

8/180/61/000/006/018/020
00737/535

AUTHORS: Zemskov, V.S., Suchkova, N.M., and Wang Kuei-Hua
(Moscow)

TITLE: On the nature of heterogeneous equilibrium in the
system germanium-aluminium-antimony

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Izvestiya, Otdeleniye,
tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo,
no.6, 1961, 149-151

NOTE: In earlier work of the authors and their team
(Zemskov, V.S., Izv. AN SSSR, OEN, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, No.4)
it was established that the Ge-In-Sb in the ternary Ge-In-Sb
does not represent the real equilibrium between the solid and
liquid phases during crystallization and, consequently, does not
have all the properties of a binary system. Therefore, the
necessity arose to verify the results obtained with the Ge-In-Sb
system on other systems and the Ge-Al-Sb system was chosen for
this purpose. The Al-Sb compounds are thermally more stable
than In-Sb compounds and, therefore, it was to be anticipated that
the behaviour of aluminium and antimony during crystallization of
Ge-Al-Sb

On the nature of heterogeneous ... S/180/61/000/006/018/020
R075/9555

germanium will differ from the behaviour of In and Sb. For investigating this system, the method of drawing the primary crystals of the solid solution from the appropriate melts containing various quantities of the alloying components was chosen. Measures were taken for creating equilibrium conditions of crystallization and for obtaining single-crystal specimens. The specimens were drawn at a rate of 0.045 mm/min; the seed was rotated at a speed of 100 to 120 r.p.m. and the crucible remained stationary. The germanium used had a specific resistance of 1.8×10^{-4} ohm-cm and a diffusion length of 2.5 mm and an aluminium impurity content not exceeding 10^{-4} %; the antimony was grade CY-000 (34-000). On the drawn crystals of the solid solutions the Hall constant and the specific resistance were measured. Two sections of the system containing 98 and 97 at. % Ge with various ratios of Al and Sb contents were investigated. The compositions of the initial melts of germanium from which primary crystals were produced are those given in Table 1. On the basis of the measured values of the Hall constant, the specific resistance of the solid solution crystals, of the determination

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On the nature of heterogencous ... S/180/61/000/006/018/020
E073/E535

of the type of conductivity and of the calculated values of the concentrations of the current carriers, graphs were plotted of the changes in the electric parameters of the solid solutions as a function of the concentrations of Al and Sb in the conjugate liquid phases. It can be seen that crystals drawn from melts with an equi-atomic ratio of Al and Sb contents (curves a₁ and b₁) have a clearly pronounced hole-type conductivity. A change in the ratio of these elements until the Sb atoms predominate above the Al atoms by a factor of 20 does not lead to a change in the type of conductivity. If the ratio equals 22 to 25, the crystals will have a mixed-type conductivity and only if the content of Sb is over 25 times that of the Al content will there be a change to electron conductivity. An increase in the content of Sb in the liquid phase as compared to the content of Al leads to a change in the ratio of these elements in the solid phase towards full compensation, thereby reducing the number of current carriers, and the specific resistance will begin to increase. After compensation, the type of conductivity changes into electron conductivity and the specific resistance will again

Card 5/4

S/058/63/000/002/045/070
AC62/A101

AUTHOR: Zemskov, V. S., Zhurkin, B. G., Suchkova, A. D., Yurkina, K. V.

TITLE: Production and properties of strongly alloyed germanium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1963, 71, abstract 2E473
("Tr. Soveshchaniya po udarn. ionizatsii i tunnel'n. efektu v poluprovodnikakh, 1960". Baku, AN AzerbSSR, 1962, 130 - 150)

TEXT: By the method of extracting the solid phase from a smelt with a large content of alloying admixture, single crystals of Ge were obtained with a concentration of Al up to $1.0 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, with a concentration of As up to $6.0 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, with a concentration of Sb up to $2.5 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and with a concentration in In up to $2.0 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. It is established that there is an increase of solubility of In and Sb in Ge at a combined alloying, and this is explained on the basis of the electron-hole interaction in the solid phase. Applying the method of quantitative radiography and measuring the Hall effect made it possible to determine separately the concentration of In and Sb in the solid phase of Ge, while the data on the Hall mobility show an absence of neutral ion pairs $[\text{In}^- \text{Sb}^+]^0$. It was found that

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Production and properties of...

S/C58/63/000/002/045/070
A062/A101

at room temperature the Hall mobility in Ge with Sb, in the range of Sb concentrations from $2 \cdot 10^{18}$ to $5 \cdot 10^{19}$, is about twice as high as the Hall mobility in Ge with As at equal concentrations of the admixtures.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

37735

S/180/62/000/002/014/018
EO39/E435

12.8100

AUTHORS: Zemskov, V.S., Suchkova, A.D., Zhurkin, B.G.,
Wang Kuei-Hua (Moscow)

TITLE: The solubility of aluminium in germanium and the
influence of aluminium on some electrical properties of
germanium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo. no.2, 1962, 131-134

TEXT: The initial materials used were electron type germanium
with a specific resistance of 50 ohm.cm and aluminium purified by
zone melting containing Fe $< 7 \times 10^{-4}\%$, Mg $2 \times 10^{-4}\%$,
Si $4 \times 10^{-4}\%$, Cu $5 \times 10^{-5}\%$ and Zn $< 1 \times 10^{-4}\%$. Alloys were
prepared by the extraction method and all the investigated samples
were single phase. The region of solid solution was investigated
at 675°C. It is shown that the concentration of Al in solid
solution varied from 9.97×10^{-3} at.% at a concentration of
Al of 0.1 at.%, to 1.544 at.% at 46.2 at.% Al. A solidus curve
is plotted on which is included results from earlier papers.
Good agreement is obtained at 850°C but the earlier results
Card 1/2

S/076/62/036/009/003/011
B101/B102

AUTHORS: Zelenkov, V. S., Suchkova, A. D., and Zhurkin, B. G. (Moscow)

TITLE: Study of the heterogeneous equilibrium in the system Ge-In-Sb

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 9, 1962, 1914 - 1918

TEXT: The equilibrium between the solid and liquid phases was determined on three cross sections passing through the Ge-InSb cross section. The a - a cross section corresponded to a Ge content of 86.7 atom%, equilibrium temperature 860°C, the b - b cross section to a Ge content of 71 atom%, equilibrium temperature 812°C, and the c - c cross section to a Ge content of 41.2 atom%, equilibrium temperature 672°C. The concentration of admixtures (In, Sb) was determined in the Ge crystal pulled at 0.4 mm/min. n-type Ge was used, resistivity 30 ohm-cm, electron mobility 3600 cm/v-sec, diffusion length of minority carriers >2 mm. The crystals were examined radiographically, the number of carriers and the Hall constant were determined, and the macro- and microstructures were investigated. The Sb concentration was determined with the aid of Sb¹²⁴, the In concentration on the basis of the number of current carriers. Results:
Card 1/4 2

GLAZOV, V.M.; KONKOV, V.S.; ZHIGALE, B.G.; SUCHEVA, A.D.; LIU CHEN-YUAN
(Liu Chen-yuan)

Physicochemical analysis of systems $Ge(Si) - H_2O - B_2O_3$. Trudy
Inst. met. no.14:108-119 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

SJCHKOVA, A.V.; NOTUZOV, Ya.Ya.

Effect of different tillage methods on the dynamics of soil
moisture. Trudy OGMI no.18:47-57 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Odessa Province--Plowing) (Soil moisture)

SUCHKOVA, A.V.

Effect of temperature conditions on the development of the
grapevine at different stages of the growing period in the
Odessa region. Trudy OGMI no.18:69-75 '59.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Odessa region--Grapes) (Plants, Effect of temperature on)
(Growth (Plants))

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N., prof.; SUCHKOVA, A.V.; BELOVA, S.I.

Prediction of the appearance of leaves on ccrn. Trudy OGMI
no.25:45-48 '61. (MIRA 16:6)

(Corn (Maize)) (Leaves)

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N., prof.; SUCHKOVA, A.V.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, V.G.

Prediction of the beginning of the stages of the formation of the
reproductive organs of corn Odesskaya 27. Trudy OGMI no.25:
41-44 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Corn (Maize)) (Plants--Reproduction)

SUCHKOVA, A.V.; LOMNIK, L.Yu.

Microclimate of vineyards. Trudy OGMI no.22:39-43 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

(Grapes) (Microclimatology)

SUCHKOVA, K. I.

Chair of Microbiol. Gor'kov Med. Inst., (-1944-)

Inst. of Epidemiol. and Microbiol., (-1944-)

"The Typing of Diphtheria Bacilli at Gorky."

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No. 6, 1944.

USSR/Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and
Animals

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57772

Author : Suchkova K. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experiment of Serological Differentiation Between Diphtheria Bacilli and Diphtheroids

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunologii, 1956,
No 12, 42-47

Abstract : Most of the mitis and gravis cultures as well as the anacid diphtheroids (false diphtheria) are serologically identified with the help of polyvalent, monovalent, and typical sera. The cultural-biochemical types of diphtheria bacilli possess antigenic similarity. Antigenically the hyperacid diphtheroids are connected on one side

Card 1/2

MATVEYEV, V.V.; SOKOLOV, A.D.; SUCHKOVA, L.A.

Some problems of the construction of light pipes for scintillation counters. App.dlia iad. spek. no.1:28-40 '60.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Scintillation counters)

L 12914 63

RDS (EW711) EW (P) (ES) (W) (S) APPN ADD ESD-5 /AFWL/SSD
Pz ... Pat # P. # P. # AF 10P...

ACCESSION NR: AP3001330

S/0057/63/033/006/0710/0714

AUTHOR: Matveyev, V. V.; Sokolov, A. D.; Suchkova, L. A.

83
78

TITLE: Investigation of hard radiations from plasma in a strong magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 33, no. 6, 1963, 710-714

TOPIC TAGS: Tokamak-2, high energy plasma, radiation from plasmas

ABSTRACT: Measurement of the hard radiation emitted is considered to be a desirable tool for the investigation of plasma behavior because it does not require the introduction of foreign objects into the discharge chamber. The x-rays and neutrons emitted by the "Tokamak-2" apparatus were investigated in two series of experiments beginning in 1959. Between the two series the apparatus was disassembled and reassembled, but no important changes were intentionally made. The results of the first series of experiments and a description of the experimental techniques and apparatus have been published elsewhere (V.V. Matveyev and A.D. Sokolov, ZhTF, 30, 10, 1145, 1960). The measurements of the x-ray yield at right angles to the electron trajectories made in the first series of experiments were repeated and the following differences were noted: the point of maximum yield shifted to somewhat lower values of the ratio of the electric field strength to the pressure (E/p); the x-ray yield increased severalfold; the mean energy of the
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ACCESSION NR: AP3001330

5

x-rays increased by 1.5-2 times; photons with energies up to 5 MeV were observed. The azimuthal distribution of the x-ray intensity was obtained for three different operating conditions, and the x-ray intensity was obtained as a function of E/p for both the electric field and the magnetic field in each of its two possible directions (four curves). The azimuthal distribution is not quite uniform and is not symmetric about the plane of symmetry of the equipment; the curves of yield versus E/p differ considerably from each other. These results are attributed to asymmetry of the field configuration. The x-ray yield was obtained as a function of E/p for four different plasmas consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, helium and argon. The mean energy of the x-rays decreases somewhat with increasing ion mass and is about 700 keV for argon. The shape of the yield curve for argon was considerably different from that for the other three plasmas, the maximum being multiple and shifted to higher values of E/p. Although the ion temperatures attained in the Tokamak-2 are not such as to lead one to expect neutron production in a deuterium plasma, a search was made for neutrons. None were found, and it is concluded that the neutron yield is less than 10^4 neutrons/discharge when x-rays are absent and less than 10^5 neutrons/discharge when x-rays are present. "In conclusion the authors convey their gratitude to G.G. Belgov-Savel'tev, V.S. Mukhovatov, V.S. Strelkov, V.Z. Sedin and other co-workers for assistance and for participation in discussions of the experiments. The work was performed at the initiative and under the guidance of N.A. Yavlinskiy (deceased)." Orig. art. has: 1 formula and
Card 4/2

IVANOV, V.I., akademik; KORNEVA, G.M.; SUCHKOVA, L.A.

Open cycles in the cellulose molecule. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 5:
1112-1113 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN KirgSSR. 2. AN KirgSSR (for
Ivanov).

CHAKRYGIN, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SUCHKOVA, L.V., inzh.

Study of a small-sized finned feed-water economizer with a steel base. Energomashinostroenie 7 no.7:5-8 J1 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Boilers—Equipment and supplies)

(Feed-water heaters)

5(3)

AUTHORS: Korshak, V. V., Polyakova, A. M., Suchkova, M. D. SOV/62-59-6-26/36

TITLE: Polymerisation of Hexafluoro-1,3-butadiene
(Polimerizatsiya geksaftor-1,3-butadiyena)PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,
1959, Nr 6, pp 1111 - 1115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By way of introduction a short survey is given of what is already known about $\text{CF}_2=\text{CF}=\text{CF}=\text{CF}_2$, and about its capability of forming polymers (Refs 1-8). Since publications scarcely deal with these compounds, they were investigated by the authors, the conditions for their polymerisation and the properties of the polymers obtained were determined. Different initiators were used for polymerisation: $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OCCO})_2^{(A)}$ at 50° , $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CO}]_2^{(B)}$ at $90-130^\circ$ and 500-6000 atmospheres and $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{CN})_2]_2^{(C)}$ at 6000 atmospheres, triethylaluminum (D) and tributylboron (E). Suspension polymerisation was investigated in the presence of potassium persulphate (F). The three latter methods (D,E,F) failed. Tables

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Polymerisation of Hexafluoro-1,3-butadiene

SOV/62-59-6-26/36

1-5 give the investigation results obtained by using the different initiators. The initiator A proved to be most effective (yield 90% at 1.6 wt% A, pressure 6000 atmospheres, temperature 50°). A yield of only 33% was obtained with the initiator B, and if no initiator was used at all, after long heating and a pressure of 6000 atmospheres only a yield of 18%. In some figures the influence of pressure (Fig 1) and temperature (Fig 2) upon the polymerisation rate, and the influence of the initiator (Fig 3), the pressure (Fig 4), and the temperature (Fig 5) upon the thermomechanical properties of the polymers produced is shown. The thermomechanical properties were determined by the apparatus by Tsvetlin (Ref 9). There are 5 figures, 5 tables, and 9 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementorganicheskikh sovedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 3, 1957

Card 2/2

Concerning the Interaction of Acetylene
With Siloxanes and Silanes. Brief
Communications

77097

SOV/62-59-12-41/43

where $n = 2$ to 14 . Physical and chemical constants of polymers obtained in 30.0 to 87.4% yield from tetramethyl-, dimethyldiethyl-, and tetraethyldisiloxanes are tabulated. In similar reactions, purified acetylene with methylphenylchlorosilane $(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SiClH}$

under atmospheric pressure, in the presence of chloroplatinic acid in isopropanol, gave 1,2-bis-(phenylmethylchlorosilyl)ethane $\text{Cl}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$

$(\text{CH}_3)\text{Cl}$ in 88% yield. Reaction of acetylene with

methyldichlorosilane $\text{CH}_3\text{SiCl}_2\text{H}$ gave similarly 1,2-bis-(methyldichlorosilyl)ethane $\text{Cl}_2(\text{CH}_3)\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)\text{Cl}_2$

in 9% yield; the balance consisted in the unreacted starting silane. Acetylene must be completely free of any impurities which could poison the catalyst. IR spectra were taken by N. A. Chumayevskiy. There is 1 table; and 7 references, 2 U.S., 1 Japanese, 4

Soviet. The U.S. references are: J. W. Curry, J. Amer.

Card 2/3

Concerning the Interaction of Acetylene
With Siloxanes and Silanes. Brief
Communications

77097
SOV/62-59-12-41/43

Chem. Soc., 78, 1636 (1956); J. L. Speier, D. B. Hook,
U.S. Pat. 2823218, 11-02-58.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Elemento-Organic Compounds, Academy of
Sciences, USSR, and N. D. Zelinskiy Institute of
Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR (Institut
elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
i Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo
Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1959

Card 3/3

Synthesis of Vinyl Compounds and a Study of Their Polymerization

S/190/60/002/01/01/021
B004/R061
82075

8 torr, and it is stable up to 120°C. Complete decomposition with precipitation of lead occurs at 165°C. DEDVL is also a solid and liquid (boiling point 74 - 74.5°C at 13 torr), and it is not very stable. Azoisobutyric acid - dinitrile, tributylboron, tributylaluminum, tetraethyl lead, tert-butylperoxide and -hydroperoxide, and benzoylperoxide were used as initiators in the polymerization of these compounds. The results are given in Table 1. With tert-butylperoxide at 120°C and 6000 torr, TEVL gave 27.8% yellowish unstable oil with a molecular weight of 1100. The other initiators and lower temperatures did not lead to polymerization. Under the action of the peroxides at 120 - 130°C decomposition occurred, liberating lead. Attempts at copolymerization were carried out with 1) styrol, 2) α-methylstyrol, and 3) methylmethacrylate at 6000 atm. Experiment 3) was not successful. Experiments 1) and 2) gave polymers with 4.5 - 6% Pb. Table 2 gives the results. These polymers had lower melting points and viscosities than the corresponding homopolymers (Fig. 1). DEDVL was even more stable. Decomposition occurred on the reaction with disiloxane in the presence of H₂PtCl₆ or platinum on carbon (Table 3). Details of the reactions are given

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Synthesis of Vinyl Compounds and a Study of
Their Polymerization

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out, data of the analyses and physical data are given in the experi-
mental part. Fig. 2 shows the infrared spectrum of TEVL taken by N. A.
Chumayevskiy, and the infrared spectrum of tetraethyl lead for
comparison. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 10 references: 3 Soviet,
2 British, 2 German, and 3 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementorganicheskikh sovedineniy AN SSSR
(Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1959

X

Card 3/3

KORSHAK, V.V.; POLYAKOVA, A.M.; SUCHKOVA, M.D.

Polymerization of acetylene compounds under pressure. Part 1:
Polymerization of phenylacetylene. Vysokom. soed. 2 no.8:1246-
1248 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.
(Acetylene)

83477
S/190/60/002/009/008/019
B004/B060

5.3700C also 2109, 2209

AUTHORS: Polyakova, A. M., Korshak, V. V., Suchkova, M. D.,
Vdovin, V. M., Chumayevskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Production and Structure Investigation of Polymers Contain-
ing Siloxane- and Hydrocarbon Links in the Principal Chain
of Macromolecules. IV.

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 9,
pp. 1360-1369

TEXT: The authors had previously studied (Refs. 1-3) the reaction of acetylene with dihydro tetraalkyl disiloxanes, and determined the structure of the polymers obtained on the strength of their infrared spectrum. In the present article, the authors report on the reaction of acetylene with dihydro siloxanes of varying molar ratios of the reagents. The reaction yields chain-like polymers with different terminal groups. The infrared spectra were examined for the absorption bands of the stretching vibrations of the -Si-H terminal group ($2100\text{-}2150\text{ cm}^{-1}$), of the C=C bond (vinyl group $1595\text{-}1600\text{ cm}^{-1}$, allyl group $1625\text{-}1635\text{ cm}^{-1}$), and the

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Production and Structure Investigation of Poly- S/190/60/002/009/008/019
mers Containing Siloxane- and Hydrocarbon Links B004/B060
in the Principal Chain of Macromolecules. IV

group (infrared spectra Fig: 2). In both cases, the molecular weight increased, and the chain grew longer. Furthermore, dimethyl diphenyl dihydro disiloxane was caused to react with acetylene. The polymerizate, a viscous mass, had the molecular weight 1670. Table 1 shows the results of the reaction of acetylene with tetramethyl- and dimethyl diethyl dihydro disiloxane at a pressure of 15 atm. The infrared spectra (Fig. 3) of the oily products revealed both the presence of C=C bonds and of =CH₂ as terminal groups. Analyses and molecular weights of the fractions distilled in vacuum are given in Table 2. Only addition products and dimers were obtained on the reaction of phenyl acetylene and diphenyl acetylene with dihydro siloxanes (Table 3). With the exception of the reaction product from diphenyl acetylene and tetraethyl dihydro disiloxane, whose structure is still unclear, the infrared spectra (Fig. 4) revealed -Si-H bands. The infrared spectra were taken with a БМКС М-3 (VIKS M-3) spectrophotometer. The authors thank A. D. Petrov and I. V. Obreimov for interest displayed in the work. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references: 4 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 German.

Card 3/4

83477

Production and Structure Investigation of Polymers Containing Siloxane- and Hydrocarbon Links in the Principal Chain of Macromolecules. IV S/190/60/002/009/008/019 B004/B060

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh sovedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds of the AS USSR).
Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1960

X

Card 4/4

4
POLYAKOVA, A.M., SUCHKOVA, M.D., VDOVIN, V.M., NAMETKIN, N.S.,
FRINTULA, N.A.

Silicon-organic compound with alternating siloxane and
carbon elements.

Report presented at the 12th Conference on high molecular weight compounds
devoted to monomers, Baku, 3-7 April 62

36286

S/190/62/004/004/002/019
B119/B138

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11.1340

AUTHORS: Polyakova, A. M., Korshak, V. V., Suchkova, M. D.

TITLE: Study of polymerization of acetylene compounds under pressure. II. Polymerization of propargyl alcohol

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 4, 1962, 486-491

TEXT: Polymerization was studied under varying reaction conditions (pressure: 1 and 1500-6000 atm; at 50 - 200°C; reaction time 1 - 30 hr; with and without addition of various conventional initiators). The infrared and epr spectra of the reaction products were taken. Thermomechanical and elementary analyses of the polymers were made. Results: products varied from liquid, soluble (after reprecipitation, powdery) to solid, insoluble (molecular weight 387-1500) depending on pressure and temperature. Below 80°C no polymerization took place, even in the presence of initiators at high pressures. The effect of initiators on polymerization was negligible. Polymerization took place on the basis of a rupture of the C≡C bond of propargyl alcohol;

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X

Study of polymerization of acetylene ... S/190/62/004/004/002/019
B119/3138

macromolecules with conjugated double bonds in the chains were formed. With a prolonged reaction time, at higher temperatures and pressures macromolecules were cross-linked with participation of OH groups. There are 2 figures and 4 tables. The most important English-language reference is: A. L. Henne, K. W. Greenlee, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 67, 464, 1945.

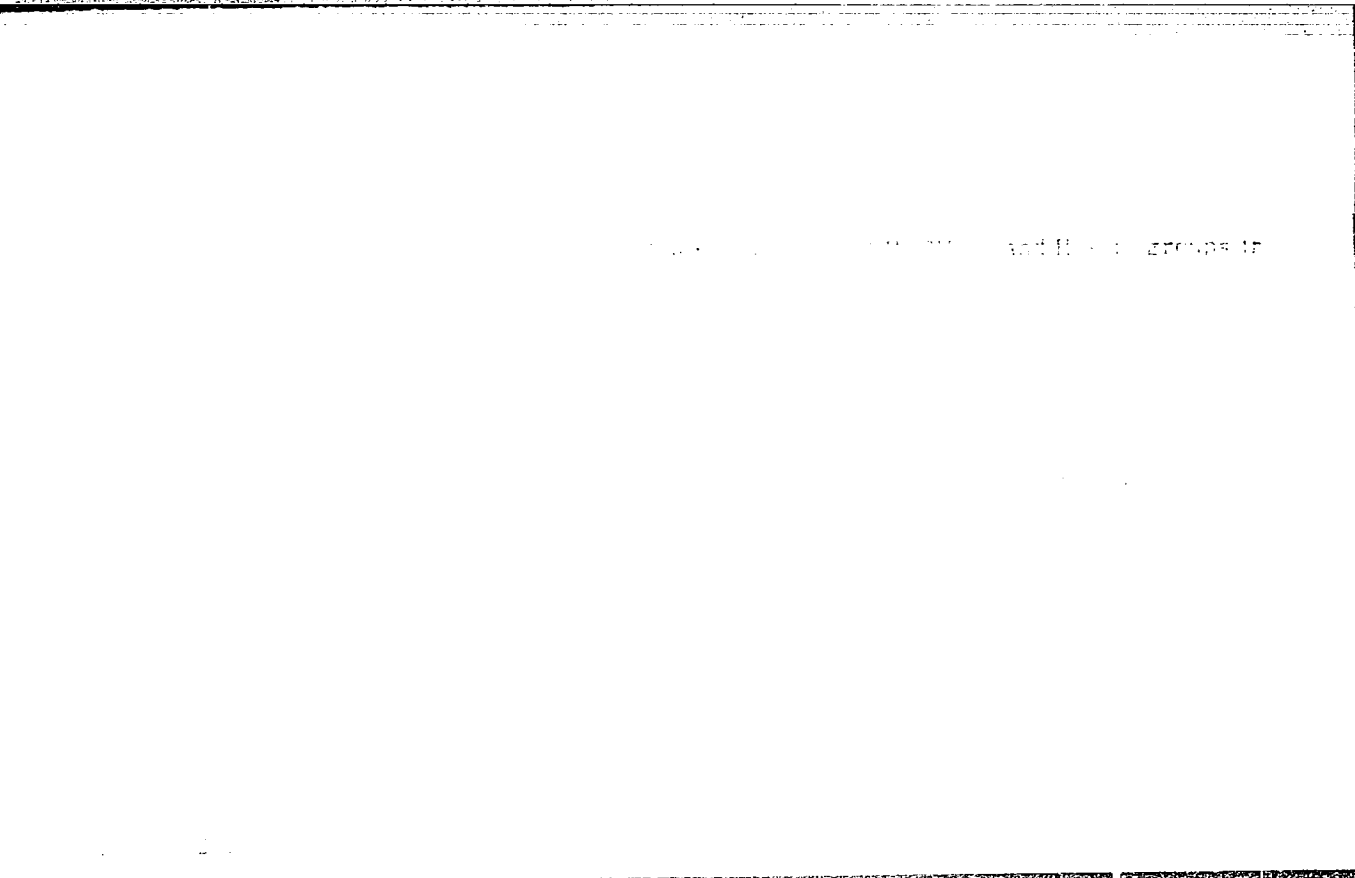
ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR
(Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1961

X

Card 2/2

Y. W. Smith, Jr. M. P. Violette, M. M.



RPL/ASD(a)-E /AS(mp)-2/
HW /DWD/DM

Card 3/3

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, organosilicon polymer, cyclic compound

ABSTRACT: By directly reacting substituted acetylenes $XC \equiv CX'$ (where $X = H$ or Ph , $R = CH_3$ and $X' = H$ or Ph) with organosilicon compounds of the general formula $HR'RSi-O-SiRR'H$ (where $R = CH_3$ and $R' = H$ or Ph) in the presence of a platinum catalyst, cyclic siloxanes and linear siloxanes with various substituents at the silicon atoms were obtained.

The reaction takes place in a solvent (toluene or benzene) at atmospheric pressure at 110-200° in the presence of $H_2PtCl_6 \cdot 6H_2O$ (0.1 M solution in the isopropyl alcohol) or $PtCl_2$ as catalyst.

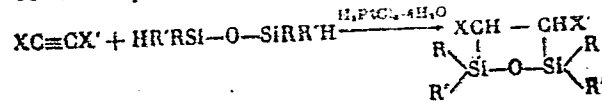
Card 1/2

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2

ACCESSION NR: AP5019778

the catalyst according to the equation



In addition to the cyclic compounds, addition products of linear structure are formed. The yield of the cyclic fraction is affected by the nature of the substituents in acetylene and of the radicals at the silicon in the dihydride disiloxanes. The structure of the cyclic compounds was identified by means of infrared absorption spectra, nuclear magnetic resonance spectra, ultimate analysis, and molecular weight determination. The new linear compounds synthesized are capable of being polymerized under the action of various catalysts to form linear polymers.

ASSOCIATION. Institut elementoorganicheskikh sovedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elementoorganic Compounds, USSR Academy of Sciences)

NO REF SOV: 001

Card 2/2

8/081/60/000/007/011/012
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 7, p. 578, # 29081

AUTHORS: Epshteyn, V. G., Suchkova, M. G.

TITLE: The Structure of Rubbers and Their Adhesiveness !!

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, 1959, Vol. 3, pp. 169-175

TEXT: An investigation was made into the effect on the adhesiveness of rubbers, of the difference in their structure, the length of molecular chains, the crystallization ability, the branching of molecules, and the increase in the number of phenyl groups. The adhesiveness was estimated from the adhesion force, which was determined by the load required to shift relative to one other the fabric strips saturated with rubber solutions and glued together. When gluing SKB rubber to butadiene-styrene rubber, containing different amounts of styrene (10, 30 and 50%), the adhesiveness decreases consecutively with increasing styrene residues. The adhesiveness passes through a maximum with a subsequent considerable decrease with the reduction of the molecule length of masticated natural rubber. The presence of the maximum is due to the existence of a reticular structure of unmasticated rubber, preventing the mutual diffusion

Card 1/2

BOGUSLAVSKIY, D.B.; UZINA, R.V.; BORODUSHKINA, Kh.N.; SUCHKOVA, M.G.

Effect of the compounding ingredients of carcass rubbers on the adhesive strength of rubber-cord systems. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.1: 29-33 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Yaroslavskiy shinny zavod i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti. (Tire fabrics) (Adhesives)

VAYNSHTEYN, V.E. (Moskva); SUCHKOVA, O.A. (Moskva); MEMELOV, V.I. (Moskva)

Effect of friction conditions on friction characteristics of
molybdenum disulfide. Mashinovedenie no.4:102-114 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

SUCHKOVA, R., aspirantka

Health resorts should have excellent restaurants. Obshchestv. pit.
no. 3:48-49 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra orgtehniki Moskovskogo instituta narodnogo khozyaystva
im. G.V. Plekhanova.
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

SUCHKOVA, R.

Let's improve the organization of retail trade in health
resorts. Sov. torg. 34 no.9:28-29 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Health resorts, watering places, etc.)
(Retail trade)

RUSSIA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol. 11/2 Pathology Feb. 58
568. THE INFLUENCE OF VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY ON THE COURSE OF
PURULENT INFLAMMATION AND REGENERATION OF SKIN WOUNDS
(Russian text) - Suchkova T. I. - ARKH. PATOL. 1957, 19/6 (15-23)
Illus. 6

In experiments on rats with vitamin A-deficiency a study was made of the prognosis of staphylococcal infection and wound healing. Experiments were made in 5 groups according to the duration of vitamin A deficiency (5-25 days) prior to staphylococcal infection. Even after A-avitaminosis of relatively short duration there were disturbances in protective reactions throughout the organism; the staphylococcal infection took a severe course and wounds showed reduced healing tendencies. Wound

568

healing lasted twice as long as in control animals; larger doses led to phlegmone -
formation and death. Pathognomonic of vitamin A deficiency were epithelial meta-
plasia in the trachea and bronchi, and in the bladder and renal calices. Ovarian
follicle maturation and maturation of spermatozoa in the testes showed marked re-
tardation; the adrenal cortex was poor in lipids; interstitial pneumonia sometimes
occurred.

Brandt - Berlin

SUSHKOVA, T.I.

Changes in the nervous system in stomach cancer. Trudy 1-MI 16;
152-162 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Strukov). I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni Sechenova.

KNYAZEVA, G.D.; KODOLOVA, I.M.; SEROV, V.V.; SUCHKOVA, T.I.

Renal lesions in rheumatic fever. Sov.med. 25 no.5:23-30 My '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

(KIDNEYS—DISEASES) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

SUCHKOVA, T.I., assistant

Morphological characteristics of the exacerbation of the
rheumatic process. Trudy 1-go MMI 22:78-90 '63
(MIRA 18:2)

SUCHKOVA, T.I.; SLONIM, F.L. (Moskva)

Isolated lymphogranulomatosis of the stomach and the small
intestines. Arkh. pat. 27 no.3:80-82 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) i kafedra gosptial'noy terapii
(zav. - deystvetel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L. Myasnikov)
† Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni
Sechenova.

L 38507-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(j) IJP(c) WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6018129

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/006/0053/0055

AUTHOR: Rozental', L. V.; Minyaylo, S. A.; Suchkova, O. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Certain potentialities of the thermomechanical method

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1966, 53-55

TOPIC TAGS: thermomechanical property, ~~measuring apparatus~~, elastic deformation, cellulose plastic, plasticizer, LABORATORY INSTRUMENT

ABSTRACT: Apparatus for thermomechanical studies on films was developed and tested. The apparatus comprises an electromechanical arrangement for linearly changing temperature with time, and an optical (photographic) arrangement for recording deformation measured with a cathetometer. Work may be done in air or under nitrogen. Tests were run on cast cellulose triacetate films. The obtained thermomechanical curves showed the degree of anisotropy of the mechanical properties (deformation) in cellulose triacetate. The effect of different amounts of different stearate plasticizers was also evaluated. It was confirmed that the effectiveness of a plasticizer can be evaluated not only by the degree of glass

UDC: 678.544.43-416.017:620.172.251.22

Card 1/2

L 38507-66

ACC NR: AP6018129

state. M. S. Ivanov, A. A. Lapauri and M. B. Meyerzon participated in developing the equipment. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2 *ll*

first increased to 300—350 wt. but again after 300 hr. The
hardness increase is apparently a result of additional aging, and the

Card 1/3

2 3 4 5 6

ACCESSION NR: AP5002943

The increase of stress from 20 to 30 kg/mm² has little or no effect on microstructure. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. (ND)

ACQUISITION: 10/10/68

SYNOPSIS:

NO REF SOV. 103

CLASS.:

GROUP: 000

SUB CODE: MM

ATD PRESS: 3178

Card 2/3

APANASENKO, A.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GUMELYA, A.M.; VOLNOVA, N.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GERASIMOV, N.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GERASIMOVA, R.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KON'KOV, A.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik [deceased]; MARTYNOV, G.K., starshiy tekhnik; FILIPPOVA, T.V., starshiy tekhnik; SUCHKOVA, Z.Ye., starshiy tekhnik. Prinsipal uchastiye AKUL'SHIN, P.K., doktor tekhn.nauk, doktor tekhn.nauk. SVERDLOVA, I.S., red.; SHEFER, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Rules for the intersection of telephone lines in overhead telephone communication networks] Instruktsiya po skreshchivaniiu telefonnykh tsepei vozdushnykh liniy svyazi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1959. 270 p.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Russia (1923= U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye mezhdugorodnoy telefonno-telegrafnoy svyazi. 2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Apanasenko, Volnova, Gerasimov, Gerasimova, Kon'kov, Martynov, Filippona, Suchkova). 3. Nachal'nik laboratorii vozdushnykh liniy svyazi Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Gumelya).

(Telephone)

(Electric lines--Overhead)

L 32599-66 EWI(m)/ENP(w)/ENA(d)/T/ENP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) JD/DJ
ACC NR: AP5017079 SOURCE CODE: UR/0380/65/006/004/0108/0114

AUTHOR: Vaynshteyn, V. E. (Moscow); Suchkova, O. A. (Moscow); Memelov, V. L. (Moscow) 20
19

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of abrasive conditions on the friction characteristics of molybdenum disulfide

SOURCE: Mashinovedeniye, no. 4, 1965, 108-114

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum disulfide, friction coefficient, metal friction

ABSTRACT: The author study the effect of the sliding rate and loading on the coefficient of friction in molybdenum disulfide. A 20-30 μ layer of molybdenum disulfide was applied to the ends of annular bronze specimens. The material for the other member of the friction pair was 2Kh13 steel. The effect of surface finish on the friction properties of molybdenum disulfide was also studied. The effect of continuous stationary contact on the coefficient of friction in MoS₂ was studied by applying a layer of molybdenum sulfide to the internal surface of bronze sleeves

UDC: 621.894:

Card 1/2

2

L 32599-66

ACC NR: AP5017079

and mounting them on 2Kh13 steel shafts. Curves for the coefficient of friction in molybdenum disulfide as a function of sliding rate show a reduction in the coefficient of friction with an increase in sliding rate up to 1.5 m/sec. Beyond this point, friction increases with sliding rate. A curve for the coefficient of friction as a function of temperature close to the friction surface shows a reduction in friction with an increase of temperature below 100°. This is probably due to a reduction in the moisture content on the friction surface. There is an increase in friction with temperature beyond this point due to the partial oxidation of molybdenum disulfide on the friction surface. It was found that an increase in pressure reduces the coefficient of friction. 48 hours of stationary contact increases the coefficient of friction from 0.14-0.17 to 0.28-0.30. Under sliding friction conditions, this coefficient drops rapidly to the initial value. Experiments indicate that this phenomenon is due to the formation of molybdenum trioxide which absorbs moisture from the air during the stationary period. Tests indicate that a GOST 2789-59 class 8 finish is optimum for steel parts working against self-lubricating materials based on MoS₂. The coefficient of friction is reduced considerably by operation in a vacuum. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table.

1174

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 19Jan65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2 *Jc*

SUCHKOVER, Yu., podpolkovnik

Experience in excavating rocky soil. Voen.-ingh. zhur. 101
no.1:31-34 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Excavation) (Winter warfare)

SOLC, I., dr.; SUCHMAN, B., promovany matematik

Spectral Rutherford-Browning and Amici prisms. Jemna mech opt 6 no.4:
126-128 Ap '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav mineralu, Turnov.

(Prisms)

SUCHMAN, B., promovany matematik

Plane correction templet for ellipsoidal mirrors. Jemna mech
opt 8 no.1:9-10 Ja '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav monokrystalu, Turnov.

CUCHY, Zd., inz.; SUCHMAN, B., promovany matematik

Silver chloride plate polarizer for infrared radiation zone. Jemna
mech opt 8 no.2:46-48 F '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav monokrystalu, Turnov.

CHACHAJ, Wladyslaw; SUCHNICKA, Renata

Oral administration of autovaccine in bronchial asthma of bacterial origin. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.33:1263-1266 15 Ag '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. we Wroclawiu; kierownik:
prof. dr Zofia Czezowska
(ASTHMA ther.)
(VACCINE THERAPY)

CHACHAJ, Władysław; SUCHNICKI, Zbigniew; SUCHNICKA, Renata

Adrenalin level in the venous blood of asthma patients under the influence of cold and during attacks of asthma. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.32:1218-1221 10 Ag '64.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu (kierownik: prof. dr med. Aleksander Kleczński).

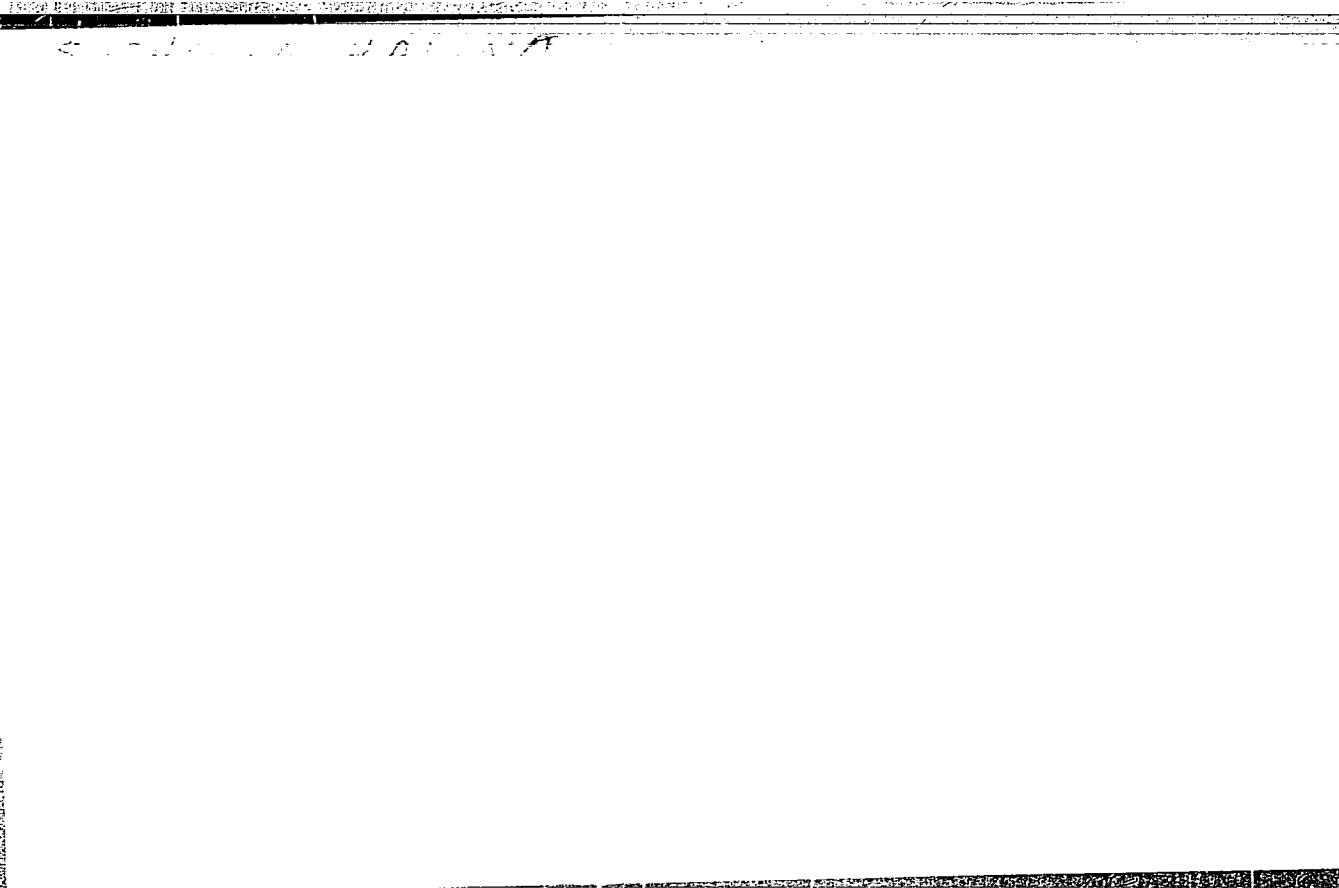
CHACHAJ, Wladyslaw; SUCHNICKI, Zbigniew; SUCHNICKA, Renata

Adrenalin level in the venous blood of asthma patients under the influence of cold and during attacks of asthma. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.32:1218-1221 10 Ag '64.

1. 2 Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu(kierownik: prof. dr med. Aleksander Kleczenski).

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653720013-3"

SUCHOCKA, Jolanta

4

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Microbiology of Fish Laboratory (Pracownia Mikrobiologii Ryb),
Faculty for the Technology of the Fish Industry (Katedra Technologii Przemyslu Rybnego), College of Agriculture (WSR--Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza), Olsztyn. *(Higher School)*

Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 5, May 1961, pp 296-299.

Data: "Effect of the Ethylic Ester of Para-hydroxybenzoic Acid on the Durability of Cold Fish Marinades."

Authors:
ZAPLESKI, ~~Stanislaw~~, M.,
JARA, Stanislaw
SUCHOCKA, Jolanta

100

670 981643

Polish Technical Abst. 2409 ✓
No. 4, 1953
Mechanics, Electro-
technics, Power

621.086.2:681.1

Suchocki E. Spring Drives

Naped sprzynowy. Przegląd Mechaniczny., No. 11, 1952,
pp. 439-443, 12 figs.

Spring drives are widely used in clockwork mechanisms and in numerous other precision instruments. Particular attention must, however, be given--in view of their importance, frequent use and numerous advantages--to spiral springs imparting a rotary movement. The author deals with the more important constructional varieties of spring drives containing spiral springs. The article also contains computations of power reserves in springs and of the driving moment, and explains the method of compiling graphs of tension and drive characteristics, as well as the contingency of the driving moment on the angle of bend in the spring. The author, finally specifies conditions for obtaining from the spring the maximum number of revolutions, and recommends methods for compensating the driving moment as the spring uncoils.

GR 6116154

SUCHOCKI, E.

Outline of the technology of clockwork gears; preliminary and basic operations in the production of clockwork gears.

p. 349 (Pomiary, Automatyka, Kontrola) Vol. 2, no. 9, Sept. 1956, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

STUCKER, E.

1958

REVISTA DE ROYALIA, MONTICELA, MONTICELA. Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1958

STUCKER, E. Normative measurements in small spiral springs. p. 332.

1958. Hist. of East European Accessions (HEA) LC Vol. 6, No. 4
April 1959, Unclass.

SUCHOCKI, Edward, mgr., inż.

Basic problems of synchronizing original pendulum clocks. *Pomiary &*
no.4:189-198 Ap '62

1. Centralne Laboratorium Aparatów Pomiarowych i Optyki

SUCHOCKI, Edward, mgr., inż.

"Small mechanisms and precision instruments' by Wladyslaw Trylinski. Reviewed by Edward Suchocki. Przegl mech 21 no.7:222-223 Ap '62.

SUCHOCKI, J.

POL . .

621.314.2.014.3 : 621.317.613
 /3548. Preliminary conclusions from research on momentary short-circuit transformer current rating and related tests. S. SZPOR, H. DZIERZEK, W. WINIARSKI, E. DYKOWSKI AND J. SUCHOCKI. *Przeegląd elektro-tech.*, 31, No. 2-3, 271-8 (1955) in Polish.

The importance of forces transmitted from busbars to the terminals and forces exerted on windings by the busbars is shown. Examples of damage produced by these forces on s.c. are given. The oscillograms and graphs of secondary s.c. current and s.c. primary voltage are shown. The need in manufacture of a routine test, with secondary open, of the insulation between transformer windings is stressed with a view to ensure dielectric strength under s.c. condition.

M. W. MAKOWSKI

4

AK

SZPOR, Stanislaw; SICHOCKI, Jerzy; KOTLOWSKI, Jan

Recording of lightning currents on high structures in the north of
Poland. Acta techn gedanensia no.2:43-54 '63.

SzPOt, Stanislaw; WYTKOWSKI, Edmund; SUCHOCKI, Jerzy

Investigations of lightning currents in light type lightning arresters.
Acta techn gadanensia no.2:61-88 '63.

SZPOR, Stanislaw; DYTKOWSKI, Edmund; SUCHOCKI, Jerzy; ZABOROWSKI, Bohdan

Recording of lightning currents in rural transformer substations
and studies on the coordination of lightning arresters w'ih low-
voltage power installations. Acta techn gedanensia no.2:89-110
'63.

SZPOR, Stanislaw; WASILENKO, Eugeniusz; SAMULA, Jan; DYTEKOWSKI, Edmund;
SUCHOCKI, Jerzy; ZABOROWSKI, Bohdan.

Results of lightning recording in Poland. Przegl elektrotech
40 no.3:117-121 Mr'64

1. Zaklad Wysokich Napiec, Politechnika, Gdansk.

SUCHOCKI, Zygmunt, mgr inż.

From tilt and fork to modern agriculture machines. Przegl
techn 85 no.20:5,7 17 My '64.

SUCHODOLSKI, Bogdan

A symposium in Jablonna on general problems of the history
of science and technology. Kwart hist nauki i tech 9 no.
1: 143-151 '64.

RUSSIA, U.S.S.R.

A report from Berlin on German-Slavic scientific relations. Kwart
Miedzki 1 tech 9 no. 3/4:454-456 '64.

SUCHODOLSKI, Bogdan

Suchodolski, Bogdan and Olszewski, Eugeniusz: The Development of Polish Science, 1945-1955. (Warsaw: Polonia Foreign Language Publishing House, 1956). 91 p.

SUCHODOLSKI, B.

"A historical profile of Warsaw University"

p. 26 (Review, Vol. 3, no. 2, Apr/June, 1958, Warsaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan. 59.

SUCHODOLSKI, Bogdan

A modern conception of a general education. Review Pol Academy 6
no 3:15-24 J1-S '61.

SUCHODOLSKI, Bigdan

For a modern concept of general education. Nauka Polska 9 no.3:13-22
'61.

1. Członek korespondent Polskiej Akademii Nauk.

SUCHODOLSKI, Bogdan

The M.V.Lomonsov Jubilee in the Soviet Union. Kwart hisz.
nauki i tech 7 no.3:419-420 '62.

SUCHODOLSKI, Bogdan

Problems of diffusion of sciences during the contemporary epoch. Nauka Polska 10 no.1:3-24 Ja-F '62.

1. Członek korespondent Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

SUCHODOLSKI, Bogdan

Modern problems of the history of sciences. Nauka polska 10
no.6:13-28 N-D '62.

1. Członek korespondent Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

SUCHODOLSKI, Bogdan, prof.; SKUBALA, Zofia

From the works of the Laboratory of History of Science and
Technology. Nauka polska 10 no.6:69-84 N-D '62.

1. Kierownik Zakladu Historii Nauki i Techniki, Polska Akademia
Nauk, Warszawa, Palac Kultury i Nauki (for Suchodolski).

SUCHODOLSKI, Bogdan

A new approach to the history of science. Review Pol Academy
8 no.1:17-25 Ja-Mr '63.

SUCHODOLSKI, Bogdan, professor, SKUBALA, Zofia

Research Center for the History of Science and Technology;
organization and range of activity. Review Pol Academy 8
no.1:27-37 Ja-Mr '63.

1. Director of the Research Center of Science and Technology,
Warsaw, corresponding member of the Polish Academy of Sciences.
(for Suchodolski)

SUCHODOLSKI, Bogdan

Tenth International Congress of the ~~History~~ of Science, United States of America August 26-September 2, 1962. Nauka polska 11 no.4:127-130 J1-Ag '63.

1. Członek korespondant Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

SUCHODOLSKI, Bogdan

General problems of the history of science and technology;
Symposium in Jablonna near Warsaw, September 17-21, 1963.
Nauka polska 12 no.1:127-131 Ja-F '64.

1. Corresponding member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

JURAJEKI, Bogdan, prof. dr

Development of cephalinase. *Archiwum Higieny i Epidemiologii* 1964.

1. Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences.
Head, Institute of History of Science and Technology, Polish
Academy of Sciences and Director, Ins. Inst. of Pedagogical
Sciences, University, Warsaw.

SUCHODOLSKI, Bohdan, prof. dr.

Social consequences of technical progress. Przegl techn 85 no.44:
9 1 N '64

~~POLAND~~ SUCHODOLSKI, JERZY

Poland/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Fermentation industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6471

Author: Suchodolski, Jerzy

Institution: None

Title: Preparation of Molasses for Fermentation

Original

Publication: Techn. przem. spozywczy., 1956, 5, No 4, 129-130

Abstract: The following is recommended: in the case of a deficiency in nitrogenous substances assimilated by the yeast, to add ammonium salts to the molasses; on high concentration of mineral salts, to utilize yeast races that are resistant thereto; in the case of strong contamination, to render the bacteria harmless by heating to 90°, or add 0.005% anhydrous formalin or 0.1% chlorinated lime containing 40% active chlorine, on the basis of the weight of molasses; if colloids are present in excess, to hold the molasses, diluted to a concentration of 45%, for 24 hours and use the precipitate that separates in

Card 1/2

SUCHODOLSKI, J., mgr inż.

Development trends in radioengineering on the Polish State Railroads.
Przełk kolej elektrotech 14 no.9:283-286 S '62.

SUCHODOLSKI, Jan, mgr inz.

Radio defect emergency communication for traction rescue brigades
in the 45-kilometer circle of a railway junction. Pt.1. Przegł
kolej elektrotech 11 [i.e. 16] no.4:97-103 Ap '64.

SUCHODOLSKI, ZIEKIEW

"Zagrs budowy geologicznej Walbrzyskiego Rejonu Węglowego. Katowice, Państwowe Wydawn. Techniczne, 1951. 22p. (Główny Instytut Geologii. Komunikat, nr. 89)
(Description of the geological structure of the Walbrzych coal area. English, French, and Russian summaries. maps, bibl.)"

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