

KRYSINSKI, S.

Management and activities of the workers' councils in clothing enterprises. Pt. 1.
The process of making textile plants independent. p.113
(ODZIEZ, Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1957, Lodz, Poland)

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

KRYSINSKI, S.

Management and activities of the workers' councils in clothing enterprises. Pt.2.
Formation, organizational valuation of the workers' councils, and general conclusions.
p.143
(ODZIEZ, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1957, Lodz, Poland)

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

KRYSINSKI, S.

Management and activities of the workers' councils in clothing enterprises. Pt. 3.
(ODZIEZ. Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1957, Lodz, Poland)

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

KRYSINSKI S.

KRYSINSKI, S.

Management and activities of the workers' council in clothing enterprises. Pt. 4.
Training of workers' councils for the function of master of the house.

p. 228 (Odzież) Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

KRYZINSKI, S.

Condition, needs, and possibilities of the scientific research work in the clothing industry.

P. 314. (ODZIEZ) (Lodz, Poland) Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1957

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

KRYSINSKI, S.

The sources of the organizational and technical development of clothing enterprises. p. 31.

ODZIEZ. (Centralne Zarzady Przemyslu Dzielarskiego, Odzieżowego i Poniczozniczego) Lodz, Poland Vol. 10, no. 2, February 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

KRYSINSKI, S.

The condition and the evaluation of present research works on the determination of principles and methods of the analysis of the technical activity of clothing enterprises. Pt. 5, (To be contd.) p. 185

ODZIEZ Lodz, Poland Vol. 10, no. 9, Sept. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1959
Uncl.

KRYSINSKI, Stanislaw

Problems concerning the production of subsidiary chemicals
for the textile industry in Poland. Przegl włokien 16
no.10:529-534 0 '62.

KRYSINSKI, Stanislaw

Possibilities of fully supplying the textile industry with
auxiliary chemicals produced by the Polish chemical industry.
Przegl wlokien 17 no. 1:29-37 Ja '63.

KRYSINSKI, Stanislaw

The sociology problems of organization and management. Przegł
wlokien 18 no.11:525-533 N '64.

1. Chemical Works, Lodz.

KRYSINSKIY, B. V.

"Solubility of Carbon Dioxide in the Systems
Containing Acetic Acid or its Salts." Thesis
for degree of Cand. Chemical Sci. Sub 22 Mar 50,
Moscow Order of Lenin State University M.V.
Lomonosov.

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented
for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow
in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva. Jan-Dec 1950.

KRYSINSKIY, B. V.

Subject : USSR/Chemistry AID P - 924
Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 15/22
Authors : Korchemkin, F. I. and Krysinskiy, B. V.
Title : Oxidation with atmospheric oxygen of black liquors
obtained in the preparation of cellulose by the
sulfate method
Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 27, no. 5, 557-560, 1954
Abstract : Formic and acetic acids were obtained in the oxidation
of black liquor with atmospheric oxygen at high tempera-
tures and pressures. One table, 8 references (5 Russian:
1940-1951).
Institution : Central Scientific Research Institute of Wood Chemistry
Submitted : J1 27, 1953

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

KRYSINSKIY, B.V. : VYSOTSKAYA, V.A.

Obtaining free volatile acids from their salts under the
action of carbon dioxide. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.* 10
no.2:10-12 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. *Sentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.*
(Acids) (Carbon dioxide)

KRYZINSKIY, B.V.
KRYZINSKIY, B.V.; GORCHAKOVA, Ye.V.

Purification of industrial waste waters from wood distillation plants.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.6:3-5 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Wood-using industry) (Water--Purification)

KRYSINSKIY, B.V.; VYSOTSKAYA, V.A.

Manufacturing acetic acid by oxidation of wood with air or pure oxygen. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 11 no.5:7-10 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.
(Lignin) (Oxidation) (Acetic acid)

P/052/61/000/004/001/001
1010/1210

AUTHORS: Tomankiewicz, Tadeusz, Stasiński, Lech and Krysiński, Ireneusz

TITLE: Spatial radiation patterns of UHF transmitting broad-band TV aeriels

PERIODICAL: Warsaw. Instytutu łączności, Prace no. 4 (25), 1961, 3-51

TEXT: Methods of calculation and results of measurements of radiation patterns of UHF transmitting TV aeriels are described. A method of calculation is given as well as the results of measurements of radiation patterns of a broad-band aerial element for the third TV band composed of 4 full-wave dipoles and one screen. The broad-band character of this element is obtained by using large transversal dimensions of the dipoles. The use of full-wave dipoles makes it possible to form a narrow radiation pattern in a horizontal plane, useful for arrays of arbitrary radiation characters. The type Funk 836 P 30 (Siemens) plane elements were used. Measurements of current distribution in the dipole and computations of the current components at frequencies of 175, 200, and 225 Mc/sec were made, and the plotted graphs show small discrepancies between the calculated and the measured values. The calculated radiation patterns in a horizontal plane for an array of such dipoles was compared with the measurements and the results illustrated by graphs and tables agree quite well as far as the module $f(0)$ is concerned. However big discrepancies between the measured and the

Card 1/2

Spatial radiation patterns...

P/052/61/000/004/001/001
1010/1210

calculated values for phase shift $\varphi(0)$ showed that the measured values of phase characteristic should be used for calculation of resultant characteristics of several elements. Computations and measurements of the radiation pattern in a vertical plane have shown good agreement for the main lobe and significant deviations for the side lobes. A large power gain achievable at arrays consisting of many such elements placed one above the other is pointed out. In calculations of the resulting radiation pattern of the aerial array, radiation patterns of particular elements as well as phase shifts in their feeding, power distribution between elements and their situation have been taken into account. A detailed comparison of the results of calculations and measurements for various spatial arrangements of aerial elements, illustrated by pictures, schematic drawings and graphs, proves that the described method of calculation is satisfactory for practical purposes. There are 34 figures, 3 tables and 9 Western references.

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1961

Card 2/2

KRYSKA, Gerard

Draft of the new coal charter, the Polcon South. Tech gosp morska 11
no.3:75-76 '61.

1. Polfracht, Gdynia.

9.4130 2201 2801 2404
2301 3001

83384
Z/037/60/000/005/025/056
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Kryška, Ladislav and Eckertová, Ludmila

TITLE: A Dynamic Electron Multiplier

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fyziku, 1960,
No. 5, pp. 420 - 424

TEXT: A dynamic electron multiplier was designed on the basis of Krebs and Meerbach theory (Ref. 4). The device consisted of two rectangular dynodes and two electrodes producing a transverse field. A high-frequency field was applied to the dynodes. Some of the experimental tubes were furnished with a tungsten helix which was situated in the vicinity of the negative electrode and served as a source of primary electrons. The positive electrode served as a collector. The distance between the dynodes was 2 cm and the length was 7 cm. The electrodes were made of non-activated beryllium bronze. In order to obtain the secondary emission coefficient greater than unity, the energy of the incident electrons had to be higher than 100 eV. Under the assumption that the average energy of the electrons is 4 eV, it was calculated that at the frequency of 120 Mc/s the amplitude can change between 200 and 650 V. The primary electrons were

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Card 1/3

83384

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E192/E382

A Dynamic Electron Multiplier

provided either by a tungsten cathode or by the photo-emission produced by ultra-violet radiation (the multipliers were fitted with a silica window). The tubes were evacuated by means of an oil diffusion pump and then gettered, so that the internal pressure after sealing off was 10^{-8} to 10^{-9} mm Hg. The measurement circuit employed in the experiments is shown in Fig. 2. The auxiliary devices such as the high-frequency oscillator, voltmeter and DC amplifier were specially constructed for the measurements. The operating region of the multiplier lies between 80 and 130 Mc/s. This is illustrated in Fig. 3, where Curve 1 shows the mean amplitude U_0 , at which the multiplication occurs;

U

Curve 2 correspond to the maximum collector current, while Curve 3 denotes the region at which there is no multiplication. Curves 4 and 5 in Fig. 3 represent an additional operating region but this was found to be very unstable. The dependence of the output current on the transverse voltage (the primary current being constant) is illustrated in Fig. 4. Fig. 5 shows the effect of the collector current on the primary current; it

Card 2/3

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E192/E382

A Dynamic Electron Multiplier

is seen that the relationship is linear only over a certain region. Fig. 6 gives the dependence of the collector current on the amplitude at the frequency of 130 Mc/s. The maximum multiplication which could be obtained with the device was 5 000. From the experiments it is concluded that the principle of the dynamic electron multiplication can successfully be employed in electron multipliers but the maximum amplification is limited by the principal stable value of the secondary emission coefficient of the dynodes and the critical value of the transverse field at which the self-excitation of the system may occur. The system is also disadvantageous in that it requires a very good vacuum and cannot be easily used for the amplification of pulse signals.

There are 6 figures and 7 references: 3 English. 3 German and 1 Czech. X

ASSOCIATION: Katedra elektroniky a vakuové fyziky na matematické-fyzikální fakultě Karlovy university, Praha
(Chair of Electronics and Vacuum Physics of the Mechanical-Physical Faculty, Charles University, Prague)

Card 3/3

KRYSKI, Stefan; BECLA, Eugeniusz

Bacteriology of tetaine. Acta microbiol. pol. 12 no.2:131-142 '63.

1. From the Department of Microbiology, Medical Academy, Gdansk.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

DONIN, B., inzh.; KRYS'KO, A., inzh.; LNYCHIK, V., inzh.; LASHKAROV, V.,
inzh.

Devices and instruments for automatic signalization of over-
heaping and blocking of transportation tubes. Muk.-olev.
prom. 25 no.9:17-19 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Odeskyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut kompleksnoy
avtomatizatsii pishchevykh prodpriyatiy.
(Signals and signaling)

0583-06 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/ENP(t)/ENF(b)/LWA(h) IJF(c) JD/GG

ACC NR: AP6001575

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/006/0113/0115

AUTHOR: Krys'ko, A. S. 44

40
B

ORG: Odessa Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications (Odesskiy elektrotechnicheskiy institut svyazi)

TITLE: Switching circuit using silicon transistors 25,44

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1965, 113-115

TOPIC TAGS: switching circuit, transistorized circuit

ABSTRACT: A switching circuit using n-p-n and p-n-p silicon transistors (see figure) is described. It consists of two silicon transistors (T_1 and T_2) of

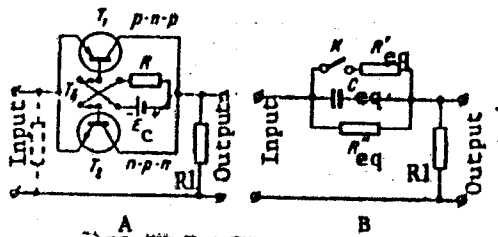


Fig. 1. Transistorized switching circuit
A - Actual circuit; B - equivalent circuit.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.382.3:621.3.014.2

L 10683-60

ACC NR: AP6001575

different conductance, a load resistance (R_1) and a control voltage source (E_c) with a limiting resistance (R). The circuit operates on the following principle: When negative E_c is fed to the base of transistor T_1 and positive E_c to T_2 , the emitter-collector junctions of the resistors offer a low resistance to the input voltage of arbitrary sign (closed state). When the sign of E_c is reversed, then the junctions are closed (open state). The circuit can be controlled either by a flip-flop or a biased multivibrator fed from an ungrounded source. The source itself can be any rectifier. The circuit was experimentally tested; the range of switching voltages were found to be 10 mv to 20 v, and the transmission coefficients in the two states were 0.97 and 0.005. Temperature tests showed that the circuit permits switching at ambient temperatures of up to +55C. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [JR]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 12Dec64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

4167

HW

Card 2/2

BARANSKA-PAWLOWSKA, Ianna; GIETKA, Jan; KRYSKO, Zofia

Electrophoretic determination of proteins in the synovial fluid and blood serum and of amino acids in the synovial fluid of chronic forms of rheumatism. Reumatologia (Warsz.) 3 no.2:117-125 '65.

1. Z Katedry i Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych 2 Centr. Szpit. Klin. Wojskowej AM (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Bober) i z Pracowni Klinicznej 2 Centr. Szpit. Klin. Wojskowej AM (Kierownik: lek. N. Symonowicz).

BOROVIKOV, L.I.; KRYS'KOV, L.N.

Cambrian sediments in the Kendyktas Mountains (southern Kazakhstan).
Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.3:644-647 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut.
Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinyam.
(Kendyktas Mountains—Geology, Stratigraphic)

BOROVNIKOV, L.I.; KRYZ'KOV, I.N.

Cambrian sediments in the Kandyklas Mountains (southern Kazakhstan).
Trudy VSEGEI 94:266-280 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

KRYS'KOV, YE. I.

Peppermint

Biology of the peppermint. Sel.i sem. 19 No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 195~~8~~, Uncl.
2

ISGR / Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants. 0

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No. 100620

Author : Krys'kov, Ye. I.
Inst : All-Union Sc. Res. Inst. of Oil and Essential Oil
Bearing Crops

Title : Anthracnose in Peppermint

Orig Pub : V. sb.: Kratkly otchet o nauchno-issled, rabote Vses.
n.-i. in-ta maslichn. i efiromaslichn. kul'tur za
1956 g. Krasnodar, "Sov. Kuban'", 1957, 198-201Abstract : The disease appears at the end of May to beginning of
June, when the atmosphere temperature is 17-20°, and
manifests itself in the beginning on young leaves in the
form of small brown spots which later become white, and
in isolated cases the spots fall out, forming perforations
in the leaves. The spots on leaf stalks are elongated
and more deeply sunken. On stems and aerial stolons,

Card 1/3

19

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001" CIA-RDP86-00513R000826910012-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No. 100620

the spots are grouped together. The lateral branches of peppermint become thinner and twisted; the internodes become longer; The tops of the stems and the lateral branches become pale-green, almost yellow. The causal agent is *Sphaceloma menthae* Ienk. The spawn is formed only under the epidermis or on its surface. After the dying-off of the epidermal cells, the fungus penetrates into the inter-cellular spaces of the deep cell layers. The cells adjacent to hyphae, die off, and epidermis frequently flakes off in the form of scales at the places affected. The chief sources of the infection of mint plantations are the post-harvest residues wintering on the surface of the ground. The greatest spreading of anthracnose has been observed on areas of peppermint propagated by seedlings. The planting of peppermint by using rhizomes according to the recommendations of the

Card 2/3

KRYS'KOV, Yo.I.; SHKHURAT, D.F.

Reaction of mint *Mentha piperita* L. to gibberellin. Bot. zhur. 46
no. 5:707-710 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ukrainskaya zonal'naya opytno-seleksiionnaya stantsiya
Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta maslichnykh i
efiro-maslichnykh kul'tur, Priluki, Chernigovskoy oblasti.
(Peppermint) (Gibberellin)

KASIMOVSKAYA, N.N.; KRYS'KOV, Ye.I.; LYSENKO, A.A., kand. ekonom.
nauk; SHKURAT, D.F.

Efficiency of processing mint as whole dry plants. Masl.-
shir. prom. 29 no.5:22-23 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Ukrainskaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skogo instituta maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur.
(Mint(Botany))
(Essences and essential oils)

... [Layal note, M.] (g.Klimovichi).

... 37 no.10:6-7 0 '61.

(11. 14:10)

(Klimovichi--[unclear] [unclear])
(Lomen--[unclear])

TOMAS, Zdenek, inz.; KRYSL, Frantisek, inz.

Analysis of the delay of railroad cars in harbors and its
economic evaluation. Doprava no.11:380-383 '62.

KRISL, I.

Contribution to the problem of osteosynthesis of the shank bones. Rozhl. chir. 43 no.11:768-770 N '64.

1. Traumatologické oddelení nemocnice Krajského ústavu národního zdraví v C. Budejovicích (vedoucí MUDr. J. Podlaha).

KRYSL, J.; technicka spoluprace FRIEBOVA, Zd.

Filing roentgenological findings with the aid of edge punched cards. Cesk. rentgen 17 no.2:108-115 Mr '63.

1. Klinicka zakladna rtg-katedry UDL nemocnici v Praze na Bulovce,
prednosta MUDr. J. Šlanina.

(PUNCHED CARD SYSTEMS)

(RADIOGRAPHY)

CAPEK, V.; KRYSL, J.

Technical contribution to arteriography of the lower extremities. *Cesk. rentgen.* 17 no.6:370-373 N '63.

1. Klinicka zakladna rtg-katedry UDL v nemocnici v Praze 8 na Bulovce, vedouci MUDr. J. Slanina.
(LEG) (ANGIOGRAPHY)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CAPEK, V., KRYSL, J., and ZEINALI, I., Clinical Base of the X-Ray Chair (Klinická základna rentgenologické katedry), UDL [ústav pro doskolování lékařů; Institute for the Postgraduate Training of Physicians], J. SLANINA, MD, director; and Second Department of Internal Diseases (II. interní oddělení), Hospital at Prague 8, Bulovka, Docent Dr Zdenek MARATKA, director [individual affiliations cannot be determined].

"Dulcolax Used in Preparing the Colon for X-Ray Examination"

Prague, Casopis Lékařů Českých, Vol CII, No 29-30, 12 July 1963, pp 808-809.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: Report on the preparation of the colon prior to an X-ray examination of abdominal organs. Dulcolax proved effective and without any significant side effects. Four references, two in German and two in English.

KRYSI, I.

The type K 1000 giant bucket wheel excavator. F.3 (Czechoslovak Heavy Industry,
No. 9, 1956) Prague

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6 no. 7 July 1957. Uncl.

KRYSL, L.

New machine in lignite mining. p. 376.

STROJIRENSTVI. (Ministerstvo teazkeho strojirenstvi, Ministerstvo presneho strojirenstvi a Ministerstvo automobiloveho prumyslu a zemedelskych stroju) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 9, no. 5, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1959. Uncl.

KRYM, Miroslav, inz.

Safeguard against exceeding the highest permissible parameters
of experimental boilers. Inzergetika (Cz 14 no.7:325-328) JI'64

1. Research Institute of Welding, Bratislava.

KRYSL, Miroslav, inz.

Does the school insure the needs of industry? Tech praca
15 no.11:916-917 N°63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav kablov a izolantov, Bratislava.

KRYSLICKA, J.

Broaching and production of broaches. p. 456.
STROJIRENSKA VYROBA, Prague, Vol. 3, no. 11, Nov. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (ERAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6,
June 1956, Uncl.

CZECH/14-~~51~~-3-4/29

3(1)

AUTHOR:

Krýslová, Eva

TITLE:

Silicon Photoelements and Transforming Solar Energy
(Křemíkové fotonky a přeměna sluneční)

PERIODICAL:

Sdělovací technika, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 83-84 (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT:

The problem of the direct transformation of solar energy into electric power can be solved in several ways. The greatest effect is obtained by using silicon photoelements - which obtain up to 10% of impinging solar energy. When light falls on silicon crystals, the photoelements, which transmit the energy, are absorbed into the crystals. The function of a transformer of light energy is explicable in terms of a semi-transformer with ideal P-N transmission, to which the source of a constant current is linked in parallel and which corresponds to the photo-electric current. The V-ampere characteristic of such an element may be expressed by the formula:

Card 1/3

$$I = I_0 [\exp (eU/kt) - 1] - I_k \quad [1] \quad \text{where } I_0 = \text{reverse cur-}$$

CZECH/14-9-3-4/29

Silicon Photoelements and Transforming Solar Energy

rent of the ideal saturated transmission, e = available electric load, k = Boltzmann constants, available, t = absolute temperature, I_k - constant current in the parallel source. Active materials for spreading donor impurities in the outlet material are elements of the fifth group, P, As and Sb. For N type acceptor material impurities, the elements are those of the third group, of which borax is best suited. Semi-crystalline material was initially used with poor results. Later, partly self-produced and partly UTF produced single crystals of silicon were used, whose average resistance was between 0.2 and 5 ohm. This led to the establishment of P type conduction. The photoelements had the following characteristics: with solar illumination of an intensity of $\sim 100 \text{ mW/cm}^2$, current ranged between 10-17 mA per cm^2 , tension was 460-530 mV. The optimum performance of silicon photoelements is 4 mW per cm^2 , i.e. a 4% transforming efficiency. The dependence I_k and U_k on temperature was measured for temperatures ranging from 0-100°C. Tension drops with increasing temperature at the rate of 2-2.5 mV

Card 2/3

Silicon Photoelements and Transforming Solar Energy

CZECH/14-57-3-4/29

per 1 C. Optimum spectral sensitivity is attained with a radiation of $0.75\mu\text{m}$. These photoelements can be used as sources of energy and radiation detectors in transistor receivers and transmitters, unmanned telephone and meteorological posts, signalling installations, as sources for satellites in the measurement of intensity of light, temperature checking, and the detection of infra-red radiation, etc. There are 8 diagrams and 9 references, 5 of which are American, 1 German and 3 Czech.

✓

Card 3/3

9 (2, 9)

CZECH/14-60-1-3/53

AUTHORS: Krýslová, Eva, and Šmaba, Jaromír

TITLE: The Solar Battery and its Application

PERIODICAL: Sdělovací technika, 1960, Nr 1, pp 2-3

ABSTRACT: The article's aim is to acquaint readers with the production of silicon photocells which are the basic elements of the solar battery. The producers of such photocells were mainly concerned with the increase of efficiency in transforming solar energy into electrical energy. With the laboratory samples an efficiency of 10% was achieved. These samples were manufactured of silicon monocrystals with a conductivity P and resistance of $0.6 \Omega \text{ cm}$. In order to achieve high efficiency in converting solar resistance it is necessary to produce cells with a minimum serial resistance which is given by the resistance of the material and of the contact. A diagram of the silicon photocell is given in Fig 1, while in Fig 2 the photocell is replaced by a source of constant current and an ideal transition

Card 1/3

The Solar Battery and its Application

CZECH/14-60-1-3/53

P-N. The necessary output capacity of the solar battery will be reached through a serial or parallel connection of a certain number of photocells; sometimes both types of connection are combined. For the test carried out a solar battery composed of 20 photocells was used, having an efficiency surface of 2 cm² each. The photograph of this battery is shown in Fig 4. The basic electrical parameters characterizing the solar battery are the short circuit current and the idle voltage. The dependence of the short circuit current on the light is lineary. In this region of the earth, the maximum intensity of solar light corresponds to an electrical capacity of 100 mW/cm². For all measurements the connection presented in Fig 5 was applied. The maximum capacity of the battery can be achieved at a loading resistance of about 400 ohm. The main characteristic feature of the solar battery is the efficiency of the solar energy conversion: it is the ratio between the obtained electrical capacity and the capacity of the

Card 2/3

The Solar Battery and its Application

CZECH/14-60-1-3/53

captured solar radiation. For the described solar battery this efficiency is of 8%. The efficiency of solar batteries is also influenced by the thermal characteristics of the parameters. The authors further give examples of practical applications of the silicon solar cell. It is used for the feeding of transistorized radio sets. The Czech solar battery was tested for the feeding of the T60 transistor set (Fig 4) which has a feeding voltage of 9V. Used were NiCd batteries with a capacity of 225mA and a voltage of 1.2V for each cell (Fig 11). The described solar battery was developed by the Výzkumný ústav pro sdělovací techniku A.S. Popov (Research Institute A.S. Popov) in Prague and the receiver T60 by TESLA Přelouč. Concluding the authors stress the various possible applications of solar batteries, for instance in artificial satellites and cosmic rockets. There are 2 photographs, 4 graphs, 4 circuit diagrams, 1 diagram and 5 references, 3 of which are US, 1 Soviet and 1 German.

Card 3/3

KRYSOV, A., kapitan 3 ranga; NOVIKOV, M.B., red.; SOKOLINSKIY, I.Ye.,
tekhn.red.

[Happiness] Schast'ie. Moskva, Izd-vo gazety "Krasnaya zvezda,"
1962. 30 p. (Bibliotekha "Krasnoi zvezdy," no.5 (89))
(MIRA 15:5)

(Russia—Armed forces—Military life)

KRYSOV, A., kapitan 3-go ranga

Submariners of the Pacific Fleet prepare for the 22nd Congress.
Komb.Vooruzh.Sil 1. no.4148-49 F '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Submarine boats)

KRYSOV, G.L.

Effect of pressure-jet cooling on the machinability of high-
chrome cast iron. Stan. i instr. 26 no.1:24 Ja '55.
(MIRA 8:6)
(Iron-chromium alloys) (Machine-shop practice)

Krysov, G.L.

USSR/ Engineering - Metal working

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 8/25

Authors : Krysov, G. L.

Title : The effect of pressure cooling on the workability of a rich in chromium cast iron

Periodical : Stan. i instr. 1, page 24, Jan 1955

Abstract : The advantages of high-pressure cooling with 3% soda solution of a rich in chromium cast iron are pointed out, and technical data is given on cutting speeds and feeds, metal hardness and types of cutting tools used. The chemical composition of the specimen is as follows: 2.0 - 2.1% C; 0.7 - 0.73% Si; 0.75 - 0.82% Mn; and 12.4 - 13.0% Cr. Graph.

Institution :

Submitted :

SOV/113-59-6-14/21

12/2

AUTHOR: Krysov, G.L.

TITLE: Investigation of the Machinability of Chrome-Silicon Alloy for the Cylinder Sleeves of Automobile Engines

PERIODICAL: 'Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 6, pp 36-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Work carried out during recent years to find a cheap, durable alloy for cylinder sleeves, easy to cast and machine, produced an alloy of the following composition; 2.2-2.5% C, 0.6-1.5% Si, 13-16% Cr, 0.4-0.9% Mn, up to 0.3% P and 0.16% S. Its hardness after tempering at 950-980° is $R_C=32$ on the average, and its microstructure consists of chrome-iron carbides and green perlite. Although satisfactory in other respects, the alloy was difficult to machine. Investigation showed this was due to the presence in

Card 1/2

SOV/113-59-6-14/21

Investigation of the Machinability of Chrome-Silicon Alloy for
the Cylinder Sleeves of Automobile Engines

its eutectic of a hard carbide body. It is con-
cluded that if the composition of the alloy is cho-
sen so that the effect of this body is as small as
possible, and the machining is carried out sensibly,
the alloy is worth using. There are 2 photos.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut (Moscow
Auto-Mechanical Institute)

Card 2/2

KRYSOV, G.L., insh.

Using chromium-silicon alloys in manufacturing tractor
engine sleeves. Trakt.i sel'khozmasb. no.10:38 0 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut.
(Chromium-silicon alloys)
(Tractors--Engines--Cylinders)

YEMELYANOV, Yu. V. and KRYSOV, N. A.

"Small Vessels Guide" (Spravochnik po Melkim Sudam), 1950- with Album of sketches.

KRYSOV, N. A.

YEFEL'KOV, & KRYSOV, N. A.

Reference book of small vessels. Album of Drawings. SPRAVOCHNIK PO
MELNIH SUDAM. AL'BUM CHERTEZHNEY. State publ. of Shipbuilding Lit.
1950. pp.127.

KRYSOV, N. A.

Spravochnik po melkim sudam (Handbook on small craft, by) Yu. V. Yemel'yanov i
N. A. Krysov. Leningrad, Suispromgiz, 1950. 396 p. diagrs.

SO: N/5
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KRYSOV, V.N.

PLANT SOIL ENRICHMENT 827/4671

Investigation of methods for enrichment of soils in the USSR. 1964

Practical aspects of soil enrichment in the USSR. 1964

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Practical aspects of soil enrichment in the USSR. 1964

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Practical aspects of soil enrichment in the USSR. 1964

Practical aspects of soil enrichment in the USSR. 1964

Practical aspects of soil enrichment in the USSR. 1964

Practical aspects of soil enrichment in the USSR. 1964

GLOWINSKI, Mieczyslaw, prof. dr.; KRYSOVSKA, Anna; MORSKA, Irena

Causes of perinatal injury to the central nervous system in full-term infants during pregnancy and labor. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.52:2005-2007 28 D'64.

1. Z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobietych Slaskiej Akademii Medycznej w Zabrze (kierownik: prof. dr. Mieczyslaw Glowinski).

CHWALIBOGOWSKI, Artur [deceased]; KRYSOWSKA, Anna; NORCKA, Irena

Fate of children after birth injuries of the central nervous system. *Pediat. Pol.* 39 no.9:1037-1044 S '64

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dzieci Slaskiej Akademii Medycznej w Zabrze (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. A. Chwalibogowski [deceased]) i z Oddzialu noworodkow I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobietych Slaskiej Akademii Medycznej w Zabrze (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. M. Glowinski).

12. KLINIKA. Miazynski, J. G. dr. med., WARSZAWA, Instytut, Katedra, Klinika

Clinical observations of 33 still-born newborn infants born with
perinatal injury of the central nervous system. Pol. Arch. Pediatr.
20 no. 12: 1-33, 1965.

J. R. I. Klinika Pediatryczna i Starob Kobięcych Szpitala A. w Warszawie
Medycyna w Sobotę (Pracownicy: prof. dr. med. Miazynski
Głowacki).

GLOWINSKI, Miecyslaw; NORSKA, Irena; KRYSOWSKA, Anna

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w Zabrze (Kierownik: prof. dr.med. Miecyslaw Glowinski).

ZAREBA, Jerzy; KHYSOWSKA, Anna

Intestinal diseases caused by Klebsiella in infants. Ped. Pol.
40 no.4:375-377 Ap'65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieci Slaskiej Akademii Medycznej w
Zabrze (p.o. Kierownika: doc. dr. med. B. Hager-Malecka).

SROCZYNSKA, Maria; GORNIAK, Jadwiga; KRYSOWSKA, Anna; NORSKA, Irena

Determination of glutathione in the umbilical cord in newborn infants. Wiad. lek. 18 no.16:1309-1313 15 S '65.

1. Z Oddziału Noworodków i Wczesniaków I Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorób Kobięcych Śląskiej AM (p.o. Kierownik: doc. dr. med. B. Hager-Malecka).

KRYSOWSKA, Maria

Heavy minerals in carboniferous deposits from Boleslaw near Olkusz
in the Upper Silesian coal basin. Kwartalnik geol 3 no.4:857-868 859.
(KEAI 10:1)

1. Gornoslaska Stacja I.G.
(Silesia--Minerals)

KRYSOWSKA, Maria

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Rzeszotary. Roczn geol Krakow 32 no.4:565-578 '62.

1. Katedra Mineralogii i Petrografii, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski,
Krakow.

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Studies on the origin and distribution of Karniowice sandstone in the northern borderland of the Krzeszowice Trough. Roczn geol Krakow 32 no.3:371-398 '62

1. Department of Geology, School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow, and Department of Mineralogy and Petrography, Jagiellonian University, Krakow.

VOGEL, J.; KRYSPIN, J.

New method of electrical resistance of tissue in ohms.
Cesk. fysiolog. 5 no.2:240-243 23 June 56.

1. Polarografický ústav CSAV, Praha a Neurochirurgická klinika
VLA, Hradec Králové. Předneseno na schůzi Fysiolog. sekce společnosti
J. E. Purkyně, odbočka Hradec Králové dne 2. XI. 1954.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY,
determ. of electrical resist. of tissue in ohms. (Cz))

VOGEL, J.; KRYSPIN, J.

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1. Polarographisches Institut der Tschel. Akademie d.
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Hradec Kralove.

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measurement of tissue resist. in ohms (Ger))

KRYSPIN, J.; KLEN, R.

Changes of ohm resistance of fish cornea in hypotonic environment. Cesk. fysiolog. 7 no.3:250-251 May 58.

L. Laborator plasticke chirurgie GSAV, Praha, a Tkanova banka VIA, Hradec Kralove.

(CORNEA, physiol.
ohm.resist. in fish in hypotonic environment (Cz))

(FISH
corneal ohm resist. in hypotonic environment (Cz))

K1243 PIN
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 12 Vol 13/4 Ophthalmology Apr 59

516. ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE HYDRATION OF THE CORNEA - Elektrofysiologická studie hydratace rohovky. I. Pomefy u sladkovodních ryb - Kryšpín J. and Klen R. Elektrofysiol. Lab., Neurochir. Klin. a Tkáňová Banka VLA J. Ev. P., Hradec Králové - ČSL. OPTHAL., 1958, 14/4 (233-239) Graphs 7 Illus. 4

Studies were carried out on the hydration of the cornea of fresh-water fishes, ascertaining the ohmic resistance of the tissue by means of a cathode oscillograph, measuring the tension difference at the moment of switching on the current. Damage to the corneal epithelium decreases considerably the ohmic resistance and lesions of the corneal epithelium may be ascertained by this method much earlier than by usual morphological methods. The ohmic resistance of the cornea depends on the time which elapsed after enucleation. The increase of the ohmic resistance is a sign of an active reaction of the surviving tissue to the given conditions. In living animals the ohmic resistance is constant. In vitro a new equilibrium is attained after a certain time. Normal cornea is able to maintain this equilibrium for some hours. This may be, perhaps, in connection with its ability to remain clear. If the pH is considerably changed or the anaerobic metabolism is blocked, the ohmic resistance decreases and the cornea becomes opaque. Zahn - Prague

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Laboratory diagnosis of van Bogaert's encephalitis in vivo. Cesk. neur.
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1. Neurochirurgická klinika VIA J. Ev. P. v Hradci Kralove, prednosta
prof. dr. R. Petr.

(ENCEPHALITIS, diag.

laboratory diag. of subacute sclerosing leukoencephalitis
in vivo (Cs))

KRYSPIN, J.; HARANTOVA, Z.

Electric conductivity as a measure of the vitality of tissue.
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1. Laboratory of Plastic Surgery, Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Prague (Czechoslovakia), Director: Academician F. B
Burian; and Institute of Pharmacology, Medical Faculty of Hygiene,
Prague, Director: Doc. Z. Votava.
(TRANSPLANTATION)

KRISPIN, J.; DOLEZALOVA, J.

Electric conductivity of transplanted human skin in the course of healing. Acta chir.plast. 2 no.3:241-246 '60.

1. Laboratory of Plastic Surgery, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (Czechoslovakia). The Burns Unit of the Clinic of Plastic Surgery, Charles University, Prague. Director: Academician F. Burian.
(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)

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Changes of electrical and thermal conductivity in normal and transplanted skin after mechanical damage of the epidermis.
Cesk. fysiол. 9 no.1:31-32 Ja 60.

1. Laborator plasticke chirurgie CSAV a Farmakologicky ustav
Lek. fak. hygienicke, Praha.
(SKIN physiол.)
(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)

KRYSPIN, J.; SKALA, J.; PALECEK, D.

Spreading electrophysiological reaction in normal and anesthetized human skin. *Cesk.fysiol.* 9 no.3:243-244 My '60.

1. Laborator plasticke chirurgie CSAV, Praha.
(SKIN physiol)
(ANESTHESIA)

KRYSPIN, J.

Current problems of cutaneous electrophysiology. (A critical review).
Cesk. dermat. 35 no.2:118-124 Ap '60.

1. Laborator plasticke chirurgie CSAV, Praha, prednosta akademik
F. Burian.

(SKIN physiol)

KRYSPIN, Jan; HARANTOVA, Zdena

Experimental approach to the problem of tissue physiology and physiological surgery. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ, (Hrad Kral) 4 no.4:485-489 '61.

1. Laborator plasticke chirurgie CSAV a Farmakologicky ustav lekarske fakulty hygienicke, Praha.
(BRAIN physiol) (SURGERY OPERATIVE)
(CYTOLOGY)

KRYSPIN, J.; HARANTOVA, Zdenka; SAFRANKOVA, Bozona; SKALA, J.; RUZICKOVA, Jana

Physical chemical changes in human skin grafts during the first 24 hours after transplantation. Folia biol. 7 no.5:349-352 '61.

1. Laboratory of Plastic Surgery, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)

SLABY, A.; KRYSPIN, J.

Electric conductivity of the skin in gastrointestinal diseases with segmental skin hyperaesthesia. *Physiol Bohemoslov* 10 no.6:553-557 '61.

1. Fourth Medical Clinic, Charles University, Prague, and Laboratory of Plastic Surgery, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.
(SKIN physiol) (HYPERESTHESIA)
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FUCIK, M.; KRYSPIK, J.; SLABY, A.

Changes in electrical conductivity of the skin in gastrointestinal diseases with dermal pain projection. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.22:667-670 2 Je '61.

1. IV. interni klinika KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. M. Fucik,
Laborator plasticke chirurgie CSAV, prednosta akademik F. Burian.

(GASTROENTEROLOGY physiol) (SKIN physiol)

KRYSPIN, J.; SAFRANKOVA, B.

Transfer of energy in living tissue with special reference to the transfer of electricity. Cesk. fysiол. 11 no.4:367-374'62.

1. Laborator plasticke chirurgie CSAV, Praha.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

KRYSPIN, J.; SKALA, J.; HARANTOVA, Z.; techn. assist. RUZICKOVA, J.

Electrical properties of skin in patients with burns. Acta chir.
plast. 5 no.1:43-47 '63.
(BURNS) (SKIN) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

J. KNYOPIN [Affiliation not given]

"Regarding the Comments by P. Hahn' about the Education of Physiologists in Issue No. 4 of 1962 of Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 12, No 1, Jan. 1963; p 79.

Abstract: Hahn's article has many good points, but probably it would be better to follow the progressive example of Novosibirsk university where prospective physiologists get first a very sound basic education and then get sent on internship and residency courses in various hospitals and other scientific institutions.

KRYSPIN, J.; Technicka spoluprace: RUZICKOVA, J.

Use of photography for the assessment of the electrical properties of human skin. Cesk. dermat. 38 no.2:73-86 Ap '63.

1. Laborator plasticke chirurgie CSAV, Praha.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (SKIN)
(GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSE)

KRYSPIN, Jan; HARANTOVA, Zdenka; SAFRANKOVA, Bozena

Electric properties of body tissues. Rozpravy mat CSAV
73 no. 10 1-49 '63.

KRYSPIN, J.

Importance of mathematical and physical models for physiology.
Cesk. fysiол. 13 no.4:334-336 J1 '64.

1. Laborator plasticke chirurgie ceskoslovenske akademie ved,
Praha.

KRYSPIN, M. RUDOLF, ed.

Przewodnik-informator lowiecki. Wyd. 2 popr. (Warszawa) Panstwowe Wydawn.
Rolnicze i Lesne (1955) 329 p. (Informative guidebook for hunters. 2d rev.
ed.)

DA

Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

C. HACEK and V. KRYSPIN [Affiliation not stated]

"Some Comments about the Article by J. KRYSPIN and T. SAFRANKOVA on "Energy Transport in Living Tissue with Special Regard to the Transport of Electricity.", Czechoslovenska Fysiologie Vol 11, [1967, 1962."

Prague, Czechoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 1963; pp 79-80.

Abstract: A polemical discussion in which Hacek comments about the article and Kryspin replies. A debate about the precise meaning of terms such as semiconductor, impedance, resistance, reactance, and polarization.

1/1

PEKAR', A.A.; KRYSS, I.I.

Experience in the treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus at
a city medical district. Sov.med. 24 no.11:135-138 N '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz bol'nitsy No.1 Tsentral'nogo rayona Odessy (glavnyy vrakh
Yu. N.Gordon).

(DIABETES)

BUDNY, Jerzy; KOZŁOWSKI, Jan; KRYST, Leszek

Use of hypotension in the treatment of periodontal disease. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no,22:833-836 29 My '61.

1. Z Kliniki Stomatologii Zachowawczej A.M. w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr J. Krzywicki.

(PERIODONTAL DISEASE ther) (HYPOTENSION, CONTROLLED)

BUDNY, Jerzy; KOZŁOWSKI, Jan; KRYST, Leszek

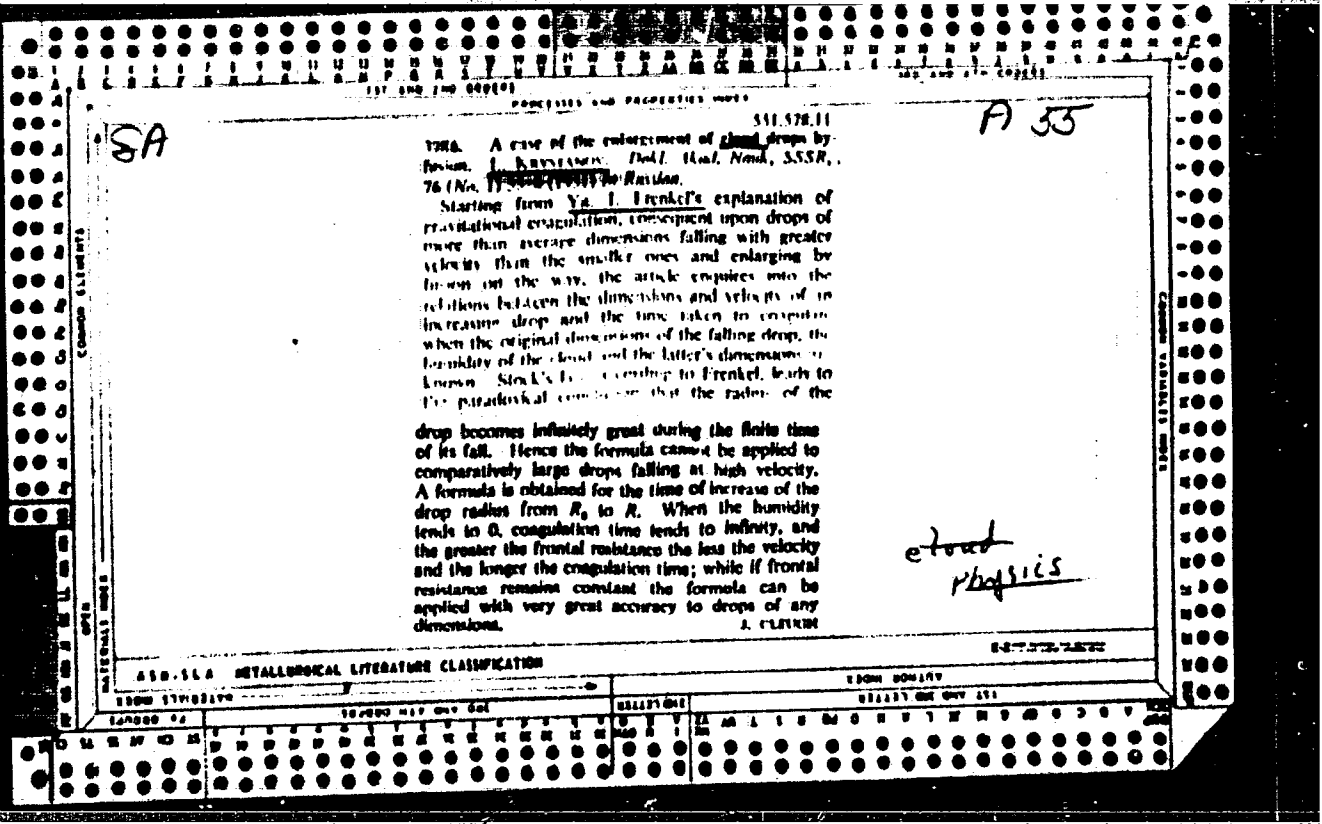
Holoferm G 90 in the treatment of periodontopathies. Czas.
stomat. 18 no.3:325-331 Mr '65.

1. Z Kliniki Stomatologii Zachowawczej Akademii Medycznej
w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Krzywicki, .

KRYSTANOV, D.K.

Treatment of closed diaphyseal fractures of the forearm by metallic intramedullary osteosynthesis. Ortop.travn. i protez 19 no.2:9-13
Mr-Apr '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya O.V. bol'nitsy (nach. - B. Semerdzhiyev), Sofiya.
(FOREARM, fract.
metallic intramedullary osteosynthesis in closed diaphyseal fract. (Rus))



KRYSTANOV, L.

178770

USSR/Geophysics - Precipitation

1 Jan 51

"A Case of Drops Growing Within a Cloud by Confluence,"
L. Krystanov, Phys Inst, Bulgarian Acad Sci

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVI, No 1, pp 53-56

Problem is solved by basic eq of body with continuously
increasing mass and corr formulas derived.

178770

KRYSTANOV, L.

L. Krystanov

About A Case of Drop Enlargement in Cloud, Through Merging

Academy of Sci, USSR, Reports New Series, Moscow
Vol. 76, No. 1, January, 1951, pp. 53-57

From: Monthly list of Russian Accessions
February 1951, Vol. 3, No. 11, P. 22

KRYSTANOV, L.

34-192 551 577.35
 Kraynov, G. and Krystanov, L. Prinos k'm meteorologicheskoto isledyavane zasushavaniata v Bulgaria. [A contribution to the meteorological investigation of drought in Bulgaria.] *Bulgarska Akademiya na Naukite, Sofia, Izvestiya, Ser. Fizicheski, 2:255-280, Jan./Dec. 1951.* 13 figs., 5 maps (fold), 2 tables, 8 refs. Russian and English summaries p. 269-272. DLC -
 Data for 50 evenly distributed stations in Bulgaria for the period 1896-1949 are analyzed to show frequency, duration and local distribution of drought in the various seasons. Drought is defined as a period of at least 10 days without precipitation. Drought occurs most frequently in autumn, then in summer, then winter and least often in spring. Composite isobaric charts are prepared for the most serious droughts. In several cases the mean pressures are shown for several phases of the drought cycle. Several drought types are differentiated: (a) Extension of Azores anticyclone to cover Central Europe; (b) North Sea anticyclone extended forward to Balkans; (c) NE type with anticyclone over continental U.S.S.R.; (d) Combinations of these types. The SE plains along the Black Sea are the most subject to drought although other scattered areas show high frequency. Subject Headings: 1. Drought
2. Synoptic conditions for drought - Bulgaria. - M.R.

Droughts

2

3000