

25346

Determining the magnitude ...

S/021/61/000/007/003/011
D205/D306

Eq. (17) gives the solution of the problem formulated earlier. The problem can also be solved with the aid of the method of forces as shown in (Ref. 5: G.I. Barenblat, and G.P. Cherepanov, Izv. AN SSSR OTH, Mekh. i mashinostroyeniye, 3, 79, 1960). There are 2 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: A.A. Griffith, Theory of Rupture, Proc. First Congr. Appl. Mechanics Deft (sic) 1, 24, p. 55.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut mashinoznavstva ta avtomatyky AN URSR. Ukrayins'kyy polihrafichnyy instytut (Scientific Institute for Machinery and Automation AS UkrRSR, Ukrainian Polygraphic Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1961

Card 4/6

CERVENKA, J.; KOBILKOVA, J.; SKRIVAN, J.; STRIBNY, J.; LOZOYA, F.

Cytology of urine sediment during the period of labor preparation. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.1:44-46 F'64.

1. I. gyn.-por. klin. fak. vseob. lek. KU v Praze; prednosta:
prof.dr. K.Klaus, DrSc.

LOZSA, A. 1951

(Hygiene Inst. U. of Szeged)

"Protein Composition of Hungarian Rice."

Acta Physiol. (Budapest), 1951, 2/1 suppl (33-34)
No abst. in Exc. Med.

LOZSA, ALBERT

C.A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Foods

Protein fractions in varieties of Hungarian rice. Albert Lóza (Med. Univ., Szeged, Hungary). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 2, 147-60 (1953).—Detn. of protein fractions by a newly evolved method showed in 10 samples of Hungarian, prehusked rice crude protein 9.44-12.60 (including albumin: 0.23-0.46, globulin 0.67-1.07, prolamine 0.69-1.24, and oryzenin 7.20-9.82%), in 14 samples of Hungarian polished rice 8.43-13.38, crude protein (including albumin 0.05-0.28, globulin 0.58-1.22, prolamine 0.41-1.22 and oryzenin 6.50-10.34%), in 3 samples of Hungarian com. rice crude protein 7.92-9.14 (including albumin 0.08-0.26, globulin 0.63-0.70, prolamine 0.44-0.72 and oryzeatin 6.40-7.36%) and in 3 foreign rice samples (Comet Rice Mills Texas 1948, Kaplan Gold Medal 1948, White Giant 1950) crude protein 7.80, 7.98, 6.71 (including albumin 0.11, 0.03, 0.20, globulin 0.60, 0.84, 0.76, prolamine 0.44, 0.60, 0.47, oryzenin 6.30, 6.62, 5.20%). Prehusked rice showed protein contents exceeding those of polished rice, the process of polishing causing 12% loss of protein. Rice grown in alk. soils showed the highest, rice grown in meadow clay the lowest, protein. In Hungarian polished rice the ratio albumin:globulin:prolamine:oryzenin was 2:8:8:82, in foreign polished rice 2:9:6:83.

István Finály

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LOLSA A.

**Estimation of the biological value of rice proteins. A. Lórsz and K. Koller. *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 5, 47-57 (1954); cf. *C.A.* 49, 2997. — Dogs kept on a protein-free diet for periods of 6-8 weeks exhibited marked decreases in serum albumin and fatty degeneration of the liver. It was found that the time required for the regeneration of serum albumin levels is in inverse ratio to the bio. value of the protein added to the basal diet. If the bio. value of casein (a complete protein) is taken as 100, whole-rice protein is 81.4, oryzalin 84.1, rice globulin 85.1, prolamins 85.1. These values are markedly reduced in animals fed whole rice, oryzalin, and casein, but dogs fed prolamins-free rice maintained the same levels of blood pressure as controls kept on a protein-free diet. Rice proteins were as capable of protecting dogs against hepatic lesions as was casein.

Christopher H. Costello

Lozsa Albert

Med ✓ 2
Changes during storage in the thiamine content and in the peroxidase and catalase activity of rice in Hungary. Albert Lozsa and Katalin Koller (Orvostudományi Egyetem, Közegészségügyi Intézet, Szeged, Hung.). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 4, 1-18 (1955) (English summary).—The changes in thiamine content, peroxidase and catalase activity during storage time of 12 and 18 months, resp., were studied. The change in thiamine content is connected with the rhythmical change in the peroxidase and catalase activity. In the time from April to October there is no change in the thiamine content; in the time from October to April a marked decrease in thiamine content and an increase in peroxidase and catalase content is observed. These are the observations made on rice which was stored unhusked. In polished rice the change is not periodical but linear, and the loss is here much more than in the rice which was stored unhusked.
Nella Helling

LOZSA, Albert

Properties and binding of acid fuchsin with serum proteins in
paper electrophoresis. Kiserletes Orvostud.13 no.1:98-111 Mr '61.

1. Orvostudományi Egyetem Közegészségtani Intézete, Szeged.
(ELECTROPHORESIS)
(BLOOD PROTEINS chem)
(ROSALINE DYES chem)

LOZSA, Albert

Apparatus and methods for paper electrophoresis of large amounts of blood samples for the separation and staining protein fractions. Kiserletes Orvostud. 13 no.1:86-97 Mr '61.

1. Orvostudományi Egyetem Közegészségtani Intézete, Szeged.
(ELECTROPHORESIS)
(BLOOD PROTEINS chem)

LOZSA, A.

Factors influencing the normal values of the serum protein fractions
in the albino rat. Acta physiol. 21 no.2:127-147 '62.

1. Institute of Public Health, Medical University, Szeged.
(BLOOD PROTEINS chemistry) (AGING) (NUTRITION) (SEX)

LOZSA, Albert

Changes in the blood protein spectrum of rats with age. Kiserl.
orvostud. 14 no.4:365-374 S '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Közegészségtani Intézete.
(BLOOD PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS) (AGING)

LOZSADI, Karoly, dr.; CSAKANY, Gyorgy, dr.; TOMORY, Emilia, dr.

Multiple arteriovenous pulmonary fistulae. Orv.hetil. 105 no.7:
315-318 16 F '64.

1. Orszagos Kardiologiai Intezet, Sebészeti es Rontgen Osztaly.

★

Cardiology

HUNGARY

LOZSADI, Karoly, Dr. ARVAY, Attila, Dr.; National Institute of Cardiology, Surgical Department (chief of the scientific department: TEMESVARI, Antal, Dr.) (Orszagos Kardiologiai Intezet, Sebeszeti Osztaly).

"Use of a Catheter-Electrode Pacemaker in the Treatment of the Adams-Stokes Syndrome."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 32, 7 Aug 66, pages 1520-1522.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The implantation of a catheter-electrode pacemaker, the first in Hungary, is reported in a case of A-S syndrome. In comparison with the electrodes which are sutured directly into the myocardium and require thoracotomy, the advantages of the use of intravenous electrodes are mentioned. This can be used with considerably lesser risks in case of the aged patient in a poor general condition or in case of disturbances in the atrioventricular conduction of patients suffering from myocardial infarct. In conclusion, a literature survey is made for discussion of the possible complications of the method. 2 Hungarian, 7 Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY

LONYAI, Tihamer, Dr, SARKOZI, Karoly, Dr, ARVAY, Attila, Dr, PALOS, Laszlo, Dr, LOZSADI, Karoly, Dr, KROC, Maria, Dr, TEMESVARY, Antal, Dr; National Institute of Cardiology (director: GOTTSEGEN, Gyorgy, Dr), Surgical Department (Orszagos Kardiologiai Intezet, Sebészeti Osztaly).

"Correccion of a Complex Mitral Valve Defect by Using a Synthetic Valve."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 18, 1 May 66, pages 843-845.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Some physiological aspects of synthetic valve implantation and the first such successful operation, in Hungary, are described; the operation was performed on a 23 year old man who had a complex defect of the mitral valve. 3 Hungarian, 2 Western references.

1/1

COUNTRY : Poland B-5
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 77583
AUTHOR : Lozykowski, H. and Meczynska, H.
INST. : Polish Academy of Sciences
TITLE : Electroluminescence of CdS-Ag with an Ag₂S Layer

ORIG. PUB. : Bull Acad Polon Sci, Ser Sci Math, Astron et
Phys, 6, No 9, 595-598 (1958)
ABSTRACT : The authors have investigated the dependence of
the electroluminescence (E) of CdS(Ag) phosphors
(I) covered with a layer of semiconducting Ag₂S,
on the voltage and frequency of the applied cur-
rent and on the thickness of the Ag₂S layer (L).
The brightness of E increases with increasing L:
at a thickness of $11.62 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mg Ag₂S per mg I
the brightness of E is 20 times that of uncoated
I. The maximum brightness of E of I coated with
a layer of Ag₂S is observed at a frequency of

CARD: 1/2

LOZYKOWSKI, H.

Distr: $\Delta E_{lx}(g)$

Effect of ultrasonic waves on electroluminescence of the ZnS-Cu phosphor. H. Lozykowski and M. Rozwadowski (Univ. Toruń, Poland). *Bull. acad. polon. sci., Ser. sci. math., astron. et phys.* 7, 651-2(1958)(in English).—The effect of ultrasonic waves (680 kc.) on the brightness of electroluminescence of a ZnS-Cu phosphor of activator concn. 4.6×10^{-3} g./g. suspended in castor oil and excited by a field of 0.2-5 kc. was studied. Oscillograms are given. Changes observed were not related to temp. variations.

I. Stecki

LOZYKOWSKI, H.

Electroluminescence of ZnSe-Cu with a Cu_2Se layer in an A.C. and D.C. field. Bul Ac Pol mat 8 no.10:719-724 '60.

1. Department of Physics, Nicholas Copernicus University, Torun.
Presented by A. Jablonski.

(Phosphorescence) (Electricity) (Zinc)
(Selenium compounds) (Copper)

LOZYKOWSKI, H.; MECZYNSKA, H.

Electroluminescence of alkaline earth sulphide phosphors. Bul Ac
Pol mat 8 no.10:725-728 '60.

1. Department of Physics, Nicholas Copernicus University, Torun.
Presented by A. Jablonski.

(Phosphorescence) (Electricity) (Alkaline) (Earth)
(Sulfide) (Phosphorus)

S/081/62/000/006/008/117
B166/B101

AUTHORS: Łożykowski, H., Meczyńska, H.

TITLE: An attempt to obtain electroluminescence of organophosphors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 15, abstract 6B71 (Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Sér. sci. math., astron. et phys., v. 9, no. 3, 1961, 235 - 236)

TEXT: The electroluminescence of the following organic dyes was observed: tryptaflavine, acridine yellow, acridine orange, fluorescein, and brilliant sulfoflavin FF. The shape of the brightness wave was found to be almost identical for all specimens studied. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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P/047/62/013/002/005/006
D218/D308

AUTHORS: Łożykowski, Henryk, and Meczyńska, Hanna

TITLE: Electroluminescence and its applications

PERIODICAL: Postępy fizyki, v. 13, no. 2, 1962, 177 - 206

TEXT: The first part of this review discusses the theoretical aspects of electroluminescence, including such topics as direct field-ionization, ionization by collision, and the mechanism of injection of carriers. The second part is concerned with the applications of electroluminescence for such purposes as illumination, light amplification, and so on. The review is based on 42 published papers (largely western) covering the period 1914-1960. There are 30 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Katedra fizyki doświadczalnej, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń (Department of Experimental Physics, Mikolaj Kopernik University, Toruń)

Card 1/1

LOZYKOWSKI, H.

Electroluminescence at p-n junctions in ZnSe. *Chekhosl fis zhurnal*
13 no.2:164-171 '63.

1. Department of Experimental Physics, N. Copernicus University,
Torun, Poland.

LOZYKOWSKI, H.; MECZYNSKA, H.

An attempt to obtain electroluminescence of organophosphors.
Bul Ac Pol mat 9 no.3:235-236 '61.

1. Department of Experimental Physics, Nicholas Copernicus
University, Torun. Presented by A. Jablonski.

LOZYKOWSKI, H.

ZnSe electroluminescence in p-n junctions. Przem inst elektron
prace 4 no. 1:35-46 '63.

1. Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczalnej, Uniwersytet im. Mikolaja
Kopernika, Torun.

LOZYNSKI, E.

Distr: 4E3c/4E3d

Efficiency of Geiger-Müller counters for γ -rays, determined by coincidence method. Edwin Łożyński and Władysław Wolter (Univ. Kraków, Poland). ~~Złotyty Nauk. Uniw. Jagi., Ser. Nauk Mat.-Przyrod., Mat., Fiz., Chem. No. 3, 61-6(1957)(English summary).~~—Equations are derived for the case of cascade γ -photons. Anisotropy of emission is taken into account, and measurements on Co^{60} , 1.25 m.e.v., show it cannot be neglected. For 2 cylindrical brass counters the 1 mm. walls are optimal; in this case efficiency was $0.77 \pm 0.03\%$.
 J. Stecki—

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Roz

LOZYNSKI, E.; NIEWODNICZANSKI, H.

Some experiments on the electric monopole transition in ²³⁴U
Acta physica Pol 22 no.1:91-98 J1 '62.

1. Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow.

P/C45/62/Q22/001/006/006

AUTHORS: Koźnyński, E., Niewodniczański, H.TITLE: Some experiments on the electric
monopole transition in ^{234}U

PERIODICAL: Acta Physica Polonica, v. 22, no. 1, 1962, 91-98

TEXT: The $0 \rightarrow 0$ electron conversion transition in ^{234}U with energy about 811 keV was established many years ago. It proceeds even through some levels lying between the first 0^+ excited state and the 0^+ ground state. The purpose of this work is to obtain more information about the de-excitation of the 811 keV 0^+ level by means of a study of the radiation following the $\beta(-)$ decay of $^{234}\text{Pa}^m$. To the investigation of the de-excitation of the first 0^+ excited level in ^{234}U the $(\beta-\gamma)$ and $(\beta-e^-)$ coincidences have been applied. The apparatus used for determination of the 811 keV monopole transition probability, and the ratio of monopole to gamma ray intensities, consisted of a fast-slow coincidence arrangement and a conventional coincidence scintillation spectrometer with resolving time of about 10^{-7} sec. The energy resolving power of the coincidence

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P/045/62/022/001/006/006

Some experiments on the electric...

spectrometer was about 9.5 per cent for the 661 keV ^{137}Cs gamma rays for the gamma ray modification with a NaJ(Tl) crystal, and for the conversion electron modification with a plastic scintillator about 17 per cent. In the experiments as a source the 24.1 day ^{234}Th was used, which after two β^- decays fills the states of ^{234}U . Separation of thorium from the natural uranium was carried out by the chromatographic ion-exchange method. The source of the ^{234}Th in composition of ammonium citrate was deposited on an Al-foil. The diameter of the radioactive substance was about 5 mm. Initial activity of the ^{234}Th source was about $8\mu\text{C}$. Purity of the source was checked experimentally by means of investigation of the decay of the source over 8 half-lives and was better than 99.99 per cent with respect to the initial activity of ^{234}Th . The measurements of $(\beta-\gamma)$ and $(\beta-e^-)$ coincidences were always made with the same counting geometry in the beta ray channel. In this case the intensities ratio μ can be expressed as follows:

$$\mu = \frac{P_{\beta} \cdot \Omega_{\gamma} \cdot \epsilon_{\gamma} \cdot D}{P_{\gamma} \cdot \epsilon_{\beta} \cdot \eta} \quad (4)$$

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P/045/62/022/001/006/006

Some experiments on the electric...

where P_e and P_γ are the number of coincidences of the 811 keV monopole conversion, and that of the 768 keV gamma photopick respectively; Ω_e and Ω_γ are the solid angles of respective detectors; D - is a correction, taking into account the decay of the mother source of ^{234}Th in the course of measurements; η - is a compound factor for the conversion of the 768 keV gamma transition and for the admixture of the 762 keV gamma rays; ϵ_γ - is the photopick efficiency of the used 2"x2" NaJ(Tl) crystal at the applied source to crystal distance (20 mm). In order to estimate the transition probability of the 0-0 transition in ^{234}U some fast-slow coincidence experiments were performed of the 811 keV K-conversion with the preceding it 1500 keV beta rays. The experimental result for ^{234}U is in quantitative agreement with the Reiner theoretical estimate, contrary to the case of ^{152}Sm [9] where the theoretical estimates are one order too high. Regarding the structure of the 811 keV-first 0^+ excited state in ^{234}U nucleus the experimental values $\mu = 1.3$ and $\rho > 0.07$ point to

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P/045/62/022/001/006/006

Some experiments on the electric...

the collective nature of this state, more exactly to a β -vibrational one. If the O_1^+ level in ^{234}U would be a two-proton state of the parameters μ and ρ without any admixture of the collective interaction then the expected values should be $\mu \approx 2$ and ρ probably not larger than obtained (0.07). It would be of great interest to obtain exact values of the monopole strength parameters for the $E0(O-O)$ transitions in the region of strongly deformed nuclei in order to confirm the theoretical predictions. The most important English language references are: [4] Reiner, A.S., "Structure effects in the interaction between nuclei and atomic electrons", Amsterdam (1958); [9] Marklund, J., Nathan, O., Nielsen, O. B., Nuclear Phys., 15, 199 (1960); [21] Bell, R. E., Graham, R. L., Petch, H. E., Canad. J. Phys., 30, 35 (1952). There are four figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Physics, Cracow

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1961

Card 4/4

LOZYNSKI, Zbigniew, inz.

Trying to reduce electric-power losses in the Poznan Power Enterprise.
Pt.2. Energetyka Pol 13 no.11/12:312-313 N-D '59. (EKAI 9:7)

1. Zaklad Energetyczny, Poznan
(Poland--Electric power) (Poznan--Industries)

DABAGYAN, N.V., [Dabahian, N.V.]; KUL'CHITSKIY, Ya.O. [Kul'chyts'kyi, IA.O.];
LOZINYAK, P.Yu. (Lozyniak, P.IU.)

Cretaceous sediments in the Krosno zone of the Ukrainian
Carpathians in the Gorgan region. Dop. AN URSR no.1:87-90
'65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSER O.S. Vyalovym.

KOLYBANOV, V.A.; LOZYUK, N.I.; SAKHAROV, V.G.; SUSHCHINSKAYA, I.Yu.;
BOBROV, V.Ya., kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.; DENISOVA, V.N.,
red.izd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Latin America; political and economic handbook] Latinskaja
Amerika; politiko-ekonomicheskiĭ spravocnik. Kiev, Izd-vo
AN USSR, 1963. 283 p. (MIRA 17:3)

LOZYUK, O.I.

Surgical treatment of thyrotoxic goiter [with summary in English,
p.156] Vest.khir. 77 no.3:41-43 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. L.I.Podlesnaya) bol'nitsy
Frunzenskogo fayona, goroda Leningrada.
(HYPERTHYROIDISM, surg.)

VARTANOVA, N.S.; LOZYK, A.I.

Skeleton forms of quartz in granita-porphyrtes. Min.sbor.
no.12:429-430 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Gosuniversitet im. Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Chita Province--Quartz)

680017 Ferenc, dr., okleveles-kozgazda

Australian petroleum. Bany lap 96 no.5:348-47 '63.

1. Orszagos Koolaj- es Gazipari Troszt foosztalyvezetoje,
Budapest.

20-10-5

Ascande, L. Calcul des oscillations de l'eau dans des bassins communicants. Srpska Akad. Nauka. Zbornik Radova, Knj. 6. Hidrotehnicki Institut, Knj. 1, 9-36 (1951). (Serbo-Croatian. French summary)

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 12 No 9.

LSEK, F.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: CHEMICKY PRUMYSL, VOL. 11, no. 3, 1958

Lsek. F. Contribution to the problems concerning the preparation of ion exchangers by means of pearl polycondensation. p. 545.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 3,
May 1959, Unclass.

ISITSYNA, N.A.

Weathering zone of Devonian and Carboniferous sedimentary rocks
in northwestern Kazakhstan. Dokl. AN SSSR 105 no.5:1080-1083
D '55. (MIRA 9:3)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Kazakhstan—Rocks, Sedimentary)

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Z/018/60/000/004/001/003
E073/E535

9.2150 (1331,1043,1020)

AUTHOR: Lstibůrek, František, Engineer

TITLE: Rectifier Plant with Semiconductor Cells Produced by
ČKD. Prague

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnik, 1960, No.4, pp.100-103

TEXT: In Czechoslovakia ČKD, Prague, Stalingrad Plant,
manufactures semiconductor rectifier cells and complete rectifier
equipment. Three types of germanium cells UGA 10, UGA 20, UGV 20
and one type of silicon cell UKA 15 are being manufactured. The
main data of these are:

	<u>UGA 10</u>	<u>UGA 20</u>	<u>UGV 20</u>	<u>Table 1</u> <u>UKA 15</u>
d.c. current rating (average value for permanent loading), A	66	133	133	150
maximum recurrent reverse voltage at the rated current, V	40-150	40-150	40-150	600-1000
forward voltage drop at the rated current, V	0.5-0.6	0.5-0.6	0.5-0.6	1.20-1.25
maximum permissible temperature of the cooling air (water) for the full output, °C	35	35	35	35-50

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	<u>UGA 10</u>	<u>UGA 20</u>	<u>UGV 20</u>	<u>UKA 15</u> ✓
minimum speed of flow of the cooling air between the cooling fins at full load and maximum air temperature, m/sec	15	15	-	10
minimum quantity of water at full load and maximum water temperature, l/min	-	-	2	-
total weight of the cell, g	850	2650	1800	1450

Of the above UGA 10, UGA 20 (Fig.1) and UGV 20 are germanium cells with copper cooling fins and an enamelled bushing; of these UGA 10 and UGA 20 are air cooled and UGV 20 is water cooled. UKA 15 (Fig.2) is an air-cooled silicon cell screwed onto aluminium cooling fins. These rectifier cells are used in rectifier units up to 25 kW and rectified voltages between 10 and 120 V can be achieved. Rectifiers with UGA 20 cells are available for loadings up to 800 A in the case of half-wave rectification and up to 400 A in the

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case of full-wave rectification. The respective values for the cells UGA 10 are 400 and 200 A. The rectifier is protected against over-voltage and short-circuit by fuses and over-current relays and against over-voltages by RC elements connected across the cells. One of the applications of such rectifier units is to supply 110 V current for mine traction purposes. Other applications are plating shops, battery plate forming shops etc. The circuit diagram of an installation containing six UGA 10 or UGA 20 germanium cells is shown in Fig.3. Another series of rectifier units is based on using UGA 20 cells, which operate as individual units for ratings up to 300 kW and has sub-assemblies of larger units for higher ratings. The rectifiers consist of boxes which, in addition to the cells and fans, contain contactors, air-operated relays, fuses, protective circuits for eliminating over-voltage peaks and measuring instruments. Signalling equipment is outside the boxes. The basic connection is a three-phase star, six-phase star or double three-star with a choke in the neutral point. Depending on the required rectified current, the equipment may contain 48 or 72 UGA 20 cells arranged inside two cooling tunnels with centrifugal fans. A fast acting fuse is series connected with each of the diodes as a

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Rectifier Plant with Semiconductor... E073/E535

protection against internal shorts. Fusion of the fuse is signalled. In cases in which even short duration interruption of the operation is not permissible, special selective signalling is applied which generates appropriate signals for reducing the load. Some circuit arrangements used are shown in Fig.5. Fig.7 shows a circuit diagram of an 80 V, 7000 A installation used for feeding an arc furnace (PEC in the diagram). Silicon rectifiers will be used particularly for railway traction and for mine traction purposes. ČKD, Prague is preparing for the manufacture of silicon rectifier units to supply 750 kW at 750 V for locomotives; four units with a tap-changing transformer, connected into a single-phase bridge circuit, will be mounted into the locomotive. For urban traction, units of 660 V, 750 and 1500 A will be produced. Furthermore, units will be produced for electrolysis of chlorine, aluminium, copper and water; these units are designed to operate at 300 to 600 V and 12.5 to 100 kA.

This article is a revised version of a lecture given by the author at the All State Conference on Using Semiconductors in Heavy Current Engineering, Prague, October 16-17, 1959.

There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 6 references: all Czech.

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9.2540 (1020, 1161, 1331)

Z/018/60/000/008/001/001
E073/E535

AUTHOR: Latibůrek, František, Engineer

TITLE: Principles of Manufacture of Large Semiconductor Rectifiers

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnik, 1960, No.8, pp.242-245

TEXT: General design information is given, quoting mainly examples from foreign practice. The following Czech produced (ČKD, Prague) equipment is mentioned:

- 1) Germanium rectifier, 250 V, 2500 A, connected in a bridge circuit with three cells in series in each anode branch, for feeding electrolyzers. Since the applied cells have a fixed connection with the cooling fins, easy replacement is achieved by mounting the cells for the individual anode branches in boxes, eight boxes for each anode branch (Fig.2). The boxes can be replaced during operation, whereby the connection to the circuit is effected by knife-edge contacts. There are six cooling channels into which air is driven by fans. Fig.6 shows a photograph of the entire unit.
- 2) Silicon rectifier unit, 325 V, 6125 A. Each cell has an average load of 150 A. The silicon cell is screwed onto the aluminium

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E073/E535

Principles of Manufacture of Large Semiconductor Rectifiers

cooling fins which form the cathode, whilst the flexible connection forms the anode. The individual cells are mounted into a fixed cooling channel, Fig.8. The advantage of this design is that the cells operating in parallel are arranged in horizontal rows, which reduces the influence of the thermal instability in the forward direction since they all operate at an approximately equal temperature of the cooling air. In each cooling channel 16 to 20 cells are arranged above each other. By appropriate connection of the busbars and suitable combination of the insulation panels and of the d.c. connections, it is possible to obtain, for a total of 96 cells, either a three-phase bridge connection with one or two cells in series and 16 or 8 in parallel or double-star connection with an equalization choke, again with one or two cells in series and 16 or 8 in parallel. The a.c. and d.c. busbars can be arranged at the top or at the bottom. The box also contains fans, over-current protection, RC circuits for protecting the cells against switching over-voltages and, if necessary, equipment for parallel operation of the cells. The fans are on the top part of the box above the cooling channels through which they suck in air

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89305
2/018/60/000/008/001/001
E073/E535

Principles of Manufacture of Large Semiconductor Rectifiers

from the space below the rectifier hall. Each cell has a series-connected fast fuse mounted directly on the busbar. The main data of this rectifier unit are as follows:

Table 2

Total number of cells	96		120	
Number of cells in series	1	2	1	2
Current in the case of connection into a 3-phase bridge, A	5000	2500	6125	3060
Current in the case of double-star connection with the choke in the neutral point, A	10000	-	12250	-

In addition to the above, a silicon rectifier unit (200 V, 7500 A),
Card 3/5

3

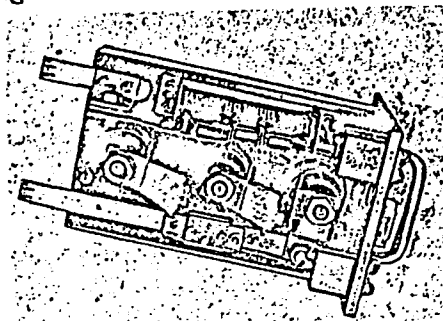
Z/018/60/000/008/001/001
E073/E535

Principles of Manufacture of Large Semiconductor Rectifiers

produced by Siemens-Schuckert, Germany, and a germanium rectifier unit produced by General Electric, USA (250 V, 7778 A) are described, and also a silicon rectifier unit (125 V, 20000 A) produced by Oerlikon, Switzerland. Furthermore, a photograph is reproduced of an anode divider with 20 parallel cells (Unitron Semi-Conductor Rectifier). There are 8 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: ČKD, Praha, závod Stalingrad
(CKD, Prague, Stalingrad Plant)

Fig.2



Card 4/5

Z/017/60/049/011/004/013
E073/E535

AUTHOR: Lstibůrek, František, Engineer
TITLE: Technical and Economic Comparison of Direct Current Sources for Electrolysis ¶
PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnický obzor, 1960 Vol.49, No.11, pp.557-564

TEXT: A technical and economic comparison is made of the optimum parameters of various d.c. sources intended for metallurgy applications (electrolysers). The analysis takes into consideration the influence of the choice of the d.c. voltage; the comparison curves (first costs as a function of the d.c. voltage, Fig.1) were made for a 20 kA source, taking into consideration the following:

- 1) Up to 900 V, the mercury arc rectifiers were connected into a two-star circuit with a choke in the neutral. ✓
- 2) Up to 650 V, contact rectifiers were used in a two-star circuit with a choke in the neutral, for high voltages a bridge circuit is used.
- 3) Up to 200 V, silicon rectifiers are connected into a two-star circuit with a choke in the neutral, for higher voltages up to

Card 1/3

Z/017/60/049/011/004/013
E073/E535

Technical and Economic Comparison of Direct Current Sources
for Electrolysis

400 V a bridge circuit is used with one rectifier in a bridge, whilst for voltages between 400 and 900 V a bridge circuit with two series connected rectifiers in the branch are used.

4) For all the alternatives the costs of the transformers, the rectifiers and the accessories are taken into consideration.

It is not sufficient to take into consideration solely the efficiency of the compared alternatives, first costs and a number of other factors have to be taken into consideration. After defining the conditions on which the comparison is based, a practical example is given of a comparison for a rectifier unit of 13 MW. The comparison is made mainly for a source of 325 V yielding a current of 40 kA; only in the case of mercury arc rectifiers a second alternative of 650 V, 20 kA. Continuous voltage control is required between 40 and 325 V as well as automatic maintenance of a constant current intensity. For each of the following projects the machinery as well as the building investment costs and the running costs are calculated:

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Z/017/60/049/011/004/013
E073/E535

Technical and Economic Comparison of Direct Current Sources
for Electrolysis

mercury arc rectifier station, contact rectifier station, silicon rectifier station. For each of the alternatives the advantages and the disadvantages are enumerated. As a result of the economic analysis, the conclusion is derived that, assuming a 15 year service life, rectifier stations with silicon rectifiers are considerably more favourable from the economic point of view for the given parameters (325 V, 40 kA) and that the extra costs of the silicon rectifiers are recouped by the savings made during 18 months. The comparison relates strictly to the savings which can be made by using one type of rectifier or another, it does not relate to savings that can be achieved with other measures in the process. There are 10 figures, 4 tables and 4 references: 1 Czech and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: ČKD Praha, n.p., zavod Stalingrad
(ČKD Prague, Stalingrad Plant)

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1960
Card 3/3

LSTIBUREK, Fr., inz.

Fast short-circuiting device for protection of germanium and
silicon rectifiers. El tech obzor 51 no.7:364-365 J1 '62.

LSTIBUREK, Frantisek, inz.

Circle diagram of ionic and semiconductor changers. El
tech obzor 53 no.4:231-232 Ap '64.

LSTIBUREK, Frantisek, inz.

Rectifier units for industrial electrolysis made by the Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek National Enterprise, Prague. El tech obzor 53 no.9:492-496 S '64

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben Danek National Enterprise Prague.

L 50762-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016373

CZ/0017/64/000/009/0492/0496

AUTHOR: ~~Letiburek, Frantisek~~ (Engineer)

TITLE: Rectifier units for industrial electrolysis made by the CKD, Prague

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky, no. 9, 1964, 492-496

TOPIC TAGS: electronic rectifier, electrolysis

Abstract [French article, author's English summary]: The CKD plant in Prague completed the development of new rectifiers for industrial electrolysis, and started with the production of two of their series. The voltage is regulated by a transformer set consisting of an autotransformer, the main rectifying transformer, and regulating choke coils. Regulation within the range from 33 to 100 percent is done by the switching over of the primary winding of the rectifying transformer from a wye to a star connection, and the range of this switching is covered by taps. Under development are rectifying blocks of transformer-rectifier sets and rectifiers with bus bars. New diagrams were prepared improving the power factor in rectifying stations with several parallel rectifiers. Orig. art. has 7 figures and 4 tables.

Card 1/2

L 50762-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016373

ASSOCIATION: CKD, Prague

SUBMITTED: 10Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, EE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JFRS

Card

2/2 7143

L 10893-67
ACC NR: AP6020169 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/002/0009/0009 9

AUTHOR: Lstiburek, Frantisek (Engineer; Prague)

ORG: none

TITLE: A single phase bridge with continuous voltage and current regulation.
CZ Pat. No. PV 392-64, Class 21

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 2, 1966, 9

TOPIC TAGS: single phase bridge, rectifier, electric equipment, electric transformer, semiconductor rectifier

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a single phase bridge with continuous voltage- and current- regulation. It has four basic arms of which two are divided into two pairs of lines connected through four blocks of semiconductor rectifiers and change-over switches to a regulating transformer. The first line of each pair is coupled to controlled rectifiers, the second to uncontrolled rectifiers. Under operating conditions, blocks of controlled and uncontrolled rectifiers are connected across the high and low voltage sections of the transformer, respectively. The switching sequence is discussed in detail.

SUB CODE: 09/SUBM DATE: 23Jan64/

Card 1/16

LTAYUK, G.Kh.

For a wider use of progressive methods in the storage
of beets. Sakh.prom. 34 no.8:25-26 Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Tsentral'noye byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Vinnitskogo
sovnarkhoza.

(Sugar beets--Storage)

ABBADIE, Jean (Franta); BONNAURE, Andre (Franta); LUANDE, H.M.;
VASQUEZ, Marcos

Struggle of the workers in the capitalist countries, opinions of
some overseas visitors in Rumania. Munca sindic 7 no.6:55-58
Je '63.

1. Membru al biroului Federatiei sindicatelor din posta,
afiliata la Confederatia Generala a Muncii (for Abbadie).
2. Secretar al Uniunii sindicatelor Force Ouvriere din regiunea
parisiana (for Bonnaure). 2. Presedinte al Congresului
sindicatelor din Uganda (for Luande). 4. Presidinte al
Comitetului sindicatelor din provincia Valparaiso-Chile
(for Vasquez).

L 25749-66 ARG/EWP(m)/EWP(c)/EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FBD/FBO/ETC(m)-6/FCC/TWA(d)/EWP(h)

ACC NR: AP6004626 EWP(f)/EWP(n) SOURCE CODE: CH/0035/65/002/009/0014/0016

AUTHOR: Lu, Hsueh-fu (0712/1331/1381)

76
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A discussion on booster rocket trajectories

SOURCE: Hang k'ung chih shih, v. 2, no. 9, 1965, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: rocket trajectory, artificial earth satellite

ABSTRACT: Various trajectories for booster rockets are studied. These include circular, elliptical, and ballistic trajectories. Power and fuel considerations, the control system, and other factors indicate ballistic launching as the most favorable. As an example, a typical launching of a satellite into an earth orbit is described. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

12

SUB CODE: 22/ SJEM DATE: none

Card 1/1 ce

2

LUARI, N.

LUARI, N. The Lenin Machine-Tractor Station. p. 20.

Vol. 9, No. 12, Dec. 1955, PER BUJQESINE SOCIALISTE, Tirane, Albania.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 10,
Oct. 1956.

LUARSABASHVILI, Georgiy Davidovich

[Surface ensilage of feeds] [Nazemoe silosovanie kormov.
Tbilisi, Gos.izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo"] 1963. 42 p.
[In Georgian] (MIRA 17:5)

LUBAN, A.

Luban, A.: Badanie procesu wielkopięcowego. Katowice: Państwowe Wydawnictwa Techn. 1951. 212 pp. 30 zł. Reviewed in *Hronik* 20, 77(1953).

me Luban, A.: Investigating Blast Furnace Processes. Katowice: National Tech. Publishing House. 1951. 212 pp. 30zł. Reviewed in *Buznik* 20, 77(1953).

LUBAN, E.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: REVISTA CAILOR FERATE, Vol. 6, no. 10, Oct. 1958

LUBAN, E. Action of decorating stations with growing flowers, ornamental shrubs, and avenues of trees. p. 531

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4
April 1959, Unclass

LUBAN, E., ing.

Horticultural and landscaping adornment of railroad lines and stations. Rev caiilor fer ll no.9:531-534 S '63.

1. Directia regionala Bucuresti.

LUBAN, Eugen, ing.

Horticultural and landscaping decoration of the railroad stations and buildings. Rev caiilor fer 12 no. 7:399-402 J1 '64.

1. Regional Office of the Rumanian Railroads, Bucharest.

LUBAN, Eug., ing.; NEGREANU, Theodor, ing.

Railroad hedges. Rev/callor fer 13 no.1:34-38 Ja '65.

87362

S/120/60/000/004/001/028
E032/E414

21,2300

AUTHORS: Gel'perin, B.B., Gusakov, V.D., Luban, Kh.L. and Trofimova, N.N.

TITLE: Methods of Adjustment of Betatrons to Maximum Intensity

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No.4, pp.13-17

TEXT: The intensity of γ -rays produced by a betatron depends on a large number of factors, all of which have to be taken into account in order to obtain the maximum possible intensity. The present authors describe measures which were taken by them to ensure this maximum intensity. The first section of the paper describes devices which were used to obtain the optimum orbit radius. The radius of the orbit was controlled by special coils located on the electromagnet pole-face. The emf induced in these coils by the field produced by the electromagnet was balanced by externally applied emf. When the two emf's are in fact balanced, the radius of the orbit remains unaltered. If, on the other hand, the external emf is less than the emf induced in the coil, then the current produced in the coil gives rise to a magnetic flux which can be used to control the radius of the orbit. By plotting the intensity of the γ -rays as a function of the orbit radius, the
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E032/E414

Methods of Adjustment of Betatrons to Maximum Intensity

optimum radius can be determined. This scheme was used with a 15 MeV betatron in which the radius could be varied by 10 mm, using a current of 36 A. The second section of the paper is concerned with compensation of magnetic field nonuniformities in the air gap of the electromagnet. Since the static nonuniformity remains practically constant, only the phase nonuniformity of the field is considered. Of all the harmonics of the phase azimuthal field nonuniformity, only the first and the second are of importance in the betatron. Therefore, the compensation of the phase nonuniformity is reduced to the minimization of the first and second harmonics. The two harmonics are compensated by two groups of compensating coils which are located at 90° intervals. This is particularly simple in electromagnets with four-yoke construction as shown in Fig.4. It was found in the case of a 25 MeV betatron that the compensation of the phase nonuniformity increases the intensity by a factor of 2. The final section of this paper is concerned with devices which are capable of altering the field index n at the instant of injection. In the case of a 15 MeV

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E032/E414

Methods of Adjustment of Betatrons to Maximum Intensity

betatron two turns (in series) were used, having a radius equal to the radius of the equilibrium orbit. One of the turns was located above the chamber and the other below. The turns were connected through a stepdown transformer and a series resistor to the source supplying the electromagnet of the betatron. When only one turn was included in the circuit (either the upper one or the lower one), no change in the intensity occurred when the current was varied between 0 and 0.7 A. However, the intensity was increased by 20% when both coils were included, the current through them being 0.37 A. In one of the electromagnets it was found that there was a large phase shift along the radius and the shift increased with the radius. Although the static field index n for this magnet was 0.56 to 0.7 (in the region of the equilibrium orbit), the radial phase shift tended to increase n to about 1 at the instant of injection. This was counteracted by using distributed coils of the form shown in Fig.6. The coils were arranged so that the phase shift produced by them decreased with increasing radius. One group of such coils was placed below the

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S/120/60/000/004/001/028
E032/E414

Methods of Adjustment of Betatrons to Maximum Intensity

chamber and another above it. In this way it was possible to ensure that the field index n did not exceed a certain limiting value at the instant of injection. In some betatrons use was made of orbit contracting coils. These consisted of two turns located above and below the chamber (Fig.8). In a 15 MeV betatron, the γ -ray intensity was increased by the superposition of an additional field at the instant of injection over a 130° sector. This was achieved with the aid of two four-turn coils, placed above and below the chamber respectively (Fig.9). There are 9 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy transformatornyy zavod
(Moscow Transformer Factory)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1958 (initially)
June 9, 1959 (after revision)

Card 4/6

87362

S/120/60/000/004/001/016
E032/E414

Methods of Adjustment of Betatrons to Maximum Intensity

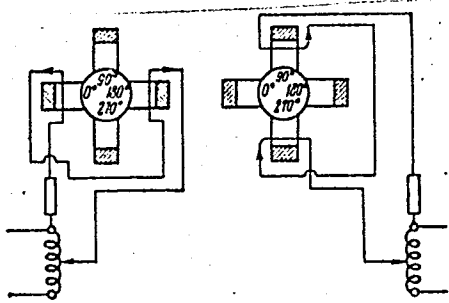
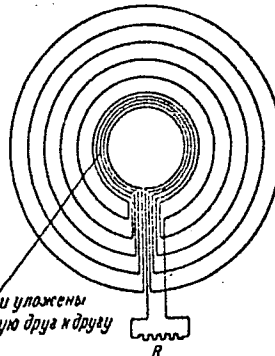


Рис. 4. Схема соединений компенсационных обмоток в электромагните четырехремной конструкции

Fig.4



Витки уложены
плотную друг к другу

Рис. 6. Схема регулирования коэффициента спада поля λ

Fig.6

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87352

S/120/60/000/004/001/022

E032/E414

Methods of Adjustment of Betatrons to Maximum Intensity

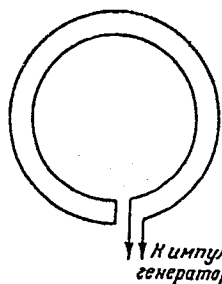


Рис. 8. Схема сужения орбиты в момент инжекции (контракция)

Fig.8

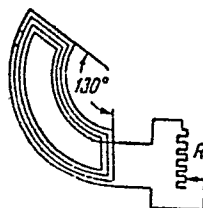


Рис. 9. Секторные витки для наложения дополнительного поля

Fig.9

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LUBAN, Leonid Leont'yevich; KOROBOV, P.I., red.; MEDVEDEVA, R.A.,
tekh. red.

[Miracles enter life] Chudesa vkhodiat v zhizn'. Moskva,
Sovetskaia Rossia, 1963. 193 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Synthetic products)

LUBAN, S.

Influence of technical standards on production improvement. Sots.
trud 5 no.2:106-110 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nachal'nik otдела truda i zarabotnoy platy Nevskogo mashino-
stroitel'nogo zavoda im. V.I.Lenina.
(Machinery industry--Production standards)

FEL'DMAN, I.; LUBAN, S.; FIL'GUS, M.

Large-panel Vorkuta.... Na stroi. Ros. 3 no.10:4-5 0 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Vorkutinskoy proyektno-izyskatel'skoy kontory
(for Fel'dman). 2. Nachal'nik stroitel'nogo otdela Vorkutinskoy
proyektno-izyskatel'skoy kontory (for Luban).

(Vorkuta---Precast concrete construction)

(Vorkuta---Apartment houses)

BAKALOV, S.A.; BELOUSOV, V.P.; BRATSEV, L.A.; VODOLAZKIN, V.M.;
YEROSHENKO, V.H.; ZHUKOV, V.F.; LUBAN, S.A.; MARKIZOV, L.P.;
NADEZHGIN, A.V.; NOVIKOV, F.Ya.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; POTRASHKOV,
G.D.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, S.I.; TROFIMOV, S.V.; FEL'DMAN, I.R.;
FOYGEL', D.O.; KHRUSTALEV, L.N.; CHURUKSAYEV, I.I.;
KONDRAT'YEVA, V.I., red.

[Theory and practice in the study of frozen ground in construc-
tion] Teoriia i praktika merzlotovedeniia v stroitel'stve. Mo-
skva, Nauka, 1965. 187 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovaniy i pod-
zemnykh sooruzheniy, Severnoye otdeleniye.

LIJBANSKA, L.

Effect of physical effort on ATP and glycogen contents in the skeletal and cardiac muscles in white rats (*Mus norvegicus albus*):
Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:808-809 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.W.F., Kierownik: prof.dr W.Missiuro.

(EXERTION)

(MUSCLES metab)

(MYOCARDIUM metab)

(ADENOSINE PHOSPHATES metab)

(GLYCOGEN metab)

LUBANSKA, Leokadia

Hematological changes in the bone marrow and peripheral blood in white rats under the influence of physical work. Acta physiol. Pol. 13 no.1: 45-56 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A. W. F. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr Wl. Missiuro.

(EXERTION) (BONE MARROW physiol) (BLOOD CELLS)

ROMANOWSKI, Wieslaw; LUBANSKA-TOMASZEWSKA, Leokadia

Mechanism of change in serum protein levels due to physical training.
Acta physiol. polon. 13 no.6:741-754 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Pracy AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr
Wl. Missiuro Z Zakladu Fizjologii A. W. F. w Warszawie Kierownik:
doc. dr W. Romanowski.
(BLOOD PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS) (EXERTION)

RADWANSKA, Urszula; BURCHARDT, Barbara; LUBANSKA, Zofia

A rare cause of hepatomegaly in a small child. Pol. tyg. lek.
20 no.20:732-733 17 My '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieci AM (prof. dr. med. T. Rafinski)
i z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Poznaniu (prof. dr. med.
R. Drews).

GORAL, Roman; LUBANSKA, Zofia

Review of patients with jaundice caused by extrahepatic
biliary stasis. Pol. przegl. chir. 35 no.7/8:851-853 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof.
dr R. Drews.

(JAUNDICE, OBSTRUCTIVE) (BILE)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

LUBANSKA-TOMASZEWSKA, Leokadia; JANOTA-LUKASZEWSKA, Janina

Effect of physical training on the content of ribonucleic acid in various organs with different forms of protein metabolism. Acta physiol. Pol. 15 no.6:819-829 N-D '64

1. Z Zakładu Fizjologii Pracy Polskiej Akademii Nauk i Zakładu Fizjologii Instytutu Naukowego Kultury Fizycznej w Warszawie (kierownik: prof. dr. Wl. Missiuro).

LUBANSKA-TOMASZEWSKA, Leokadia

Histochemical studies on adrenalin and noradrenalin in the adrenal gland of trained rats. Acta. physiol. Pol. 15 no.6: 831-838 N-D '64

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Pracy Polskiej Akademii Nauk, (kierownik: prof. dr. W. Missiuro).

LUBANSKA-TOMASZEWSKA, Leokadia; MISSIURO, Włodzimierz, prof. dr.;
SAWICKA, Alicja.

The effect of vibration on the histochemical pattern of adrenal glands and cerebral tissues. Acta physiol. Pol. 16 no.2:207-217
Mr-Apr'65.

1. Zakład Fizjologii Pracy Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Warszawie
(Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Missiuro); Zakład Fizjologii i Higieny
Pracy CIOP w Warszawie (p.o. Kierownika: dr. L. Markiewicz).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

LUBANSKI, J. SA A53a

2723. New Equations of Motion of Material Systems in a Minkowski World. J. Lubanski. *Acta Physica Polonica*, 6, 4, pp. 356-370, 1957. *In German.*—The equations of motion of a material system, derived by Mathisson from the general theory of relativity [see Abstract 909 (1938)], are here derived for the case of a material system in a Minkowski world by the method of retarded potentials. A physical interpretation of the theory is discussed. J. S. G. T.

ASS-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44

LUBANSKI, J.

POLAND/Electronics - Electrical Discharges in Gases and Gas Discharge Apparatus. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 1, 1960, 1518

Author : Lunc, M., Lubanski, J.

Inst : Institute of Fundamental Technical Problems, Academy of Sciences, Poland

Title : Rarefied Electrically Charged Gas in Magnetic Field.
II. Distribution of Intensity of Particles Flow

Orig Pub : Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. techn., 1958, 6, No 5, 255-256, XX

Abstract : The problem is solved of the distribution of the density of the electric current, produced by guided motion of charged particles at different distances from an infinite plane, bounding the region of the space, fully occupied by the ionized gas, in the

Card 1/2

- 77 -

LUBAŃSKI M,

Lubański, M. An example of an absolute neighbourhood retract which is the common boundary of three regions in the 3-dimensional Euclidean space. *Fund. Math.* 40, 29-38 (1953).

The example constructed here not only has the property described in the title but also has the property that for every $\epsilon > 0$, the set can be expressed as the union of a finite number of absolute retracts, each of diameter $< \epsilon$. In addition, it is pointed out that the construction can be modified to yield a common boundary of $m > 3$ domains. The construction is quite complicated.

E. G. Begle.

L. BUDESKI, WADYS LAW

Mechanization of transport in the ceramic industry. WADYS LAW, LUCANSKI, *Stole i Ciom.* 3 (7-8) 193-98 (1970). Emphasize the importance of transport, particularly in old plants which are technically neglected. The application of equipment and the arrangement of conveyor belts, chain conveyors, tractors, and lifting hoists are described. A.D.I.

LUBANSKI, W.

"Machines and installations for preparing porcelain and earthenware clays", p. 49
(Szklo I Ceramika. Vol. 4, no. 2, Feb. 1953, Warszawa)

Vol. 3, No. 3

SO: Monthly Idst of East European Accessions, /Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

LUBANSKI, W

Lubanski W, Notes on the Principles of Designing Works' Departments
for the Preparation of China and Earthenware Pastes.

„Uwagi o zasadach projektowania działów przygotowania mas porcelanowych i fajansowych” Szkło i Ceramika, No. 5, 1955, pp. 156-162.
5 figs

The author deals with the importance of railway sidings in conveniently locating works' departments concerned with the preparation of china and earthenware pastes. Principles are given of production engineering in the design department, as well as for factory plant and equipment. The author also discusses the selection of plants, the design of the motor, and the design of the motor. This should be provided with a technical drawing to enable the motor to be made to be made of the motor falling

LUBARSKI, L.

Standardization in the food industry. Pt. 1, p. 415

NORMALIZACJA Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 23, no. 7, July 1955

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

Uncl.

LUBARSKIY, G.

8112

EFFECTIVE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ON THE BOUNDARY OF MULTIPLYING AND MODERATING MEDIUMS.

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Physico-Technical Inst.), Zbur. Tekh. Fiz. 27, 622-9 (1957) Apr. (In Russian)

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F.M.K.
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(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, therapy, balneother.)

(BALNEOLOGY, in various diseases, vasc. dis., peripheral)

LUBAS, Wladyslaw

Poland

no title given

no affiliation given

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(SYPHILIS ther.)

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LUB. 200

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