly higher. Depending on the kind of the cancer cell, the author distinguishes some varieties of the hidrocarcinomas.

Albert – Wrocław

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343430001-2

SZLEZAK, Ludwik; PRZYBORA, Lucjan

A case of Paget's disease & cancer of the maxilla. Otolar. polska 11 no.3:303-312 1957.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej A. M. w Poznaniu. Kierownik: prof. A. Zakrzewski i z Dzialu Patologii Wojewodzkiego Osrodka Onkologicznego w Poznaniu. Kierownik: L. Przybora.

(MAXILLA, dis.
osteitis deformans with epidermoid carcinoma, case report (Pol))
(MAXILLA, neoplasms
epidermoid carcinoma with osteitis deformans, case report (Pol))
(OSTEITIS DEFORMANS, case reports
maxilla, with epidermoid carcinoma (Pol))
(CARCINOMA, EPIDERMOID, case reports
maxilla, with osteitis deformans (Pol))

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