TRUSOVA, S.A., BOLOTINA, F.Ye., POTAPOVA, A.A.

Composition of water softened by cation exchange in vodka production. Spirt. prom. 21 no.4:17-18 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Water--Softening) (Vodka)

TRUSOVA,S.A.

Operating practices in the Hungarian liqueur and vodka industry. Spirt.prom.21 no.3:23-29 '55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti
(Hungary--Liquor industry)

TRUSOVA, S.A.; FERTMAN, V.K.; IVANOV, L.I., redaktor; RUPNEVSKAYA, M.L., retsenzent; IVANOV, L.I., redaktor; MASLOVA, Ye.F., redaktor; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Production of spirituous juices from fresh and dried fruit and berries] Proizvodstvospirtovannykh plodo-iagodnykh sokov i morsov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1955. 98 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Liquors) (Fruit juices)

FERTMAN, V.K.; TRUSOVA, S.A.

Quality improvement of aromatic liquors. Spirt.prom.20 no.1:29-32 '54. (MLRA 7:5)

(Liquor industry)

BAROCHINA, B.Ya.; KATUSHKIN, V.P.; MINSTER, V.Sh.; PITINOVA, L.V.; PANOVA, L.N.; TRUSOVA, T.N.

Testing of a unit for the recovery of carbon disulfide. Khim. volok. no.4:69-73 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Barochina, Katushkin, Minster).
2. Kalininskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo volokna (for Pitinova, Panova, Trusova).

IVANOV, Yu.D.; TRUSOVA, V.A.

New TK-2 double-twisting machine. Tekst. prom. 18 no.8:39-40 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Spinning machinery)

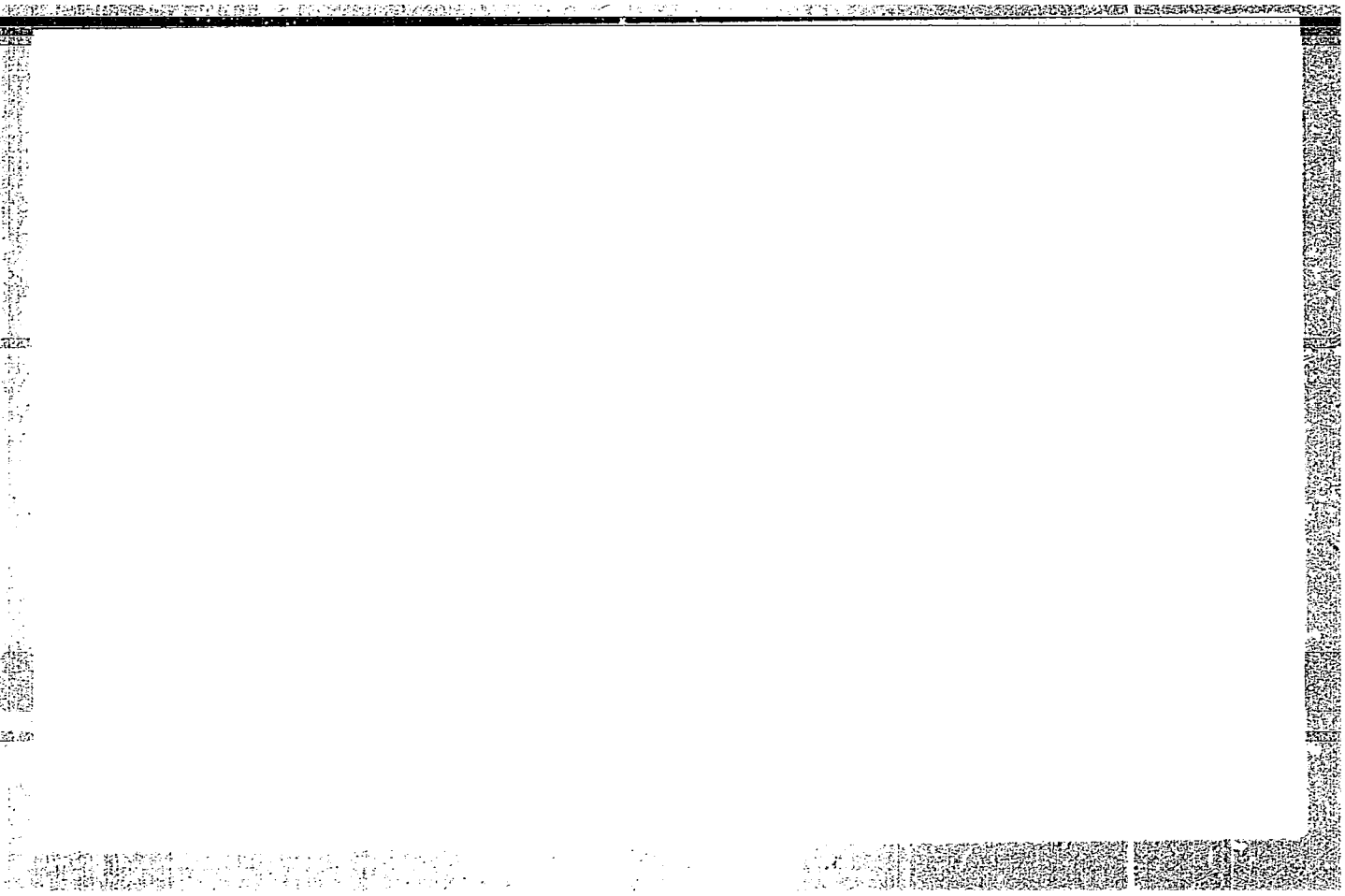
Separating Niobium and Titanium in the Form of Complex Chlorides

stoichiometric requirement. Precipitation last 72 hours. From the solution containing 1 g/ℓ of Ti in the form of $(NH_4)_2TiCl_6$ it was possible at 0° to precipitate 96 percent of the Ti. Precipitation thoroughness decreased as the Ti concentration increased; precipitation thoroughness increased when the temperature was lowered to −10°. In a concentration of 15 g/ℓ the Nb did not precipitate when Ti was absent. When Ti was present, a marked coprecipitation of Nb was observed. The degree of concentration of Nb did not affect the completeness of precipitation of Ti. When the Nb-Ti ratio was increased to 50:1, coprecipitation of Nb decreased; it continued to remain relatively high, however. Separation of Ti from the mixed solutions was best done with an Nb-Ti ratio of from 20:1 to 50:1, a starting Ti concentration of $\leq$ 0.3 g/ℓ, and a precipitation time of 2 - 2.5 days. When KCl was used as precipitating agent, the precipitation of Ti was less complete; the behavior of the Nb was not affected by it.

V.M.

1. Niobium--Separation 2. Titanium--Separation 3. Chlorides--Formation

Card 2/2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756830001-0"

TRATSEVITSKAYA, B.Ya.; TRUSOVA, V.G.; CHIZHIKOV, D.A.; KORSUNSKAYA, V.N.

Separation of niobium and titanium in chloride complexes. Trudy Inst. met. no.2:87-91 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Chlorides) (Niobium) (Titanium)

TRUSOVA, V.G.; CHIZHIKOV, D.M.

Simultaneous electrochemical deposition of cadmium and tellurium from aqueous solutions of salts. Trudy Inst. met. no.12:49-58 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Cadmium--Electrometallurgy)
(Tellurium--Electrometallurgy)

SHISHMAN, D.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; TRUSOVA, V.N., inzh.

Rod-type supporting electric insulators for outdoor use with a 35 to 220 kv. power rating. Vest.elektroprom. 32 no.8:74-76 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Electric insulators and insulation) (Electric lines--Overhead)

TRUSOVA, V.N., inzh.; KAYDANOVA, I.P., inzh.

New constructions of porcelain support insulators. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.12:47-48 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

TRUSOVA, V.N., inzh.

Effect of low temperatures on the mechanical strength of porcelain insulators. Elek. sta. 35 no.3:54-59 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

TRUSOVA, V.N., inzh.

Study of special designs of rainwashed support insulators.
Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.8:48-52 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

TRUSOVA, V.N., inzh.; PERFIL'YEVA, S.A., inzh.

New designs of supporting rod insulators for outdoor use.
Elektrotekhnika 34 no.10:77-78 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

SOKOLOV, S.G. kand. tekhn. nauk; TRUSOVA, V.N., inzh.; YASHIN, Ya.N., inzh.

Electrical and aerodynamic characteristics of screw shaped suspension insulators. Elek. sta. 36 no.2:59-62 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

TRUSOVA, V.P.; RYABUKHIN, Yu.S.

Iron-sulfate method of dosimetry in metal vessels. Atom. energ. 15 no.6:526 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

TRUSOVA, V.P.; KUTSEV, V.S.; ORMONT, B.F.

Homogeneity region of chromium disilicide and its electric properties. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.5:1119-1122 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova.
(Chromium silicide)

S/078/60/005/05/20/037
B004/B016

AUTHORS: Trusova, V. P., Kutsev, V. S., Ormont, B. F.

TITLE: The Range of Homogeneity of Chromium Disilicide and Its Electrical Properties

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 1119-1122

TEXT: The authors have previously investigated the electrical properties of several silicides of the metal period Ti - Ni and studied the composition CrSi - $CrSi_{2.5}$ by means of chemical and X-ray analysis. The silicide was synthesized in evacuated quartz ampuls at 1100 - 1050° with subsequent slow cooling. The composition of the compound was determined after melting with soda by gravimetric analysis of SiO_2 and iodometric analysis of Cr (Table 1). The X-ray analysis was made by means of an RKU-114 camera, a BSV tube, as well as by means of the URS-50I apparatus. The line spacings were measured on an IZA-2 comparator. Table 2 lists the data of X-ray analysis, and Fig. 1 shows the corresponding X-ray pictures. The CrSi lines appear only in preparations with a composition below $CrSi_{1.95}$. The disilicide has a range of homogeneity of between $CrSi_{1.99}$ and $CrSi_{2.29}$. The lattice constants are a = 4.421±0.002 kX, c = 6.35±0.01 kX, and

Card 1/2

The Range of Homogeneity of Chromium Disilicide and Its Electrical Properties

S/078/60/005/05/20/037
B004/B016

agree with Ref. 15. In the range of homogeneity the coefficient of the thermo-electromotive force and its temperature dependence were measured. The measuring apparatus were supplied by Ye. I.Smagina and Yu. V. Zherdev, the measurement was carried out by Yu. N. Chizhikov. Fig. 2 shows the temperature dependence of electrical conductivity obtained by the authors, and, for comparison, also the data of Ref. 3, 4. $CrSi_{1.99}$ and $CrSi_{2.29}$ show the same course of electrical conductivity in spite of different composition. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova
(Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1959

Card 2/2

USSR/Metals Jul 49
Hardness

"Research on Long-Duration Hardness," Prof A. P. Gulyayev, Dr Tech Sci, Ye. F. Trusova, Cand Tech Sci, 2½ pp

"Zavod Lab" No 7

Explains difference between long-duration tests and regular method. Used Brinell system in both cases with high temperature for the steel or hard-alloy ball. Conducted long-duration tests (up to 60 min) while studying the influence of alloy components upon the properties of solid solutions of aluminum-zinc and aluminum-

[redacted] 62/49T86

USSR/Metals (Contd) Jul 49

magnesium (varying from 0.5% to 5% alloying element). Concludes this test is not satisfactory for determining heat durability of alloys.

[redacted] 62/49T86

BULYGIN, I.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; [illegible], kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SELIVERSTOVA, P.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effect of boron on the durability and breakdown of E1437 alloys. Metalloved. i obr. met. no.11:10-14 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Steel alloys--Testing) (Boron steel)

KISHKIN, S.T.; POLYAK, E.V. Prinimali uchastiye: ROVENSKIY, G.M. [deceased]; IGNATOVA, I.A.; TRUSOVA, Ye.F.; TUMANOVA, G.I.

Kinetics of the failure of heat-resistant alloys during the creep process. Issl. po zharopr. splav. 7:295-308 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Heat-resistant alloys--Testing) (Creep of metals)

BORSHTEYN, S.Z., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; TRUSOVA, Ye.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KUNYAYEVSKAYA, T.N., red.

[Phase constitution, structure and properties of addition alloy steels and alloys] Fazovyi sostav, struktura i svoistva legirovannykh stalei i splavov. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 231 p. (MIRA 18:4)

BELEN'KIY, I.E.; TRUSOVA, Z.I.

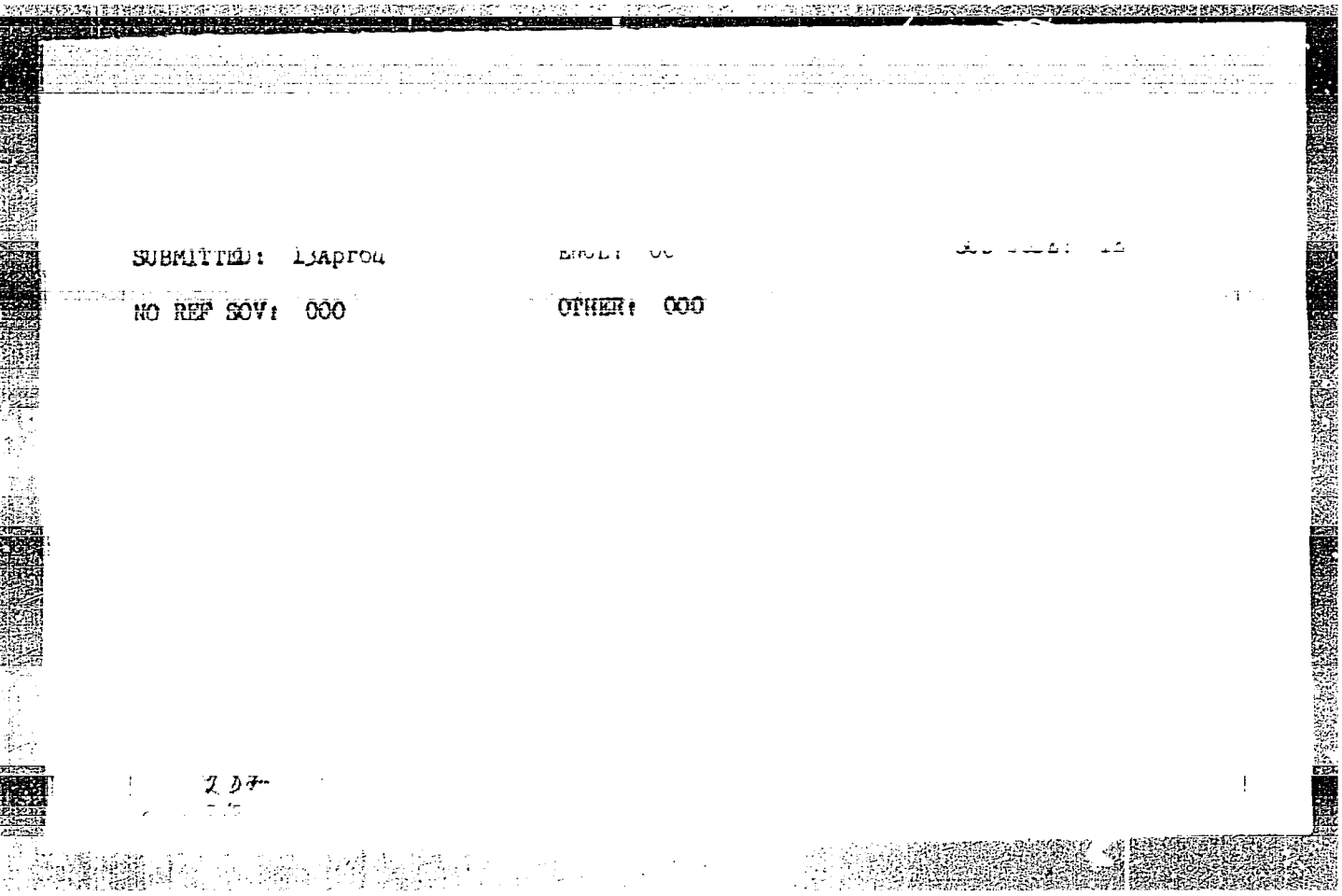
Present course of scarlet fever. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.8:14-15 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Belorusskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - prof. M.N. Bessonova) i Minskoy infekstionnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Z.G. Alikina).

AUTHORS: [illegible]vskaya, Ye. A.; [illegible], [illegible] A.; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible] S.; Tikhova, N. V.

TITLE: Apparatus for depositing current-conducting films on glass. Class 32,

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 13, 1965, 58-59



SUBMITTED: 13APR04

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

M

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Grains.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, 48859

Author : Truss, P.S.
Inst : Shatilov Agricultural Experimental Station
Title : The Effect of Nitrogen, Potassium and Phosphorus Fertilizers on the Yield of Spring Wheat.

Orig Pub: Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1956, No 3, 29-34

Abstract: Data on the long field station experiments at the Shatilov Agricultural Experimental Station (1912-1935). A sharp increase in the P dose without a corresponding increase in K dose has an unfavorable effect on the yield of the plants. Vegetative experiments were carried out on soils

Card : 1/3

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Grains.

M

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, 48859

from different variants of the field experiments and with a different content of the aggregate and mobile phosphoric acid. The purpose was to determine the degree of the effect of nitrogen and potassium fertilizers on the yield and the P content in the plants. The yield of the spring wheat rises sharply with the application of nitrogen and especially nitrogen-potassium fertilizers into soil saturated with phosphate. With an increase in the amount of highly soluble P in the soil, its content increases in the spring wheat straw, and to a smaller extent in the grain. The addition of nitrogen and potassium fertilizers to the phosphorus fertilizer reduces the

Card : 2/3

Country : USSR M
Category: Cultivated Plants. Grains.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 48859

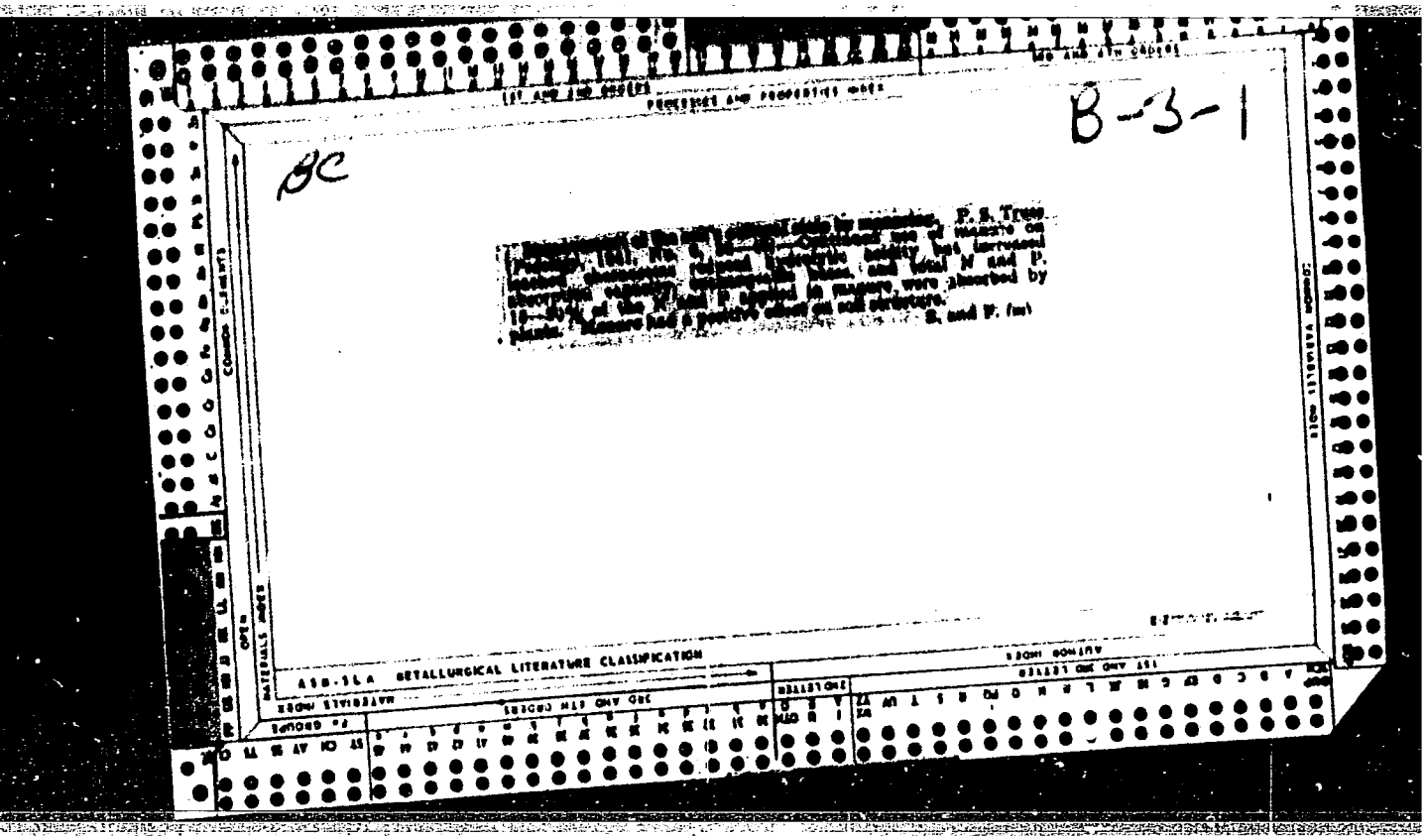
P content in the straw. Nitrification ability of the manured soil is higher than that of the soil enriched with phosphates. The phosphates alone, do not increase the nitrification ability of the soil. -- A.F. Kulyasova

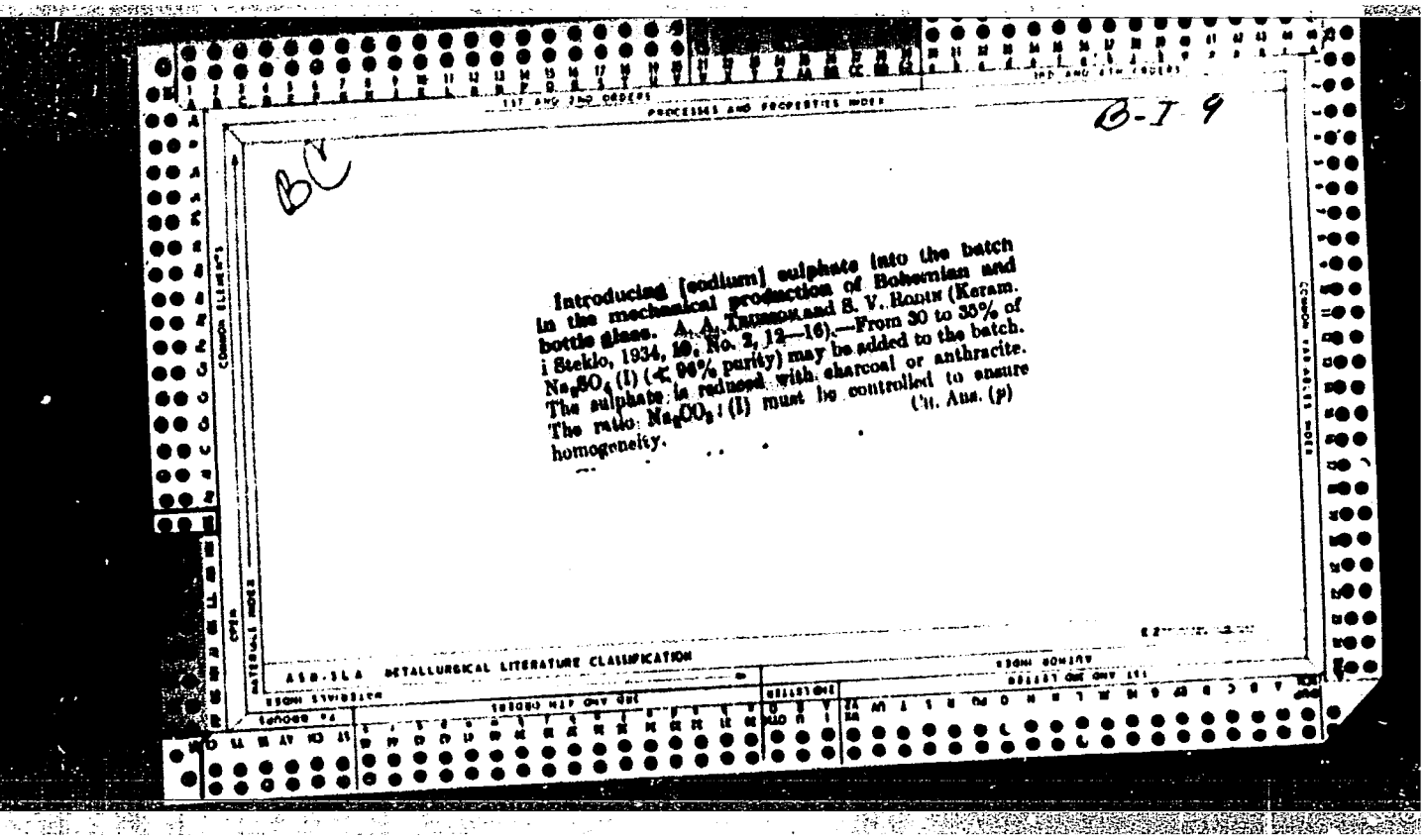
Card : 3/3

TRUSS, P.S.

Salt balance of central Baraba soils in relation to their drainage. Pochvovedenie no.6:47-62 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauch-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii.
(Baraba Steppe--Minerals in soil) (Drainage)

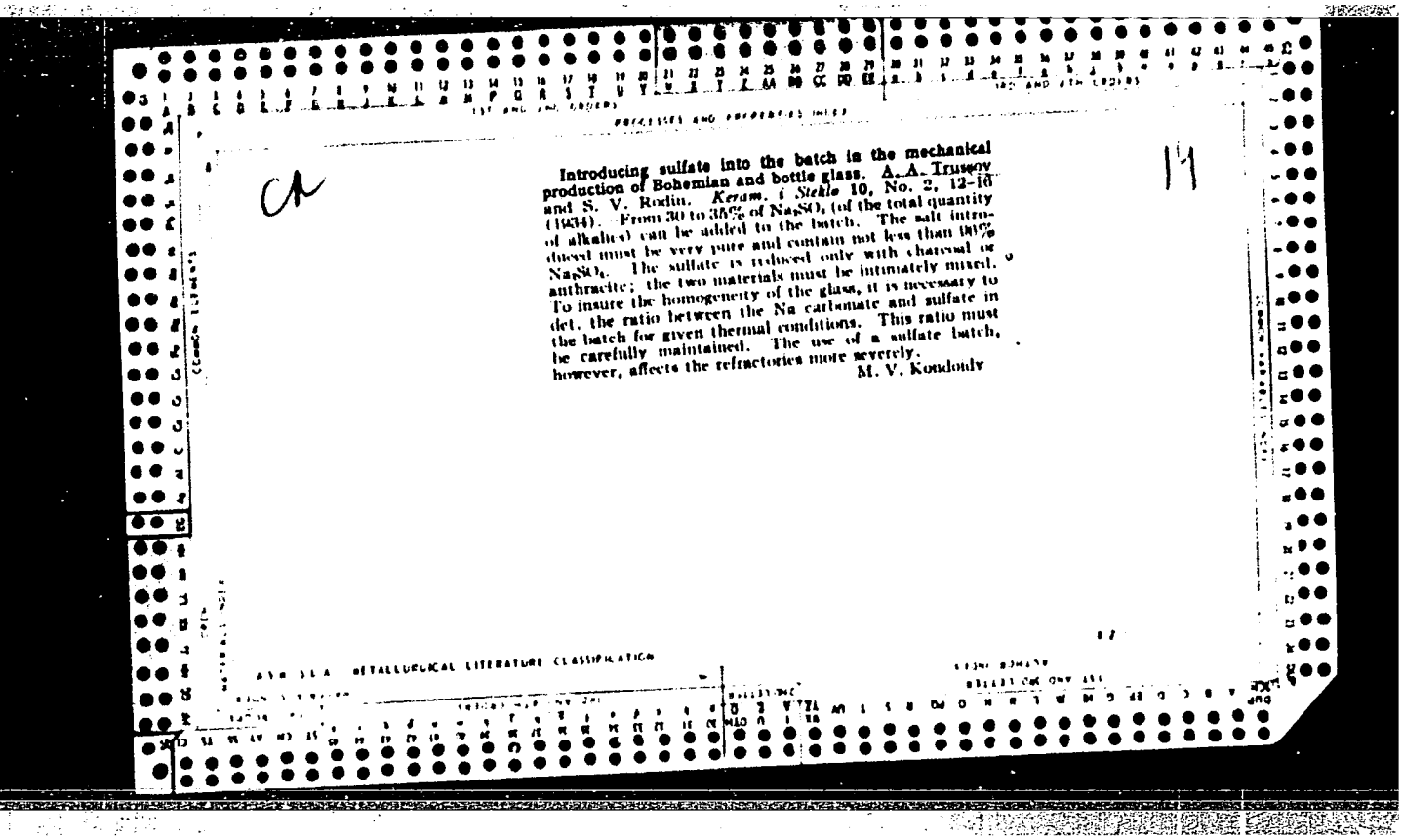




B-I 9

BC

Introducing [sodium] sulphate into the batch in the mechanical production of Bohemian and bottle glass. A. A. Tarnovskaya and S. V. Rodin (Keram. i Steklo, 1934, 10, No. 2, 12—16).—From 30 to 35% of Na_2SO_4 (I) (< 96% purity) may be added to the batch. The sulphate is reduced with charcoal or anthracite. The ratio Na_2CO_3 : (I) must be controlled to ensure homogeneity. (Ch. Abs. (p)



Introducing sulfate into the batch in the mechanical production of Bohemian and bottle glass. A. A. Trusov and S. V. Rodin. *Keram. i Steklo* 10, No. 2, 12-16 (1934). From 30 to 35% of Na_2SO_4 (of the total quantity of alkalies) can be added to the batch. The salt introduced must be very pure and contain not less than 98% Na_2SO_4. The sulfate is reduced only with charcoal or anthracite; the two materials must be intimately mixed. To insure the homogeneity of the glass, it is necessary to det. the ratio between the Na carbonate and sulfate in the batch for given thermal conditions. This ratio must be carefully maintained. The use of a sulfate batch, however, affects the refractories more severely.

M. V. Kondouly

7(7) POL/7-60-11-33/37

AUTHOR: Niemcewicz, J., Engineer; Trusz, W., Engineer

TITLE: Modern Precision Approach Radar "PAR-2"

PERIODICAL: Skrzydlata Polska, 1960, Nr 11
Supplement "Review of Civil Aviation", Nr 6, p 3

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the "PAR-2" precision approach radar produced by the "Telefunken" firm in Western Europe. There are 2 photographs, and 2 figures.

Card 1/1

6(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION POL/1564

Trusz, Wlodzimierz

Teletechnika (Communications) Warsaw, Wydawnictwa komunikacyjne, 1958. 431 p. 5,150 copies printed.

Reviewers: Stanislaw Kobus, Engineer (M.A.) and Jozef Mozejko, Engineer (M.A.); Scientific Ed.: Edward Kowalczyk, Engineer (M.A.); Tech. Ed.: Wiktor Borodzicz.

PURPOSE: This textbook was approved by the Ministry of Education for Post Office Tekhnikums for those specializing in communications. It may also be useful to communications technicians.

COVERAGE: The book presents in simple form the fundamentals of electrical engineering and communications. Part I contains information on direct and alternating current and the most commonly used measuring instruments. In Part II the author describes the fundamentals of communications: telegraphy, telephony, multiplex telegraphy, radio engineering and wire communication. He also discusses the most frequently occurring defects in telephone and telegraph installations and recommends methods of detecting and correcting them.

Card 1/11

No personalities are mentioned. There are 24 references, all Polish.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PART II. FUNDAMENTALS OF COMMUNICATIONS

Communications POL, 1564

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

JP/sfm
5-28-59

Card 11/11

: POLAND R
: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
: RZhBiol., No.13, 1958, No. 59735
: Truszczynski, M.
: -
: Streptococci in Swine Diseases
: Med. weterym., 1957, 13, No 7, 402-405
: The bacteriological investigation of 58 carcasses of swine led to the isolation of streptococci from the blood and organs in eight cases: in four young pigs, as the only cause of sepsis, and in four porkers, as a secondary infection. The isolated strains were classified with the subsequent Lancefield groups: C 6 strains, A and E one strain each.-- V. A. Stevronskiy

Card: 1/3

R - 18

TRUSZCZYNSKI, Marian (Pulawy)

The Middlebrook-Dubos reaction in erysipelas in swine. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4:255 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Swine) (Erysipelas)

POLAND / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Man and Animals. General Problems. F

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No. 21, 1958, No. 95117

Author : Brill, J.; Mikulaszek, E.; Truszczynski, M.
Inst : -
Title : Immunochemical Investigations into the Antigenic Structure of the Erysipeloid Bacterium.

Orig Pub : Bull. Acad. polon. sci., 1957, Cl. 2, 5, 405-411

Abstract : Autolysates were prepared from the bacteria of Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae type A by means of repeated freezing and thawing; a polysaccharide-protein and polysaccharide fraction were obtained from autolysates after boiling the extract in a 1% acetic acid and by precipitation with alcohol in an acid medium. Nucleo-protein fractions were obtained from bacteria precipitates, which re-

Card 1/3

POLAND / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Man and Animals. General Problems. F

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur.-Biol., No. 21, 1958, No. 95117

mained after the extraction of these fractions, by means of subsequent treatment with NaOH and alcolhol. Finally, an additional polysaccharide fraction (APF) was obtained from the residues of the bacterial bodies by Pfluger's method. During chromatographic study of the first polysaccharide fraction (FPF), it was found that it included galactose, xylose, glucose and traces of hexuronic (possibly glucuronic) acid. APF contained only galactose. In the precipitation reaction with immune rabbit sera to the A- and B types of E. rhusippathiae, it was shown that the FPF reacted only with the A serum, the protein polysaccharide and nucleo-protein fractions were less specific. The authors propose that two

Card 2/3

TRUSZCZYNSKI, Marian

Middlebrook-Dubos reaction in erysipelas. Med. dosw. mikrob. 10 no.3: 309-320 1958.

1. Z Instytutu Weterynarii— Zaklad Chorob Swin w Pulawach Kierownik: doc. dr H. Janowski.
(HEMAGGLUTINATION,
Middlebrook-Dubos reaction in erysipelas (Pol))
(ERYSIPELAS, immunology
Middlebrook-Dubos reaction (Pol))

TRUSZCZYNSKI, Marian; JANOWSKI, Henryk; WIJASZKA, Tadeusz

Immunochemical investigations on the antigenic extracts from various strains of Erysipelothrix insidiosa. Acta microbiol. Pol 13 no.3:179-186 '64.

1. From the Department of Swine Diseases, Institute of Veterinary Research Pulawy, Poland.

POLAND

TRUSZCZYNSKI, Marian; CIOSSEK, Danuta, and TERESZCZUK, Stanislaw; Department of Microbiology and Veterinary Medicine (Zaklad Mikrobiologii i Wet.) Head (Kierownik) Docent Dr Marian TRUSZCZYNSKI, Pulawy; and Department of Drug Technology and Control of Veterinary Institute (Zaklad Technologii i Kontroli Lekow I. Wet.) Head Dr Anton TEKLINSKI, Pulawy.

"Escherichia Serotypes Isolated in Poland from Pigs with Colibacteriosis and Porcine Edema Disease."

Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 21, No 10, Oct 65; pp 584-589.

Abstract : Study of 9 identified and several unidentified strains of enteropathogenic (for piglets) serotypes of Escherichia coli: pathogenicity and source data are discussed in detail. Two tables; 2 Soviet and 6 Polish; 33 Western references.

1/1

Contains a summary in [illegible], and 1 German-language).

1/1

[illegible] Doc. Dr. M.

"Resistance to Antibiotics of E. Coli Serotypes Isolated from Swine Carcasses"

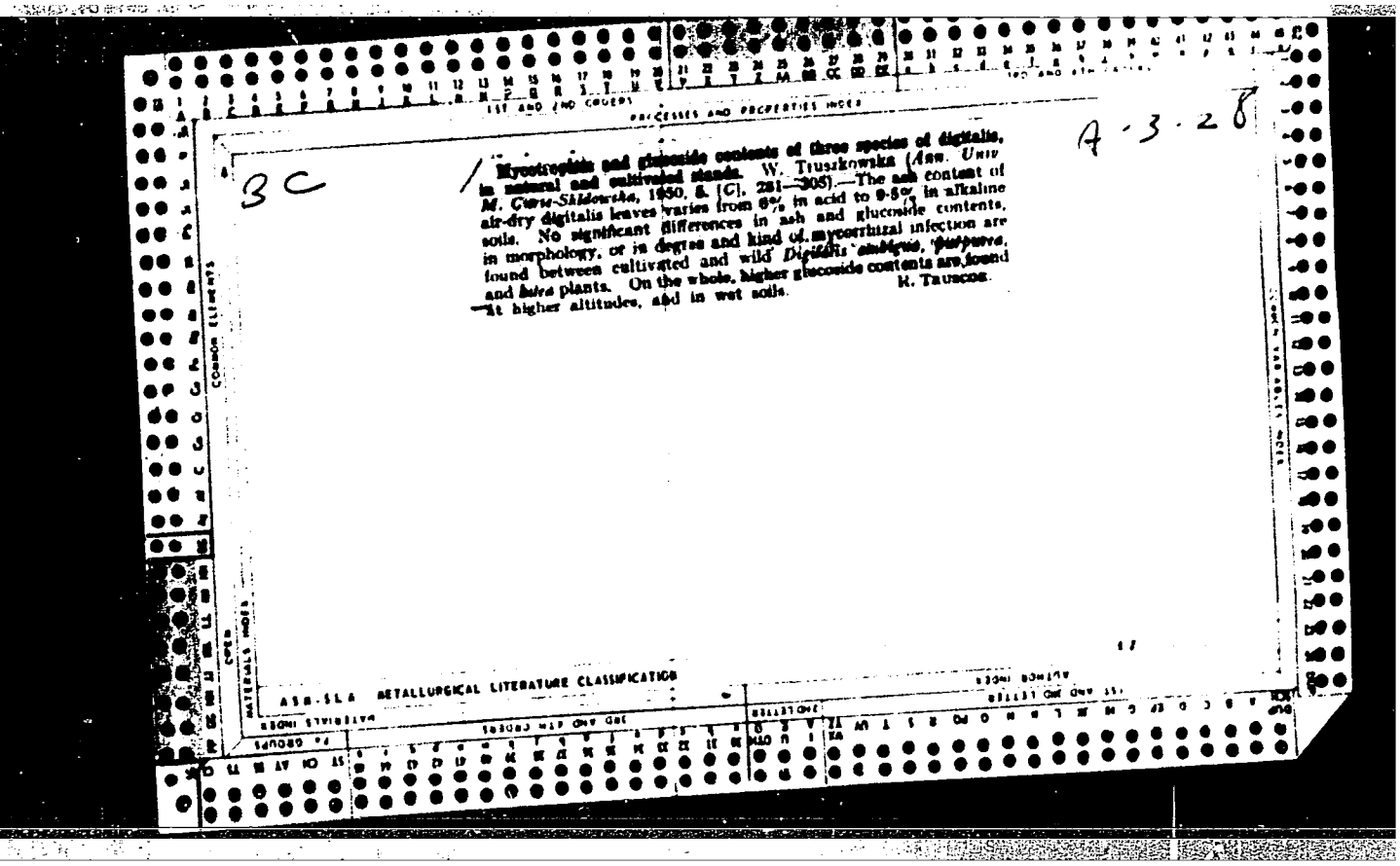
Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 22, No 5, pp 264-267

Abstract: The resistance to streptomycin, chloromycetin, terramycin, tetracycline, aureomycin, neomycin, penicillin and erythromycin was determined in 200 strains isolated from swine infected with edema, colibacillosis or a mixed form of these diseases. Five serotypes were tested. No relationship between the antibiotic pattern, serotype and disease was found. A high percentage of E. coli strains was resistant to at least 5 antibiotics. Contains a summary in English, 3 Tables and 14 references (3 Polish, 8 Western, 1 Russian and 2 German-language).

1/1

[illegible]RUSZKOWSKA, W.

COUNTRY	: [illegible]
CATEGORY	: Plant Diseases. Diseases of Forest Plants
ABS. JOUR.	: RZhBiol., No. [illegible] 1959, No. [illegible]7
AUTHOR	: Tru[illegible]ska, W.
INST.	: Botanical Society of Poland
TITLE	: Observations on Several Parasitic and Saprophytic Fungi on Shoots of [illegible] euramericana marilandica [illegible] Province
ORIG. PUB.	: Acta Soc. Bot. Polon., 1957, Vol. [illegible], No. [illegible], [illegible]
ABSTRACT	: Descriptions are given of 1[illegible] species of fungi found on shoots and branches of P. euramericana marilandica growing under different ecological conditions. On poplars growing under favorable conditions (orchards), [illegible], Cytospora [illegible], [illegible] were found in small [illegible] the lower of the [illegible] branches. [illegible] was found on the roots. Under unfavorable conditions of growth (in [illegible]), the poplars were infected [illegible], the shoots being damaged by 1[illegible] species of fungi, and on the roots there was [illegible]
CARD:	1/2



3C

A-3-28

Mycotrophin and glucoside contents of three species of digitalis, in natural and cultivated stands. W. Trusiakowska (*Ann. Univ M. Curie-Skłodowska*, 1950, 5 [C], 281—305).—The ash content of air-dry digitalis leaves varies from 6% in acid to 9-5% in alkaline soils. No significant differences in ash and glucoside contents, in morphology, or in degree and kind of mycorrhizal infection are found between cultivated and wild *Digitalis ambigua*, *purpurea*, and *lutea* plants. On the whole, higher glucoside contents are found at higher altitudes, and in wet soils. H. Tauscos.

TRUSZKIEWICZ, Maria

Experimental studies on the appearance of incomplete antibodies during the course of certain bacterial infections. Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 8 no.1:67-75 1960.

1. Katedra Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej Akademii Medycznej w B Lublinie, Kierownik: Prof. dr J. Parnas.
(ANTIBODIES)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES immunol.)

TRUSZKOWSKA, W.; NARKIEWICZ-JODKO, J.

Developmental dynamics of the mycorrhiza Populus marilandica Bosc. in Turew. p.279.

EKOLOGIA POLSKA. SERIA A. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 3, no. 10, 1955.

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

R & AM

DOMINIK (T.) & TRUSZKOWSKA (Mme W.). **Przyczynek do znajomości mykorhizy u niektórych Paproci.** [A contribution to the study of mycorrhiza in some Ferns.]—*Acta Soc. bot. Polon.*, xviii, 1, pp. 45-63, 7 figs., 1947. [French summary.]

In their investigations of root systems of various ferns [cf. *R.A.M.*, xviii, p. 469], the authors found that *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, *Botrychium lunaria*, *Osmunda regalis*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Scolopendrium vulgare typicum* [*Phyllitis scolopendrium*] and its f. *crispum*, and *Struthiopteris germanica* formed endotrophic mycorrhiza, *Aspidium* [*Dryopteris*] *filix-mas* endotrophic and ectotrophic, while *Blechnum spicant* showed no symbiosis, probably because the material was taken from a cultivated park where the soil was pH 7. These results are contrary to Stahl's findings (Der Sinn der Mykorrhizenbildung (Filicinen)—*Jahrb. wiss. Bot.*, xxxiv, p. 568, 1900) that most ferns do not form mycorrhiza but are in accordance with those of Butler [*R.A.M.*, xviii, p. 469] and Asai [ibid., xiii, p. 717].

CA

Investigations of mycotropism and content of glycosides in three species of Digitalis from natural habitats as well as under cultivation. Wanda Truszkowska. *Ann. Univ. Mariae Curie Sklodowska, Lublin—Polonia, Sect. C.* 5, 279-303(1950)(French summary). *Digitalis ambigua, purpurea* and *lutea* were studied. With the exception of *D. lutea* growing poorly in the Medicinal Plant Garden in Poznań, there was no morphological difference between the natural and cultivated plants. Ash analysis of leaves showed more ash from cultivated plants growing in soils with a neutral or alkaline pH than from plants from natural habitats with strongly acid soils. *D. ambigua*, indigenous to Poland, and the two other species were all mycotrophic. The mycorhizal fungi from artificial and natural habitats seemed to be identical and the pH of the soil did not seem to have an effect. Some data seem to indicate that a higher content of glycosides corresponds to atmospheric moisture and the elevation above sea-level. Anna H. Koffler

TRUSZKOWSKA, Wanda

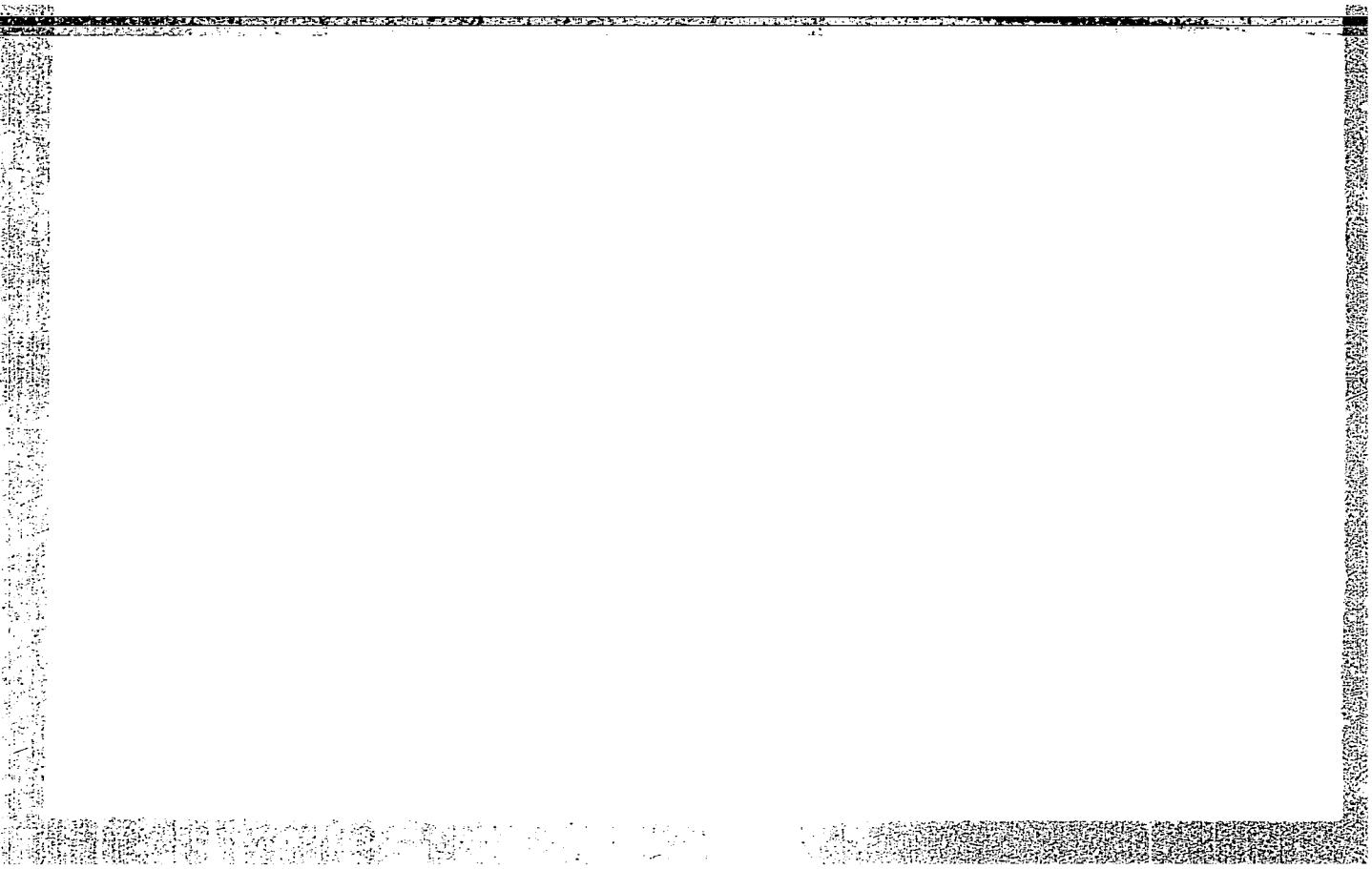
Observation on the disease of tomato fruits caused by [illegible] candidum Lk. in Breslau and vicinity. Acta agrobot 16:[illegible] '64.

1. Department of Phytopathology of the School of Agriculture, Wroclaw.

TRUSZKOWSKA, W.; LEWULIS, T.

Investigations on mycorrhiza of certain grasses and herbs in various ecologic conditions. p. 1.

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



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756830001-0"

TRUSZKOWSKI, A.

Typical defects of hard fiberboard.

p. 19, Vol. 6, no. 8, Aug. 1955. PRZEMYSL DRZEWNY. Warszawa.

So: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1956

TRUSZKOWSKI, Janusz

Birds of the city park of Pruszkow. Przegl zoolog 7 no. 1: 62-71 '63.

1. Zaklad Ekologii, Polska Akademia Nauk, Stacja Terenowa Dziekanow L.

TRUSZKOWSKI, Marian

Training pavilion of the Health Service in Bialystok. Architektura Pol no.2:65-66 '62.

TRUSZKOWSKI, Marian

Problems connected with the rebuilding of Bialystok. Architektura Pol no.2:47-52 '62.

TRUSZCZYNSKI, Marian

Immunological characterization of antigenic extracts obtained from bacteria with different methods. I. Microorganisms of the genera Salmonella and Escherichia. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 11 no.1/2:247-271 '63.

1. Department of Diseases of Pigs, Veterinary Research Institute, Putawy.

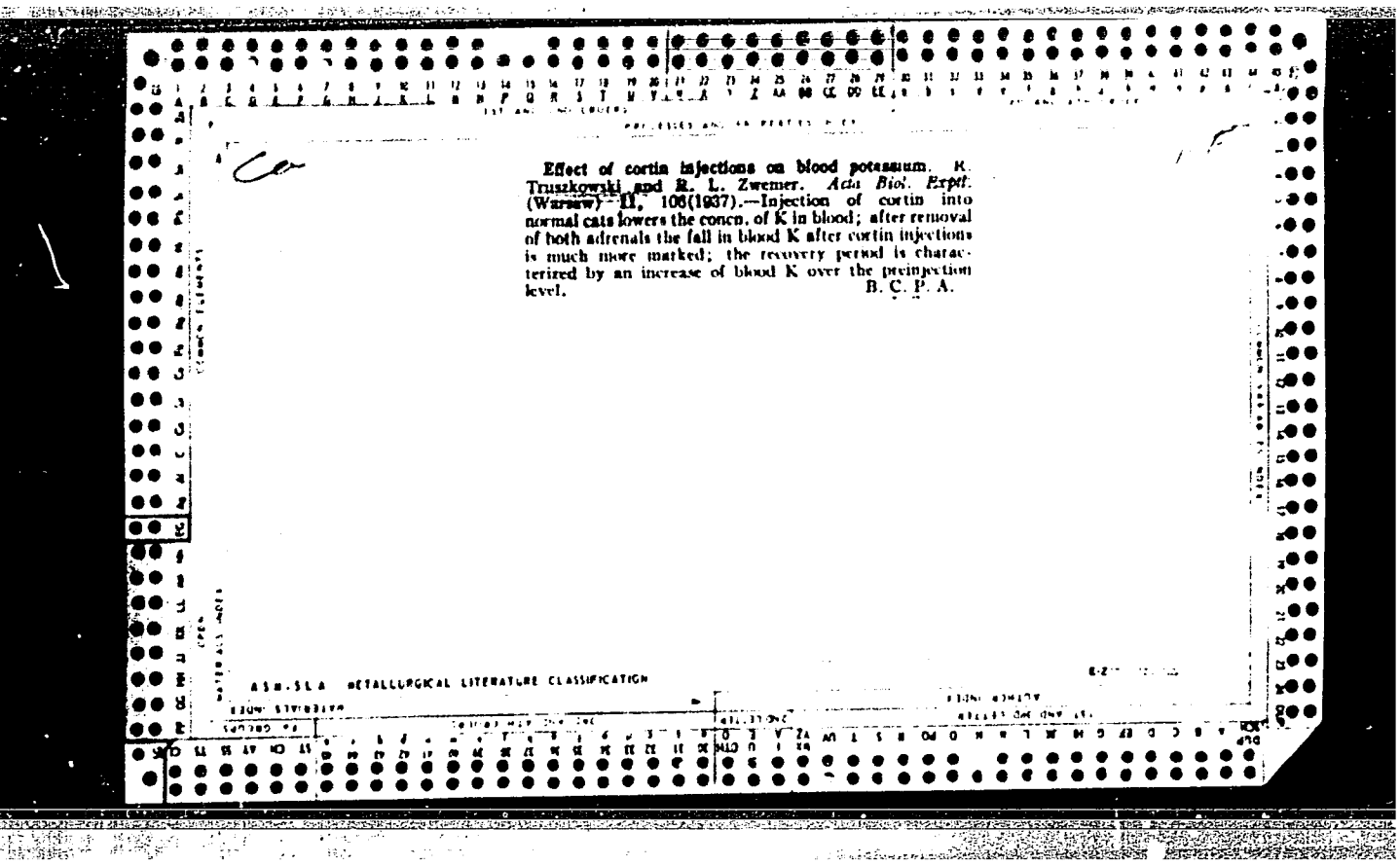
(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)
(ANTIGENS) (LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDES)
(POLYSACCHARIDES, BACTERIAL) (PROTEINS)
(LIPIDS) (ELECTROPHORESIS)
(IMMUNOELECTROPHORESIS)

TRUSZCZYNSKI, Marian

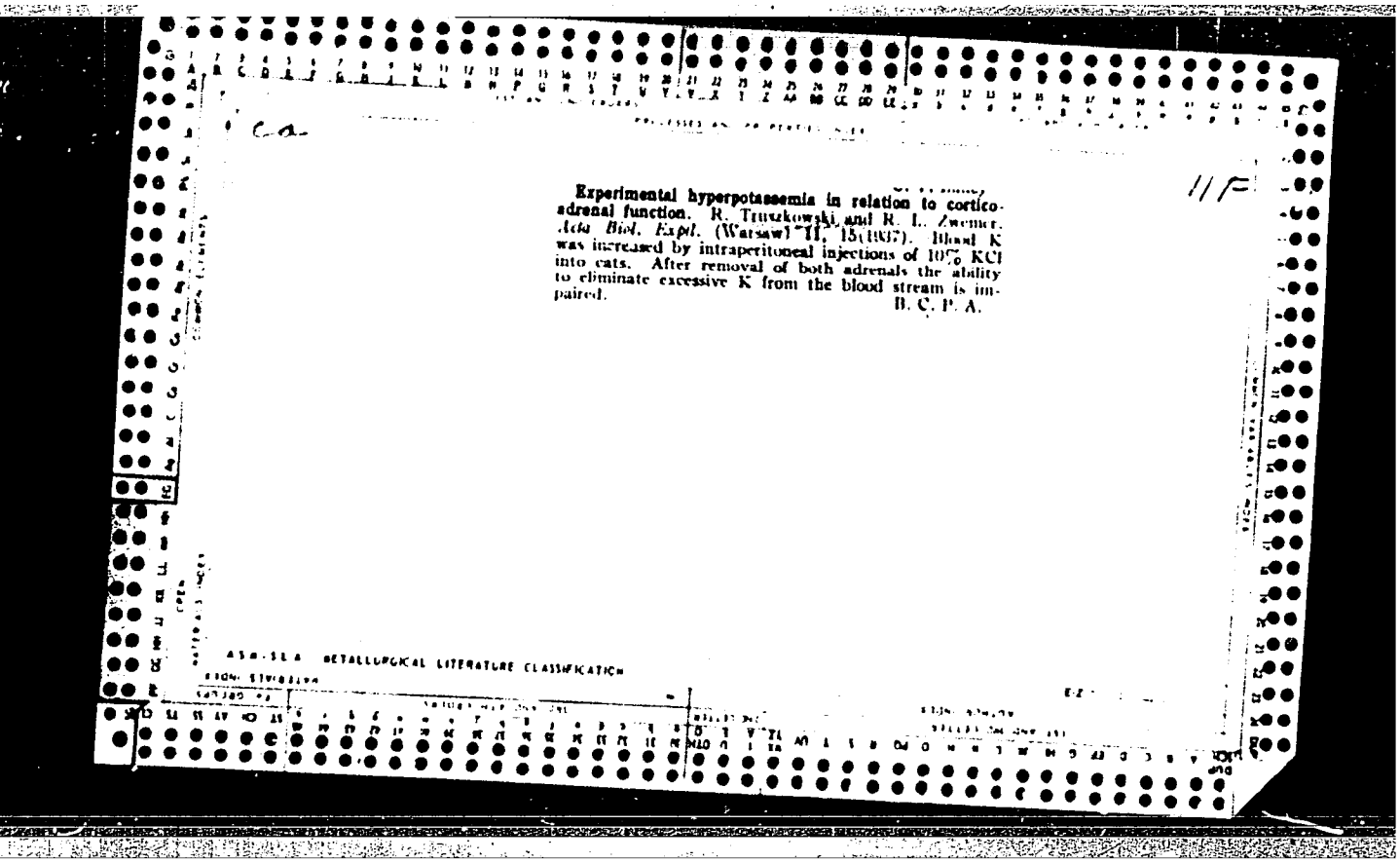
Immunological characterization of antigenic extracts obtained from bacteria with different methods. II. Serotypes of Erysipelothrix insidiosa. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 11 no.1/2:273-293 '63.

1. Department of Diseases of Pigs, Veterinary Research Institute, Pulawy.

(ERYSIPELOTHRIX) (ANTIGENS) (LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDES)
(POLYSACCHARIDES, BACTERIAL) (PROTEINS) (LIPIDS)
(IMMUNOELECTROPHORESIS) (NUCLEOPROTEINS)



Effect of cortin injections on blood potassium. K. Truszkowski and R. L. Zwemer. *Acta Biol. Experl.* (Warsaw) 11, 106(1937).—Injection of cortin into normal cats lowers the concn. of K in blood; after removal of both adrenals the fall in blood K after cortin injections is much more marked; the recovery period is characterized by an increase of blood K over the preinjection level. B. C. P. A.

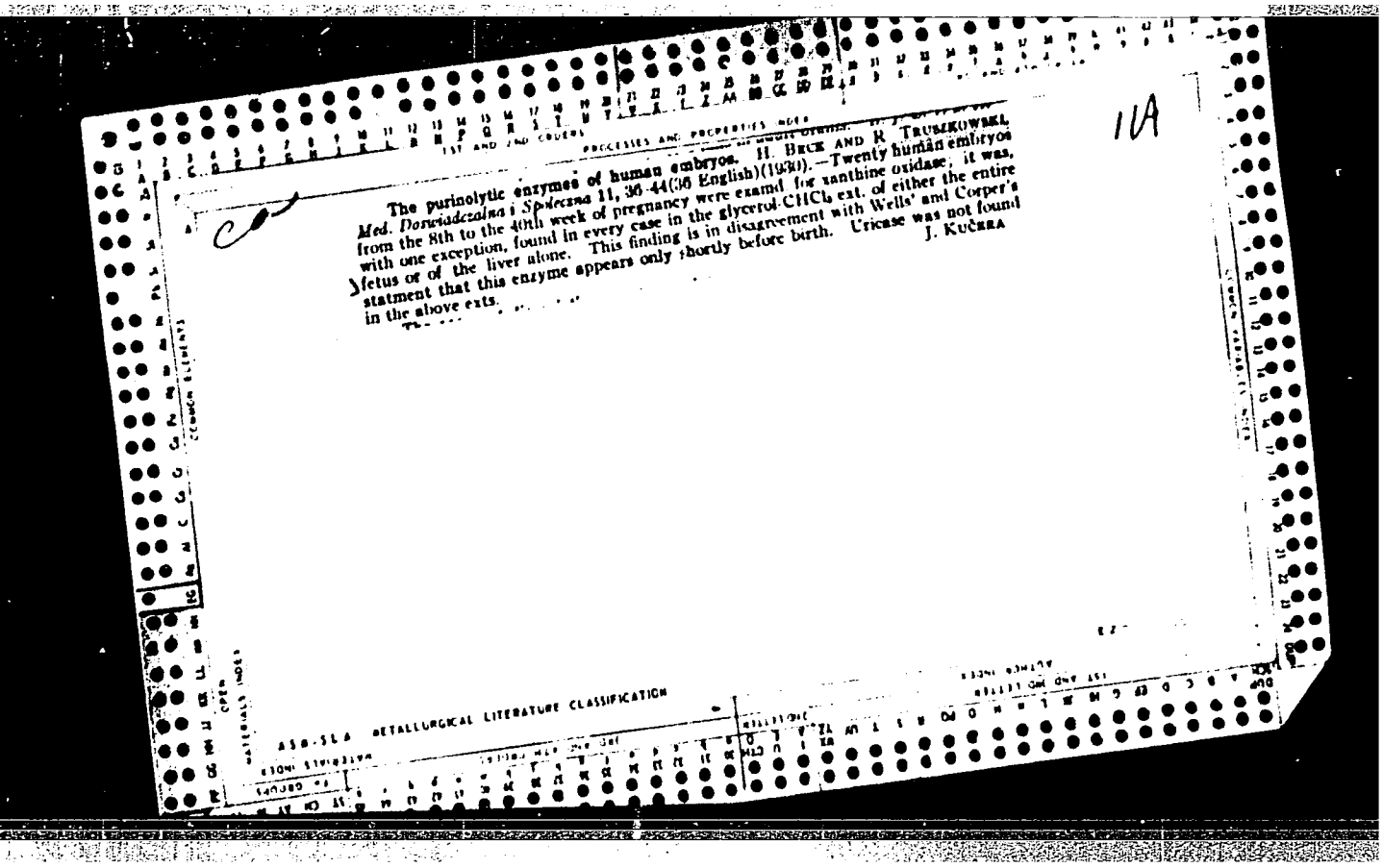


Experimental hyperpotassemia in relation to corticoadrenal function. R. Trzeskowski and R. L. Zwemer. *Acta Biol. Exptl.* (Warsaw) 11, 15(1937). Blood K was increased by intraperitoneal injections of 10% KCl into cats. After removal of both adrenals the ability to eliminate excessive K from the blood stream is impaired.
B. C. P. A.

Experimental alterations in blood potassium. R. Truszkowski and R. L. Zwemer. *Acta Biol. Exptl.* (Warsaw) 12, 1-12(1938); cf. C. A. 32, 6704[?]. 10% KCl soln. was injected intraperitoneally in normal and adrenalectomized cats and blood K was detd. (using T. and Z.'s method (C. A. 31, 4350)). Adrenalectomy impairs the elimination of K from the blood. If a hyperpotassemia is maintained for many hrs. by successive injections of KCl, symptoms occur which resemble those of cortico-adrenal insufficiency. Injections of adrenal-cortex exts. lower the blood K in normal and adrenalectomized cats; the fluctuations of blood K are particularly marked in the latter condition.

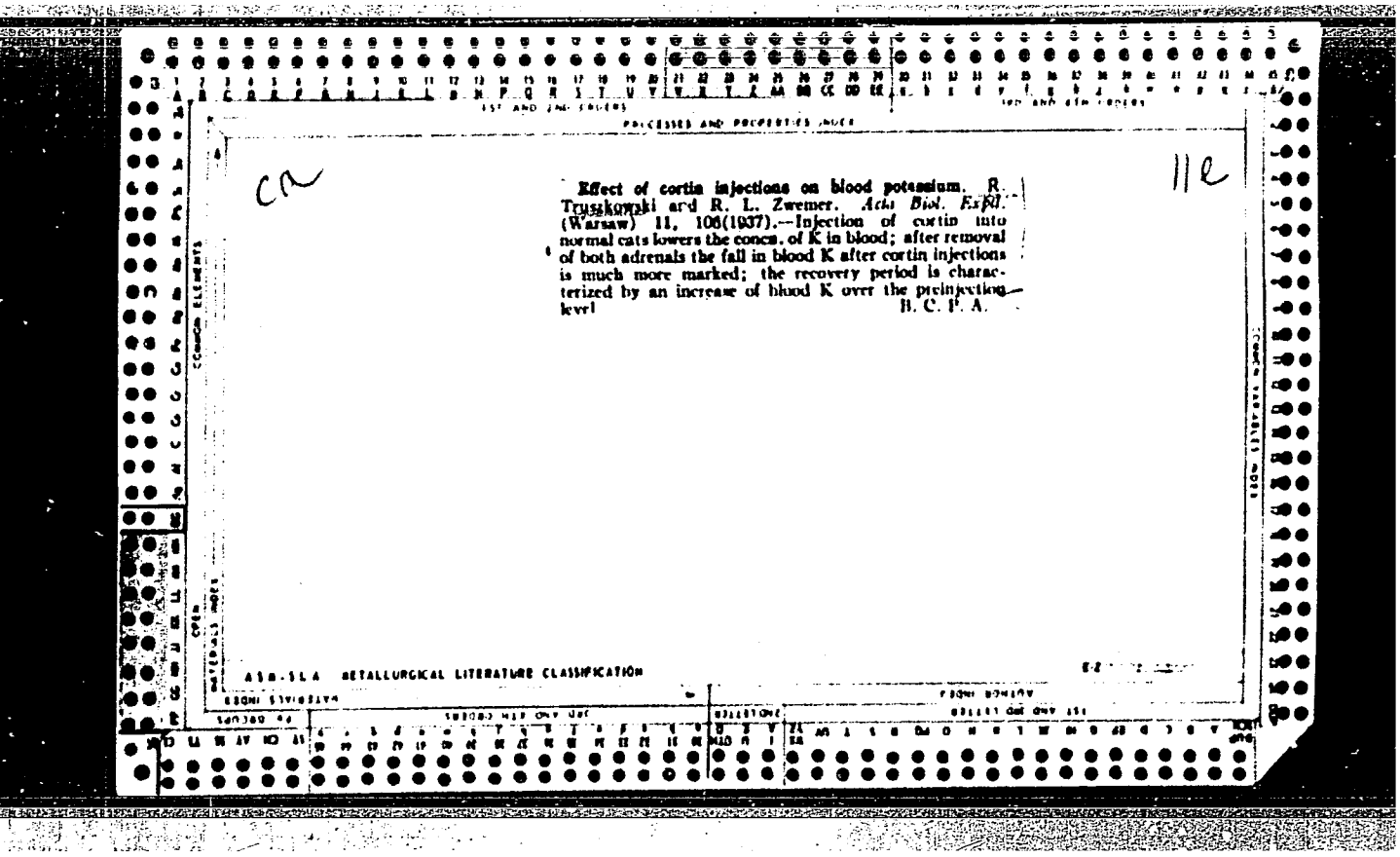
H. C. P. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The purinolytic enzymes of human embryos. H. Beck and R. Truszkowski. *Med. Doświadczalna i Społeczna* 11, 36-44(36 English)(1930).—Twenty human embryos from the 8th to the 40th week of pregnancy were examd. for xanthine oxidase; it was, with one exception, found in every case in the glycerol-$CHCl_3$ ext. of either the entire fetus or of the liver alone. This finding is in disagreement with Wells' and Corper's statment that this enzyme appears only shortly before birth. Uricase was not found in the above exts. J. Kučera

1A

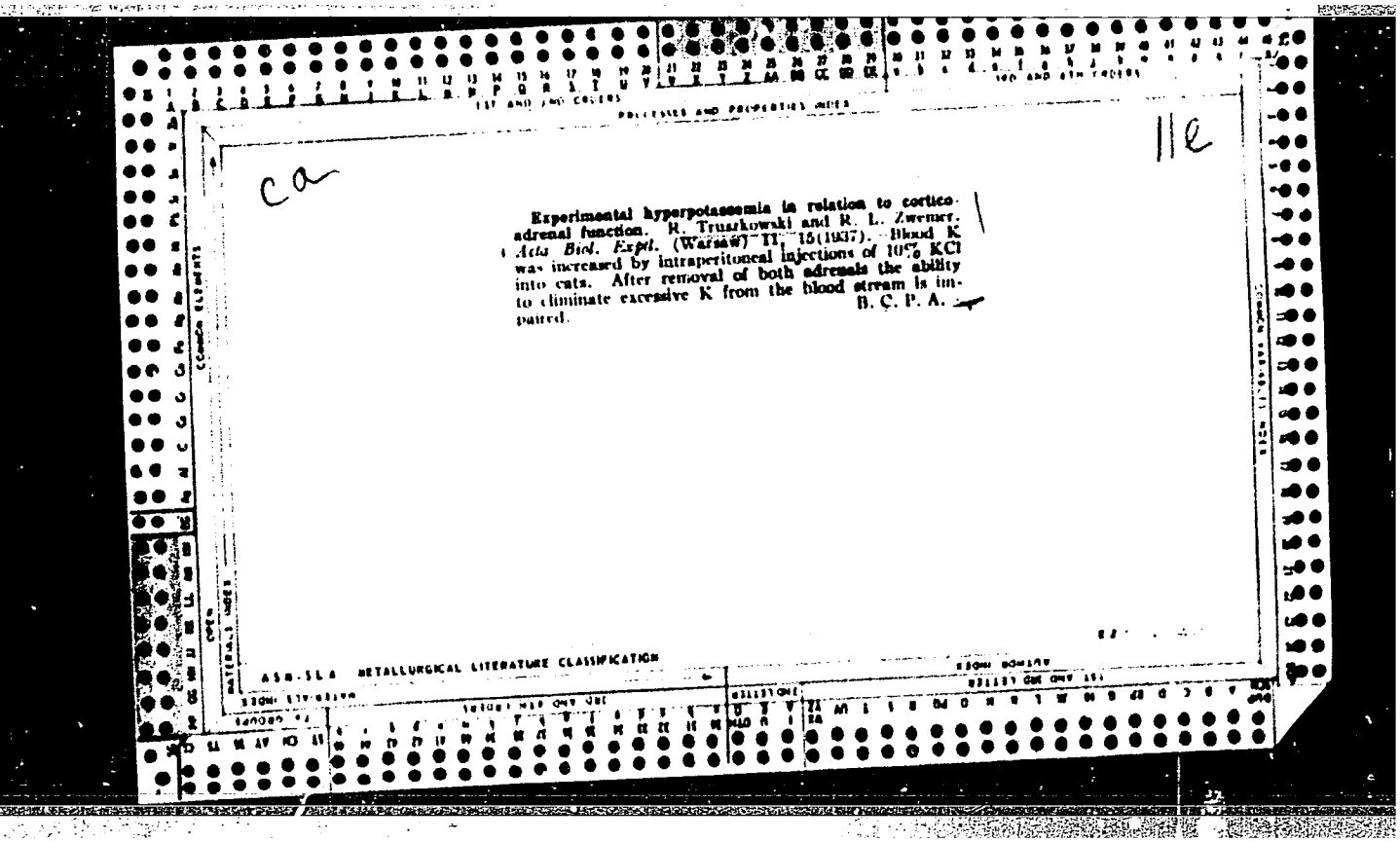


CA

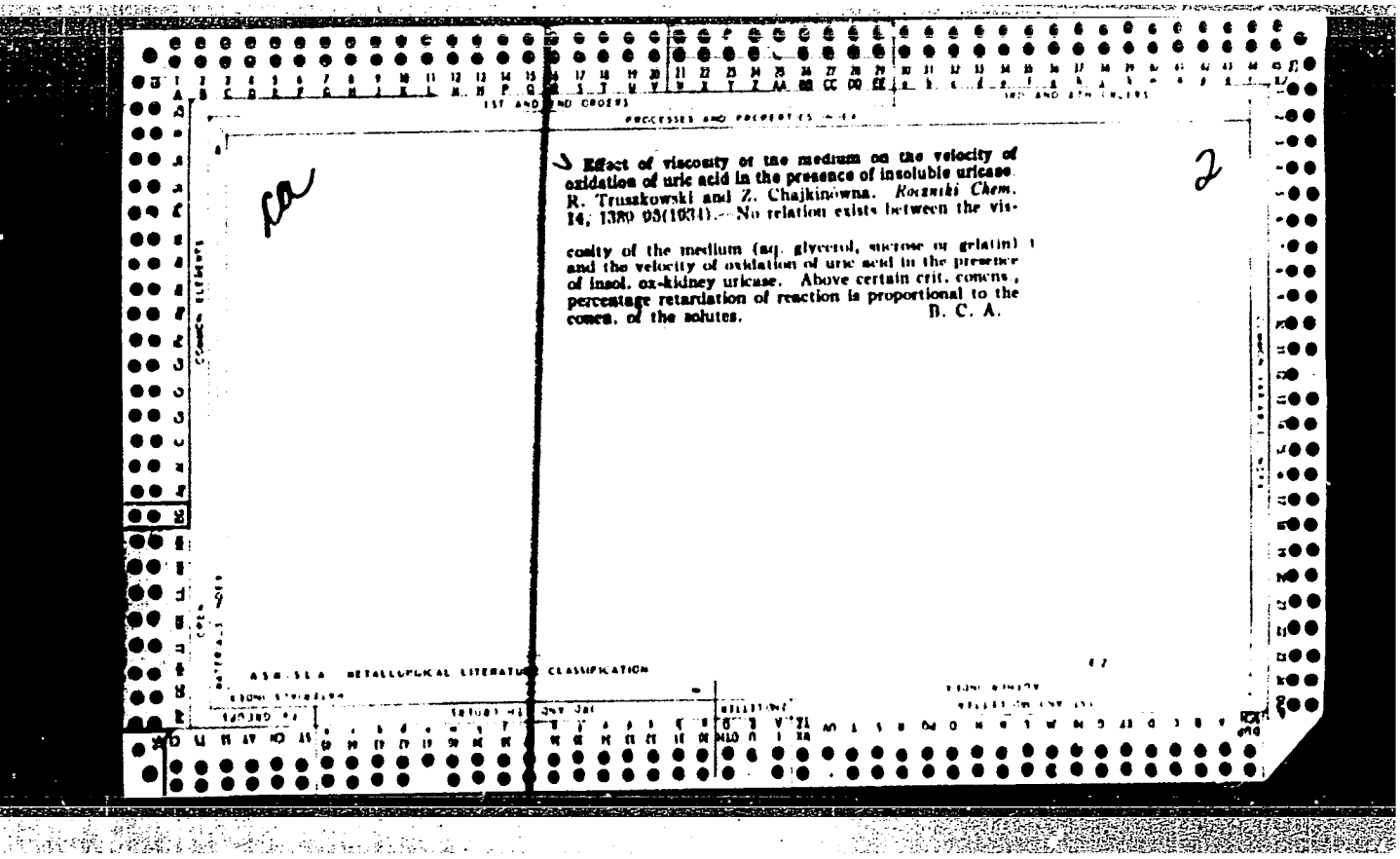
11e

Effect of cortin injections on blood potassium. R. Trusskowski and R. L. Zwemer. *Acta Biol. Exptl.* (Warsaw) 11, 106(1937).—Injection of cortin into normal cats lowers the concn. of K in blood; after removal of both adrenals the fall in blood K after cortin injections is much more marked; the recovery period is characterized by an increase of blood K over the preinjection level. B. C. P. A.

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Experimental hyperpotassaemia in relation to cortico-adrenal function. R. Truszkowski and R. L. Zwemer. *Acta Biol. Expl.* (Warsaw) 11, 15(1937). Blood K was increased by intraperitoneal injections of 10% KCl into cats. After removal of both adrenals the ability to eliminate excessive K from the blood stream is impaired. B. C. P. A.



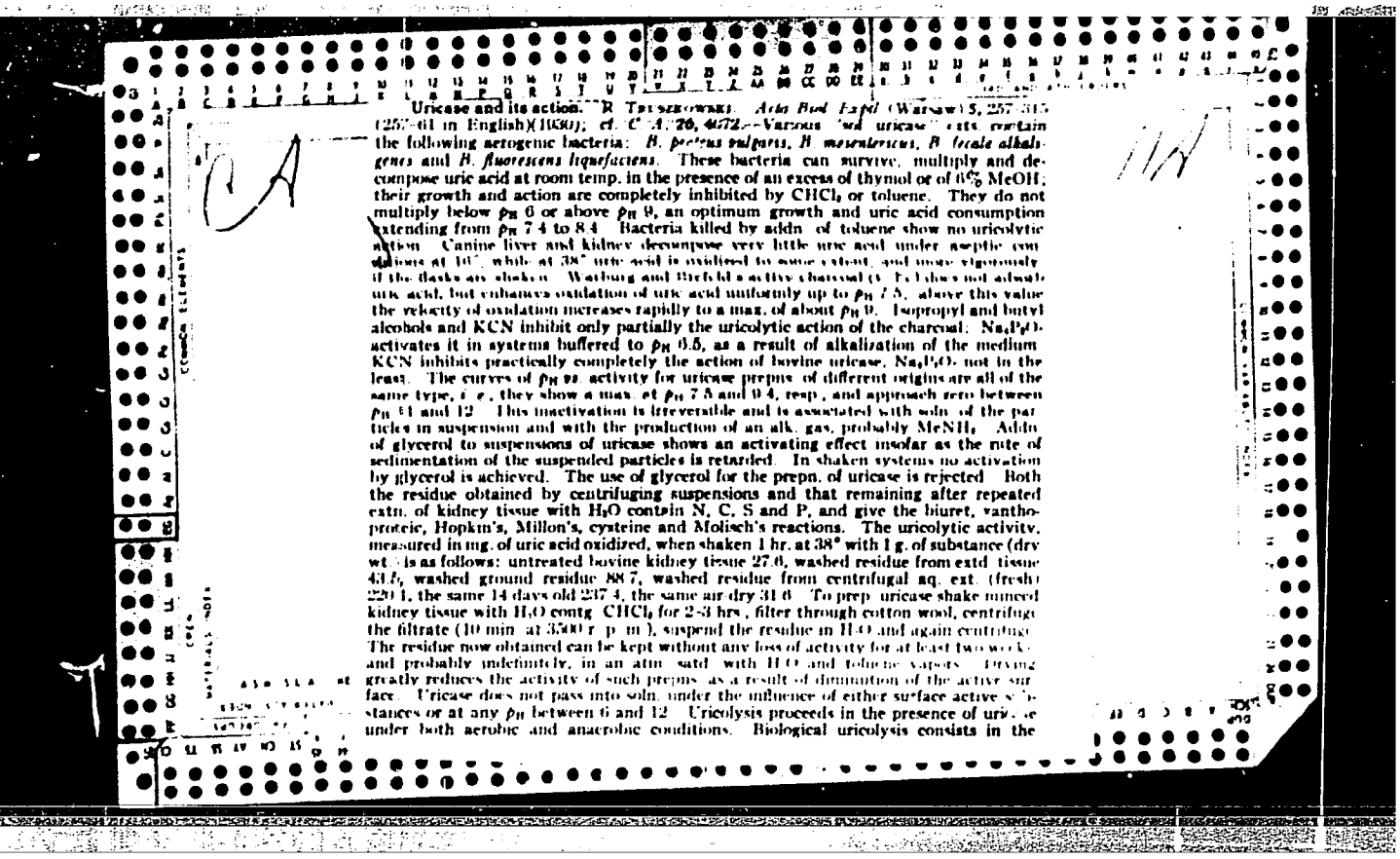
Effect of viscosity of the medium on the velocity of oxidation of uric acid in the presence of insoluble uricase. R. Trusakowski and Z. Chajkinowna. *Rocznik Chem.* 14, 1389-95(1934).—No relation exists between the viscosity of the medium (aq. glycerol, sucrose or gelatin) and the velocity of oxidation of uric acid in the presence of insol. ox-kidney uricase. Above certain crit. concns., percentage retardation of reaction is proportional to the concn. of the solutes. B. C. A.

Be

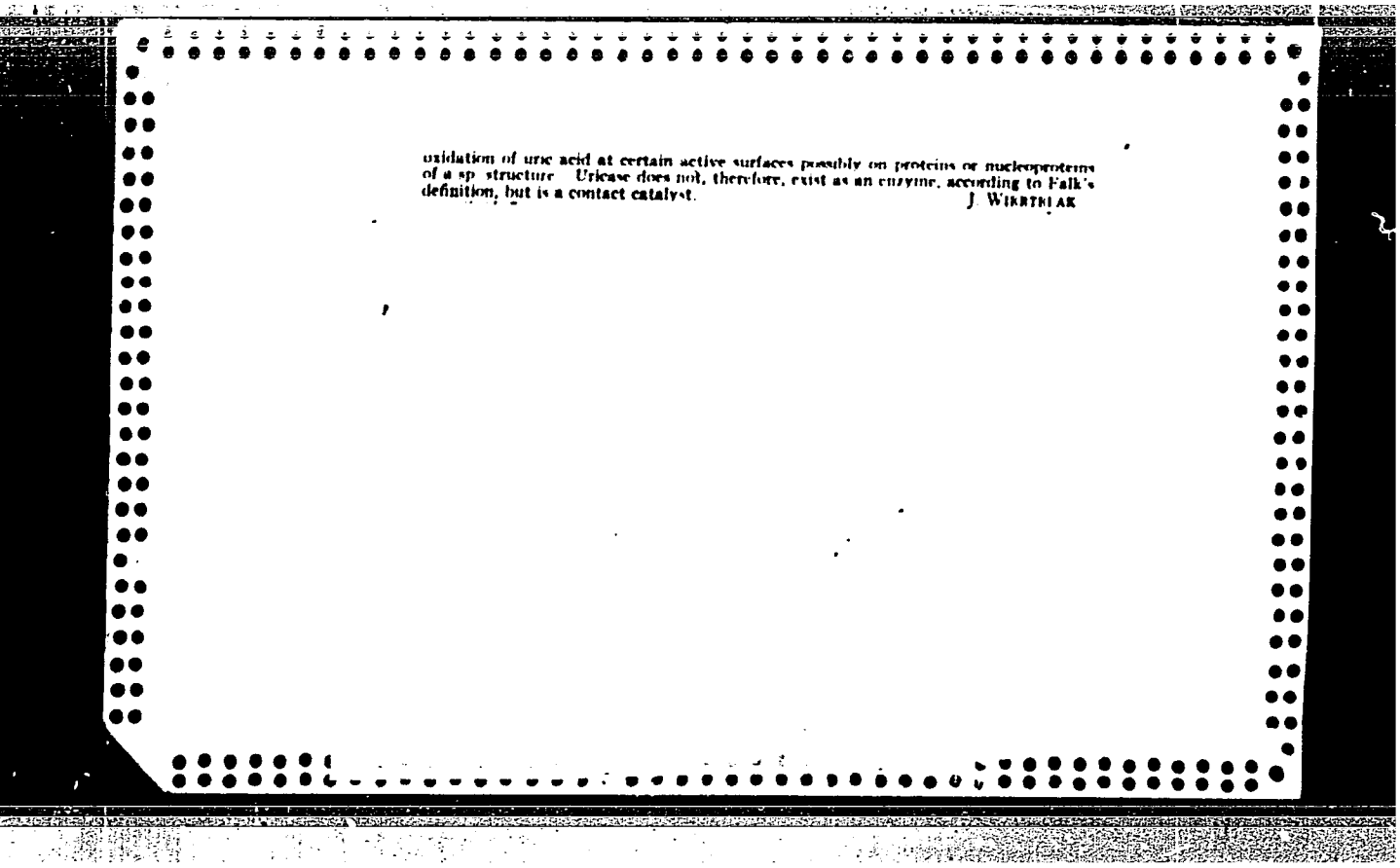
A-4

Influence of viscosity of the medium on the velocity of oxidation of uric acid in presence of insoluble uricase. R. Tr[illegible]owski and Z. Ch[illegible]inowna (Roczn. Chem., 19[illegible], [illegible], 1389—1396).—No relationship exists between the viscosity of the medium (eg. glycerol, sucrose, or gelatin) and the velocity of oxidation of uric acid in presence of insol. ox-kidney uricase. At above certain critical concns., % retardation of reaction ∝ the concn. of the solutes. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

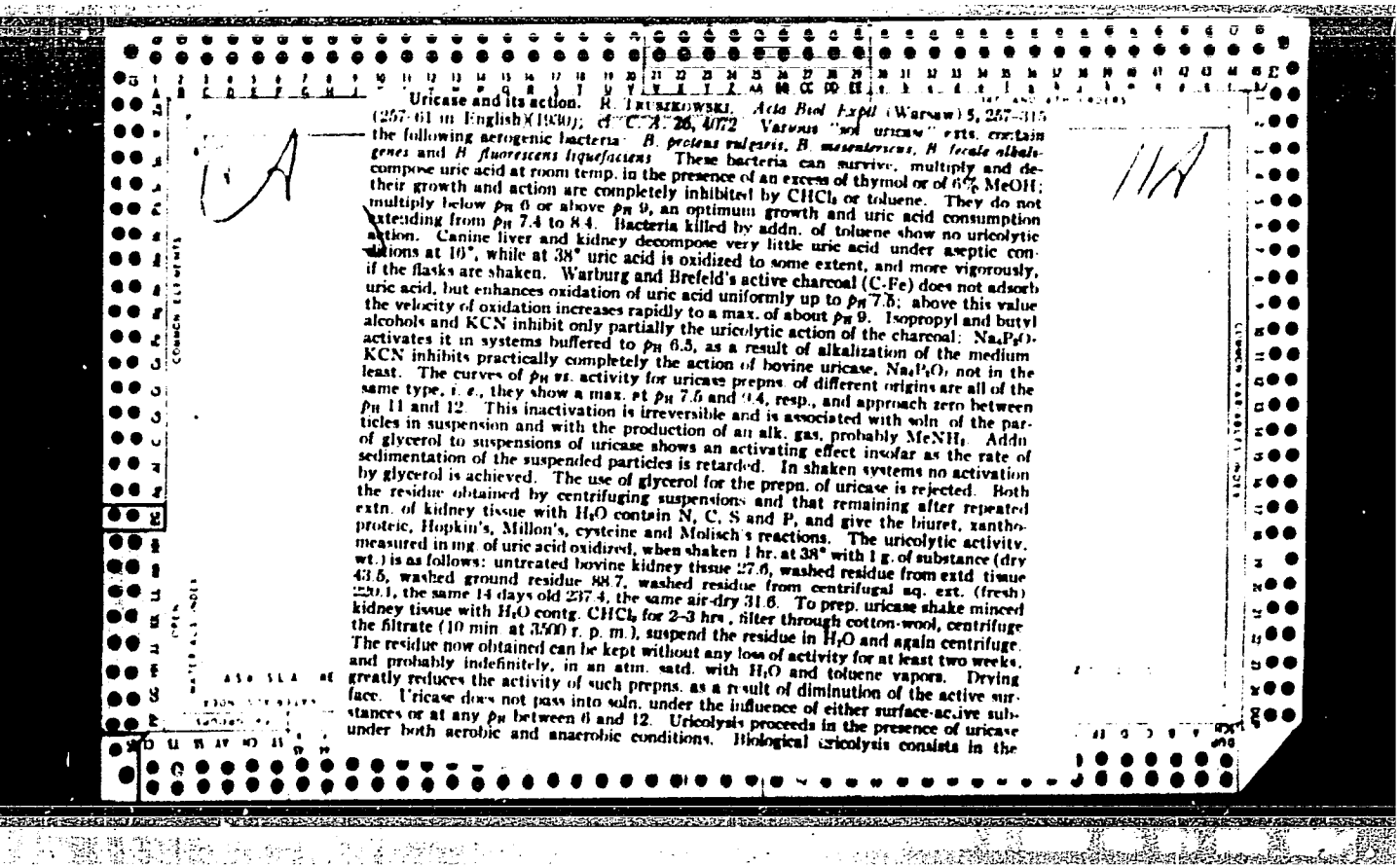


Uricase and its action. R. Trusz-Gluza. *Acta Biol. Exptl. (Warsaw)* 5, 257-315 (257-61 in English)(1930); *cf. C. A.* **26**, 4672.—Various soil uricase cults contain the following aerogenic bacteria: *B. proteus vulgaris*, *B. mesentericus*, *B. fecale alkaligenes* and *B. fluorescens liquefaciens*. These bacteria can survive, multiply and decompose uric acid at room temp. in the presence of an excess of thymol or of 6% MeOH; their growth and action are completely inhibited by $CHCl_3$ or toluene. They do not multiply below p_H 6 or above p_H 9, an optimum growth and uric acid consumption extending from p_H 7.4 to 8.4. Bacteria killed by addn. of toluene show no uricolytic action. Canine liver and kidney decompose very little uric acid under aseptic conditions at 38°, while at 38° uric acid is oxidized to some extent, and more vigorously if the flasks are shaken. Warburg and Birkhäuser's active charcoal (C. A. 5 [illegible]) does not adsorb uric acid, but enhances oxidation of uric acid uniformly up to p_H 7.5, above this value the velocity of oxidation increases rapidly to a max. of about p_H 9. Isopropyl and butyl alcohols and KCN inhibit only partially the uricolytic action of the charcoal. $Na_4P_2O_7$ activates it in systems buffered to p_H 6.8, as a result of alkalization of the medium. KCN inhibits practically completely the action of bovine uricase, $Na_4P_2O_7$ not in the least. The curves of p_H *vs.* activity for uricase prepns. of different origins are all of the same type, *i. e.*, they show a max. at p_H 7.5 and 9.4, resp., and approach zero between p_H 11 and 12. This inactivation is irreversible and is associated with soln. of the particles in suspension and with the production of an alk. gas, probably $MeNH_2$. Addn. of glycerol to suspensions of uricase shows an activating effect insofar as the rate of sedimentation of the suspended particles is retarded. In shaken systems no activation by glycerol is achieved. The use of glycerol for the prepn. of uricase is rejected. Both the residue obtained by centrifuging suspensions and that remaining after repeated extn. of kidney tissue with H_2O contain N, C, S and P, and give the biuret, xanthoproteic, Hopkin's, Millon's, cystrine and Molisch's reactions. The uricolytic activity, measured in mg. of uric acid oxidized, when shaken 1 hr. at 38° with 1 g. of substance (dry wt.) is as follows: untreated bovine kidney tissue 27.0, washed residue from extd. tissue 43.5, washed ground residue 88.7, washed residue from centrifugal aq. ext. (fresh) 220.1, the same 14 days old 237.4, the same air-dry 31.0. To prep. uricase shake minced kidney tissue with H_2O contg. $CHCl_3$ for 2-3 hrs., filter through cotton wool, centrifuge the filtrate (10 min. at 3500 r. p. m.), suspend the residue in H_2O and again centrifuge. The residue now obtained can be kept without any loss of activity for at least two weeks and probably indefinitely, in an atm. satd. with H_2O and toluene vapors. Drying greatly reduces the activity of such prepns. as a result of diminution of the active surface. Uricase does not pass into soln. under the influence of either surface active substances or at any p_H between 6 and 12. Uricolysis proceeds in the presence of uricase under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Biological uricolysis consists in the

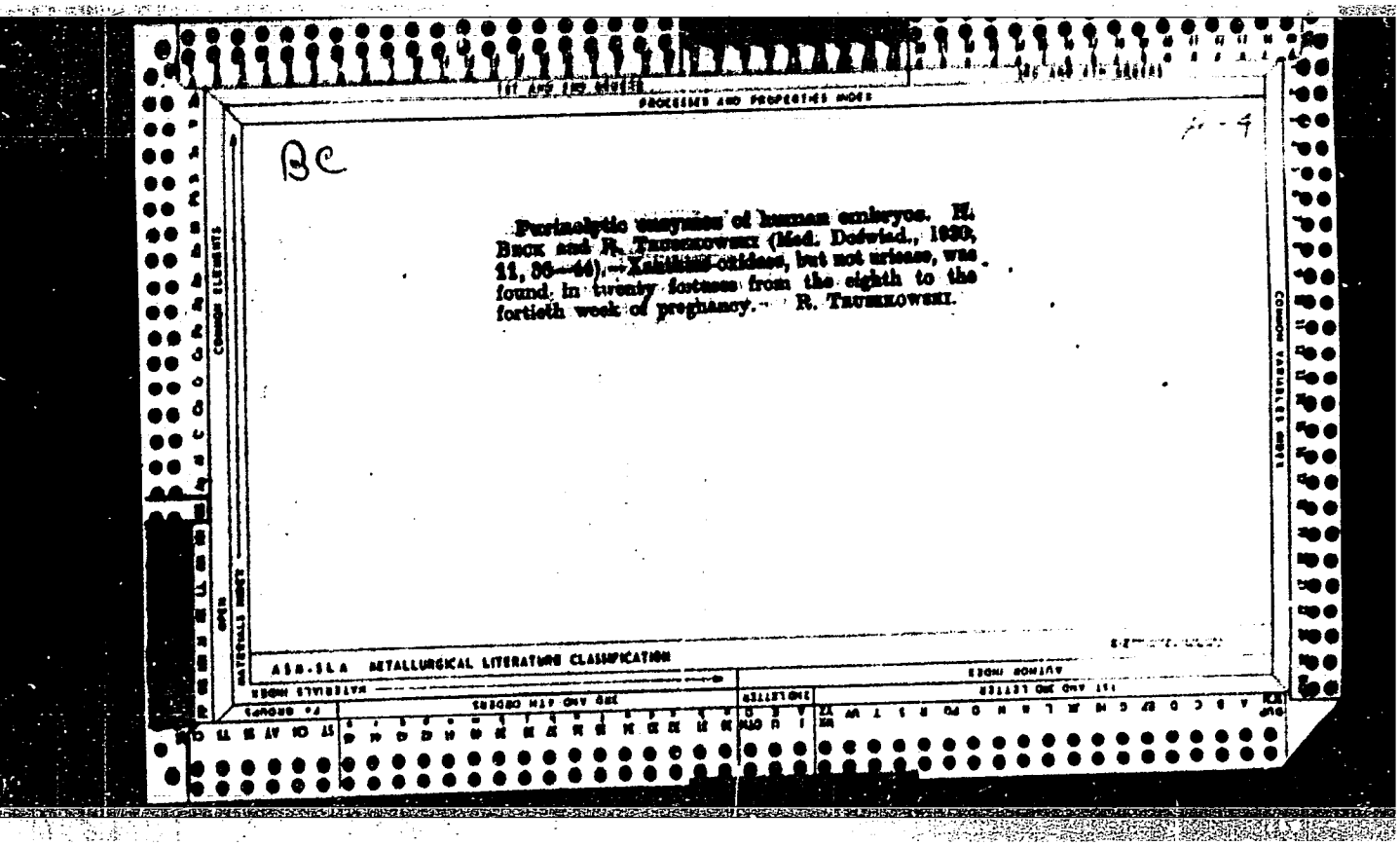


oxidation of uric acid at certain active surfaces possibly on proteins or nucleoproteins of a sp structure Uricase does not, therefore, exist as an enzyme, according to Falk's definition, but is a contact catalyst.

J. WIKRTKLAK



Uricase and its action. R. TRUSZKOWSKI. *Acta Biol Exptl* (Warsaw) 5, 257–315 (257–61 in English) (1930); cf. *C. A.* 26, 4072. Various "non uricase" strs. contain the following aerogenic bacteria: *B. proteus vulgaris*, *B. mesentericus*, *B. fecalis alkaligenes* and *B. fluorescens liquefaciens*. These bacteria can survive, multiply and decompose uric acid at room temp. in the presence of an excess of thymol or of 6% MeOH; their growth and action are completely inhibited by $CHCl_3$ or toluene. They do not multiply below p_H 6 or above p_H 9, an optimum growth and uric acid consumption extending from p_H 7.4 to 8.4. Bacteria killed by addn. of toluene show no uricolytic action. Canine liver and kidney decompose very little uric acid under aseptic conditions at 10°, while at 38° uric acid is oxidized to some extent, and more vigorously, if the flasks are shaken. Warburg and Brefeld's active charcoal (C-Fe) does not adsorb uric acid, but enhances oxidation of uric acid uniformly up to p_H 7.5; above this value the velocity of oxidation increases rapidly to a max. of about p_H 9. Isopropyl and butyl alcohols and KCN inhibit only partially the uricolytic action of the charcoal; $Na_4P_2O_7$ activates it in systems buffered to p_H 6.5, as a result of alkalization of the medium. KCN inhibits practically completely the action of bovine uricase, $Na_4P_2O_7$ not in the least. The curves of p_H *vs.* activity for uricase prepns. of different origins are all of the same type, *i. e.*, they show a max. at p_H 7.6 and 9.4, resp., and approach zero between p_H 11 and 12. This inactivation is irreversible and is associated with soln. of the particles in suspension and with the production of an alk. gas, probably $MeNH_2$. Addn. of glycerol to suspensions of uricase shows an activating effect insofar as the rate of sedimentation of the suspended particles is retarded. In shaken systems no activation by glycerol is achieved. The use of glycerol for the prepn. of uricase is rejected. Both the residue obtained by centrifuging suspensions and that remaining after repeated extn. of kidney tissue with H_2O contain N, C, S and P, and give the biuret, xanthoproteic, Hopkin's, Millon's, cysteine and Molisch's reactions. The uricolytic activity, measured in mg. of uric acid oxidized, when shaken 1 hr. at 38° with 1 g. of substance (dry wt.) is as follows: untreated bovine kidney tissue 27.6, washed residue from extd. tissue 43.5, washed ground residue 88.7, washed residue from centrifugal aq. ext. (fresh) 250.1, the same 14 days old 237.4, the same air-dry 31.6. To prep. uricase shake minced kidney tissue with H_2O contg. $CHCl_3$ for 2–3 hrs., filter through cotton-wool, centrifuge the filtrate (10 min. at 3500 r. p. m.), suspend the residue in H_2O and again centrifuge. The residue now obtained can be kept without any loss of activity for at least two weeks, and probably indefinitely, in an atm. satd. with H_2O and toluene vapors. Drying greatly reduces the activity of such prepns. as a result of diminution of the active surface. Uricase does not pass into soln. under the influence of either surface-active substances or at any p_H between 6 and 12. Uricolysis proceeds in the presence of uricase under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Biological uricolysis consists in the



BC

Perinolytic enzymes of human embryos. H. Beck and R. Taubenowski (Med. Dodwisd., 1939, 11, 35—44).—Xanthine oxidase, but not urease, was found in twenty fortuses from the eighth to the fortieth week of pregnancy.—R. Taubenowski.

TRUSZKOWSKI, S.

The designing offurniture for test.

P. 221. (Przemysl Drzewny, Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

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

TRUSZKOWSKI, S.

From the history of knitting. p. 2[illegible]

Ödziez

Lod.

Vol. 6, no 11, November 1955

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

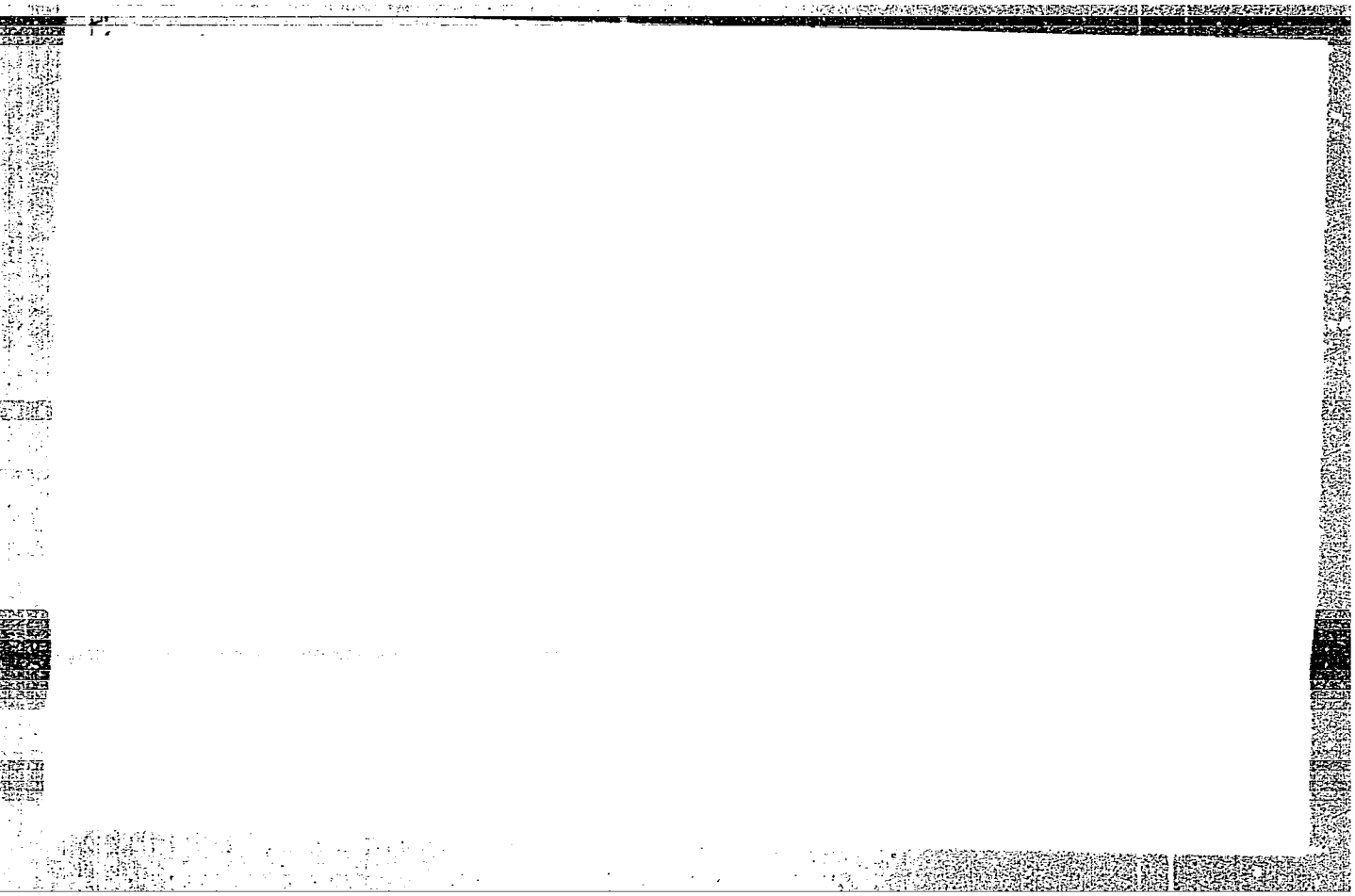
TRUSZKOWSKI, Tadeusz

The need of standardization of the terminology and systematics in the field of forest management. Sylwan 104 no.5:65-70 My '60.

TRUSZKOWSKI, W.

On the proper measure of deformation in the tensile testing of plastic metals and alloys. Bul Ac Pol tech 8 no.1:53-61 '60.
(EEAI 9:7)

1. Department of Metals, Institute of Basic Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by A.Krupkowski.
(Metals) (Alloys) (Deformations (Mechanics))
(Plasticity)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756830001-0"

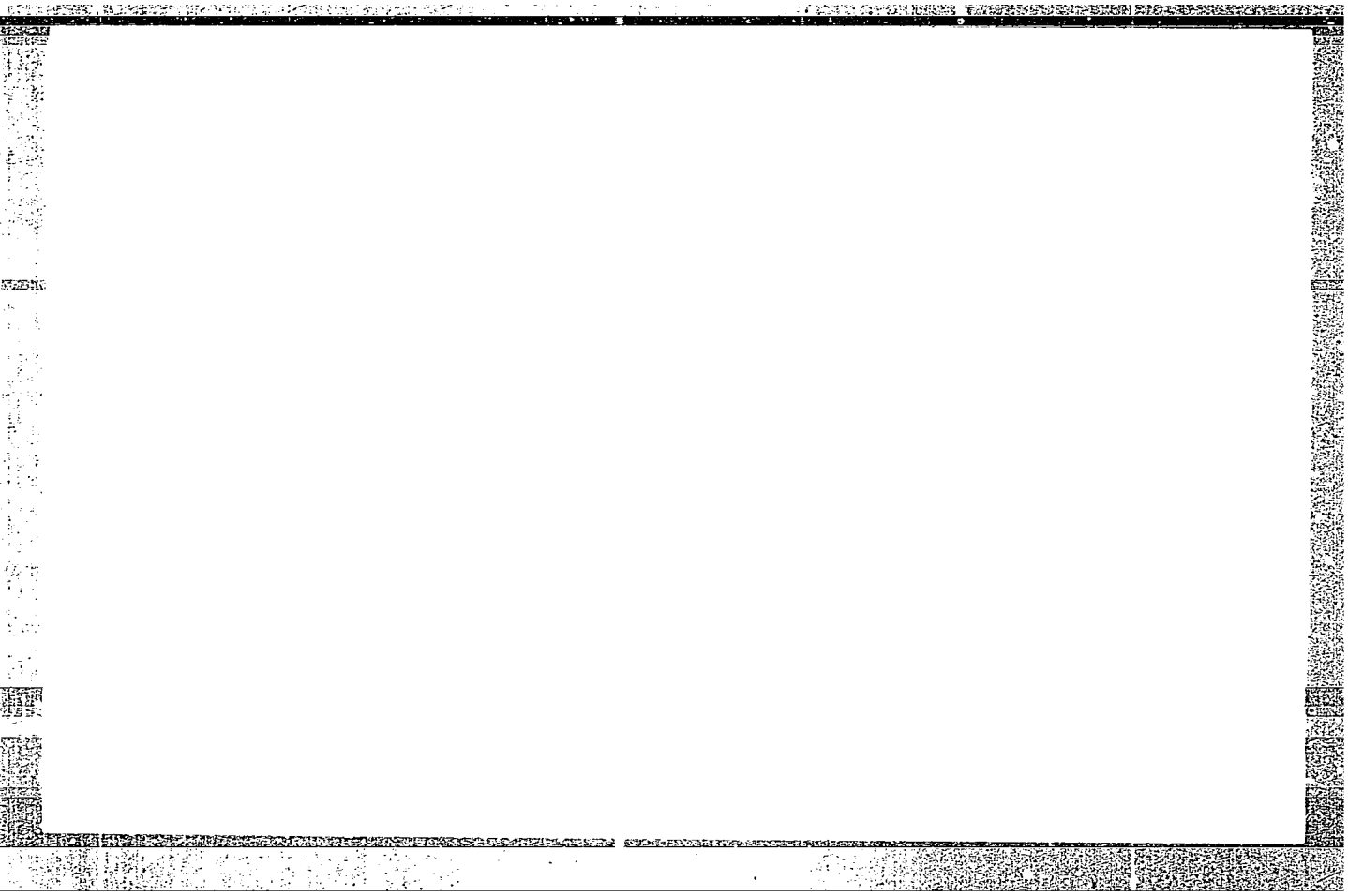
TRUSZKOWSKI, W.

Plastic deformation of steel in the ductility and hardness test. p. 345.

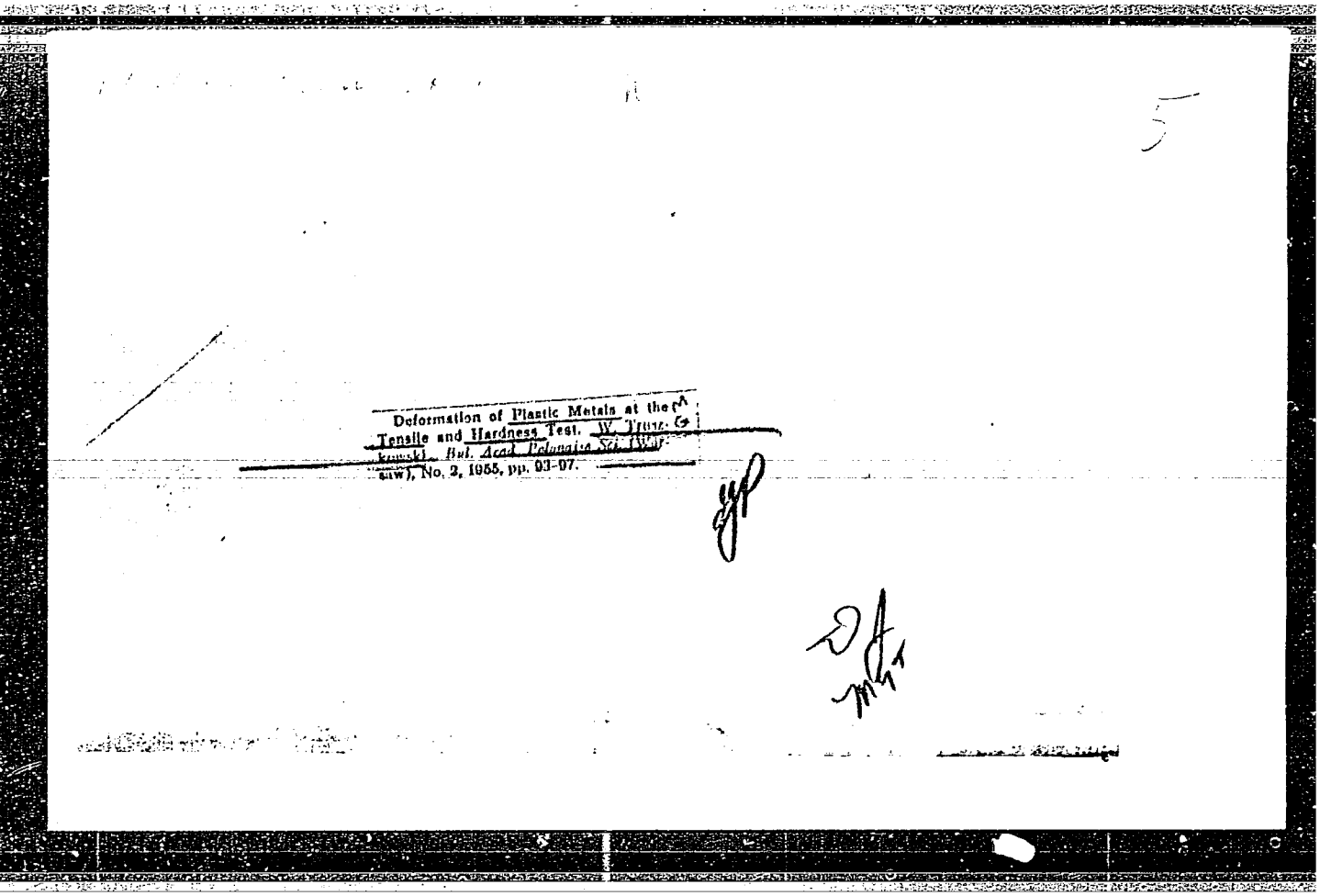
ARCHIWUM GORNICTWA I HUTNICTWA, Vol. 3, No. 3, 1955

(Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Gornictwa i Komitet Hutnictwa) Warszawa

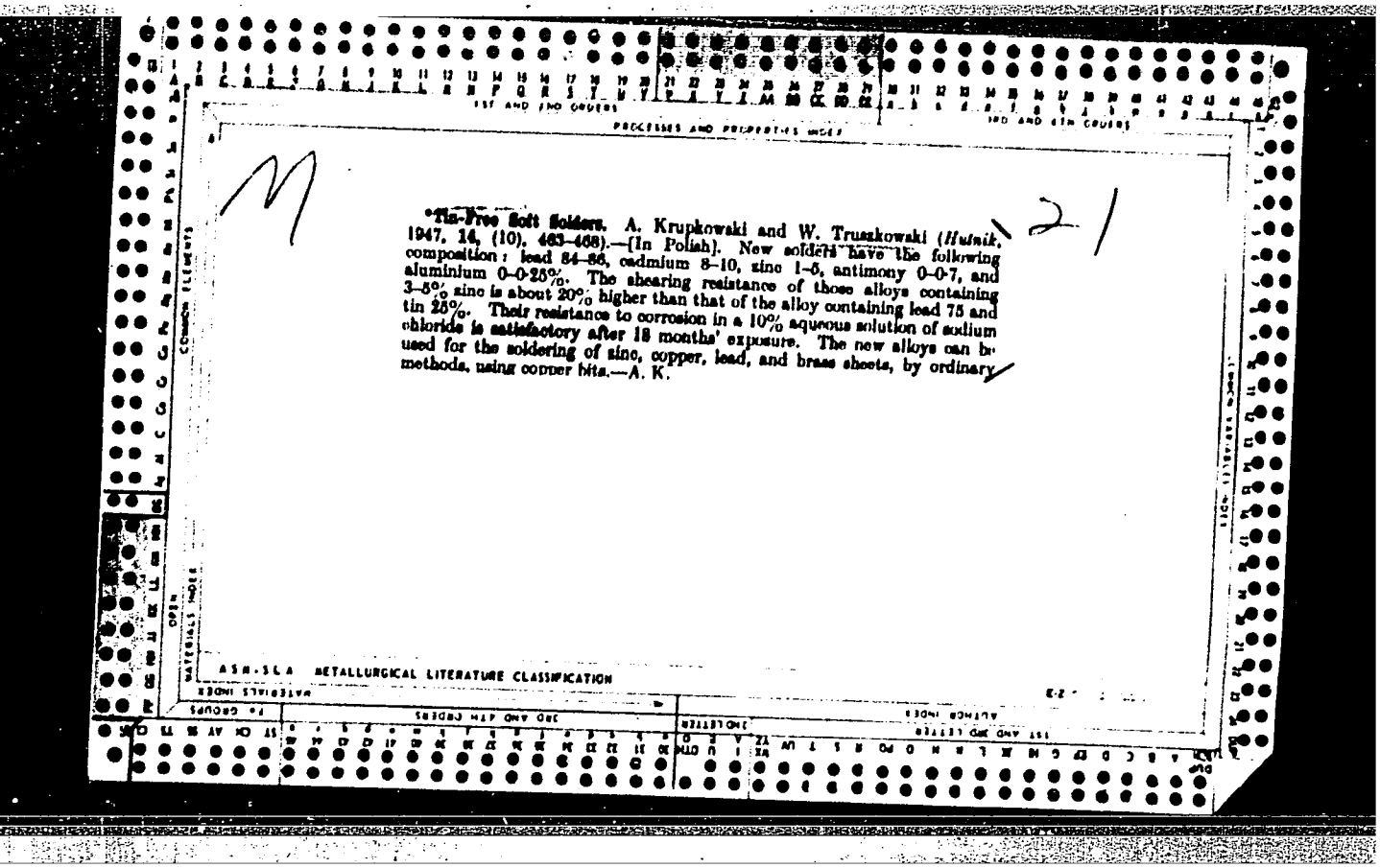
SOURCE: East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 1 Jan. 1956



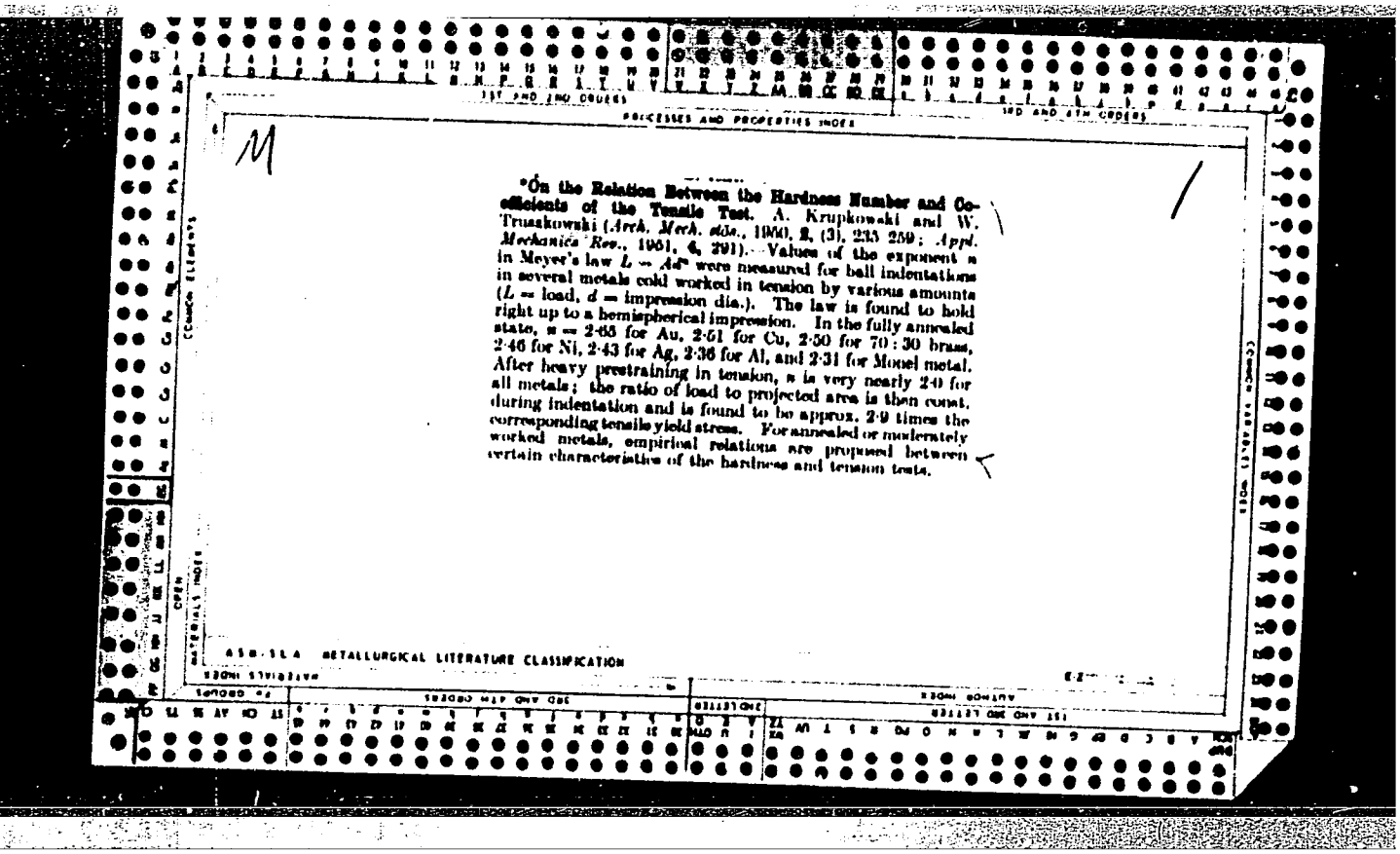
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756830001-0"



Deformation of Plastic Metals at the [illegible] Tensile and Hardness Test. W. Trinz. G[illegible] kowski. Bul. Acad. Polonaise Sci. [illegible] siw), No. 2, 1955, pp. 93-97.



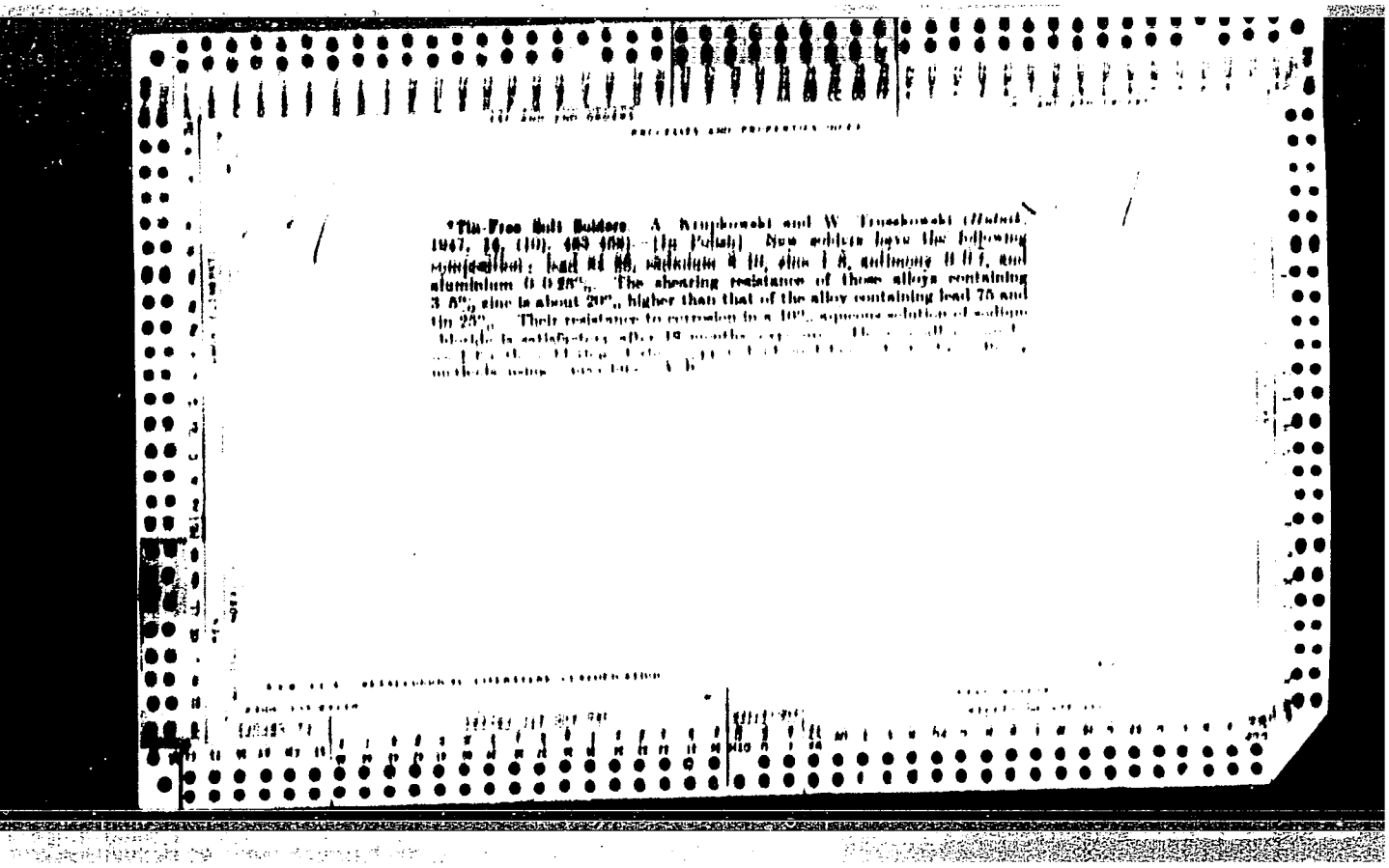
Tin-Free Soft Solders. A. Krupkowski and W. Truszkowski (*Hutnik*, 1947, 14, (10), 463–468).—(In Polish). New solders have the following composition: lead 84–86, cadmium 8–10, zinc 1–5, antimony 0–0·7, and aluminium 0–0·25%. The shearing resistance of those alloys containing 3–5% zinc is about 20% higher than that of the alloy containing lead 75 and tin 25%. Their resistance to corrosion in a 10% aqueous solution of sodium chloride is satisfactory after 18 months' exposure. The new alloys can be used for the soldering of zinc, copper, lead, and brass sheets, by ordinary methods, using copper bits.—A. K.

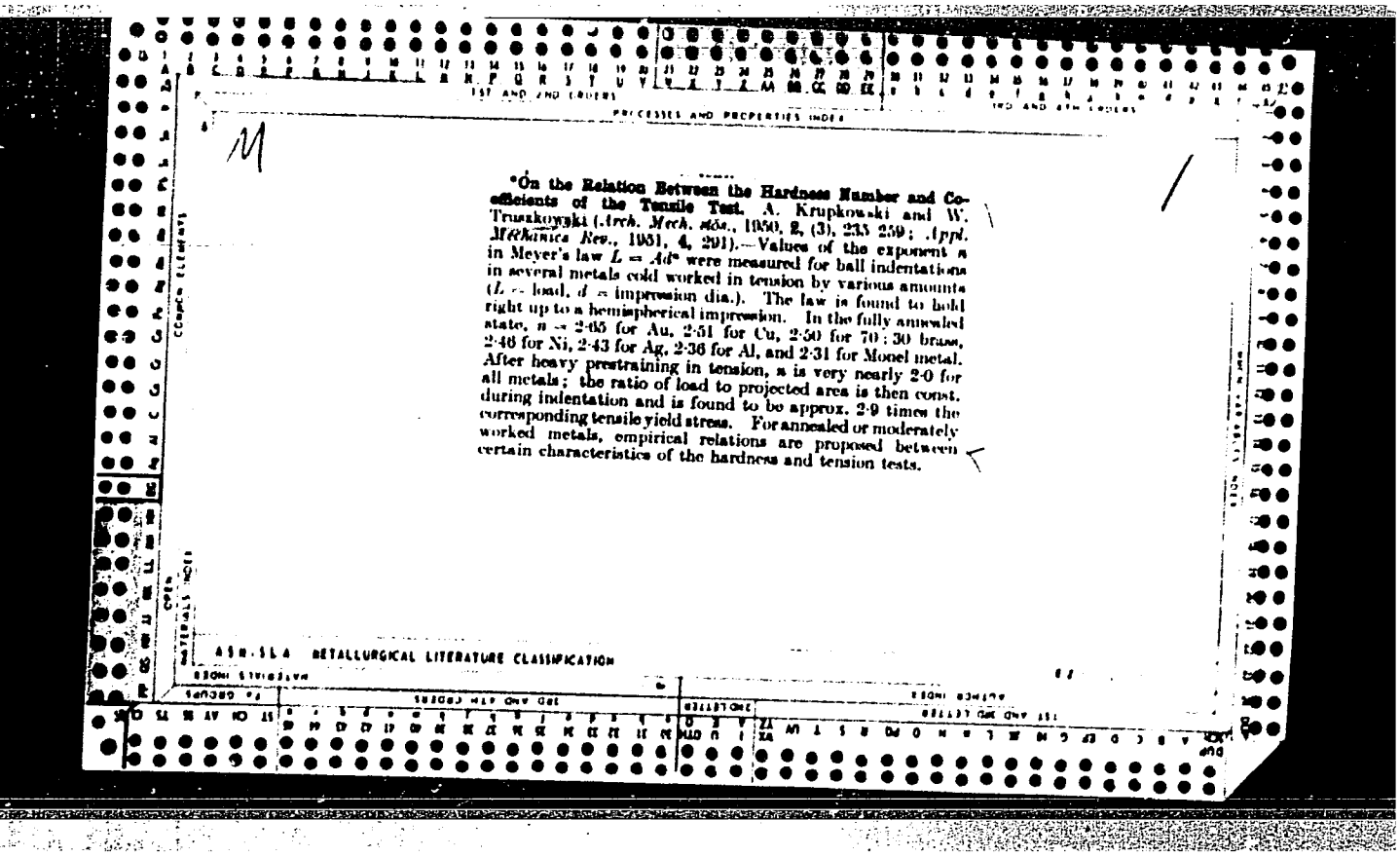


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

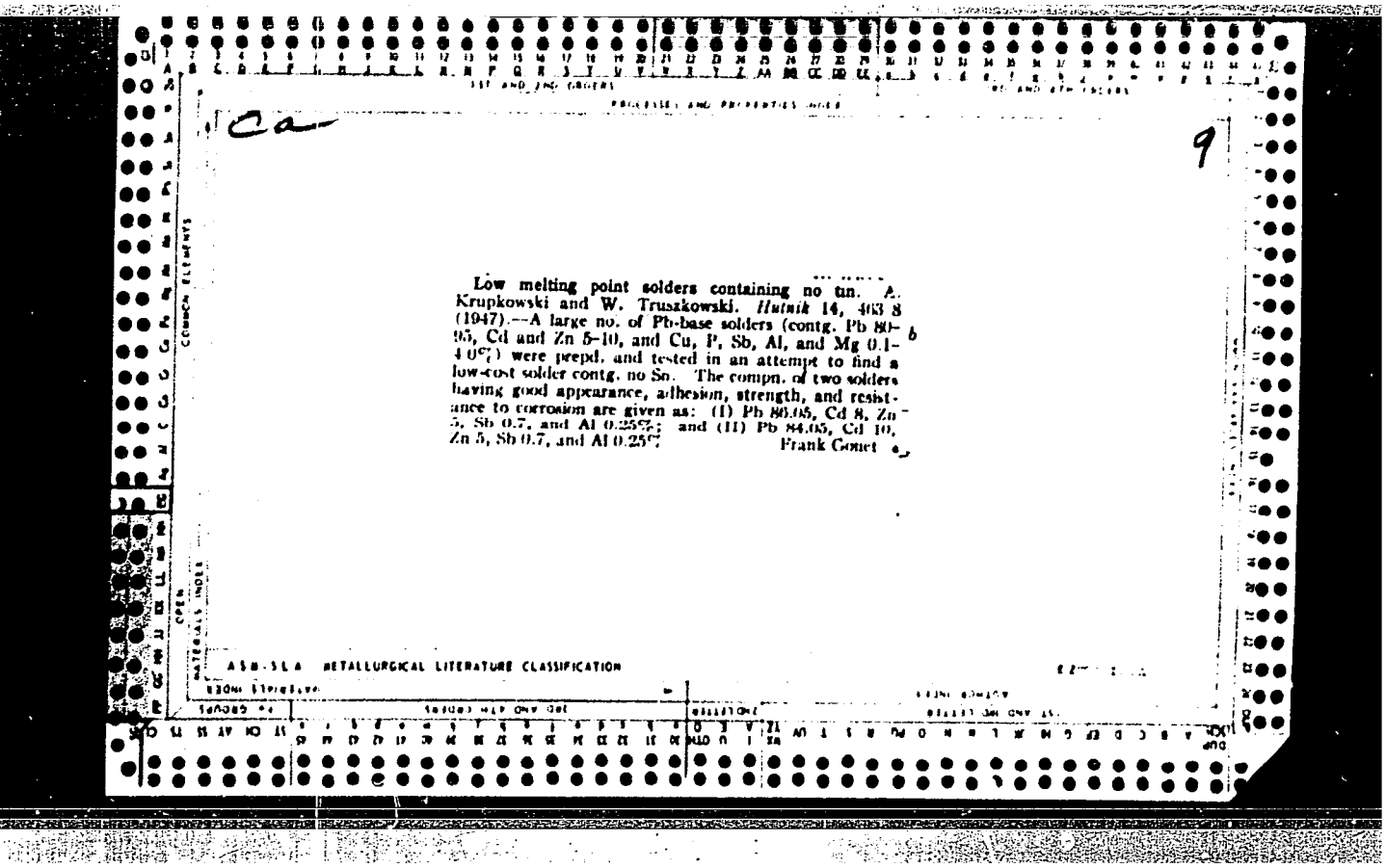
On the Relation Between the Hardness Number and Coefficients of the Tensile Test. A. Krupkowski and W. Truszkowski (*Arch. Mech. stos.*, 1950, **2**, (3), 235–259; *Appl. Mechanics Rev.*, 1951, **4**, 291). Values of the exponent n in Meyer's law $L = Ad^n$ were measured for ball indentations in several metals cold worked in tension by various amounts (L = load, d = impression dia.). The law is found to hold right up to a hemispherical impression. In the fully annealed state, n = 2·65 for Au, 2·61 for Cu, 2·50 for 70 : 30 brass, 2·46 for Ni, 2·43 for Ag, 2·36 for Al, and 2·31 for Monel metal. After heavy prestraining in tension, n is very nearly 2·0 for all metals; the ratio of load to projected area is then const. during indentation and is found to be approx. 2·9 times the corresponding tensile yield stress. For annealed or moderately worked metals, empirical relations are proposed between certain characteristics of the hardness and tension tests.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

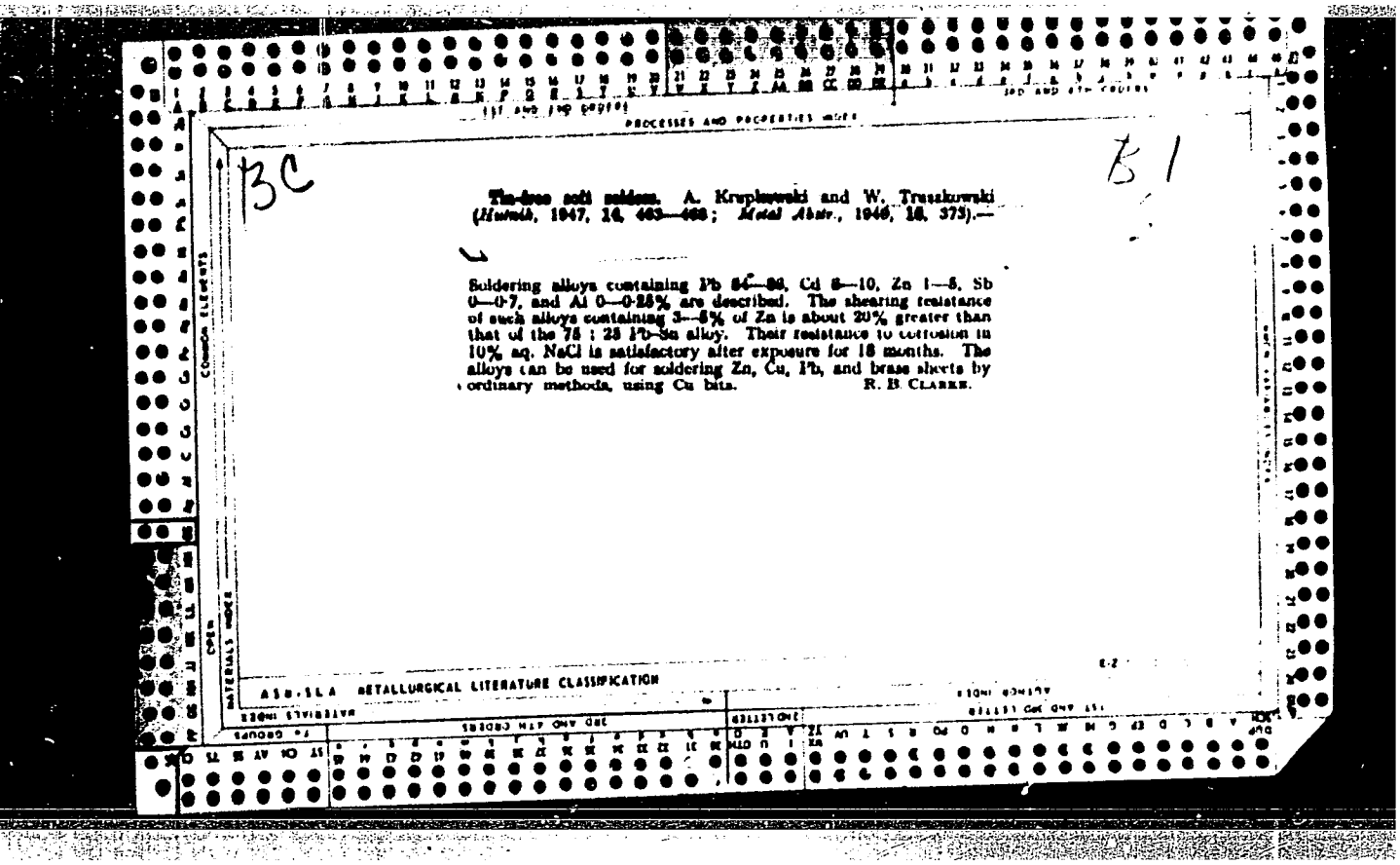




On the Relation Between the Hardness Number and Coefficients of the Tensile Test. A. Krupkowski and W. Truszkowski (*Arch. Mech. stos.*, 1950, **2**, (3), 235–259; *Appl. Mechanics Rev.*, 1951, **4**, 291).—Values of the exponent n in Meyer's law $L = Ad^n$ were measured for ball indentations in several metals cold worked in tension by various amounts (L = load, d = impression dia.). The law is found to hold right up to a hemispherical impression. In the fully annealed state, n = 2·65 for Au, 2·51 for Cu, 2·50 for 70 : 30 brass, 2·46 for Ni, 2·43 for Ag, 2·36 for Al, and 2·31 for Monel metal. After heavy prestraining in tension, n is very nearly 2·0 for all metals; the ratio of load to projected area is then const. during indentation and is found to be approx. 2·9 times the corresponding tensile yield stress. For annealed or moderately worked metals, empirical relations are proposed between certain characteristics of the hardness and tension tests.



Low melting point solders containing no tin. A. Krupkowski and W. Truszkowski. *Hutnik* 14, 463 8 (1947).—A large no. of Pb-base solders (contg. Pb 80–95, Cd and Zn 5–10, and Cu, P, Sb, Al, and Mg 0.1–4.0%) were prepd. and tested in an attempt to find a low-cost solder contg. no Sn. The compn. of two solders having good appearance, adhesion, strength, and resistance to corrosion are given as: (I) Pb 80.05, Cd 8, Zn 5, Sb 0.7, and Al 0.25%; and (II) Pb 84.05, Cd 10, Zn 5, Sb 0.7, and Al 0.25%. Frank Gonet



BC

B 1

Tin-free soft solders. A. Krupkowski and W. Trzaskowski (*Hutnik*, 1947, 14, 403—408; *Metal Abstr.*, 1948, 15, 373).—

Soldering alloys containing Pb 84—88, Cd 8—10, Zn 1—8, Sb 0—0·7, and Al 0—0·25% are described. The shearing resistance of such alloys containing 3—8% of Zn is about 20% greater than that of the 75 : 25 Pb–Sn alloy. Their resistance to corrosion in 10% aq. NaCl is satisfactory after exposure for 18 months. The alloys can be used for soldering Zn, Cu, Pb, and brass sheets by ordinary methods, using Cu bits. R. B CLARKE.

TRUSZKOWSKI, W.; DELO, A.

"The influence of nonhomogeneity on the deformation of copper during a tension test."

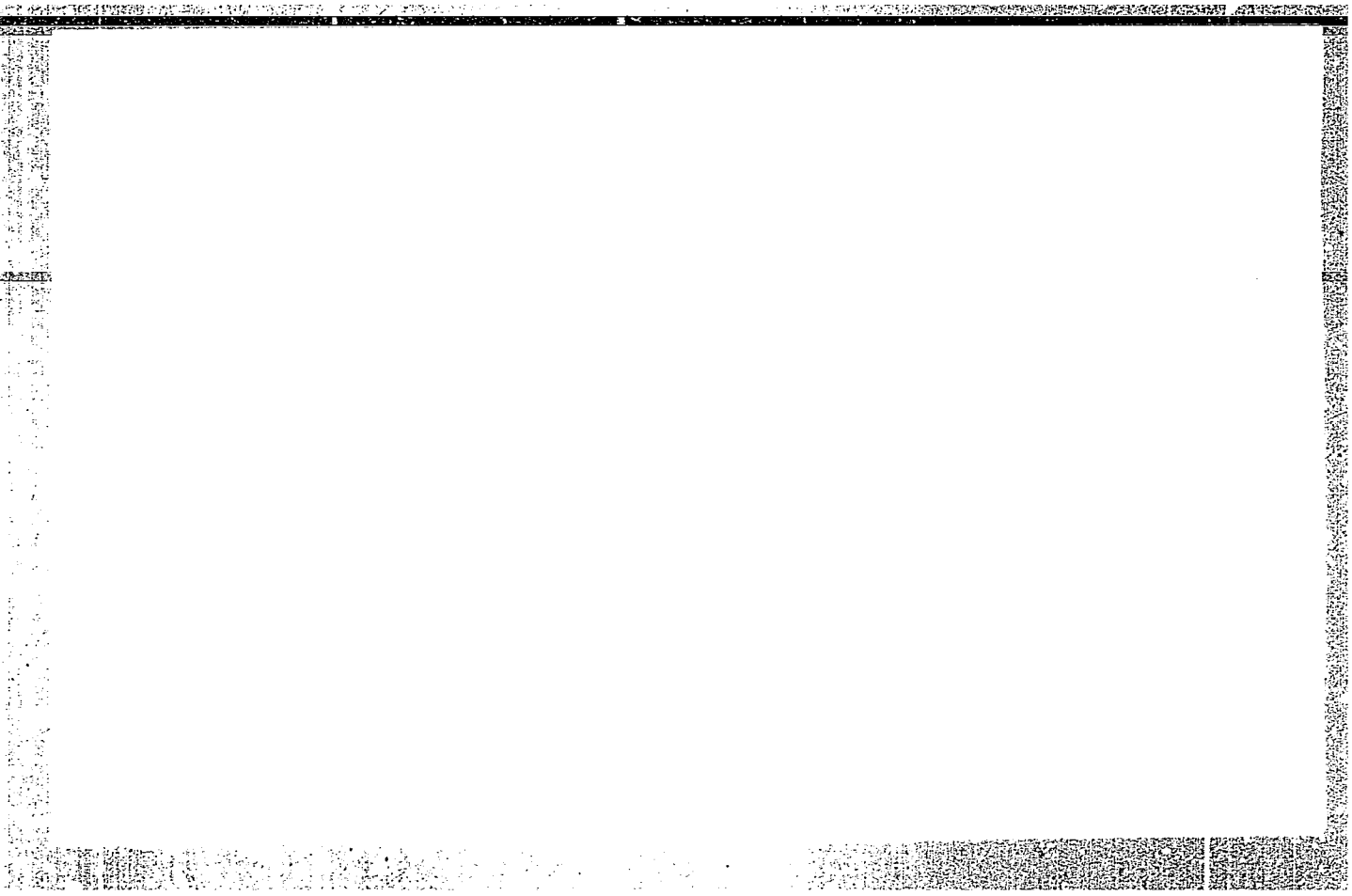
p. 205 (Archiwum Hutnictwa) Vol. 2, no. 3, 1957
Warsaw, Poland

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

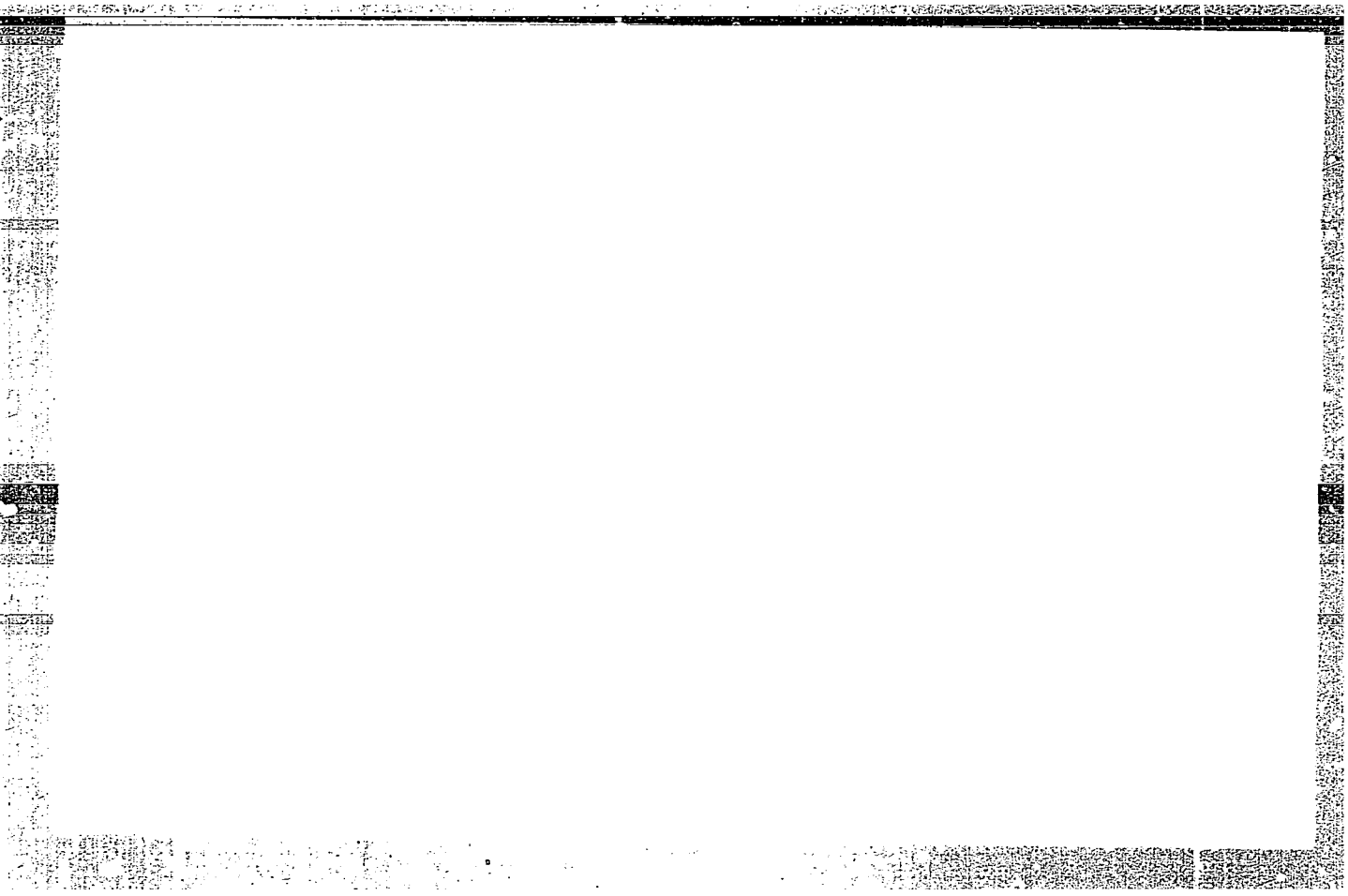
TRUSZKOWSKI, W.

The problem of the anisotropy of cold-worked polycrystalline metals. p. 171
(Archiwum Hutnictwa, Warszawa, Vol. 1, no. 2, 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756830001-0"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756830001-0"

[illegible], M.

"Three Stages in the Formation of Plastic Metals", p. 165, ([illegible] KRISTALLOGRAFIYA, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1956), Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 7, No. 7, March 1958, Uncl.

TRUSZKOWSKY, Wanda

TRUSZKOWSKA (WANDA). **Badania nad mykotrofizmem nizinnego zespołu łąkowego na Psim Polu pod Wrocławiem.** [Researches on mycotrophism in the low-lying ground at Psie Pole near Wroclaw.] *Acta Soc. Bot. Polon.*, 21, 1-2, pp. 195-216, 4 figs., 1951. [French summary.]

The results of the investigations on the mycotrophism of plant associations in the valley of the river Widawa at Psie Pole near Wroclaw, Poland [see preceding abstract], indicate that mycotrophic plants constitute 68 per cent. of the plant association. Included among these are herbaceous plants, many of the marshland plants, and most of the Gramineae [*R.A.M.*, 32, p. 269]. Well developed root nodules on the Leguminosae indicate that mycotrophism is not excluded by bacteriotrophism; neither is a permanent feature of certain plant species and both depend on ecological and biocoenotic conditions. Mycotrophism is slightly influenced by the mineral composition of the soil.

TRUSZKOWSKI, Wojciech; KAPERA, Wladyslawa

Indexes of latent plasticity of casting copper alloys.
Prace inst odlew 12 no. 3: 202-218 '62 [publ. '64].

1. Department of Physical Metallurgy of Nonferrous Metals, School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow and Laboratory of Nonferrous Metals, Institute of Casting, Katowice.