

POHL, B.

"Biochemical purification of waste water from chemical industry plants." Reviewed by B. Pohl. Vodni hosp 13 no.7:274 '63.

PREIS, A.; POLAK, B.; POHL, B.; NOVAKOVA, J.

Do surface-active agents bear a relation to manifestations of leukemia? Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.24:677-678 14 Je '63.

1. Klinika chorob z povolani lekarske fakulty UJEP v Brne, prednosta doc. dr. J. Vyskocil Vnitri oddeleni fakultni nemocnice v Brne, vedouci doc. dr. O. Saxl Vyzkumny ustav syntetickeho kaučuku v Gottwaldove, reditel MUDr. J. Pech.

(SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS) (LEUKEMIA)
(NUCLEOSIDES) (BLOOD TRANSFUSION)

U-5
18511

CATEGORY : Environmental

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.

AUTHOR : Ponl. B.

ISSUE : Not given

DATE : The Conference on the Treatment of Industrial Wastes Held at Moscow in 1958

ORIG. PUB. : Chem Prumysl, 9, No 7, 367-368 (1959)

ABSTRACT : A brief review of the reports presented at the conference.

M. Lapshin

CARD: 1/1

POHL, Bohuslav

"Biochemical purification of waste water from plants of the chemical industry." Reviewed by Bohuslav Pohl. Chem prum 13 no.6:319 Je '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav syntetickeho kaucuku.

POHL, Bohuslav

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliations:

Source: Czechoslovenska Hygiene, Vol V No 10, Prague, Dec 60, Page 614.

Data:

POHL, Bohuslav

Affiliation: Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber, Gottwaldov, District Hygienic and Epidemiological Station, Gottwaldov.

Data: Co-author of "To the Problem of Synthetic Seponates," Source, Page 614.

SPIC, Jan

Affiliation: Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber, Gottwaldov, District Hygienic and Epidemiological Station, Gottwaldov

Data: Co-author of "To the Problem of Synthetic Seponates," Source, Page 614.

Pub

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
F																			
<p>5604. BEHAVIOUR OF STEAM TURBINE ON INTRUSION OF WATER. Pohl, E. (Elektrotech. Z., (E.T.Z.), April, 1948, vol. 69, 137-140. By foaming and explosive boiling in the boiler drum, water may penetrate to the turbine, damage blades by impact, block steam channels and overload the bearings. Impact effects were investigated on a rotating test wheel protruding spokes hit by a jet until fracture occurred. The fracture surfaces show fatigue effects. Further tests with blades instead of round spokes showed erosion effects and damage to blade edges. Photographs are given showing these effects. The greatest danger arises from overloading of bearings through irregular rotation of the shaft. The various effects and the possible preventive measures are discussed in detail.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S.A.</p>																			
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										E Z INDEX									
SLOW STRENGTH										SLOW TENSILE									
TENSILE										IMPACT									
TENSILE										TENSILE									

POHL, Erwin

Nondestructive testing of concretes. Epitoanyag 16 no. 2:
75-80 F '64.

1. Epitesi Foiskola, Lipcse, Nemet Demokratikus Koztarsasag.

POHL, E., dr.

Testing concrete reinforcement and its volume density (solidity)
by gamma rays. Epitoanyag 15 no.2/3:88-95 F-Mr '63.

1. Hochschule fur Bauwesen, Leipzig.

POHL, E.; IONFESCU-PANAITEFSU, G.; BLUM, I.

On the value of the permanganatic index as a method for the study and classification of coals. p. 247

STUDII SI CERCETARI DE ENERGETICA
Bucuresti, Rumania
Vol. 9, no. 2, 1959

Monthly list of European Accession Index (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 11
November 1959
Uncl.

CH

Microchemical enrichment procedure in spectral analysis.
G. Gobach and F. Pohl (Tech. Hochschule, Graz, Austria).
Mikrochemie rev. Mikrokchim. Acta 36/37, 486-94(1951).—
By the use of org. reagents which form inner complexes
with trace elements, which complexes are sol. in CHCl₃,
the desired enrichment can be effected by forming the com-
plex and extg. in CHCl₃. Many org. reagents are suit-
able for such work. An extra. scheme is outlined in which
interference of Fe is prevented by carrying out the C₆H₅-
CO₂NH₂ sepn. and also by extg. FeCl₃ with ether. Then
the trace metals are extd. after forming complexes with
dithizone or 8-quinolinol. W. T. Hall

1957

BA

4

222. Concentration and spectroscopic determination of trace metals. I. Extraction with organic reagents. G. Gorbach and F. Fohl (*Archivchem. mikrochim. Acta*, 1961, **22**, 298-307).— Errors due to pptn. and electrochemical techniques for the concn. of trace metals prior to spectroscopic determination are avoided by extraction methods. Studies with the following reagents capable of forming CHCl_3 -sol. metallic complexes are detailed: 1-benzoinoxime; dithionite; isonitrosacetophenone; cupferron; 2-nitroso-1-naphthol; 8-hydroxyquinoline; salicylaldehyde; thioamide; in conjunction with the following metals: Ag, Al, As^{III} , Au^{III} , Bi, Cd, Ce^{III} , Co, Cr^{III} , Cr^{VI} , Cu^{II} , Fe^{II} , Fe^{III} , Ga, Hg, In^{III} , Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, Os, Pb, Pd^{II} , Pt^{II} , Si^{IV} , Sn^{II} , Ta, Th, Ti, Ti^{III} , V, V^{IV} , V^{V} , W, Y, Zn, and Zr. Qual. and quant. examination is effected by sparking the extracts, ppt., and residual solutions after each extraction. In general, successive extraction with two reagents is necessary for the collection of the above trace metals, dithionite and 8-hydroxyquinoline being preferred.

E. G. Brown.

CA

7

Enrichment and spectral-analytical determination of trace metals. II. Ashing the sample and separation of trace

metals from interfering quantities of iron. G. Gorbach and E. Pohl (Tech. Hochschule, Graz, Austria). *Mikrochemie rev. Mikrochim. Acta* 38, 328-34(1951); cf. C.A. 45, 9418d. — In ashing plant and animal samples, it is best to dry at 105°, carbonize at 400-450°, ext. with hot N HCl, treat the residue with HNO₃, and heat at 550° until all C is removed. In the HCl ext. remove Fe, Al, Cr, Ti, Sn, and Zr by a basic benzoate treatment. Take the benzoate ppt., dissolve in a little 6.5 N HCl and ext. FeCl₃ with ethyl or isopropyl ether and add the aq. soln. to the main soln. When trace metals are accumulated from the acid soln. of the ash, Fe is also extd. by dithizone and oxine. Ash the pptd. dithizonates and oximates with the addn. of HClO₄, dil. suitably and use a blow-out pipet for introducing the soln. into the flame. III. **Enrichment and spectral-analytical determination of trace metals.** — *Ibid.* 335-41. — The Feussner condensed high-tension sparking (C.A. 27, 3884) was used with Be as reference element, with lines 2348.6, 2950.9, and 3131.4 Å. After the enrichment, as little as 10⁻⁴ - 10⁻⁵% of element can be detected in a 20-g. sample. W. T. Hall

POHL, F.

H. BENTHA, Mikrochemie ver. Mikrochim. Acta 36/37, 988-96, 1951

POHL, F.

Turning of glass yarn. p. 12.
SKLAR A KERAMIK Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan. 1956
Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, No.7 July 1956

C. a.

1951

(7)

Enrichment and spectral-analytical determination of traces of metals. Extraction with organic reagents. I. G. Gorbach and F. Pohl (Tech. Hochschule, Graz, Austria). *Mikrochemie ver. Miktechim. Acta* 38, 259-67(1951). -- The soln. of the sample is neutralized by adding HCl or NH₄OH, adjusted to a suitable pH, and extd. successively with solns. of dithizone and of oxine. The exts. are examd. in the spectrometer. Very small quantities of 35 metals were detd. successfully. 17 references. W. T. Hall

7-31-52

C

Comparative investigations of dry-slaking lime. G. Pott. *Zement-Kalk-Gips*, 4 [10] 263-67 (1951).—The methods for slaking lime and the testing methods for judging the quality of lime are critically discussed. The results are summarized as follows: (1) The more the lime to be slaked is comminuted, the better the quality of the building lime hydrate. This does not hold true if the chemical composition is the determining factor. (2) The slaking method depends on the lime. The Ehrlich slaking method is good for lighter burned limes; silo slaking is better for more difficultly slaking limes. (3) The results with pressure slaking are good, but not for difficultly slaking limes, e.g., dolomite limes. The fineness, volume weight, specific surface, water requirement, and water-retaining capacity must be considered in judging quality. A diagram for grain sizes after different long grinding times of quartz sand is included. M.H.A.

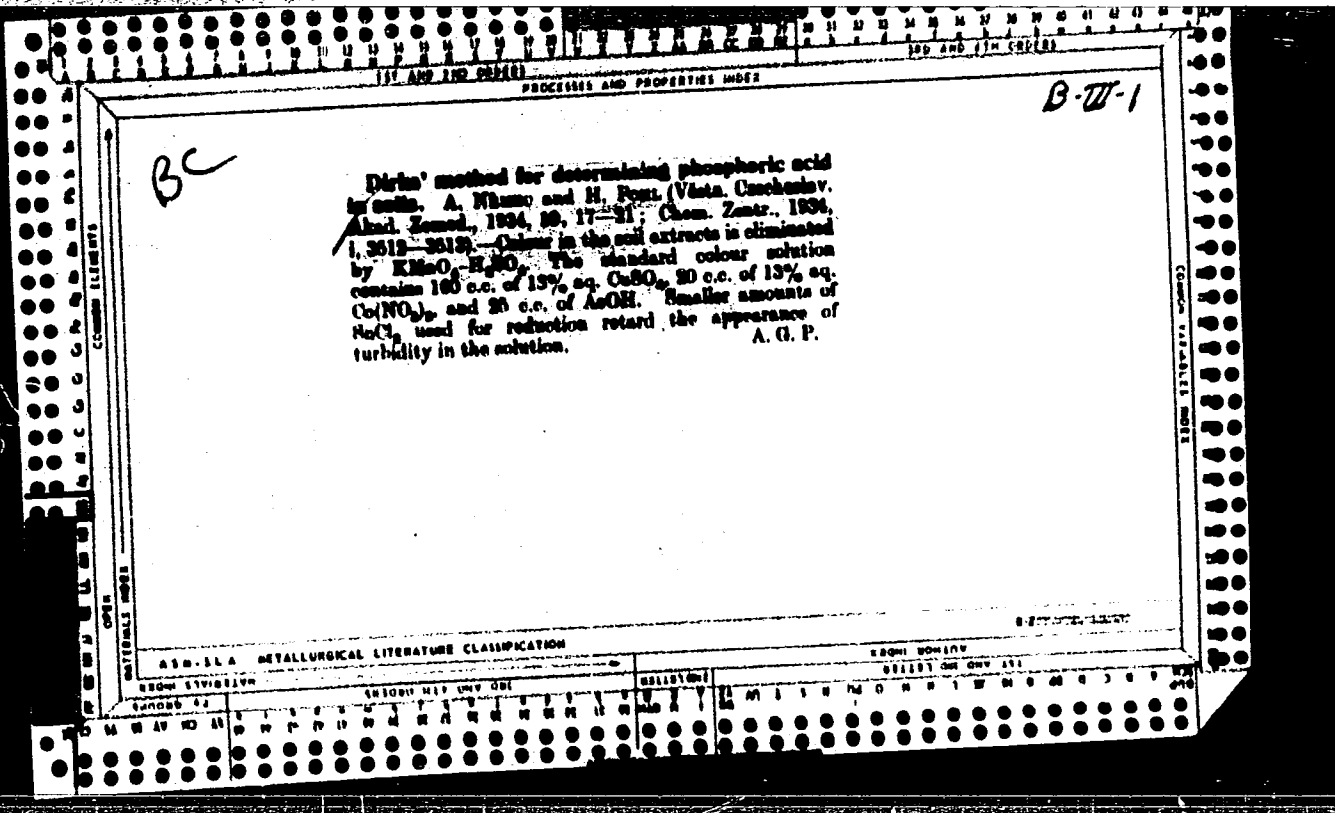
POHL, G.

Hardening pressure and hardening time in the sand-lime brick industry. G. Pohl. *Zement-Kalk-Gips* 10, 354-9 (1957).—Data are presented for the effects of variations in hardening pressure and hardening time on the phys. properties of sand-lime bricks. The expts were performed at pressures of 8, 10, and 21 atm. and for times up to 18 hrs. The results showed: (1) the compressive strength increased to a max. value with increase of hardening time; (2) the increase in strength occurred at a higher rate at higher pressures, but a lower max. value was attained; (3) a reduction in strength occurred if hardening was continued beyond the time necessary to bind the free lime, and, consequently, the detn. of free lime cannot serve as an indicator of optimum conditions; and (4) the amt. of HCl-sol. silica was only of limited significance.

Roy L. Petty

949

2



Microfilm frame containing a document page. The page is titled "Pohl, H. World supply of nonmetallic minerals. *Montan. Rundschau*, 29, 1-6 (1937). Statistical data covering asbestos, fluor spar, mica, graphite, kaolin, magnesite, phosphate, sulfur, talc, etc., is given." The page is surrounded by a perforated border with labels: "LET AND MD LETTER", "2ND LETTER", "3RD AND 4TH LETTERS", "F5 GROUPS", "MATERIALS INDEX", "COMMON ELEMENTS", "COMMON VARIABLES INDEX", and "PRECEDENTS AND REFERENCES INDEX".

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

B-71-3

Loss of alcohol by evaporation during fermentation of molasses. *J. Polym. Chem. Lett.* 1967, 5, 99-101. The loss of alcohol amounts to 1.00% during fermentation in closed vats, and to 1.00% in open tanks. R. T.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ABB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SWISSIV

COLLECTOR

COLLECTOR ONE ONLY 111

FROM SWISSIV

COLLECTOR ONE ONLY 111

FROM SWISSIV

COLLECTOR ONE ONLY 111

POHL, HANS

Handwritten initials

✓ 16369* (Czech.) Advantages and Disadvantages of Relieving Internal Stresses by Flame Heating With a Consideration of the Effects of the Welding Materials. Výhody a nevýhody odstraňování vnitřního prnutí plamenem s ohledem na vliv přídavných materiálů. Hans Pohl, Zdravie, v. 5, no. 7, July 1956, p. 194-197.

Internal stresses which may be created by welding; mechanism of stress formation and relief. Use of refrigerated chambers for tests at low temperatures.

3
1
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Handwritten initials: pop, ag

POHL, H.

The advantages and disadvantages of eliminating internal stresses by flame-heating in regard to the effects on welding materials. p. 194. ZVARANIE. (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarstva) Bratislava. Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL).
Library of Congress. Vol. 15, No. 12,
December 1956

GORLICH, P.; HAESKE, A.; KROHS, A.; POHL, H.-J.

The anomaly of the secondary emission of alkali earth oxides.
Cs cas fys 12 no.5/6:620-622 '62.

1. Vyzkumne laboratore VEB Carl Zeiss, Jena.

GORLICH, P.; KROHS, A.; POHL, H.-J.

A new photomultiplier with a small time-of-flight dispersion.
Cs cas fys 12 no.5/6:623-628 '62.

1. Vyzkumne laboratore VEB Carl Zeiss, Jena.

45274

Z/037/62/000/005-6/029/049
E073/E562

26 2012

AUTHORS: Görlich, P., Haeske, A., Krohs, A. and Pöhl, H.-J.

TITLE: On the anomaly of secondary emission in layers of
alkali-earth oxidesPERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fyziku, no.5-6, 1962,
620-622

TEXT: The dependence of the coefficient of secondary emission coefficient δ of oxidised alloys of alkali-earth metals on the loading was measured oscillographically for current densities up to $100 \mu\text{A}/\text{mm}^2$. An Al-Mg alloy, oxidised in a low-frequency glow discharge in an atmosphere of oxygen at 0.1 mm Hg was used as an emitter. The maximum value of δ for a primary voltage of 300 was 4, the density of the primary current density being $70 \mu\text{A}/\text{mm}^2$. Above a certain current density δ is no longer constant but becomes a function of primary current. Measurements in a retarding field at various current densities and with various degrees of activation confirmed the earlier expressed view of the authors that in semiconductors the existence of inhomogeneous surface fields should be assumed, which counteract the emission of

Card 1/2

Z/037/62/000/005-6/030/049
E140/E562

AUTHORS: G6rlich, P., Krohs, A. and Pohl, H.-J.
TITLE: A new photomultiplier with a small time of flight dispersion
PERIODICAL: eskoslovensky asopis pro fysiku, no.5-6, 1962, 623-628

TEXT: A photomultiplier of the type K14FS50, intended for measurements in the region of 10^{-9} sec, has recently been developed and is a continuation in the series of multipliers for scintillation measurements. The paper describes some of the details in the design of a dynode system and the results obtained. In an R.C.A.-type dynode system high values of the electric field strength and dynode current were obtained and thus the dispersion of the transit times and the space charge density were lowered. The starting time was about 2 nsec, the decay 3 nsec, the mean width approximately 3 nsec. The linearity of the impulses is preserved up to a current of 0.5 A. Current pulses up to 1.5 A in a photomultiplier-stilbene scintillator were obtained for gamma radiation of 800 keV. Fig.2 shows a cathode system with
Card 1/2

A new photomultiplier with ...

Z/037/62/000/005-6/030/049
E140/E562

spherical focusing electrodes and Fig.4 a dynode system of multiplier. There are 7 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumné laboratoře VEB, Carl Zeiss, Jena
(Research Laboratory, Carl Zeiss, Jena)

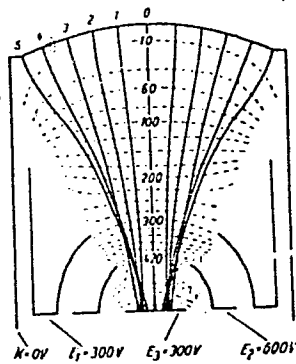


Fig. 2

Card 2/2

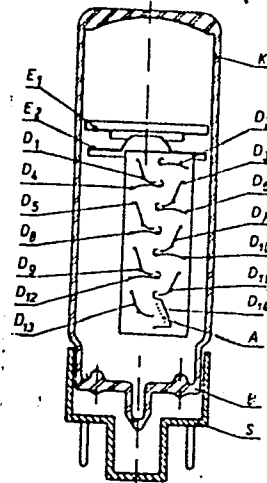


Fig. 4

S/275/63/000/003/006/021
A052/A126

AUTHOR: Pohl Hans-Joachim

TITLE: Parameters of M12FS photomultipliers and some of their new applications

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, no. 3, 1963, 30, abstract 3A170 (Automat. și electron., v. 6, no. 3, 1962, 89 - 95) (Rumanian: summaries in Russian, German, English and French)

TEXT: A series of photomultipliers is discussed produced by the National Enterprise Carl Zeiss, Jena: M12F35, M12FS35, M12FQ35, M12FS60, M12FS100, M12FS150, with photocathode diameters of from 35 to 150mm. A table of basic parameters is given. The mean sensitivity of the photocathodes is equal to $60\mu\text{amp/lum}$, the amplification is 10^6 , equivalent dark current input is 10^{-10}lum , photopeak factor for Cs137-NaJ (Tl) of photomultipliers with a cathode diameter $\leq 60\text{mm}$ is not less than 11%, and of photomultipliers with a cathode diameter 100 and 150mm not less than 12%.

Card 1/2

Parameters of M12FS

S275/63/000/003/006/021
A052/A126

A small-size M10FS25 photomultiplier has also been developed with a photo-cathode diameter ~ 20 mm, and ~ 80 mm long. Examples of photomultiplier application in the technique of nuclear radiation studies and in other fields are given in the review. There are 9 references.

I.B.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

POHL, Hans-Loachim (Jena, R.D.G.)

M2FS photomultiplier properties and some new fields of application. Automatica electronica 6 no.3:89-95 My-Je '62.

9.4160

R/011/62/006/003/001/001
1053/1253

AUTHOR: Pohl, Hans-Loachim Jena

TITLE: The properties of M12FS-type photomultiplier and some new fields of application

PERIODICAL: Automatica si elektronika v. 6, no. 3, 1962, 89-95

TEXT: The article describes a new series of photomultipliers of M12FS type utilized in photometry, spectrometry, exposure automatic devices, measuring techniques of scintillation, scintillation counters for alpha-beta- and gamma radiations and neutrons as in well as various measuring radioisotopic techniques. Also reviewed are organic scintillators and the investigation of optimal sizing of scintillators having a special form (with a well). The latter are used for determining extremely small activities (for instance the radiotesting of thyroid gland). The inorganic scintillators are employed for detecting and investigating the spectra of gamma rays by using inorganic monocrystals consisting of sodium and cesium iodide. The author lists the advantages and disadvantages presented by each of these crystals. For alpha-, beta- and gamma counters and for alpha and beta spectrometry the application of organic scintillators based on organic monocrystals as well as those of plastics were investigated. In plastic scintillators the best results were given by BPD and beta-tergenite. There are 14 figures and 3 tables.

Card 1/1

L 34704-65 EEC(h)-2/EWG(j)/EEG(k)-2/EWA(h)/EWA(k)/EWP(k)/EWT(l)/EEG(t)/FBD/EWG(m)/
T/EWA(m)-2/Pf-l/P1-l/P1-l/Pn-l/Po-l/PeB LJP(c) WG

ACCESSION NR: AP5009891

GE/0035/64/000/012/0414/0417

AUTHOR: Gorlich, P. (Professor, Doctor); Krohs, A. (Doctor); Pohl, H. J. (Graduate physicist) 6.3
B

TITLE: Problems in the application of new photoelectric components to receivers and demodulators of high-frequency modulated laser beams

SOURCE: Messen-Steuern-Regeln, no. 12, 1964, 414-417 25

TOPIC TAGS: laser beam, solid state laser, photodiode, semiconductor device, photomultiplier, photoelectric cell

ABSTRACT: The article discusses certain problems encountered in the application of photoelectronic films to solid laser devices. Among them are the spectral sensitivity characteristics of radiators and film substances, the time constant or so called "inertia" of photodiode circuits and photomultipliers. These two subjects are reviewed in light of more recent developments which will enhance the performance of lasers. Particular attention is given to special "superspeed" photomultipliers recently developed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables, 1 graph.

Card 1/2

L 34704-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009891

ASSOCIATION: VEB Carl Zeiss, Jena/Thur. 0

SUBMITTED: OO

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 007

JPRS

Card 2/2

L 32081-66 FBD/EEC(k)-2/T/DNF(k) LJP(c) MG
ACC NR: AP6015378 SOURCE CODE: HU/0031/66/000/005/0145/0148

AUTHOR: Gorlich, P.; Krohs, A.; Pohl, H. J.

ORG: none

2
B

TITLE: New photoelectric elements for sensing and detecting high-frequency modulated laser radiation

SOURCE: ²⁵Finommechanika, no. 5, 1966, 145-148

TOPIC TAGS: laser radiation, laser modulation, photoelectric detection, metrology, automation

ABSTRACT: Following a brief explanation of operational principles (photoelectric conductivity, photoelectric effect of the barrier layer), the authors discuss fundamentals of selecting optimum applications for measuring technology and automation. Basic characteristic features of photoelectronic elements are given, defining the fields of application. An analysis is made of metrology problems to be solved by the use of special elements. New developments of importance for metrology and automation are reported. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' abstract] [KS]

SUB CODE: 14,20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006/ SOV REF: 002

Card 1/1 *BLG*

Pohl, J.

767. Correlation of geological horizons on the basis of physico-chemical properties of cruds. J. Pohl. Bull. Polish Inst. Petrol., 1955, 5, 9 (suppl. to ~~1955~~ (Krynica), 1956, 11).
Work in this field has been neglected in Poland since 1938. More recently new field "Tolusz-Poligerynka" provided an opportunity for fresh start. Only sp. gr., % paraffins, vis., pour point, and Engler dist were done. 88 samples were tested. In 1955 3 more fields were investigated, and 4 more are to be included soon. M. S.

POHL, Julian

"The Corrélation of Geological Horizons Based on the Chemicophysical Properties of the Crude Petroleum," by Julian Pohl. Nafta, 1955, no. 10, p. 251

The report is a consideration of methods used to analyze crudes taken directly from production wells or exploratory wells . One of the pioneers in this field was K. Katz who published a very important work on the subject in 1936.

POHL, J.

Chem
Fuel

3

1194. Lowering of freezing point and viscosity of (paraffin base) crude oil as result of thermal treatment. J. Pohl. Nafta (Krakow), 1950, 12, 44-7. — Pumping of paraffin base crudes over long distance is very difficult, in particular in the winter. There are 4 methods of lowering the freezing point and visco of this crude, i.e. mechanical mixing, thermal treatment, dilution, or addition of an inhibitor. The second method involves heating and cooling, by which properties of the oil are changed, e.g. untreated crude with visco (kinematic) at 10° C = 122.36 cS will have after heating to 19° C visco 30.63 and after treatment at 30° C visco 25.05 cS. Also the freezing point will drop from 0° to -34° C immediately after treatment at 60° C and on standing settle at -10° C. Treatment at 20° C raises the freezing point. If the temp of the thermal treatment is ca. 15°-20° C the visco also rises slightly. With the right treatment a minimum can be reached which depends on the nature of the oil. Some crudes may even show a greater visco at a higher temp if this is near the temp at which treatment gives max visco. All this is due to changes in the crystalline matrix. These are not permanent. Heating can be done in a heat exchanger, and cooling can take place in the pipeline. The treatment can be done only if the crude contains asphaltenes which are in colloidal solution. Several crudes gave no response to treatment. This happened where the amount of asphaltenes was relatively small. Sometimes it is possible to obtain an improvement in one of the properties and not in the other.

M.S.

JMB
MT

POHL, J.

2940. "Parsfindskop J.P.I."—apparatus for determination of critical temperature of paraffin wax precipitation from crude oil in reservoir conditions. *J. Polil. Nafta (Kielce)*, 1956, 12, 132-4.—All reservoir parameters must be known before optimal conditions of exploitation can be achieved. An auto-clave sampler was developed by the Polish IP in 1948 and perfected during the following 8 years. It is described with operational details, with 2 diagrams and a photograph in the text.

2
JMB
MT

Pohl, J.

POLISH TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS

Vol. 26, Nr. 2, 1957

Pohl J. A Device for Determining the Critical Temperature at which Paraffin Wax Drops out from Crude Oil in Natural Reservoir Conditions — "The Paraffinoscope J. P. P."

3

Aparat do oznaczania krytycznej temperatury wypadania parafiny z ropy w warunkach złożowych „Parafinoskop J. P. P”. Nafta, No. 6, 1956, pp. 152—154, 3 figs.

A description of the design and all supplementary equipment of a device for determining the critical temperature at which the paraffin wax drops out from crude oil in reservoir conditions. Before the final design was developed, numerous tests were made in atmospheric conditions. This paper gives all the necessary details for operating the device, and setting up the equipment, and the methods followed in the course of measurements.

JMB yje

FOHL, J.

Sand carriers for the hydraulic fracturing oil-bearing sandstones.

p. 2 (Katowice, Poland (City) Instytut Naftowy. Prace. No. 50, 1957. Katowice, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

POHL, Julian, inz.; KWACISZEWSKA, Anna, mgr.

New carriers for joints of petroleum and gas deposits. Nafta
Pol 17 no.11:7-8 of bulletin '61.

POHL, Julian, inz.; KWACISZEWSKA, Anna, mgr.

New sand carriers for hydraulic cleaving of petroleum and gas collectors.
Prace Inst naft no.76:1-7 '63.

POHL, Karel

The role of research in future development of chemical industry in
Czechoslovakia. Chem prum 12 no.1:1-3 Ja '62.

1. Ministerstvo chemickeho prumyslu.

DRABIK, Jan, mgr., inż.; POHL, Kazimierz, inż.; STASIAK, Leszek, mgr., inż.;
STEPIEN, Jerzy, mgr., inż.

Welded constructions of heavy railroad platform trucks. Przegl
spaw 14 no.2:31-37 '62.

1. Centralne Biuro Konstrukcyjne Przemysłu Taboru Kolejowego

POHL, K. A.

Das Problem der "Grossen Wolga". [The "Greater Volga" problem]. (Osteuropa X, 1934, 35, p.410-21, map).
DLC: D410.07.

SO: SOVIET TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B 64
U

SA

2838. Electric Locomotives for Heavy Train-Haulage in the U.S.S.R. K. Pohl and P. Kandaurov. *R.G.E.* 41. pp. 222-226. June 26, 1967. — At the beginning of 1936 a total of 1000 km. of lines were electrified, namely: Dalginskovo-Zaporozhie, 100 km.; Kizil-Tchourovskaya, 118 km.; Goroblagodatshala-Sverdlovsk, 104 km.; Tshia-Zastafol, 179 km.; suburbs of Moscow, Leningrad and Raku, 220 km.; Kandalahcha-Kirovsk, 118 km.; Zastafon-Samtredi, 60 km.; the last two sections being experimental. Freight locomotives supplied by the General Electric and Italian Brown-Boveri Cos. have been reproduced by Russian factories, with the following chief dimensions, etc.: axle arrangement, C₁ + C₂; 1-hr. rating, 2700 h.p.; tractive effort at wheel rims, 20,000 kg.; speed, 36.8 km.p.h.; maximum speed, 70 km.p.h.; service weight, 116 tons; axle load, 19 tons; length over buffers, 16.0 m.; motors, 6 X 300 kW; gear ratio, 3.74; wheel diameter, 1.2 m. The locomotives are supplied from a d.c. contact line at 3000 V. They haul 3000-ton trains on gradients up to 0.6 %.

M. G. S.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E-2730.2.2237

POHL, K.

"Preliminary survey of shallow shafts through a single shaft. (To be contd.)"
Bányászati Lapok, Budapest, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb 1954, p. 92.

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

POHL, K.

POHL, K. Results and experiences with mechanization of underground bauxite mining. p. 333.

Vol. 11, No. 6, June 1956.

BANYASZATI LAPOK

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

Pöhl, K.

4124 NP-1r-23
RECTIFICATION OF LOW CONCENTRATION BINARY
MIXTURES. K. Pöhl. Translated by W. A. Glasner from
Chem.-Ing.-Tech. 23, 562-4(1956) 10p

A numerical process is given for calculating reflux ratio,
theoretical plates, and plate concentrations vs. temperature
in distillation of binary mixtures with a concentration so
low that the equilibrium curve is a straight line. (T.R.H.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Soc 7 Vol. 11/9 Paediatrics Sept 57

2429. POHL L. V. *Vztah juvenilních epistaxí k reumatickým endokarditidám.

The relationship between epistaxis and rheumatic endocarditis ČAS. LÉK. ČES. 1956, 95/25-26 (683-685) Tables 4

In 15 patients with rheumatic endocarditis one or more severe attacks of epistaxis were found in the history. These are explained by vitamin K deficiency due to rheumatic hepatitis. Even several years later the function of the liver proved to be disturbed, if only to a slight degree, even though no salicylate had been taken, as no arthralgias had occurred between the epistaxis and the endocarditis. Therefore it is necessary that in young patients with epistaxis a study is made of the liver function so as to be able to start a prophylactic rheumatic treatment for attacks of acute rheumatic fever.

Bloch - Doctinchem (XVIII, 6, 7)

POHL L. V.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.19 Vol.1/3 Cardiovascular Mar 57

700. POHL L. V. Poděbrady. Vztah juvenilních epistaxí k reumatickým endokarditidám *The relationship between epistaxis and rheumatic endocarditis* Cas. Lék. čes. 1956, 95/25-26 (683—685) Tables 4

In 15 patients with rheumatic endocarditis one or more severe attacks of epistaxis were found in the history. These are explained by vit. K deficiency due to rheumatic hepatitis. Even several years later the function of the liver proved to be disturbed, if only to a slight degree, even though no salicylates had been taken, as no arthralgias had occurred between the epistaxis and the endocarditis. Therefore it is necessary that in young patients with epistaxis a study is made of the liver function so as to be able to start a prophylactic rheumatic treatment for attacks of acute rheumatic fever.

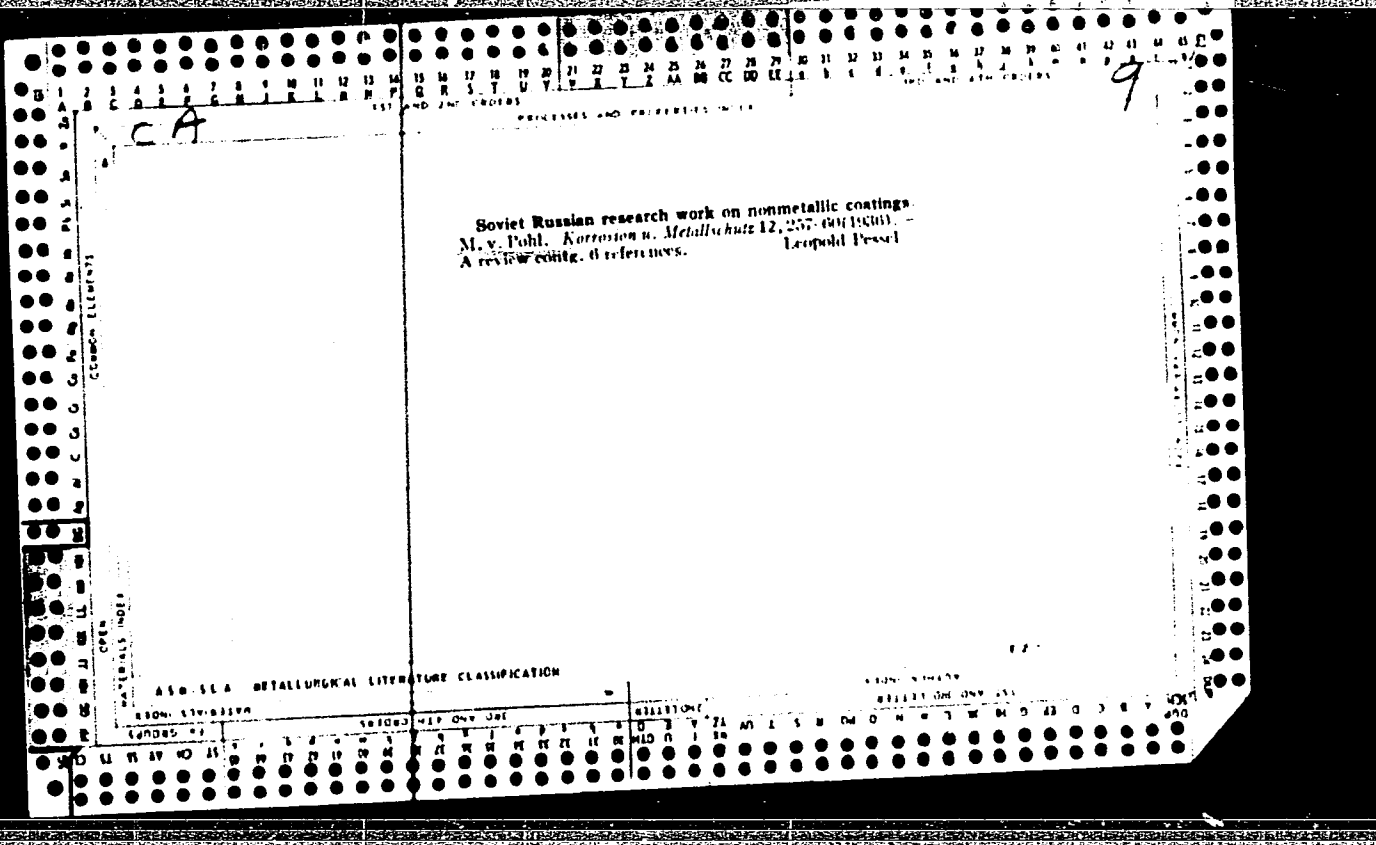
Bloch - Doetinchem (XVIII, 6, 7)

POHL, L. V., Primar MUDr., Pobebrady

Relationship between juvenile epistaxis and rheumatic
endocarditis. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.25-26:683-685 29 June 56.

1. L.V.P., Pobebrady.

- (EPISTAXIS, in inf. & child,
endocarditis & rheum. fever, prev. (Cz))
- (ENDOCARDITIS, compl.
rheum. fever with epistaxis in child., prev. (Cz))
- (RHEUMATIC FEVER, compl.
endocarditis with epistaxis in child., prev. (Cz))



POHL, O.

"Introducing a factory intercommunication system in the Ostrava-Karvina coal mines."
(p. 71). UHLI (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky) Praha, Vol 4, No 3, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

ROHL, C.

Technical and financial evaluation of various systems of transportation in coal mines with sloping seams (20-30°). p. 42.
VNI, Praha, Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (LAL), 10, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

POHL, O.

44. Results obtained so far with air-cooled steam condensers. O. Pohl. *Magyar Energetikai Szemle*, Vol. 8, 1955, No. 10, pp. 361-369, 9 figs.

Physics
Spec. Div.

A Heller-type air-cooled steam condenser was connected to a steam turbine. A direct-contact condenser was substituted for the surface condenser of the turbine, the mixture of cooling water and condensate was delivered to an air-cooled surface-type heat exchanger located outdoors. The closed cooling water system is subjected to positive pressure from pump to condenser so that the state of the coolers has no bearing on the vacuum. For full scale experiments a 5 tonnes per hr. i. e. $2.6 \cdot 10^8$ kcal per hr. capacity plant had been established. The goals set for the tests lasting about a year and a half were (1) the investigation of the properties of the surface cooling tower, (2) the operation of the direct-contact condenser, (3) trouble-free operation, (4) to establish the means for the prevention of soiling and corrosion. The cooling tower, incorporating finned cooling elements, satisfied expectations, no breakdowns had occurred in operation — referable to the principle of the equipment — even during winter. Spraying was effective in the direct-

contact condenser even without spray nozzles. The dimensions of direct-contact condensers will be reducible in the future by the application of spray nozzles. The equipment was found to operate trouble-free. The continuous tests for establishing the extent of soiling, if any, and the possible effects of corrosion are being continued.

was

SR

POHL, O.

Experiences gained from the planning of new collieries in the Ostrava-Karvina Coal Basin. p. 47.
(Uhli, Vol. 7, no. 2, Feb. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

POHL, O.

The optimum strike length of the mining field. p. 78.
(Uhli. Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

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

Pohl, O.

Developing a new type of convecting radiator. p. 568.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodsi Tudomanyos Egyesulet.)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 12, no. 9, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

POHL, O.

Present results of aerial condensation experiments. p. 361.
Vol 8, no. 10, Oct. 1955. MAGYAR EMERGIACAZDASAG. Budapest, Hungary.

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

HUNGARY

POHL, Odon, Dr., Psychiatric Clinic at the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem Pszichiatriai Klinikája) in Budapest (Director: NYIRO, Gyula, Professor, Dr.).

"Contribution to the Pathology of Symptomatic Narcolepsy"

Budapest, Ideggyszászati Szemle, Vol 19, No 6, Jun 1966, pp 181-184.

Abstract: The case of a 52-year old male patient, showing typical narcoleptic attacks and hypnagogic hallucinations for a period of one year, was described and discussed. The pathological findings indicated a syndrome of polioencephalitis, the precise nature of which could not be determined. Inflammatory symptoms concentrated in the paramedian posterior portion of the grey matter in the periventricular part of the thalamus. 10 references, including 9 German and 1 Western.

1/1

POHL, Oswald, inz.

"Dispatching in lignite mines" by Gunther Kase. Reviewed by Oswald
Pohl. Uhl 4 no.9:328 S '62.

FORNADI, Ferenc, dr.; POHL, Odon, dr.; SZEGEDY, Laszlo, dr.

Data on clinical and pathological aspects in DDT intoxication.
Ideggyogy. szemle 14 no.11:313-323 N '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Pszichiatriai Klinikája (Igazgató:
Nyíró Gyula dr. egyetemi tanár).

(DDT toxicol)

POHL, R.

"Electronic lead in crystals without metal bond." In German. p. 3.

ACTA PHYSICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia). Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 8,
No. 1/2, 1957.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

POHL, R.W.

HUNGARY/Electricity - Semiconductors

G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1959, No 1263

Author : Pohl R.W.

Inst : -

Title : Electron Conductivity of Crystals with Non-Metallic Bond

Orig Pub : Acta phys. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 8, No 1-2, 3-4

Abstract ; Based on the analysis of the literature data, it is concluded that in all crystals with non-metallic bond and without impurities, the dark electron conductivity and the photoconductivity are observed only in those cases if the packing fraction in the crystal is greater than 0.5. If v is the volume of the crystal per single molecule, and v' is the volume in the molecule, then the degree of packing of the space in the crystal is determined by the Lorentz-Lorenz equation $v'/v = (n^2 - 1)/(n^2 + 2)$, where n is the index of refraction of the crystal. When $n < 2$, $v'/v < 0.5$ and no photoconductivity occurs in the intrinsic absorption band of the crystal.

Card : 1/1

V. Zhuze

POHL, V., Bratislava, KDN, ul. Nar. Povstania 6

Tumors of the kidneys in children. Lek. obsor 3 no.5:305-308 1954.

1. z Chirurgickej kliniky detskeho veku SU v Bratislave
(KIDNEYS, neoplasms
in child., diag. & ther.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POHL, Vladimir; [Affiliation not given].

"Centrifuges."

Prague, Radar, Vol , No 4, Dec 66, pp 40 - 43

Abstract: The question of the influence of increase in gravity on human organism is discussed. History of the investigation of these effects by the use of centrifuges in Europe, Japan, and the USA is given. Present day facilities available in the USA, and in other Western countries are described. 4 Figures, no references.

1/1

- 49 -

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HOSPODAR, Jan; POHL, Vladimír; Čzechoslovak Army 7.

"Low Pressure Chambers."

Prague, Radar, Vol 1, No 3, Nov 66, pp 28 - 31.

Abstract: The importance of low pressure chambers in aeronautical and space medicine is discussed. Classification and applications of low pressure chambers are discussed. Construction principles of low pressure chambers are discussed. Equipment and instrumentation required for the operation of these chambers are described. Use of these chambers in medical treatment of certain diseases, and their use in training of personnel for flying duties is evaluated. Chambers designed for explosive decompression are described. Communication tunnels between the chambers and the outside are described. Principles of medical observation of personnel remaining in low pressure chambers are discussed. Details of the low pressure chambers produced by the Czech firm CKD are presented. 6 Figures, no references.

1/1 .

PCHL, 2.

Rationalization of the production, use, and processing of beech lumber. p. 1

SYDMAN. (Wydział Nauk Rolniczych i Lesnych Polskiej Akademii Nauk i Polskie Towarzystwo Lesne) Warszawa, Poland (Journal on forestry issued by the Section of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences; and the Polish Society of Forestry; with English and Russian summaries. Includes supplements; Biuletyn Instytutu Badawczego Lesnictwa, bulletin of the Forest Research Institute; Biuletyn Instytutu Technologii Drewna, bulletin of the Institute of Wood Technology; Przegląd Dokumentacyjny Drzewnictwa, documentation of the Institute of Wood Technology; and Przegląd Dokumentacyjny Lesnictwa, documentation of the Forest Research Institute. Monthly)
Vol. 101, no. 1, Jan. 1957

Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

POHL, Zbigniew, mgr inż.; MALON, Henryk

Live cleaning of insulators of aerial stations. Energetyka
Pol 18 no.4:114-117 Ap'64

1. Technical University, Wroclaw (for Pohl). 2. Power Station,
Czealnica (for Malon).

L 01268-67

ACC NR: AP6032307 (A) SOURCE CODE: PO/0021/66/000/007/0257/0260

AUTHOR: Skowronski, Jerzy A.; Pohl, Zbigniew

26
B

ORG: none

TITLE: New concept of the shape of an overhead insulator for use in areas of industrial air pollution

SOURCE: Przegląd elektrotechniczny, no. 7, 1966, 257-260

TOPIC TAGS: air pollution, high voltage line, electric power transmission, voltage insulator, insulator breakdown, flashover

ABSTRACT: Industrial air pollution causes breakdowns of overhead high-voltage line equipment because present means of protection are not very effective. The mechanism of insulator flashovers was analyzed in order to establish the optimum insulator shape. The authors discussed their own solution to the problem and reported on the stepped-surface insulator they had developed. Such insulators were designed at the High-Voltage Department, Wroclaw Polytechnic Institute, and they are now being produced jointly by the Department Design Office for Electric Engineering Ceramics and the Electric Engineering Porcelain Plants in Ciechow and

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.315.623.5

ACC NR: AP6032307

Boguchwala. The authors thank the managements of these plants and the Cable and Electric Engineering Equipment Union for their collaboration in making prototypes and an experimental lot of the insulator, thus speeding up results. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' abstract] [DR]

SUB CODE: 09, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004/

awm

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR F
CATEGORY : Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation
ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56965
AUTHOR : Pohlack, H.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Interferometer Minus-Filters

ORIG. PUB. : Jenaer Jahrb 1958, Teil 2., Jena, 1958, 102-114
ABSTRACT : Techniques for the preparation and the properties of colored multilayer interferometer filters are described. In contradistinction to ordinary interferometer filters, minus-filters (MF) have a narrow spectral range of complete reflection and a broad transmission band. The shifting of the complete reflection region, and thus the production of MF of different colors, is achieved by varying the thicknesses of the layers with high and low indices of refraction. Complemen-

CARD: 1/2

L 55880-65 EWI(1)/EWP(1)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) Pg-4/P1-4 IJP(c) JD/GG

ACCESSION NR: AT5010021

GE/0000/62/000/000/0093/0125

AUTHOR: Pohlack, H. (Jena)

31
8+1

TITLE: The optics of thin layers / - a survey of the state and development of theory and practice

SOURCE: Physikalische Gesellschaft in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Tagung, Jena, 1960. Optik und Spektroskopie aller Wellenlangen (Optics and spectroscopy of all wavelengths); Tagung der Physikalischen Gesellschaft in der DDR. Berlin, A-V, 1962, 93-125.

TOPIC TAGS: thin layer, thin layer optics, optical material, optical thin layer

ABSTRACT: The article surveys the state and development of the theory and practice of thin layers, and points out that the field has its roots in many different but interrelated branches of science and technology, and that it is concerned with the material (nonoptical) improvement of optical materials. This survey does not claim to give a complete account of the optics of thin layers. The goal of this study is to stimulate wider adoption of optical thin layers and to awaken an understanding of the particular problems still to be solved in the field. Orig. art. has: 54 figures.

Card 1/2

L 55880-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5010021

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 038

Card

1/2
2/2

POHLAND, E.

X Pohlend, E. and Harlos, W.

Non-metallic halogen compounds. III. Saturation pressures of boron trifluoride.

Z. anorg. allgem. Chem., Vol. 207, 1932, pp. 242-5; cf. C.A. 26, 1205

Chem. Abs., Vol. 26, p. 5470

The satn.-pressures are: $\log p$ (solid) = $-(1176.6/T) + 1.75 \log T - 0.0022084T + 6.6493$.
 $\log p$ (liquid) = $-(1174.4/T) + 1.75 \log T - 0.013350T + 8.0536$. The redtd. constn.
are b. -99.9° , m. -128° , sinters at -130° . BF_3HCN was prepd. by the reaction of
equal vols. of BF_3 and HCN , m. 40° under pressure, and has no appreciable vapor-
pressure at -120° . This reaction gives a test for the freedom of BF_3 from SiF_4 , as
the latter does not react with HCN and has a vapor pressure at -120° .

Pohlidal, A.

Experience with purification of waste waters by the Waco-filter.
p. 240. PAPIR A CELULOZA. (Ministerstvo lesu a drevarskeho
prumyslu) Praha. Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1954.

SOURCE: EEAL - LC Vol. 5 No. 10 Oct. 1956

BRUCKNER, L. [deceased]; BESKA, F.; CERNY, J.; STEPANEK, V.; POHLIDALOVA, L.;
KLEGA, J.

Changes of the shoulder joint in mammary carcinoma. Cesk.
radiol. 19 no.3:162-168 My '65

1. Onkologicke oddeleni (vedouci: MUDr. B. Roffersberg); patologic-
koanatomicke oddeleni (vedouci: doc. dr. C. Dvoracek); krajske
nemocnice s poliklinikou v Ostrave, a Rentfenologicke oddeleni
UNZ v Bohumine (vedouci: MUDr. V. Stepanek).

POHLIT, W.; DOLINSZKY, Tamas [translator]

Development of radiological measuring instruments. Atom taj 2 no,4:
59-72 '59.

1."Atomtechnikai Tajekoztato" szerkesztoje.

POHLMANN, Antoni, mgr. inz.

Railroad rolling-stock-producing and repairing plants.
Przełł mech 21 no.9/10:273-276. 10-25 My '62.

1. Politechnika, Krakow.

POHLOVA, G.

Ehlers-Danlos syndrome in 2 siblings. Cesk. pediat. 19
no.8:717-720 Ag '64.

1. II. Detska klinika Lekarskej fakulty University Komenskeho
v Bratislave, (prednostka prof. dr. J. Michalickova).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POHLOVA, G., MD; SACHEROVA, A., MD.

Second Children's Clinic of the Medical Faculty UK (II.
detska klinika lekarskej fakulty UK), Bratislava
(for both)

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 16, 1963, pp 623-625

"Problem of Premature Children of Gypsy Origin."

POHLOVA, J.

Organization of wards for newborn; organization of work.
Pediat. listy 6 no.3:172-175 May-June 1951. (CIML 20:11)

1. Of the Institute of Care for Mother and Child in Prague-Podole (Director -- Prof. J. Trapl), Head of the Pediatric Division Docent K. Kubat, M.D..

KUBAT, K.;VISOVA, M.;POHLOVA, J.

Neonatal mortality. Prakt. lek., Praha 32 no. 13:299-301 5 July
1952. (CJML 22:4)

1. Of the Institute of Mother and Child Welfare (Head--Prof. J.
Trapl, M. D.), Prague.

ENCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol.9/3 Obstetrics Aug 56

1446. POHLOVÁ J. Ust. pro péči o matku a dítě. Praha XV. *Sledování nedonošených dětí ve věku 1-2 r. Studying the development of prematurely born children in their second year of life PEDIAT. LISTY 1955, 10/1 (36-44) Graphs 2 Tables 4

310 premature babies have been examined at the age of 1-2 years: 5 infants with birthweights under 1000 g., 44 infants with birthweights of 1010-1500 g., 116 weighing 1510-2000 g., and 145 2010-2500 g. Their development was evaluated from the viewpoint of height, weight, motor development, dentition, blood count, rachitic signs, congenital malformations, CNS disturbances and ocular diseases. Results: Height and weight showed great variability, depending on their environmental condition. Infants with a birthweight under 1000 g. were well developed, but their motor development was retarded. 57% of the infants suffered from moderately severe anaemia, which was correlated both with birthweight and environmental conditions. Transfusion and iron preparations were given in only a small percentage of infants. No case of acute rickets was found, although some signs of rickets were diagnosed in 12% of all infants; vit. D was applied in insufficient amounts. Disturbances of the CNS were found in 10 children, hernia in 5.5% and other malformations (undescended testes, congenital heart disease, haemangioma) in 8%. There was no case of retrolental fibroplasia. The study was designed to improve the care of these infants under home conditions. A significant relationship was found between the development and their environmental conditions. It was possible to make practical suggestions. Pohlová - Prague (VII, 10, 17)

1450. T. i. a. l. a. c. a. c. t. i. v. e. l. o. n. g. e. f. f. e. c. t. i. v. e. p. r. o. p. a. g. i. n. g. w. i. t. h. o. r. n. i.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.7 Vol.10/3 Pediatrics March56

499. POHLOVÁ J. Úst. pro péči o matku a dítě, Praha XV. *Sledování nedonošených dětí ve věku 1-2r. Studying the development of prematurely born children in their second year of life PEDIAT. LISTY 1955, 10/1 (36-44) Graphs 2 Tables 4

310 premature babies have been examined at the age of 1-2 years: 5 infants with birthweights under 1000 g., 44 infants with birthweights of 1010-1500 g., 116 weighing 1510-2000 g., and 145 2010-2500 g. Their development was evaluated from the viewpoint of height, weight, motor development, dentition, blood count, rachitic signs, congenital malformations, CNS disturbances and ocular diseases. Results: Height and weight showed great variability, depending on their environmental condition. Infants with a birthweight under 1000 g. were well developed, but their motor development was retarded. 57% of the infants suffered from moderately severe anaemia, which was correlated both with birthweight and environmental conditions. Transfusion and iron preparations were given in only a small percentage of infants. No case of acute rickets was found, although some signs of rickets were diagnosed in 12% of all infants; vit. D was applied in insufficient amounts. Disturbances of the CNS were found in 10 children, hernia in 5.5% and other malformations (undescended testes, congenital heart disease, haemangioma) in 8%. There was no case of retrolental fibroplasia. The study was designed to improve the care of these infants under home conditions. A significant relationship was found between the development and their environmental conditions. It was possible to make practical suggestions.

Author (VII, 10, 17*)

POHLOVA, Jana, Dr.

POHLOVA, Jana, Dr.

A study of prematurely born children in their second year of life.
Cesk. pediat. 10 no.1:36-44 Feb 55.

1. Z ustavu pro pece o matku a dete v Praze IV, prednosta prof.
Dr. J.Trapl. Vedouci pediat. useku doc. Dr.K.Kubat.
(INFANT, PREMATURE
develop. survey in 2nd year of life)

HIADIK, Miroslav; POHLOVA, Jana

The thymus & mediastinal pleurisy in infants. Cesk. pediat. 14 no.1:
27-30 5 Jan 59.

1. Statni sanatorium a Detska chirurgicka klinika v Praze. M. H., Statni
sanatorium, Praha 16, SANOPS.

(PLEURISY, differ. diag.

dextroposed thymus from mediastinal pleurisy in inf. (Cz))

(THYMUS, radiography

dextroposition simulating mediastinal pleurisy in inf. (Cz))

POHA, GY.; LATINAK, I.

Semiautomatic machines for manufacturing axles and tubes. p.564

KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 13, no. 12, Dec. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) I.C., Vol. 8, no.7, July 1959
Uncl.

LATINAK, Istvan; POHM, Gyorgy

Semiautomatic axle and tube forging machines. Koh lap 91
no.12:564-568 D '58.

PANKNIN, W., prof., dr. ing.; POHM, Gyorgy [translator]

Power demand determination of the cold flow process and its effect on the selection of the press. Gephyartastechn 3 no.6:205-214 Je'63.

1. Muszaki Egyetem, Berlin (for Panknin).

POHM, Gyorgy

Testing the foundations of huge forging hammers. Gepgyartastechn
2 no.11:409-412 N '62.

1. Tiszai Vegyikombinat.

POHM, Gyorgy

Systematization of the plastic formation of metals. Pt. 2. Koh lap
93 no.8:371-372 Ag '60.

PDHM, Gyorgy

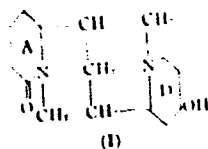
Systematization of plastic formation of metals. Koh lap 93 no.1:
40-43 Ja '60.

POHM, Gyorgy

Nomenclature of processes and instruments for cold pressing. Kor. lap
97 no.12:590 D '64.

c A

The constitution of hydroxylupanine. Position of the hydroxyl group. F. Galinovsky, M. Pohn, and K. Riedl (Univ., Vienna). *Monatsh.* 81, 77-82 (1950). The exhaustive chromic acid oxidation of hydroxylupanine (I) and hydroxysparteine (II) showed the C₂ position of the



(HO) group in ring D. The quant. detn. of the succinic acid produced by the oxidation of I and II as compared with that produced by similar oxidation of sparteine (III) and lupanine (IV) showed none produced by oxidation of ring D of I and II. Also partition chromatography (BuOH-HOAc-H₂O and PhOH-0.25% NH₃ as solvent) of the amino acid mixt. from the oxidation showed H.S. (C₁₂H₁₅CO₂H (V)) by the ninhydrin test from III, V and glycine from IV, while I gave β -alanine and glycine but no trace of V. V, β -alanine, and glycine were detected from II. The anhydrohydroxylupanine and anhydrohydroxysparteine produced the same amino acids as I and II. M. M. Bender resp.