KURZ J

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.9/9 Ophthalmology Sept55

1458. KURZ J. II. Oční Klin. Karlovy, Univ., Praha. *Příspěvek ke klinickému pojmu tuberkulosy oka. Contribution to clinical definition of eye tuberculosis ČSL. OFTHAL. 1955, 11/1 (2-14)

The importance of tb as well as the importance of focal infection as a cause of ocular inflammations are as yet overestimated. The greatest difficulty arises in the aetiological diagnosis of uveal inflammations. It is necessary to differentiate between acute forms and chronic recurrent progressive processes, as both groups have only very few signs in common and it is necessary to differentiate both as separate, almost independent pathological entities. It is necessary to suppose that they cannot be caused by the same aetiological factor. In a grown-up patient it is necessary to think of, for example, toxoplasma infection, leptospirosis or an as yet unknown virus. This applies to chronic iridocyclitis as well as to various forms of choroiditis. While there exists no reliable clinical criterion enabling with certainty to prove or to exclude tuberculous aetiology of these diseases, the author attaches very little importance to it and thinks (evaluating the findings in patients of the IInd Eye Clinic in Prague) the percentage given usually in the literature (3-5%) as too high. If a diagnosis of eye tb is made, although based on approximate signs only - as is usually the case - the patient is often seriously psychically traumatized, which may result in an unfavourable influence on his general health. It is also wrong to label climatic resorts for the treatment of chronic and recurrent uveal inflammations as 'Sanatorium for Eye Tuberculosis' Such a name is contradictory to the truth and does the patient a great deal of harm.

Zahn - Prague (XII, 15)

KURZ, Jaromir, Akademik

The eyesight of Jan Evangelista Purkyne. Cesk. ofth. 11 no.2: 110-118 Apr 55.

(BIOGRAPHIES
Purkyne, Jan E.)

KURZ, Jaromir

Considerations on certain unfavorable effects in the treatment with new antibiotics. Cesk. ofth. 11 no.6:377-388 Dec 55.

(EYE, diseases,
ther., antibiotics, compl.)
(ANTIBIOTICS, injurious effects,
in ophth. ther.)

KURZ, Jaromir.

Corneal suture. Klin. oczna 25 no.4:225-234 1955.

1. Z II Kliniki Okulistycznej Uniwersytetu Karola w Pradze Czeskiej. Kierownik: prof. dr. J.Kurz.
(CORNEA, surgery
suture)
(SUTURES,
corneal)

KURZ, J.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.9/10 Ophthalmology Oct55

1691. KURZ J. 2. Oční Klin., Praha. "Použití penicilinu v očním lékařství. The use of penicillin in ophthalmology PRAKT. LÉK. 1955, 35 3(58-62) Tables 1

Penicillin is very often misused in ophthalmic treatment. The use of penicillin in ophthalmology has the following indications: vital - acute and subacute purulent inflammations of the orbit with imminent thrombophlebitis and further propagation into the cavernous sinus; danger to vision - in corneal affections such as serpiginous ulcer, secondary infected corneal ulcers and blenorrhoea in some uveal inflammations and sympathetic ophthalmia; in some retinal and optic nerve inflammations; in periostitis of the orbit; in perforating injury and intra-ocular foreign body. When indicated penicillin should be given in high, effective doses. Zaun - Prague

KURZ, Jaromir, Akademik

Causes of congenital blindness. Cas.lek.cesk. 94 no.17:445-452 22 Apr 55.
(BLINDNESS, congen., etiol.)

KURZ, J.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.10/9 Ophthalmology Sept56

1468. KURZ J. II. oční Klin., Univ. Karlovy, Praha. *Operativní therapie mechanických poranění rohovky. Surgical treatment of mechanical injuries to the cornea ČSL.OFTHAL. 1956, 12/1 (44-52) Illus. 7

Experiences from corneal grafting are a great help in the surgical management of perforating injuries to the cornea. We know that cornea is not as delicate as it is often asserted. The result of every perforating injury depends principally on the reaction of the surrounding tissues. In large wounds, especially when also other tissues of the anterior segment of the eye (lens, iris) are severed, special care must be given to meticulous adaptation of the deep layers of the cornea near Descemet's membrane. The initial operating method is therefore a suture of the cornea. This must be performed in such a way, that the maximum of traction must really lie in the deepest layers of the corneal stroma. This can be performed

1468 CONT

only by a triple armed suture: this is introduced 2 mm. laterally from the anterior lip of the wound, is directed obliquely just to the endothelium, returns to the other border of the wound (also near Descemet's membrane) and is carried out about 2 mm. laterally from the other lip of the wound.' These are in reality two mattress sutures performed at once. In complicated injuries only this procedure can prevent the formation of retrocorneal membrane or other fatal sequelae caused by proliferating connective tissue which might invade other ocular structures. When the lens is not severed the course of injury is considerably more favourable. In less severe injuries the following procedure is recommended: the suture is inserted in the corneal limbus, traverses freely on the corneal surface perpendicularly to the corneal wound and is sutured contralaterally in an identical place in the limbus or episclera. Conjunctival flap (by Kuhnt's method) does not usually meet the requirements of modern surgical management of perforating corneal wounds. Seven illustrations show the course of corneal sutures as recommended above.

Zahn - Prague

KURZ, Jaromir

Professor Dr. Vaclav Vejdovsky. Cesk. ofth. 12 no.2:81-87 Apr 56.

(BIOGRAPHIES,
Vejdovsky, Vaclav, biobibliog.

KURZ, J.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.11/5 Ophthalmology May 57

850. KURZ J., VOTOČKOVÁ J. and ZICHA J. II. Oční Klin., Univ. Karlovy, Praha. Retransplantace. Rétransplantation of the cornea ČSL. OFTHAL. 1956, 12/2 (139-148) Tables 3

600 keratoplasties including 115 retransplantations in 91 patients were performed within 10 yr. at the IInd Eye Clinic in Prague. In 18 patients 3 grafts and in 6 patients 4 grafts were exchanged in the same eye. In 18 patients lamellar, in 83 partial perforating and in 2 subtotal grafting was performed as the first operation. The average time interval from the first operation was 2 - 3 yr., sometimes even more. It is important to operate at much longer intervals than was usual at the time of the first keratoplasties performed by the authors. Intervals between the 2nd and 3rd grafting were also different, from one half to 5 yr. An interval of

850 CONT

several years was most usual. In 1/3 of patients the retransplanted graft was greater than the original one and in 1/2 it was smaller. Many complications occurred and it was often necessary to eliminate or try to eliminate these before reoperation was possible. Sometimes it was necessary to operate in order to remove complications after retransplantation. Terminal results: out of the total of 91 patients 14 grafts are clear, 6 semitransparent and 71 are opaque. Out of 14 clear grafts the observation time is too short in 3 patients, 8 out of the remaining 11 patients have a completely satisfactory visual acuity of 6/18 - 1/2, in 3 patients the visual acuity is 6/60 - 6/36 with a very complicated correction. In 11 out of 71 opaque grafts the results are very bad: in 3 cases loss of originally certain light perception, in 1 case a complete amaurosis. In 7 cases retransplantation was followed by atrophy of the eye and in 1 case excision of the eye was necessary. In all these patients there was a very low visual faculty before the operation, and there were various complications especially following chemical burns to the eyes. Chronic uveitis, especially late exacerbation of the inflammation was the principal cause of unfavourable results.

Zahn - Prague

KURZ, Jaromir

Clinical concept of so-called retrobulbar neuritis. Cesk. ofth. 12 no.5:313-324 Oct 56.

1. II. ocni klinika Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta akademik Jaromir Kurz.

(NERVES, OPTIC, diseases,
neuritis, retrobulbar (Cz))
(NEURITIS,
retrobulbar (Cz))

KURZ, J.

Report on the activities of the Research Institute of Beer and Malt in 1956. p. 64. (Kvasny Prumysl, Vol. 3, No. 3, Mar 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

KURZ, Jaromir

Observations on various ophthalmological signs of intracranial diseases. Cesk. ofth. 13 no.4:241-251 Aug 57.

1. II. ocni klinika university Karlovy v Praze, prednosta akademik J. Kurz.

(BRAIN, dis.
ophthalmol. signs (Cz))
(EYE, in various dis.
brain dis. (Cz))

KURZ, Jaromir

Contribution to the Czech nomenclature of papilledema. Cesk. ofth. 14 no.3:174-180 June 58.

1. II. ocni klinika Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta akademik Jaromir Kurz.
(NERVES, OPTIC, dis.
papilledema, Czech. nomenclature)

KURZ, J.

Sanitary shortcomings in the processing of fruits and vegetables and their effect on the quality of final products. p. 295.

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. (Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

uncl.

KURZ, Jaromir (Prahn 2, U nemocnice 2.)

Experiences in surgical treatment of retinal detachment. Cas. oft. 15 no.2:186-192 June 59.

1. II. Ocni klinika Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta akademik J. Kurz
(RETINAL DETACHMENT, surg.
technic (Cz))

KURZ, Jaromir

Surgical therapy of congenital cataracts. Cesk. ofth. 16 no.6: 333-336 S '60.

1. II. oeni klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik Jaromir Kurz.
(CATARACT EXTRACTION in inf. & child)

KURZ, Jaromir

Eye symptoms causing diagnostic errors. Cesk. ofth. 17 no.3:164-169 My '61.

1. II ocni klinika Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta akademik J. Kurz.

(OPHTHALMOLOGY diagnosis)

KURZ, J.

Academician Frantisek Burian. Cesk. ofth. 17 no.6:479-480 S '61.

(BIOGRAPHIES)

KURZ, J.

100th anniversary of the founding of the Association of Czech Physicians and the Journal of Czech Physicians. Cesk. oftal. 19 no.1:1-8 Ja '63.
(SOCIETIES MEDICAL) (OPHTHALMOLOGY)

KURZ, Juraj, inz.; KURZOVA, Anna, inz.

Importance of hygienic expertise in total evaluation and determination of the food product quality. Prum potravin 15 no.11:572-573 N '64.

1. Regional Health and Epidemiology Station, Kosice.

ABAY, Juraj, inz.; M[illegible], Ladislav, inz.; SCHWARZ, Ludovit, doc. dr.

How to reflect the nutritive and caloric value of fruit and vegetable products in quality standards and price. Prum potravin 15 no.11:592-593 N '64.

1. Higher School of Economics, Bratislava.

KURZ, J. [deceased]

Fixation of large corneal grafts. Cesk. oftal. 22 no.1: 24-27 Ja '66.

1. II. ocni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze.

KURZ, M.

MAGYAR ENERIAGAZDASAG--
POWER ECONOMY IN HUNGARY
Vol. 111. -1950
No. 7-12, July-Dec.

M. Kurz
Data on the principles to be followed in [illegible] back pressure plants ... [illegible]

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KÜNZ, M.

"Adaptation of Soviet Experiences in Planning Hungarian Long-Distance Heating Systems." p. 372, (MAGYAR ENERGIAGAZDASAG, Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec, 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East Europea Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

KURZ, V.

The technique of pasturing. p. 547. (ZA SOCIALISTICKE ZEMEDELSTVI, Vol. 3, #5, May 1953, Czechoslovakia)

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

KURZ, VILÉM.

Zaklady vinoznalstvi pro slechtitele ovci. [Vyd. 1.] Praha, Statni zemedelske nakl., 1954. 178 p. [Fundamentals of wool technology for sheep breeders. 1st ed.]

DA Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 7, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

KURZ, VILEM.

Cviceni z chovu ovci, vlnoznalstvi a chovu koz. [1.vyd.] Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1956. 140 p. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) [Training in sheep breeding, testing of wool varieties, and goat breeding; a university textbook. 1st ed.]

DA Not in DLC

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 4, 1958, 16808.

Author : Kurz V.
Inst :
Title : Technique for Determination of the Quality and Character of Sheep Fleece by a Biometric Method (Sposob opredeleniya sorta i kharaktera ovech'yego runa biometricheskim metodom)

Orig Pub: Sbor. Vysoké školy zeměd. a Lesn. fak. Brně, 1956, A, No 4, 235-247.

Abstract: A technique was developed, and is represented in a table, for the determination of the quality and technological properties of wool, according to the admixture of the coarse fibers, the number of which is limited by their mean diameter. If the

Card : 1/2

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 4, 1958, 16808.

mean diameters (M) of the coarse fibers are 18.1, 19.1, 21.1, 23.1, and 25.1 μ, they are allowed to the amount of $\leq$ 30 percent; correspondingly, if M is 28.1, 31.1, 34.1, 37.1 μ, $<$ 25 percent; if M is 41.1, 46.1, 52.1 μ, $\leq$ 20 percent; if M is 55.1, 65.1 75.1 μ, $\leq$ 15 percent; and if M is 105.1 μ, $\leq$ 10 percent. For rapid approximate evaluation of the quality of wool, it is recommended to estimate the percentage of the coarse fibers with the micrometer under the microscope and to evaluate the arithmetic mean at the same time.

Card : 2/2

GASIOREK, Adam, technik; KURZAK, Pawel; JURGAWKA, Stanislaw; SPIKOWSKI, Feliks, technik; SLOMIANOWSKI, Stanislaw

More efficient sack filters in the central coal milling plant of the electric power station in Czechnica. Gosp paliw 11 Special issue no. (95):27-28 Ja '63.

1. Elektrownia Czechnica-Siechnice, powiat Wroclaw.

GASIOREK, Adam, technik; KURZAK, Pawel; JURGAWKA, Stanislaw; SPIKOWSKI, Feliks, technik; SLOMIANOWSKI, Stanislaw

More efficient sack filters in the central coal milling plant of the electric power station in Czechnica. Gosp paliw 11 Special issue no.(95):27-28 Ja '63.

1. Elektrownia Czechnica-Siechnice, powiat Wroclaw.

KURZANOV, A., pensioner, byvshiy mashinist.

Let's inculcate love for work. Sov. profsoiuzy 6 no. 11:53-55 S '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Moscow--Railroads--Stations)

KURZANOV, A.I., inzh.

Experimental investigation of resynchronization of a district in an electric power system. Elek.sta. 31 no.4:49-53 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Electric power distribution)

KURZANOV, A.M.

Designing spatial systems of rigid pile grillages. Nauch.dokl. vys.shkoly; stroi. no.1:159-169 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel'nogo proizvodstva i inzhenernykh konstruktsiy Odesskogo instituta inzhenrov morskogo flota.
(Piling (Civil engineering))

KURGANOV, A.M.

Calculation of statically indeterminate systems by the method of elementary states. Gidrotekhnika no.1:76-81 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Hydraulic engineering)

KURZANOV, Adol'f Mikhaylovich; SKOBELING, L.V., red.; USANOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Calculating multiple-span girders and frames in the building of seagoing ships and hydraulic harbor structures] Raschet mnogoproletnykh balok i ram v konstruktsiiakh morskikh sudov i portovykh gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1963. 122 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Beams and girders, Continuous)
(Naval architecture) (Hydraulic engineering)

GONCHARENKO, A.S., inzh.; KURTANOV, A.K., inzh.; PULENKO, Y..N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOVALOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determination of optimum operating modes of electric power systems. Elektrichestvo no.8:75-87 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

KURZANOV, A.N., inzh.

Automatic reswitching of lines without synchronization tests.
Elek.sta. 29 no.8:72-73 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Electric power distribution--High tension)

KURZANOV, A.N., inzh.

Lowering electric power losses in a power system. Elek.sta. 31 no.1:35-38 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Electric power distribution)

KOZEL'SKIY, V.B., inzh.; KURZANOV, A.N., inzh.

Automatic increase of the reliability of intersystem connections.
Elek. sta. 32 no.12:71-72 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electric power distribution) (Electric protection)

AUTHOR: Kurzanov, N., Chief Engineer of the Department for the Introduction of New Medical Methods and Medicaments of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR SOV/29-58-10-14/28

TITLE: Air Ionizers (Ionizatory vozdukha)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1958, Nr 10, pp 16 - 19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Already for a long time scientists have been dealing with the problem why mountain air is so wholesome and why people living in the mountains reach an old age. The Soviet scientists Professor L.Vasil'yev, Professor A.Chizhevskiy, the physician A.Pislegin and others made the attempt to investigate this problem thoroughly. It was found that mountain air near waters is highly saturated with negative ions. Particularly the light negative ions are of great importance for human organism. These ions are, however, only short-lived, their duration of life depends on the purity of air. This phenomenon reveals why especially mountain air, which is very pure, is healthy for humans. A lack of air ions, especially of the negative ones has an effect on condition of health. It is there-

Card 1/3

fore not surprising that in the case of different diseases artifical mountain air is used as both a curing and prophylactic measure in medical science. Artificial air ionization is not only in medicine of great advantage but also in other fields as microbiology and physiology. The scientists are faced by the great task to construct ionization devices which are suitable for and adaptable to different conditions. After great efforts Professor A.L.Chizhevskiy developed an air ionizer which has already been used for quite a long time in the pits of Karaganda. This device is already used in numerous places as well as abroad. Similar ionization devices were also constructed by other scientists. They differ insofar that the physical phenomena are exploited according to different principles. Ya.Yu.Reynet and P.K.Pryuller who hold the Chair of Physics at the University of Tartu in Estoniya constructed a very convenient device. It is transportable. Ye. A. Chernyavskiy constructed a water ionizer in Tashkent. In Pyatigorsk "Healing fountains" were constructed by A.K. Pislegin and A.I.Nikolenko, in Tartu by Ya.Yu.Reynet and in

Air Ionizers

SOV/29-58-10-14/28

Ul'yanovsk by I.F.Sarychev. Professor A.B.Verigo used the α- and β-rays for radioactive substances and developed an air ionizer only for physiological investigations. One of the latest radiation devices was suggested by N.N.Shteynbok. Particular counters are necessary for the measuring of the concentration of positive and negative ions. The main part of the existing counters shows deficiencies and it would be therefore necessary to devote further studies to this problem. There are 8 figures.

Card 3/3

KABATOV, Yu.F., KURZANOV, N.I.

Artificial ionization of the air. Med.prom. 12 no.9:45-50 S'58
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Otdel po vnedreniyu novoy meditsinskoy tekhniki i lekarstvennykh sredstv Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)
(AIR, IONIZED)

KARATOV, Yu.F.; KURZANOV, N.I.

Roentgenology needs new equipment. Med.prom. 13 no.4:5-11 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(X RAYS--APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES)

KURZANOV, O.N., master

Method for checking the control circuits of TE3 diesel locomotives. Elek. i tepl.tiaga no.7:29-30 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Depo Bendery Odesako-Kishinevskoy dorogi.
(Diesel locomotives--Inspection)

TVERDIN, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk (Moskva); KURZANOV, Yu.M., inzh, (Moskva)

Use of transistors for the control of mercury rectifiers.
Elektrichestvo no. 11:82-84 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Electric driving) (Automatic control)
(Electric current rectifiers)

KURZAWA, Janus (Szczecin)

Examples of practical application of the impulse method to the quality evaluation of concrete. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 36 no. 4:215-220 Ap '64.

KURZAWA, S.

Kurzawa S., Jahoda K., Zakrzewski L., Biernacki K. Prototype of the Polish Methanometer.

„Prototyp polskiego metanomierza". Przegląd Górniczy. No. 7—8, 1954, pp. 274—276, 2 figs.

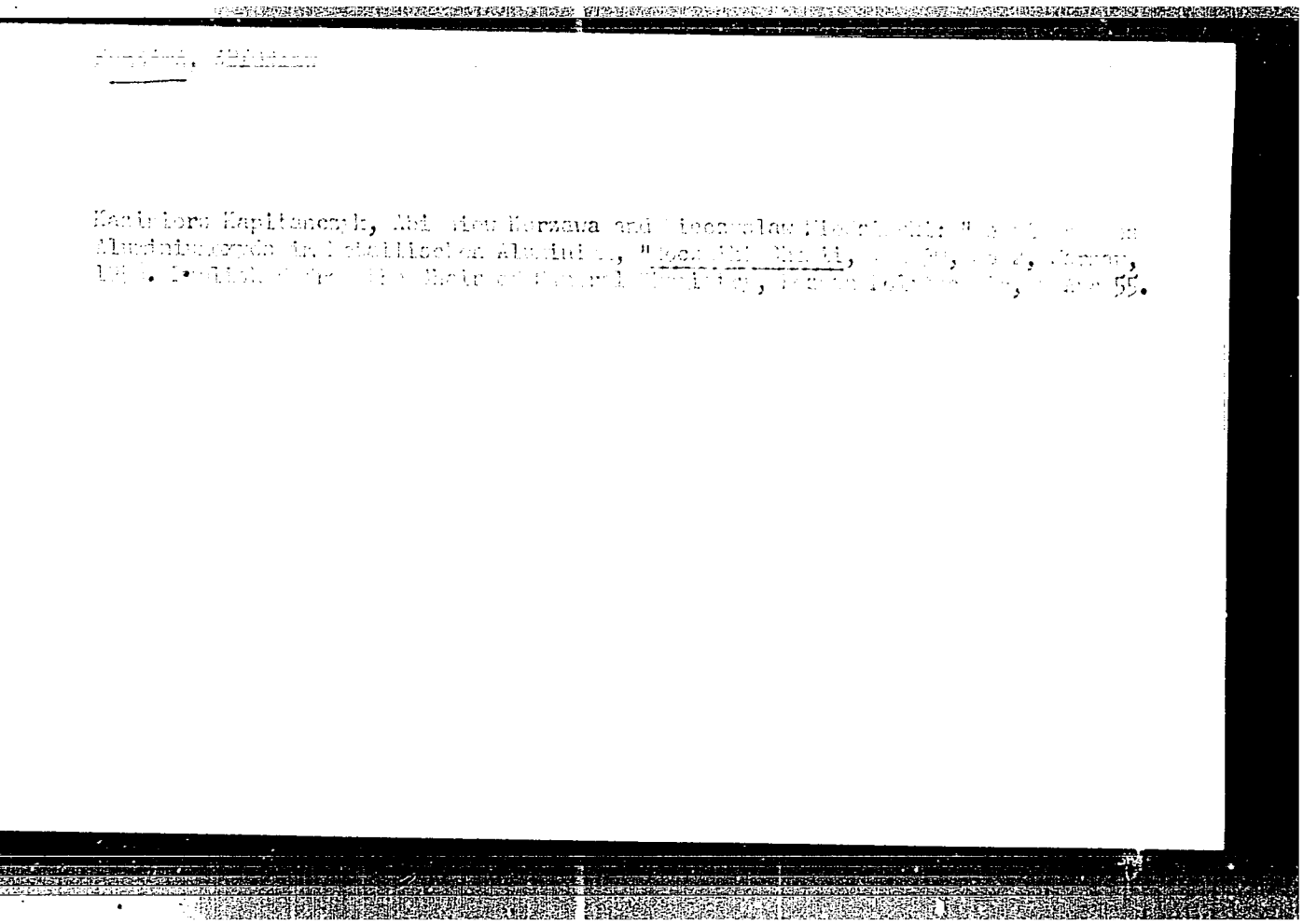
The firedamp gauge is based on changes in the electric resistance, conditioned by different temperatures resulting from combustion of methane-air mixture and depending on methane content. Description of apparatus and of method of operation. Size 16×15×7.5 cm., weight 2.5 kg. Accuracy of about 0.15 per cent of CH4.

Sinw

(3)

KURZAWA, Wieslaw, mgr inz.; UMINSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

Concrete coated basin serving as catch basin. Gosp wodna 23 no.7:258-259, 260 Jl '63.



KURZAWA, Z.

1151. Determination of alumina inclusions in aluminium metal. K. Kapitaniczek, Z. Kurzawa and M. Miedziński (Poznań Univ., Poland). *Chem.*, 1956, 30 (2), 807–812.—About 1 g of powdered metal is dissolved in 150 ml of a solution containing 4 g of tartaric acid, 1 g of citric acid and 3 ml of saturated aq. $HgCl_2$, the [illegible] being kept constant. After the addition of 10 ml of HCl (1:1), the solution is boiled for 5 min. and filtered. The residue is washed (× 5) with 2% aq. tartaric acid, and then with water, the drop of Hg on the filter is removed, and the filter is ignited with $K_2S_4O_7$. The product is dissolved in water then 1 ml of HCl (1:25), 20 ml of ammonium acetate (40%), 4 ml of a solution of 5 g of Na_2CO_3 and 5 g of KCN in 90 ml of water, 10 ml of 0·1% haematoxylin soln., 4 ml of acetic acid (10%), and water to 100 ml are added, and the extinction is measured. The results apply to inclusions only; surface oxide films are dissolved together with the metal by the reagent.

R. Truscott

KAPITANCZYK, Kazimierz; KURZAWA, Zbigniew

Determination of calcium in the presence of iron and aluminum in technical analysis. Chem anal 5 no.1:61-64 '60. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Katedra Chemii Ogolnej Politechniki, Poznan.
(Calcium) (Aluminum) (Iron)

KURZAWA, Zbigniew

Determination of cystine by means of the sodium azide-iodine reaction. Chem anal 5 no.2:325-326 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Chemii Ogolnej Politechniki, Poznan.
(Cystine) (Sodium azide) (Iodine)

KURZAWA, Zbigniew; SUSZKA, Andrzej

Determination of small amountsof cysteine and cystein in the presence of each other by means of sodium-azide-iodine reaction. Chem anal 5 no.2:327-329 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Chemii Ogolnej Politechniki, Poznan.
(Cystine) (Cysteine) (Sodium azide) (Iodine)

KURZAWA, Zbigniew

Determination of methionine alone and in the presence of cystine by means of sodium-azide-iodine reaction. Chem anal 5 no.2:331-332 '60.
(EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Chemii Ogolnej Politechniki, Poznan
(Methionine) (Cystine) (Sodium azide) (Iodine)

KURZAWA, Zbigniew; MEYBAUM, Zbigniew

Determination of carbon disulfide by means of sodium-azide-iodine reaction. Chem anal 5 no.2:333-334 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Chemii Ogolnej Politechniki, Poznan
(Carbon disulfide) (Sodium azide) (Iodine)

KAPITANCZYK, Kazimierz; KURZAWA, Zbigniew; PRYMINSKI, Zygmunt

Photocolorimetric determination of iron as ferric azide. Chem anal 5 no.3:417 '60. (EEAI 10:8)

1. Katedra Chemii Ogolnej Politechniki, Poznan.
(Colorimetry) (Iron) (Iron azide)

KURZAWA, Zbigniew

Application of induced sodium azide-iodine reaction in quantitative analysis. I. Determination of traces of sulfides. II. Determination of traces of thiosulfates. Chem anal 5 no.4:551-574 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of General Chemistry, Politechnic, Poznan.

(Sodium azides) (Iodine) (Sulfides) (Thiosulfates)

KURZAWA, Zbigniew

Application of induced sodium azide-iodine reaction in quantitative analysis. III. Determination of traces of thiocyanates. IV. Simultaneous determination of trace amounts of sulfides and thiocyanates and trace amounts of thiosulfates and thiocyanates. Chem anal 5 no.5: 731-745 '60. (KEAI 10:9)

1. Department of General Chemistry, Politechnica, Poznan.

(Sodium azide) (Iodine) (Thiocyanates)
(Sulfides) (Thiosulfates)

KURZAWA, Zbigniew; SOLECKI, Roman

Determination of traces of silver as a catalyst in the reaction of Mn^{2+} to Mn^{7+} oxidation. Chem anal 5 no.6:893-896 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of General Chemistry, Politechnika, Poznan.

(Silver) (Catalysts) (Manganese)

KURZAWA, Zbigniew; SUSZKA, Andrzej

Application of induced sodium azide-iodine reaction for the determination of microgram amounts of penicillin. Chem anal 5 no.6:897-902 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of General Chemistry, Politechnika, Poznan.

(Sodium azide) (Iodine) (Penicillin)

P/035/61/000/002/002/003
A076/A126

AUTHORS: Głowacki, Zbigniew, Master of Engineering; Kurzawa, Zbigniew, Doctor

TITLE: The influence of heat treatment upon the corrosion resistance and some mechanical properties of 3H13 steel

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Mechaniczny, no. 2, 1961, 55 - 58

TEXT: Among the various types of corrosion-proof chromium steel the 3H13 and the 4H13 types, produced according to PN-54/H-86020 standard, in some cases present a number of problems. Both types showed a lower resistance against corrosion than was required. In order to ascertain and remedy the fault, 500 samples made of 3H13 steel were investigated. The 3H13 steel contained 0.33% of C; 0.48% of Mn; 0.21% of Si; 0.022% of S; 0.017% of P; 13.60% of Cr and 0.15% of Ni. The steel supplied by a steel plant was softened by annealing. The dimensions of the samples were 10 x 10 x 55 mm, as specified by the PN/H-04370 standard. The samples were milled, polished and numbered from 1 to 500. They were then hardened and annealed. The hardening temperature was 950, 1,000, 1,050 and 1,100°C. Preheating at 540 - 560°C was made in a salt-bath crucible furnace. The running process at hardening temperature was performed in a salt-bath elec-

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trode furnace containing $BaCl_2$ and lasted for 2, 5, 10, 20 and 30 minutes, respectively. Afterwards the samples were quenched in oil. Annealing was made successively at 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 and 700°C lasting for 30 minutes. In the same succession batches of 3 samples each were heat treated. The hardness impact strength and corrosion resistance were tested after hardening and annealing. The corrosion resistance tests were made as follows: samples were degreased in clear benzene and in an alkaline bath, i.e., 100 g of NaOH; 50 g of Na_2CO_3 dissolved in 1 l of water. All samples were submerged for 36 days in artificial sea water containing NaCl - 990g; $MgCl_2$; $6H_2O$ - 271 g; $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ - 125 g; $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ - 30 g; K_2SO_4 - 32 g; and H_2O - 40 l. Test results showed that heat treatment influences mechanical properties of the 3H13 steel. By increasing the hardening temperature, the hardness also increases, but the impact strength is reduced. At a hardening temperature of 950°C the hardness strength is 40 ÷ 46 HRC, depending on the austenitizing period, and at 1,100°C it is 56 HRC. Austenitizing time plays an important role in the hardening process. It was noted that hardness was proportional to austenitizing time. Impact strength of hardened steel was 4 kg/cm^2 at 950°C and about 1 kg/cm^2 at 1,100°C hardening temperature. Annealing at 950°C does not create basic changes in hardness, provided that the temperature range does not exceed 100°C. Annealing temperature of

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200°C insignifically increases the hardness, drops at 300°C and increases again at 400 and 500°C. A sudden decrease in hardness was noted at 600 and 700°C. The 3H13 steel has the lowest corrosion resistance when hardened at 950°C and a higher one at 1,000, 1,050 and 1,100°C. Annealing in temperatures up to 500°C does not decrease its corrosion resistance, but higher annealing temperatures do. All changes in mechanical and corrosion-resistant properties of the 3H13 steel were caused by structural and phase changes during annealing. Considerable changes were noted in carbon found in chromium steel. This process was investigated by K. Kuo: "Iron and steel inst" T 173, 1953, 363 - 375 (Ref. 10). After annealing up to 500°C only $(Fe, Cr)_3C$ carbon was found. Annealing at 525 - 625°C had the result that $(Cr, Fe)_7C_3$ carbon was formed and after tempering at 650 + 675°C $(Cr, Fe)_{23}C_6$ carbon was found in addition to $(Cr, Fe)_7C_3$ carbon. Above 700°C only $(Cr, Fe)_{23}C_6$ carbon was noted. According to investigation results the heat treatment conditions for 3H13 steel are as follows: hardening temperature 1,050 + 1,070°C; pre-heating time for a sample measuring 10 x 10 mm should be 10 min; oil should be used as coolant and annealing temperatures ranging from 400 + 450°C should not be exceeded. The 3H13 steel heat treated according to the above parameters will have good corrosion resistance, hardness strength of 50 + 53 HRC and impact strength of 5 + 6 kg/cm^2. There are 6 figures, 6 photos and 22 referenc-

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P/035/61/000/002/002/003
A076/A126

The influence of heat treatment upon....

es: 4 Soviet-bloc and 18 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Politechnika Poznańska (Poznań Polytechnic)

Card 4/4

KAPITANCZYK, Kazimierz; KURZAWA, Zbigniew; PRYMINSKI, Zygmunt

Photocolorimetric determination of copper as copper azide complex.
Chem anal 6 no.1:23-27 '61. (EEAI 10:7)

1. Department of General Chemistry, Politechnika, Poznan.

(Copper) (Copper azides)

KURZAWA, Zbigniew

Induced sodium azide-iodine reaction in quantitative analysis VI. Determination of methionine. Chem anal 6 no.3:399-409 '61.

1. Department of General Chemistry, Politechnic, Poznan.

KURZAWA, Zbigniew

Application of induced iodine - azide reaction to quantitative analysis. VII. Determination of cysteine. Chem anal 6 no.5:813-829 '61.

1. Department of General Chemistry, Politechnical College, Poznan.

KURZAWA, Zbigniew

Application of induced iodine-azide reaction in quantitative analysis. VIII. Determination of cystine. IX. Determination of cystine and cysteine in the presence of each other and indirectly of methionine in proteins. Chem anal 6 no.6:1013-1031 '61.

1. Department of General Chemistry, Polytechnical College, Poznan.

44349

P/512/62/000/006/001/003
E071/E436

27.1120

AUTHORS: Bartz Jan, Kurzawa Zbigniew

TITLE: The utilization of an induced iodine-azide reaction for the investigation of changes in sulphur aminoacids under the influence of ultraviolet light

SOURCE: Poznan. Uniwersytet. Zeszyty naukowe. no.40. Matematyka, fizyka, chemia. no.6. 1962. 3-11

TEXT: The investigation was carried out in order to study changes in cystine and cysteine in solutions under the influence of ultraviolet light using iodine-azide induced reaction for the determination of the above aminoacids.

$R\text{-}SH + I_2 \rightleftharpoons R\text{-}S\text{-}I + HI$; $R\text{-}S\text{-}S\text{-}R + I_3^{\ominus} \rightleftharpoons 2\,R\text{-}S\text{-}I + I^{\ominus}$.

In acid solutions $R\text{-}S\text{-}I + N_3^{\ominus} \longrightarrow R\text{-}S\text{-}N_3 + I^{\ominus}$, the $R\text{-}S\text{-}N_3$ formed reacts with $I\text{-}N_3$ (formed in acid solution):

$R\text{-}S\text{-}N_3 + I\text{-}N_3 \longrightarrow R\text{-}S\text{-}I + 3\,N_2$, the reaction continues until, due to side reactions, the mercaptan is irreversibly oxidized, e.g. to sulphonic acid which does not induce this reaction.

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Irradiated solutions of cystine at pH 8 become yellow. Samples analysed in the course of irradiation indicated that the amount of cystine decreases while the amount of cysteine increases, attaining in time (3 to 5 hours) a constant value of about 30%. Simultaneous decrease in cystine was higher than the amount of cysteine formed. The latter indicated the formation of another substance, probably cysteic acid which does not induce iodine-azide reaction. Beginning from the 5th hour of the irradiation, an equilibrium between the sum of cysteic acid and cystine and cysteine became established. During the reaction some decrease in pH (0.2 to 0.4 units) was observed, indicating the appearance of a stronger, probably sulphonic, acid. The results obtained on irradiation of a solution of the mixture of cysteine and cystine in the ratio of 1:3 indicated that the original level of cysteine is maintained, while that of cystine decreased. On irradiation of a solution containing only cysteine, the formation of cystine and a decrease in cysteine was observed, whereupon the level of cysteine stabilizes at a value of 28% of the original concentration. On irradiation of cystine in acid solutions (pH 2 to 5) the

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precipitation of colloidal sulphur takes place. The formation of H_2S as an intermediate product was observed. The precipitation of sulphur can be prevented by the addition of formaline. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Katedra chemii organicznej uniwersytetu im. A. Mickiewicza (Department of Organic Chemistry of the University imeni A. Mickiewicz)
Katedra chemii ogólnej politechniki Poznańskiej (Department of General Chemistry of the Poznan Polytechnic Institute)

Card 3/3

KAPITANCZYK, Kazimierz; KURZAWA, Zbigniew; SUSZKA, Andrzej

Protection of steel containers against the action of ammonia solutions. Chemia Poznan no.2:21-25 '64.

1. Department of General Chemistry, Technical University, Poznan.

KURZAYEV, G.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; IVANOV, N.G.

Trichlorometaphos-3 in controlling warble fly infestation of reindeer. Veterinariia 41 no.2:45-46 F '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut (for Kurzayev). 2. Glavnyy zootekhnik kolkhoza "Put' Lenina", Magadanskoy oblasti (for Ivanov).

KOGAN, D.A., prof.; KURZAYEVA, V.Ya.; YUSUPOV, T.Yu.

Water and salt metabolism in patients with fractures of the long bones. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.11:42-45 N '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(FRACTURES) (SALT IN THE BODY)

SCHIRMER, Helga von; KURZE, Manfred

Stratigraphic position of thesalt sediment in No.5 bore hole at Provadia on the basis of sporomorphologic content. Izv Geol inst BAN 8:29-45 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

(Bulgaria--Salt)

KURZEJ, K.

A few words about fish production. p. 14. Vol. 8, no. 4, Apr. 1956
Warszawa GOSPODARKA RYBNA

SOURCE: East European Acession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

KURZEJA, E.

"Working Faulted Seams With Hydraulic Stowing" p. 133. (Przeglad Gorniczy, Vol. 9, no. 4, Apr. 1953, Katowice)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, February, 1954, ~~1953~~, Uncl.

K-

POLAND/Optics - Optical Media

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 3, 1960, 6948

Author : Kurzeja Helena
Inst : -
Title : Procedure for Measuring the Level and the Spectrum of Industrial Noise by Means of 1/3 Octave Filters.

Orig Pub : Pomiary, automat., kontrola, 1958, 4, No 11, 483-488

Abstract : The use of filters with a bandwidth of 1/3 of an octave makes it possible to obtain a more accurate spectral characteristic of the noise, sufficient for the choice of effective sound absorber. If it is necessary to suppress noise in the source itself, a highly selective spectrum analyser must be used. The measurements described were caried out by means of a magnetic tape recorder and the recording was investigated by means of a spectrometer and a high speed level recorder. The errors are calculated, introduced by the apparatus used; the total

Card 1/2

POLAND/Acoustics - Noise. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 10, 1959, 23460

Author : Kurzeja[redacted], Helena
Inst : [redacted]
Title : Use of Building Materials in the Struggle Against Commercial Noise

Orig Pub : Ochrona pracy, 1959, 14, No 2, 5-11

Abstract : Description of porous materials and resonant systems, used in industry for sound absorption, and the mechanism of their absorption. Also described are sound-insulating properties of principal structural materials and systems having good sound insulation ability.

Card 1/1

KURZEJA, Kazimierz; OLES, Andrzej

Carriage of Salmonella typhosa and its relation to parasitic invasions. Wiadomosci parazyt. Warsz. 3 no.6:593-595 1957.

(INTESTINES, microbiology,
Salmonella typhosa, relation to Amoeba & E. coli (Pol))
(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA,
carriage, relation to Amoeba & E. coli (Pol))
(AMOEBA
relation to Salmonella typhosa carriage (Pol))
(ESCHERICHIA COLI,
same)

OLES, Andrzej; KURZEJA, Kazimierz; SULINSKI, Stanislaw

First cases of Q fever in Poland. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.46: 1950-1955 12 Nov 56.

1. (Z Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Rzeszowie: Dyrektor: dr. Zygmunt Mazurek) adres: Rzesow, ul. Dabrowskiego 87, Wojew. Stacja Sanit.-Epidemiolog.
(Q FEVER, epidemiology,
in Poland, first cases (Pol))

KURZEJA, KAZIMIERZ

OLES, Andrzej; KURZEJA, Kazimierz

Human morbidity during an epidemic of Q fever in the Rzeszow region. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 11 no.1:81-84 1957.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Rzeszowie.
(Q FEVER, epidemiology,
in Poland (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/8 Med. Micro. Aug 59

2402. SEROLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE FIRST RECOGNIZED Q FEVER FOCUS IN POLAND - Die serologischen Untersuchungen bei dem ersten Q-Fieberfokus in Polen - Kurzeja K. Epidemiol. Abt., Epidemiol.-Sanit. Station, Distrikt Rzeszów - J. HYG. EPIDEM. MICROBIOL. IMMUNOL. (Prague) 1958, 2/2 (148-154) Tables 4 Illus. 1

In 1956 the first focus of Q fever in Poland was discovered in a mountainous area of the Rzeszówsky district. The infection was brought to Poland by a flock of sheep imported from Roumania; it caused an epidemic among the population, which lasted from March to May, and was closely associated with the lambing time. Infection of the imported animals with C. burnetii was not discovered until after the disease had developed among the human population. A CFT was carried out in 35 persons, using the Henzerling and Nine Mile antigens. Titres of 1:16 and over were obtained in 31 persons with the Henzerling antigen and in 23 with the Nine Mile strain. A year earlier, in 4 cases the titre had fallen to zero, in 3 to 1:5 and in 5 the titre ranged from 1:10 to 1:40. The infected flock of sheep was examined twice in 1956. At the first examination the CFT was positive in 67%, while at the second it was positive in 76%. The CFTs in domestic animals were all negative.

OLES, Andrzej; DABROWSKI, Jan; DZIOK, Antoni; KURZEJA, Kazimierz

A case of anthrax of the skin. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.52:2023-2024 25 D '61.

1. Z Oddzialu Zakaznego Szpitala Powiatowego w Jaroslawiu; ordynator Oddzialu: dr med. Jan Dabrowski i z Dzialu Epidemiologii Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanatarno-Epidemiologicznej w Rzeszowie; kierownik Dzialu: lek. med. Andrzej Oles, dyrektor Stacji: lek. med. Zygmunt Mazurek.
(SKIN dis) (ANTHRAX case reports)

POLAND/Virology - Rickettsias. E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67026

Author : Kurzeja, K., Oles, A.
Inst : [redacted]
Title : Rickettsia Burneti in Animals and Man.

Orig Pub : Med. weteryn., 1957, 13, No 3, 135-138

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

POLAND/Virology - Rickettsias. E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67015

Author : Kurzeja, K., Oles', A.
Inst :
Title : Q-Fever - a New Zoonosis in Poland.

Orig Pub : Med. weteryn., 1957, 13, No 5, 261-263

Abstract : Results of a serological investigation of 563 heads of cattle are furnished.

Card 1/1

KURZEJA, Kazimierz

Serological studies on the first epidemic of Q fever in Poland. J. Hyg. Epidem., Praha 2 no.2:148-154 1958.

1. Wojewodzka stacja Sanitarno-epidemiologiczna, ul. Dabrowskiego 87, Rzeszow, Poland.
(Q FEVER, epidemiology
first epidemic in Poland, serol. studies (Ger))

Kurzeja, K.

OLES, Andrzej; KURZEJA, Kazimierz; BERLOWSKI, Jozef

Clinical and serological survey of convalescents following Q fever. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 12 no.2:171-176 1958.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Stacju San.-Epidemiologicznej w Rzeszowie Dyrektor: dr Z. Mazurek.
(Q FEVER,
convalescence, clin. & serol. aspects (Pol))

KURZEJA, KAZIMIERZ

OLES, Andrzej; KURZEJA, Kazimierz; LEWINSKA, Zofia

Serological survey of domestic animals in the first focus of epidemic of Q fever in Poland. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 11 no.1: 85-89 1957.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Rzeszowie i pracowni riketsjowej Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny w Warszawie.
(Q FEVER, immunology,
serol. reactions in domestic animals in Poland (Pol))

KURZEJA, Kazimierz

Studies on brucellosis in the Rzeszow region. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 10 no.3:209-210 1956.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Stacji San.-Epid. w Rzeszowie, Dyrektor: dr. Zygmunt Mazurek.

(BRUCELLOSIS, epidemiology,
in Poland in farm workers (Pol))
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, epidemiology,
brucellosis in farm workers in Poland (Pol))

KURZEJA, Kazimierz (Rzeszow)

Brucellosis found in the veterinary service personnel in Rzeszow Voivodeship. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4:204 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

(Brucellosis)

KURZEJA, K. (Rzeszow)

Epizootiological importance of the first focus of Q-fever in Poland. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4:283-284 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Q fever)

12(2)

AUTHOR: Kurzel', I.A. SOV/113-59-5-2/21

TITLE: The Calculation of the Fuel Consumption of an Automobile With a Hydraulic Transmission at Steady-State Motion

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 5, pp 4-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following data are required for the graphical-analytical calculation of the fuel consumption of an automobile with a hydraulic transmission during steady-state motion: external and load characteristics of the engine, as shown by the graphs in Figures 1 and 2; the dimensionless characteristic of the hydraulic torque converter, showing the dependence of the transformation factor k and the moment factor λ_1 at the impeller shaft on the torque converter, on the transmission ratio i and the active diameter of the circulation circle D. Using the external and load characteristics data, the universal characteristic of the engine is plotted, showing the dependence of the torque M_e on the engine rpm at con-

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The Calculation of the Fuel Consumption of an Automobile With a Hydraulic Transmission at Steady-State Motion

stant fuel consumption values per hour Q_m. It is necessary to deduct the power required for driving the fan and the generator, as well as the power wasted in the muffler, if the engine is tested without these. The author then explains the plotting of the universal engine characteristic and the universal traction - fuel consumption characteristic. The other calculations are performed using the data of the universal traction - fuel consumption characteristic; the latter is shown in Figure 5. For determining the fuel consumption characteristic of an automobile, the curves of the total resistances to motion are added to the universal traction - fuel consumption characteristic. In Figures 6 and 7 the author presents the universal traction - fuel consumption characteristic and the fuel consumption characteristic, calculated for the "Volga" automobile. Using

The Calculation of the Fuel Consumption of an Automobile With a Hydraulic Transmission at Steady-State Motion

the universal traction - fuel consumption characteristic, the most suitable moments of transmission shifts may be determined, even without any additional plotting. The aforementioned method of determining the most suitable characteristics of transmission shift is somewhat simpler than the one described by V.A. Petrov [Ref 1]. There are 7 graphs and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy motornyy zavod (Yaroslavl' Engine Plant)

GUDRINIETSE, E.; VANAG, G.; KURZEMNIEKS, A.; GRANTS, Z.

Reaction between sulfuryl chloride and beta-diketones. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; khim i khim.tekh. 3 no.1:119-121 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Rizhskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Sulfuryl chloride) (Ketones)