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*Alloy as a Material for Overhead Line Conductors. C. Nowiadomski
(Przeglad Elektrotech., 1949, 24, 98-107; Elect. Eng. Abstr., 1949, 53, 247)
[In Polish]. Properties, world applications, and specifications for this
aluminum-magnesium-silicon alloy are quoted and discussed. In Poland
300 km. of 60-kV. and 1800 km. of 15-kV. lines built before or during the
war do not show any mechanical or electrical deterioration in spite of un-
favourable climatic conditions. 90 references.*

See 190

P.T.A.

Mech. + Elec. Engineering

578 021 771 78 025 02
Niesiodomski C' Steel — Aluminium Trolley Wires.

Druty jezinc stalowo-aluminiowe. Przegląd Elektrotechniczny
No. 7 8 1950 pp 301 309 3 figs. 3 tabs

The requirements with which trolley wires must comply. Imperfections and qualities of various materials used in the manufacture of trolley wires. Properties of steel-aluminium wires. The principles of manufacture and the opportunities for using them for traction purposes.

NIEWIADOMSKI, C.

Metallurgical Abst.
Vol. 21 May 1954
Joining

4

Gold Pressure Welding (of Aluminium). C. Niewiadomski and M. Olzowski *Prace Inst. Mech.*, 1953, 3, (8), 6-10. (In Polish). Tools developed for spot and seam cold-pressure welding of Al are described. Pressures applied are of the order of 3500 kg/cm². Microphotographs and tensile tests show that the joints and seams obtained are satisfactory and that the growth of grains during recrystn. proceeds unimpeded across the plane of the weld. —S. K. L. (3) pat.

NIEWIADOMSKI, C.

"The Problem Of Nonferrous Metal Economy In Manufacturing Resistance Alloys" p. 38.
(Przegląd Elektrotechniczny, Vol. 29, no. 1, Jan., 1953, Warszawa)

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

WIE NIADOMSKI, C

*Cold (Pressure) Welding of Non-Ferrous Metals. Cyril Niewiadomski and Maczyslaw Obzawski (*Prace Inst. Mech.* 1964, 4, (12), 33-47).—[In Polish]. Tools for the lap and seam welding of non-ferrous metal strips and tubes are developed and described. Optimum form and dimensions of the welding tools and the limits of the thickness reduction in cold welding are determined. The results of cold pressure welding of Al, Cu, Zn, Pb, CuZn37, AlCu3Mg1, and ZnAl4Mg1 are reported, together with the results of tests of the mechanical properties of welds.—S. K. L.

3258

621.315.628/884 : 621.3

Niewiadomski C., Olszewski M. Cold-Welding in Electric Engineering Practice.

„Spajanie na zimno w elektrotechnice”. Przegląd Elektrotechniczny. No. 5, 1974, pp. 183-190, 24 figs., 3 tabs.

Principles of cold-welding. Influence on this process of individual factors — cleanliness of welded surfaces, extent and method of plastic deformation, friction, diffusion and elastic recovery. Properties of welds. Individual methods of cold-welding non-ferrous metals, and design of tools for this particular welding method. Instances of use of cold welds in electrical engineering practice — joining of bus bars, conductors and stranded conductors; substitution of cold welding for acetylene welding in electric machines; manufacture of aluminum sheath cables; securing contacts in electrical apparatus.

m. *[Handwritten signature]*

NIEWIADOMSKI, C

621.791.9 : 621.316.35
5385. Cold welding in electrical engineering practice.

C. NIEWIADOMSKI AND M. OLSZEWSKI. *Przegląd Elektrotechniczny* 90 (May 21, 1934) In Polish.
Two suitably cleaned surfaces of some metals weld permanently when subjected at room temperature to pressures of sufficient magnitude. The theory of this cold welding is outlined. Metals and alloys suitable are listed. Details of surface cleaning methods, also of design of tools for welding of bars, sheets, pipes and wires are given. Cold welds of aluminium busbars have lasting high mechanical strength and low electrical resistivity.
J. LUKASZEWICZ

VIEWER 01, 0.

VIEWER 01, 0. Availability of assemblies of a type of application for use in motor vehicles. 27. Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956. *
YANIKOV, JAROSLAV, 1918.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (FEAL) LC VOL. 5, No. 6, June 1956

NIEWIADOMSKI, CYRYL

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 1. - Corrosion, Protection from
Corrosion.

H-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 21790

Author : Cyryl Niewiadomski.

Inst :

Title : Corrosion Cracking of Brass.

Orig Pub : Rudy i metale niezel., 1957, 2, No 1, 13-20

Abstract : A review concerning the questions of the influence of internal stresses, chemical composition, microstructure, conditions of manufacturing and medium aggressivity on the phenomenon of corrosion cracking of brass, as well as of measures of its prevention.
Bibliography with 36 titles.

Card 1/1

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and H
Their Application, Part 1. - Corrosion Pro-
tection Therefrom.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61326.

Author : Cyryl Niewiadomski, Antoni Zdanowski.
Inst : Institute of Mechanics.
Title : Aliting of Steel. 1. Properties of Alited Steel.

Orig Pub: Prace Inst. mech., 1957 (1958), 7, No 22, 11 - 19.

Abstract: The methods of preparation of low-carbon steel surface for aliting were studied. The optimum for aliting are found in the result of a study of the effects of the surface preparation, bath temperature, duration of aliting and addition (Si, Si-Zn and Si-Cu) contents in the melt on the plasticity of Al coatings. Bibliography with 29 titles.

Card 1/1

5

NIEWIADOMSKI, C

Country : POLAND
 Category : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and their Applications, Synthetic Polymers.
 Acq. Jour : Ref. Jour. - Kadm., No. 10, 1959, 1693a.
 Author : Niewiadomski C., Szapota M.
 Institut. : Not given.
 Title : Cables, Insulated by Masticalized Polyvinylchloride.
 Orig. Pub. : Przegl. elektrotechn., 1958, 34, No. 7, 348-354.
 Abstract : The qualities of polyvinylchloride (PVC) used for the insulation (i) and wrapping (w) of cables (3) were examined. It was noted that the best material for i is PVC, produced by the suspension method. It insures excellent water resistance and best dielectric properties of i and w, and is applied to 3 calculated for a voltage of up to 10 kv, in some cases, of up to 20 kv. The structure, exploiting properties and the methods of testing C in w and i from the polyvinylchloride masticalated rubber (PME) and also the characteristic

Card: 1/3

NIEWIADOMSKI, H.

544

62111.09:658.12 5

Niewiadomski H., Gawenda F. Industrial Applications of Polymerized
Cod Liver Oils

"Przemyslowe zastosowanie polimeryzacji tranów" (Prace Gl. Inst.
Przem. Roln. i Spoz. No. 3), Warszawa, 1932, PWT, 8 pp. 7 tabs.

Polish Technical Abst.
No. 1 1954
Chemistry and Chemical Technology

A number of thermal polymerizations of cod liver-oil and herring oil in different gaseous media were carried out, in the presence of or without sulphites. The usefulness of these methods was determined. The effect of certain catalyzers on the rate of the polymerization process was examined, together with the effect of refining on the process and quality of the final product. Investigations into the re-appearance of the cod-liver oil odour in products of polymerization, soaps and textile products washed with them were carried out by means of organoleptic methods. It was proved that 1) temperature is the fundamental factor influencing the rate of the polymerizing process. The optimum temperature range for polymerization in the presence of sodium or potassium sulphites is 230-250°C; 2) the optimum time of polymerization at these temperatures with the addition of sulphites is 5 hours of heating; 3) the gaseous medium is the decisive factor in the appearance of the final product of polymerization; the usefulness of different media in polymerization for the production of soap was as follows: SO₂ obtained from the decomposition of the added sulphite, gaseous SO₂, CO₂ and air at reduced pressure. 4) the use of salts emitting SO₂ after heating, simplifies the equipment designed for obtaining and conducting gaseous anhydride of sulphurous acid: in the presence of these salts, polymerization takes place in the same way as in a medium of gaseous sulphurous anhydride. Technical sodium sulphite used in amounts of 1% is also convenient for obtaining SO₂; 5) polymeriza-

tion in the presence of sulphites is also advantageous, since the products of such polymerization give soaps resistant to rancidity; 6) a product of polymerization is considered as stable, when its iodine value is below 93, or R_{ap} is above 73, and when it gives a permanently deodorised soap; 7) losses during polymerization in the presence of sulphites do not exceed 0.6%; 8) the addition of polymerized cod liver oil in quantities of 10% hastens the process; 9) celling does not influence the polymerizing process, but markedly affects the quality of the final product; 10) no re-appearance of the cod liver oil odour or in other words depolymerization, was found in either the products of polymerization or in the soaps produced from them and considered as deodorised, or in textile products washed with these soaps. Neither reducers nor oxidizers cause the reappearance of this odour.

2-30-54
JPP

NIEWIADOMSKI, H.

2642

005.534.9 : 065.345.4 : 061.183.2

Niewiadomski H., Szarubaska I. Investigations into the Application of Active Carbon for Decolourising Vegetable Fats.

"Badania nad zastosowaniem węgla aktywnego do odbarwiania tłuszczów roślinnych" (Prace Gł. Inst. Przem. Roln. i Społ. No. 2), Warszawa, 1952, PWT, 10 pp., 4 figs., 8 tabs.

The results of laboratory tests on the possibility of applying active carbon for decolourizing oils in the fat industry. All varieties of active carbon produced in Poland were tested; at the same time, investigations were made concerning the application of bleaching earth. It was proved that carbon of the following kinds possess the highest degree of activity: "Polcarbon N 2", "Polcarbon 2" and "Polcarbon N-Extra". Nomenclographs are given, facilitating the calculation of costs of bleaching. Taking into consideration the economic aspect of the problem, it was proved that all the kinds of active carbon mentioned above can be considered as suitable for decolourizing vegetable fats.

Polish Technical Abst.
No. 1 1954
Chemistry and Chemical Technology

[Handwritten initials]

NIEWIADOMSKI, H.

POI.

2640

2 July

053-214:0013:545.0

Niewiadomski H, Czaplinski J. Deodorization of Cod Liver Oil by the Lowest Degree of Hydrogenation.

„Odwołanie trąnu przez najniższy stopień uwodornienia.” *Prace Gl. Inst. Przem. Roln. i Spoż. No. 2, Warszawa, 1932, PWT, 11.5 pp., 7 figs., 23 tabs.*

lish Technical Abst.
p. 1 1954
Chemistry and Chemical Technology

Investigations have enabled a method of deodorization of cod liver oil by the lowest degree of hydrogenation to be worked out. In this method, the following conditions of hydrogenation are necessary: a temperature of 210—220°C, a fresh „formic” 1% catalyzer or a 1—2% used catalyzer, „lyphoon” type mixing and a pressure of 0.1 to 0.3 atm. By using oil from fresh cod liver properly refined, deodorized products can be obtained with iodine numbers of 105—110. During the investigations, the effect of the following parameters was determined: temperature, catalyzer, intensity of mixing and pressure. It was confirmed that such factors as increase of temperature, increasing the quantity of catalyzer, and intensity of mixing, together with increasing pressure, have a favourable effect on the rate of processing. It was also confirmed that the selectivity of hydrogenation decreases as the temperature is reduced, the pressure increased and a fresh catalyzer applied without the addition of a used one. Investigations into the reappearance of oil odour showed that the products obtained by this method were permanently deodorized.

NIEWIADOMSKI, H.

✓ Industrial uses of soybeans. H. Niewiadomski and B. Kaptanski. *Prace Glownego Inst. Przemyslu Rolnego i Spolymerszego 3*, No. 2, 3-8 (1953).—The authors reviewed and analyzed some of the techniques of production of deodorized soybean flour from full-fat soybeans and defatted soybean meal. Its applications to food products are given. Soybean flour was added to baking products in concn. of 5%; the best results were obtained with partly defatted flour added to dark bakery products. In the candy industries, soybean flour was successfully added in concn. of 5-10% to wafers, chocolate candies, etc. Other food products which can utilize the soybean include canned soups, macaroni, and sausages. Richard Bärlich

NIEWIA DOMSKI, II.

POL.

081.039: 547.47

3181

Kedlikowski W., Niewindomski II. The Influence of Citric, Tartaric and Lactic Acids on the Taste of Margarines.

Wplyw kwasu cytrynowego, winowego i mlekowego na smak margaryny. (Prace Gl. Inst. Przem. Hala. 1 Spoz. Na. 3). Warszawa, 1954, PWT, 2 pp., 1 fig., 1 tab.

A study was made of the effect of citric, tartaric and lactic acids on the taste of margarine. The conclusion reached was that citric and tartaric acids do not improve the taste of margarine, but 0.02% to 0.05% lactic acid does. The presence of this acid has, however, by accelerating the increase in the peroxidic number, a deleterious effect on the keeping quality of margarine. Investigations revealed that lactic acid can be used only for the production of margarine which will be quickly consumed after only a short period in store. In such circumstances, the prooxidative influence of the acid does not have time to make itself felt and injure the quality of the product.

NIEMIĘCZYŃSKI, M.

POL.

319

015.1 : 338 : 058.9

Gawonda P., Niemięczyński M., Elaboration of Methods of Suitable Utilization of Waste Fats from Slaughterhouse, Tannery and Sewage.

"Opisowanie metod właściwego wykorzystania tłuszczów odpadowych: utylizacyjnych, kanałowych i pogarszanych". (Prace Ci. Inst. Przem. Roln. i Spół. No. 3, Warszawa, 1954, PWT, 3 pp., 4 tabs.

Three kinds of waste fats were examined — from slaughterhouse, tannery and sewage — with a view to utilizing them as a substance auxiliary to the basis in soap production. It was noted that such fats could be made suitable for this purpose, provided that the following are performed: 1) clarification of fat to remove its mechanical impurities; 2) refining the fats with sulphuric acid; 3) subjecting the fats to the blowing process at a temperature of 180–189°C with water vapour overheated up to 300°C; 4) process should be continued until malodorous vapours are no longer given off and until the test sample taken from the fat is neutral by smell.

NIEWIADOMSKI, H.

The relation between the consistency of margarine and the composition of margarine fat. W. Królkowski and H. Niewiadomski (Zakład Przemysłu Ciółkarskiego, Gdańsk, Poland). *Prace Instytutu Techn. Przemysłu Rolniczo-Leśnego* 3, No. 3, 24-31 (1964) (French summary).—A quick method was sought to get an idea of the composition of a margarine from its consistency. The Höppler consistencymeter values at 30°C led to erroneous conclusions, but the penetrometric values as furnished by the Richardson-Holde penetrometer were very useful, especially as the temp. for the measurements needed to be constant, only within $\pm 1-2^\circ$. In this way mixtures of fatty substances, margarine, butterfat, and butter were examined. Margarine with 10% coconut oil was much softer and simulated butter much better than any other margarine where the 10% was replaced by liquid oils. Such liquid oils, if used, did not cause trouble in margarine production; they did, if actually used in amounts of 30% or lower the latter, at least $2-4^\circ$ and made the margarine twice as hard as butter. The consistency of margarine in these measurements was always proportional to the consistency of the oil mixt.

Werner Jacobson

NIEWIADOMSKI, H.

Suitable methods to work up slaughterhouse, sewage, and tannery fats: F. Gawenda and H. Niewiadomski (Zakład Tłuszczów GIPRS, Gdańsk, Poland). *Prace Głównego Inst. Przemysłu Rolnego i Spożywczego* 3, No. 3, 35-9 (1954).—A slaughterhouse, a sewage, and a tannery fat, which analyzed, resp., H₂O 0.2, 0.1, 0.6, ash 0.43, 0.37, 0.70%; setting point 34.0, 40.0, 42.0°, acid no. 33.2, 22.7, 43.2, iodine no. (Hanus) 33.3, 53.2, 52.5, sapon. no. 188.0, 189.5, 189.5, unsaponifiable-insol. in ether 1.2, 2.1, 3.2, unsaponifiable-sol. in ether 0.3, 0.3, 0.5, N 0.3, 0.08, 0.07%, were refined on a semitech. scale. The expts. led to the following recommendations: Filter the fat, preferably with some filter aids; and acid refine (2 kg. fat is stirred at 60° r. p. m. and at 60°, add 300 g. H₂SO₄ in the course of 2 hrs.), and steam deodorize with the fat at 180-190°, and the steam at 300-325°, for 2.5-3 hrs. with 0.5 kg. steam per kg. fat. The refined fat is suitable for making soap. W. J.

(1)

NIEWIADOMSKI, H.

✓ The influence of citric, tartaric, and lactic acids on the taste of margarine. W. Królikowski and H. Niewiadomski (Zakład Technologii GIPSIS, Gdansk, Poland). *Prace Głównego Inst. Przemysłu Rolnego i Spółprace* 3, No. 3, 41-2 (1964) (French summary). — Citric and tartaric acids in the concn. (0.1-0.2%) usually employed did not improve the taste of margarine, but lactic acid (1) showed in smaller concn. (0.03 to 0.06%) a distinct taste improvement. Unfortunately these amts. of 1 increased the peroxide value, i.e. the 1 acts as prooxidant. Thus 1 can be used only in the production of margarine which is consumed soon after manuf. —
Werner Jacobson

①

MR NIEWIADOMSKI, HENRYK

The quality of margarine. I. The influence of refining and hydrogenation upon the quality of raw fats. Jerzy Czaplicki, Kazimierz Danowski, Augustyn Jakubowski, Wacław Kęsiłkowski, Henryk Niewiadomski, and Irena Brucka (Zakład Tłuszczowy, Olsztyn, Poland); *Prace Glucydydy Inst. Przemysłu Rolnego i Spożywczego* 4, No. 1, 1-12 (1964).—The changes of the analytical values of vegetable oils are studied as these are brought about by various methods of refining and hydrogenating, with special attention to rapeseed oil (I), as this is the main ingredient in the best-known brand of Polish margarine ("Ceres"). During refining some of the P—O—N linkages in the

P—O—N linkages in the

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NMe}_2\text{O}$ part of the lecithin (II) hydrolyze; this is of importance for the antioxidant action of II. Thus the P values for I are of no abs. value. The hydrations of peanut oil (III) and of I are studied over a temp. range from 60 to 85°, as a function of the intensity of agitation and the amt. of H_2O present. The hydration values for III scatter without disclosing a definite trend, but the values for I increase from 17.0 to 25.0% if the temp. rises from 60 to 85°. Refining is done with various strengths (7.6%) of NaOH, at various temps., durations, in one-step and multiple-step procedures. No generally valid recipe can be given;

it is of importance to wash out the excess NaOH down to 0.005%. Deodorization decreases the free acids in I to 0.1% and better, and in III to 0.075% and better. Hydrogenation is done at 180° with 0.3 atm. H₂ pressure with a catalyst which contains 0.25% Ni; it was found that raising the Ni to 0.45% does not offer any advantages, and changing the temp. in the range from 140 to 210° too does not have much influence; at all these temps. III shows a change in the iodine value from 98.1 to 99.4 (highest) and 63.1 (lowest).

Werner Jacobson

5

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Fats and Oils, Waxes, Soaps, Detergents, Flotation Agents. H-25

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 48292

Author : H. Niewiadomski, E. Mossakowska
Inst : -
Title : Production of Sterols of Refuses after Burdock Oil Purification.

Orig Pub : Przen. spozywczy, 1955, 9, No 12, 510

Abstract : It is shown that it is possible to produce sterols of refuses after the refining of burdock oil. The largest amount of sterols is in soap stock. 1.5% of sterols was found in oil produced at the acidification of soap stock. 8.6 g of sterols are obtained of 1 kg of oil.

Card 1/1

NIEWIADOMSKI, H.

"Sterols obtained from refinery wastes of rape oil on a laboratory scale."

p. 47 (Chemia) No. 2, 1957
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

~~Henryk Niewiadomski~~
NIEWIADOMSKI, HENRYK

POI-AND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 3. - Fats and Oils, Waxes,
Soaps, Detergents, Flotation Agents.

H-24

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 22899

Author : Jerzy Czapliski, Henryk Niewiadomski

Inst : "inst. i lab. badawcz. przem. roln. i spozywcz."

Title : Utilization of Liquid Oils in Alimentary Fat Production.

Orig Pub : Prace inst. i lab. badawcz. przem. roln. i spozywcz.,
1957, 7, No 1, 26-33

Abstract : An addition of up to 20% of liquid oil (O) to alimentary fat (AF) does not produce any essential influence on the consistency, preservation and alimentary value of AF-s. The teste and the odor of a AF with the addition of 25% of burdock oil or 30% of peanut oil did not change after 40 days of storage in summer time. At the addition of

Card 1/2

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soaps and Detergents. Flotation Agents.

II

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 29117.

Author : Niewiadomski, H.

Inst :

Title : Sterols Obtained from the Wastes Left from the Refining of Rape Oil on a Laboratory Scale.

Orig Pub: Zesz Nauk Politechn Gdansk, No 7, 47-58 (1957) (in Polish with summaries in English and Russian)

Abstract: The sterol content of the wastes obtained from the various stages in the refining of rape oil has been determined. It has been found that the greatest concentration of sterols is found in the soap stock. During the extraction of the oil from the soap stock with

Card : 1/2

FOI/ND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Applications. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soaps and Detergents. Plastics Agents.

Dis Jour: Ref Chem-Phys., II, 1959, 2418.

Author : Hiewiczinski, H.
Inst :
Title : Corn Oil.

Orig Pub: Przemysl Spozywczy, 11, No. 3, 376-377 (1957) (in Polish)

Abstract: A review article covering the composition and properties of corn oil. The bibliography lists 17 titles.
H. L.

Card : 1/1

250

. NIEWIADOMSKI, Henryk; ZWIERZYKOWSKI, Włodzimierz; PLOSZYNSKI, Michał

A new conductometric method for titration of surface agents such as alkyl arylsulfonates, alkyl sulfonates and alkyl sulfates with the p-toluidine hydrochloride. Chem anal 4 no.5/6:995-997 '59.

(EEAI 9:9)

1. Katedra Technologii Tłuszczów Politechniki Gdańskiej
(Conductometric analysis) (Surface-active substances)
(Alkyl groups) (Aryl groups) (Toluidine)
(Hydrochlorides) (Sulfonates) (Sulfates)

NIEWIADOMSKI, H.

Some problems of the development of the chemistry and technology of edible fats.
p. 372.

PREZEMYSŁ SPOŻYWCZY. (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inżynierów i Techników
Przemysłu Spożywczego) Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 13, no.9, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEA) LC, Vol. 1, no.1, Jan. 1949.

Uncl.

KURPIOS, Marek; NIEWIADOMSKI, Henryk; RAJEWSKI, Jan

On the possibilities of separating undecylenic acid from
the pyrolysis products of castor oil using urea adducts.
Przem chem 41 no.2:85-87 F '62.

1. Katedra Chemii Ogolnej, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Szczecin
i Katedra Technologii Tluszczow, Politechnika, Gdansk.

NIEWIADOMSKI, Henryk

Research on winter rapè and *Crambe abyssinica* in Canada and the United States. *Prum potravin* 15 no.5:215-217 My '64.

1. Higher School of Technology, Chair of Fat Technology, Gdansk, Poland.

NIWIADOMSKI, Jerzy

The importance of Sibirsk lime, its manufacture, and application. Jerzy Niewiadomski. *Cement-Wapno-Gips* 9(18), 195, 1952 (1952). A review on technology, manual, and application in mortars of finely powdered calcium or dolomitic quicklime (Q) used in Russia without prior hydration. Addn. of 0.5-1% by wt. of naphthenic soap to Q during grinding enables shipment in bulk even in open cars; it can be stored up to 3 months. Good results in plastering of concrete walls were obtained when mortars were prepd. as follows: (1) a dry mixt. of dolomitic Q and sand in ratio 1:3, 1:4, or 1:5 by vol. water was added in amt. necessary to obtain consistency of a normal mortar. After mixing, the mortar while still warm was applied. Sieve analysis gave approx. 2% residue on 400 and approx. 8% on 1000 openings/25 cm. A suspension of clay in water is used in Russia instead of water alone. During low temp. the warm plaster effectively protects fresh concrete. Frank J. Hensel.

Niewiadomski, Jerzy

Math Present status of the [Polish] industry of binding materials (cement, lime, and plaster) and its further development in the 5-year plan. Jerzy Grzymek and Jerzy Niewiadomski. *Cement-Wapno-Gips* 12(21), 70-80 (1968). A review with 24 references. F. J. Hendel *2*

BUDZIANOWSKI, Zbigniew, doc. dr inz.; NIEWIADOMSKI, Jerzy, dr inz.

Dynamic measurement of forces in arcs by taking into consideration
the keystone mass. ~~№~~ bud 19 no.3:110-113 Mr '62.

1. Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

NIEWIADCMSKI, R.

"Economy of power in mines." p. 97 (Wiadomosci Gornicze, V l. 4, No. 4, Apr. 1953, Katowice)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 6, June. 1954, Incl.

NIEWIADOMSKI, R.

"General Information about the Lubrication of Machines and Bearings" p. 196
(Wiedza Gornicza, Vol. 4, No. 7/8, July/Aug, 1953, Katowice)

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

Niewiadomski, Roman

ORLOWSKI, Witold J.; RUPKOWSKI, Slawomir; NIEWIADOMSKI, Roman.

General akinesia in ophthalmological surgery; preliminary communication. Klin.ocsna 25 no.4:261-266 1955.

1. Z Oddzialu Ocznego - Ordynator: dr. med. W.J.Orlowski i z I Oddzialu Chirurgicznego - Ordynator: dr. med. W.Zagorski. Wojskowego Szpitala Okregowego.

(MUSCLE RELAXANTS, therapeutic use,
in eye surg., prod. of general akinesia)

(EYE, surgery,
musc. relaxants in, prod. of general akinesia)

NIEWIADOMSKI, ROMAN

ORLOWSKI, Witold J.; NIEWIADOMSKI, Roman

Objective criterion on the depth of anesthesia in general surgery. Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.10:364-366 4 May 57.

1. (Z Oddzialu Ocznego; ordynator: dr. med. W.J. Orłowski i z I Oddzialu Chirurgicznego Wojskowego Szpitala Okregowego; ordynator: dr. med. W. Zagorski). Adres: Warszawa, 31, ul. Dzielna 15a m. 23.

(ANESTHESIA

determ. of anesth. depth, methods (Pol))

NIEWIADOMSKI, Roman

Basal steroid anesthesia in orthopedic surgery. Chir. narz. ruchu
ortep. polska 26 no.1:67-71 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Ortopedycznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr
A. Gruca.

(HYDROXYDIONE anesth & analg)
(ORTHOPEDECS anesth & analg)

NIEWIADOMSKI, Roman

Some problems of anesthesia in surgery of scolioses. Chir. narząd.
ruchu ortop. pol. 27 no.3:391-395 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Ortopedycznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr A. Gruca.
(SCOLIOSIS) (ANESTHESIA GENERAL)

NISWIADOMSKI, Stanislaw

Use of curare in intubations in surgery. Przegl.lek.,Krakow 11
no.7:213-215 '55.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof.
dr.med. J. Jasienski.

(ANESTHESIA, ENDOTRACHEAL
intubation with curare in surg.)

(CURARE
in anesth.,intubation in surg.)

NIEWIADOMSKI, St.; WCISLO, W., Krakow

Level of oxygen and carbon dioxide in arterial blood in various methods of general anesthesia. Przegl.lek. Krakow. 11 no.9:279-281 1955.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej A M w Krakowie. Kierownik: Prof. dr. J.Jasienski i s Zakladu Fizjologii A M w Krakowie.Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Kaulbersz.

(CARBON DIOXIDE, in blood
level variations in various methods of general anesth.)
(OXYGEN, in blood
level variations in various methods of general anesth.)
(BLOOD,
carbon dioxide & oxygen level in various methods of
general anesth)
(INHALATION ANESTHESIA
level of carbon dioxide & oxygen in blood)

NATKANILC, Ireneusz; NIEWIADOMSKI, Tadeusz

4 scintillation meter for measurements of small beta activities. Nukleonika 8 no.7:495-500 '63.

1. Instytut Fizyki, Jadrowej, Krakow.

NIEWIADOMSKI, Tadeusz, mgr inz.; SPACZYNSKA, Bozena, inz.

New technical articles in processing benzol. Chemik 16 no.4:
105-109 Ap '63.

POLAND/Radio Physics - Generation and Conversion of Radio Frequency Oscillations I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1959, 1698

Author : Niewiadomski, T.

Inst : -

Title : Certain Problems of Automatic Phase Control of Vacuum Tube Oscillators.

Orig Pub : Arch. elektrotechniki 1953, 1, No 2, 231-241.

Abstract : The author considers the theory of automatic phase control of vacuum tube oscillators. He derives a general equation for a circuit with automatic phase control, operating at the fundamental frequency of a standard signal, and of a circuit operating at a frequency ratio k/q (where k and q are integers). Differences in the circuit with automatic phase control and automatic frequency control are examined. The transients in automatic phase-control circuits were not considered.

Card 1/1

- 98 -

21(3)

FOL/46-4-5-9/16

AUTHOR: Marszałek, Leszek, and Niewiadomski, Tadeusz

TITLE: UK 0.1 Gated Coincidence Circuit

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 5, pp 572-3 (POLAND)

ABSTRACT: The apparatus described in this article was built as part of a system designed to study the polarization of neutrons in a stripping reaction. The circuit permits the undistorted passage of an impulse fed to one inlet in a case where it coincides with another impulse fed to another inlet. Impulses leaving the circuit's outlet may be analyzed by a multi-channel amplitude analyzer. A block scheme of the circuit is shown in the figure appended. The following are the circuit's technical data: distribution time may be regulated from 0.2 to 0.6 μ sec; duration of dead circuit - 4 μ sec; impulse polarization - positive; delay of 1st retarding line - 1 μ sec; delay of 2nd retarding line - 2.5 μ sec; power supply - 220 V, 50 Hz, 150 W.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut badań jądrowych PAN, Kraków, zakład fizyki jądra atomowego (Institute of Nuclear Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow, Division of Phy-

Card 1/2

POL/46-4-5-9/16

UK 0.1 Gated Coincidence Circuit
sics of the Atomic Nucleus).



Card 2/2

8(2)

POL/46-4-6-10/19

AUTHOR: Niewiadomski, Tadeusz

TITLE: Power-Supply Unit Type Z St 2,400/3, for Photo-Electronic Amplifier

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika 1959, Vol IV, Nr 6, p 682-683

ABSTRACT: The instrument described in this article can service simultaneously several amplifiers requiring power supply varying within 1,000 - 2,400 V and up to 3mA. The power supply is regulated in 100 V steps and within this range continuously by means of a variometer. Technical data: Exit power- 1,000 -2,400V, Max. load - 3 mA 24-hours, stability - better than 0.05 %. Stability at power supply changes within 180 - 230 V better than 0.01%. Variable component value - 0.2 V at 2,400 V. Sizes: height - 250 mm, depth - 300 mm, width - 570 mm. There are 2 photos. ✓

Card 1/2

POL/46-4-6-10/19

Power-Supply Unit Type Z St 2,400/3 for Photo-Electronic Amplifier

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Badań Jądrowych PAN (Nuclear Research Institute PAN) Kraków, Zakład Fizyki Jądra Atomowego
(Atomic-Nucleus Physics Laboratory) Cracow. ✓

Card 2/2

P/019/60/09/0173/114

AUTHOR: Niewiadomski, T.

TITLE: Pull-in Range of Synchronization in Tube Oscillators With Automatic Phase Control

PERIODICAL: Archiwum Elektrotechniki, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 53-57

TEXT: This is the second part of the author's paper "Some Problems of Automatic Phase Control of Tube Oscillators" (Ref. 4), published in Archiwum Elektrotechniki, 1958, Vol. 7, No. 2. The synchronization pull-in of tube oscillators with automatic phase control is analyzed and general formulas for estimating the relations of the synchronization pull-in are given. These relations are applicable to the systems with arbitrary filters in the feedback path. The theoretical results of the process of synchronization pull-in range were tested experimentally with the use of a differential equation analyzer of the Zakład Aparatów Matematycznych PAN (Institute of Mathematical Machinery of PAN) and with a model specially built. The results obtained agree closely with those obtained by Z. Jelonek (Ref. 1 and Ref. 2) and M.V. Kapranov (Ref. 3). There are 5 oscillograms, 15 diagrams, 1 photo and 5 references, 3 of which are Polish, 1 Soviet and 1 English.

VB

Card 1/2

P/O.9/60/009/C153/0.2

Pull-in Range of Synchronization in Tube Oscillators With Automatic Phase Control

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Urządzeń Radiotechnicznych Politechniki Warszawskiej
(Radio Equipment Institute of the Warszawa Polytechnic)

SUBMITTED: September 14, 1959

✓
B

Card 2/2

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE 1ST AND 2ND DEGREE

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

21

ca

Low-temperature carbonization of bituminous coal. Jan Kowalski and Tadeusz Niewiadomski. *Przemysl Chem.* 4, 275-83(1948).—A review. The carbonization of coal at low temp. is described and the properties and uses of the products are discussed in detail. Expts. on the possibility of using low-temp. coke in the production of gas for Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, as a fuel for automobiles, and in metallurgical practice are also reviewed. Frank Gosset

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND DEGREE

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE

ca

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

21

Carbon black. Jan Basiak and Tadeusz Niewiadomski. *Przemysl Chem.* 4, 304-7(1948). — The methods of producing carbon black in the U.S. and Europe are reviewed and the properties and uses of the principal com. grades are given. Frank Gouet

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX FROM SYNONYMS FROM NOMENCLATURE

SYNONYMS FROM SYNONYMS FROM NOMENCLATURE

Bu ch.

*31-2 Solid and Gaseous
Fuels*

Importance of coal-mining to Polish economy. J. Kowalski and
T. Niewiadomski. (Przem. chem., 1948, 27, 219-223). Basic
processes are described briefly, and their economic advantages
discussed. R. Tauscos

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and their
Applications, Treatment of Solid Fuels

H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 37439

Author : Niewiadomski T., Wiszniowski K.

Inst : Not given

Title : Pyridine Bases

Orig Pub : Chemik, 1955, 8, #2, 48-50

Abstract : A brief account is given of production technology,
properties and applications of Pyridine bases. The
status of Pyridine base industry in the Polish Republic
is also described.

Card 1/1

NIEWIADOMSKI, T.: WILCZYŃSKI, K.

Naphthalene. p. 140

Resolution of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry concerning the popularization of advanced methods of work issued at the session in the F. Dzierzhinskii Nitrate Works in Tarnow on March 26, 1955. p. 143.

Vol 8, no. 5, May 1955. CHEMIK. Katowice, Poland.

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

NIEWIADOMSKI, T.; WISZNIOWSKI, K.

Phenols. p. 198. CHEMIK. Katowice. Vol. 8, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

NIEWIADOMSKI, T.; WISZNIOWSKI, K.

Coumaroneindene resins. p. 270. CHEMIK. Katowice. Vol. 8, no. 10,
Oct. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

NIEWIADOMSKI, T.

Poland/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment
of Solid Mineral Fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62525

Author: Niewiadomski, T., Wiszniowski, K.

Institution: None

Title: Processing of Coal Coking Products

Original

Periodical: Z zagadnien wegloPOCHODNYCH, Chemik, 1956, 9, No 2, 38-43; Polish

Abstract: Present state and development prospects of chemical processing of
coal tar in crude benzene in Poland.

Card 1/1

NIEWIADOMSKI, T.

✓ Refining of crude benzene by dehydrogenation 1. 2/

4
0
0

Niewiadomski and K. Wiszniowski, *Chemik (Gliwice)* 9, No. 6, 107-110 (1956). The pressure refining (dehydrogenation) of crude benzene is compared to the acid refining. It is shown that the amounts of the benzene, toluene, and xylene fractions as well as their purity are increased by switching from the acid to the pressure refining. A layout drawing and photographs are presented of the pressure refining plant.

Warner Jacobson

EM 1956

NIEWIADOMSKI, T.

258. HARDENING OF PITCH. Niewiadomski, T. (Koks, Smola, Gaz (Coke, Tar, Duz, Katowice), 1957, vol. 2, (3), 108-114). Laboratory experiments are recorded on the treatment of pitch with air to raise its softening point. The relationship between the condensation and dehydration caused by air and the properties of pitch, and the application of the results to the industrial scale, are explained. (4).

Summary — A tentative classification of coal tar based upon new analytical methods. The classification is based on the elementary analysis of tar. The criterion of classification is the quantity $N = C/H$, where C and H are the weight percentages of C and H in the tar.

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H-22

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79004.

Author : Jurkiewicz, J., Niewiadomski, T., Rosinski, S.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The New Principles of Classifying Coal Tars.

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz, 1957, 2, No 6, 303-309.

Abstract: The expanded table and diagram materials are cited concerning the classification of tar based on a criterion calculated from elemental analysis data.

NIEWIADOMSKI, T.

504. INDUSTRY OF TAR DERIVATIVES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Niewiadomski, T.
(Chemik, 1957, vol. 10, 55, 56; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1957, vol. 51, 11694).
In Czechoslovakian plants 80% of the coke tar and 100% of the crude benzene are
processed to the final products; 20% of the coke tar is used without a final
processing. Such compounds as methylpyridine, and β - and γ -picoline of
high purity are being produced. C.A.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Chemical Processing of Solid
Fossil Fuels.

II

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 28842.

Author : Jurkiewicz, J., Niewiadomski, T., and Rosinski, S.

Inst :

Title : Structural Changes in Compacted Pitch During
Coking

Orig Pub: Koks, Snola, Gaz, 3, No 3, 93-98 (1958) [Sic]
(in Polish with German, English, and Russian sum-
maries)

Abstract: The authors have made a number of experiments on
the coking of pitch and have determined the specific
gravity of pitch coke produced at temperatures of
350-1700°C. It has been shown that the aromatization

Card : 1/2

226

COUNTRY: : Poland H-23
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : *RZKhim.*, No. 22 1959, No. 79747
AUTHOR : Niewiadomski, T. and Wiszniowski, K.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Improvements in the Technology of Naphthalene Recovery
ORIG. PUB. : *Chemik*, 11, No 7-8, 209-213 (1958)
ABSTRACT : Improvements in industrial processes for the recovery of naphthalene from coal tar are described, permitting the attainment of higher yields of naphthalene. Flow sheets for the various recovery processes are given.
Ya. Porzovskaya

CARD: 1/1

NIEWIADOMSKI, Tadeusz, mgr inż.

Problems of refining raw benzol. Chemik 15 no.3:91-94 Mr '62.

1. Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Syntezy Chemicznej, Gliwice.

NIEWIADOMSKI, Witold

Organization of experimental research activities of three colleges in
the USSR, Postepy nauk roln 8 no.2:117-122 Mr-Ap '61.

NIEWIADOMSKI, Witold

Science and agricultural practice in problems of soil relief. Postepy nauk roln 9 no.1:115-119 Ja-F '62.

NIEWIADOMSKI, Witold

Conditions for the development of agricultural sciences in Sweden. Postepy nauk roln 9 no.2:179-184 Mr-Ap '62.

1. Katedra Ogolnej Uprawy Roli i Roslin, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Olsztyn.

NIEWIADOMSKI, Witold; NOWICKI, Janusz

Influence of various soil moisture on the effectiveness of
continuous plowing and yields on slopes. Postepy nauk roln 9
no.6:19-22 N-D '62.

NIEWIADOMSKI, Witold

Efforts, results, and plans for better experiment stations of agricultural colleges. Postepy nauk roln 10 no.1:13-126 Ja-F '63.

1. Katedra Ogolnej Uprawy Roli i Roslin, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Olsztyn.

NIEWIAROWSKI, WISLAW; KRZYWICKI, Jerzy

Mixed winter crops in the crop succession of northwestern Poland.
Rocznik nauki rolnej, 88 no. 4: 741-761 '64.

1. Department of General Soil and Plant Cultivation, Higher School
of Agriculture, Olsztyn.

NIEWIADOMY, K.

NIEWIADOMY, K. Fishing equipment, method of reporting, and giving of premiums for above-the-schedule catch of fish. p. 11. Vol. 1, no. 1, Aug. 1950. DOPOLARKA RYBNA. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

NIEWIADONSKI, Witold; ZAWISLAK, Kazimiera

The problem of oversowing permanent grassland in Polish and foreign literature. Postepy nauk roln 11 no. 1:23-38 Ja-F '64.

1. Department of General Soil and Plant Cultivation, College of Agriculture, Olsztyn.

NIEWIARA, T.

"Surface hardening at cast-iron bars for machine tools by the oxyacetylene flame method. Biuletyn," Przegląd Odlewnictwa, Krakow, Vol 4, No 7/8, July/Aug. 1954, p. 15.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

NIEWIAROWICZ, A.

POL. 4

2840

00217

Niewiarowicz A. In the Matter of Improving the Quality of Raw Material for Gelatine Manufacture.

„O lepszą jakość surowca do produkcji żelatyny”, Przegląd Skórzany. No. 11, 1933, pp. 282-284, 3 tabs.

The deterioration of the quality of edible gelatine is brought about by the inferiority of the initial raw material -- a circumstance which is due to incorrect preservation, warehousing and segregation of waste from raw hides. The yield and such other factors as water content, melting temperature and gelatinatic facility are infinitely worse in gelatines obtained from raw material which reveals symptoms of deterioration. Moreover, variations which occur in the colour, odour and translucence of gelatine from hides which have not been preserved are, as compared with gelatine made from fresh or preserved hides, distinctly unfavourable. This also applies to the viscosity of gelatine. The author puts forward recommendations as to the proper method of preserving waste from hides, intended for processing into gelatine.

NIEWIAROWIEZ, ~~AS~~

354

668.1021

Janicki J., Niewiarowicz A. Influence of Raw Materials on the Quality of Gelatin.

"Wplyw konserwacji surowca na jakosc zelatyny". Przemysl Rolny i Spozycy. No. 1, 1954, pp. 9-12, 3 tabs.

Samples of gelatin obtained from offal from pigskins and calves head hides were tested for yield, water and ash content, viscosity, melting point, jelly strength, pH value, colour, taste, clarity and odour. These physical and physico-chemical properties revealed a distinct deterioration in the quality of gelatin produced from inferior material showing signs of bacterial decomposition. Thus, it is imperative, in order to obtain a high-class gelatin, to preserve, warehouse and transport the raw material carefully. Segregation of the raw material according to freshness, method of preservation and period of storage is also of paramount importance. (1)

NIEWIAROWICZ, A.

3173

513.84:661.73

Inacki J., Niewiarowicz A., Skorzynski M., Paper Chromatography of Some Lower Organic Acids.

„Chromatografia bibulowa niektórych niższych kwasów organicznych”, *Przeinyś Chemiczny*, No. 3, 1954, pp. 417-420, 4 figs., 1 tab.

POL. 2

The application for simultaneous determination of lactic, acetic, propionic and butyric acid, of descending paper chromatography on the Whatman paper No. 1 over a period of 60 hours, with n-butanol + 1.5 N ammonia as solvent. The best results were obtained by using as a developer 0.1% solution of brom cresol purple in 20% ethanol (pH = 7.5). This method makes possible qualitative determination of acetic, propionic and butyric acid from content of 10 µg — 5 µg of lactic acid. For quantitative analysis the concentration of investigated acids should be 20—140 µg. Approximate accuracy of the method is for lactic and acetic acids: ca. 14% and 7% respectively, for propionic and butyric acids — ca. 6%.

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22

NIEWIAROWICZ, ADAM

Poland / Chemical Technology / Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-42

Food industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33059

Author : Niewiarewicz Adam

Title : Factors Affecting Water-Absorption of Meat

Orig Pub: Gospod. miesna, 1954, 6, No 1, 20-23

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

NIEWIAROWICZ, A.: JANICKI, J.: BURY, S.

Attempts to use sodium phosphates in the meat industry. p. 414.
Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1955

PRZEMYSŁ SPOŻYWCZY

Warszawa

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC. Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1956

NIEWIAROWICZ, ADAM

The determination of amino acids in food products by one-dimensional paper chromatography. Adam Niewiarowicz. *Przemysł Spożywczy* 9, 601-6 (1963) (English summary). The method permits detn. of 17 amino acids on 3 one-dimensional chromatograms with 3 solvents: H_2O - AcOH -water (4:1:5), phenolate (pH 12), water-satd. iso-amyl alc. in an atm. of AcOH vapors. The accuracy of the method is: for cystine, lysine, histidine, arginine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, glycine, and valine $\pm 2-8\%$; for alanine, proline, serine, and methionine $\pm 4-12\%$; for tyrosine, threonine, phenylalanine, isoleucine, and leucine $\pm 6-16\%$. The method was used for detn. of amino acids in bread, in various food concentrates, oil-cakes, mushrooms, and free amino acids in meat.

MP

NIEWIAROWICZ ADAM

4

Investigation of the nutritive value of soup concentrates. I. Investigation of the nutritive value of soup concentrates. Józef Janicki, Adam Niewiarowicz, Hanna Opatowska, and Antoni Rutkowski. *Prace Inst. Lab. Nauk Rolniczych Przechowywania i Spozyczego* 6, No. 1, 25-50 (1960) (English summary).—Nineteen soup concentrates of Polish, 9 of Czechoslovak, 3 of German, 8 of Swiss, and 1 of Belgian production were analyzed for moisture, protein, fat, ash, and vitamin content. All of the concentrates showed lack of ascorbic acid and a relatively insufficient quantity of thiamine, riboflavin, and Ca. Most of the concentrates did not contain carotenoids. II. Evaluation of freshness and the stability problem of soup concentrates. Józef Janicki, Antoni Rutkowski, and Kazimierz Szablotko. *Ibid.* 51-73.—Fat oxidation was found to be the basic cause of deterioration. Correlation between free-fatty-acid content and organoleptic characteristics could not be established. Proper packaging (canning under CO₂) was more effective in preventing deterioration than addition of antioxidants. Dry green vegetables increased markedly the process of fat oxidation. III. Addition of vitamins to macaroni in the form of yeast or lactose-less molasses. Witold Hetmański, Józef Janicki, Hanna Opatowska, and Antoni Rutkowski. *Ibid.* 74-80.—Because of large contents of thiamine (1.4 mg. % dry basis) and riboflavin (to 10 mg. % dry basis), residual molasses after removal of lactose can be used directly for enrichment of macaroni or can serve as raw material for production of vitamin concentrates. The vitamin content of molasses depends on the nature of the fodder. Spray drying of molasses results in a 0-7% loss of riboflavin and a 9-40% loss of thiamine. Both yeast and molasses (liquid or dried) are suitable additives for enrichment of macaroni. The latter gives a lighter-colored product. During cooking of macaroni 24-40% of thiamine and 27-44% of riboflavin were washed out, and losses because of decomposition were 20-30% and 13-19%, resp. Only losses caused by decomposition are significant in application of macaroni to production of soup concentrates. Alina S. Szczeniak

POLAND / Farm Animals. Poultry.

Q-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Bi 1., No 14, 1958, No 64555

Author : Gorski, L.; Niewiardowicz, A.; Hojan, U.; Niezgodna, A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experiments in the Utilization of Vitamin B₁₂ (APF) and Penicillin for the Industrial Fattening of Chickens.

Orig Pub : Przegl. jajcz.-drob., 1957, 5, No. 3, 17-18; No. 5, 20-21.

Abstract : Chicks receiving vitamin B₁₂ in their rations, when aged 1 to 2 months, showed a higher increase of live weight than the control ones, but at the age of 3-4 months, yielded to the latter as regards weight gain. The combination of B₁₂ with penicillin increased the gains of chicks even at the age of 5-6 months. A higher food conversion was observed both when B₁₂ was fed alone or in combination with penicillin, especially when the rations were lacking in animal protein.

Card 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Food Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 62684
AUTHOR : Niewiarowicz, A.; Wcislo, H.
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Boullion-like Odor of the α -Ketooleic Acid
ORIG. PUB. : Przem. spozywczy, 1957, 11, No 5, 217-218
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

H - 129

Poland/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Laboratory. Part. Gelatin. Chemical
Materials. Industrial Products.

-35

Abstract: Ref Zaur-Khiz., 1959, 1959.

Author : Niewiarowicz, A.; Piorczykowski, W.
Inst : [Inst. przem. sk. rze.]
Title : Determination of Contents of Moisture, Salt and Protein in Gels.

Orig. Subj: Przem. sk. rze., 1959, 12, 19, 3141. Inst. przem.
sk. rze., 1959.

Author: M. Lawrence.

Card : 1/1

Country : Poland H-25
 Category :
 Abs. No. : -7366
 Author : Niewiarowski, A.; Wolski, H.
 Institut. :
 Title : Effect of the Procedure of Preparation of Poultry Fat for Analysis on Change in Peroxide-, Acid-, and Iodine Value.
 Univ. Pub. : Przem. i Zywoczy, 1958, 12, No 5, 257-260

Abstract : An investigation to determine the best method of preparing samples of poultry fat for analysis. A study was made of the effect of duration and conditions of drying and extraction of samples with petroleum ether, on change in peroxide value (PV), acid value (AV), and iodine value (I). The studies were carried out with rendered chicken fat (F), adipose tissue, concentrates and preserves of poultry. The extraction was carried out with petroleum ether fraction of 60-65% (60), or with chloroform repeatedly washed with distilled water, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 (1), and distilled (60.2-60.5% fraction). For control determinations of PV, AV, and I, the samples were obtained by combination of the F,
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Country : Poland

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... : followed by melting on a water bath at 90° for 2 hours. The supernatant portion of the settled F was poured off and portions of it were withdrawn for control analyses. The tests were conducted with samples of melted F prepared by the following procedures: a) dehydration in vacuum drier (58°, pressure 100-120 mm Hg) for 1, 3, 6, and 24 hours, extraction with petroleum ether, by shaking in a flask, in the cold, filtration of extract, driving off the solvent and drying in vacuum for 30 minutes; b) direct extraction in a Soxhlet for 1, 3, 6, and 24 hours, followed by removal of solvent and drying in a vacuum drier; c) dehydration in a

... : 2/6

Country : Poland
Category :

H-25

Ann. Jour. :

47366

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : vacuum drier, followed by extraction in a Soxhlet, in the dark; d) dehydration with I, followed by extraction in the cold with petroleum ether, by shaking in a flask in the dark, in which case the first sample was collected immediately after the contents of the flask were shaken a few times, while the other samples were kept at -3° for 1, 3, 6, and 24 hours. The ether extracts were filtered, evaporated, and dried for 30 minutes in a vacuum drier (58°, pressure 110 mm Hg). The sample of adipose tissue was prepared by taking about 12 g of thoroughly comminuted adipose tissue, mixing them with 5-6 g of I, extracting by shaking in a flask with 50 ml petroleum ether
Code: 3/6

Country : Poland
Category : H-25
Serial : 47366
Title :
Date:

Extract : or chloroform, after which the extract was filtered, 10 ml of filtrate were withdrawn, the solvent was driven off and a determination was made of the amount of F in 1 ml of solution. To determine PV an amount of solution was taken corresponding to a content of 1 g of F, and there was added thereto an amount of solvent required for the analysis. A sample of poultry concentrate was prepared by mixing 50 g of comminuted concentrate, of a known moisture content (about 20%), with I, and extracting the mixture in the cold with 50 ml petroleum ether or chloroform. Thereafter the procedure was the same as in the preceding case. A sample card: 4/6

Country : Poland

H-25

Category :

ats. Char. :

4366

Author :

Institut. :

Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : of preserves, in an amount of 100-120 g, having a known moisture content, was mixed with 120 g I, extracted with 100 ml petroleum ether or chloroform, and thereafter the same procedure was followed as in the case of adipose tissue. It was found that drying in vacuum and extraction in a Soxhlet cause a slight, but invariable, increase of FV and AV, and a decrease of the IV of poultry fat. The negative alterations are considerably lower on a direct denaturation by means of I and concurrent extraction in the cold. For example, the FV after drying for 1 hour in vacuum is 0.242, while after 1 hour of drying with I and concurrent extraction in the cold it is 0.223; analogously after 6 hours it is 0.201; 5 /6

Country : Poland

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... at : 0.282 and 0.23, and after 24 hours, 0.299 and 0.245. In favor of the second method of preparing the samples are also the results secured on using F from adipose tissue or from broth concentrates of poultry. On the other hand, in analysis of F of preserves, which contain relatively large amounts of water, a large amount of I is used up, and difficulties are encountered in the clarification of the extracts. In this instance, notwithstanding some changes in FV, AV, and IV, it is more advantageous to utilize the method of drying the sample in vacuum and extracting in a Soxhlet.

M. Lemlyanukhina.

... 6/6

: Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Leather, Fur, Gelatine.
 : 1970, No. 19, 1970, No. 20126
 : Niewiarowicz, A.; Pietrzykowski, W.
 : Investigation of the Degree of Salting of
 Wet-Salted Raw Hides
 : Przem. Skorpny. 1970, 13, No 12, 315-322
 : Investigated were the effects of various
 factors on the salting of calf-leather, pig's
 hides and of large hides, preserved with
 coarse salt. The degree of salting meas-
 ured simultaneously by the contents of mois-
 ture and salt in the wet-salted hides. The
 conducted experiments demonstrated that de-
 pending on the season of the year the degree
 of salting varies in the range from -2.5 to
 *Tanning Materials, Industrial Proteins.
 : 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABB. JOUR. : AZKHAN., No. 19, 1959, No. 70126

NO. OR :
: :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

SUBJECT : + 1.5% for calf leather, from -2.1% to + 0.2%
for horse hides, and from -10.17% to -17.0% for
pieces of horse hides. The greatest loss in
weight was noted in summer and the smallest
in winter, since the degree of salting depends
above all on temperature and humidity of the
air. The degree of salting of pig leather de-
pends also on the slope of the racks which
accommodate raw hides during the preservation,
and on the salt additives used for improving
preservation qualities of salt. Results of the
experiments demonstrated that there is no

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COUNTRY :
CONTINENT :

ABST. JOUR. : Russian. No. 12, 1959, No. 30126

AUTHOR :
TITLE :

CLASS. TOP. :

ABSTRACT : correlation between the salting and the water and salt contents in a hide. Of practical
relevance is the percent ratio of salt to water
contained in a water-salted raw hide. An exact
determination of the initial weight is obscured
by an uneven arbitrary treatment of raw
hides, difference in the type of weighing
equipment, non-standard conditions of preser-
vation and storage. It may be assumed that
for hides derived from large bovines, skinned
and received on the basis of weight, the cal-
culations may be based only on the content of
bare material. --M. Lyuksemburg

CARD:

3/3

H - 175

NIEWIAROWICZ, Adam, dr.; PIETRZYKOWSKI, Wiktor, mgr.

Attempts of determining the aging parameters of preserved pig skins. Przegl skorzany 16 no.12:267-273 D '61.

NIEWIAROWICZ, Adam

Occurrence and changes of some amines in stored fresh meat and in meat preserved by irradiation. Roczniki Wyz Szkola Rol Poznan no.13:3-45 '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Rolnej, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Poznan, i Katedra Biochemii Miesa, Moskiewski Technologiczny Instytut Przemyslu Miesnego i Mleczarskiego, Moskwa.