BABACHEV, G.N.; KOL'KOVSKI, P.G.

Complexonometric methods for the determination of calcium, magnesium, iron and phosphorus in food products and prepared food. Vop.pit. 19 no.4:65-69 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz transportnoy meditsinskoy laboratorii, Sofiya.
(FOOD—ANALYSIS)

KOL'KOVSKI, P.; ALEKSIYEV, T. (Bolgariya)

Comparative evaluation of the methods for determining total protein in the blood serum. Lab. delo 7 no.12:6-7 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(BLOOD PROTEINS)

KOLKOWSKI, Ludwik, mgr inz.

Machinability and the production efficiency and costs.
Mechanik 35 no.9:480-483 '62.

1. Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

124-58-9-10510

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 154 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kolkunov, N. V.

TITLE: Low-cost Construction of Wide-span Buildings (Ekonomichnaya konstruktsiya bol'sheproletnykh zdaniy)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-ta, 1957, Nr 27, pp 30-46

ABSTRACT: A brief description, design calculation, and analysis of the stressed state of three-dimensional, thin-walled, reinforced-concrete, three-span roof-support structures. The roofing above the central span (32 m) consists of a prismatic shell which comprises plane ribbed reinforced-concrete panels 5.5 x 4.0 m; the roofing above the side spans (5 m) consists of composite flat slabs reinforced by ribs. The calculation is performed according to V. Z. Vlasov's method and by stipulating a number of hypotheses of the engineering theory of shells; this leads to the necessity for the solution of a system of six differential equations. The coefficients of the equations are obtained. The system of equations is solved by means of an expansion of the desired functions in a trigonometric series. The solution of the example is carried through to a numerical solution, and

Card 1/2

124-58-9-10510

Low-cost Construction of Wide-span Building

stress distribution curves are plotted therefor. A possible procedure for the erection of such a structure is described.

A. D. Pospelov

1. Structures--Design 2. Structures--Costs

Card 2/2

KOLKUNOV, N.V.

Designing thin-walled hyperbolic cooling towers. Nauch.dokl. vys.shkoly; stroi. no.2:25-35 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel'noy mekhaniki Moskovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Elastic plates and shells) (Cooling towers)

BEZUKHOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; KOLKUNOV, N.V., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.D., red. izd-va; GRIGORCHUK, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of the theory of elasticity, plasticity and creep] Osnovy teorii uprugosti, plastichnosti i polzuchesti. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1961. 536 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Elasticity) (Plasticity) (Creep of materials)

S/879/62/000/000/083/088

[illegible] N. V. (Moscow)

[illegible] of shells of [illegible] ... [illegible] for periodical [illegible]

[illegible] plastin i obolochek; trudy [illegible] konfe- [illegible] L'vov, [illegible] sentyabrya [illegible] [illegible], 1962, 526-531

[illegible]: The author deduces the generalized variational Bubnov-Galer- [illegible] for a shallow shell. A review of previous results is [illegible] are 3 figures and [illegible]

Card 1/1

KOLKUNOV, Nikolay Vyacheslavovich; PASTUSHIKHIN, V.N., dots., red.; SAMSONOVA, M.T., red.izd-va; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of the design of elastic shells] Osnovy rascheta uprugikh obolochek. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1963. 277 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Elastic plates and shells)

KOLKUNOV, V.A.; OKUN', L.B.; RUDIK, A.P.

Singularities of some Feynman diagrams. Zhur.eksp.i teor. fiz. 38 no.3:877-881 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Collisions(Nuclear physics))

KOLKUNOV, V.A.; OKUN', L.B.; RUDIK, A.P.; SUDAKOV, V.V.

Position of the nearest singularities of the $\pi\pi$-scattering amplitude. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 39 no.2:340-344 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Field theory) (Scattering (Physics))

KOLKUNOV, V.A.

Position of the singulatities of some Feynman diagrams. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.2:678-683 F '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Field theory)

S/056/61/041/006/026/054
B102/B138

AUTHORS: Gribov, V. N., Kolkunov, V. A., Okun', L. B., Shekhter, V. M.

TITLE: Covariant deduction of the Weizsäcker-Williams formula

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41, no. 6(12), 1961, 1839-1841

TEXT: A covariant deduction of the Weizsäcker-Williams formula (G. Weizsäcker. Zs. Phys., 88, 612, 1934; E. Williams. Phys. Rev. 45, 729, 1934) is given in explicit form. The process illustrated by the graph in Fig. 1 is reduced to the photoprocess (Fig. 2) in order to calculate its cross section. k and p are the momenta of the colliding charged particles, k' and p' those of the particles produced ($k^2=\mu^2$, $p^2=m^2$; $p'^2=p^2=m^2$; q - momentum of the virtual photon). The cross section of the photoprocess is given as $\sigma^e_{ph}=-e_\mu e_\nu T^0_{\mu\mu}$, for a non-polarized photon $\sigma_{ph}=\frac{1}{2}\sum_{\mu\nu} T^0_{\mu\nu}=\frac{1}{2}T^0_{\mu\mu}$; $T^0_{\mu\nu}=T_{\mu\nu}\big|_{q^2=0}$. In most general representation

Card 1/ 3

$$T_{\mu\nu}=a\left(\frac{q^2}{kq}k_\mu k_\nu+kq\cdot\delta_{\mu\nu}-k_\mu q_\nu-k_\nu q_\mu\right)+b\,(q^2\delta_{\mu\nu}-q_\mu q_\nu). \quad (5)$$

holds, satisfying the conditions of gradient invariance. With $\sigma_{ph}=a(kq)$, the process of Fig. 1 is given by

$$d\sigma_{BB}=-\left[\frac{kq}{\sqrt{(kp)^2-k^2p^2}}\right]\cdot e^2Z^2\frac{1}{q^4}(2p-q)_\mu(2p-q)_\nu T_{\mu\nu}\frac{dp'}{(2\pi)^3\,2E'}. \quad (7).$$

The factor in brackets is the ratio of the invariant fluxes in the reactions k+q=k' and k+p=k'+p', Ze(2p-q) is the photon vertex part of the spin-free nucleus p. With the variables q^2, $\ldots^2=(k+q)^2$ and φ (φ is the angle between $\vec{p'}$ and $\vec{k}$ in the laboratory system),

$dp'/2E'=d\ldots^2 d(-q^2)d\varphi/8\sqrt{(kp)^2-k^2p^2}$. With $2pq=q^2$, integration of (7) with respect to φ yields

$$d\sigma_{BB}=\frac{Z^2\alpha}{\pi}\sigma_\phi\left(1-\frac{k^2p^2}{(kp)^2}\right)^{-1}\left\{\left[1+\frac{(kq)^2p^2}{(kp)^2q^2}-\frac{(kq)}{(kp)}\right]+\frac{b}{a}\frac{(p^2-q^2/4)(kq)}{(pk)^2}\right\}\frac{dq^2}{q^2}\frac{d\omega^2}{2kq}. \quad (10).$$

Card 2/

In the case of high electron energies ($kp \gg kq$, $(kp)^2 \gg k^2p^2$) this relation changes into the Weizsäcker-Williams formula

$$\sigma_{BB} = \frac{Z^2\alpha}{\pi}\sigma_\phi\left(1+\frac{(kq)^2p^2}{(kp)^2q^2}\right)\frac{dq^2}{q^2}\frac{d\omega^2}{\omega^2-q^2-k^2} \qquad (11);$$

the subscript BB refers to Weizsäcker-Williams, $\sigma \equiv \sigma_{ph}$. The authors thank I. Yu. Kobzarev, I. Ya. Pomeranchuk and I. M. Shmushkevich for discussions. Reference is made to the following papers: I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, I. M. Smushkevich, Nucl. Phys. 23, 452, 1961; A. M. Badalyan, Ya. A. Smorodinskiy, ZhETF, 40, 1232, 1961; A. Badalyan. ZhETF, 41, 1315, 1961. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: G. F. Chew, F. E. Low. Phys. Rev. 113, 1640, 1959; R. Dalitz, D. Yennie. Phys. Rev. 105, 1598, 1957.

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1961

KOLKUNOV, V. A.

"Calculation of Invariant Phase Volume of N - Particles"

report presented at the Intl. Conference on High Energy Physics, Geneva, 4-11 July 1962

Inst. of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, USSR

S/056/62/043/004/042/061
B125/B186

24,4400

AUTHOR: Kolkunov, V. A.

TITLE: Calculating the invariant phase volume of N particles

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 4(10), 1962, 1448-1455

TEXT: The invariant phase volume for N particles is derived in the form of the onefold contour integral

$$\Omega_N = \frac{(2\pi^2 i Q^2)^N}{4\pi^2 i Q^4} \int_{S_1} \frac{dz}{z^{N-2}} J_1(z) \prod_{j=1}^{N} \mu_j H_1^{(2)}(z\mu_j), \quad (7),$$

where $\mu_j = m_j/M$. Substituting half the sum of the Hankel functions $H_1^{(1)}$ and $H_1^{(2)}$ for the Bessel function J_1, it follows that:

$$\Omega_N = \frac{(2\pi^2 i Q^2)^N}{8\pi^2 i Q^4} \int_{S} \frac{dz}{z^{N-2}} H_1^{(1)}(z) \prod_{j=1}^{N} \mu_j H_1^{(2)}(z\mu_j), \quad (8).$$

Card 1/4

Calculating the invariant phase ...

The paths of integration are shown in Fig. 3. The integral (8) can be solved only by a series expansion. In the non-relativistic case, $m_j > M - \sum m$ holds for all particles, and integration yields the multi-dimensional series

$$\Omega_N = (2\pi)^{3(N-1)/2} Q^{2N-4} \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \mu_j^{(3N-5)/2} \left(\prod \sqrt{\mu}\right) \times \right.$$
$$\left. \times \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{c(m_0)\, x_0^{m_0} c(m_1)\, x_1^{m_1} \ldots c(m_N)\, x_N^{m_N}}{\Gamma((3N-3)/2 + m_0 + m_1 + \ldots + m_N)} \right), \qquad (10).$$

$$x_0 = \frac{1 - \sum \mu}{2}, \quad x_k = \frac{\sum \mu - 1}{2\mu_k}, \quad \prod \sqrt{\mu} = \sqrt{\mu_1 \ldots \mu_N}.$$

Its domain convergence is the hypercube $-1 < x_k < 0$, and the particle is non-relativistic. When $x_k < -1$, the series (10) can be continued analytically. Series expansion of $H_1^{(2)}(z)$ in the neighborhood of the point $z = 0$ yields the formula

Card 2/4

Calculating the invariant phase ...

$$\frac{\Omega_N}{2\pi(\pi Q^2)^{N-2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} P_k^N \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial n_1 \ldots \partial n_k} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{k} \mu_j^{2+2n_j} \Gamma^{-1}(1+n_j)\Gamma^{-1}(2+n_j)}{\Gamma(N-k-\sum n)\,\Gamma(N-1-k-\sum n)}, \quad (13).$$

The operator P_k^N forms all possible products consisting of k factors chosen among N values of μ. The term with k = 1 has a finite number of summands. If only one of the N particles has a mass, the phase volume can be expressed in a finite form. The general formula

$$\Omega_N = (4\pi Q^4)^{-1} (8\pi^2 Q^2)^{H+P} \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{(1+P+N)/2} \left(\prod^{H} \sqrt{\mu}\right) \left(1 - \sum^{H} \mu\right)^{(3H-5)/2+2P} \times$$

$$\times \sum_{k=0}^{P} \sum_{n,\,m=0}^{\infty} P_k^P \frac{\partial^k}{\partial n_1 \ldots \partial n_k} \frac{c(m_0) x_0^{m_0} \ldots c(m_H) x_H^{m_H}}{\Gamma(N-2+(H+1)/2+P+\sum m-2k-2\sum n)} \times$$

$$\times \prod_{j=1}^{k} \frac{y_j^{1+n_j}}{\Gamma(1+n_j)\,\Gamma(2+n_j)},$$

Card 3/4

Calculating the invariant phase ... S/056/62/043/004/042/061
B125/B186

$$x_0=\left(1-\sum_1^n\mu\right)/2,\quad x_k=\left(\sum_1^n\mu-1\right)/2\mu_k,\quad y_k=\left[\mu_k/2\left(1-\sum_1^n\mu\right)\right]^2;$$

for H non-relativistic particles and P relativistic particles approximates to

$$\Omega_N=\frac{(2\pi^2iQ^2)^N}{8\pi^2iQ^4}\frac{\sqrt{2\pi\rho}}{\alpha}\frac{H_1^{(1)}(z_1)\prod\mu H_1^{(2)}(\mu z_1)}{z_1^{N-2}}\qquad(21),$$

when $\varphi(\mu)=(3N-3+P)$. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1962
Card 4/4

KOLKUNOV, V.A.

Nonrelativistic trajectories of Regge poles. Part 1. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.4:1123-1132 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009126 S/0056/63/045/006/2009/2014

AUTHORS: Kolkunov, V. A.; Lyagin, I. V.

TITLE: The K_{e5} decay

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 45, no. 6, 1963, 2009-2014

TOPIC TAGS: K meson, kaon, K meson decay, leptonic K meson decay, Sakata model, K sub e5 decay, Eta meson, intermediate Eta meson, isotopic relation, isotopic spin selection rule, K meson decay probability

ABSTRACT: In view of the particular importance of leptonic decays of K mesons for a test of the Sakata model (R. Sakata, Progr. Theor. Phys. v. 16, 686, 1956) the authors calculate the K_{e5} decay rates for the cases of direct interaction and interaction via an intermediate η meson. The probability of the K_{e5} decay is found to be

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009126

$\sim 2.5 \times 10^{-8}$ of the K_{e4} decay and is thus shown to be a very rare phenomenon. Furthermore, K-meson decay via η resonance cannot increase this value of the K_{e5} probability. The isotopic relations for various charge channels of the reaction are considered on the basis of the selection rule $\Delta T = 1/2$ and a ratio 3:2:1:4 is obtained for the different reaction probabilities. "In conclusion, we are grateful to L. B. Okun' and I. Yu. Kobzarev for suggesting the topic and for continuous interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 25 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 11Jun63 DATE ACQ: 02Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

AP5 ...

.../64/.../302/0001/0028

...; Lobov, G. A.

TITLE: Regge poles in a potential of the Coulomb-well type

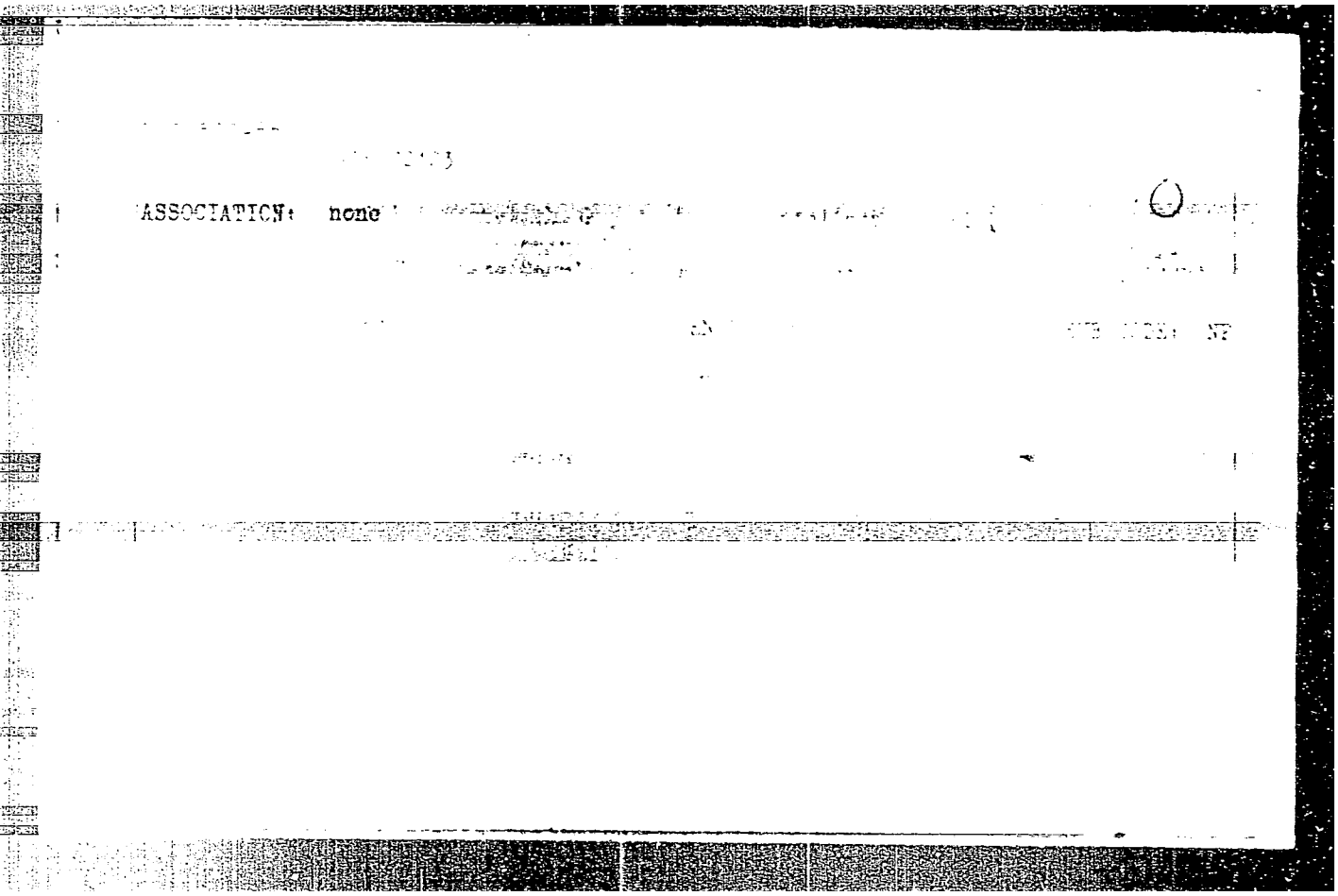
... gosudarstvennyy komitet ... Institut ... eksperimental'noy f...

... yadry, ...

potential well, Schroedinger equation, ...

... studied in nonrelativistic theory on the basis of an exact solution of the Schrödinger equation. The work was done ... obtained ... field theory, ... the structure of the ... of the Regge ... structure of ...

... and low ... shown that the ... poles in a Coulomb-well ... are ... and that the asymptotics of the pole trajectories at high ... with the Coulomb ... figures.



L 5415-66 EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019246 UR/0056/65/049/001/0306/0314

AUTHOR: Kolkunov, V. A.; Lobov, G. A.

TITLE: Regge poles in a potential of the Coulomb well type

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 1, 1965,

TOPIC TAGS: moving pole method, Schrodinger equation, Coulomb interaction, particle interaction, potential well

ABSTRACT: The energy dependence of the motion of the Regge poles is investigated on the basis of an exact solution of the Schrodinger equation for a potential of the Coulomb-well type, which is identical with a Coulomb potential at short distances, cuts off like a square-well potential at large distances, and has many features in common with the Yukawa potential. The equation of the Regge pole trajectory is derived and its general structure is discussed. The locations of the Regge poles at higher energies are obtained, and the relative motion of the poles is investigated. The motion of the poles at medium and low energies are also studied, and it is shown that the pole trajectories can have a Regge character at small and medium energies in a Coulomb-well potential. Differences in the results obtained with the different potentials are briefly discussed. Orig. art. has:

Card 1/2

L 5415-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5019246

3

6 figures and 26 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKIAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, GKIAE)

SUBMITTED: 24Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GP

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 004

B/K.

Card 2/2

KOLKUNOV, V.A.

General method for calculations with phenomenological amplitudes.
IAd. fiz. 2 no.3:565-569 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.

L 10405-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/T LJP(c)
ACC NR: AM5020525 Monograph UR/

Kolkunov, V. A. (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences)

Non-relativistic Regge trajectories (Nerelyativistskiye trayektorii Redzhe)
Moscow, 1964 188 p. illus., biblio. 35 copies printed. Dissertation submitted for the degree of candidate of physical and mathematical sciences.

Series note: USSR Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki. [Doklady] no. 304

TOPIC TAGS: nonrelativistic particle, potential, Regge trajectory, Regge pole, particle trajectory, Schroedinger equation, Regge pole equation, particle interaction, particle motion

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This is a dissertation, submitted for the degree of candidate of physical and mathematical sciences, in which the author studies a certain, specified potential. A mathematical appendix is included. The author has written two other works elaborating the principal results of this [illegible] they are listed in the Bibliography. No personalities are mentioned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Card 1/2

L 10405-66
ACC NR: AM5020525

SUB CODE: GP/ SUBM DATE: 0000064/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 036

Card 2/2

L 11911-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6001165 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/002/003/0565/0569

AUTHOR: Kolkunov, V.A.

ORG: Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, GKIAE (Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki)

TITLE: General method for calculations with phenomenological amplitudes

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 3, 1965, 565-569

TOPIC TAGS: particle interaction, elementary particle

ABSTRACT: The aim of the study was to calculate various characteristic processes of elementary particle interaction, described by means of the phenomenological amplitude. It is shown that all multiple integrals which determine the characteristics of the processes can always be reduced to a single standard contour integral. The latter is readily estimated to any desired accuracy by analytical means, and is suitable for calculation by computer. A program for the calculation of phase integrals developed [illegible] on the basis of the [illegible] results their determination [illegible] with an accuracy of [illegible] significant figures. Author expresses his deep appreciation to L. B. [illegible] and Yu. Kobzarev for the discussions. Orig. art. has [illegible] formulas.

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 15Mar65

KOLKUNTSOV, G., inzh.; KABAN, N., inzh.; SHISHKIN, R., inzh.

Reinforced concrete girders for buildings with flat roofs.
Na stroi.Ros. 3 no.6:19-20 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Reinforced concrete construction) (Roofs) (Beams and girders)

KOLKUTIN, V.I.

Characteristics of channel formation and the effectiveness of hydraulic engineering works on the Mologa River in the zone of variable backwater from the Rybinsk Reservoir. Sbor. rab. Ryb. gidromet. obser. no. 2:106-114 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

SOBCZYK, L.; KOLL, A.

Physico-chemical properties and structure of dipyridylamines.
Pt.1. Bul chim PAN 12 no.12:831-835 '64.

1. Department of Physical Chemistry of Wroclaw University.
Submitted October 3, 1964.

SOBCZYK, L.; KOLL, A.; RATAJCZAK, H.

Dielectric polarization and the interaction of phenols and piperidine in hydrogen bonded complexes. Biul chim PAN 11 no.2:85-89 '63.

1. Department of Physical Chemistry, University, Wroclaw. Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

KOLLA, V.YE.

"A Comparative Rating of the Analgesic Effect of Pyramidon, Analgin, Phenodon, and Isophenodon." Cand Biol Sci, All-Union Sci Res Chemicopharmaceutical Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Ministry of Public Health, USSR. 7 Oct 54. (VM, 29 Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

DENOVA, A.A.; ZAKHAROV, A.M.; KOLLA, V.E.

Effect of Carlina biebersteinii on the resistance of white mice to radial acceleration. Farm.i toks. 23 no.2:177 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(ACCELERATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (THISTLE)

KOLLA, V.E.; BELEN'KIY, Ye.Ye.

Comparative effect of the extracts of ginseng and carline thistle on the duration of forced swimming of white mice. Mat. k izuch. zhen'. i drug. lek. rast. Dal'. Vost. no.5:115-117 '63.

Increasing the resistance of the nervous system of white mice to the inhibitive effect of sodium bromide by the administration of ginseng, dibazol and carline thistle. Ibid.:119-122 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.

BELEN'KIY, Ye.Ye.; KOLLA, V.E.; STARTSEVA, I.F.

Effect of ginseng and the long-leaf carline thistle on Sechenov's inhibition. Mat. k izuch. zhen'. i drug. lek. rast. Dal'. Vost. no.5:133-135 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.

KOLLA, V.E.; ZUBOVA, Z.G.

Antispasmodic action of substituted glycolic acid aryl hydrazides. Farm. i toks. 27 no.3:287-292 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. Yu.S.Grosman) Permskogo meditsinskogo instituta i yestestvennonauchnyy institut pri Permskom gosudarstvennom universitete.

PAN'KOVSKIY, Vladimir Ivanovich; KOLLAGOV, A.I., spets. red.;
MURAKAYEVA, A., red.; ABBASOV, T., tekhn. red.

[Great gas] Bol'shoi gaz. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1961. 63 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Gas industry)

KOLLAK, Gyorgyne, dr.

Analysis of the process of pectin dissolution in retting.
Magy textil 15 no.11:526-527 '63.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Mezogazdasagi Kemiai Technologiai Tanszek.

KOLLANYI, A.

AGRICULTURE

PERIODICAL: ERDOGAZDASAG ES FAIPAR. No. 11, 1958

Kollanyi, A. Social conditions in the forestry of Budapest. p. 11.
In the happy home of foresters' children. p. 12.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

KOLLANYI, B.

Fund for developing enterprises. p. 22. TOBBTERMELES. Budapest. Vol. 9, No. 8/9, Aug./Sept. 1956

SOUREC: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

MANCA, J.; KOLLAR, D.; GAJDOS, A.

Device for automatic determination of the calculation characteristic of Geiger-Muller counters. Automatizace 6 no.9:230-231 S '63.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania, Bratislava.

KOLLAR, D.

Treatment of subacute otitis by filling the middle ear with penicillin and streptomycin. Orv.hetil. 91 no.17:540-541 23 Ap '50. (CLML 19:2)

1. Pediatric Clinic (Director -- Dr. Odon Kerpel-Fronius), Pecs University.

Kollar, D.

HORVATH, M.;KOLLAR, D.

Surgery in aphthous crown complicating whooping cough. Gyermekgyogyaszat 3 no. 3:84-85 Mar 1952. (CIML 22:4)

1. Doctors. 2. Pediatric Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Odon Korpel-Fronius), Pecs Medical University.

KOLLAR, D.

Surgical otitis media tuberculosea, streptomycin treatment and per primam healing. Orv. hetil. 93 no. 21:622-625 25 May 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Doctor. 2. Children's Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Odon Kerpel -Fronius).

KOLLAR, Dezso, dr.; RULL, Janos, dr.

Etiology of inflammation of the ear with special reference to fungi.
Orv. hetil. 95 no.52:1431-1433 26 Dec 54.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajanak (igazgato: Kerpel-Fronius Odon dr. egyet. tanar) es Ful-orr-gege Klinikajanak (igazgato: Szeker Jeno dr. docens) kozlemenye.
(FUNGUS DISEASES
ear)
(EAR, dis.
fungus dis.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 Vol.10/5 Oto-Rhino-Laryngo May57

KOLLAR D.

1079. KOLLAR D. Univ.-Kinderklin., Pécs. *Eosinophiles Granulom unter dem Bilde der Mastoiditis. Eosinophil granuloma presenting as mastoiditis PRACT.OTO-RHINO-LARYNG. (Basel) 1956, 18/6 (377-381)

Description of a case of eosinophil granuloma occurring in a boy of 18 months. The case is remarkable in that this rare disease occurred at an unusual age and showed itself as a mastoiditis without otorrhoea. The diagnosis was confirmed by histological examination.

KOLLAR, Dezso, dr.

Two cured cases of laryngeal papilloma after chlortetracycline therapy. Orv. hetil. 97 no.36:1001-1002 2 Sept 56.

1. A Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajanak (igazgato: Kerpel-Fronius, Odon, dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(LARYNX, neoplasms
papilloma, prev. of recurrency by chlortetracycline (Hun))
(PAPILLOMA, ther.
chlortetracycline, prev. of recurrency in laryngeal papilloma (Hun))
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE, ther. use
papilloma of larynx, prev. of recurrency (Hun))

KOLLAR, D. EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 11 Vol.11/9 O.R.L. Sep 58

1741. EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMA IN THE PICTURE OF MASTOIDITIS - Mastoiditis képében lezajló eosinophil-granuloma - Kollár D. Pécsi Orvostud. Egyet. Gyermekklin. Közl, Pécs - FÜL-, ORR-, GÉGEGYÓG. 1957, 1 (25-27)

Radical operation of the ear was carried out on account of eosinophilic granuloma in a boy aged 18 months. The interesting features in this case were the unusually young age of onset of this rare disease, its development in the picture of mastoiditis without aural suppuration and its healing after radical operation. The diagnosis was verified by histological examination.

KOLLAR Dezso, Dr.

Unusual complication of auditory canal inflammation in connection with septic scarlet fever. Orv. hetil. 98 no.34:940-941 25 Aug 57.

1. A Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajanak (igazgato: Kerpel-Fronius Odon dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

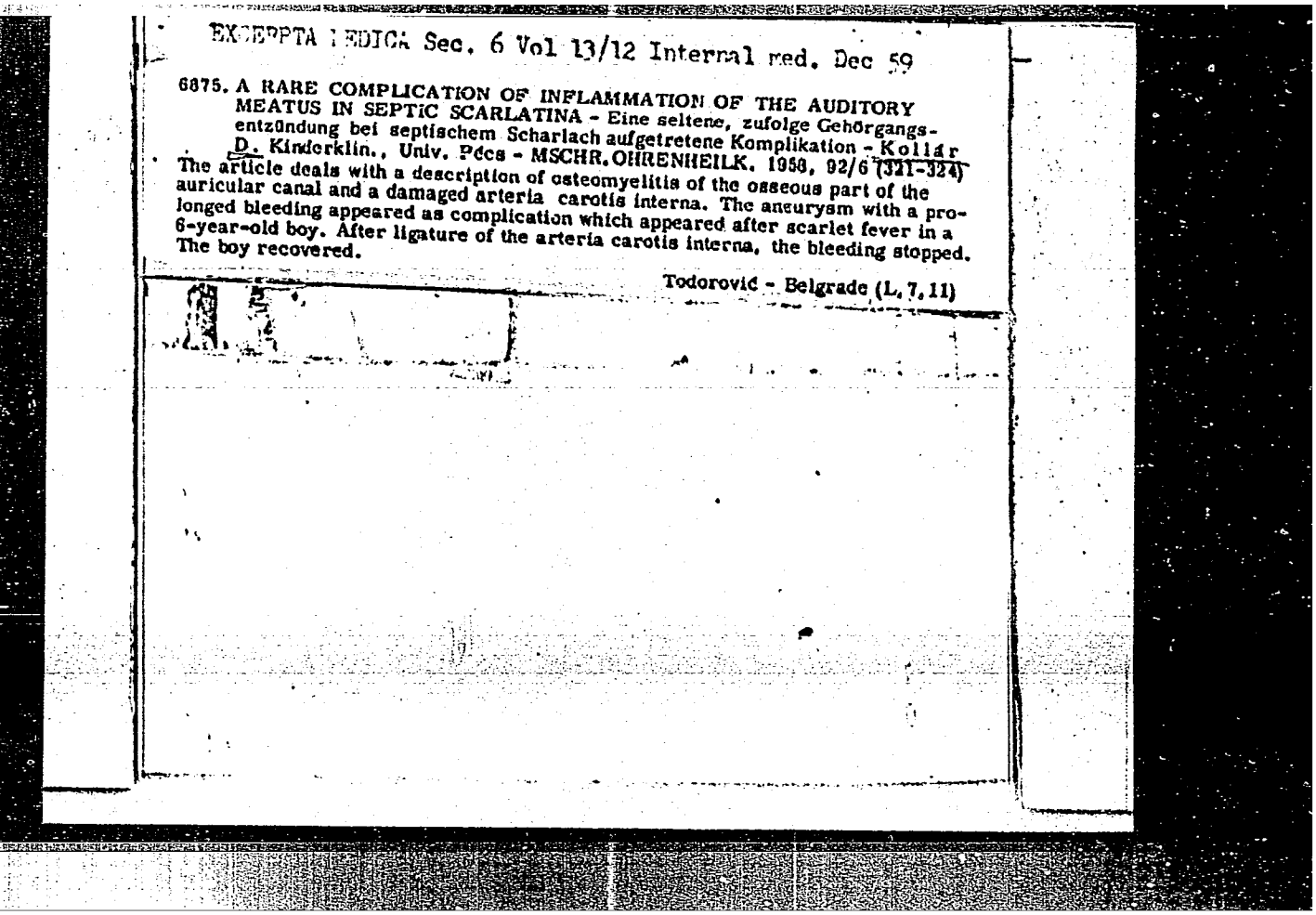
(SCARLET FEVER, compl.
otitis externa with unusual compl. in septic scarlet fever, case report (Hun))
(OTITIS EXTERNA, etiol. & pathogen.
septic scarlet fever, with unusual compl., case report (Hun))

KOLIAR, Dezso, Dr.

Bronchial aspiration in diseases of the air pathways in infants and children. Ful orr gegegyogy 4 no.2:85-94 June 58.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajanak (Igazgato: Dr. Kerpel-Fronius Odon egyeteni tanar) kozlemenye.

(RESPIRATORY TRACT, dis.
in inf. & child, bronchial aspiration with bronschscope (Hun))
(ASPIRATION
bronchial, with bronchoscope in resp. tract dis. in inf. & child (Hun))
(BRONCHOSCOPY, in various dis.
resp. tract dis. in inf. & child, bronchial aspiration with bronchoscope (Hun))



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol 13/12 Internal med. Dec 59

6875. A RARE COMPLICATION OF INFLAMMATION OF THE AUDITORY MEATUS IN SEPTIC SCARLATINA - Eine seltene, zufolge Gehörgangsentzündung bei septischem Scharlach aufgetretene Komplikation - Kollár D. Kinderklin., Univ. Pécs - MSCHR.OHRENHEILK. 1958, 92/6 (321-324)

The article deals with a description of osteomyelitis of the osseous part of the auricular canal and a damaged arteria carotis interna. The aneurysm with a prolonged bleeding appeared as complication which appeared after scarlet fever in a 6-year-old boy. After ligature of the arteria carotis interna, the bleeding stopped. The boy recovered.

Todorović - Belgrade (L, 7, 11)

KOLLAR, Dezso, dr.

Postoperative management after radical surgery in children. Ful-orr-gegegyogy 6 no.4:158-159 D '60.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajanak (Igazgato: Kerpel-Fronius Odon dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.
(POSTOPERATIVE CARE in inf & child)
(PEDIATRICS surg)

KOLLAR, Dezso, dr.

Treatment of acute laryngo-tracheo-bronchitis causing stenosis in childhood. Orv.hetil. 101 no.41:1465-1467 9 O '60.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika.
(LARYNGITIS in infancy & childhood)
(BRONCHITIS in infancy & childhood)
(TRACHEA dis)

KOLLAR, Dezso, dr.

Significance of esophagoscopy in the diagnosis for preservation of the esophagus. Fulorrgegegyogyaszat 8 no.4:156-157 D '62.

1. A Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajanak (Igazgato: Kerpel-Fronius Odon dr., Egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(ESOPHAGOSCOPY) (ESOPHAGEAL STENOSIS) (CAUSTICS)

KOLLAR, Dezso, dr.; FULOP, Tibor, dr.; KAISER, Eva, dr.

Clinical significance of suppurative maxillary sinusitis in infancy. Orv. hetil. 105 no.19:834-836 3 My'64

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika

KOLLAR, Dezso, dr.; FULOP, Tibor, dr.

Our experiences in the treatment of osteomyelitis of Staphylococcal origin in the cheek bones and flat bones of the skull of infants. Fulorrgegegyogyaszat 9 no.1:25-29 Mr '63.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajanak (Igazgato: Kerpel-Fronius Odon dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(OSTEOMYELITIS) (STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS)
(INFANT, NEWBORN DISEASES) (OCCIPITAL BONE) (PARIETAL BONE)
(IMPETIGO) (FACIAL BONES) (NASAL SEPTUM) (MAXILLA)
(ABSCESS) (OXYTETRACYCLINE) (ERYTHROMYCIN)

KOLLAR, Endre

Concerts for young music lovers. Munka 9 no.3:23 Mr '59.

1. Muveszeti Szakszervezetek Szovetsegenek munkatarsa.

KOLLAR, Endre

Handshake between musicians and workers. Munka 10 no.4:19 Ap '60.

1. MUDOSZ kulturalis osztalyanak munkatarsa.

KOLLAR, Endre; KOLB, Jozsef

Liszt and Bartok. Munka 11 no.4:20-21 Ap '61.

1. Zenemuveszek szakszervezete fomunkatarsa (for Kollar) 2. Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsa kulturalis osztalyanak munkatarsa(for Kolb).

(Liszt, Franz) (Bartok, Bela) (Composers, Hungarian)

KOLLAR, Endre

[redacted]

General meeting of the Union of Music Educators. Munka 13 no.7: 29 Jl '63.

1. MUDOSZ.

KOLLAR, Endre

Shaping the musical taste of the worker audience. Munka 13 no.12:28-29 D'63.

1. Zenemuveszek Szovetsege.

KOLLAR, Ferenc

Flood discharges of the Mura river now and in the past. Vizugyi kozl no.1:151-156 '60.

KOLLAR, Ferenc

Economical aspects of designing summer dams. Hidrologiai Kozlony 37 no.2:97-104 '57

KOLLAR, Gy.

6. A measuring method and new apparatuses for distillation tests — *Mérőmódszer és uj készülékek desztillációs vizsgálatokhoz* — Gy. Kollar. Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 58, 1952, No. 11, pp. 324–325. 4 figs.

A description of an apparatus for determining vapour-liquid equilibrium of homogeneous liquid systems is given. Fractionating can be entirely eliminated in the apparatus and the determination rapidly effected (ten min.). In case of a ternary mixture containing a non-volatile component the test apparatus is suitable for examining the effect of the non-volatile component on the equilibrium. — Details of an apparatus with a stirring device for measuring the vapour-liquid equilibrium of heterogeneous liquid systems in which not only the equilibrium of the heterogeneous two-component mixture but also the effect of a third, non-volatile component on the equilibrium, can be measured, are described. — A simple temperature regulating device, made of glass and adjustable with a ± 0.05° C accuracy is used for refractometric analyses. — A new type column head is described. The head is provided with three specially designed drop counters which eliminate faults due to the variations in drop sizes. Reflux can be set easily and fractionation-free circumstances ensured by the apparatus.

D. Varsányi

Hungarian Technical Abstr... Vol. 4 1953

KOLLAR, G.

HUNGARY/ Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. B-8
Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physicochemical Analysis.
Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7450

Author : Proszt, J. and Kollar, G.
Title : Ebullioscopic Behavior of Liquid Binary Mixtures

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. koezl., 1955, Vol 6, No 3-4, 331-346 (published in Hungarian)

Abstract : On the basis of a study of liquid-vapor equilibrium in binary liquid mixtures, the authors have concluded that the dissolution of salts in the mixture always increases the volatility of the component with the lower dielectric constant. During an investigation of solutions of salts in liquid binary mixtures which do not obey Raoult's law, the authors have found that the curve giving the increase in the boiling temperature (T_M) passes through a shallow minimum or maximum; in the case of azeotropic

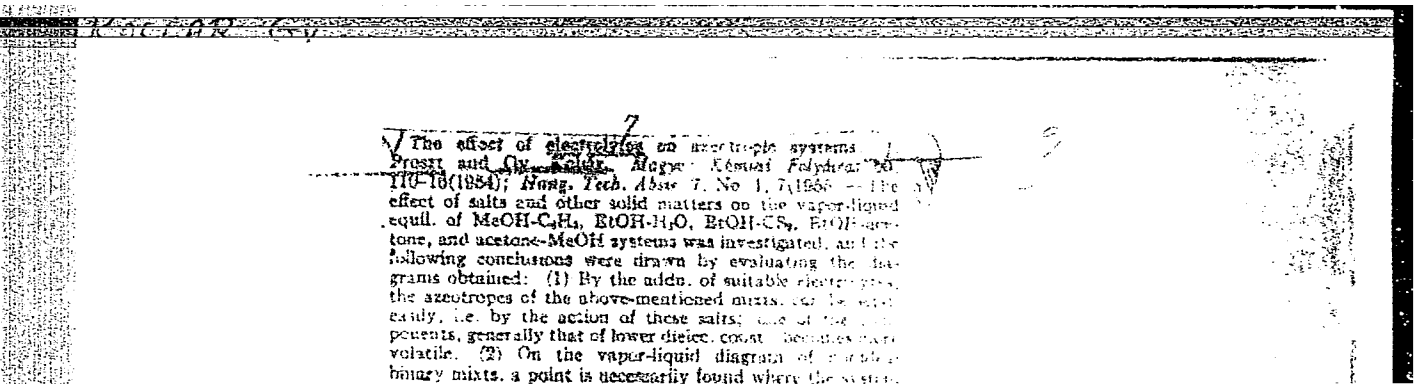
Card 1/3

HUNGARY/ Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. B-8
Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physicochemical Analysis.
Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7450

mixtures there is in addition a sharp minimum or maximum. The authors connect this type of curve with the existence in the liquid-vapor equilibrium diagram of an nonideal binary mixture of a point at which the attractive forces between like and unlike molecules are equal and the mixture therefore becomes ideal according to Raoult's law (Raoult point). At this point there is a lowering of the boiling temperature. On the basis of the above relation it is shown that the azeotropic and Raoult's points can be determined from ebullionetric measurements. In order to simplify the task and to exclude the effect of the salts, additional work was done in which the behavior of dilute solutions of nonpolar substances was studied: ΔT_n curves have been prepared for solutions with concentrations n = 1/(100- 1) (100 moles solvent, one mole solid

Card 2/3



The effect of electrolytes on azeotropic systems
Proszt and Gy. Schulz, *Magy. Kémiai Folyóirat* 90, 110–16(1984); *Hung. Tech. Abstr.* 7, No. 1, 7(1966). The effect of salts and other solid matters on the vapor-liquid equil. of MeOH-C_6H_6, EtOH-H_2O, EtOH-CS_2, EtOH-acetone, and acetone-MeOH systems was investigated, and the following conclusions were drawn by evaluating the diagrams obtained: (1) By the addn. of suitable electrolytes, the azeotropes of the above-mentioned mixts. can be separated easily, i.e. by the action of these salts; one of the components, generally that of lower dielec. const. becomes more volatile. (2) On the vapor-liquid diagram of ternary binary mixts. a point is necessarily found where the system

"Raoult's point." (3) In a system of 2 liquids [illegible] b.-p. elevation but a b.-p. depression can [illegible] effect of the added salts as compared with the [illegible] of the salt-free system. (4) The extreme values [illegible] or min. of the b.-p. curves [illegible] mixts. with a salt content coincide with the [illegible] Raoult's point. (5) In the case of [illegible] [illegible] salt, the [illegible] curves [illegible] value (pointed max. or min.) [illegible] the [illegible] of the azeotropic [illegible] possible to establish [illegible] whether the system [illegible] [illegible] diagram with salts [illegible] relying entirely on the [illegible]

KOLLAR, Gyorgy

HUNGARY/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physico-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions. B-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26182

Author : J. Prosxt, Gy. Kollar
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Hungary - Muszaki Egyetem, Budapest.
Title : Ebullioscopic Study of Binary Liquid Mixtures

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1955, 8, No 1-3, 171-189

Abstract : While studying the equilibrium liquid - vapor (LV) in binary systems (BS) (see also RZhKhim, 1957, 7450), the authors discovered that the component of a lesser dielectric constant became more volatile under the action of dissolved salts. It was detected during the study of causes of this salt effect that there was a flat minimum (or maximum) on the curves of the boiling temperature rise in 1 M solutions of slats in BS which are not ideal according to Raoult. Besides, in case of azeotropic systems, these curves pass also through a sharp maximum (or minimum) at the point corresponding to the composition of the azeotrope. This

Card : 1/3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26182

phenomenon was explained by the presence of a special point on the equilibrium curve of LV of non-ideal BS, at which point the system behaved ideally following Raoult's law. The authors named this point "Raoult's point". The most selective solvatation of ions takes place at Raoult's point in consequence of the equalization of attraction potentials between similar and dissimilar molecules of the liquid. Such a slat effect can exceed even the "classical" ebullioscopic effect causing a drop of the boiling temperature. Ebullioscopic measurements in salt containing systems allow to establish the presence or absence of an azeotrope as well as to determine the position of the azeotropic and Raoult's points. Passing to the study of diluted solutions, the authors used completely nonpolar substances as additions in order to exclude the slat effect completely. The magnitudes of the boiling temperature rise referred to solutions containing 1 mol of solid substance in 100 mols of mixed solvent.

KOLLAR, GY.

Letters from Vietnam. IV. Logging, hauling transportation, by-products and hunting.

P. 19. (ERDOGAZDASAG ES FAIPAR.) (Budapest, Hungary) Vol. No. 11, Nov. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

KOLLAR, Gy.

Biochemical studies of the synthesis of streptomycin. I. a-Mannosidase activity studies in Streptomyces griseus cultures. Acta microb. hung. 5 no.1:11-17 1958.

1. Research Laboratory Department of Antibiotics, "Chinoin" Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works Budapest.

(STREPTOMYCES, metab.
griseus, a-mannosidase activity in cultures & role in biosynthesis of streptomycin)
(CARBOHYDRASES
a-mannosidase activity in Streptomyces grisues cultures & role in biosynthesis of streptomycin)
(STREPTOMYCIN, metab.
biosynthesis in Streptomyces griseus, role of a-mannosidase)

KOLIAR, Gy.

Biochemical studies of the synthesis of streptomycin. II. Formation of and role played in the biosynthesis of streptomycin by Streptomyces griseus a-mannosidase. Acta microb. hung. 5 no.1:19-34 1958.

1. Research Laboratory, Department of Antibiotics "Chinoin" Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works, Budapest.

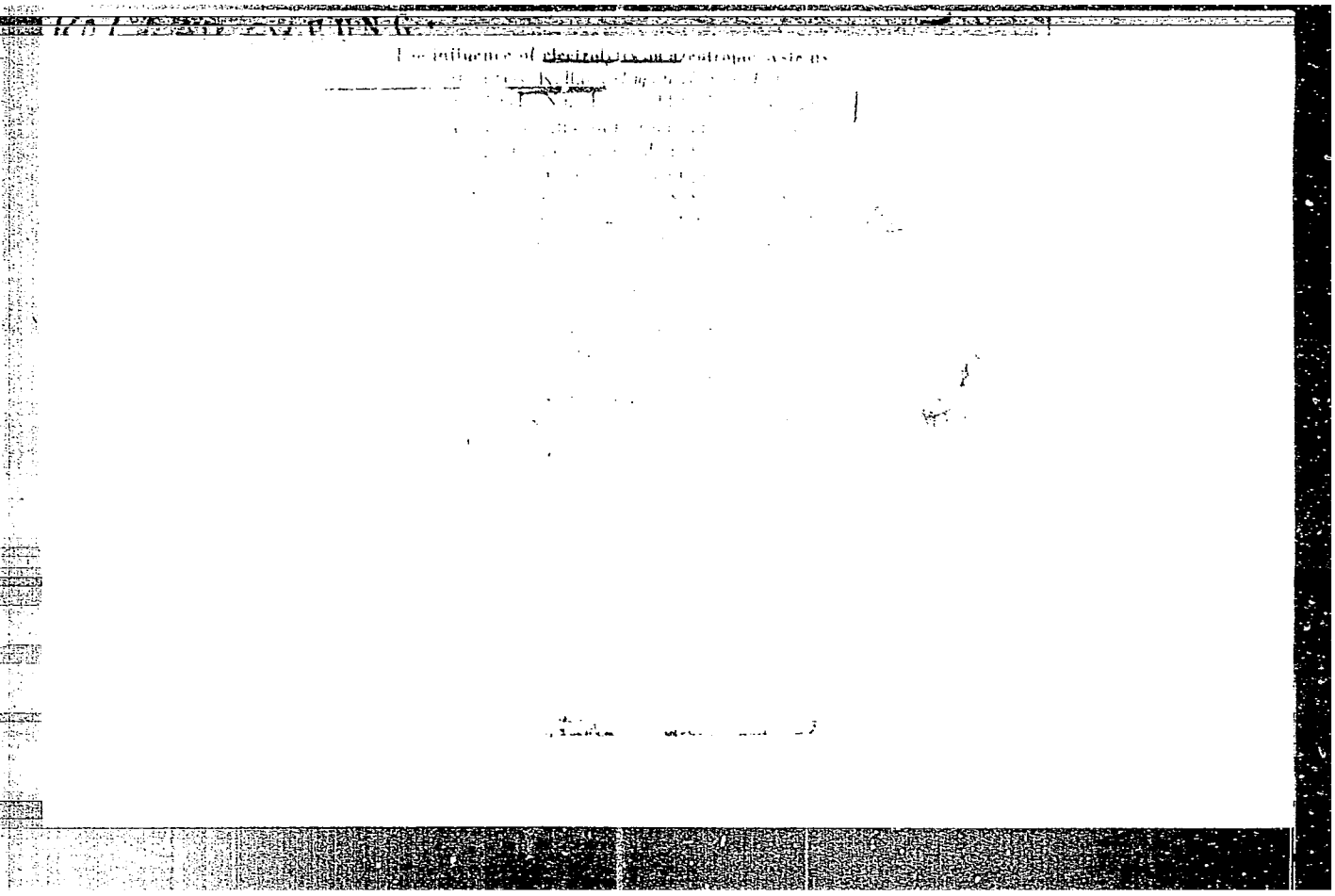
(STREPTOMYCES, metab.
griseus, substrate-induced form. of a-mannosidase & role in biosynthesis of streptomycin)
(CARBOHYDRASES
a-mannosidase substrate-induced form. in Streptomyces griseus & role in biosynthesis of streptomycin)
(STREPTOMYCIN, metab.
biosynthesis in Streptomyces griseus, role of a-mannosidase)

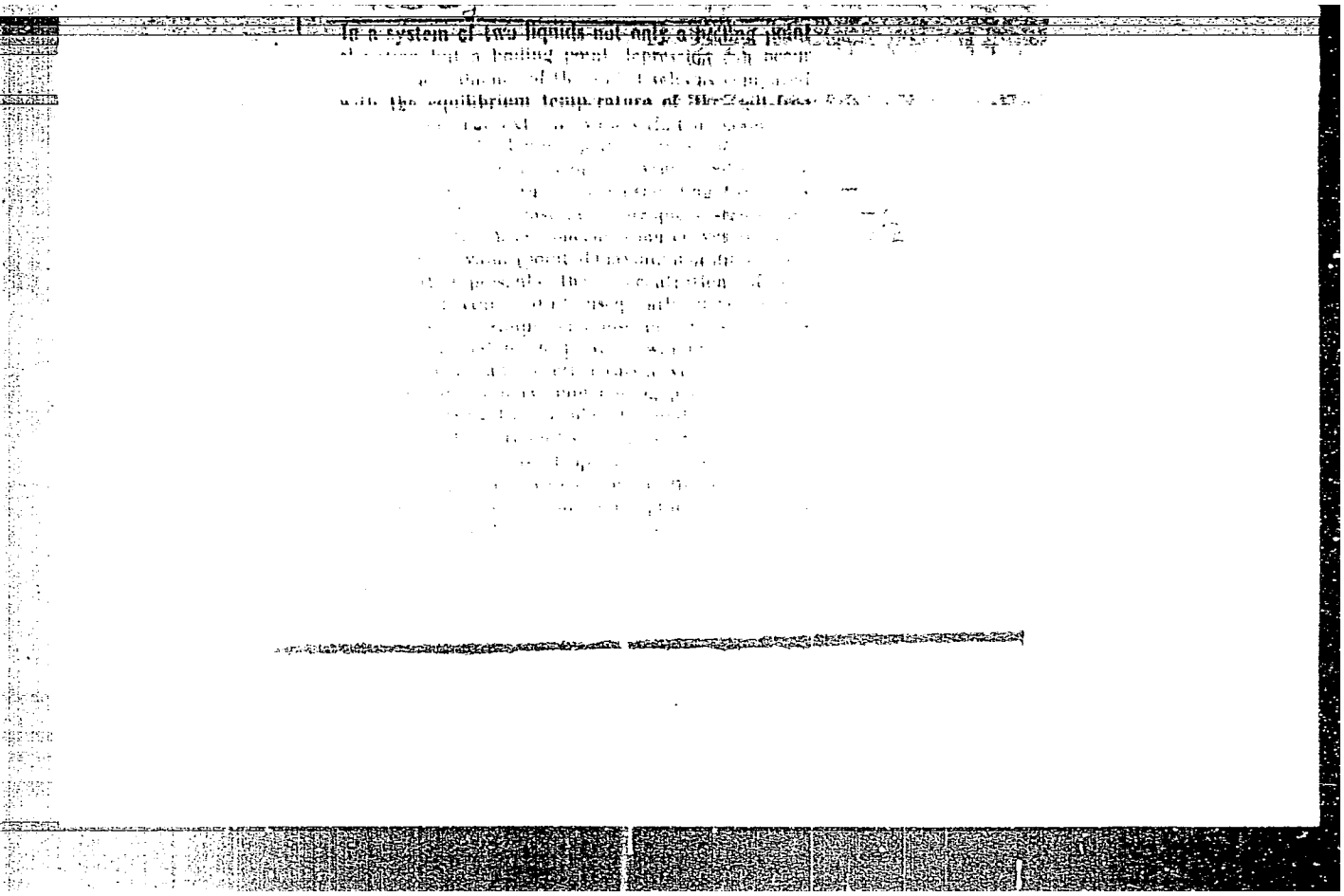
KOLLAR G.

Distr: 4E3d/4F1

The phenomenon of boiling-point depression in liquid mixtures containing salts. J. Proszt and G. Kollár (Inst. Technol., Budapest, Hung.). *Kozmál Chem.* 32, 611–21 (1958) (German summary).—Addn. of salt to a binary liquid mixt. increases the relative volatility of the component with smaller dielec. const. The curves of b.p. change ΔT plotted vs. compn. of the liquid mixt. showed in all cases a max. or min. The compn. at the max. or min. is equal to that of the crossing point of the curve for the real liquid-vapor, and that for the ideal, Raoult's equil. curve. This is the only point, called Raoult's point, at which a real system behaves as an ideal one. Since the activity coeffs. of the components are equal to unity at this point, the intersection consts. between like and unlike molt. become identical and, therefore, the formation of solvates is most pronounced and most selective. In azeotropic systems a 2nd sharp max. appears when the Raoult's point is a min. point, or a min. when the Raoult's point is a max. point. This is explained in a similar way by taking into account selective solvation.

A. Kreglewski





KOLLAR, Gyorgy, a kemiai tudomanyck kandidatusa (Budapest); PROSZT, Janos

Revision of the classic molecule-boiling point rise law. Kem tud kozl MTA 13 no.4:405-416 '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Szervetlen Kemiai Tanszek. 2. Levelezo tab, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Budapest (for Proszt)
(Molecules) (Boiling points)

KOLLAR GYORGY

4

Revision of the classical law of molecular boiling point elevation. György Kollár and János [illegible] (Tech. Hochschule, Budapest, Hung.). Z. physik. Chem. (Leipzig) 215, 213–28 (1960).—The so-called molar [illegible] introduced by van't Hoff into the definition [illegible] elevation regards the solvent as an indifferent [illegible] therefore not appropriate to characterize [illegible] const. dependent on the solvent. [illegible] elevation of the soln. is referred [illegible] sure-lowering substance dissolved [illegible] a mole-proportional ebullioscopic const. valid for 760 mm. Hg is obtained (ΔT_m); this const. also expresses theoretically the specific ebullioscopic [illegible] This const. or, in general, the [illegible] scopic value Δ^p for the pressure p [illegible] the vapor pressure curve for any pressure [illegible] $\Delta T_p = p/100\ dp/dT$ [illegible] If the value [illegible] the Antoine equation, the equation [illegible] is obtained. Between the [illegible] tonal temp. elevation of [illegible] boiling temps. there exists the linear [illegible] $x \log T - \log y_p$, where x is a const. [illegible] groups of liquids, and y_p is a pressure [illegible] function $y_p = f(p)$ and [illegible] temp. for the pressure p is required for calcg. ΔT_p [illegible]

KOLLAR, Gyorgy, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa (Budapest); PROSZT, Janos, akademiai lev.tag(Budapest)

Determination of Antoine constants independently from vapor tension curve. Kem tud kozl MTA 16 no.1:47-52 '61.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem, Szervetlen Kemiai Tanszek.

(Vapors) (Equations) (Organic compounds)

KOLLAR, GYORGY

KOLLAR, Gyorgy; LITERATY, Peter

Measuring method and device for determining the liquid-steam equilibrium curves evaluable through mass measurement. Magy kem folyoir 70 no.9:416-419 S '64.

1. Chair of Inorganic Chemistry, Budapest Technical University.

L 15917-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6008377 SOURCE CODE: HU/0028/64/011/003/0203/0210

AUTHOR: Jarai, Miklos (Head; Budapest); Jozsa, Gabor (Budapest); Kollar, Gyula (Budapest)

ORG: Microbiological and Biochemical Laboratories, Department of Antibiotics, Chinoin Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Budapest (Chinoin Gyogyszervegyeszeti Term. Antibiotikum Osztaly, Mikrobiologiai es Biokemiai Laboratorium)

TITLE: Biochemical studies on streptomyces aureofaciens IV. Studies on the biosynthesis of chlortetracycline

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta microbiologica, v. 11, no. 3, 1964, 203-210

TOPIC TAGS: biosynthesis, bacteria, bacteriology, streptomycin, carbon, chlorine, tracer study, plant metabolism

ABSTRACT: It was shown by the use of C^{14} and Cl^{36} labelled compounds that, prior to incorporation into chlortetracycline, the chlorine of organic substances is converted into chloride. This is also valid for chlorpropanediol which, however, was not utilized in the synthesis of chlortetracycline, in fermentations carried out

Card 1/2

L 15917-66

ACC NR: AP6008377

with the tetracycline-producing strain CDSD-314. This led to the conclusion that chlorpropanediol does not act as a direct precursor in chlortetracycline biosynthesis. Both strains used (B-28 and CDSD-314) were able to convert the chlorine of organic compounds into chloride. The findings support the assumption that 2,5-dimercapto-1,3,4-thiadiazole inhibits the first, oxidative stage of biochemical chlorination. The genetic block to chlorination in strain CDSD-314 is probably restricted to this first stage. A difference in the incorporation between C1 and C2 of the acetate indicated that C_2 might take part as C_1 a C_1 unit in this biosynthesis. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 31Jan64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 018

jw

Card 2/2

KOLLAR, Gyula, erdomernok

Some current questions of the use of by-products of forest farms. Erdo 13 no.12:561-565 D '64.

1. National Main Directorate of Forestry, Budapest, and Editorial Board Member, "Az Erdo."

KOLLAR, I.

Standardization of compessor stations. p.45.
(Rudy, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

KOLLAR, J.; JARAI, M.

Microbiological determination of small amounts of chloride.
Acta microb. hung. 7 no.1:1-4 '60.

1. Biochemical and Microbiological Laboratories, Department of Antibiotics, "Chinoin" Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Budapest.
(CHLORIDES pharmacol.)
(STREPTOMYCES metab.)
(CHLORTETRACYLINE chem.)

KOLLAR,J.; JARAI,M.

Biochemical studies on streptomyces aureofaciens. I. Studies on the chlorination mechanism. Acta microb. hung. 7 no.1:5-10 '60.

1. Biochemical and Microbiological Laboratories, Department of Antibiotics, "Chinoin" Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Budapest.
(CHLORIDES pharmacol.)
(STREPTOMYCES metab.)
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE chem.)

JARAI, M.; KOLLAR, J.

Biochemical studies on streptomyces aureofaciens. II. Ionic influences on the formation of chlortetracycline. Acta microbiol. Hung. 9 no.2: 145-148 '62.

1. Microbiological and Biochemical Laboratories (Head: J. Kollar), Department of Antibiotic "Chinoin" Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Budapest.
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE) (IONS)

KOLLAR, J.; JARAI, M.

Biochemical studies on streptomyces aureofaciens. III. Role of organic chlorine compounds in the biosynthesis of chlortetracycline. Acta microbiol. Hung. 9 no.2:149-156 '62.

1. Biochemical and Microbiological Laboratories (Head: J. Kollar), Department of Antibiotics, "Chinoin" Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Budapest.
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE) (CHLORINE)

JARAI,M.; JOZSA, G.; KOLLAR, J.

Biochemical studies on streptomyces aureofaciens. IV. Studies on the biosynthesis of chlortetracycline. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 11 no.3:203-210 '64/65

1. Microbiological and Biochemical Laboratories (Head: M.Jarai) Department of Antibiotics, Chinoin Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Budapest.

DECSI, F.; KOLLAR, J.; VIGH, Albert; WERTAN, Pal.

The Brno international fair of the machine industry. Cukor 13 no.1:7-13 Ja '60.

1. "Cukoripar" foszerkesztoje (for Vigh). 2. "Cukoripar" szerkesztoje (for Wertan).

KOLLAR, Janos (Budapest)

Is it compulsory for an innovator to prepare shop drawings? Ujit lap 14 no.14:30 25 Jl '62.

NAGY, Jozsefne; KOLLAR, Jeno; VICZIAN, Bruno, dr.

A study trip to Bulgaria. Pt.3. Cukor 14 no.5:118-120 My '61.

KOLLAR, Jeno

Designing new food industry machines. Elelm ipar 18 no.4:114-124 Ap '64.

1. Planning Institute of the Food Industry.

KOLLAR, J.K.

Therapy of hyperpyrexia in acute rheumatism. Bratisl. lek. listy 34 no.1:43-49 Ja '54.

1. Z Interneho oddelenia lozkovej casti MUNZ v Bratislave, prednosta doc. dr. J.K.Kollar.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER, therapy,
*antipyretic ther.)

KOLLAR, K., Chapo, E., Koros, B.

Evaluating the average life of ingot molds in steel factories by means bf mathematical analysis. p. 20.
(ONTODE, Vol. 8, no. 1/2, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol.6, no. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

KOLLAR, K.

"Statistical methods in technological control." p. 203. (MAGYAR TECHNIKA, Vol. 8, no. 4, Apr. 1953. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress August, 1953, Uncl.