ZELENKA, Jozef; KRALIK, Frantisek

Problem of fluorescent excitation in quantitative primary spectral X-ray analysis. Mat fyz cas SAV 14 no. 2:142-149 '64.

1. Laboratory of Metal Physics, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, ul. Febr. vitazstva 315.

VYKLITSKIY, M.; KRALIK, F.; TUMA, G.

Distribution of elements in the α- and γ'-phases of chromium nickel austenitic and ferritic steels. Avtom. svar. 17 no.2:30-37 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut materialov i tekhnologii Akademii nauk Chekhoslovatskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki.

L 39660-65 EPR/EWP(k)/EWP(a)/EWA(c)/EWA(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(u)/EWT(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(i)/
EWP(v)/EWP(t) Pf-4/Pe-4 IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5005070 Z/0032/65/015/002/0106/0109

AUTHOR: Schweighofer, A.; Kralik, F.

TITLE: Explosive forming of metal blanks

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, no. 2, 1965, 106-109

TOPIC TAGS: explosive forming, steel explosive forming, titanium explosive forming, aluminum alloy explosive forming, metal explosive forming

ABSTRACT: Several series of sheet blanks, 1—4 mm thick and 100 mm in diameter, were explosion formed in spherical dies with a depth of cavity of 25—55 mm and a respective radius of curvature of 45—36 mm in order to determine the effect of forming conditions on the formability of various materials, such as low carbon steel, austenitic stainless steels, Nimonic-type alloy, Al-Cu-Mg alloy, and titanium. Air or water were used as pressure transmitting media. The deformation rate varied from 163 m/sec (with water) to 300 m/sec (with air). All the materials tested were formed with a die-edge radius varying

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005070

from 1.5 mm for austenitic steel sheets 1.5—3.0 mm thick to 5.0 mm for titanium sheets 3.0 mm thick, which is about 1/5 the radius required in static forming. All blanks 2.0—6.0 mm thick were formed with one explosion into perfect cups. However, cups made from blanks 1.0 and 1.5 mm thick had crimped flanges. The respective maximum thickness reduction in the aluminum-alloy cups varied from 11 to 19% in blanks 1.0 or 3.0 mm thick. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 6 tables. [DV]

ASSOCIATION: Laboratorium fyziky kovov SAV, Bratislava (Laboratory of Metal Physics, SAV)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 007 ATD PRESS: 3229

Card 2/2 mlb

KRALIK, Josef; POLASEK, Bohumil

A new method for determining the fineness of betonite grinding.
Slevarenstvi 11 no.1:34-36 Ja '63.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, Brno.

KRALIK, Kvetoslav, inz.; SIMKOVIC, Fedor, inz.

Overloading of air transformers. Energetika Cz 12 no.12:639-649, 642 D '62.

1. Bratislavske elektrotechnicke zavody, n.p., Bratislava.

KRALIK, I.; FUKKER, K.; RUSZNAK, I. Hungary

Research Institute for the Textile Industry and the Institute for Practical Chemistry, Technical University in Budapest.

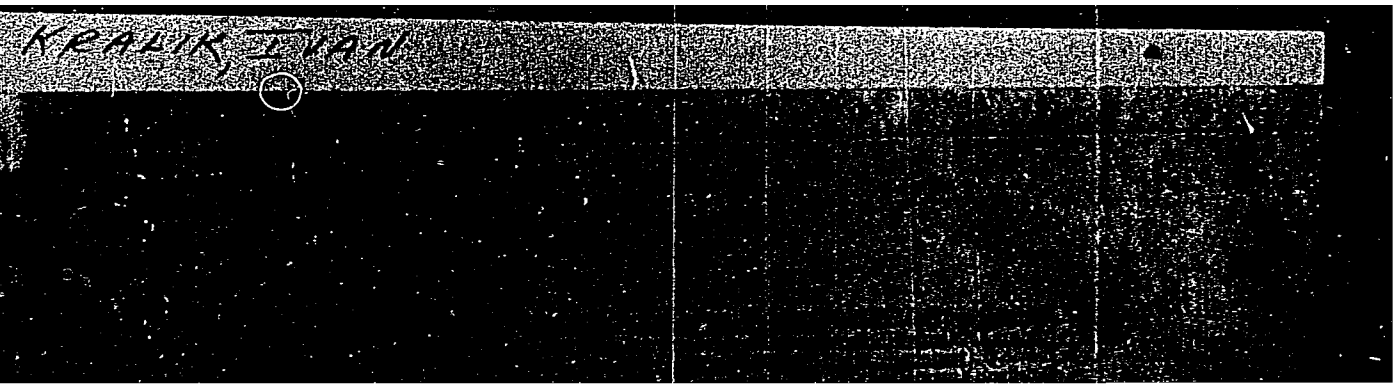
Polarographische Utersuchung hochmolekularer Stoffe mittels Maximauterdruckung.

SO: Naturwissenschaften, December 1955, Unclassified.

KRALIK, I.

Polarography; new method ofgreat significance for chemical investigation of materials. p. 656. Vol 114, no. 11, Nov. 1955. TERMESZET ES TARSADALOM. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956



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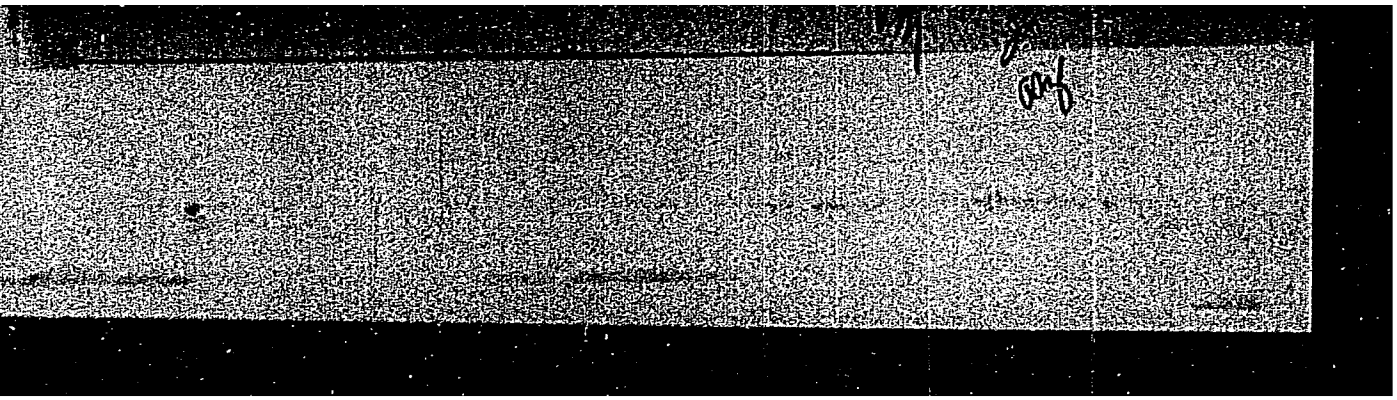
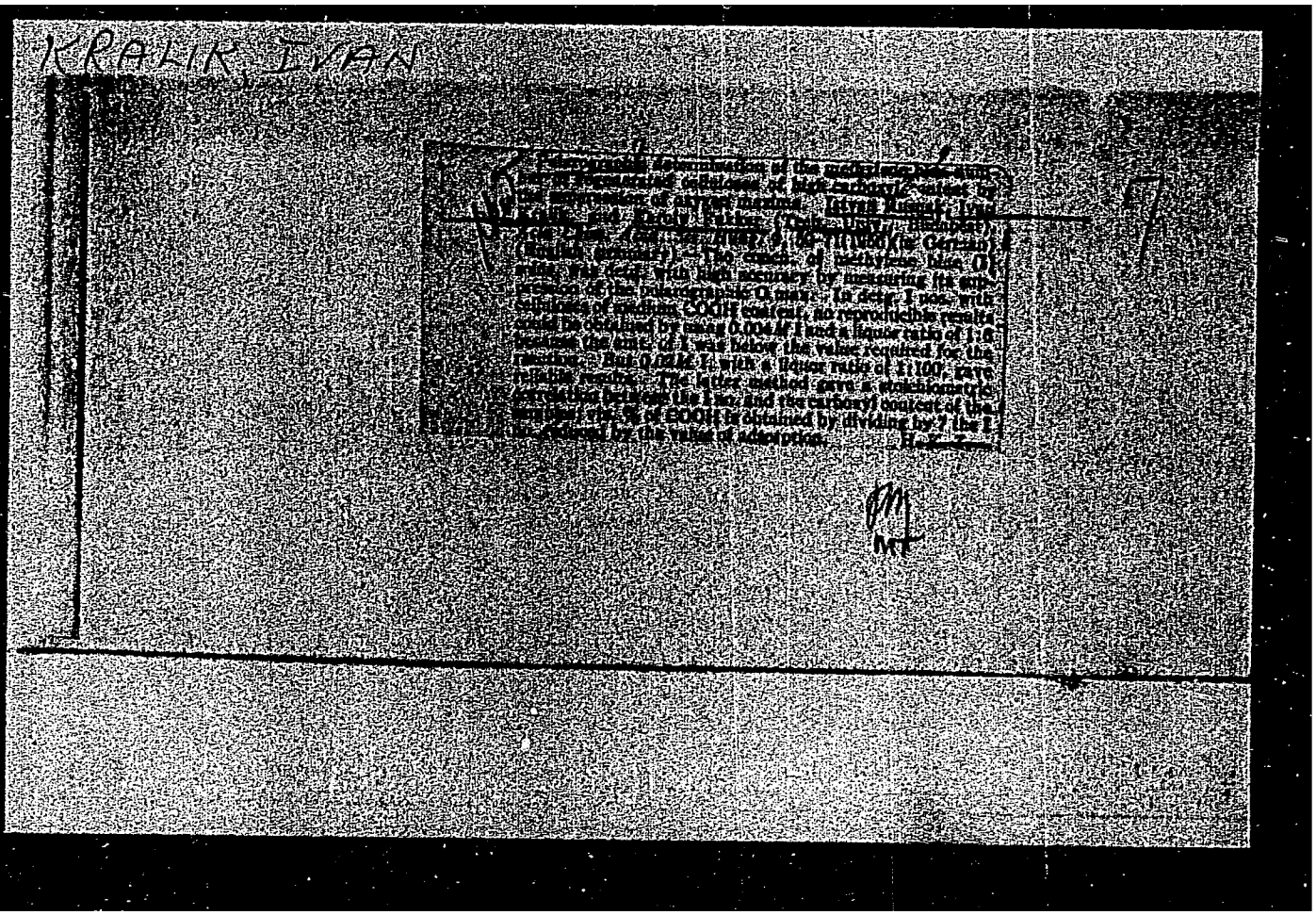




KRALIK IVAN

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textiles. H-34

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 3, 1958, No 10,097

Author : Kralik, Ivan; Gal, Istvan
Inst : Not given
Orig Pub : Magyar textiltechn., 1956, No 10, 385-386

Title : Certain Problems of Stable Hydrophobic Finishes II. Technological Part.

Abstract : Recommendations are given on carrying out the technological process of hydrophobic finishing fabrics out of cellulose fibers by use of "fobit" (F), a commercial product of the chlorinated stearylamidomethylpyridine type. When the fabric is dipped and then 100% wringed out, a 5 gm/l concentration of F is used (F is dissolved in denatured alcohol, then diluted with water). Concentrations of 5 gm/l are useless, as the excess of F does not bind and is washed out at the very first wash. CH_3COONa (33% of the amount of F) is added in order to neutralize

Card 1/2 25

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application; Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textiles; H-34

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 3, 1958, No 10,097

: the HCL which is given off in the reaction of F and cellulose. It is recommended that impregnation be carried out at temperatures up to 40° C (the solution will not stand with higher temperatures), drying be performed at temperatures of the order 60-65° C (at air rates such that drying the fabric will take no 10-12 min), and that condensation take place at 120° C in the space of 20 sec. The finished fabric after the condensation is washed in a 2 gm/l soap solution and in 1 gm/l soda solution at 40-45° C and then carefully rinsed out with water. The achieved hydrophobic effect will not fade noticeably after ten washings. See Part I in RZhKhim, 1957, No 61783

Card 2/2

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textile Fabrics. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21948

Author : Kralik, Ivan; Mihalik, Bela
Inst :
Title : New Areas in the Use of the Polarographic Method of Analysis in the Textile-Chemical Industry.

Orig Pub : Magyar textiltechn., 1958, 10, No 1-2, 60-62

Abstract : The polarographic method of analysis can be used for controlling the degree of separation of starch in the process of preparing a dressing, for controlling the

Card : 1/2

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textile Fabrics. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21948

process of condensation of carbide resins used for crumpling the textile meterials, for determining the gram-molecular weight of the primary dyes, for determining the concentration of solution of Cu salts, for analysis of traces of metals (Fe, Mn, Cu) in spinning oils, and for other analytical purposes. -- S. Rozenfl'd

Card : 2/2

H-170

Kyal, K. J.

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

B-12

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 49901

AUTHOR : Rusznak, I., Kralik, I., and Fukker, K.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Theory and Application of Polarographic Maxima Suppression. IV. Determination of the Molecular Weight of Basic Dyestuffs. V. Relationship*
ORIG. PUB. : Z phys Chem (BRD), 17, No 1-2, 56-60: 61-67 (1958); Magyar Kem Folyoirat, 64, No 10, 397-400;**
ABSTRACT : IV. The authors have investigated the effect of the following dyestuffs (D) on the polarographic maximum (M) in the O_2 wave in 0.002 N CH_3COOH: rhodamine, methylene blue, fuchsin, auramine, and neutral violet. Equimolar solutions of D suppress M in equal degrees; solutions of D at equal weight concentration suppress M in inverse proportion to the molecular

* Between Molecular Weight of the Cellulose Diacetate Monophthalate Fraction and the Capacity of Alkaline Solutions of the Latter to Suppress Polarographic Maxima
401-403 (1958)

CARD: 1/5 **

3-63

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY : B-12

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 48901

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : weight of the D. in the region of D concentrations corresponding to a decrease in M to 50% of its initial value, a linear relationship is observed between the height of the M and the molecular weight of the D at equal weight concentrations of D. The latter observation has been utilized in the development of a procedure for the determination of the molecular weight of the D (accuracy ± 4%).

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : Hungary B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 48901

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : V. The authors have investigated the capacity of fractions of cellulose diacetate monophthalate (I) of different molecular weight (from 6,000 to 46,000) to suppress the M in the O_2 wave in 0.001 M KCl in the presence of $NaHCO_3$. At equal weight concentration of I, the M is suppressed in inverse proportion to the molecular weight of the I fraction. When the molecular weight of the I fraction exceeds 10,000, a linear relationship is observed between the

CARD: 3/3

3-64

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY : B-12

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 48901

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : height of the M and the molecular weight (at equal weight concentration of I). With increasing concentration of I the height of M decreases, at first rapidly, then at a slower rate. In the case of solutions containing equimolar amounts of I fractions, the fraction with the higher molecular weight has a stronger suppressing effect on M, the dependence of the height of M on the molecular weight being nonlinear. The authors note differences in the

CARD: 4/5

COUNTRY : Hungary B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No. 48901

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : character of the dependence of the suppressing effect of a given substance on the molecular weight in the cases of I fractions and of D. For Communication III see RZhKhim, No 24, 1957, 77454.

M. Surova

CARD: 5/5

B-65

KRALIK, I.

Science

"MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT"

Investigations by means of polarographic maximum suppression. IV. Determination of the molecular weight of basic dyestuffs. V. Relationship between the molecular weight and the polarographic maximum suppression of the alkaline solutions of cellulose-diacetate-monophthalate fracti ns. p. 397

Vol. 64, No. 10, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 4, April 1960
Uncl.

KRALIK, Ivan, okl. vegyesz- es gepeszmernok; GY. GERGELY, Agnes, okl.vegyeszmernok

Workshop control of sizing materials on the basis of the polarographic maximum suppression. Magy textil 13 no.3:97-98 Mr '61.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet.

KRALIK, Ivan

Instrumentation and automation in the textile finishing industry.
Magy textil 13 no.9:405-407 S '61.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet.

RUSZNAK, I.; KRALIK, I.; FUKKER, K.

Theory and possible use of the suppression of polarographic maxima. VI. Studies of the condensation reactions and of the kinetics of reactions of macromolecular substances. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.3:645-649 Mr '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Forschungsinstitut fur die Textilindustrie und Institut fur praktische Chemie, Technische Universitat, Budapest, Ungarn.

(Polarograph and polarography)
(Macromolecular compounds)

GERGELY, A.; KOMISZAR, V.; RUSZNAK, I.; KRALIK, L.

Oscillopolarographic examination of some macromolecular substances used in the textile chemistry. Chem zvesti 18 no.5/6:391-398 '64.

1. Research Institute of Textile Industry, Budapest.

RAPANT, Vl.; HIRSCH, A.; KRALIK, J.; HOLUB, E.; POLEDNA, M.

Technical and tactical elements governing the immediate and long-term results of retrosternal esophagoplasty using the colon. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.8:457-468 31 O '65.

1. I. chirurgicka klinika lekarske fakulty University Palackeho v Olomouci (vedouci prof. MUDr. Vl. Rapant).

RAPANT, V.; KRALIK, J.; BURDA, M.

Replacement of the esophagus by the stomach with the formation of a neocardia. Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.49/50:1377-1378 10 D '65.

1. I. chirurgicka klinika lekarske fakulty Palackeho University v Olomouci (prednosta prof. dr. V. Rapant, DrSc.) a Centralni rtg-oddeleni fakultni nemocnice v Olomouci (vedouci doc. dr. J. Doubravsky, CSc.).

KRALIK, J.; KORHON, M.; KRATSCHMER, J.

Replacement of the esophagus by a tube from the fundus of the stomach with an artificial neocardia. Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.42:1167 22 O '65.

CERMAK, M.; JAKUBICEK, R.; KRALIK, J.; SMID, Zd.; ZAJICEK, M.

Our experiences in the treatment of congenital impatency of the esophagus. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.4:106-108 25 Ja '63.

1. Chirurgicke oddeleni OUNZ Olomouc, nemocnice ve Sternberku, prednosta MUDr. M. Cermak Detske oddeleni OUNZ Olomouc, nemocnice ve Sternberku, prednosta MUDr. M. Zajicek.
(ESOPHAGUS) (ABNORMALITIES) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)
(INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES)

KRALIK, J., inz.

Industrial buildings from porous concrete block panels. Stavivo 41 no.11: Supplement: Staviva a stavby: insert N'63.

KRALOVIC, Jan

Effect of warm temperature and humidity on the pupation of a hibernating generation of the alfalfa wasp (Bruchophagus rodii Guss.). Biologia (Bratisl.) 20 no.10:772-776 '65.

1. Ustav experimentalnej fytopatologie a entomologie Slovenskej akademie vied v Ivanke pri Dunaji.

KRALIK, Jiri

First horizon of the carbonaceous claystone in the Petrkovice beds of Ostrava area. Prir cas slezsky 23 no.1:99-104 '62.

JELINEK, E., Dr.; KRALIK, J., Dr.

Prevention and new therapeutic method in puerperal mastitis.
Cesk. gyn. 19 no.5:303-306 Oct 54.

1. Z por. gynek. odd., prednosta: prim. Dr. E. Jelinek a z chir. odd OUNZ ve Valticich, prednosta prim. Dr. J. Kralik.
(MASTITIS
puerperal, prev. & ther., penicillin)
(PENICILLIN, ther. use
mastitis, puerperal)

MUR, Jan, MUDr.; KRALIK, Jiri, MUDr.

High gastric ulcer perforating into the left ventricle. Cesk. gastroenter. 9 no.4:281-285 Dec 55.

1. Z pathologickoanatomickeho ustavu lek. fakulty PU v Olomouci (predn. doc. Dr. C. Dvoracek) a z chir. kliniky lek. fakulty PU v Olomouci (predn. prof. Dr. V. Rapant).

(PEPTIC ULCER, perforation, into heart)
(HEART, perforation, by peptic ulcer)

RAPANT, Vladislav; KRALIK, Jiri

Approach to the posterior wall of the left antrum in right thoracotomy. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.1:16-19 6 Jan 56.

1. Z chirurgicke kliniky P.U. v Olomouci. Prednosta: Prof. Dr. Vl. Rapant.
(MITRAL VALVE, surgery,
approach in right thoracotomy.)

KRALIK, Jiri

Transperitoneal approach in the surgery of the adrenals. Rozhl. chir. 38 no.7:453-458 July 59

1. Chirurgicka klinika lekarske fakulty PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. Dr. Vl. Rapant.
(ADRENAL GLANDS, surg.)

SCHWARZER,M.; KRALIK,J.

Roentgenographic changes in the bile ducts after gastric resection in gastroduodenal peptic ulcer. Cas. lek. cesk. 99 no.15:466-471 8 Ap '60.

1. Rtg ustav KUNZ v Olomouci, prednosta doc. MUDr. I. Stratil, Chirurgicka klinika lekarske fakulty PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. MUDr. a Dr. Sc. Vl. Rapant.

(GASTRECTOMY)
(CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY)

KRALIK, J.; NEORAL, L.

Unusual clinical picture of malignant degenerating polyposis of the colon. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 15 no.2:155-159 Mr '61.

1. Chirurgicke oddeleni OUNZ Olomouc, nemocnice ve Sternberku, prednosta prim. MUDr. M. Cermak Patol. anatom. odd. OUNZ Olomouc, prednosta prim. MUDr. L. Neoral.

(POLYPI etiol) (COLON neopl) (PANCREAS neopl)

KRALIK, Jiri

Rupture of the jejunum by the explosion of swallowed ether vapors during the use of electrocautery. Rozhl. chir. 41 no.1:62-65 Ja '62.

1. Chir. odd. OUNZ Olomouc, nemocnice ve Sternberku, predn. MUDr. M. Cernak.

(ELECTROCOAGULATION compl) (JEJUNUM wds & inj)
(ETHER ETHYL anesth & analg)

KRALIK, J.; FISCHER, J.

Bilateral aplasia of the ulnar artery. Rozhl. chir. 42 no.1:58-62 Ja '63.

1. Chirurgicka klinika lekarske fakulty PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. dr. Vl. Rapant, DrSc.
(BLOOD VESSELS) (ABNORMALITIES) (ARM)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ČERMAK, M., JAKUBÍČEK, R., KRÁLÍK, J. SHID, L., and ZAJÍČEK, M., of the Surgical Department (Chirurgické oddělení), Head: M. ČERMAK MD, and the Pediatric Department (Detské Oddělení), Head: ZAJÍČEK, MD, of the Okresní Ústav Národní Zdraví) Hospital in Sternberk (nemocnice ve Šternberku).

"Our Experiences with the Treatment of Congenital Impatency of the Esophagus"

Prague, Časopis Lékařů Českých, Vol 102, No 4, 25 Jan 63, pp 106-109.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: From November 1959 through February 1961 seven newborn infants suffering from congenital impatency of the esophagus were treated at the Surgical and Pediatric Department in Sternberk. Four children are living and prosperous. Children who died were immature, one died six weeks after operation when already surgically healed. The principles are dealt with of successful surgical intervention and of the postoperative care. [9 references, of which 6 Western].

1/1

FOLTYN, Z.; KRALIK, Jiri, ing.

Contribution to the origin of bentonites from the viewpoint of the comparison of Carbonniferous (bentonite) and Tertiary (Handlova) occurrences. Sbor VSB Ostrava 10 no.1/2:35-45 '64.

1. Submitted December 23, 1963.

KRALIK, Jiri, inz.

Correlation between the Czechoslovak and Polish parts of the Upper Silesia Basin established by means of partings of coal seams in the Ostrava and Javlovec layers. Sbor VSB Ostrava 10 no.1/2:87-101 '64.

1. Submitted December 23, 1963.

BENES, Konrad, prof. RNDr.; POJTIK, [illegible]; KRALIK, Jiri, inz.

Preliminary report on the discovery of an increased [illegible] content in Nasilova coal. Sbor VSB Ostrava 10 n.1/2:201-204 '64.

1. Submitted December 20, 1963.

RAPANT, V.; KRALIK, J.; HIRSCH, A.; WONDRAK, E.

On prevention of injury to the intervertebral neurovascular bundle following thoracotomy. Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no.33:902-904 14 Ag '64.

1. I chirurgicka klinika lekarsko fakulty Palackeho University v Olomouci (prednosta prof. dr. V. Rapant, DrSc.).

KRALIK, JOSFF

Dyhy v prumyslove vyrobe. (Vyd. 1.) Praha, Statni nakl. technicke literatury, 1954. 269 p. (Manufacture of veneers. 1st ed. illus., bibl., index, tables)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2 February 1956

KRALIK, Josef

Problem of bentonite quality. Slevarenstvi 11 no.2:65-66 F '63.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, slevarensky vyzkum, Brno.

KRALIK, Justin, inz.

"Corrosion and protection of metals" by V.P. Batrakov. Reviewed by Justin Kralik. Stroj vyr 11 no.8:422 Ag '63.

SIMKOVIC, F., ina.; KRALIK, K., inz.; POLYAK, S.

10 years of the use of aluminum in making electric machinery in the National Enterprise Bratislavske elektrotechnicke zavody, Bratislava. Elektrotechnik 17 no.7:187-191 Jl '62.

1. Bratislavske elektrotechnicke zavody, Bratislava.

SIMKOVIC, F., inz.; KRALIK, K., inz.; [illegible], M., inz.

Production of electric machines at the Bratislavske elektrotechnicke zavody. Tech praca 16 no. 4.315-320 Ap '64.

1. Bratislavske elektrotechnicke zavody, Bratislava.

KRALIK-L.

✓ 110. Influence of various pretreatments upon the swelling of hemp fibres. P. Izsányi, L. Králik. *Magyar Textiltechnika*. 1955, No. 7, pp. 217—220, 6 figs., 3 tabs.

Meth

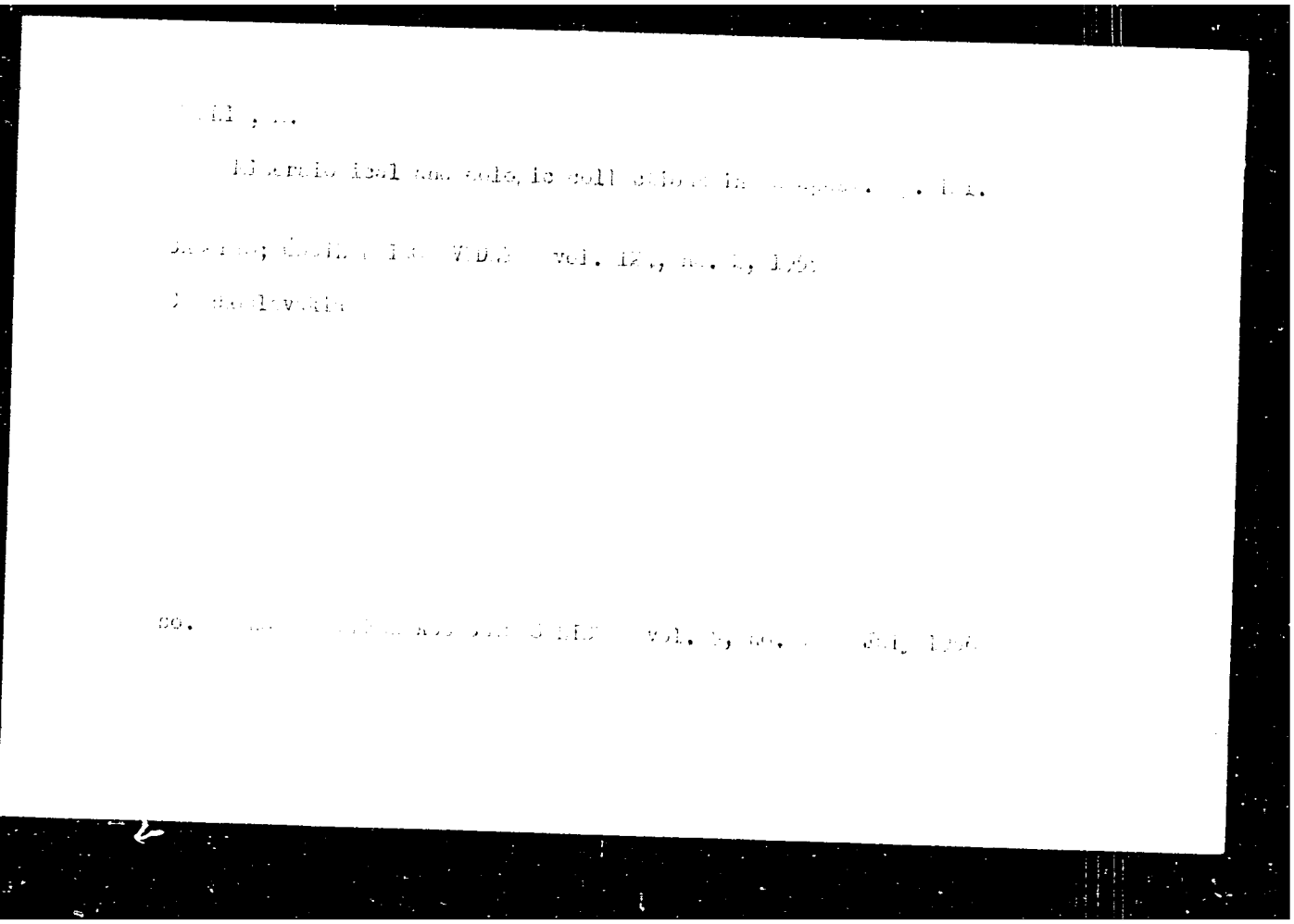
2

The authors studied the changes in the swelling ability of hemp fibres after the following treatments: (1) Boiling with soap and soda-ash. (2) Kier boiling with caustic soda. (3) Noncorrosive bleaching with sodium chlorite. (4) Kier boiling and bleaching with sodium chlorite. (5) Acid hydrolysis. (6) Impregnation with basic copper carbonate against microbiological degradation. In each case an increase in the swelling ability could be observed which indicates that the swelling of the bast fibres is not caused primarily by the pectins. With the gradual removal of the pectin substances, the intercapillary voids within the fibres increase, the structure of the fibres become looser thereby increasing the accessibility. In case of untreated bast fibres it can be assumed that the capillaries of the fibres are closed or at least narrowed by the swelling pectins thereby preventing further water absorption after the initial swelling. The X-ray photographs taken in a dry state also indicate loosened fibre structures. This explains the fact that although the greater part of the strongly swelling pectins has been removed during the treatments, the remaining bast cellulose swells to a far greater extent than the initial bast fibre containing pectins in large quantities. The degree of swelling was measured by a new microscopic method.

KRALIK, M.

New trends in geologic research on ore deposits. P. 165.
VESMIR, Praha, Vol. 3, no. 6, June 1955.

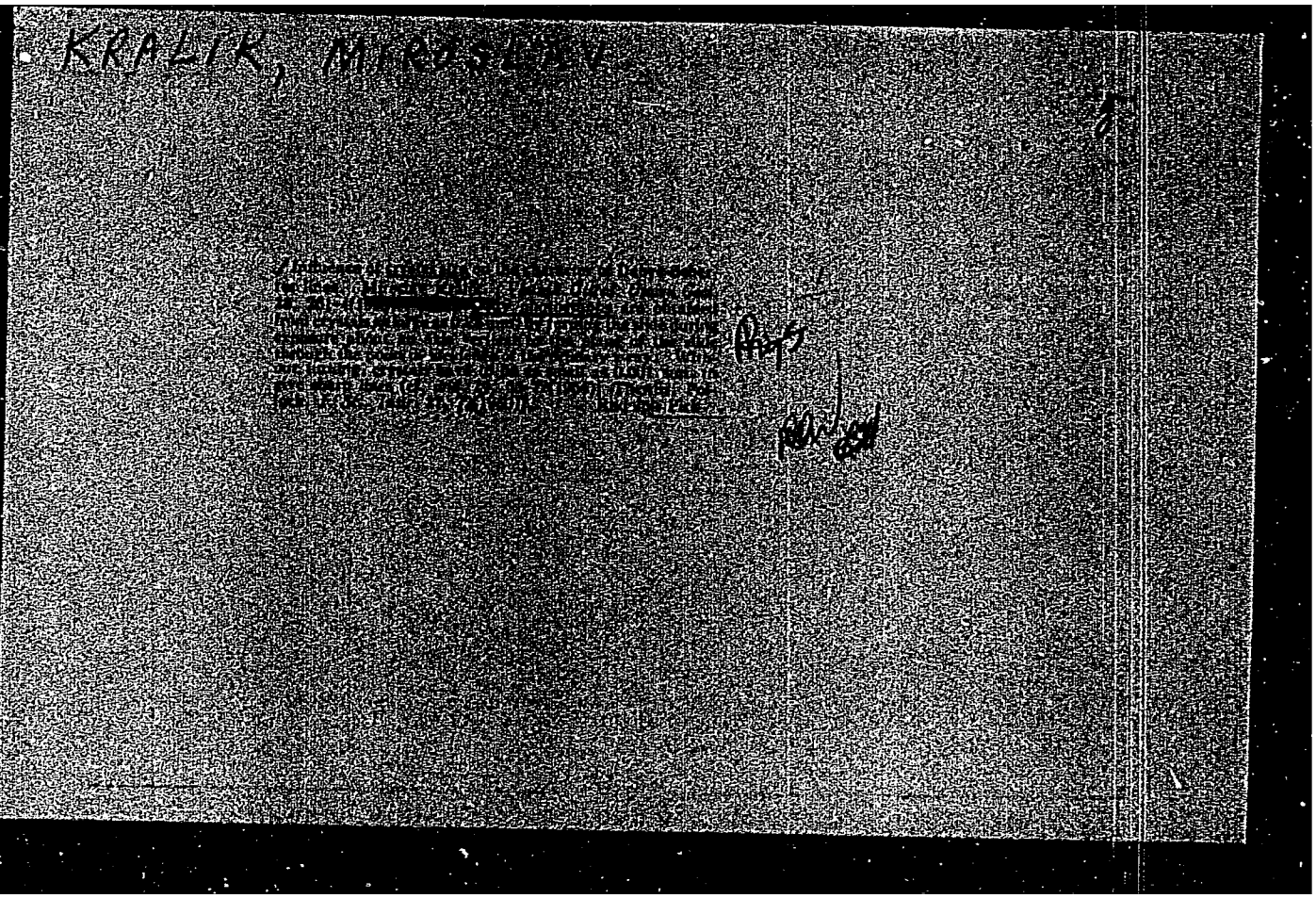
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.



KRALIK, M.

"Preliminary Information on an Optical Measuring Instrument for Certain Methods of Structural Microanalysis." p. 65,
(MIKROSKOPICKY MIKROLED, Vol. 29, No. 2, 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KRALIK, M; SLANSKY, E.

1. Geological Department (Geologicky pruzkum), Prague; 2. Geological Institute CSAV (Geologicky ustav CSAV), Prague

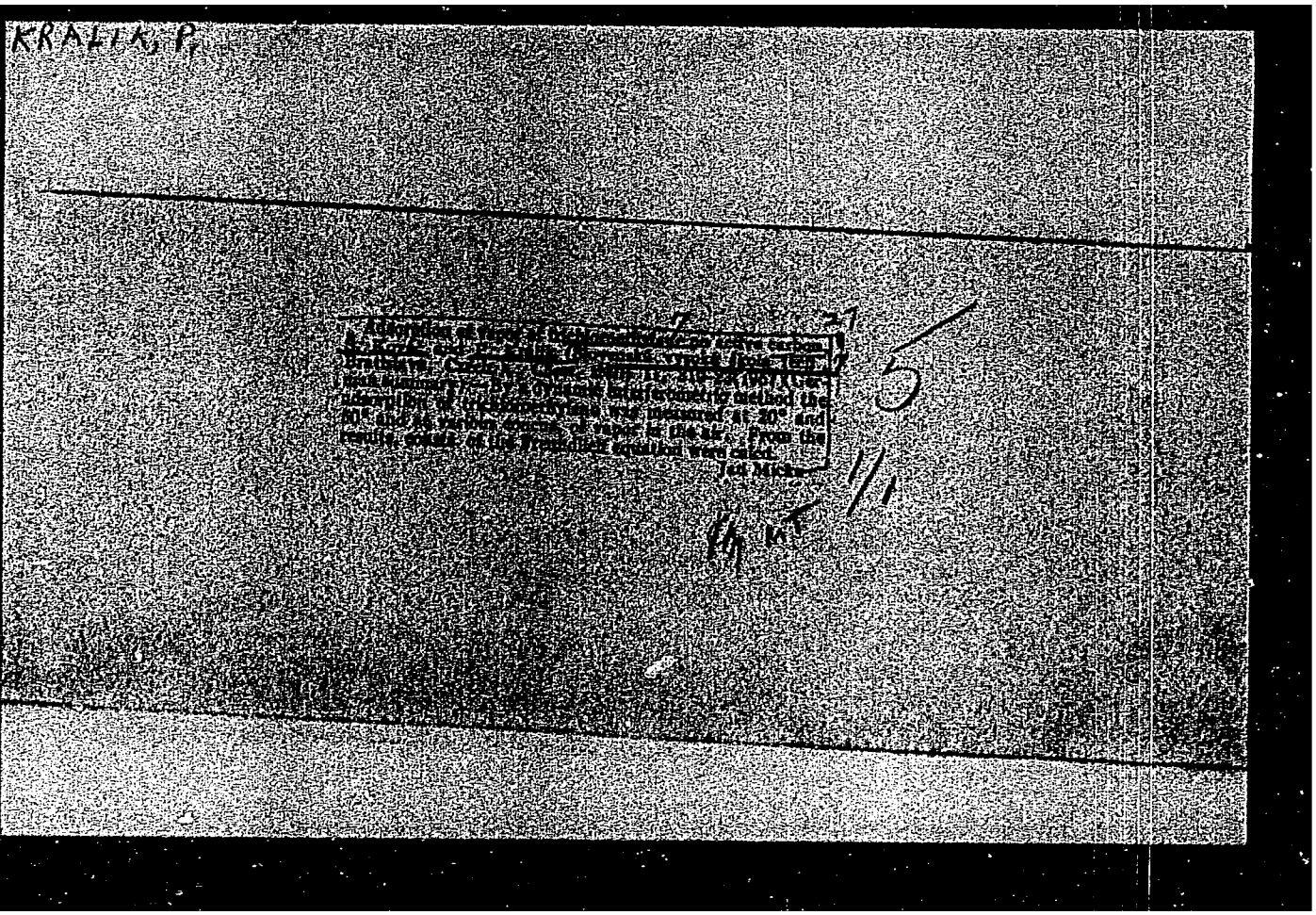
Prague, Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii, No 3, 1964, pp 273-279

"Laterites in the Environs of Mesoun near Prague."

KRALIK, Miroslav; SLANSKY, Ervin

Problem of laterites in the Mozoun area near Prague. Cas min geol 9 no.3:273-280 '64.

1. Geologicky prusKum National Enterprise, Prague and Geological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.



KRALIK, Peter, inz. CSc.

Effect of oxygen on the rebound elasticity of natural rubber during thermal destruction. Chem zvesti 18 no.1:45-47 '64

1. Katedra fyzikalnej chemie, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2.

KRALIK, Peter, inz.

Contribution to the examination of changes of natural rubber mechanical properties during thermal destruction. Chem zvesti 17 no.7:469-474 '63.

1. Katedra fyzikalnej chemie, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka Bratislava, Kollarovo namestí 2.

KRALIK, Vaclav, promovany ekonom

Problems of transportation in agriculture. Siln doprava 12 no.6/7:6-7 '64.

1. Transportation Department of the Regional People's Committee, Ostrava.

KRALIK, Vaclav, promovany ekonom

Municipal transportation in Ostrava. Siln doprava 13 no.3: 2-6 F '65.

VOZDEK, Svatopluk (Brno); KRALIK, Vilem (Brno)

Equipment for mazut heating by vapor. Energetika Cz 14 no.2: 100 F'64

KRALIK-VAJTA, Zsofia, dr.; VAJTA, Laszlo,dr.; (Budapest I.,Czako u.13)

Rheological examination of Hungarian bitumens produced in plants and in the laboratory. Acta chimica Hung 31 no.1/3: 243-256. '62.

1. Qualitatsprufungsinstitut fur Mineralole und Erdoltrost, Budapest.

VAJTA, Lazslo, dr., egyetemi tanar, a kemiai tudomanyok doktora;
V.KRALIK, Zsofia, dr., a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa;
SIMON, Miklos, okleveles mernok

Rubber bitumens in the Hungarian road construction; technological tests. Melyepitestud szemle 13 no.1:29-34 Ja '63.

1. Orszagos Koolaj es Gazipari Troszt vezerigazgato helyettese. (for Vajta). 2. Asvanyola Minosegellanorzo Intezet (for Kralik). 3. Tudomanyos fomunkatars, az UKI Aszfaltlaboratorium vezetoje (for Simon).

KRALIK V.

POLAKOVA, Z.; POPELKA, S.; TRUHLAR, P.; HARTOVA, E.; NECHVATALOVA, L.; PAUROVA, V.; ZAMOSTNA, M.; KRALIK, V.; LENOCH, F.; HAJKOVA, Z.; HNEVKOVSKY, O.; KADLECOVA, L.

Physical therapy in Bechterew's disease. II. passive exercises. Fysiat. vest. Praha 32 no.3:72-86 Apr 54.

1. Z II. kliniky pro ortopedii a detskou chirurgii Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta prof. MUDr. O.Hnevkovsky. Z vyskumneho ustavu chorob reumatickych v Praze, reditel prof. MUDr Fr.Lenoch. Z fysiatrickeho a balneologickeho ustavu Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta prof. MUDr Fr.Lenoch.

(SPONDYLITIS, ANCYLOSING, therapy
exercise ther.)
(EXERCISE THERAPY
ancylosing spondylitis)

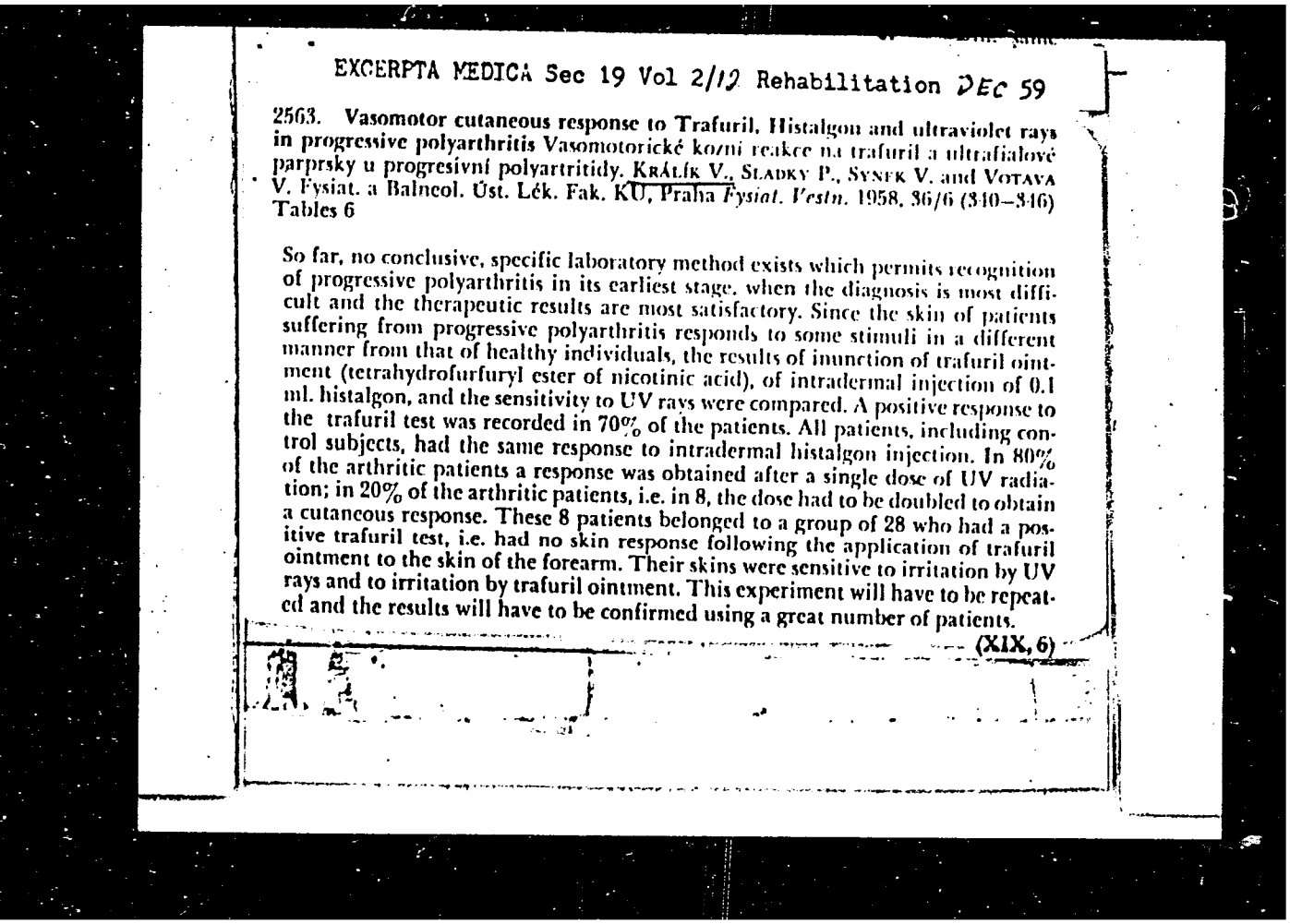
Kralik, V

VOJTISEK, Oldrich; KRALIK, Vojmir

Evaluation of chrysothiotherapy of objective methods. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.15-16:512-517 18 Apr 58.

1. Vyzkumny ustav chorob revmatickych v Praze a Fysiatricky a belneologicky ustav lekarske fakulty Karlovy university v Praze. Prednosta prof. F. Lenoch.

(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, ther.
chrysothiother., evaluation (Cz))
(GOLD, ther. use
chrysothiother. in rheum. arthritis, evaluation (Cz))



2563. **Vasomotor cutaneous response to Trafuril, Histalgon and ultraviolet rays in progressive polyarthritis** Vasomotorické kožní reakce na trafuril a ultrafialové paprsky u progresivní polyartritidy. KRÁLÍK V., SLADKÝ P., SYNEK V. and VOTAVA V. Fysiat. a Balneol. Úst. Lék. Fak. KU, Praha *Fysiat. Vestn.* 1958, 36/6 (340–346) Tables 6

So far, no conclusive, specific laboratory method exists which permits recognition of progressive polyarthritis in its earliest stage, when the diagnosis is most difficult and the therapeutic results are most satisfactory. Since the skin of patients suffering from progressive polyarthritis responds to some stimuli in a different manner from that of healthy individuals, the results of inunction of trafuril ointment (tetrahydrofurfuryl ester of nicotinic acid), of intradermal injection of 0.1 ml. histalgon, and the sensitivity to UV rays were compared. A positive response to the trafuril test was recorded in 70% of the patients. All patients, including control subjects, had the same response to intradermal histalgon injection. In 80% of the arthritic patients a response was obtained after a single dose of UV radiation; in 20% of the arthritic patients, i.e. in 8, the dose had to be doubled to obtain a cutaneous response. These 8 patients belonged to a group of 28 who had a positive trafuril test, i.e. had no skin response following the application of trafuril ointment to the skin of the forearm. Their skins were sensitive to irritation by UV rays and to irritation by trafuril ointment. This experiment will have to be repeated and the results will have to be confirmed using a great number of patients.

(XIX, 6)

KRALIK, Vojmir
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: Institute of Physiatrics and Balneology, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University /Fyziatricky a balneologicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy university/ Prague Head /prednosta/ Prof Dr Frantisek LEN-OCH

Source: Prague, Fysiatricky Vestnik, Vol 39, No 5, Oct 1961; pp 295-297

Data: "New Trends in Massage in the German Democratic Republic"

GPO 981643

LEVAY, Bela; FODORNE CSANYI, Piroska; V.KRALIK, Zofia

Sulphur content determination of carbohydrates by the absorption of the retardation radiation of tritium. Pt.2. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.3:136-138 Mr '63.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Fizikai-Kemiai es Radiologiai Tanszeke, Budapest; Elektrokemiai Akademiai Kutato Csoport.

KRALIKOVA, Bozena

Thrombosis of the renal vein in childhood. Cesk.pediat.16 no.3: 242-244 Mr '61.

1. Detska klinika lekar. fakulty Palackeho university v Olomouci, predn.doc. MUDr. A. Mores.
(THROMBOSIS in inf & child)
(KIDNEYS blood supply)

NAVRATIL, M.; KRALIKOVA, B.

Observations on an unusual skin disease in two children "knuckle pads". Cesk. pediat. 19 no.7:624-626 Jl '64

1. Detska klinika lekarske fakulty PU [Palackeho university] v Olomouci, (zastup. prednosta: MUDr. L. Pelikan, CSc.) a Dermatologicka klinika lekarske fakulty PU [Palackeho university] v Olomouci (prednosta: prof. dr. G. Lejhanec).

KRALIKOVA, D.

BARDOS, V.; BALAT, F.; HREZINA, R.; KMETY, E.; KRALIKOVA, D.; LIBIKOVA, H.; MACICKA, O.; MANICOVA, E.; NOSEK, J.; ROSICKY, B.; SIMKOVA, A.; SOMODSKA, V.; ZACHAR, D.

Survey of the natural foci of infections in one district of Slovakia. Bratisl. lek. listy 34 no.10-11:1195-1237 Oct-Nov 54.

1. Z Virologickeho ustavu CSAV, riaditel akademik D.Blaskovic. Z Ustavu epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Bratislave, riaditel dr. J.Karolcek. Z Neurologickeho oddeleni nemocnice v N., primar dr. D.Zachar. Z Infekcneho oddelenia nemocnice v N., primar dr. E.Manicova. Z Biologickeho ustavu CSAV v Prahe, riaditel akademik I.Malek. Z Laboratoria pre stavovce CSAV v Brne, veduci prof. J.Kratochvil. Z Hygienickeho ustavu LSFU v Bratislave, prednosta akademik V.Mucha.

(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, epidemiology in Czech. natural foci in Slovakia)
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiology in Czech., natural foci in Slovakia)
(RICKETSIAL DISEASES, epidemiology in Czech., natural foci in Slovakia)

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category : Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants. O

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 25224

Author : Kralikova, K.
Inst : Laboratory for the Protection of Plants of the Slovak AS.
Title : Data Towards the Study of Virus Diseases of the Plum and Alycha [Prunus divaricata Ldb.] in Slovakia.
Orig Pub : Pol'nohospodarstvo, 1958, 5, No. 1, 55-76

Abstract : A review of the virus diseases of stone-fruit trees, chiefly of the plum and alycha is presented. The striped and yellow mosaic of the plum, the marble mosaic of alycha and the "shark" (variola) of the plum are described. Data on systematics, study of the cycle of the host plants and measures of control are

Card : 1/2

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category : Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants. 0

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 25224

Author :
Inst :
Title :

Orig Pub :

Abstract : presented. The work was performed at the Laboratory for the Protection of Plants of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

Card : 2/2

KOVALEV, V.F.; KOZLOV, A.V.; KRALIN, G.A.

Geochemical characteristics of natural waters in the western part of the Turgay trough. Trudy Inst. geol. UFAN SSSR no.69. Gidrogeol. sbor. no.3:37-48 '64.

Geochemistry of the natural waters and prospecting indications of rare-metal ore manifestation in the northwestern part of Kustanay Province. Ibid.:79-86

(MIRA 17:11)

L 35565-65 EWP(e)/EWP(n)-2/EPR/EWG(j)/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWT(b)/EWP(e) Pz-4/
ACCESSION NR: AP5008153 Pu-4 WH/WW/JW/ S/0286/65/000/005/0031/0031

AUTHORS: Zinchenko, A. I.; Zarechenskiy, Ye. T.; Moshchenko, K. Ye.; Kanovskiy, L. S.; Sinyavskiy, B. S.; Novlyanskiy, V. P.; Kaklyugin, B. S.; Fal'ko, V. I.; Kosmynin, Ye. Ya.; Gonin, L. Sh.; Kralin, L. A.

TITLE: A graphite heat exchanger. Class 17, No. 168734

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 31

TOPIC TAGS: heat exchanger, graphite

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a graphite heat exchanger made of blocks with channels for heat-exchanging media. It is equipped on the ends with caps and fittings for introducing and removing the indicated media. To improve the thermal efficiency and to reduce weight, the caps are equipped with adapter plates and horizontal baffles for multipass parallel countercurrents of the media.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Feb63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: TD

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

ERLIN, P. I.

Agriculture

Spring warming of seeds in the Ural. Chelyabinskoe gos. izd-vo, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

KRALIN, P. I.

"Properties of the Virgin and Fallow Lands and Plowing Them for Grain Crops," published in - An Aid to Agricultural Specialists in the Reclamation of Virgin and Fallow Lands, Sbornik Materialov i Statey, Vol.1, pp 25-144, 1954

All-Union Acad. Agric. Sci. im. Lenin

Translation No.431, 30 Jun 55

KRALIK, P. I.

"The Heating of Spring Wheat Seeds and Its Effect on Field Germination, on the Development of the Plants, and on the Yield in Siberia." Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Inst of Plant Growing, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 7, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

KRALIN, P.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Practical science instruction and education of students should be developed in every possible way. Est. v shkole no.2:8-17 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina. (Seeds) (Germination)

KRALIN, P.I., kandidat selskokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Separate harvest of grain crops in the wax stage. Est.v shkole no.4: 54-59 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Grain--Harvesting)

KRALIN, P.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Practice of Chelyabinsk School Number 1 in explaining the best times to sow spring wheat. Mat. v shkole no.5:71-76 S-O '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina. (Wheat)

KRALIN, P.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Cultivation practices and varietal properties of seeds ("Trudy" of the A.M.Gor'kii Agricultural Insitute in Kazan, no.34 (1952), no.35 (1956). Reviewed by P. I. Kralin). Agrobiologiia no.6:139-145 N-D'56. (Tatar A.S.S.R.--Grain) (Seeds) (MLRA 10:1)

KRALIN, Pavel Ivanovich, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KATSNEL'SON, S.M., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Manure-soil composts] Navozno-zemlianye komposty. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 47 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.5, Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.23). (MIRA 13:12)
(Compost)

KRALIN, Pavel Ivanovich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GLAZUNOVA, N.I., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Fertilizing of fields] Udobrenie polei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 31 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury; Sel'skokhoziaistvennyi fakul'tet, no.16) (MIRA 15:1)
(Fertilizers and manures)

KRALIN, P.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Biological theory of the soil nutrition of plants and its significance for agriculture. Biol. v shkole no. 1:72-83 Ja-F '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii, Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina.
(Soils) (Tillage)

KRALIN, P.I., kand.sel'khoz.nauk

Planting winter crops on stubble in Siberia and North Kazakhstan.
Zemledelie 23 no.8:58-63 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Siberia--Grain) (North Kazakhstan Province--Grain)

KRALIN, P.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

"Plant nutrition from soil is the basic problem of agricultural research by [akademik] T.D.Lysenko. Reviewed by P.I.Kralin. Zemledelie 24 no.11:91-95 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Otdel proizvodstvennykh opytov Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

(Plants--Nutrition)
(Lysenko, T.D.)

KRALIN, P.I.

Manure-soil composts. Zemledelie 25 no.11:75-78 N '63.
(MIRA 17:2)
1. Nachal'nik otdela massovykh proizvodstvennykh opytov Upravleniya nauki Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

ZABUGORNOV, D.V.; KRALIN, V.A.

Using the ZIF-1200A rig for high-speed completion of a 900-meter well. Razved. i okh. nedr 23 no.6:43-45 Je '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Boring machinery)

MURZIN, G.A.; POSTONOGOB, A.A.; KRALIN, V.A.; BESKLUBOV, V.P.; PLEKHANOV, G.V.

Device for charging deep blast holes. Gor. zhur. no.1:59-62 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut gornogo i obogatitel'nogo mashinostroyeniya (for Murzin, Postonogov, Kralin, Besklubov). 2. Vysokogorskoye rudoupravleniye (for Plekhanov).

S/095/60/000/009/005/005/XX
A053/A026

AUTHOR: Kralin, Ye.V., Engineer (Nizhniy Tagil)

TITLE: Non-Freezing Solution, Applicable to Pneumatic Tests

PERIODICAL: Stroitel'stvo Truboprovodov, 1960, No. 9, p. 23

TEXT: Pneumatic tests performed on pipes in Siberia at temperatures approaching -40°C are difficult and labor consuming operations. The article describes the method of conducting the test and gives a formula for calculating a leakage. To determine the place where leakages are likely to occur every welded joint and flange are covered with a soap solution. In view of the fact that this solution freezes in the winter, the Nizhne-Tagil'sk management of the Vostokmetallurgmontazh Trust used to apply a special solution prepared with Glycyrrhiza in powder form, but since this powder is not always available, another solution was tried out, consisting of water - 8 kg, sodium chloride - 2 kg, washing powder "Novost'" - 7 g. This solution has been successfully employed at temperatures of -20°C. By increasing the doses of salt and washing powder, the solution can be made to withstand temperatures of -40°C and lower. The solution is applied by means of a pulverizer and is recommended for use not only in winter but also in summer, because when sprayed on it stays on the surface of the pipe and is less

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S/095/60/000/009/005/005/XX
A053/A026

Non-Freezing Solution, Applicable to Pneumatic Tests

liable to drip off. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

KRALIN, Ye.V., inzh.

Let's standardize the supports for pipe systems within plants.
Stroi. truboprov. 7 no.4:18 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Spetsializirovannyy truboprovodnyy uchastok tresta Vostokmetallurgmontazh, Nizhniy Tagil.
(Pipe fittings)

18.1100
18.9200

66891

AUTHORS: Arkharov, V. I. and Kralina, A.A. SOV/126-8-1-8/25

TITLE: On the Influence of Palladium Additions to Iron on its Hydrogen Permeability

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 1, pp 45-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From a consideration of a number of papers (Refs 1-6) it can be assumed that intercrystalline diffusion of hydrogen will proceed to a greater extent in iron containing palladium than in iron without palladium. A similar influence of palladium is possible also in certain iron-base alloys. The authors have investigated diffusion of hydrogen through polycrystalline iron-base alloys containing palladium and compared it with alloys of the same composition but without palladium at identical large and small grain sizes. The following materials were used for experiments: 1) Armco iron, 2) iron containing 0.5% palladium, 3) austenitic iron-chrome-nickel (18% Cr, 7.5% Ni) and 4) an austenitic alloy with the same chromium and nickel content as in 3 but with an addition of 0.5% palladium. The basis of all alloys was Armco iron. After melting and casting, specimens of the above

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On the Influence of Palladium Additions to Iron on its Hydrogen Permeability

alloys were forged into rods of 10 x 10 mm cross-section which were subsequently rolled into plates, 0.25 mm thick (in two stages with inter-annealing at 600°C for 10 hours). The difference in thickness of the plates did not exceed 0.01 mm. Specimens, 12 x 12 mm, were cut out from the plates and were subjected to preliminary annealing at 600°C for 50 hours. Subsequently annealing was carried out in order to obtain fine or coarse grain size. The specimens were annealed in vacuum for 10 hours at various temperatures which were so chosen as to obtain series of specimens of all four alloys with identical grain size; in one series a "fine" grain size (20-25 μ) and in another series a "coarse" grain size (280-290 μ) was obtained. In the austenitic alloys specimens were also obtained with "particularly coarse" grain size (560-580 μ). The annealing temperatures are indicated in Table 1. The condition of the surfaces of the specimens was characterized by the fact that on one side a metallographic section was prepared, whereas the other was allowed to remain in the same condition as after cold rolling and vacuum annealing.

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Experiments for the hydrogen permeability of the specimens were carried out by a special method. A short glass tube was luted to the plate specimen under investigation; thus a small container for an electrolytic bath was obtained. A 1% aqueous solution of sulphuric acid was used as the electrolyte. The specimen forming the bottom of the container was the cathode and a platinum plate (3 x 8 mm) the anode. The latter was placed vertically in the centre of the container, the lower end of the anode being 2 mm above the bottom. During electrolysis the anode was rotated around its vertical axis. Electrolysis was carried out at a current density of 0.22 amps/dm^2. The lower side of the specimen closely adhered to the orifice of a gas analyser. The diameter of this orifice (10 mm) determined the surface area of the specimen (0,785 cm^2) in direct contact with the gas analyser. In this portion of its surface the specimen acted as a diffusion membrane for hydrogen, forming at the cathodes during electrolysis; this diffuses across the specimen into the inner part of the

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On the Influence of Palladium Additions to Iron on its Hydrogen Permeability

gas analyser. The apparatus is shown in Fig 1. It has two chambers, one of which communicates with the space into which the hydrogen gets after diffusing through the specimen; the other is a closed chamber filled with air. In each chamber a calibrated platinum wire spiral of 0.02 mm diameter is placed. These spirals are connected to an electric circuit by a bridge system and they are heated by the current passed through both parallel arms of the system. A zero reading of the galvanometer in series with the bridge corresponds to identical atmosphere composition (air) in both chambers. As soon as some quantity of hydrogen appears in the first chamber the heat emission by the platinum spiral in this chamber is intensified, the temperature of the spiral, and hence its resistance, change, and the galvanometer shows a deflection. The authors used the galvanometer M-21 having a sensitivity of 10^{-9} A. The apparatus was first calibrated according to hydrogen-air mixtures of known composition. In the experiments in which the hydrogen permeability of the alloys investigated was determined, the galvanometer

On the Influence of Palladium Additions to Iron on its Hydrogen Permeability

readings were registered at even time intervals and a graph for the increase in hydrogen content in the catharometer (i.e. the quantity of hydrogen diffused through the specimen) with electrolysis time was plotted with the help of the graduation curve. The experimental results are shown in Figs 2-6 in the form of graphs showing the dependence of the quantity of hydrogen which had diffused through the specimens on the time of electrolysis. The measured values of the tangent of the angle of inclination of the straight portions of graphs in Figs 2-6 are shown in Table 2. The authors arrived at the following conclusions:

1) The hydrogen permeability of iron alloys increases when 0.5% palladium is added.

2) The increase in hydrogen permeability caused by the addition of palladium is due mainly to the intercrystalline joints (boundaries).

3) The hydrogen permeability in the mass of crystals seems to be due, to a considerable measure, to inter-block joints in the sub-crystal structure.