"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

ACC NR: AP6025646 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0098/0098

INVENTOR: Skrabelinskiy, N. V.; Kuptsova, N. I.; Kondrashova, Yu. D.; Fridlyand, V. I.; Bol'shikh, A. S.; Sergeyev, V. N.; Kokashinskaya, S. Z.

ORG: None

TITLE: A machine for fatigue testing parts or material specimens. Class 42, No. 183456 [announced by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 98

TOPIC TAGS: rotor blade, fatigue test, bend test, tensile test

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a machine for fatigue testing parts or material specimens under the simultaneous effect of bending and tension at high temperatures in special media. Blades to be tested are mounted on a rotating disc located in a test chamber and subjected to oscillatory motion generated by an exciter. The unit is designed to produce axial flexural oscillations of the disc, and also for excitation over a broad frequency range from a few dozen to several thousand cycles per second. Design of the machine is simplified by using an electrodynamic exciter made with a short-circuited rotating coil, a stationary pickup (e. g. a ca-

Card 1/2

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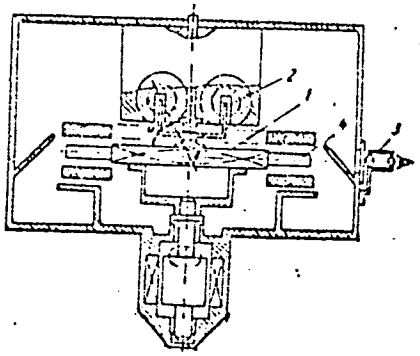
ACC NR: AP6025646

pacitance pickup) and a microscope. The blades are mounted in sockets along the rim of the rotating disc at an angle to the plane of the disc. When the disc rotates, the blades are inclined through an additional angle corresponding to the amplitude of the oscillations generated in the disc.



1—rotating disc; 2—electrodynamic exciter; 3—microscope; 4—blades

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 13Jan64

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

KRÓBIK, H.

Interaction of free auxins with ascorbic acid and glutathione in the germination process of wheat grains. Pt.1. Acta soc botan Pol 33 no.4: 689-704 '64.

1. Department of Plant Physiology of the School of Agriculture, Wroclaw. Head: prof. dr. S. Guminski.

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ZIOBROWSKI, Jerzy; SKRABKA, Teresa

Yeast as a culture medium for lactic fermentation bacteria. Acta microbiol. Pol. 11 no.1/2:141-151 '62.

1. Z Katedry Technologii Wyzszej Szkoly Ekonomicznej we Wroclawiu.

(YEASTS DRIED) (LACTOBACILLUS culture)
(CULTURE MEDIUMS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRABKOVA, Emilie, MUDr.

Public Health Service in District cities from the point of view of combined hospital. Cesk. zdravot. 5 no.8:451-454 Aug 57.

1. Vyzkummy ustav organisace zdravotnictvi.
(HEALTH HEALTH PROGRAMS,
in Czech. District Pub. Health Serv. in relation to combined hosp. (Cz))
(HOSPITALS,
combined, relation to District Pub.Health Serv. in Czech. (Cz))

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

DAMBRAUSKAS, L.P.; SKRABULIS, D.I.

Efficient method for the manufacture of rubber parts for molded rubber-and-textile footwear. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.5:51-52 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kaunasskiy kombinat rezinovykh izdeliy "Inkaras".

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAGA, Jan

Influence of the dispersion of lignin sulfonic acids and their ammonium salts on electric conductivity. Rocz chemii 33 no.4/5: 1099-1107 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Fizycznej Uniwersytetu M.Kopernika, Torun.
(Lignosulfonic acids) (Ligninsulfonic acids)
(Ammonium salts) (Electric conductivity)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

BASINSKI, Antoni; SKRAGA, Jan

Investigation of properties of tannins derived from lignin. I. The fractionation of lignin tanning substances. Rocz chemii 34 no.3/4: 1047-1059 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Cehmii Fizycznej Uniwersytetu M.Kopernika, Torun.
(Tannins) (Lignin)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

BASINSKI, Antoni; SKRAGA, Jan

Investigation of properties of tannins derived from lignin. II. The influence of fractionating on the content of tanning substances in tanning lignin preparations. Rocz chemii 34 no.5:1397-1408 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Physical Chemistry, M. Copernicus University, Torun.

(Lignin) (Tanning)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAGA, Jan

Studies on the structure and properties of polyformaldehyde. Polimery tworz wielk 8 no.4:142-147 Ap '63.

1. Katedra Chemii Fizycznej, Uniwersytet Mikolaja Kopernika, Torun.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SIRAGA, Jan

Studies on the structure and properties of polyformaldehyde. Pt. 3. Polimery tworz wielk 8 no.6:223-229 Je '63.

1. Katedra Chemii Fizycznej, Uniwersytet im.M. Kopernika, Torun.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAGA, Jan

Studies on the structure and properties of polyformaldehyde. Pt. 4. Polimery tworz wielk 9 no. 2: 45-47 F '64.

1. Department of Physical Chemistry, Nicholas Copernicus University, Torun.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAGA, Jan

Studies on the structure and properties of polyformaldehyde. Pt. 4. Polimery tworz wielk 9 no.4:137-144 Ap '64

1. Department of Physical Chemistry, N. Copernicus University, Torun.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SOV/115-58-6-22/43

AUTHORS: Gordov, A.N., Brodskiy, A.M., Kayander, M.S., Skragan, A.L.

TITLE: New Apparatus for Checking Thermo-Technical Devices (Novyye ustanovki dlya poverki teplotekhnicheskikh priborov)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 51-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev has developed special devices for the checking of thermo-technical devices. The apparatus UTT-1 is used for checking thermocouples and resistance thermometers. The circuit diagram is shown in Figure 1. The current may be regulated from 4 to 10 ma. The potentiometer R2-A, which has been developed for this apparatus on the base of the potentiometer R2/1, has 3 measuring limits of 1,500, 150 and 15 mv. The apparatus UVPT-1 is used for checking automatic electronic potentiometers, millivoltmeters, devices operating in rheostat and inductive transducers, etc. The circuit diagram is shown in Figure 2. The apparatus has four measuring circuits. The checking of devices with the newly developed apparatus is simpler and faster due to an

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New Apparatus for Checking Thermo-Technical Devices SOV/115-59-6-22/43

efficient arrangement of measuring elements and the use of the semi-automatic R2-A potentiometer.
There are 4 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev)

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAGAN, V. A.
25593

Tonkaya Obtochka Na Tokarny Stankakh
Obshchego Naziacheniya. V SB
Hekotorye Voprosy Texnologii
Mashinostroeniya. M.-L., 1948
S. 118-31

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAGAN, V. A.

Proizvodstvennyi metod opredeleniia zhestkosti metalloobrabatyvaiushchego oborudovaniia; pod red. A. P. Sokolovskogo. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1950. 24,(4) p. illus. (Za tvorcheskoe sodruzhestvo uchenykh s proizvodstvom) Bibliography: p.(26).

DLC: TS205.S55

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SOBOLEV, N.P., professor; SKRAGAN, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, retsenzent, KUCHER, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; NIKITIN, P.S., inzhener, redaktor; POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Improving the kinematic precision of metal cutting machine tools.] Povyshenie kinematicheskoi tochnosti metallorezhushchikh stankov Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1955. 219 p. (Machine tools) (MLRA 8:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAGAN, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; SIMONOVSKIY, N.Z., redaktor izdatel'stva; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Rigidity, precision, and vibration in machining] Zhestkost', tochnost' i vibratsii pri mekhanicheskoi obrabotke. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 192 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Machine tools)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

AMOSOV, Ivan Sergeyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk dots.; SKRAGAN, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk dots.; MATALIN, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk dots., retsenzent; BORODULINA, I.A., red.izd-va; POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhn. red.

[Precision, vibrations and smooth surface finishing in lathework] Tochnost', vibratsii i chistota poverkhnosti pri tokarnoi obrabotke. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Pod obshchei red. M.A.Anserova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 88 p. (Bibliotechka tokaria-novatora, no.9) (MIRA 11:5)
(Turning)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAGAN, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich; AMOSOV, Ivan Sergeyevich; SMIRNOV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich; BALAKSHIN, B.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; RYSTSOVA, V.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; CHFAS, M.A., red.izd-va; SHCHETININA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Mechanical engineering laboratory; methods manual for laboratory work in the mechanical engineering course] Laboratoriia tekhnologii mashinostroeniia; metodicheskoe posobie k laboratornym zaniatiiam po kursu tekhnologii mashinostroeniia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 129 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Mechanical engineering)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

VAN TI [Wang T'i]; SKRAGAN, V.A.

Relative wear of metal-cutting tools with hard-alloy bits.
Trudy LPI no.219:57-64 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Metal-cutting tools)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SHNEYDER, Yuriy Gdal'yevich; MITROFANOV, S.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SKRAGAN, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VARKOVETSKAYA, A.I., red.izd-va; SPERANSKAYA, O.V., tekhn. red.; PETERSON, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Metal finishing by pressure] Chistovaia obrabotka metallov davleniem. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 268 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Metals--Finishing)

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BALAKSHIN, B.S., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; SKRAGAN, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent.

[Self-adjusting machine tools; control of flexible displacements on machine tools] Samopodnastraivaiushchiesia stanki; upravlenie uprugimi peremishchenilami na stankakh. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 285 p. (MIRA 18:3)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRALOVNIK, M.

"The one who should become a welder." (p. 27). SAOBRACAJ. (Auto-moto savez Hrvatske i Udruzenje saobracajnih poduzeca Hrvatske). Zagreb Vol. 2, no. 2, 1953

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

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SKRALOVNIK, M.

SKRALOVKIN, M. Problems in the production of weilded construction.
p. 13

Vol. 4, no. 1/4, 1955
VARILNA TEHNIKA
TECHNOLOGY
Ljubljana

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1957

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRALOVNIK, Maks (Ljubljana, Djakoviceva 12)

Automatic welding of pipes. Var teh 10 no.4:110-111 '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMOVSKIY, Vaclav

Determination of 3,4-benzpyrene in the Prague atmosphere.
Acta Univ. Carol. [med.] (Praha) 9 no.5:415-452 '63

1. II. ustav pro lekarskou chemii fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta : prof. MUDr. MVDr. J.Sula, DrSc.)

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

Double oxalates of bismuth and sodium. S. Sekamovský. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 2, 202-9(1930). The oxalate, $NaBi(C_2O_4)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$, is formed by adding an excess of $Bi_2(C_2O_4)_3$ to a 30% soln. of $Na_2C_2O_4$, placing on a water bath for ½ hr. and stirring. The soln. is filtered hot and, when cold, a soln. of oxalic acid is added drop by drop until a ppt. forms. The same salt is formed by the action of a soln. of Na binoxalate on Bi oxalate or subnitrate, or by pptn. from a soln. of $Bi(NO_3)_3$ by $Na_2C_2O_4$ in the presence of Na salts. A rise in temp., an increase in acidity or the speed of pptn. favors the formation of the salt $NaBi(C_2O_4)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$. Other hydrates of 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5 mols. water have been formed and are being studied, as well as a Li salt, $LiBi(C_2O_4)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$.

Ann Nicholson Hird

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ch

1

An apparatus for the automatic recording of the dehydration during a rise in temperature. ST. SKRAMOVSKÝ. *Chem. Listy* **26**, 521-2(1932).—The substances are placed on a watch crystal and suspended by a long wire in an elec. oven capable of attaining 180°. The wire passes through the top of the oven and is attached to one end of an analytical balance beam. A mirror in the midpoint of the beam reflects light on a drum wound with sensitized paper. The rotations of the drum also regulate the rate of temp. rise in the oven. A change in wt. of 0.2 mg. causes a 10-cm. deflection on the paper record. The quantity of substance used is selected so that a deflection of 1 cm. corresponds to 1 mol. H_2O.

FRANK MARESH

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

17-1

Use of salicylic acid as an acidimetric standard. S. [illegible] (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1933, 5, [illegible]).—Salicylic acid purified by sublimation can be used in aq. EtOH instead of $H_2C_2O_4$ or EtOH as a standard in acidimetry. With N-KOH the factors are identical, and with 0·1N-KOH only 0·10% < those obtained using these two acids.

J. W. B.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

1

An apparatus for automatic registration of dehydration with increasing temperature.
S. SKRAMOVSKÝ. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 5, 6-10(1933). See C. A. 27, 452. G. G.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

1C

A-1

Complex bismuth oxalates. S. Skramovsky (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1934, 6, 145–162; cf. A., 1930, 1008).—The course of dehydration of the double oxalates of Bi, and of $Bi_2(C_2O_4)_3$,5, 6, 7, and $8H_2O$, shows them to be derived by substitution from aquo-oxalato-complexes of 4- or 6-co-ordinate Bi, some polynuclear, containing $-C_2O_4-$ bridges. The following compounds were prepared: $LiBi(C_2O_4)_2,2H_2O$; $NH_4Bi_2(C_2O_4)_3NO_3,3$ and $1H_2O$; $(NH_4)_2Bi_2(C_2O_4)_3(NO_3)_2,2H_2O$ and anhyd.; $(NH_4)_2Bi(C_2O_4)_2F,2H_2O$; $(NH_4)_2Bi_2(C_2O_4)_3Cl,8$ and $2H_2O$; $Bi_2(C_2O_4)_3,5$ and $8H_2O$; $(NH_4)_2Bi_4(C_2O_4)_7,11H_2O$. J. S. A.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

77

9

*Alkalimetric Determination of Mercury as Amidochloride. Stanislav Škramovský and Radim Uzel (*Časopis českoslov. Lékárnictva*, 1934, **14**, 33-45; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1934, **105**, II, 642).—The method depends on the precipitation of "infusible white precipitate" by addition of NH_4OH to the $HgCl_2$ solution, neutralization of the excess of NH_4OH with dilute acid, addition of $Na_2S_2O_3$ or KI to convert the Hg into a complex iodide or thiosulphate and acidimetric titration of the liberated NH_4OH.—A. R. P.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

OPEN

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MATERIALS INDEX

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 3RD LETTER

2ND LETTER

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

1ST GROUPS

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

Determination of ammonia. Stanislav Škramovský. *Časopis Českoslov. Lékárnictva* 14, 249-51(1934). A suitable app. and procedure for detg. N in urine are described.
V. D. Karpenko

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

A 1

Effect of dehydrated product on the course of dehydration. S. SKRAMOVSKY (Lékárn., 1934, 14, 317—322; Chem. Zentr., 1935, i, 1331).—$CoSO_4$,6 and $7H_2O$ dehydrate at 60—80° to a product with $1{\cdot}5H_2O$. Addition of dehydrated salt increases the rate of dehydration, and brings about initial formation of tetrahydrate, which then dehydrates further.

J. S. A.

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CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The effect of dehydration products on the course of dehydration. St. Skramovský. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 7, 69-76(1935).—At 60-80° dehydration of $CoSO_4.7H_2O$, pure or mixed with $CoSO_4$ by grinding, is effected by air passed through NaCl soln. satd. at 20° and gives, after an induction period, a rapid loss of about $5H_2O$, followed by a slow loss of about 0.5-H_2O. In the presence of $CoSO_4$ mixed in by stirring only, the dehydration temporarily ceases after a loss of $3H_2O$, then continues slowly. Dehydration of $CoSO_4.6H_2O$ is similar, and proceeds before and after the halt at $CoSO_4.4H_2O$ with $^1/_2$-order velocity consts. H. A. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A-1

Stathmographic and kinetic investigation of the thermal decomposition of limestone. J. Splíchal, S. Sekanovský, and J. Goll (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1937, 9, 302—314).—The loss in wt. of finely ground calcite (I) in a vertical furnace at 680—830° was recorded automatically and continuously (cf. A., 1932, 1227). The rate of decomp. decreases as the thickness of the layer of (I) is increased and, for equal wts. of (I), as the grain size is increased. By extrapolation, decomp. in the atm. commences at 453°, and the 700—830° temp. coeff. leads to the heat of activation 37,200 g.-cal., which is close to the heat of decomp. An "incubation period" precedes the decomp., which is of the ½ order with respect to CO_2 in the sample and is interpreted as the evaporation of CO_2 from the sample. J. G. A. G.

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Study of the sulfates of bismuth. S. Skramovský and O. Vondráček. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 9, 429-44(1937).—By treating basic bismuth nitrate with 67% H_2SO_4 a new salt, $Bi(OH)SO_4.H_2O$ formed. In dil. acid $Bi(OH)SO_4.H_2O$ was prepd. In more concd. acid $BiH(SO_4)_2.3H_2O$ formed. Under other conditions 2 new salts, $Bi(OH)SO_4.4H_2O$ and $Bi_4H(SO_4)_5.6H_2O$, and 3 salts previously described, $Bi_2(SO_4)_3.3H_2O$, $Bi_2(SO_4)_3.7H_2O$ and $BiH(SO_4)_2.H_2O$, were prepd. The acid concn., the temp. and the exposure to air detd. the type of salt obtained. Photomicrographs of the salts are given.

Amy LeVesconte

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

A-1

Thermal decomposition of carbonates of importance in metallurgy.—J. Šplíchal, S. Škramovský, and J. Goll (Chem. Obsor, 1957, 12, 181—183, 203—206, 224—230, 252—257; cf. A., 1957, I, 523).—The thermal decomp. of carbonates has been studied, using a stathmographic method (continuous registration of the loss of wt. by a beam of light on photographic paper), which is claimed to be superior to the usual pressure measurements. The decomp. of magnesite, siderite, and dialogite are 2/3 order reactions at temp. below 600°, but above 600° are 1/3 order reactions, as is the decomp. at all temp. of $CaCO_3$, which needs a higher temp. for initial decomp. than the former. The decomp. of carbonates at higher temp. and the evaporation of I are reactions of the 1/3 order. The decomp. of double compounds, *e.g.*, dolomite and ankerite at above 700°, is discontinuous.

F. R.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

6

Homologous double alkali-bismuth sulfates. S. Skramovsky and O. Vondrášek. *Časopis Českoslov Lékárnictva* 17, 294-300(1937).—There were prepd. the following homologous double sulfates: $KBi(SO_4)_2$, $K_4Bi_2(SO_4)_3$, $K_3Bi_2(SO_4)_3$ and $K_4Bi_2(SO_4)_3$. To this group of compds. there can be added the compd. $K_3Bi_2(SO_4)_6(NO_3)_3$.

V. D. Karpenko

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

A-1

Nomenclature of co-ordination compounds.
S. Sebanovskii (Chem. Listy, 1937, 31, 478—480).—
A discussion. R. T.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTER

2ND LETTER

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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BC

Double sulphates of bismuth and alkali metals. S. ŠKRAMOVSKÝ and O. VONDRÁŠEK (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1938, **10**, 443—452).—The prep. of the compounds $K_3Bi_2(SO_4)_3$, $K_2Bi_2(SO_4)_7$, $(NH_4)_3Bi(SO_4)_3$, and $K_2Bi_2(SO_4)_6(NO_3)_2$ is described and the existence of $KBi(SO_4)_2$, $K_3Bi(SO_4)_3$, and $NH_4Bi(SO_4)_2$ confirmed. The unstable, hygroscopic additive compounds $KBi(SO_4)_2,2HCl$, $K_4Bi_2(SO_4)_5,4HCl$, and $K_3Bi(SO_4)_3,2HCl$ have been prepared, showing the co-ordination no. of Bi to be 4 in the original compounds. F. H.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Double basic sulfates of copper and alkali metal. S. Škramovský and J. Štěpán. *Časopis Českoslov. Lékárnictva* 10, 4-10(1939). The double basic sulfates of Cu with Na and K were prepd. The Na salt approaches in compn. natrochalcite, $Cu_4(OH)_3(SO_4)_2.Na_2SO_4.2H_2O$. According to the properties of these double basic sulfates, their probable formula is $M^1H[Cu_3(OH)_3(SO_4)_2]$. Dehydration at higher temps. gives $M^1_2[Cu_3O(SO_4)_2]$.

V. D. Karpenko

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CA

The hydrates of the aluminum alkali sulfates. Adolf S. Lukanović and St. Škramovský. *Časopis Českoslov. Lékárnictva* 19, 151-8, 165-73(1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 1806.—A review, with numerous references, on the behavior of the Al alums of K, NH_4, Rb, Cs and Tl when dehydrated at ordinary and at elevated temps., the ds. and mol. vols. of the various hydrates, and the dew points of the dodecahydrates. M. G. Moore

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

Determination of thiourea by titration. St. Škramovský. *Časopis Československ. Lékárnictva* 21, 1-4(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1941, II, 379-80.—Tests of different methods for detg. thiourea showed the iodometric method to be the most reliable. The iodometric method depends on the oxidation of S in thiourea to H_2SO_4 according to the following equation $CS(NH_2)_2 + 4I_2 + 5H_2O = CO(NH_2)_2 + 8HI + H_2SO_4$. There is some formation of finely divided S: $CS(NH_2)_2 + I_2 + H_2O = CO(NH_2)_2 + 2HI + S$ when iodine soln. is added in limited quantity to a weakly basic soln. of the thiourea. The procedure recommended is the following: To a soln. contg. about 0.02 g. of the thiourea add 25 ml. of 0.1 *N* I soln. and 5-10 ml. of 10% KOH soln. Let stand for at least 10 minutes, make the soln. acidic by adding 5 to 10 ml. of 12.5% HCl and titrate the excess I with 0.1 *N* $Na_2S_2O_3$ soln. A. H. J.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

CA

Cu-alkali double salts and the dehydration products. St. Škramovský and J. Štěpán. *Chem. Listy* 37, 19-22 (1943); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, I, 2375-6.—The literature is reviewed. The double sulfates of Cu and NH_4, K, Rb or Cs were prepd. These compds., like schönite, crystallize with 6 mols. of water. The dehydration products, especially the dihydrates (except for the Cs salt) and the anhyd. salts, also were made. The d. was detd. for each salt and the mol. vol. was calcd.; values of the mol. vols. of the anhyd. salts increase from NH_4 to Cs. The dehydration-velocity consts. at various temps. and the optimal conditions for the prepn. of the simple salts were detd. The following values, derived in part from the literature, were found for, resp., the d_4 and the mol. vols. of the anhyd. salts dried at the specified temp.: $(NH_4)_2$-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMOVSKY, S.; VELIKOVA, L.

Quantitative determination of small quantities of soluble fluorides and gaseous hydrofluoric acid. Cas. cesk.lek.Ved.priloha 63 no.9-12:299-306 Dec 1950. (CLML 20:9)

1. Of the Institute of Industrial Medicine, Prague.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

ŠKRAMOVSKÝ, St.

Potentiometric oxidimetric determinations with mercurous and mercuric salts. St. Škramovský (Karlova Univ., Prague). *Sborník I. Celostátní Praždroj Konf. Anal. Chemie* (Prague) 1952, 180–185(Pub. 1953).—$HgNO_3$ in 0.01*N* HNO_3 oxidizes at room temp. pyrocatechol (I) to *o*-quinone, while hydroquinone (II), even in presence of I is not oxidized. In 1–2*N* NaOAc I is oxidized by 8-electron exchange, II by 2-electron exchange. With 0.05*N* H_2SO_4 in buffer soln. a 4-electron oxidation of II and an 8-electron oxidation of I was obtained. The same degree of oxidation of II is obtained in presence of a larger concn. of NaOAc, resulting from neutralization of ether exts. of biol. materials, in which pyrocatechol had been stabilized by addn. of AcOH. HCHO is oxidized rapidly by K_2HgI_4 in alk. soln. at room temp.; in borate soln. there is no oxidation even under reflux. Methanol, ethanol, acetone, formate, oxalate, and sulfite are not oxidized. Mixts. of HCHO and AcH give low results. At elevated temps. under II in 0.1*N* NaOH, 0.1*N* Na_2CO_3, and in $Na_2B_4O_7$ soln. I reduced 5, 6, and 6 equivs., II 6, 6, and 4 equivs. of K_2HgI_4 (detd. by titration with $HgCl_2$ in soln. acid to methyl orange). Large concns. of acetate cause error. Arabinose, xylose, glucose, and galactose in boiling borate soln. reduce in 60 min. 3 equivs. maltose and 4 equivs. of K_2HgI_4. In 1–2.5*N* NaOH, pentoses reduce 5, methylpentoses and hexoses 6, maltose and lactose 8 equivs.; glucose reduces in 0.1*N* NaOH 5 equivs. in 10 min. In carbonate soln. 4 to 7 equivs. K_2HgI_4 are reduced. The method was used to det. blood sugar after pptn. of protein with $Zn(OH)_2$. In strong alk. solns. creatine (III) and creatinine (IV) are oxidized by 4-electron exchange with K_2HgI_4; short heating in borate produces only 2-electron exchange of creatinine leaving creatine intact. Uric acid interferes with the detn. of III and IV in urine, but IV can be detd. in 5 min. by hot oxidation in borate and III + IV by a similar detn. after 3 hrs. reflux of a soln. acidic with HCl.

Herbert Morawetz

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

BERGEROVA, V.;SKRAMOVSKY, S.

Determination of bi-valent phenols in biological material. Pracovni lek. 4 no. 1:64-75 Mar 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Of the Institute of Industrial Medicine (Head--Prof. J. Teisinger, M. D.), Prague.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMOVSKY, STANISLAV

Use of chlorine dioxide. I. Oxidimetric determination of iodides in the presence of bromides and chlorides. Stanislav Skramovský, Zdeněk Tauer, and Jaroslav Novotný (Karlova Univ., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 48, 1335-7(1954).—The detn. of I^- is based on the selective oxidation with ClO_2 which serves to det. I^- in the presence of 10,000-fold excess of Cl^- and 400-fold excess Br^-, by potentiometric titration. The titrant soln. of ClO_2 was prepd. by heating a mixt. of 150 g. $(CO_2H)_2.2H_2O$, 40 g. $KClO_3$, and 20 ml. H_2O at 60°, condensing the evolved gas, and dissolving the liquid ClO_2 in AcOH to obtain a 0.01*N* soln. the titer of which was detd. iodometrically. The detn. was carried out in approx. 2–4*N* H_2SO_4 with I concn. of 1 mg. I in 50–200 ml. soln. The method is suitable for detg. I in *pharmaceuticals*. The detn. is disturbed by all anions reacting with I^-, by Fe^{II}, As^{III}, Sb^{III}, Sn^{II}, Sn^{IV}, and by NO_3^- and large excess of Cr^{III}.

M. Hudlický

MA BI

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMOVSKÝ, S.

Use of chlorine dioxide. II. Titration in glacial acetic acid. S. Skramovský, L. Tauer, and J. Novotný. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs. 20, 718-20(1955) (in German).—See C.A. 49, 5213e.
E. J. C.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Medicinal Substances. Vitamins. Antibiotics. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 20549

Author : Skramovsky, St., Jindra, A.
Inst : -
Title : Answer to Doctor Protiva's Criticism "Some Remarks on the Nomenclature of Organic Medicinal Substances in the Czechoslovakian Pharmacopoeia 2."

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmac., 1956, 5, No 9, 561-564

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

14-59

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

HOLECEK, Vaclav; SKRAMOVSKY, Stanislav; za technicke spoluprace M. Penickove.

Determination of methemoglobin in the blood. Pracovni lek. 8 no.2:128-132 May 56.

1. Z Ustavu hygieny prace a chorob z povolani, prednosta prof. Dr. J. Teisinger.
(HEMOGLOBIN,
metheglobin, determ. (Cz))

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMOVSKY, S.

"A proposal for a reform in the nomenclature of inorganic substances.

p. 746 (Chemie, Vol. 9, no. 5, Nov. 1957)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 7, No. 6, June 1958

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMOVSKY, St.

Requirements of analytical methods in establishing maximum permissible concentrations. Pracovni lek. 11 no.3:171-172 Apr 59.

1. Institut de Chimie anorganique de l'Universite Charles, Prague.
(AIR POLLUTION,
maximum permissible concentrations, determ. (Fr))

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMOVSKY, S., and others.

"A scientific conference of the chemical departments of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Charles University in Prague and the first alumni convention of chemists from this Faculty and the former Faculty of Natural Sciences." p. 457.

CHEMICKE LISTY. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 53, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

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

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ZAHRADNIK, R.; RERICHA, R.; AZAMIT, P.; REZABKOVA, M.; SKRAMOVKSKY, S.

Reaction of some cations of heavy metals with slightly soluble calcium compounds. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.1:146-158 Ja '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Institut fur Arbeitshygiene und Berufskrankheiten, Prag, und Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Prag.
(Heavy metals) (Cations) (Calcium)

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SKRAMOVSKY, S.; PODLAHOVA, J.

Production of ethylene-diaminotetraacetic acid compounds and their properties I. Compounds with manganese. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.6:1374-1380 Je '62.

1. Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Prag.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

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"Textbook of inorganic chemistry" by A.F.Holleman and E.Wiberg. Reviewed by St.Skramovsky. Chem listy 56 no.11:1366-1367 N '62.

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SKRAMOVSKY, S.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SKRAMOVSKY, S; PODLAHOVA, J.

Institute of Anorganic Chemistry, Charles University, Prague, (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, Vol 5, 1963, pp 1330-1334

"The Production and Properties of Ethylendiamintetra-acetic Acid Complexes II. Combination with Iron."

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

HABER, V.; ROSICKY, J.; SKRAMOVSKY, St.

Use of thermogravimetry for examination of magnesite and limestone dissociation kinetics at rising temperature. Silikaty 7 no.2: 95-107 '63.

1. Katedra anorganicke chemie Prirodovedecke fakulty Karlovy university v Praze.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMOVSKY, S.; PODLAHOVA, J.

Preparation and properties of ethylenediamine-tetra-acetic acid complexes. Pt. 2. Coll Cz Chem 28 no. 5: 1330-1334 My '63.

1. Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Prag.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMOVSKY, S.

Czechoslovak nomenclature of inorganic compounds and its principles. Chem listy 57 no. 5: 494-513 My '63.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMOVSKY, Stanislav

"Teaching chemistry with models" by R.T. Sanderson. Reviewed by Stanislav Skramovsky. Chem prum 14 no.6:338 Je '64.

1. Faculty of Natural Sciences, Charles University, Prague.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JINDRA, J.; SKRAMOVSKY, S.

Institute for Inorganic Chemistry (Institut für anorganische Chemie), Karlova University, Prague (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 7, July 1966, pp 2639-2645.

"Production and thermal behavior of binary uranyl carbonate."

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06611
CZECH/8-53-1-7/20

AUTHORS: Pavlu, Josef and Skramovsky, Vaclav

TITLE: Simple Automatic Apparatus for Periodic Sucking-in of Gases

PERIODICAL: Chemicke listy, 1959, Vol 53, Nr 1, pp 27 - 28

ABSTRACT: A simple device for intermittent drawing, at regular intervals, of a stream of gas through a scrubbing solution is described. The intervals between individual sucking operations are regulated by varying the flow rate of water. The volume of sucked-in gas can be regulated by adjusting the volume of the vessel between the end of the shorter arm of the siphon and its bend. The rate of gas flow is determined by the length of a drain tube which is attached to the siphon. A sketch of the device is shown in Figure 1. It has been built for simulating the process of smoking cigarettes but it can also be used for other purposes since the length of the suction interval, the quantity of the sucked-in gas and the speed of suction can be controlled independently of each other.
There are 1 figure and 5 references, of which 1 is German and 4 English.

Card 1/2

CZECH/8-53-1-7/20
Simple Automatic Apparatus for Periodic Sucking-in of Gases

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ZENISEK, A.; KRAL, J. A.; HAIS, I.M.; ROTH, Z.; SKRAMOVSKY, V.; KUTOVA, M.;
Technicka spoluprace M. Kyselova

Fractional composition of sweat produced by heat and strenous work.
III. Effect of previous baths. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.6:170-175
10 F '61.

1. Ustav telovychovneho lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr.
J. Kral. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, reditel inz. dr.
O. Nemecek. II. ustav lekarsky chemie KU v Praze, prednosta prof.
dr J. Sula. Vyzkumny ustav chorob revmatickych, prednosta prof.
dr. Fr. Lenoch.

(SWEAT chem) (BATH)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

JIRKA, M.; KOTAS, J.; SKRAMOVSKY, V.

Contribution to the excretion of proteins with sweat. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.7:107-109 17 F '61.

1. II. ustav pro lekarskou chemii KU v Praze, prednosta prof. MUDr. A. F. Richter, doktor lekarskych ved a Oddeleni pro klinickou chemii, prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Sula, doktor lekarskych ved.

(SWEAT chem) (PROTEINS metab)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMOVSKY, V.

Epidemiology of lung cancer and 3,4-benzpyrene in Prague atmosphere. Neoplasma 10 no.4:413-416 '63.

1. 2nd Dept. of Medical Chemistry, Charles University, Prague, CSSR.

(CARCINOGENS) (BENZOPYRENES)
(LUNG NEOPLASMS) (EPIDEMIOLOGY)
(MATHEMATICS) (MORTALITY)

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Porous concrete. B. G. Skramtaev. Russ. [illegible], Feb. 28, 1934. The cement (as well as the fillers if they are used) is mixed with any kind of a jelly without whipping the latter into a foam; *e. g.*, a silica gel obtained by the action of HCl on a soln. of water glass is used.

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The use of hydrochloric acid as an accelerator of the hardening of cement. B. G. Skramtaev. *Tsement* 3, No. 3, 12-19(1935).—HCl, added in small amt. to the mixing water, reacts with the free $Ca(OH)_2$ to form $CaCl_2$. Greatest increase in strength (1.50-3.15 times in 3-7 days and 1.20-2 times in 28 days) was in most cases effected by addn. of 2% of HCl (based on the wt. of water) to pozzuolanic cement. The addn. of HCl gave the same results as the addn. of twice as much $CaCl_2$. The setting was accelerated by addn. of 4-6%. S. attributes this action in part to the hydration of the $CaCl_2$ formed, which decreases the water-cement ratio. Some practical hints are given on the use of HCl in construction work.

E. E. Stefanowsky

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

B-I-10

Quick preparation of cement and concrete objects. B. G. [illegible] and L. I. PAVELOVA (Tsement, [illegible], No. 11, 27—28).—Quick setting (7—12 min.) of Portland cement is obtained by adding conc. aq. $CaCl_2$ or HCl. The vol. changes are 3—4 times > those of ordinary mortars, and these accelerating additions can be used only for small objects.

Ch. Abs. (c)

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On the use of slag portland cement and slag in concrete. I. G. Skramtaev and I. D. Chernyavskii. *Tsement* 4, No. 5, 18-21(1936).—The adherence of concrete to Fe in one month is inconsiderable. If the Fe bars have been previously moistened with lime milk, it increases considerably. In $2^1/_2$ years it was more than 3 times larger. The use of slag portland cement and of granulated blast furnace slag is quite admissible to Fe concrete. This does not relate to other slag cements. B. E. Stefanowsky

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

20

Addition of salts to portland cement. B. G. Skramtaev, L. I. Pantlova and P. F. Shubenkin. *Tsement* 4, No. 9, 19–21 (1936).—The accelerating effect of $CaCl_2$ on the hardening of cement decreases the strength on storage: in 28 days the strength is less than that of cement without addns. Therefore $CaCl_2$ should be added not during grinding of the cement at the works, but just before use.

E. E. Stefanowsky

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CA

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The conditions for the formation and for the existence of calcium aluminosulfate ("cement bacteria"). B. G. Skramtaev and V. M. Moskvin. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk* 1937, No. 1, 125-48; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1, No. 8-9, 113-14(1938).—Expts. on the interaction of $3CaO.Al_2O_3.6H_2O$ with aq. solns. of different sulfates showed that the gypsum solns. are the most aggressive. In strong concn. they form aluminosulfate prisms, and in smaller concn. needles are formed. The aggressiveness of the sulfates of Mg and of Na takes place more slowly than with gypsum solns. of the same concn. The formation of the aluminosulfate is retarded in the presence of Ca bicarbonate. The soly. product $K = (Ca^{++})(SO_4^{--})$ is the detg. factor. If $K > 6.1 \times 10^{-6}$ both the aluminosulfate and the sulfate are formed, if $6.1 \times 10^{-6} > K > 8 \times 10^{-6}$ only the aluminosulfate is formed, and if $K < 8 \times 10^{-6}$ neither is formed. Other Na salts (except the sulfates) considerably lower the Ca aluminosulfate formation because of the increased soly. of aluminosulfate in the solns. Ca aluminosulfate is formed only at high concn. of sulfate, Mg salts hinder its formation to a smaller degree than Na salts because they combine with the excess of lime. From the obtained data it can be concluded that the ordinary ground waters contg. 400-1000 mg./l. of SO_4^{--}, Na^+, Mg^{++}, and 5-10 mg. equiv. of HCO_3^-, as well as the free CO_2 are not suitable media for the formation of the aluminosulfate. Therefore, the belief that concrete is corroded in ground waters is erroneous. However, even such waters are capable of changing the structure of concrete owing to the crystn. of gypsum and to the formation of $Mg(OH)_2$. CO_2 corrosion is also increased in the presence of sulfates. W. R. H.

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C4

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A method for a faster determination of the stability of cements from the action of aggressive solutions, and its utilization for the investigation of the corrosion of cements. B. G. Skramtaev and V. M. Moskvin. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk* 1937, No. 3, 403-21; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1, No. 8-9, 116(1938); cf. *C. A.* 31, 4758[1].—A crit. review of existing methods for the detn. of the chem. stability of cements is given.

The new method consists of crushing the rock portland cement or the pozzuolanic portland cement, sifting it, and mixing definite fractions with corrosive solns. for 6-24 hrs. The stability is detd. by the loss of wt. and by the titration of the soln. with methyl orange and phenolphthalein for the detn. of the dissolved CO_3 and HCO_3 or of CO_3^{--} and lime. Parallel detns. are made of samples of the carbonized and non-carbonized cement. The direct aggression and the indirect aggression (increase of the free CO_2 aggression in the given soln.) were also studied. In the absence of CO_2, considerable amts. of $Ca(OH)_2$ and small amts. of $CaCO_3$ enter the soln. The amts. of $Ca(OH)_2$ increase with time, while the soly. of the carbonate stops after a certain time (depending on the soln.). In the presence of CO_2 the concn. of HCO_3^- in the soln. first increases, later decreases at the expense of the formation of CO_3^{--} from the reaction of HCO_3^- with OH^- or from its decompn. into CO_3^{--} and CO_2. The time to reach the max. is different for different solns. The carbonate film formed during the carbonization of cement sharply decreases its soly. in $CaSO_4$, $CaCl_2$ and Na_2SO_4 solns. In the presence of Mg salts as corrosive agents, the protective action of the carbonate film is absent owing to the soly. of $MgCO_3$ and the insoly. of $Mg(OH)_2$ which is formed during the exchange reaction. The addn. of pozzuolana sharply decreases the soly. of portland cement in distd. water, in solns. of the sulfates and chlorides of Ca and Na, but not in the solns. of Mg salts.

W. R. Henn

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Marlite cement. B. G. Skramtaev and M. I. Gershman. *Tsement* 5, No. 9-10, 12-16(1937).—A slurry of a mixt. of clay and slaked lime with 40-50% of water is fired at 650-750° for 2 hours. The artificial marle obtained, called "marlite," is ground with 20-25% of slaked lime with an addn. of 2% of gypsum semihydrate. E. E. S.

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20

Corrosion of concrete by the action of sodium hydroxide. B. G. Skraintaev and V. M. Moskvin. *Stroitel. Prom.* 16, No. 5, 54-5(1938).—The soly. of Ca aluminate in NaOH solns. is much lower than in distd. water. In solns. stronger than 2%, the soly. falls gradually. In satd. lime solns. it is zero; in lime solns. contg. NaOH it is low. At the surface of concrete in places subjected to an intensive action of the NaOH solns. are found swellings contg. much soda of low strength; this appears to be the main cause of corrosion. K. F. Stefanovsky

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Corrosion of the reinforcing metal in concrete containing calcium chloride. B. G. Skramtaev and V. M. Moskvin. *Stroitel. Prom.* 16, No. 8-9, 78-9(1938); cf. Nosov, preceding abstr.— The inadmissibility of use of $CaCl_2$ in reinforced concrete holds only for steam-treated concrete. E. E. Stefanowsky

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Ca

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Saving cement in concrete. B. G. Skramtaev. *Tsement* 1939, No. 9, 24–6; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 1, 105.—S. recommends the following addns. to cement: blast-furnace slag, pumice, brick flour, sand, limestone and fat clays (brick clays). The decrease of the tensile strength is less than the decrease of the resistance to crushing. A saving of 10–30% in cement can be effected.

W. R. Henn

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[illegible], [illegible] Grigor'evich.

[illegible] resistant gypsum made by the "self-stemming" method. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo stroit. lit-ry, 1945. 83 p. (50-17048)

TP[illegible].S55

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Calcium sulfate semihydrate. B. G. Skrantsev and G. G. Bulyche U.S.S.R. 66,337, May 31, 1946. Gypsum is crush size 10-40 mm. and charged into a reservoir p ded with heating coils and capable of being closed herm cally. The charge is heated to 100° and kept for 5-8 hrs. at 1-1.5 atm The pressure is gradually released and the steam let out. The product is dried in the same reservoir at approx. 165°. M. Hosch

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CH

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Sulfate resistance of cement in changeable conditions. B. G. Skramtaev. *Tsement* 14, No. 5 18-20(1948).—Cement specimens were boiled 4 hrs. in satd. Na_2SO_4 soln. and then dried at 150°. The specimens disintegrated after 7 cycles. Addn. of 0.25% of sulfite liquor or 0.025% of saponified Vinsol delayed the disintegration to 9 cycles. These tests were modified to resemble natural conditions. The soln. used was $MgSO_4$ and satn. of specimens consisted of immersing them for 24 hrs. at room temp. and then drying 8 hrs. at 110°. Specimens were made of portland cement alone and in combination with 10, 15, and 30% of tripoli. Most resistant were specimens of cement alone. The resistance decreased with increased tripoli content. The resistance to sulfate increased also with the cement: sand and cement: water ratios. M. Hosch

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Building industry's requirements from cements. TSement 14 no.6: 13-16 N-D '48. (MLRA 9:5)

(Cement--Testing)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMTAYEV, P. G.

30279

Dostizhyeniya tekhnologii byetona v SSSR i dal'nyeyshiye zadachi. Ch. 3. M.-L., 1949, s. 3-25-

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 34

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMTAYEV, B.G.

Cements, Limes and Plasters

(2)

Increasing the strength of cement mortars and concretes by adding gypsum and wet regrinding. B. G. SKRAMTAEV AND A. A. BUDILOV. *Stroitel. Prom.*, 29 [8] 19-23 (1951).—Medium-alite type cement with up to 12% C_3A was used in these tests. The specimens were made of cement and sand (1:3) and 2.5 to 8.5% gypsum. Results were compared with those of specimens having 2.5% gypsum. Crushing strength increased with addition of gypsum, the optimum amount being 7.5%. Similar results were obtained with concretes, the most effective being obtained with water:cement of 0.40:0.35. Wet regrinding of cement with the addition of gypsum increases the crushing strength of concrete considerably in comparison with cement containing 2.5% and more gypsum. B.Z.K.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

1. SKRAMTAEV, B. G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Technology

7. Building materials, B. G. Skramtaev. Pod obshch. red. prof. B. G. Skramtaeva. 5-e pererabot. izd. Moskva, Promstroiizdat, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

1. EKRAMTAYEV, B. G., PROF.; TUDILOV, A. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cement

7. Examining the effectiveness of various admixtures for accelerating the hardening of cement solutions. Stroi. prom. 30 no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMTAYEV, B. G.

Stroitel'nye materialy (Building materials) Izd. 6-e Moskva, Promstroiizdat, 1953.

644. p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 6, Sep. 1954

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

1. SKRAMTAYEV, B. G. (Prof.)

2. USSR (600)

4. Lime

7. Modified method of using ground quicklime in building material solutions, Stroitel'stvo, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953. Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

1. SKRAMTAYEV, B.G. ; UKHOV, B.S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cement

7. Letter to the editor, B.S. Ukhov, B.G. Skramtaev, TSement 19 no. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMTAYEV, B. G.

Plastified cements. B. G. Skramtaev, S. M. Royak, and Yu. S. Malinin. *Tsement* 19, No. 3, 4-7(1953); *Silikattech.* 5, 180-1(1954); cf. Rebinder, *Tsement* 19, No. 6, 14-16(1953); Shestoperov, *et al.*, *C.A.* 47, 5653e.—The plastifying agent concerned is the waste brine from sulfite cellulose manufg., with which the cement is ground. The brines contain Ca salts of lignosulfonic acids, sugar, org. acids, etc. The improvement of workability is a colloid-phys. phenomenon, caused by the formation of surface-active adsorption layers around the grains of cement. The $3CaO.Al_2O_3$ content of the portland cement is important for the efficiency of this reaction; the mech. strength of a portland cement with lower $3CaO.Al_2O_3$ is increased with increased sulfite cellulose brine addns. For portland cements rich in $3CaO.Al_2O_3$, a variation between 0.1 and 0.3% sulfite cellulose brine does not affect the mech. properties. The plasticity of the cement mortar is much improved by the addn. of the sulfate cellulose brine, and the need of the mortars for H_2O is reduced for a const. workability degree. The grindability of the portland cement is also improved. Reductions up to 10% of the portland cement content of a concrete mix of const. workability are observed and practically proved. Particularly important is the improved frost resistivity of the plastified concrete mixes. W. Eitel

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Coarse concrete. Nauka i zhizn' 20 no.10:9-10 O '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Concrete)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMTAYEV, B. G.

(2)

Physical characteristics of large-pore concrete. B. G. Skramtaev and A. A. Bedilov. *Stroitel. Prom.* 31, No. 3, 29-31(1953).—Data are given on shrinkage, coeff. of linear expansion, modulus of elasticity, bending strength, prism strength, adhesion to reinforcement, and nailing characteristics. Curves are given for selecting optimum compos.
B. Z. Kamich

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., professor; SHISHKIN, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ORLYANKIN, N.M., inzhener; BUDILOV, A.A., inzhener.

Use of coarsely porous concrete for building walls under winter conditions. Stroi.prom. vol. 31 no.9:20-21 S '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Concrete construction--Cold weather conditions)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

MIRONOV, S.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, STOL'NIKOV, V.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk [reviewers]; SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., POPOV, N.A., GERLIVANOV, N.A., MUDROV, G.G. [authors].

"Building materials." B.G.Skramtaev, N.A.Popov, N.A.Gerlivanov, G.G.Mudrov. Reviewed by S.A.Mironov, V.V.Stolnikov. Stroi.prom. 31 no.11:47-48 N '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Building materials) (Skramtaev,B.G.) (Popov,N.A.)

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SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., professor, laureat Stalinskoy premii; POPOV, N.S., laureat Stalinskoy premii; ORLYANKIN, N.M., laureat Stalinskoy premii; KONOPLEV, F.N., laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Activation of cement by preliminary wet grinding in concrete mixers. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.55:12-13 '53. (MLRA 7:3)
(Cement) (Mixing machinery)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMTAYEV, B.G.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 2[illegible]-4[illegible], 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Skramtayev, B.G. Popov, N.A. Gerlivanov, N.A. Mudrov, G.G.	"Construction Materials" (textbook, 5th edition)	Moscow Construction Engineering Institute imeni V.V. Kuybyshev

[illegible], 7 July 1954

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3

SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; MATVEYEV, B.P., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Winter work with concrete for hydroelectric plants] Proizvodstvo zimnikh betonnykh rabot na stroitel'stve gidroelektrostantsii. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1954. 83 p. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Vsesoyuznoye nauchnoye inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo stroiteley.

(Concrete construction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651120011-3"