

SDOBNOV, L.P.

Role of night sanatoria in treating hypertension patients and
increasing their working capacity. Sov. med. 27 no.8:144-145
Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nochnoy sanatoriy (glavnyy vrach L.P. Sdobnov) Metallurgicheskogo
zavoda "Krasnyy Oktyabr'", Volgograd.

SDOBNOV, L.P.

Results of compound therapy of ulcers of the stomach and ducdenum
at a prophylactic sanatorium. Sov. med. 28 no.9:100-103 S '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Sanatoriy-profilaktoriy (glavnyy vrach L.P.Sdobnov) Zavodskogo
komiteta professional'nogo soyuza "Krasnyy Oktyabr'", Volgograd.

~~SDOBNOV, M.Z., inzhener.~~

New techniques for outdoor pipeline installation. Stroi.pred.
neft.prom. 1 no.7:27-28 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Pipelines)

SDCDB110Y, SIE,

Control of wash liquors in woolen mill. G. L. Lokshin
and S. B. Sobinov. *Tekstil. Prom.* 10, No. 4, 40 (1960).
A good result is obtained by standardizing the pH (potenti-
ometer) of the wash liquors. Elizabeth Dargatzis

SDOBNOV, SEMEN IVANOVICH.

N/5
722.101
.S41

VOZNIKNOVENIYE I RAZVITIYE KOLKHOZNOY SOBSTVENNOSTI V SSSR
(ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF COLLECTIVE FARMS IN RUSSIA) MOSKVA,
GOSPOLITIZDAT, 1956.

190 P. TABLES.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL FOOTNOTES.

SDOBNOV, Semen Ivanovich, kand.ekonom.nauk; MOISEYEV, M.I., nauchnyy
red.; PROKOF'YEV, S.I., red.

[Socialist agriculture] Sotsialisticheskaya sistema sel'skogo
khoziaistva. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSH i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1959.
82 p. (MIRA 12:11)

(Agriculture)

SDOBNOV, Semen Ivanovich; PROKOP'YEV, S., red.; SIMAKINA, I., mladshiy red.;
ULANOVA, L., tekhn. red.

[Two forms of socialist property and ways to merge them] Dve formy
sotsialisticheskoi sobstvennosti i puti ikh sblizhenia. Moskva,
Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon. lit-ry, 1961. 275 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Socialist property) (Collective farms)

I 12720-63 EPP(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS Pr-l/Pc-l RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP3002296 S/0062/63/000/006/1118/1120

AUTHOR: Buchachenko, A. L.; Sdobnov, Ye. I.; Rafikov, S. R.; Neyman, M. B.

TITLE: Reactivity of diethyl phosphite in radical reactions with tritertiary butyl phenoxy

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1963, 1118-1120

TOPIC TAGS: diethyl phosphite, tritertiary butyl phenoxy, dimerization, kinetic method, degree of solvation

ABSTRACT: The reaction of tertiary butyl phenoxy with diethyl phosphite proceeds with abstraction of the phosphine hydrogen from monomeric tautomer containing pentavalent phosphorous. The rate constant in benzene at 20 degrees was found to be $k_{sub 1} = 1.2 \times 10^{sup -25}$ cc/sec and the equilibrium constant for the dimerization of diethyl phosphite, $K = 7.5 \times 10^{sup -21}$ cm^{sup -3}. The procedure developed provides a general kinetic method for determining degree of solvation of the reaction center. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics); Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR

Card 1/2/

L 17916-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPA(w)-2/T Pr-1/Pab-10 WH/WW

ACCESSION NR: AT5001014

S/2850/64/011/000/0130/0140

AUTHOR: Yatsenko, E. A.; Gutsalyuk, V. G.; Sdobnov, Ye. I.TITLE: The structure of asphaltenes BT 1

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Institut khimicheskikh nauk. Trudy, v. 11, 1964. Sintez i issledovaniye vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy (Synthesis and research of high-molecular compounds), 130-140

TOPIC TAGS: asphaltene, asphaltene structure, petroleum resin, asphaltene physical property

ABSTRACT: Infrared and EPR-spectroscopy, elemental and group analysis, and sorption tests were carried out on asphaltene fractions obtained from two crudes and petroleum resins from the Ural-Emba fields. The study indicated, as expected from published theories and experiments, that asphaltenes represent multicomponent and polydisperse systems whose composition and structure differ for individual fractions and particularly for asphaltenes of different origin. High molecular weights and fused aromatic structures are typical for the nuclei of the colloid particles, and formation of micelles was correlated with an adsorptive layer containing surface-active components of petroleum resins and asphaltic acids. Molecular weight, aromatic structures, carbon-hydrogen ratios and the concentration of free radicals

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L 17916-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5001014

are shown to increase simultaneously. The adsorptive layer has protective properties, and its partial removal causes a decrease in the solubility of asphaltenes in benzene and carbon tetrachloride. The increase in the molecular weight of native asphaltenes, and the formation of asphaltenes by oxidative and condensation processes during sorption on silicagel, are shown to proceed by different mechanisms; asphaltenes formed during the sorption process have higher oxidizability, a lower aromatic factor, and contain a higher concentration of ester groups. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables. 2

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk, Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (Institut of Chemical Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, MT

NO REF SOV: 028

OTHER: 019

Card 2/2

YATSENKO, E.A.; GUTSALYUK, V.G.; SDOBNOV, Ye.J.

Structure of asphaltenes. Trudy Inst. khim. nauk AN Kazakh. SSR 11:
130-140 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

BEKKER, A., arkhitektor; GRISHIN, D., arkhitektor; SDOBNOV, Yu., arkhitektor

Building development of micro-districts of Leningrad. Na stroi. Ros.
4 no.1:19-21 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Leningrad--City planning)

VESLER, L.; SDOBNOVA, T.; SOBOLEVSKIY, Ch.; TARASOV, I., red.;
~~IRVING, R.,~~ ~~tekh.~~ red.

[Use of organosilicon compounds in the bakery industry]
Primenenie kremniorganicheskikh soedinenii v khlebope-
karnoi promyshlennosti; pishchevaia promyshlennost'.
Riga, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1962. 22 p.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Silicon compounds)
(Bakeries—Equipment and supplies)

PAVEL, I.; SDROBOCI, D.; DUMITRESCU, C.; TOPORAG, V.

The importance of exogenous factors in the etiology of obesity.
Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 16 no.3/4:310-313 Ap '62.

1. Clinica de nutritie - dietetica, Bukuresti.

(OBESITY) (NUTRITION SURVEYS) (NUTRITION DISORDERS)
(PREGNANCY) (MENOPAUSE) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (DIABETES MELLITUS)

SLOBYREV, V. P.

Elasticity and Plasticity, Rods and Rod Systems (1766)

Inzhenernyy Sbornik, Vol 15, 1953, pp 187-190. "Criteria of Stability of Plane and Spatial Systems."

Gives a series of formulas, constructed on a new principle, for the calculation of the number of unnecessary connections in systems composed of rods or disks, and especially for the calculation of the number of clearances formed on the plane by axes of rods, and the number of cross-cuts.

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal--Mekhanika, No 1, Jan 54; (W-30785, 28 July 1954)

SDOBYREV, V.P. (Moskva)

Lasting strength of the EI-437B alloy under complex stress
conditions. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk no.4:92-97 Ap '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Alloys--Testing)

Sdobyrev, V.P.

3

USSR

Sdobyrev, V. P. Criteria of stiffness of plane and spatial systems. *In* *en. Sb.* 15, 187-190 (1953). (Russian)

D = F/W

The distribution of stresses in a framed structure is determinate if there are no redundant constraints. The addition of constraints makes the structure stiffer. This paper defines a criterion of stiffness in terms of the number of excessive constraints. This is expressed directly in terms of the types and the numbers of members and connections. Another expression of this criterion is in terms of the number of elementary regions in the graph of the structure and the reduced number of intersections. Examples are given as illustrations for both plane and spatial structures.

M. Goldberg (Washington, D. C.)

[Handwritten signature]

SOV/24-58-4-16/39

AUTHOR: Sdobyrev, V.P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Strength Under Prolonged Loading of Alloy EI-437B Under Complex Stress Conditions (Dlitel'naya prochnost' splava EI-437B pri slozhnom napryazhennom sostoyanii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 4, pp 92 - 97 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In their investigation of fracture under complex stress creep conditions of a 0.5% Mo steel at 550 °C and of commercially pure copper at 250 °C, Johnson and Frost (N.P.L., May 31-June 2, 1954) established that the relationship $\sigma_1 = f(\lg T)$, where σ_1 = first principal stress and T = time to failure, is represented by a single straight line for the following three stress conditions: pure tension, pure torsion and combined tension and torsion. The present article describes an investigation under the same three types of loading, made at 700 °C on heat-resistant Ni-base alloy EI-437B, containing 19-22% Cr, Fe \leq 1.00%, Ti 2.2-2.7%, Al 0.5-0.95%, C \leq 0.06, Si \leq 0.65, Mn \leq 0.35, S 0.007%, P 0.015%, Cu 0.07%, Pb 0.001%, Ce 0.1% and B 0.01%.

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SOV/24-58-4-16/39

Strength Under Prolonged Loading of Alloy EI-437B Under Complex
Stress Conditions

Both tubular and solid specimens were employed with a working length of 100 mm and times-to-fracture were measured for various values of normal (σ) and tangential (τ) stress, the value of τ or σ being zero in the case of pure tension or pure torsion, respectively. The investigations were carried out at the Strength Laboratory, Institut mekhaniki AN SSSR (Mechanics Institute of the Ac.Sc.USSR) on a test rig IMEKh 2a designed and built in 1949, which is capable of exerting a maximum axial tensile load of 1 000 kg and a maximum torque of 20 kgm. The machine was provided with an electric furnace in three sections, each with a rheostat. Axial load was applied through a lever arrangement and torque through a pulley arrangement. Three thermocouples were fitted to each specimen for measuring its temperature. Strict precautions were observed to ensure comparability of results: the specimens were accurately machined, heat-treated and loaded; as a check on soundness of sample material the Rockwell hardness of each specimen was determined and the specimens with an abnormal value of hardness were rejected; the temperature fluctuations during a test period were maintained within $\pm 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the maximum temperature variation over the specimen length did not exceed $\pm 2.5-1^{\circ}\text{C}$.

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Photographs show that specimens tested in pure tension and

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Strength Under Prolonged Loading of Alloy EI-437B Under Complex Stress Conditions

combined tension/torsion fractured along planes at right angles to the axis; those tested in pure torsion - along planes at an angle of 45° to the axis. The test results are given in the form of tables and graphs of σ_1 vs. $\lg 100T$. In contrast to Johnson's and Frost's results, apart from a certain scatter, they form a distinct straight line for each type of loading, the line for pure torsion lying below the other two. Furthermore the values of σ_1 obtained for the solid specimens were nearly twice as high as those for the tubular ones. Johnson's and Frost's empirical formulae expressing $\lg T$ as a function of σ_1 and σ_2 , or of σ and τ were tried with the present results but were found unsatisfactory in that they gave not one but two or three straight lines. Subsequently some further formulae were examined and it was found that one of them:

$$f(\lg 100T) = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 1.366\tau^2} \quad (2.2)$$

satisfactorily described the results of all the three types of loading. There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 3 English.

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1957

Card 3/3

8/179/59/000/03/013/029
E191/E181

AUTHOR: Babayev, V.P. (Moscow)

TITLE: A Comparison of Endurance Strength for Certain Heat
Resisting Alloys in a Compound Stress Condition

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 6,
pp 93-99 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tests are reported carried out on special machines
designed for tubular specimens subject to combined
tension and torsion. Progressive loading at a constant
rate is arranged and any desired ratio of axial load to
torque could be adjusted. Extension was measured with a
dial indicator to 1 micron and twist, with a mirror
device, to 1 minute accuracy. Temperatures up to 70 °C
were held to an accuracy of about 2 °C. Specimen lengths
varied from 55 to 100 mm, the mean diameter was 15.5 mm
and the wall thickness in the measured portion was 0.5 mm.
Most tests were carried out with nickel base EI-4378
alloy containing 19-22% Cr, 2.2-2.7% Ti and 0.5-0.95% Al.
Specified limits of other elements are given. The alloy
was quenched in air from 1080 °C after holding for
6 hours and aged at 750 °C for 16 hours, followed by air

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E191/E181

A Criterion of Endurance Strength for Certain Heat Resisting Alloys in a Compound Stress Condition

cooling. Other tests were carried out with a ferrous alloy EI-405 with 0.12% C, 0.64% Mn, 0.59% Si, 15.0% Cr, 13.73% Ni, 2.30% Mo, 1.07% Nb, 0.05% Ti, and specified impurities. Austenitic treatment was given at 1100 °C, followed by cooling in air, ageing at 750 °C for 10 hours. In the evaluation of the tests, a criterion of endurance strength was used which is the arithmetic mean of the two principal stresses and which is plotted against the logarithm of the endurance period. In all cases, the present tests confirm the linear relation between the plotted quantities (as noted by A.S. Johnson and N.E. Cross of the British National Physical Laboratory in 1954, and by Zver'kov, B.V., Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 3). The empirical relationship previously proposed (Sdobyrev, V.T., Izv. AN SSSR, OTN, 1958, Nr 4) has not been confirmed. The proposed criterion, having been obtained in numerous tests for endurance periods up to 1400 hours and making use of evaluation of other tests, is thought to be significant. The relation between the temperature and the logarithm of the endurance period is

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A Criterion of Endurance Strength for Certain Heat Resisting Alloys in a Compound Stress Condition

linear for the EI-437B alloy. The endurance strength criterion line under pure torsion lies below that of pure tension or those for combined tension and torsion.

In conducting these tests it is necessary, for stabilization of the results, to store the specimens after machining before testing. The scatter of test results drops with a reduced rate of loading.

Card
3/3

There are 11 figures, 1 table and 9 references, of which 8 are Soviet and 1 is English.

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1959

SDOBYREV, V. P.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Criteria of the prolonged stability of several alloys in a complex stressed state." Novosibirsk, 1961. 16 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Siberian Division, Joint Academic Council for Physics, Mathematics, and Technical Sciences); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 192)

S DOBYREV, V.P. (Moskva)

Creep and durable strength of metals subjected to tension
and torsion. Inzh. zhur. 3 no.2:413-416 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN SSSR.
(Metals--Testing)

SDOBYREV, V.P. (Moskva); NEKRASOV, Ye.B. (Moskva)

Extensometer for measuring longitudinal and angular deformations
of tubular specimens. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.5:130 S-0 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

VASILESCU, V., dr.; MARDARE, J., dr.; SDROBICI, D., dr.

Grave postoperative denutrition. Presentation of a case after 6 months of treatment. Med. intern. 13 no.11:1581-1586 N '61.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli de nutritie I.M.F. Bucuresti, director: prof. I. Pavel.

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS surgery) (PANCREAS neoplasms)
(GASTRECTOMY complications) (DUODENUM surgery)
(NUTRITION DISORDERS case reports)

PAVEL, I.; SDROBICI, D.; DUMITRESCU, C.; TOPORAS, V.

Prevention of obesity. Stud. cercet. endocr. 16 no.3:
243-251 '65.

SDROBICI, D.; PIEPTEA, R.; MIHALACHE, N.; MOROIANU, M.; PAVEL, I.

Research on carbohydrate metabolism in common generalized
obesity. Studii cercet. endocr. 16 no.2:163-168 '65.

PAVEL, I., prof.; SDROBICI, D., dr.

Prevention of obesity. Med. intern. 14 no.2:129-135 F '62.
(OBESITY prev & control)

PAVEL, I., SDROBICI, D., CHISIU, N., MIRALACHE, N., IONAPARTE, R.,
TANASESCU, N.

Research on the mechanism of action of dimethylbiguanide on
glucose metabolism in rats with alloxan diabetes. Stud. cercet.
med. intern. 5 no.4:431-435 '64.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for I. Pavel).

L 47404-56 EWP (c)/T/EWP (c)/ETI NP (c) JG/JE

ACC NR: AR6025773

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/004/DO64/DO64

AUTHOR: Sudarev, Ye.; Zaitov, F. N.; Lukantsever, Yu. L.

16

TITLE: On the interaction of photoexcited F-centers with microdefects of the lattice in NaCl-Ag crystal phosphor. I.

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4D492

55
B

REF. SOURCE: Tr. Frunzensk. politekhn. in-ta, vyp. 22, 1964, 54-61

TOPIC TAGS: color center, light excitation, crystal lattice defect, activated crystal, sodium chloride, luminor, thermal optic effect

ABSTRACT: A calculation is presented of the kinetics of thermal and photothermal discoloring of F centers. It is proposed that the unexcited or photoexcited F center disappears, combining with the neighboring impurity ion to form new center. The impurity ions diffuse in the lattice and can be captured not only by F centers but also by other defects. The values of the activation energies of the reaction of the excited and unexcited F-centers with the destroying ion are different. Formulas are presented for the change in the concentration of the F-centers under uniform heating for illuminated and non-illuminated colored crystals. V. Pisarenko [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 ns

BOOK

Sdvizhkov, M. Ye.

Call Nr: TT 205.08

AUTHORS: Otdel'nov, P. V., Nikonov, V. A., Sinitsin, .I.T.,
Tsogol, A. K., Solov'yev, V. M., Kats, D. Ya., Trachenko,
Ye. N., Sdvizhkov, M. Ye.

TITLE: Metalworking and Treatment of Metals in Machine Repair
(Obrabotka metallov pri remonte mashin)

PUB. DATA: Voennoye izdatel'stvo Ministerstva oborony Soyuz
SSR, Moscow 1957, 464 pp.

ORIG. AGENCY: None given

EDITORS: Martynov, A. D., Eng. Col.; Tech. Ed.: Sokolova, G. F.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students of military
technical schools and can also be used by students
taking military training courses covering machine
repair. It was compiled in accordance with the
program for armored division technical schools.

Call Nr: TT 205.08

Metalworking and Treatment of Metals in Machine Repair (cont.)

COVERAGE: This textbook is the basis for a practical course in metalworking as required by personnel overhauling and repairing machines. Sketches and diagrams of equipment, reference tables of materials, and methods used in shop measurements, bench work, heat treatment, forging, electroplating, welding and lathework turning are given in great detail. No personalities are mentioned. There are 17 references, all Soviet.

SDVIZHKOV, N.S.

Design and operation of pantographs should be improved. Elek.
i topl.tiaga 3 no.8:44 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Inzhener uchastka energosnabzheniya, stantsiya Ussaty,
Tomskaya doroga.
(Electric railroads--Equipment and supplies)

MIKHEYEV, V.P.; AGEYEVA, I.A.; SDV ZHKOV, N.S.; VETROV, N.I.,
inzh., retsenzent; KALININ, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk,
red.; MURAV'YEVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Decreasing the wear of contact wires; work practice of
the staff of the West Siberian railroad] Umen'shenie iz-
nosa kontaknykh provodov; opyt raboty kollektiva Zapadno-
Sibirskoi dorogi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Transport," 1964. 89 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

SHCHYGINA, N.N.; SDYKOV, T.S.; KOSHETEROV, A.K.

Study of lignins of *Phragmites communis* Trin. Khim. prirod.
soed. no.6:424-427 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR i
Karakalpakskiy filial AN UzSSR.

SEABRA - DINIE, J

1. The effect of the...
 2. On the...
 3. Information...
 4. The...
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12
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SMBA, J.

Hemoculture of *Treponema pallidum*. Cesk. dermat. 27 no.5-7:215-229
Aug 1952. (CML 23:2)

1. Of the Dermato-Venereological Clinic (Head--Docent V. Resl, M.D.)
in Pilsen.

SEBA, J.

Prevention and therapy of amblyopia and strabismus in a rural ophthalmological practice. Cesk. oftal 19 no.1:38-42 Ja '63.

1. Očni oddeleni polikliniky OUNZ v Rychmově nad Knežnou.
(AMBLYOPIA) (STRABISMUS)

SEBA, J.

Social importance of screening and prevention of strabismus
and amblyopia. Cesk. oftal. 20 no.2:155-158 Mr'64

1. OUNZ v Rychnově nad Knežnou.

*

SEBAHER, Henrik, dipl. inž.

Prospects of automation in electric industries. *Automatika*
5 no. 5: 389-391 '64.

1. Union of Electric Industry Enterprises of Slovenia,
Ljubljana, Hajdrihova 2.

SEBAI, Omar.

We shall be at the World Congress of Trade Unions. Vsem.prof.
dvizh.no.9:8 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Leipzig--Trade unions--Congresses) (Syria--Petroleum industry)

SAHLEANU, V.; HOLBAN, Ruxandra; JUVINA, Elena; ~~SEBAN, Al.~~ M.D.

Epiphysectomy influence on the estrogen hormone effects on white rats.
Comunicarile AR 13 no.2:141-144 '63.

CA

Stimulation of potato and sunflower with 2,3,5-trihydroxybenzoic acid. Jiri Sedláček (Vysoká škola zemědělská, Brno, Czech.). *Sborník věstník. Abstr. Zemědělské 25*, 101-10 (1952) (English summary); cf. C.A. 45, 3544i.—The 2,3,5-trihydroxybenzoic acid (I), as lanolin paste, applied on the sprouts of 2 potato varieties Kofkovská Kriština and Karolína, increased proportionally to the concn., the branching of the sprouts, and partly of the stolons and tubers. Sprouting was stimulated and tuber production increased in lab., garden, and field expts. In the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) length of the main axis, no. of leaves and side branches, time of flowering, and ripening of the fruit determined directly on the concn. of I paste smeared on the young stems. The development of flowers was shortened by 11 days. The optimum concn. for the yield of foliage was 0.12%. In the stems of pea (*Pisum sativum*), bean (*Vicia faba*), and buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*) low concn. of I stimulated and strong concn. inhibited vegetative growth. An increased branching was pronounced in buckwheat. The application of I to sunflowers and other fodder plants improves animal feeding. Jan Mlýna

SEBANEK, J.

Acceleration of the growing period of wheat 2, 3, 5, -trichlorobenzoic acid. p. 630

Vol. 4, no. 10, Nov. 1955
CESKOSLOVENSKA BIOLOGIE
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5, No. 4, 1956

SEBANEK, JIRI.

AGRICULTURE

SEBANEK, JIRI. Specialni botanika zootechnicka. Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1956.
p. 51. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) DA Not in DLC

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

SEBANEK, Jiri

Specialni botanika zootechnicka. (Special Zootechnical Botany; a university textbook. 1st ed. illus., bibl.) For the students of the Faculty of Zootechny. Prague, SPN, 1956. 57 p.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. 33. 24 Sept 57. p. 717.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing.
Sugar-Bearing.

M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91757

Author : Sebanek, J.

Inst :
Title : The Effect of Tri-Iodo-Benzoic Acid on the Branching
and Flower Development in the Sunflower.

Orig Pub : Sbor. Vysoke svkoly zemyed. a Lesn. fak. brne, 1956, A,
No 4, 279-289.

Abstract : The application of 2, 3, 5-tri-iodo-benzoic acid (A) in the
form of 0.03-0.5% lanolin paste during the first leaves
stage and prior to blossoming accelerated the growth, blos-
soming and ripening of the sunflower seeds. Application
of A to the stem produces branching even at the base of
the stem. After harvesting the sunflower for green stuff
(prior to blossoming), stumps 20 cm high grow rapidly and
produce a second crop of green stuff after the

Card 1/2

SEJANEK, JIRI

Specialni botanika zootechnicka.

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1958, 124p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

SEBANEK, JIRI

Praktikum ze zemedelske fysiologie rostlin. (Vyd. 1)

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1958, 149p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

SEBANEK, Jiri, dr., inz., C.Sc.

Experience of the Swedish botanical and cultivation institutes.
Vestnik vyzk zemedel 9 no.7:346-353 '62.

1. Katedra fyziologie, genetiky a slechtenu rostlin, Vysoka
skola zemedelska, Brno.

SEBANESCU, I.

1-3

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

Abs Jour : Agr Zaur - Biol., No 9, 1956, 39404

Author : Stefan, H., Sebanescu, H., Tomulet, I.

Dist : "

Title : The Problems of Fruit Tree Cultivation in the Constantza Region.

Orig Pub : Gruzina, via si Livada, 1957, 6, No 1, 58-67.

Abstract : A description of soil-climatic conditions of the Constantza Oblast is given. The fruit cultivation is insignificant in the agriculture; only in rayons of Tulchya, Iudgidiya, Istrya and Adanklich' the conditions of soil and climate are favorable for the cultivation of fruit trees. Almost 35% of all trees have their own roots; the gardens are old and their yield is poor. -- Ye.T. Zhukovskaya

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SEBANOV, F.

"The tasks of scientific research in the field of tuberculosis. Tr. from the Russian",
p. 59 (Analele Romano-Sovietice, Seria Medicina Generala, Seria a III-a, v. 6, no. 2,
Mar./Apr. 1953, Bucuresti)

SO: Monthly List of ~~Russian~~ ^{East European} Accessions, Library of Congress, September Vol. 2, No 9 1953, Uncl.

SEBANOV, F. V.

Tuberculosis of the lungs in aged subjects. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.32/33:
1007-1010 18 Ag '61.

1. Vsevazova vedecka lekarska spolecnost ftizeologu, Moskva.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY in old age)

SEBASTIAN, I.

27
3
✓ Recovery of sulphur dioxide from waste gases in non-ferrous metallurgy. L. Grigoriu and I. Sebastian (*Studii Cerc. Metal. Bucharest*, 1936, I, 305-324). The gases are treated by absorption in aq. FeSO_4 (3% Fe) at 80° . The optimum SO_2/O_2 ratio in the gas is $> 1/4$. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ and H_2SO_4 are formed. The SO_2 content of the gases studied varied from 0.6 to 3%. A recovery of 96% was obtained. (33 references.) (From French summary.) J.S.C.

Jan
Ally

Z/038/62/000/001/001/003
D291/D304

AUTHORS: Žitňanský, Bohumil, and Šebastián, Imrich

TITLE: The use of a single-channel scintillation spectrometer for radioactivity measurements

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 1, 1962, 9-14

TEXT: The paper points out several possible applications of scintillation gamma spectrometry especially for studying multicomponent radioisotope systems obtained by activation in a nuclear reactor. It describes in particular the use of the Belgian SGXA-3 single-channel scintillation gamma spectrometer for quantitative analysis of the system Fe⁵⁹ Mn⁵⁴ Cr⁵¹ W¹⁸¹. Scintillation gamma spectrometry can be used to great advantage for studying the various physical and chemical processes and behavior of alloy steels, their thermodynamic constants, such as the evaporation rates of the individual components, determination of their partial pressures and of the components thermodynamic activity, partial enthalpies and entropies, determination of the formation and/or decomposition of intermetallic phases, and study of diffusion coefficients of
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D291/D304

The use of a ...

the components in a multicomponent system. This method permits analyses of such systems without previous separation of the individual components which are frequently present in such extremely minute quantities that they cannot be determined by any of the conventional methods. The disadvantage of the gamma spectrometer is that it also records the background, the scattered gamma radiation, and the bremsstrahlung caused by beta particles. The selectivity of a single-channel scintillation gamma spectrometer can be considerably raised using large-area scintillations or large-volume well-type scintillators. A still greater selectivity can be obtained by using multicrystal gamma spectrometers, in which the parts of the single-channel spectrometer are duplicated. In Czechoslovakia such spectrometers are being developed by the n.p. Tesla Pardubice (Tesla Pardubice, National Enterprise) in Premysleni near Prague. There are 10 figures and 4 references, 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. (Technical editor: J. Šilar).

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav zvaračský, Bratislava (Welding Research Institute, Bratislava)

Card 2/2

SEBASTIAN, L.; PINZARU, V.

Automation of the process of preparing asphaltic mixtures in the installations ANG. Automatica electronica 5 no.5:219-224 S-0 '61.

1. Sef de lucrari la Institutul politehnic Iasi (for Sebastian).
2. Sef de serviciu la Intreprinderea constructii drumuri nr. 3 din Iasi (for Pinzaru).

SEBASTIAN, Mihaleoa, ing.

First apartments of a housing complex. Constr Buc 16 no.754:
1 20 J. '64.

SEBASTYNSKI, Tadeusz

A case of pellagroid as a consequence of the ingestion of Chenopodium.
Polski tygod. lek. 15 no.18:688-689 2 My '60.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych P.A.M. w Szczecinie; kierownik:
prof. dr. med. Edward Gorzkowski.
(PELLAGRA)
(CHENOPODIUM toxicol.)

LAPIS, Janusz; MAJEWSKA, Milada; MANDAT, Alina; SEBASTYANSKI, Tadeusz;
BURA, Maria

On neurological complications in the course of Hodgkin's disease.
Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.28:1051-1053 12 J1 '65.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Pomorskiej AM w Szczecinie
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Edward Grozkowski) z III Kliniki
Chorob Wewnętrznych Pomorskiej AM w Szczecinie (Kierownik: doc.
dr. med. Marek Eisner) i z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Po-
morskiej AM w Szczecinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Kazimierz
Stojalowski).

KICZAK, Janina; SEBASTYANSKI, Tadeusz; SAGAN, Zygmunt; WAJSKOL, Adela

Acquired hemolytic anemia in a patient with malignant granuloma.
Polski tygod. lek. 15 no.46:1772-1776 14 H '60.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych P.A.M. w Szczecinie; kierownik:
prof. dr Edward Gorzkowski.

(HODGKIN'S DISEASE compl) (ANEMIA HEMOLYTIC compl)

FIEDOROWICZ, Irena; LAPIS, Janusz; SEBASTYANSKI, Tadeusz

Effect of balneotherapy on serum proteins in rheumatic patients in
Polczyn Spa. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.28:1106-1108 9 J1 '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych PAM w Szczecinie i z Osrodka
Klinicznego w Polczynie--Zdroju; kierownik prof. dr. med. Edward
Gorzowski.

(RHEUMATISM)

(BLOOD PROTEINS) (BALNEOLOGY)

SEBEK, A.

Lymphosarcoma of the gastrointestinal system. Cas.lek.cesk. 91
no.32:930-934 8 Aug 52.

1. Z I. pathologicko-anatomickeho ustavu Karlovy university v
Praze. Prednosta prof. dr. H.Sikl.

(LYMPHOSARCOMA,
gastrointestinal)
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, neoplasms,
lymphosarcoma)

SEJHAR, Jiri; LOUCKA, Vlad.; SEBEK, Alois

Vertebral chordoma. Rozhl. chir. 40 no.11:748-753 N '61.

1. Krajska nemocnice v Ceskych Budejovicich, chirurgicke oddeleni,
prednosta doc. dr. Jiri Sejhar, neurologicke oddeleni, prednosta primar
dr. Vlad. Loucka, pat. anat. oddeleni, prednosta primar dr. Alois Sebek.

(SPINE neoplasms) (CHORDOMA case reports)

SEBEK, Alois

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Prague, Prakticky Lekar, Vol 41, No 14, 1961, pp 650-651.

Data: "A New Concept of the Tasks of the Clinical Medical Photography."

Authors: TMR, Alois, MD, Eye Department, KUNZ /Krajsky ustav narodniho zdravi; Kraj Department of Public Health/ (Ocni oddeleni KUNZ), Ceske Budejovice; Director: J. PITTER, MD.

SEBEK, Alois, MD, Department of Pathological Anatomy, KUNZ (Patologicko-anatomicke oddeleni), Ceske Budejovice .

(4)

25

142721

S/081/62/000/021/038/069
B171/B101

15.3200

AUTHORS: Bárta, Rudolf, Procházka, Svante, Šebek, František

TITLE: A method of producing refractory concretes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 347, abstract
21K367 (Czechosl. patent 99958, June 15, 1961)

TEXT: Refractory concretes, including also the light-weight concretes, obtained by addition of loosening or foaming agents, can be prepared from a mixture of crushed aggregate, such as corundum and mullite wastes, with a cementing agent. The crushed aggregate is mixed either with H_3PO_4 , or with its solution or a solution of its salts. Alumina or $Al(OH)_3$ is also added. The mass consolidates at $50-300^\circ C$. Example 1: composition of the mass: mullite (0.5-0.2 mm fraction) 40%; ditto (0.2-0.1 mm) 25%; ditto (0.1-0.06 mm) 8%; ground alumina 4%; 60%-solution of H_3PO_4 14%. H_3PO_4 is added to the dry mixture of aggregate and alumina and the product is vibrated. After several hours, the set mass is heated to $80-100^\circ C$ in a form or after its removal therefrom. Example 2. Composition of the mass:
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A method of producing refractory ...

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B171/B101

fused corundum (0.2-0.1 mm fraction) 43%; ditto (0.06 mm) 40%; H_3PO_4 17%.
The mixture is poured into a form and consolidated by drying at temperatures rising, from 50 to 120°C. After its removal from the form, the mass is fired at 1700°C. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SEBEK, J. NOVOTNY, O.

Three bridge projects founded on embankments which are not compacted. p. 287.

(Inzenyrske Stavby. Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

SEBEK, Jan, prof. Dr

Neurol disorders in influenza. Prakt. lek., Praha 34 no.20:468-469 20 Oct 54.

1. Neurol. klinika lek. fak hyg. Praha.
(INFLUENZA, pathology,
nervous system)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various diseases,
influenza)

SEREBK, Jan, Prof., Dr.

From the beginning of our neurology. Cesk. neur. 20 no.1:
54-58 Feb 57.

1. K devadesatym narozeninam Ladislava Haskovce.
(NEUROLOGY, hist.
in Czech. (Cz))

SEBEK, Jan; STYBLOVA, Valja

Vegetative changes from the effects of vibrations. Cas. lek. cesk.
98 no.25:781-785 19 June 59.

1. Neurologicka klinika lekarske fakulty hygienicke MU v Praze, prednosta
prof. MUDr. Jan Sebek, J.S. Praha 12, Srobarova 50.

(VIBRATIONS, inj. eff.

sympath. NS changes (Cz))

(SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, pathol.

vibration-induced changes (Cz))

YUGOSLAVIA

SEBEK, L.: Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy [University of] Ljubljana (Oddelek za psihologijo, Filozofska fakulteta, [Vseucilisce,] Ljubljana.

"Prognostic Validity of Being Informed About Human Relations for the Behavior of Workers."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 16, No 3, 1965; pp 251-258.

Abstract [English article] : Study of effects of 7-week course in interpersonal relations on "get-alongability" of 12 supervisors in a textile plant, as based mainly on scoring by workers, indicates gratifying increase in appreciation of 4 factors evaluated, but essentially no behavioral change; illustrating the schism between intellectual understanding of behavioral motivations and the emotional vectors of behavior. Equation, 12 graphs, ms rec 12 Dec 64.

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SEBEK, O.

SEBEK, O, Solar radiation in Prague. p. 153. Vol. 9, no. 5/6, Dec. 1956.
METEOROLOGICKE ZPRAVY. Praha, Czechoslovakia.

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

1(2)

CZECH/3-59-9-19/39

AUTHOR: Šebek, Osef

TITLE: Aerodynamical Qualities of Fast Aircraft (Aerodynamické vlastnosti rychlých letadel)

PERIODICAL: Křídla Vlasti, 1959, Nr 9, pp 14 and 15 (CSR)

ABSTRACT: Author deals in general terms with aerodynamical qualities of supersonic aircraft. Article shows a drawing of unidentified Soviet multi-engine aircraft and a photo of an unidentified Soviet aircraft. There are 3 photos, 1 sketch and 5 technical drawings.

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SEBEK, O.

Meteorology as a factor of economic development. Meteor zpravy 17
no.2:29-30 Ap '64.

1. Hydrometeorological Institute, Prague.

84115

9.4300 (1035, 1138, 1143)

Z/017/60/C49/011/008/013
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Píša, Gustav, Engineer, Spiess, Petr, Engineer,
Sebek, Svatopluk, Engineer, Vendlerová, Věra, Engineer
and Vinopal, Jaromir, Engineer Doctor

TITLE: New Knowledge Gained in the Development of the
Technology of Germanium and Silicon Rectifier Elements

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnický obzor, 1960, Vol. 49, No. 11, pp. 579-583

TEXT: In addition to reviewing world trends in semiconductor development, the authors deal briefly with results of development work in the Semiconductor Laboratories of ČKD, Prague. The problem of dislocations in germanium has been dealt with extensively in Czech as well as in foreign literature (Refs. 3, 4, 5). Therefore, the authors deal only briefly with the results of extensive experiments, the aim of which was to determine the influence of the absolute number of dislocations on the quality of the P-N junctions and the influence of accumulation of dislocations and of microscopically visible disturbances caused by accumulation of dislocations within a small volume. A more detailed treatment of these is given in a paper by Bürger and

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Sebek which is in the process of publication. In the experiments three germanium single crystals have been used which have a satisfactory specific resistance and a lifetime of the minority carriers. All these three crystals contained in some spots very pronounced grouping of dislocations in the form of lines and stripes. All the cut plates were etched in order to make the dislocations visible. The locations of the disturbances were marked in detail. In order to be able to make a good comparison, test discs of 12 mm diameter were cut from these specimens.

These could be sub-divided into three groups:

- a) Plates from locations which did not contain accumulations of dislocations but only uniformly distributed dislocations;
- b) Plates from locations that contained slight accumulations of dislocations in the nature of stripes;
- c) Plates from locations that contained considerable line dislocations formed by a large quantity of dislocations. A total of about 150 such plates were investigated which originated

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from three germanium crystals. The characteristics of the three types of discs are reproduced in Fig.1 and it can be seen that the diode of the group (c) reaches only about 40% of the voltage of the diodes of group (a). All the results obtained for the three groups of diodes were used for plotting average value curves. These are similar to the curves in Fig.2. The characteristics of diodes from group (b) were below those of group (a) and on the average were nearer to those of group (c). The experiments have shown the quality of the P-N transitions is decisively influenced by the poorest transition spot, i.e. by the spot that contains a high accumulation of dislocations and it is this spot which determines the properties of the P-N junction. In studying the inverse voltages of diodes, investigations were made on materials with various average numbers of dislocations between zero and several tens of thousands per cm^2 . As a result, the dependence was determined of the inverse voltage of junction rectifiers on the number of

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dislocations, provided that the dislocations are uniformly distributed, without considerable accumulations of stripes or lines. It was found that within wide limits this dependence is not greatly affected by the absolute number of dislocations, provided that these are uniformly distributed. Only in the case of high densities, i.e. above $2 \times 10^4/\text{cm}^2$, will there be a considerable drop of the average voltage of the diodes. The P-N transitions of germanium were first etched electrolytically by means of a hydrofluoric acid and then were etched again with a mixture, the main component of which was hydrogen peroxide with additions of nitric, acetic and hydrofluoric acid. The effect of this new etching mixture was tested on a large number of diodes. The inverse voltage improved considerably, on the average by 100 V, as also did the inverse current (Table 1 and Fig.2). However, the surface of the diode is much more sensitive to the atmosphere and it was necessary to develop a new method of protecting the junctions. For this purpose silicon

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varnishes and silicon vaseline were used but these did not prove satisfactory. Subsequently, polymer type synthetic materials were used for this purpose and the characteristics of a diode after etching with hydrofluoric acid, the above mentioned etching mixture and protection by embedding in a synthetic material, are plotted in Fig.3. For the manufacture of silicon P-N junctions with inverse voltages exceeding 1000 V it is advisable to use silicon with a specific resistance of 100 to 300 Ohm cm and a minimum lifetime of the minority carriers of 200 to 300 μ sec with a homogeneous crystal lattice and without internal stresses and undesirable disturbances. Several methods of etching of silicon plates in etching agents of various compositions were tested. The speed and the depth of etching increases with the concentration of the etching agent and with temperature. The decrease in the thickness as a function of the etching time in various etching agents is plotted in Fig.4. For 150 A rectifiers, a junction area of 200 mm² was chosen in order to obtain longer service life, better heat removal and to avoid excessive over-loading when the

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junctions are fully loaded. ČKD manufactures rectifier systems with N-type silicon with junctions produced by the fusion method in vacuum. Type N silicon is the most easily available in Czechoslovakia and so far has proved satisfactory. Manufacture of P-N junctions by the diffusion method is also being studied, since it is considered to be more suitable for P-N-P-N junctions. The best method of protecting P-N silicon junctions from the effects of the atmosphere is to encapsule them in vacuum-tight containers. In tests so far good results have been obtained by protecting the junctions with a silicon vaseline prepared in the Research Institute for Organic Synthesis without any addition; the vaseline must be absolutely pure without moisture and degassed in vacuum. Silicon vaseline with additions of halogenized alkylsilanes has not proved satisfactory. The encapsuling of the rectifier systems is also briefly described. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 15 references: 3 Czech, 1 Soviet, 2 German and 9 English.

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

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1960
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L 42258-00 I/ENP(C)/EII IJP(C) JD

ACC NR: AP6031483

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0008/66/000/004/0433/0450

AUTHOR: Sebek, Svatopluk

ORG: CKD, Semiconductor Plant, Prague (CKD, Zavod Polovodice)

TITLE: Chemical refining of germanium and silicon surfaces

SOURCE: Chemické listy, no. 4, 1966, 433-450

TOPIC TAGS: silicon single crystal, germanium single crystal, grinding, grain refinement, metal etching, chemical engineering

ABSTRACT: Surfaces of germanium or silicon prepared by a section from a single crystal may be cleaned by mechanical grinding using silicon carbide or aluminum oxide. Heating in very high vacuums or bombarding the surface by positively charged ions or electrons can also yield a very clean surface. Chemical methods may be based on etching in gas phase, spraying in an electric discharge under vacuum, etching molten metals, heat etching, and electrolytic etching. Chemical etching is made by subjecting the surface of the material to the action of a solution of molten salt. In chemical etching the oxidation component oxidizes the material, and the solvent component removes the oxidized component from the surface.

Nitric acid, hydrogen peroxide, and alkali nitrates are usually used for chemical etching. Detailed instructions for etching processes, similar for both Ge and Si are given. Removal of byproducts of etching from the surface is described. Orig. art. has: 15 figures, 2 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS: 36,464]

SUB CODE: 11, 20, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 009 / SOV REF: 005

OTH REF: 040

Cont 1/1 *sdh*

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SEBEK, S.

Objectives of agricultural research in the middle Elbe area in Czechoslovakia.
Supplement. p. 17. (ZA SOCIALISTICKE ZEMEDLSTVI, Vol. 3, #5, May 1953,
Czechoslovakia)

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

SEBEK, S.

A moor in the vicinity of the "Sladovnický" pond. p.90.
(Ochrana Přírody, Vol. 12, No. 3, Apr. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

BURGER, Antonin, RNDr.; SEBEK, Svatopluk, inz.

Effect of dislocation density on the P-N junctions in germanium.
Slaboproudy obzor 22 no.7:407-411 '61.

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek Praha, n.p., zavod Stalingrad.

(Germanium)

BLEKTA, M., Dr.; JANOUSEK, St., Doc. Dr.; LUKAS, J., prof. Dr.; SOM-
MEROVA, O.; SEREK, T., Dr.; TOMASEK, Z., Dr.

Investigations on pregnancy in the population according to certain
biochemical and hematological factors. Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no.40:1138-
1144 3 Oct 52.

1. Z II. porodnicke kliniky a ustredni laboratore a fakultniho
zdravotnickeho' strediska Karlovy university v Praze.

(PREGNANCY, physiology,
hematol., physiology & biochem. aspects, statist.
analysis)

LUKSCH, Fr., MUDr; SEBEK, T., MUDr

Our experience in therapy of erosion of the uterine cervix with diathermocoagulation; preliminary communication. Cesk. gyn. 20 no.1: 42-45 Feb 55.

1. II. por. klin. KU v Praze. Prednosta: prof. MUDr. Josef Lukas
(CERVIX, UTERINE, diseases
erosion, ther. diathermocoagulation)
(DIATHERMY, in various diseases
electrocoagulation in erosion of uterine cervix)

LUKSCH, Fr., MUDr.; ~~SEBEK, Tibor, MUDr.~~

Comparison of cytological and colposcopic examinations of cervical carcinoma. *Cesk. gyn.* 22/36 no.1-2:119-123 Feb 57.

1. II. por. *gyn. klin. KU v Praze*. Prednosta doktor lek. ved, prof. MUDr. J. Lukas. Na kolposkopickem vysetreni podileli se rovnaz pracovníci oddeleni pro nemoci zen. a det. *gyn. fak. polikliniky, III. por kliniky* (prednosta doktor lek. ved, prof. MUDr. R. Peter) a pracovníci St. san. v Praze: Doc. MUDr. Vesely, as. MUDr. Mandausova, as. MUDr. Pinta, MUDr. Bradyova a MUDr. Obrdova.

(CERVIX NEOPLASMS, diag.

comparison of cytological & colposcopic exam. (Cz))

SEBEK, T.

Colposcopic registration of findings in the cervix uteri. Cesk.
gyn. 24[38] no.7:510-512 S '59.

1. II. gyn. por. klin. KU - Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Lukas.
(ENDOSCOPY)
(MEDICAL RECORDS)
(CERVIX UTERI)

GREGROVA, Emamela; SEBEK, Tibor

Effect of diathermo-coagulation of the cervix uteri on bacterial picture of the vagina. *Cesk. gyn.* 25[39] no.1/2:122-124 Mr'60.

1. II. gyn.-pat. klinika KU, prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Lukas, Dr. Sc.
(ELECTROCOAGULATION)
(CERVIX UTERI surg.)
(VAGINA microbiol.)

SEBEK, T.; SKODA, V.; KANKA, J.; KUBATOVA, A.

Our experience with cervical conization. *Cesk. gyn.* 26[40] no.4:
290-292 '61.

1. II. gyn. por. klinika KU v Praze, prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Lukas,
Dr. Se.

(CERVIX UTERI surg)

SEBEK, V.; HELCL, J.

Further note on the treatment of threatened abortions with diethylstilbestrol. Cesk.gyn. 16 no.1:27-31 1951. (CIML 20:8)

1. Of the Gynecological Department of the State District Hospital in Prague-Motols (Head--Docent V. Sebek, M.D.).

SEBEK, V.

Review of statistics on breech presentation. *Cesk. gyn.* 16 no.11-12:530-541 1951. (CLML 22:1)

PATOCKA, F.; SEBEK, V.

New species of anerobic pathogenic microorganism. Rozpr. Cesk. Akad.,
Trid. II, 61 no.24:1-14 1952. (CLML 23:4)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.10 Vol.7/2 Obstetrics, etc. Feb.54

192. SEBEK V. Z. por. Odd. SON, Praha-Motol. K praeatální diagnose fetálních srdečních vad *The prenatal diagnosis of congenital heart disease* Čsl. Gynaek. 1953, 18/1 (82-83)

The author reports a case - the third in his experience - in which he diagnosed congenital heart disease prenatally, the diagnosis being confirmed after delivery. The sign is a persisting foetal cardiac murmur which can be heard in any part of the abdomen, its intensity varying with that of the foetal heart sounds, whereas a funic souffle always has a definite place of maximum audibility unrelated to the intensity of the foetal heart sounds.

Rehan - Velasch

ŠEBEK V

Excerpta Medica Sec 7 Vol 9/5 May 55 Pediatrics

1032. ŠEBEK V. and SCHUBERT J. Porodn. Odd. st. oby. nemoc., Praha-Motole.
~~Prognosis~~ fetalni erythroblastosy. The prognosis of foetal ery-
throblastosis. ČAS. LÉK. ČES. 1954, 93/35 (954-958)

SEBER, V

CZECH

Gynecological aspects of work with trichloroethylene,
V. Sebek and J. Subert (Nemocnice Matol. Prague).
Průmysl. Lékařství 7, 67-71 (1955).—Women were found
more sensitive to the effects of trichloroethylene (T) than
men. They suffer from frequent vegetative disturbances
that grow worse during the premenstruum and gravidity.
Direct influence of T on the fertility could not be proved
but decreased libido and menstruation irregularities were
found in 10% of the 140 women under observation.
L. J. Urbánek

SEBEK, Vaclav, Doc., Dr.

Essay with internal therapy of advanced carcinoma; preliminary communication on therapeutic application of Coley's toxin. *Cesk. gyn.* 21 no.3:185-191 Apr 56.

1. Praha 4, gyn. por. odd.
(NEOPLASMS, therapy,
Coley's toxin. (Cz))
(SERRATIA
marcescens, Coley toxin, ther. of cancer. (Cz))