Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 114 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kunayev, D. S.

TITLE: Banding in the Ores of the Achisay Deposit (O poloschatosti v rudakh Achisayskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR, ser. geol. 1956, Nr 23, pp 146-154

ABSTRACT: Banded and tubular ore bodies in the Achisay deposit were formed by intensive metasomatic replacement of the host rocks, thin-platy dolomites and thin-bedded limestones, in a system of transecting and interbedded fractures. Banding in the sulfide ores forms numerous alternating bands of pyrite, sphalerite, and galena. These minerals are listed in the order of their crystallization. In some cases the banding is parallel to the contact of the ore body (parallel banding); in others it trends against the contact (transverse...
Banding in the Ores (Cont.)

banding). Careful observations have shown that the parallel banding is characteristic of ores that formed in zones where the rocks were broken by an entire system of numerous closely spaced, mutually parallel shearing fractures. These fractures directed the solutions and facilitated ore metasomatism. Such a system of fractures is absent near the ore bodies with transverse banding. In these zones the orientation of the banding was undoubtedly produced by differences in structure and composition of the host rocks, which were replaced by the ore minerals along transecting fractures. A study of fracture tectonics has shown that both the interlayer and transecting steeply dipping systems of fractures in the rocks were formed synchronously. The ore deposits along them were also probably formed simultaneously. The precipitation of ore minerals apparently occurred because of disturbance in the equilibrium state of the solution at the boundary between the two media (dolomite--ore solution). This is indicated by the concentrations of bands of pyrite, sphalerite, and galena around residual plates of dolomite in the veins. The numerous alternations of such bands are explained by the
Banding in the Ores (Cont.)

The author objects to the view that the banding of the Achisay ore is due to dynamometamorphism.

A. B. B.
Calcite Concretions With Sulfide Minerals at the Achisay Deposit (O kal'tsitovykh mindalinakh s sul'fidnyy mineralizatsiyey na mestorozhdenii Achisay)

Izv. AN KazSSR, ser. geol., 1956, № 25, pp 113-120

Summary in Kazakh

At the Achisay deposit massive-banded dense ores of galena, sphalerite, and pyrite are distributed in cross-cutting and interstratal fractures in beds of limestone and primary dolomitized limestone. Abundant calcite concretions form aureoles around the ore deposits. The concretions are generally the size of a walnut but occasionally reach sizes of 10 by 5 cm. They are ellipsoidal, with the long axis parallel to the primary bedding. Most commonly they contain crystals of pale green sphalerite; less frequently galena and pyrite occur.

The ore bodies are accompanied by systems of calcite.
white Concretions With Sulfide Minerals at the Achisay Deposit

veins, which carry sporadic disseminations of sulfides. The formation of these veins presumably preceded the principal stage of ore mineralization. The concretions, which were formed later, bear clear evidence of selective recrystallization. The formation of the concretions was presumably associated with the penetration of solutions along capillaries in the dolomite host rocks. MgO was introduced and CaCO₃ was recrystallized into coarsely crystalline calcite.

Card 2/2

O. V. Karpova
KUNAYEV, D.S.


Tireless explorer of the depths of the earth's crust; on the 65th birthday and 40th anniversary of the scientific engineering activities of Academician M.P. Rusakov. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 13 no.12:96-97 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Rusakov, Mikhail Petrovich, 1892-)
KUNAYEV, D.S.

Geology of ore bodies in the Pokro-Yugo-Zapad sector of the Dzhekasgan deposit. Izv. AN Kazakh SSR, Ser. geol. no.2:41-58 '59. (Dzhekasgan District--Ore deposits)
ABDULIN, A.A., kand.geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; KUNAEV, D.S., kand.
geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; RYUSENOV, K.U., kand.geologo-
mineralogicheskikh nauk

Maylishat copper-ore deposits in the Chingis Range. Vest. AN
Kazakh. SSR 17 no. 6: 60-70 Je '61.

(Chingis-Tau—Copper ores)
(Chingis-Tau—Gold ores)
KAYUPOV, A.K.; KIM, V.A.; KUNAYEV, P.S.

Genesis of quartzites in the Maybulak ore-bearing region.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser. geol. no.2:97-105 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Maybulak region (Kazakhstan)--Ore deposits)
KUNAYEV, I.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dozent.

Vibration in balance--plate spring systems. [Trudy] NVTU no.47:
69-95 '55.
(Springs (Mechanism)--Vibration) (Clocks and watches--
Escapements)
BELIYAKOV, Iven Semenovich; KUNAEV, I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retnenent; ROMANOV, A.N., 'nehener, retsenent; BOZIKOV, Yu.M.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MATVEIEVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

(Clockmaking and watchmaking)
KUNATKOV, I.P.

Automatic escapement regulators and their classification.
Nauch. dokl. vyssh. shkoly. mash. i prib. no. 1:137-149 '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Stat'ya predstavlena Moskovskim vysshim tekhhicheskii
uchilishchem im. Baumana.

(Clocks and watches--Escapement)
AUTHOR: Kunayev, I.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Saratov, Yu.S., Engineer

TITLE: Measuring the Inertia Moments of Small Parts by the Method of Free Oscillations in a Mechanical System

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeni, Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 5, pp 91 – 98 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the design and performance of a device (Figure 1) used for determining the inertia moments of small parts. The device was developed by Engineer B.V. Shitikov. The measuring method is based on the principle of free oscillations in a mechanical system. It is assumed that the system has one degree of freedom, performs oscillations according to the linear law, and that there is no friction. An electrical attachment (Figure 3) for the device was developed and is used at the MVTI imeni Baumana to time
Measuring the Inertia Moments of Small Parts by the Method of Free Oscillations in a Mechanical System

5, 10, and 15 oscillations by means of a "PV-52" electrical seconds-counter with a scale division of 0.01 of a second. The article was recommended by the Kafedra M-5 (The M-5 Chair). There are 2 diagrams, 1 table, 1 graph, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskoye Ordena Lenina i Ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni N.E. Baumann (The Moscow School of Higher Technical Education imeni N.E. Baumann, Order of Lenin and the Red Labor Banner)

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1959

Card 2/2
AUTHOR: Kunayev, I.P.

TITLE: The calculation of a free oscillating system "balance-straight spring", with allowance for its rotation with a constant angular velocity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 8, 1961, 12, abstract 84117 (V sb. "Raschety detaley i mekanizmov tochn. priborov". Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960, 50 - 81)

TEXT: The author calculates the period of oscillations in the balance-straight spring system used in trigger regulators of clock mechanisms in some types of remote-operating blasters. The calculation of small natural oscillations of the system is performed on assumption that the system is conservative, has one degree of freedom, and is located in a flying rotating missile, due to which circumstance the necessity arises of allowance for the centrifugal force affecting the oscillation system. The rigorous solution of the problem is obtained under certain idealized conditions. This solution is compared with the
The calculation of a free oscillating system ...

... approximate solution derived by the Rayleigh method. It is shown on a particular example that the Rayleigh method permits determination of the oscillation period for a rotating system, balance - straight spring, with an error of less than 1%.

S. Zhevakin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Смехов В.А.; Куричкин, А.М.; Бутин, Н.Н., доктор техн. наук, проф., редактор; Чеботарев, Б.М., канд. техн. наук, редактор; Кунатов, И.Ф., канд. техн. наук, редактор; Баранов, З.С., инж., редактор; Соколова, Т.Ф., редактор.

KUNAYEV, I.V.; RUSS, V.V.

Some characteristics of the metallogeny of the Sikhote-Alin' Range and the Amur Valley. Sov. geol. 7 no.7:103-111 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
RABIN, Pavel Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZUBAKOV, Sergey Mikhailovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; AVER’IANOV, Veniamin Aleksandrovich, inzh.; YASHCHENKO, Fedor Il’ich, starshiy mistr; KUNAYEV, Ynaschslav Gavrilovich; KPOV, Georgiy Agafonovich, inzh.; BYCHKOV, Fedor Nikolayevich; DANNIL’CHANKO, Mikhail Pavlovich; GOTS, Stepan Nikolayevich; ZHUKOVA, N.D., red.; ALEFROVA, P.P., tekhn. red.


cheskiye robotniki prokatnogo tselka Kazakhskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Bychkov, Dannil’chanko, GOTS).

(Kazakhstan—Steel industry)
SHUGOL', M.B.; KUNAYEV, V.G.; DUNETS, A.M.; BABIN, P.N.; SHELCHEGLOV, A.G.

Service of open-hearth furnace checkerwork. Ogneupory 29 no.7:313-317 '64.

ALYUKINA, L.S.; KLYSHEV, L.K.; KURATEVA, R.M.

On the problem of studying Ephedra in Kazakhstan. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. bot. i pochv. no.1:33-46 '60. (MIRA 13:6) (Kazakhstan--Ephedra)
KUNAYEVA, R.M.; KLYSHEV, L.K.


(Alma-Ata Province—Apple—Varieties)
KUNAYEVA, R.M.

Changes in the chemical composition of apples of the Alma-Ata fruit zone in relation to the variety, ripening degree and storage life. Biokhim. pl. i ovozhch. no.7:181-192 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut botaniki AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Alma-Ata Province—Apple—Varieties)
KUNAYEV, R.M.

Effect of apple processing on the output of dried fruit and its preservation after it. Izv. AN Kazakh. Ser. biol. nauk no. 3. 91-97 '63.

R.M. S.


Kunc, Boris


(MITRAL STENOSIS, surg.
commissurotomy)
MACURA, Jiri; KUNG, Frantisek

Biological immobilization of mineral nutrients in the soil.
Rost vyroba 9 no. 7/8;785-788 Ji-Ag '63.

1. Mikrobiologicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, oddeleni
pudni mikrobiologie, Praha.
MAGUHA, J.; KURC, F.
Continuous flow method in soil microbiology. III. Biological immobilization of nitrogen and phosphorus. Pol. microbiol. (Praha) 10 no.1:36-43 Ja '65

1. Department of Soil Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 4.
MAGRA, J.; SZONIKI, J.; KUH, F.; VANGURA, V.; BABICKY, A.

Decomposition of glucose continuously added to soil. Folia microbiol. (Praha) 10 no.1:44-54. Jan 1 65

1. Department of Soil Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology and Radiisotope Research Laboratories, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 4.
AUTHOR: Macura, J. (Matsura, Yu.); Kunc, F. (Kunts, F.)

TITLE: Continuous-flow method in soil microbiology. IV. Decomposition of glycine


ABSTRACT: The decomposition of glycine was studied in soil by the continuous flow method. Glycine solution was added continuously at the rate of 50-60 ml/24 hours to soil samples of different weights, (10, 20, 30, and 50 g) and therefore of different column heights, to permit differentiation of the course of the individual processes in various layers of a soil column. The degree of glycine mineralization was found to be dependent on the weight of the soil. It was nitrified most efficiently in the 30 g soil sample in which two-thirds of the added glycine nitrogen was oxidized to nitrites and nitrate. No equilibrium was noted between the rate of nitrite and nitrate formation. The latter rose at first in relation to the weight of the soil, but fell after reaching a maximum. The factor that limited the rate of
nitrification was the adsorption of ammonia nitrogen in the soil. A comparison of the results of the nitrification of continuously added glycine provided an approximate idea of the size of the individual phases of the glycine conversion process in the various soil layers. About one-third of the added glycine nitrogen was adsorbed in the first 10 g of soil, with more than one-half released in the form of ammonia. Thus, more than 90% of the added glycine was mineralized in the top layer. The authors concluded that the course of the microbiological processes during the decomposition of organic matter as a continuous system depends on whether the substrate is taken up from the solution by cells adsorbed on a structural aggregate or whether the cells take up the substrate adsorbed on the soil. Moreover, the relationship between the individual phases of the decomposition process can be influenced by choosing soil columns of different heights. A review of the background information on, and developments in, the field of soil microbiology is available.

ASSOCIATION: Department of Soil Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague
AUTHOR: Kunc, F.; Macura, J.

ORG: Department of Soil Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

TITLE: Oxidation of aromatic compounds in soil

SOURCE: Folia microbiologica, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 240-256

TOPIC TAGS: soil microbiology, aromatic compound, organic compound, oxygen consumption, Soil Chemistry

ABSTRACT:
The metabolism of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, quinic acid, vanillin, and cuminin in soil by a mixed microbial population was studied, as well as oxidation in soil preincubated with aromatic substrate and glucose. Oxygen consumption was studied by the direct Warburg manometric technique. Soil preincubated with glucose was incubated in an electrolytic respirometer. Figs. 1 and 2 show cumulative oxygen consumption and rates of oxygen consumption by the samples. Quinic acid was oxidized most rapidly, while cuminin had had the longest lag phase (see Fig. 1). After 72 hr the
The total amount of oxygen needed for complete oxidation of the substrate had been consumed. Figs. 3A, 3B, 4, 5, and 6 show oxygen consumption of substrates incubated with water, p-hydroxybenzoic acid, water, quinic acid, vanillin, and cuminin, respectively. From the tables one can see that the second dose of the same substrate was oxidized more rapidly.

Oxygen consumption was greater in samples which had been preincubated with glucose, with a shortened or absent lag phase. Metabolism of aromatic compounds has previously been discussed and studied only in connection with decomposition of lignin and decomposition or synthesis of humic and in pure microbial cultures. The presence of several peaks in oxygen consumption rate curves may indicate successive oxidation of intermediate products and possibly simultaneous succession of different groups of microorganisms adapted to utilizing such compounds. Temporary decreases in oxygen consumption are possibly the result of the formation of an intermediary decomposition product that inhibits microflora. It is known that glucose acts as a carbon source for RNA macromolecules and, in the case of its stimulation of humic acid decomposition, plays...
some role, as yet undefined, in the synthesis of some enzyme participating in the decomposition process. [WA-50; GB No. 11]
The metabolism of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, quinic acid, vanillin, and cumin in soil by a mixed microbial population was studied, as well as oxidation in soil preincubated with aromatic substrate and glucose. Oxygen consumption was studied by the direct Warburg manometric technique. Soil preincubated with glucose was incubated in an electrolytic respirometer. Figs. 1 and 2 show cumulative oxygen consumption and rates of oxygen consumption by the samples. Quinic acid was oxidized most rapidly, while cumin had had the longest lag phase (see Fig. 1). After 72 hr the...
Likus, the new construction board, a product of Czechoslovak industry. p. 33
(Czechoslovak Heavy industry. no. 2,1957) Prague

KURC, J.


KUNC, J.

"Planned Maintenance of Motor Vehicles." p.58

KUNC, J.

"First And Second Grade Technical Examinations in the Maintenance of Automotive Vehicles Organized According to the Plan." p. 88
"A Winter Propaganda Trip in the Far East." Trans. from the Russian. p. 91
"Experiences of the Stakhanovite Driver E. Titov." Trans. from the Russian. (To be contd.) p. 92 (Svet Motoru, Vol. 7, no. 139, Feb. 1953, Praha)

Kúnc, Josef


A textbook for the basic training of amateur drivers of passenger automobiles as well as for advanced drivers. Basic information on the design of passenger automobiles, i.e., their composition, functioning of their parts, maintenance, and general principles and technique of driving. Included is also information on the safety in operating passenger cars, on liabilities, and liability insurance.

Bibliografický katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. 30. 3 Sent 57. p. 655.
AUTHORS: Kunc, J., Engineer and Placák, V., Docent Engineer Doctor

TITLE: Stresses and strains in a shell in the membrane state

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, 1961, Vol. 11, No. 9, pp. 651-668

TEXT: Almost half of all the equipment produced by the chemical engineering industry consists of shells made up from combinations of geometrical shapes, e.g., cylinders, cones, spheres etc. The shells are vessels and tubes of large diameters, mostly fabricated by welding from sheet of various thickness and of various materials. Reliable design cannot be obtained applying empirical or simple formulae and it is necessary to apply methods of calculation which are based on the well proved theory of shells. The authors limit themselves to strength calculations of shells which are most frequently used in chemical engineering, i.e., shells of constant thickness which are rotationally symmetrical, both in shape and load. The calculations are based on the following assumptions: a) normal stresses in the direction of the z-axis are negligibly small compared to the stresses in Card 1/3.
Stresses and strains in a shell...  

the direction of the x and y-axes; b) points which prior to deformation are located on the normal of the central area will be located after deformation on the normal of the deformed central area. Seven equations are derived which determine the relations between all the components of the internal forces, deformations and displacement of the individual points. These are based on: 1) the conditions of equilibrium; 2) the conditions of deformation (geometric and elastostatic). The derived general conditions are then applied for solving various problems of loading of shells of the main geometrical shapes which occur in chemical engineering. The results are summarized in the form of tables, where the membrane forces and the strain values are given for practical calculations. The tables (12 printed pages) contain sketches and formulae for shells of various shapes and various loading conditions, including the following: hemispherical, supported or suspended (closed or open); spherical with internal pressure; spherical with external pressure; spherical with hydrostatic loading; triangular under various conditions of loading and supporting and cylindrical. There are 6 figures.
Stresses and strains in a shell ... Z/032/61/011/009/001/009 E073/E535


ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav Královopolské strojírny, Praha (Research Institute of the Králove Pole Engineering Works, Prague)
The article is a continuation of previous work published in Strojírenství No. 9, 1961, pp. 651-668, and deals with stresses and strains of thin shells of various shapes due to bending moments. Both the design and the actual assembly of a shell will normally cause departure from ideal conditions and the bending moments so induced will cause either local or overall stresses and strains, which may be many times greater than those due to other forces or loads. In applying the general theory to shells of specific shapes, the authors consider a small element, assume the element to be part of a rotational symmetric body stressed in a rotational symmetric fashion, and derive the three conditions for the equilibrium of forces and moments in the three directions in space. Assuming further a linear distribution of stress across the wall thickness and a uniform wall thickness for Card 1/2
Bending stresses and strains of the whole shell, as well as a linear dependence of deformation on stress, the authors derive 5 conditions from the geometry of deformations and 4 from the elastic properties of the material. There are altogether 12 equations for 12 unknowns, which were solved and tabulated to give the stresses in axial and circumferential direction; the elongation of radii and several angles of rotation for the following shapes: spherical shell, cone, truncated cone, tall vertical cylinder, short vertical cylinder, and long horizontal cylinder, in each case for a number of boundary conditions. There are approximately 200 formulae in all. There are 4 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The English language reference reads: Ref. 3: S. Timoshenko. Theory of Plates and Shells. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York 1936.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav Královopolské strojírny, Praha (Research Institute of the Kralovo Pole Engineering Works, Prague)
The production of hard coke from brown coal and non-cooking coal. B. Trpnický and J. Knížek. Palaeo 35, 199-200, 254-258, 267-268 (1996). Methods of production of coke from brown coal and non-cooking coal are critically treated, and effects are reported on the effects of grain size, water content, and rate of heating on coke and on the quality of the coke produced.
COUNTRY: Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY: H-22

ABS. JOUR.: REKHA, No. 1959, No. 87856

AUTHOR: Kunc, J.; Holub, J.

TITLE: Effect of Technological Conditions of Coking on Quality of Coke. Effect of Moisture Content.

ORIG. PUB.: Paliva, 1958, 38, No 12, 405-409

ABSTRACT: Theoretical considerations concerning the role of water in the coking process, and an experimental study of the effect of water-content of 4-16%, in coal (C) of different degree of metamorphism, on quality of coke obtained therefrom under pilot-plant conditions. It was found that on use of readily coking C, having a sufficiently wide plastic-state range, variations in water content have practically no effect on quality of coke. Slight changes are caused by variations in charge-density and coking rate. Increase of water content in poorly coking C results in deterioration of coke quality due to decrease of plastic range. -- Ya. Satunovskiy.

CARD: 226
Kunc, J.

COUNTRY: Czechoslovakia

CATEGORY: H-22

ABS. JOUR.: A.Zkhim., No. 16 1959, No. 58407

AUTH.: Junc, J. and Pichl, J.

TITLE: Effect of Coking Process Variables on Coke Quality
       Effect of Coking Time and Rate of Heating

ORIG. PUB.: Paliva, 39, No 1, 6-8 (1959)

ABSTRACT: The author presents the results obtained in plant-scale tests in which five types of Czech coking coals were used. It is shown that an increase in the coking time and a decrease in the rate of heating, achieved by lowering the flue temperature, result in a certain improvement of coke quality.
COUNTRY: CZECHOSLOVAKIA
APG. JOUR.: RZKhim, No. 1 1960, p. 2384
AUTHOR: Kuneš, J.; Kalaba, J.
TITLE: Effect of Technological Conditions of Coking upon Coke Quality
CAT. PUB.: Poliva, 1959, 39, No 2, 43-47
ABSTRACT: On the basis of results of the industrial coking of Czechoslovak coals of the Ostravsko-
Moravsk district, the effect of the packing of the furnace charge upon the coke quality
was examined. The following rules were established: a) the quality of coke from low-coking
coals improves along with increase of the dry

"Fossil Fuels"
In coking medium-coking coals, the packing of the furnace charge does not lead to improvement of the Illite-Illon index 40, but the percentage of the fines (10-6 mm) decreases. The effect of the denser packing of the furnace charge upon the coke quality becomes imperceptible in the case of coking of coals with high-coking capacity. As an exception from the general rule, it was

\[ \frac{a}{b} \]
noticed that coal from one of the mines, as well as a few coal mixtures, produced, with a run-packed furnace charge, better quality coke than with a packed furnace charge. – D. Vosyals
Dependence of the fissuring of coke produced with loose or stamped charge on the properties of coking coal. Paliva 41 no.12:365-369 D '61.

1. Ustav pro výzkum paliv, Bechovice.
KUNC, J., inž.

Addition of lean materials to coke mixture. Paliva 42
no.2:43-49 F '62.

1. Ustav pro výzkum paliv, Běchovice.
KUNC, J.

KUNC, J.

Coke fissuring and methods of its control. Prace Ust paliv 6: 3-28 '63.
KUNC, J., Ing.

Problem of protecting coking coal from freezing. Paliva 44
no.1:6-8 Ja'64.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum paliv, Pechovice.
TITLE: Localized vibrations of point defects in body-centered cubic lattices


It is shown that by using the group theory, the symmetry of the system can be used in an approximate as well as in an exact calculation. Some symmetrical relations in the Green's function are derived which limit the number of functions necessary for numerical calculation. In this paper, the author covers in detail approximate calculation of localized frequencies, exact calculation of localized frequencies, and numerical results. The author thanks Dr. O. Litzman for suggesting this work and for his continued interest during its progress. He also thanks the personnel of the Computer Laboratory of the Technical College in Brno for making the LGP-30 computer available for calculations. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 12 formulas, and 2 tables. [GC]
KUNEK, Karel

Surname, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: [not given]

Source: Prague, Sbornik Ceskoslovenske Spolecnosti Amaterskine, Vol. 60, No. 4, 61, pp. 305-325.

Date: "Geomorphology of the valleys of small tributaries to the Vltava North of Prague."

Authors: KUNEK, Karel

ERER, Jan
1513. KUNC L., FRANC Z. and URBÁNEK E. Fysiol. Ust. Lék. Fak. MU, Brno. Zkušenosti s nekravvým měřením krevního tlaku u psů v chronickém pokusu
Bloodless measurement of blood pressure in dogs in prolonged experiments Scr. med. (Brno) 1956, 29/3-4 (85—92) Graphs 4 Tables 1

The methods so far devised are discussed and preference is expressed for the 'tunnel' method in which the pressure in the carotid artery is measured. Experiments on dogs are reported. It is pointed out that a carotid sinus reflex must always be taken into consideration: this raises the blood pressure by about 9 mm. Hg. Measurements were made after the animals had calmed down; a process which as a rule takes 15 to 30 min. Both systolic and diastolic values were recorded. To obtain figures of any value it is necessary to continue the experiments for 10-15 days and to take about 300 readings. Fluctuations of as much as 30-40 mm. Hg may be observed.

Von Skramlik – Berlin (II, 18)
Effect of experimental neuroses on blood pressure and renal hyperemia.
Cesk. fysiolog., 7 no.2:146-147 Mar 58.

Kung, I.

1. Fysioligicki ustav lekarske fakulty Masarykovy university v Brne.
(Neuroses, experimental,
  eff. on blood pressure & renal circ. (Cz))
(KINNYS, blood supply,
  eff. of exper. neuroses (Cz))
(BLOOD PRESSURE, physiology,
  eff. of exper. neuroses (Cz))
KUNC, L.
Conditioned reflexes of the fourth series in rats. Cesk. fysiol. 7 no.3: 206-207 May 58.

I. Fysiologicky ustav lekrasky fakulty MU, Brno.
   (REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
   fourth series reflexes in rats (Cz))
Changes in total and coronary hemodynamics in the hypotensive phase after the infusion of noradrenalin. Cesk.fysiol. 9 no.3: 256 - My '60.

1. Fysiologicky ustav lek. fak. MU, Brno.
   (NOREPIMEPHRRIN pharmacol)
   (CORONARY VESSELS pharmacol)
   (VASMOTOR SYSTEM pharmacol)
KUNC, L.

Association experiment and time perception as the fatigue index.
Pracovni list 12 no. 10: 538-541 D '60.

1. Fyziologicky uastl v lkek. fak. university v Brne, oddeleni
fyzikologie prace a televnych cviceni.
(FATIGUE)
(TIME PERCEPTION)
KUNC, L.

Oscillation of the latency stage in association experiments. Activ.
nerv. sup. 4 no.2:164-165 '62.

1. Fyziolog. ³stav lekarske fakulty University J. Ev. Purkyne v Brne,
odd. fyziolog. prace.

(REFLEX)
KUNC, L.; KUKLETA, M.


1. Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Ostrava, Partyzanska; 2. Physiological Institute, Medical Faculty, Brno. 2. L. Kunc's address: Ostrava, Partyzanska.
Functional asymmetry in the effect of unilateral spreading depression in rats [This paper was presented at the Third Interdisciplinary Conference on Experimental and Clinical Study of Higher Nervous Functions held in Marianske Lazne from 19 to 23 October 1964.]


ABSTRACT: Conditioned unilateral reflex to universal depression was studied in 88 rats. Rats with unilateral depression required a longer training for conditioned avoidance reaction than did the control rats. Extinction was more rapid; both right and left hemispheres showed an identical influence. Unilateral depression resulted in a drop of exploratory activity. Exclusion of the right hemisphere was more effective. The most variable components of higher nervous activity in rats are their orienting activity and capacity for orientation; the right hemisphere is the dominant one in this respect.

SUB CODE: 06, 05 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004
KUNCI, Milivoj, dr.

Umbilical endometriosis. Lijecn. vjesn. 86 no.10:1235-1238 0 '64.

1. Iz Kirurške klinike Medicinskog fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu.
KUNC, Pavel


Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimya, No 18, 1958, 62263.

Author: Pavel Kunc
Inst: Not given.
Title: Diesel Motor Fuel.


Abstract: The fundamental physico-chemical properties of Diesel oils are discussed. See the for-going report in RZhKhim, 1958, 19299.
KUNC, Peter, ing., Vrhnička

Some ascertainments on the occasion of measuring the first cooling tower in the Sostanj Thermoelectric-Power Plant. Stroj vest 6
no.3:98-99 My '60.
(Cooling towers)
(Calorimeters and calorimetry)
(Slovenia—Electric-power plants)
KUNC, R.

Tasks in the field of inventions and patents. p. 101.
(Sbírka Vynálezů. Vol. 6, no. 5, May 1957. Praha, Československá)

Kunc, V.

"Sulfur Dioxide Left By A Train Passing Through A Tunnel" p. 137. (Priroda, Vol. 40, no. 4, Apr. 1953, Zagreb)
KUNČ, V.


Vol. 20, no. 6, 1955
GLASNIK
Beograd, Yugoslavia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956
KUNC, Vaclav, MUDr; RADOCH, Jan, MUDr; HYNIE, Josef, MUDr

Surgical therapy of male infertility. Rozhl.chir. 34 no.1-2:87-92
Feb '55.

1. Z urologickeho oddeleni fakultni nemocnice II v Praze II, Sokolska
37 (prednostu doc. MUDr Vaclav Rades). Ze Sexuologickeho ustavu
Karlov university v Praze (prednostu prof. MUDr Josef Hynie)
(STERILITY, MALE, surgery
vasoepididymoanastomosis)
Importance of testicular biopsy, Rozhl. chir. 35 no.1:15-20 Feb 56.

KUNO, V.; RABOCH, J.; ZAHOR, H.

1. Z urologickeho celteni fakultni nemocnice v Praze II; prednosta: doc. MUDr. Z. Pacov; z urologickeho ustanu Karlovy university v Praze; prednosta: prof. MUDr. J. Hynle; z II. patholog. ustanu Karlovy university; prednosta: prof. MUDr. V. Jodlinsky.
LEDINSKY, Q.; MRACEK, Z.; KUNO, V.

Problem of bleeding and blood coagulation in neurosurgical patients.

1. I. chirurgicka klinika lekarske fakulty University Karlovy se sidlem v Plzni, prednosta doc. dr. K. Domansky.
   (BLOOD COAGULATION) (NEUROSURGERY)
   (HEMORRHAGE etiol)
KUČO, Z.

Present status of surgical treatment of injuries of the spinal cord and cauda. Voj. zdrav. listy 19:5-6, May-June 50. p. 110-6

CJML 19, 5, Nov., 1950
Seventieth anniversary of Frantisek Burian. Voj. zdrav. listy
20 no. 5:205-207 Sept-Oct 1951. (CLML 21:1)
BERANEK, R.; FANTIS, A.; KUNC, Z.


1. Of the Physiological Department of Central Institute of Biology and of the Surgical Department of the Central Military Hospital in Prague. 2. Experimental edema.
BERANNEK, R.; FANTIS, A.; KUNG, Z.

Posttraumatic edema of the spinal cord [with summary in German] Chekh. fiziol. 1 no.1:59-65 (1958)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut biologii, Fiziolohicheskaya otdeleniya, Praha.
(Spinal cord--Diseases) (Edana)
KUNC, Zdenek, Doc., MUDr.; DULIK, Frantisek, MUDr

Carotid-cavernous aneurysm with contralateral pulsating exophthalmos. Cesk. onch. 10 no.1:30-36 Mr '54.

1. UVN, Praha.
(FISTULA, ARTERIOVENOUS,
  *carotid-cavernous, with contralateral exophthalmos)
(ARTERIES, CAROTID, fistula,
  *carotid-cavernous, with contralateral exophthalmos)
(VEINS, CRANIAL SINUSES, fistula,
  *carotid-cavernous, with contralateral exophthalmos)
(EXOPHTHALMOS,
  *pulsating, with contralateral carotid-cavernous fistula)
Intracranial hypotension. Neur. psychiat. cesk., 17 no.5:257-264
Oct 54.

   (BRAIN, diseases
   hypotension, postop. in neurosurg., relation to edema)
   (HYPOTENSION
   cerebral, postop. in neurosurg., relation to edema)
   (BRAIN, diseases
   edema, caused by hypotension, postop. in neurosurg.)
   (NEUROSURGERY, complications
   postop. intracranial hypotension causing edema)
KUC, Zdenek

Our experience in operative treatment of spinal cord injuries.
Neur. psychiat. cesk. 18 no.4:315-318 July 55.

(SPINAL CORD, wounds and injuries
surg.)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES
spinal cord, surg.)
KUBC, Zdenek, Doc. Dr

Advances in the fight against postoperative cerebral edema. Rozhl. chir. 34 no.4:211-221 Apr '55.

1. Z chirurgickeho oddeleni UVN v Praze
(BRAIN, diseases
   edema, postop., prev., progr., review)
   (EDema
   brain, postop., prev., progr., review)
POLÁČEK, L.; KREJCI, O.; KUNE, Zd.

Third-degree vertical downward nystagmus due to basilar impression. 
Rosl.chir. 34 no.4:246-253 Apr '55.

I. Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik prof. Dr. 
Kamil Henner I, chirurgicke oddelni UVN v Praze
(NYSTAGMUS
    downward, vertical caused by basilar impression, surg.)
  (OCcipital BONE, abnormalities
  basilar impression causing downward vertical nystagmus of
  third degree, surg.)
SEDIVY, Joseph; KUNC, Zdenek

Shot wound of the heart with interruption of the anterior descendant branch of the left coronary artery. Cas. lék. cesk. 94 no. 20: 533-538 13 May 55.


1. (HEART, wounds and injuries, gunshot wound with interruption of anterior descendant branch of left coronary artery)
2. (HEART, blood supply, coronary artery, traumatic interruption of anterior descendant branch in gunshot wound)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, gunshot of heart, with interruption of anterior descendant branch of coronary artery)
Results of the surgical treatment of intervertebral disk displacement in view of evaluation of work capacity. Cas. lek. česk. 94 no.44:1186-1189 28 Oct 55.

1. Z chirurgickeho oddeleni UVN, Praha, --Z neurologicka kliniky Karlovy university, prednosta akademik K. Henner. Z neurologickeho oddel. UVN, Praha. (INTERVERTEBRAL DISK DISPLACEMENT, surgery results, capacity to work.) (WORK capacity, evaluation after surg. of intervertebral disk displacement.)

An account is given of 11 children operated on during the last 5 yr. Three children were below the age of one yr., the youngest being one month old. The tumours were classified as a lipoma, an intramedullary dermoid, a teratoma, 3 neuroblastomas, an angiosarcoma, a giant cell pseudosarcoma, an hour-glass ganglieneuroma, an intramedullary astrocytoma and an ependymoma of the filum terminale. A long period of paucity and even absence of marked signs in some cases may be due to the considerable adaptive capacities of the cord and the spinal column, which is in inverse proportion to the age of the child. The clinical picture of intraspinal tumours in children frequently resembles other diseases, such as meningitis, epidural abscess or poliomyelitis. It is considered necessary to pay increased attention to pain in the spine in children. The straight X-ray findings were often typical, complete certainty was obtained by pneumomyelography. Operation is considered very urgent in flaccid paraplegia. The tumours often were closely fused with the spinal cord. In such cases a conservative operation is advocated. The dura mater is not sutured with the object of providing increased space. Even in malignant tumours subtotal operation, followed by X-ray therapy, can be successful for many years.

Roth — Prague (VIII, 7, 16)
SVOBODA, Adolf, MUDr.; FRIED, Karel, MUDr.; KUNC, Zdenek, Doc., MUDr.


   (ARACHNOID, dis.
   arachnocele, subdural, diag. & surg. (Cz))
Anastomosis with the 12th nerve was carried out on 7 patients with paralysis of the facial nerve during the years 1951-1953. There was one failure, in the remaining 6 very good re-innervation took place of all the branches. Renewal was achieved of facial symmetry and expression, less so of involuntary facial expression. Complete symmetry of movement was scarcely ever attained. This is due to the various degrees of muscular atrophy. Therefore it is necessary to operate early, intensify rehabilitation and carry it out for as long as functional adjustment continues. The majority of the patients learn to dissociate movements of the muscles of expression from the associated movements with the tongue which always accompany re-innervation after anastomosis. Hemiatrophy of the tongue does not leave major functional disturbances. The results of anastomosis are better than those of plastic operations. Therefore it should be resorted to in all patients with irreparable paralysis of the facial nerve in whom there is still hope of re-innervation, and plastic measures should be confined only to patients with long-standing paralyses.
HUMER, K., akademik; KUNCO, Zd., doc., Dr.; LEMNY, Ivan, Dr.; STOLC, J.,
primar Dr.; VOJTA, Vaclav, Dr.

Pathogenesis and clinical aspects of arachnoiditis in children.
Cas. lek. Cesk. 95 no. 9:236-239 2 Mar 56

ARACHNOID diseases,
arachnoiditis in child, (Cz)
KUNG, Z.


(SPINAL CORD, neoplasms in child. (Cz))
KUNCE, Zd., Doc. Dr.; LESNY, I., doc. Dr.; VITEK, J., prof. Dr.; VOJTA, A. S.


1. Neurologicka klinika Karlovy university, prednosta akademik Kamil Hennar Neurochirurgicke oddeleni UVN v Praze.

(SUBARACHNOID SPACE
   arachnoiditis, perinatal, with oligophrenia, surg...
   cisternostomy (Gz))

(MENTAL DEFICIENCY, etiol. & pathogen.
   same)
In a study of sensitivity after tractotomy in 33 patients with neuralgia of the V nerve, it appeared that resection of the pathway of the 3rd ramus in the spinal tract was accompanied by impairment of sensitivity in the zones of innervation of the VII, IX, and X nerves. Resection of the 1st and 2nd ramus of the V nerve was not attended by impairment of sensitivity. Stimulation of the pathway of the 3rd ramus of the V nerve in the mediotemporal part of the

KUNC, Z., Doc., Dr.

1. Neurochirurgicke oddeleni UVN v Praze.
   (Spondylolisthesis, surg.
   transperitoneal fixation with Smith-Peterson nail,
   technic (Cz))
Five patients with severe spondylolisthesis (L₄-S₁) were operated upon by transperitoneal fixation with a Smith-Peterson nail. Three patients had recurrent pain after a successful posterior fixation (Albee) carried out several years previously. The pains were of the sort experienced with severe lumbago or root syndrome. During operation particular care should be taken with the iliac vessels and inferior vena cava, and the direction and length of the nail must be precisely determined. Anterior osteosynthesis by nailing means that the direct fixation of the spondylolisthesis is anatomically exact, and does not needlessly traumatize other sections of the vertebral column. It is more rational, less traumatic and stressful than the other usual methods. Convalescence is shorter. It is appropriate only in severe cases. It may be assumed that the nail will assure a firm fixation. Three patients are quite without complaints, one other is distinctly improved. One patient is unimproved, due to a severe osteoporosis of the spine. No patient has had any episodes suggestive of impingement of the nail on the spinal cord. The results must be evaluated conservatively for the time being in view of the short follow-up period.
KUNC, Zdenek; KUNCova, Zdenka

Spinal meningocele & meningomyeloceles. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.25:
769-775 20 June 58.

1. Neurochirurgické oddelení UFK v Praze. Dětské oddelení fakultní
polikliniky v Praze.

(SPINA BIFIDA, surg.
meningocele & spine bifida, indic. & technic (Cz))