

ACCESSION NUMBER: AP4045664

1 0670-65 FAT(m)/EPR(c)/EPR(n)-2/EPR Pr-L/Pe-L/Pu-L 850

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**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000100320012-2**

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Card 4/7

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$\bar{\psi}_{int}(\vec{r}, t) / \bar{\psi}_{int}(\vec{r}, t)$        $\bar{\psi}_{ext}(\vec{r}, t) / \bar{\psi}_{ext}(\vec{r}, t)$        $\bar{\psi}_{int}(\vec{r}, t)$

100      116      124      132



ADAMSKI, Przemyslaw, mgr.

Folia from PVC obtained by method of embossing with blowing. Chemik 14  
no.11:417-419 N '61.

1. Pomorskie Zaklady Tworzyw Sztucznych, Wabrzezno.

ADAMSKI, Przemysław

Polyvinyl chloride foil obtained by extrusion of blown tubing.  
Polimery tworzyw wielk 7 no.7/8:281-283 J1-Ag '62.

1. Pomorskie Zakłady Tworzyw Sztucznych, Wabrzeżno.

ADAMONI, T.

Toland

CA: 47:12759

"The therapeutic activity of preparations from stabilized *Folium digitalis* and  
*Inflorescentia convallariae*."

Farm. Felska 8, 454-8 (1952).

ADAMSKI, RAFAL

MEDICINE

ADAMSKI, RAFAL receptura lekow ocznych. Warszawa, Panstwowy Zaklad Wydawn.  
Lekarskich, 1957. 46 p. (Biblioteczka farmaceuty, nr. 18)

DNLM Not in DLC.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 59.

POLAND

ADAMSKI, R. and TUROWSKA, W., of the Department of Applied Pharmacy, School of Medicine (Zakład Farmacji Stosowanej Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu), Poznan. Dr. R. Adamski, Head.

"Behavior of Anthracene Compounds in Dry Extracts of Rhamni frangulae on Prolonged Storage"

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 23, No 2, February 67, pp 109-114

Abstract: Methanol extracts of the dry extracts of Rhamni frangulae were separated by thin-layer chromatography. The spots were identified by the Borntrager reaction and by means of standards. Daylight color and fluorescence in the UV were examined. A considerable drop in the glycofranguline content was noted, associated with a drop in the pharmacological activity of the drug. An increase in the hydrolysis product content was observed. Contains 4 Figures, 3 Tables and 7 references (3 Polish and 4 German-language).

1/1

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products      H-1/  
and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals.  
Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khiniya, No 7, 1959, 24450

breakdown of quinine. From thus treated raw material an extract was obtained by percolation and maceration. The best results were obtained with percolation. Such an extract corresponds to specifications (0.942 percent concentration, 0.613 density), the yield of alkaloid from the treated raw material increased by 50 percent. After years of storage the extract remained clear while a control extract sample, made from the untreated material, became turbid after several weeks. -- Ya. Shteynberg

Card : 2/2

ADAMSKI, Rafal; GSTIRNER, Fritz

Content of astringent substances in tannic raw materials and their tinctures. Acta pol. pharm. 19 no.6:531-536 '62.

1. Z Instytutu Farmaceutycznego w Bonn Kierownik: prof. dr F. Gstirner.  
(TANNINS)                      (CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL)

POLAND

ADAMSKI, R. and CIESZYNSKI, T., of the Applied Pharmacology Department, Medical Academy (Zaklad Farm. Stosowanej AM), Poznan. Doc. Dr. R. Adamski, Head.

"Determination of Purine Alkaloids in Galenic Preparations by Non-Aqueous Titration"

"arsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 22, No 10, 1966, pp 731-734.

Abstract: Caffeine and theobromine in a liquid extract of cola ~~gorn~~ were determined by titration with perchloric acid in chloroform/acetic anhydride solution. It was found by chromatographic means that both caffeine and theobromine are included in the final result, and the poorer solubility of the latter in chloroform does not prevent its determination by this method. The results are lower than those obtained by the gravimetric method. Contains 1 Table, 1 Figure and 10 references (6 Western, 1 Russian, 1 Czechoslovak and 2 German-language).

1/1



**ADAMSKI, S.**

*Polish Medical Literature*

Clinical evaluation of chemical tests for occult blood in  
feces. Polski tygod. lek. 6 no.3:66-72 15 Jan 1951.

(CLML 20:11)

1. Of the Second Surgical Clinic (Head --- Prof. J. Rut-  
kowski, M.D.) of Lodz Medical Academy.

ADAMSKI, S.

Treatment of scalds with gentian violet. Polski tygod. lek 7 no.  
5-6:132-135 5 Feb 1952. (CJML 22:4)

1. Of the Second Surgical Clinic (Head--Prof. J. Rutkowski, M. D.)  
of Lodz Medical Academy.

ADAMSKI S.

STADNICKI, J.; ADAMSKI, S.; WOZNIEWSKI, A.

Surgical treatment of cancer of the lip. Czasopismo stomat. 7  
no.4:193-202 Ap '54.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi. Kierownik:  
prof. dr J. Rutkowski.  
(LIPS, neoplasms,  
\*surg.)

ADAMSKI, St.

BUTKOWSKI, J.; ADAMSKI, St.

Thoracic injuries. Polski przegl.chir. 26 no.11 Suppl.:291-297  
1954.

(THORAX, wounds and injuries)  
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,  
thorax)

RUTKOWSKI, Jerzy; ADAMSKI, Stanislaw

Pericardial cysts. Kardiol. polska 1 no.3-4:90-96 1955.

1. Z II Klin. Chirurg. AM w Lodzi. Kier. prof. dr. med.  
J. Rutkowski.

(PERICARDIUM, cysts,  
(Pol))

RUTKOWSKI, J.; ADAMSKI, St.; STADNICKI, J.; WOZNIEWSKI, A.

~~.....~~  
Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann disease. Polski tygod.lek. 10 no.10:305-309 7 Mar 55.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Lodzi; kier. prof. dr J. Rutkowski i z Kliniki Chirurgii Szczekowej A.M. w Lodzi, kier. doc. dr F.Bogdanowicz Warszawa, Glogera 3.  
(SARCOIDOSIS, pathology)

ADAMSKI, St.,; STADNICKI, J.; WOZNIEWSKI, A.

Cancer of the lip. Polski przegl.chir. 27 no.3:229-243 Mar '55.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr.  
med. J.Rutkowski, Lodz, ul.Sterlinga 1/2 II. Klinika Chirurg.  
(LIPS, neoplasms,  
    surg.,technics & indic.)

*ADAMSKI, S.*  
RUTKOWSKI, Jerzy; CHWAT, Stefan; ADAMSKI, Stanislaw

A case of excision of pulmonary lobe due to a late single metastasis of renal cancer. Urol. polska 10:99-107 1956.

I. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr J. Rutkowski.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, case reports  
metastatic from kidney, nephrectomy & lobectomy (Pol))

(PNEUMONECTOMY, in var. dis.  
cancer, metastatic from kidney, lobectomy (Pol))

(KIDNEYS, neoplasms  
metastasis to lung, nephrectomy & lobectomy (Pol))



LISIECKA-ADAMSKA, Halina; DZIOBA, Helena; ADAMSKI, Stanislaw

Pseudoperitonitis during diabetic coma. Polski przegl.  
chir. 28 no.2:183-188 Feb 56.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A. M. w Łodzi--Kier.:  
Prof. dr. med. J. W. Grott. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrz.  
A.M. w Łodzi.--Kier. prof. dr. med. J. Jakubowski Z II  
Kliniki Chirurg. A. M. w Łodzi.--Kier. prof. dr. med. J.  
Rutkowski Łódź, ul. Sterlinga 1/2.

(DIABETES MELLITUS  
coma, causing pseudoperitonitis.)  
(PERITONITIS  
pseudoperitonitis, in diabetic coma.)

LISIECKA-ADAMSKA, Halina; ADAMSKI, Stanislaw

Vascular changes in diabetic patients. Polskie arch.med. wewn.  
28 no.5:842-844 1958.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Łodzi Kierownik: prof.  
dr med. J. Grott i z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Łodzi p.o.  
kierownik: dr med. A. Alichniewicz. Adres: Łódź, ul. Wieckowskiego  
56 m. 23.

(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, etiol & pathogen  
diabetes mellitus (Pol))

(CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, etiol & pathogen.  
same (Pol))

(DIABETES MELLITUS, compl.  
vasc. lesions (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol 7/1

189. Phaeochromocytoma: Confrontation of the clinical features with the urinary output of catechol amines. Guz chromochłonna: konfrontacja niektórych objawów klinicznych z wydalaniem amin katecholowych. ADAMSKI S., FENIGSEN R. and JANUSZEWICZ W. II Klin. Chir. i Chor. Wewn. A. M., 1959, 11 Klin. Chor. Wewn. A. M., Warszawa *Kardiol. pol.* 1959, 2/1 (17-24) Graphs 10 Illus. 4

A case of paroxysmal hypertension in a woman aged 49 is reported. Raised fasting blood sugar, reduced glucose tolerance, slightly elevated BMR and enlarged thyroid suggested an increased secretion of adrenaline (A). The hypertensive paroxysms, however, presented features of excessive noradrenalinaemia: rise in diastolic pressure up to 150 mm. of mercury, no increase in the heart rate. Urinary catechol amines were repeatedly determined using the fluorometric method modified by V. Euler and Floding. A constant and considerable increase of A (33.6 - 189.3 daily) was found. Daily output of NA was slightly increased in one urine sample and in most determinations was found normal. A similar A:NA ratio was established in the urine collected within three hours following the paroxysm. The tumour itself contained

a large amount of A. Following the removal of the growth the urinary output of both A and NA became normal. It is evident that in this case a large release of A simulated the circulatory effects of NA. Regression of the ECG-changes occurred after removal of the tumour and finally a normal tracing was restored. Correlation between ECG-changes and the action of catechol amines is briefly discussed. (NVIII, 6\*)

ADAMSKI, Stanislaw

Surgical therapy of cancer of the esophagus and cardia. Polski  
przepl.chir. 32 no.7:633-642 J1 '60.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M w Lodzi Kierownik: doc. dr  
J.Moll

(GASTRECTOMY)  
(ESOPHAGUS neopl)  
(STOMACH NEOPLASMS surg)

ADAMSKI, Stanisław

Value of stomach, jejunum and large intestine grafts and of polyethylene tubes in intrathoracic esophagoplasty. Lodz. tow. nauk. [IV] 4 no.33: 1-60 '61.

(ESOPHAGUS surg) (STOMACH transpl) (JEJUNUM transpl)  
(INTESTINE LARGE transpl) (POLYETHYLENES)

ADAMSKI, Stanislaw; SLIWINSKI, Marian; WILK, Tadeusz

Cancer of the cardia. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.7/3:738-740 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Lodzi Kierownik: doc. dr J.Moll.  
(STOMACH NEOPLASMS)

ADANSKI, Stanislaw

Motor and secretory activity of the stomach after partial resection  
in cardial cancer. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no. 7/9:775-778 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Lodzi Kierownik: doc. dr J. Moll.  
(GASTRECTOMY) (STOMACH NEOPLASMS surr.)  
(GASTRIC JUICE)

ADAMSKI, Stanislaw

Inflammation of the esophagus after partial resection of the stomach  
and cardia and gastro-esophageal anastomosis. Polski przegl. chir.  
33 no.7/9:787-790 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Lodzi Kierownik: doc. dr J.Moll.  
(GASTRECTOMY compl)      (ESOPHAGUS dis)  
(STOMACH NEOPLASMS surg)



MOLL, Jan; WILCZYNSKI, Marian; SLIWINSKI, Marian; ADAMSKI, Stanislaw;  
SKOTNICKI, Stanislaw

Our observations on deep hypothermia in open heart surgery. Polski  
przegl. chir. 33 no.7/ ):104& 1051 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Lodzi Kierownik: doc. dr J. Moll.  
(HEART SURGERY anesth & analg)  
(HYPOTHERMIA INDUCED)

SLIWINSKI, Marian; ADAMSKI, Stanislav

Total gastrectomy for carcinoma. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.13:389-391  
31 Mr '61.

1. II chirurgicka klinika Lekarske akademie v Lodzi, prednosta prof. dr.  
Jan Moll.

(GASTRECTOMY)      (STOMACH NEOPLASMS surg)

ADAMSKI, St.; KOLCZYCKA, Z.; LEMANCZYK, A.

A pheochromocytoma. Kardiol. pol. 6 no.3:219-222 '63.

(PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA)      (RADIOGRAPHY)

MOLL, Jan. TYBORSKI, Henryk; STASINSKI, Tadeusz; LORKIEWICZ, Zbigniew;  
LUKOMSKA, Barbara; SLIWINSKI, Marian; ADAMSKI, Stanislaw;  
SOKOLOWSKI, Konstanty; SKOTNICKI, Stefan

Treatment of cardiac defects with the use of the MPS 1 apparatus and deep hypothermia. Pol. arch.med.wewnet. 34 no.3: 299-306 '64.

1. Z Oddziału Chirurgii Torakalnej Szpitala Miejskiego im. J.Strusia w Poznaniu i II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Łodzi (kierownik: prof.dr.med.J.Moll) Zakładu Radiologii AM w Poznaniu (kierownik: prof.dr.med. B.Gładysz) i III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Poznaniu (kierownik: prof.dr.med. K.Wysocki).

\*

ADAMSKI, S.; LORKIEWICZ, Z.

Open heart surgery. Basic problems of cardiac surgery. Kardiol.  
Pol. 7 no.2:121-128 '64.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi i z  
Oddzialu Chirurgii Torakalnej Szpitala Miejskiego im J. Strusia  
w Poznaniu (Kierownik: prof. dr J. Moll).

ADAMSKI, S.; LORKIEWICZ, Z.

Some practical experiences in cardiac surgery. Kardiol. Pol.  
7 no.2:129-131 '64.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi i z  
Oddzialu Chirurgii Torakalnej Szpitala Miejskiego im. J. Strusia  
w Poznaniu (Kierownik: prof. dr J. Moll).

MOLL, Jan, prof. dr. med.; ADAMSKI, St.; SLIWINSKI, M.; SKOTNICKI, S.;  
SOKOLOWSKI, K.

Our own experiences in the surgical treatment of constrictive  
pericarditis. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.6:202-204 8 F '65

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi i  
z Oddzialu Chirurgii Torakalnej Szpitala Miejskiego imeni  
J. Strusia w Poznaniu (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Jan Moll).

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ADAMSKI, T.

"Elektryczne urządzenia bezpieczeństwa ruchu pociągów" (Electric devices for the traffic safety of trains), by T. Adamski. Reported in New Books (Nowe Książki), No. 12, June 15, 1956. ↙

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000      CIA-RDP86-00513R000100320012-2"



ADAMSKI, Tadeusz, doc.

The descending furnace; a new method of heating loose materials.  
Przeł techn 85 no.44:10 1 N'64

POL.

✓ Removal of iron from bauxite and other minerals containing iron was treated with reducing gases (e.g. H<sub>2</sub>) at high temp. to convert iron-oxides to metallic iron. Chlorination led to iron-chlorides which sublimate. The results obtained in one operation. The method is particularly suitable for de-ironising bauxites used in the production of anhyd. AlCl<sub>3</sub>.

Adamski  
mineral  
CO, Cl<sub>2</sub>  
subsequent  
ble shows  
med to be  
production  
L.S.

2  
①

ADAMSKI, T.

4006

641 322 1

3

Adamski T., Felmick M. From the Study of the Process of Caustic Soda  
Regeneration. The Influence of the Reactivity of Lime on the Rate of  
Sedimentation of Calcium Carbonate Formed.

Wpływ reaktywności procesu regeneracji sody. Wpływ reaktyw-  
ności wapna na szybkość osadzania się wytworzonego węglanu wapnia  
Przemysł Chemiczny, No. 3, 1955, pp. 117-123, 7 figs., 10 tabs.

CH

(1)

Investigation of the influence of a number of factors on the  
sedimentation of calcium carbonate formed in the process of  
regeneration of caustic soda. It was found that the maximum rate of sedi-  
mentation is obtained by using lime burned at temperatures of from  
900° to 950°. The temperature of 900° must be ex-  
ceeded in order to obtain the maximum rate of sedi-  
mentation. The maximum rate of sedimentation is obtained in the process of

144

ADAMSKI, T.

The problem of precision of chemical analytic methods in  
Polish standards. p. 384. DZIENNIK URZEDOWY.

Wiadomosci

Warszawa

Vol 22, no 7, July 1955

Source: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol 5, no 3, March 1956

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Power and Technology

C-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1959, No 587

Author : Adamski Tadeusz

Inst : Not Given

Title : Problem of Processing of Uranium Material in Poland

Orig Pub : Nukleonika, 1958, 3, No 1, 15-25

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

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ADAMSKI, T.

The question of uranium at the 2d International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva. p. 49

KOSMOS. SERIA B: PRZYRODA NIEOZYWIOMA. (Polskie Towarzystwo Przyrodników im. Kopernika)  
Warszawa. Vol. 5, no. 1, 1959  
Poland/

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959  
Uncl.

ADAMSKI, Tadeusz; DEPTULA, Czeslaw

Gravimetric determination of uranium in solutions from ore leaching  
with sulfuric acid. Chem anal 5 no.6:843-850 '60.  
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Chemical Technology, Institute of Nuclear Research,  
Warsaw.

(Uranium) (Solutions) (Ores) (Sulfuric acid)

27321

P/046/60/005/011/010/018  
D249/D303

21. 4200

AUTHORS: Adamski, Tadeusz, and Zienkiewicz, Jarosław

TITLE: Studies of the possibility of treating low-grade uranium ore by chlorination by chlorine gas in the presence of reducing agents


PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v. 5, no. 11, 1960, 761 - 769

TEXT: This paper reports a series of experiments devoted to investigating the economic possibilities of extracting uranium from low grade ore by a chlorination method, with particular reference to ores containing aluminum, iron and silicon. The authors, in stating that there appears to be little work on this subject, note a recently published American patent on the chlorination of Chattanooga slate with uranium concentration less than 0.01%. The studies in process at the Warsaw Institute of Nuclear Research aim at both complete extraction of uranium and obtaining large quantities of by-products important to the national economy. In this group

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Studies of the possibility of .

are anhydrous  $\text{AlCl}_3$ , for which there is an increasing demand in petroleum and organic industries,  $\text{SiCl}_4$  and  $\text{FeCl}_3$ . The studies are in 4 groups: 1) Conditions for total extraction of uranium: Materials with compositions shown in Table 1 were used, and both small- and large-scale laboratory tests were made with the addition of carbon if not already present in sufficient quantity. At  $800^\circ$  [Abstractor's note: No temperature scale given], a 95 % extraction of uranium was obtained for less than 50 % of the quantity of chlorine theoretically needed for total chlorination. 2) Minimizing of the quantity of chlorine used: Uranium oxide, calcium oxide and iron sesquioxide were used, since their chlorides are typical of the different degrees of volatility of those appearing in the chlorination process. W. Dembiński studied the iron by both static and dynamic methods. In the former, the equilibrium conditions of a  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$   $\text{Cl}_2$ , C system for various  $\text{Cl}_2:\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  ratios was examined. Only  $\text{FeCl}_3$  was formed at low temperature (300) but at  $400^\circ$  and above  $\text{FeCl}_2$  was

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D249/D303

Studies of the possibility of ...

also formed except when excess chlorine ( $\text{Cl}:\text{Fe} = 4.4:1$ ) was present, when  $\text{FeCl}_2$  was not found below  $700^\circ$ . The ratio  $\text{FeCl}_2:\text{FeCl}_3$  increased with increasing reaction time, tending to a limiting value. In the dynamic method, the effect of the concentration of chlorine in a  $\text{Cl}_2-\text{N}_2$  mixture on the formation of  $\text{FeCl}_2$  and the effect of temperature on the proportions of  $\text{FeCl}_2$  and  $\text{FeCl}_3$  were studied. The  $\text{FeCl}_2/\text{FeCl}_3$  ratio rose with decreasing proportion of chlorine in the mixture, and also rose with increasing temperature above  $600^\circ$ . Kh. Levandovskiy studied the chlorination of  $\text{U}_3\text{O}_8$  by gaseous chlorine (i) in the presence of carbon and (ii) in the presence of CO. With  $\text{U}_3\text{O}_8$  and (i) at  $950^\circ$  a high extraction as volatile reaction products was obtained, but with (ii) the extraction was lower. M. Mel'tsarskiy obtained 100 % chlorination of  $\text{UO}_2$  with  $\text{CCl}_4$ . He also examined the chlorination of  $\text{CaO}$  by gaseous chlorine at  $400^\circ$ , and found that it was dependent on the duration of the process,

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Studies of the possibility of ...

the size of the CaO grains (so long as the temperature was less than the melting point of  $\text{CaCl}_2$ ), and the presence of a reducing agent. 3) Effects of reaction products on the material: These tests, made with the components of sandstone and granite ores and  $\text{SiCl}_4$  alone, introduced in a 1:1 mixture with nitrogen, showed that selective chlorination may occur; 4) Separation of the reaction products: Normal and large-scale laboratory studies have been made using the methods of fractional condensation and sublimation. Two separate studies of Yugoslav material have shown excellent agreement in the extraction efficiency - about 94 % - of uranium. The authors conclude that the studies show the possibility of high extraction efficiency of uranium and additional obtaining of valuable by-products. Further work is intended to clarify the process of the chlorination to develop a profitable industrial process, and to explore the possibility of generalizing the method for other materials with low concentrations of extractable components. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 7 Soviet-bloc references.

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Studies of the possibility of ...

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw, Department of  
Chemical Technology.

SUBMITTED: September, 1960

Table 1. Percentage composition of the uranium-bearing materials.

Legend: 1 - Carbon and volatile matter.

Таблица 1

Процентный состав образцов уранового сырья

U	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	MgO	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	① углерод и летучие вещества
0,08--0,5	29,0--79,7	9,6--16,6	0,9--6,5	0,9--3,7	2,3--5,0	0,4--0,6	0--44,5

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P/011/60/031/008/001/002  
B115/B217

3.1550 (1057, 1062, 1129)

AUTHOR: Adamski, Tadeusz (Warszawa)

TITLE: A certain formation possibility of lunar craters

PERIODICAL: Urania, v. 31, no. 8, 1960, 226-230

TEXT: Initially the author reminds the reader of the three hypotheses on the formation of lunar craters: 1) lunar craters are the result of volcanic activity, 2) lunar craters are formed by meteorite impacts, like e.g. Arizona on the Earth, 3) lunar craters are formed from enormous gas bubbles. The author believes the last theory to be the least substantiated. He further reminds of the two kinds of lunar craters: 1) large round craters with a perfectly flat floor and a "central peak" in the center, 2) smaller hemispherical craters. The author's hypothesis on the formation of the large craters is based upon the following facts: 1) The wall forming the crater is almost perfectly circular, 2) the wall has along its entire extent almost the same height, is relatively narrow at the basis, with steep slopes, 3) the floor of the crater is distinctly flat, 4) the "central peak" is exactly in the middle of the crater (though some craters have no such peaks). He says

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A certain formation ...

P/O11/60/031/008/001/002  
B115/B217

that such formations are likely to have formed in consequence of an eruption of gas, vapor, or liquid currents and that the currents transported certain quantities of solid bodies. These solid bodies formed, when falling down, the crater wall. Such craters could form only in the absence of atmosphere. The author assumes that these currents consisted of steam, hot water or methane or of other gases contained in natural gases, or of CO<sub>2</sub>. Geysers and oil wells show analogous phenomena on the Earth. Poland, e.g., has sources of natural gas with pressures of more than 100 atm. A gas current on the moon could have reached a considerable height, since 1) there is no counteracting atmosphere, 2) the lunar gravitation is low. A liquid would have evaporated very quickly and, in some cases, passed over into solid state. The gas- or vapor current had to rise vertically. In such a case a wall of stones or mud ejected from the interior but not dragged along by the gushing current, forms around the vent. This would explain the formation of the central peak. The gas- or vapor current gushing forth was bound to undergo an expansion increasing with its height, due to: 1) the fact that a gas current under high pressure had to expand as the whole phenomenon took place in the vacuum, and 2) the effect of lunar gravity. The height of the cone thus formed (Fig. 1) was much higher than it is assumed under

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terrestrial conditions. In such a case, most of the gas is assumed to have escaped to cosmic space or to have expanded as a thin atmosphere in higher regions, analogously to the atomic mushroom. The movement of the solid particles dragged along would have differed from that of the gas current. Their velocity, dependent on their size and mass, would be lower than that of the gas. They would have moved along a produced parabola, lost speed and fallen back to the moon. The biggest pieces would have rapidly fallen down near the vent. Smaller ones would have been dragged along to higher regions and fallen down symmetrically at a greater distance from the vent. Thus the smallest dust particles are assumed to have fallen down at the greatest distance from the crater vent in a wide circle. In reality, however, the interior of the crater is filled-in and the outer wall rises steeply and without transition at a certain distance from the center. This would be a proof that the solid matter dragged along by the current consisted of extremely small sand or mud grains of almost equal size. It seems to be most probable that the liquids gushing forth were hot. They vaporized and the precipitated salts formed the crown of the crater, whereas the interior was screened by the cone of the gushing matter. On the strength of analogies to terrestrial conditions the author believes this matter to be solutions of salts contained

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in sea water, calcium sulfate or calcium carbonate solutions. In the latter case, the crater wall would be of the geyser type and similar to stalagmites. The flat floor of the crater indicates, however, that a liquid took part in the phenomenon. The author recapitulates his hypothesis saying that large craters with flat floors were formed by an eruption of high gas or vapor currents dragging along very small solid bodies, or separated them in consequence of evaporation. It is most probable that these currents were currents of hot water. The hemispherical craters are believed to be traces of meteor impacts. The meteors vaporized in the lunar atmosphere and produced hemispherical cavities on the surface. There is 1 figure. ✓

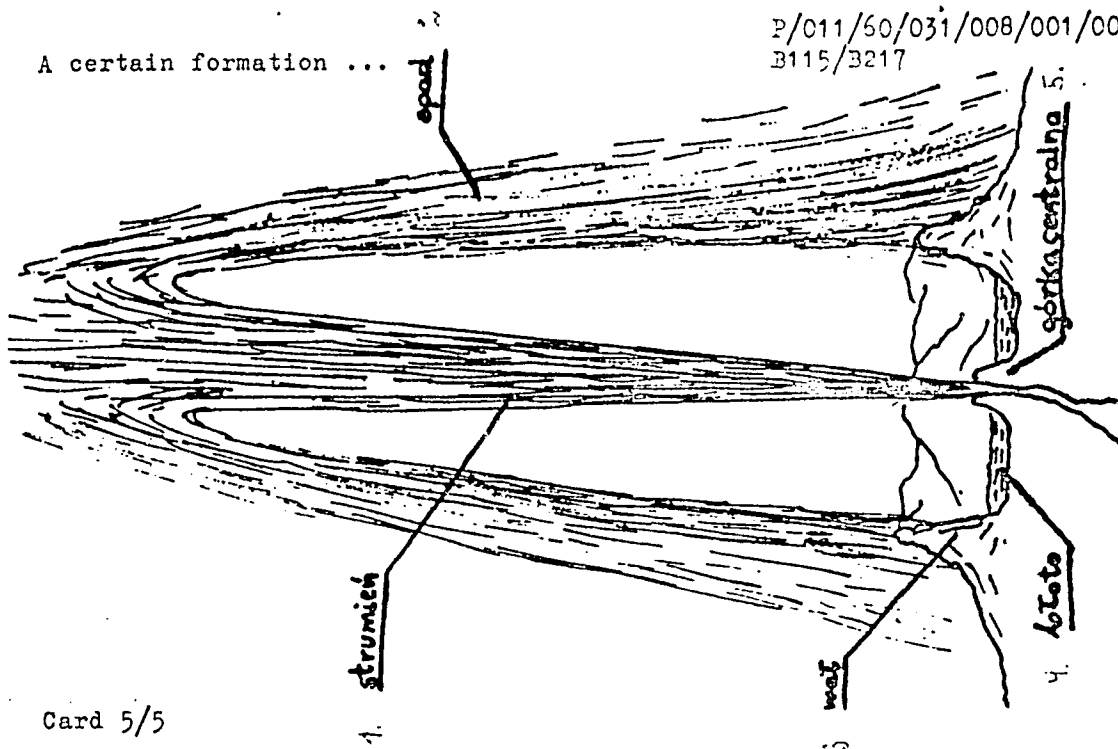
Legend to Fig. 1: 1) Current, 2) gradient, 3) wall, 4) mud, 5) central peak.

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B115/3217



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26831

P/046/61/006/007/003/008

D249/D302

21.2100

also 2406, 2606

AUTHOR:

Adamski, Tadeusz, and Mucha, Franciszek

TITLE:

Coating of granular materials with carbon by the pyrolysis of hydrocarbons in a fluidized bed

PERIODICAL:

Nukleonika, v. 6, no. 7-8, 1961, 467-474

TEXT: A description of the first part of a research program undertaken by the Institute of Nuclear Research, Department of Chemical Technology. The fluidizing gas simultaneously supplies the hydrocarbon vapors for the reaction. Coating of the following materials has been attempted: (1) 0.12 - 1.5 mm sand grains; (2) CaO, obtained by burning calcite, comminuted to  $\leq 2$  mm and screened through a 0.12 mm mesh; (3) burnt brick, comminuted, screened to 2.0 - 0.12 mm size and mixed with sand; (4) sintered alumina, 5 - 15 mm size, mixed with sand, and (5)  $UO_2$ . In early experiments  $UO_2$  was prepared by reducing  $U_3O_8$  with  $NH_3$  at  $\sim 900^\circ C$  and screening to 1.0 - 0.12 mm. Later,  $UO_2$  was mixed with 30% of pitch, coked at  $\leq 800^\circ C$  and comminuted to a suitable distribution, (between 0.12 and 1.0 mm). The apparatus is  
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D249/D302

Coating of granular...

shown in Fig. 1. Nitrogen, saturated with naphthalene vapor at 110 - 120°C, was preheated and passed at 4.9 - 10.3 l/min. at 20°C and 1 atm. into the fluidized bed reactor, consisting of a silica tube heated in a silite furnace at 1100 - 1300°C. The results are summarized in Table 2. Attempts at coating freshly prepared UO<sub>2</sub> were abandoned due to excessive dusting which occurred 1 - 2 minutes after contact with naphthalene vapor. In contrast to the above, carbon deposition on pitched and coked UO<sub>2</sub> produced compact coatings with a metallic luster. No dusting was observed in the latter case. Good coatings were also obtained on sand, alumina/sand and brick/sand mixtures. In the case of CaO, a good coating was formed which subsequently disrupted due to unknown, secondary reactions. The coatings were relatively abrasion resistant and adherent, but they were permeable to corrosive agents such as HF. Further work on the production and testing of pyrolytic carbon coatings is now in progress. There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: C. R. Kinney, E. Dell Bell: Ing. Engng. Chem. 46 (1954), 548-556; Some Experiments Concerning Pile Materials, Ref. Gen. 1955, v. 8, 478-486.

Card 2/5

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P/048/01/006/007/003/008

D249/D302

Coating of granular...

ASSOCIATION: Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Research,  
Warsaw

SUBMITTED: May, 1961

Card 3/5

ADAMSKI, Tadeusz, doc.

Is the continuous process the ideal of the industrial process?  
Chemik 14 no.10:369-371 0 '61.

1. Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

ADAMSKI, Tadeusz; PRZYTYCKA, Roza

A contribution to the studies on the coprecipitation of radium.  
Rocz chemii 36 no.3:561-562 '62.

1. Zaklad Technologii Chemicznej, Instytut Badan Jadrowych,  
Warszawa.

ADAMSKI, Tadeusz

Sources and impediments of technical progress. Przem chem 41 no.3:112-113 Mr '62.

ADAMSKI, Tadeusz, doc.

Ways of technological progress in the chemical industry.  
Chemik 14 no.9:325-327 S '61.

1. Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.



ADAMSKI, Tadeusz, inż.

New method of comminution; the IBJ mill. Chemik 16 no.1:6-10  
Ja '63.

1. Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Zaklad Technologii Chemicznej,  
Warszawa.

L 13138-63

EWP(q)/BDS/EWT(m) AFFTC/ASD JD  
P/005/63/000/019/001/003

AUTHOR: Adamski, Tadeusz, Docent

53  
52

TITLE: New achievements in crushing ores and other brittle materials

PERIODICAL: Przegląd techniczny, no. 19, 1963, 3

18

TEXT: Certain shortcomings characteristic of conventional ball mills have been alleviated in the new mill developed at the Instytut Badan Jadrowych (Nuclear Research Institute). The undesirable grinding effects such as excessive wear of roller surfaces, generation of heat, sparking and accumulation of dirt have been eliminated by a method which allows the introduction of materials between grinding rollers at a speed equal to the peripheral speed of those rollers. The required acceleration can be attained either by feeding the material from a determined height by gravity or by blowing it in by means of a gas flow

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P/005/63/000/019/001/003

New achievements in...

or water jet. The same effects can also be achieved by means of appropriate mechanical devices. The new mill has been successfully tested with a number of materials: river sand, granite, quartz gravel, pyrites, phosphorites, limestone, coke, cement clinker, chromite ores, rock and potassium salts and others. The new mill is considerably smaller, lighter and more efficient than other conventional mills. The inventors are the author of this article and Dr. Bohdan Kalinowski. Preparations for large-scale production are in progress. Patent applications have been filed at numerous patent offices around the world, including the USA.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Badan Jadrowych (Nuclear Research Institute)

Card 2/2

ADAMSKI, Tadeusz, doc.

Can the capital investment costs be reduced in the chemical  
industry? Przegl techn 85 no.3:5 19 Ja '64.

ADAMSKI, Tadeusz, doc.

Possibilities of reducing the capital investment costs  
in the chemical industry. Przegl techn 84 no. 31: 3  
4 Ag '63.

ZENKEVICH, Ya. [Zienkiewicz, J.]; ADAMSKI, T.

Chlorination, the most versatile uranium ore concentration  
method. Nukleonika 9 no.7/8:587-599 '64

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa-Swierk.

POLAND

ADAMSKI, Tadeusz, doc.; MUCHA, Franciszek, mgr inz.

1. Department of Chemical Technology, Institute for Nuclear Research (Zaklad Technologii Chemicznej Instytutu Badan Jadrowych) (for both; Adamski-Director of the Dept., Mucha-Adiunkt of the Dept.); 2. Institute of Inorganic Chemistry (Instytut Chemii Nieorganicznej), Gliwice (for both?)

Warsaw, Chemia analityczna, No 6, November-December 1965, pp 1365-68

"Neutralization of arsenic acid using calcium hydroxide."

41979-65

EMP(m)/EMP(n)-2/EMP(c)/EMP(b)

Feb/Pu-1

DIAAP/TJP(c)

JD/11/36



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000100320012-2

CONFIDENTIAL

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000100320012-2"

L 31427-66 EWP(t)/ETI TJP(c) ES/JD/KW/JG

ACC NR: AP6023142

SOURCE CODE: PC/0046/66/011/001/0007/0011

AUTHOR: Adamski, Tadeusz; Rykowski, Stanislaw--Rykowski, S.

ORG: Department of Chemical Technology, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw-Zeran  
(Zaklad Technologii Chemicznej, Instytut Badan Jadrowych)

TITLE: Uranium dioxide deposition from gaseous phase by hydrolysis of uranium tetrachloride

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 7-11

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, hydrolysis, chemical deposition, gaseous substance

ABSTRACT: Hydrolysis of uranium tetrachloride in the gaseous phase was performed. Crystalline uranium dioxide with a lattice constant  $a_0 = 5.4682 \text{ \AA}$  was obtained. It was shown to be possible to produce uranium dioxide coatings on grains of a model substance in a fluidized bed by this method. The authors thank Mr. Baran of the 16th Department, IBJ for carrying out the analysis of the roentgenographs. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] NA

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Oct65 / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 001  
OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 *27.*

*0915*

*1352*

ADAMSKI, W.

BCS

2491. Reinforced brickwork.—W. ADAMSKI (*Inżynieria i Budownictwo*, No. 3, 111, 1949; abstracted in *Pol. Techn. Abstr.*, No. 1, 111, 1951). There is a lack of confidence in Poland in brickwork as a high-grade constructional material. The author quotes expts. that do not confirm this fear and that prove that cement mortar together with bricks creates a uniform material. The investigation of reinforced brickwork began with resistance tests of T-section beams in ceiling sectors. Next, beams 6 m. long were tested, and later pillars of reinforced brick. These tests yielded practical hints, especially as regards the laying of reinforcement. The use of the new method for lintels and for horizontal stiffening is of great advantage. The article explains the principles of application of the new method in building.

PTA

1811

7117

Adamski, W. From Town Planning to Architecture.

"Od urbanistyki do architektury" Architektura No 7, 1974,  
pp 324-329, 13 figs

The problem of designing town squares in relation to the surrounding architecture. Examples from post-war Warsaw surface planning. In his analysis of the projects, the author is in many

cases severely critical. He objects to the unreasonable shape of squares as compared with thoroughfares and to the incorrect distribution of building blocks in relation to the plans and heights of them. In addition to criticizing the particular projects, the author explains his own conceptions, rectifying the mistakes, which -- he thinks -- have hitherto been committed.

ADAMSKI, W.

Progress in industrial architecture. p 4

BUDOWNICTWO PRZEMYSLOWE. (Ministerstwo Budownictwa) Warszawa! Vol. 6, no. 1,  
Jan. 1957

*POLAND*

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

ADAMSKI, Wincenty, mgr inz. arch. (Warszawa)

Certain idea of hanging roofs with stressed bars. Inz i bud  
20 no.3:98-101 Mr '63.

PROSINSKI, Stanislaw; ADAMSKI, Zefiryn

Studies on beechwood digestion in hydrotropic solutions.  
Roczniki wuz szkola rol Poznan 16: 67-77 '63.

1. Department of Chemical Technology of Wood, College of Agriculture, Poznan.

PROSINSKI, Stanislaw; ADAMSKI, Zefiryn; TABICKI, Ryszard;  
GRZECZYNSKI, Tadeusz

Chemical composition and some physical and mechanical properties of poplar wood from a plantation irrigated by town sewage. Roczniki wuz szkola rol Poznan 16:91-100 '63.

1. Department of Chemical Technology of Wood, College of Agriculture, Poznan.



AD/MOVSKIY, A.G., Inzh. (stantsiya Kanash)

Repair of automatic couplers on a conveyor. Zhel.dor.transp. 46  
no.6:75-77 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

ADAMSKIY, B. V.

"The Tectonics of the Polish-German Lowlands."

A paper presented on 19 May, The Activity of the Moscow Society of Naturalists, Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody  
Vol LX.

No 6, Moscow, Nov-Dec 1955, pp 80-90, Geology Section.

Source: U-9235, 29 Nov 1956

ADAMSKIY, N.M.; KARPACHEVA, S.M.; MEL'NIKOV, I.N.; ROZEN, A.M.

Effect of temperature on the extraction of nitric acid with tributyl  
phosphate. Radiokhimiia 2 no.1:13-19 '60. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Nitric acid) (Butyl phosphate)

ADAMSKIY, N.M. ; KARPACHEVA, S.M. ; MEL'NIKOV, I.N. ; ROZEN, A.M.

Distribution of zirconium in the extraction with n-tributyl  
phosphate. Radiokhimiya 2 no.4:400-410 '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Zirconium)                      (Butyl phosphate)

22487

S/186/61/003/003/005/018

E071/E435

21,3200

AUTHORS: Karpacheva, S.M., Adamskiy, N.M. and Borisov, V.V.

TITLE: Extraction of Cesium With Carbonic Acids

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.3, pp.272-283

TEXT: The distribution of microquantities of cesium<sup>134</sup> between its aqueous solutions and fatty acids (or solutions of fatty acids in benzene and isooctane) was investigated. A mixture of fatty acids obtained by redistilling a technical fraction (C<sub>7</sub> - C<sub>9</sub>) was used. Specific gravity of the mixture was 0.917 g/cm<sup>3</sup>; refractive index was 1.4260; mean molecular wt. was 140; acidity was 6.59 M. The extraction was carried out at 25°C. The contact time was 30 minutes, settling time not less than 12 hours. The distribution coefficients  $\alpha$  were determined as the ratio of the  $\gamma$  activities of the organic and the aqueous phases. The  $\gamma$  activity of aqueous solutions before extraction was  $1.2 \times 10^{-4}$  g/equiv. of Ra; the pH of the aqueous phase was varied by adding various quantities of NaOH or HNO<sub>3</sub>. The starting solution was prepared by solving chemically pure sodium nitrate to which radioactive Cs<sup>134</sup> was added. The experimental data are Card 1/6.4

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S/186/61/003/003/005/018

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Extraction of Cesium ...

tabulated and also given in Fig.1 to 4. Fig.1 is a plot of  $\log \alpha$  vs pH with the  $\text{NaNO}_3$  concentration as a parameter. Curves 1, 2, 3 and 4 relate respectively to 0, 2N, 4N and 6N. Fig.2 gives  $\log \alpha$  for Cs vs pH of the aqueous phase for various diluting media: (1 - 4 isooctane,  $(\text{NaNO}_3) = 0$ ; 5 - 8 benzol  $(\text{NaNO}_3) = 2 \text{ N}$ ). Fig.3 gives  $\log \alpha$  for Cs vs  $\log (\text{HR})_0$ , i.e. the logarithm of the concentration of the monomers in the diluent for  $\text{pH} = \text{const}$ : 1 - 4 isooctane  $(\text{NaNO}_3) = 0$ ,  $\text{pH} = 5.0$ ; 5 - 8 benzol  $(\text{NaNO}_3) = 2 \text{ N}$ ,  $\text{pH} = 4.4$ . Fig.4 shows  $K_1 = (S)_B / (\text{HR})_0$  vs the  $\text{NaNO}_3$  concentration in the aqueous solution. On studying the dependence of the distribution of cesium between the aqueous phase and fatty acids on the concentration of sodium nitrate within a range of 0 - 6 M and pH of aqueous phase within a range of 0.2 to 6.3, it was established that the dependence of logarithm of the distribution coefficient on pH is not completely covered by the linear sector, characteristic for the middle part of the curves. At all concentrations of sodium nitrate, the curves obtained begin with a section with an insignificant gradient and end with a sector on which the increase of the distribution coefficient stops and then

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Extraction of Cesium . . .

even begins to decrease. It was found that the slope of the middle section of curves  $\log \alpha = f(\text{pH}) =$  about 0.9. It was shown that the deviation from its theoretical value of 1 can be explained by the fact that with increasing pH the concentration of HR in the organic phase decreases. At pH above 5, the coefficient of distribution passes through a maximum; this can be explained by a considerable decrease in the concentration of HR due to the passage of sodium into the organic phase and increase in the solubility of water in the latter. As regards the dependence of the distribution of cesium between the aqueous phase (at a constant ionic force and pH) and solutions of fatty acids in benzene and isooctane on their concentration in the organic phase, it was found that for the section with a proportional relationship  $\log \alpha = f(\text{pH})$ , the slope of the curves  $\log \alpha = f(\log(\text{HR})_o)$  is nearly 8. Therefore, it is possible that on extraction of cesium, the compound  $\text{CsR}^{\cdot 7}\text{HR}$  is formed in the organic phase. It is shown that with increasing concentration of sodium nitrate in the aqueous phase the coefficients of distribution are decreasing. This can be explained by the

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Extraction of Cesium ...

following two main causes: a decrease in the solubility of fatty acids in the aqueous phase; decrease in the activity of cesium with increasing ionic force of the aqueous solution. On studying the distribution of fatty acids at equilibrium with aqueous solutions containing various amounts of sodium nitrate, it was found that on varying the concentration of sodium nitrate from about 0 to 6 M, the coefficient of distribution  $K_1 = (HR)_{\text{aqueous}} / (HR)_{\text{organic}}$  decreases from 0.085 to 0.022. Whereupon the solubility decreases from 0.068 to 0.018 mole/l. On the basis of literature data a rough evaluation of the activity coefficients of cesium in sodium nitrate solutions was made. On increasing sodium nitrate concentration from about 0 to 6 M, the activity coefficient of cesium decreases from 1 to 0.2. The extraction constant of cesium from sodium nitrate solutions was calculated as  $(3.55 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-3}$ . There are 6 figures, 8 tables and 10 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English language publication reads as follows: A.Katchalsky, H.Eisenberg, S.Lifson, J.Am.Chem.Soc., 73, 12, 5889 (1951).

SUBMITTED: May 24, 1960  
Card 4/6.4



ADAMSKIY, N.M.; KARPACHEVA, S.M.; SOROKIN, S.I.

Distribution of carboxylic acids between water and kerosine.  
Radiokhimiia 3 no.3:284-290 '61.                      (MIRA 14:7)  
(Acids, Fatty)  
(Extraction(Chemistry))

S/186/61/003/003/007/018  
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Karpacheva, S.M., Adamskiy, N.M. and Borisov, V.V.

TITLE: Extraction of Iron (III) With Carbonic Acids

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.3, pp.291-294

TEXT: The dependence of the coefficient of distribution of trivalent iron between aqueous solutions of its nitrate and fatty acids on pH of the aqueous phase (within a range 0.48 to 2.5) was studied. As the extracting agent, a mixture of fatty acids (without a solvent), obtained by redistilling their technical fraction (C<sub>7</sub> - C<sub>9</sub>), was used which had the following properties: mean molecular weight 140, sp.gr. 0.917 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, refractive index 1.4260, acidity 6.57 M. The ratio of organic to aqueous phases was 1 to 5. The concentration of iron in the starting solution was 10 g/l. pH of the solution was varied by additions of sodium hydroxide. The experimental procedure is described in some detail. The experimental results show that at pH = 2.5, the aqueous phase is practically free from iron. The dependence of  $\lg \alpha = f(\text{pH})$  for iron is represented by a straight line  $\lg \alpha = - 0.74 + 2.10 \cdot \text{pH}$ . It appears from the analysis of the experimental data in which the Card 1/2

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Extraction of Iron ...

S/186/61/003/003/007/018  
E071/E435

hydrolysis and a decrease in the acid concentration in the organic phase was taken into consideration, that the interaction of iron with the extracting agent takes place with the formation of  $FeR_3$  or  $FeR_3 \cdot HR$ . A compound of trivalent iron with organic acids was isolated; its chemical analysis showed that its composition corresponds to  $Fe_3R_3 \cdot HR$ . The results obtained agree with the distribution data. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: May 24, 1960

Card 2/2

ADAMSKIY, N.M.; KARPACHEVA, S.M.; ROSEN, A.M.

Extraction by carboxylic acids. Ekstr.; teor., prim., app. no. 2:80-  
86 '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Extraction (Chemistry)) (Acids, Organic)

ADAMSKIY, V.B. (Moskva); POPOV, N.A. (Moskva)

Motion of a gas caused by an exponentially changing piston  
pressure. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 23 no.3:564-573 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

(Fluid mechanics)

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000      CIA-RDP86-00513R000100320012-2**

ADAMSKIY, V. B. (Moscow)

"Gas Motion Brought About by Piston Pressures Varying According to a Power Law."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan -3 Feb 1960.

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000      CIA-RDP86-00513R000100320012-2"**

ADAMSKIY, V.B.

Local invariance and the compensation field theory. Usp.  
fiz. nauk 74 no.4:609-626 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Transformations (Mathematics))  
(Invariants)

ADAMSKII, V. K.

Author: Adamskii, V. K.

Title: Radio-receiving centers. (Radiopriemnye tsentry.) 455 p.

City: Moscow

Publisher:

~~Publication~~ State Publishing House of Literature pertaining to the problems of communication and radio.

Date: 1949

Available: Library of Congress

Source: Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Page 55



DANIYEL'YAN, A.A.; ADAMSKIY, V.V., redaktor; GONCHAROV, I.A., vedushchiy redaktor.

[Hoisting and flushing equipment for underground repair of oil wells] Pod'emniki i promyvochnye agregaty dlia podzemnogo remonta neftianykh skvazhin. Baku, Gos. nauchno-tekh. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1953. 340 p. [Microfilm]  
(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)                      (MLRA 7:8)

DANIYELIAN, A.A.; ADAMSKIY, V.V.

Specialized transportation centers for movable oil field equipment.  
Nef. khoz. 39 no.5:53-56 My '61.      (MIRA 14:9)  
(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

ACC NR: AP7003271 (A)      SOURCE CODE: UR/0018/67/000/001/0079/0080

AUTHOR: Adamskiy, Ye. (Major)

ORG: none

TITLE: Firing training aimed at low flying targets

SOURCE: Voyenny vestnik, no. 1, 1967, 79-80

TOPIC TAGS: aerial target, antiaircraft defense, military training

ABSTRACT: The author describes training methods for antiaircraft firing at low flying targets. The importance of prefiring reconnaissance and of the selection of the firing teams are stressed. The various specialities and responsibilities of the teams are discussed. The author considers that satisfactory specialized training of each team is only a basic prerequisite for coordinated action of the teams, platoons and batteries as a whole. Complete coordination of the action of sub-units is achieved, as a rule, during training in combat conditions with real aircraft as targets. It is then that the efficiency of each team is tested. [GC]

SUB CODE: 01/SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1

ZHEBERSTOV, V.I.; ADAMSKIY, Z.I.

Criterion of light sensitivity established by the International  
Organization for Standardization as applied to industrial photo-  
graphic films. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot. i kin. 5 no.6:450-451  
N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy poligraficheskiy institut.  
(Photographic sensitometry--Standards)  
(Photography--Films)