1. VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Ships

7. "Seagoing vessels.". P. A. Riyabchikov. Reviewdd by S. Vyshnepol'skiy, Mor. flot, 12, No. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Uncl.

1. VYSHNEPOLSKIY, S.: MARGOLIN, A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Canals

7. Connecting the seas of the Soviet Union. Mor. flot 12 no. 11, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, S.

USSR/Engineering Jun 48
Shipping
Airplanes, Reconnaissance

"Freedom for Merchant Shipping," S. Vyshnepol'skiy, 4 pp

"Morskoy Flot" No 6

Amplifies USSR protest over USAF surveillance of Soviet shipping in Far East.

FDB 23/49T36

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, Semen Abramovich

Mirovoi transport i mirovoe khoziaistvo. [World transport and world economy]. Moskva, Moskovskii rabochii, 1929. 174 p. illus., maps. (Populiarnaia seriia "Mirovoe khoziaistvo".) Bibliography: p. 170-[171] Soviet transportation (p.166).

DLC: HE151.V9

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington 1952. Unclassified.

VYSHNEPOLSKIY, S. A.

"World Sea Routes and Shipping" (Mirovyye Morskiye Puti i Sudokhodstvo), 1953

XXVIII

VYSHNEPOLSKIY, S. A.

"The World's Sea Routes and Navigation," published by the State Publishing House for Geographical Literature, Moscow, 1953.

Survey of the sea transport of the Capitalist countries. A short study of the Soviet sea routes and a comparison between the two navigation systems and the two freight markets.

XXXVII

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, S.A.; KUSHNAREV, V.A., redaktor.

[World sea routes and merchant marines] Mirovye morskie puti i sudokhodstvo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1953. 455 p. (MLRA 7:3)

(Trade routes) (Shipping)

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, S.P.

"Proper Shape for a bent-Back Through (Prokhodnyy) Cutter," Stanki I Instrument, 16, Nos. 4-5, 1945

BR-52059019

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, Ya.G.

Treatment of benign neoplasms of the skin in a polyclinic. Vest. derm.i ven. no.8:40-41 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz poliklinik No.1 Moskovskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya (glavnyy vrach V.N. Shugayeva, konsul'tant - prof. L.N. Mashkilleyson).

(SKIN--TUMORS)

VYSHNEV, I., inzhener.

Cold storage insulation made of foamed concrete. Khol.tekh. 13 no.3:50-54 Jl-S '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Concrete) (Cold storage--Insulation)

VYSHNEVETSKIY, M.I., inzhener (Leningrad); PODOL'SKIY, V.A., inzhener (Leningrad).

Cases for stereotypes and clichés. Poligr. proiz. 4:14 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Stereotyping)

VYSHNEVSKIY, A. A., SMELOVSKIY, S. I. with cooperation of GALANKIN, N. K., KUDRAVTSEVA, A. M., PERCHYKOVA, N. Ye. and SAVCHENKOV, I. I.

"Surgical Treatment of Mitral Stenosis Under Local Anesthesia," Klin. Med., Vol.33, No.2, 1955.

Comments K-3546, 13 Jul 55

L 15180-63 EPF(c)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AR3003330 S/0058/63/000/005/D052/D052

.5

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 5D366

AUTHOR: Vy*shnevsky*y, V. N.; Gny*p, R. G.; Pidzy*raylo, M. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the photoluminescence of anthracene vapor

CITED SOURCE: Visnyk L'vivs'k. un-tu. Ser. fiz., no. 1(8), 1962, 145-148

TOPIC TAGS: enthracene, fluorescence, photoluminescence, quantum yield

TRANSLATION: Apparatus comprising of an ISP-22 quartz spectrograph with a photoelectric attachment, graduated in terms of spectral sensitivity, was used to obtain the energy distribution in the luminescence spectrum of antracene vapor (I) excited by 3100 Å light from a mercury lamp with vapor pressure 170 mm Hg and temperature 310°C, under conditions of total absorption of the exciting light by a thin (3 mm) layer of vapor. A correction was introduced for the reabsorption of the luminescence. The spectrum of the vapor of I is shifted relative to the single crystal of I toward the lower wavelengths, and its vibration structure is weakly pronounced. The value of the absolute quantum yield of photoluminescence of vapor of I (0.023) was calculated from the value obtained for the relative luminescence yield of vapor of I (relative to the crystal) and from the literature data on the absolute quantum yield of the crystal.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012031 S/0185/64/009/001/0059/0065

AUTHOR: Bry*ly*ns'ky*y, M. I.; Vy*shnevs'ky*y, V. N.; Pidzy*raylo, M. S.

TITLE: Temperature and concentration dependence of the quantum yield of photoluminescence of NaI (Tl) crystal phosphors

SOURCE: Ukrayins'sky*y fizy*chny*y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 1, 1964, 59-65

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, NaI(Tl) crystal, Tl, thermoluminescence, photoluminescence, phosphor, quantum yield

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the energy distribution in photoluminescence spectra of NaI-Tl crystals on the Tl content and the temperature was investigated. The temperature dependence of the quantum yield of photoluminescence was also studied. With increasing concentrations of Tl, the maximum of the total intensity of photoluminescence was displaced towards lower temperatures (from 150° for pure NaI to 80° for NaI + 4% TlI). On repeated heating of the crystal, the displacement of the maximum decreased. With increasing temperatures the quantum yield of crystals with any Tl content increased. Two maxima were observed: a low-temperature maximum at 60° for pure NaI and at 45° for NaI + 4% TlI; a high-temperature

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012031

maximum at 150° for pure NaI and at 125° for NaI + 4% TlI. The location of the quantum yield maxima is related to the fact that NaI-Tl crystals develop a perceptible thermoluminescence at 50 and 140°. When crystals of NaI-Tl were heated 2-3 hrs. after being grown, only the high-temperature quantum yield maximum could be observed; the low-temperature maximum was absent. "The authors feel obliged to express their thanks to students G. M. Levy*tskiy and E. P. Kukhar for their help in conducting the experiments." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'ky*y Derzhuniversy*tet im. Iv. Franka (L'vov State University)

SUBMITTED: 22Jun63	DATE ACQ: 14Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: PH	NO REF SOV: 006	OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

L 22428-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP6006763 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/001/0075/0079

AUTHORS: Vyshnevs'kyy, V. N. (Vishnevskiy, V. N.); Stefans'kyy, I. V. (Stefanskiy, I. V.)

ORG: Lvov State University im. I. Franko (L'vivs'kyy derzhuniversytet)

TITLE: Investigation of the temperature dependence of the dispersion of single crystals of potassium and cesium iodide

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 75-79

TOPIC TAGS: potassium compound, cesium compound, iodide, single crystal, light dispersion, refractive index, absorption band, ir absorption

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of an investigation of the dispersion of potassium and cesium iodide single crystals containing no activator at 77, 223, 293, 373, 473, 573, and 673K in the spectral range of 240-760 mm. Averaged values of the standard indices of refraction were used in obtaining the dispersion curves. The estimated absolute error in determining the standard indices of refraction and of the dispersion curves did not exceed $\pm 2 \times 10^{-4}$. The results indicate that on cooling the potassium iodide crystals from room to liquid-nitrogen temperature the index of re-

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L 22428-66
ACCESSION NR: AP6006763

fraction changes by 3×10^{-2}. The dispersion curves are well approximated by Selmeier-type equations. A calculation of the relative oscillator strengths showed that the main contribution was due to the intrinsic absorption band, rather than to the first absorption band, usually considered to be an exciton band. The relative oscillator strengths require further investigation. The results for cesium iodide were found to be qualitatively the same as for potassium iodide. The oscillator strengths at various temperatures were calculated. It is concluded that the contribution of infrared absorption bands to the dispersion curves of both crystals in the investigated region is negligibly small. Authors thank O. A. Korzhins'ka for taking part in the preparation of the samples. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 04Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2

L 22711-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG/JXT(HS)
ACC NR: AP6009070 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/003/0293/0299

AUTHOR: Bilyy, Ya. M.; Vyshnevs'kyy, V. N.—Vishnevskiy, V. N.; Hnyp, R. H.— Gnyp, R. G.; Lakhots'kyy, T. V.—Lakhotskiy, T. V.; Pidzyraylo, M. S.—Pidzyraylo, N. S.

ORG: L'vov State University im. I. Franko (L'vivs'kyy derzhuniversytet)

TITLE: Low-temperature x-ray luminescence of alkali halide single crystals with anion impurities

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 293-299

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, luminescence center, luminescence spectrum, luminescent material, x-ray effect, impurity level, anion, optic transition

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the concentration dependence of x ray luminescence of single crystals of NaCl-I, NaCl-Br, KCl-I, and KCl-Br grown from the melt by the Kiropoulos method, at a temperature of 100K. The impurity-ion concentration was 0.1, 1.0, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, or 20% by weight in the melt. The spectrum was measured with a spectrophotometric setup based on a monochromator from the SF-4 spectrophotometer. The samples were several orders of magnitude thicker than the depth of penetration of the exciting x-radiation. The measurements were made first at 100K and then at higher temperatures. The results show that at 100K

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L 22711-66

ACC NR: AP6009070

at small impurity concentrations the x ray luminescence spectra of both crystals exhibit bands in the ultraviolet and in the visible region of the spectrum, due to transitions at the localized levels of the impurity. When the impurity concentration is increased, all x ray luminescent spectra acquire a band whose intensity is approximately proportional to the square of the impurity concentration; this band can apparently be regarded as the emission band of the paired ions of the impurity. The analysis of the spectra gives grounds for assuming that in most emission bands the core of the luminescent center is the impurity ion, which replaces the anion in the main substance. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 013

ATD PRESS: 4229

Card 2/2 BK

L 22712-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JXT(HS)
ACC NR: AP6009071 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/003/0300/0304

AUTHOR: Vyshnevs'kyy, V. N.--Vishnevskiy, V. N.; Pidzyraylo, M. S.--Pidzyraylo, N. S.

ORG: L'vov State University im. I. Franko (L'vivs'kyy derzhuniversytet)

TITLE: Luminescence of thallium iodide

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 300-304

TOPIC TAGS: thallium compound, single crystal, polycrystal, photoluminescence, x ray effect, luminescence spectrum, luminescence quenching, quantum yield, ir phenomenon, crystal vacancy, activation energy

ABSTRACT: In view of the scarcity of reports of precision investigations of the luminescence of TlI and in view of the different interpretations of the nature of the luminescence centers, the authors have investigated photoluminescence and x ray luminescence of polycrystalline samples of TlI, obtained by zone melting with multiple passages through the zone, and also several single crystals grown by the Stockbarger method in quartz ampoules. The luminescence properties of the single and polycrystalline samples were approximately identical. The photoluminescence spectra were investigated with a spectrophotometer based on the UM-monochromator. The luminescence was excited by filtered mercury radiation at 366 and 315 nm, or

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L 22712-66

ACC NR: AP6009071

elds with ultraviolet rays from a mercury lamp (TRK-2) in the 250--400 nm band. The x-ray luminescence spectra were measured with a modified SF-4 spectrophotometer. The results show that the luminescence spectra of single-crystal TlI consist of four bands at 480, 545, 740, and 900 nm. The luminescence intensity of these bands depends on the preparation of the crystal, on its heat treatment, and on the spectral composition of the exciting radiation. The absolute quantum yield of the photoluminescence when excited with 366 nm line is 0.07 at 100K and decreases rapidly with rising temperature. The activation energies of the nonradiative transitions, determined by a method of temperature luminescence quenching was 0.05 and 0.09 ev for the 545 and 900 nm bands, respectively. The presence of the 480, 545, and 900 nm bands is apparently due to the presence of halide vacancies in the crystal. The nature of the 740 nm band is not presently clear as yet. The 740 nm band can be clearly seen in the luminescence spectrum of samples with weak infrared luminescence. The activation energies were determined from the temperature dependence of the luminescence intensity. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 08May65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003
ATD PRESS: 4229

Card 2/2 BK

L 10076-63 EWP(j)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/BDS/EPF(c)/EEC(b)-2--AFFTC/ASD/
ESD-3--Pc-4/Pr-4/Pi-4--RM/WW/MAY/IJP(C)
ACCESSION NR: AR3000356 S/0058/63/000/004/D081/D082

79

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 4D562

AUTHOR: Vyshneva'kyy, V. N.; Lavrenchuk, M. N.; Stefanskiy, I. V.

TITLE: Change in intensity of luminescence of anthracene single crystals after many hours of ultraviolet illumination

CITED SOURCE: Visnyk L'vivs'k. un-tu. Ser. fiz., no. 1(8), 1962, 141-144

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, anthracene, effect of ultraviolet, aging

TRANSLATION: The luminescence yield of single crystals of anthracene decreases after prolonged illumination. It is shown that the luminescence yield of anthracene after illumination decreases all the more rapidly, the more naphtacene impurity it contains. If a vessel with anthracene is pumped out or filled with water, then the luminescence yield stops to decrease after illumination.

Card 1/2

L 17182-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pr-4 RM/WW

S/0185/63/008/005/0587/0590

59
58

ACCESSION NR: AP3000237

AUTHOR: Vyshnevs'kyy, V. N., Pidzyraylo, M. S.

TITLE: Concentration and temperature dependencies of the photoluminescence of anthracene vapors.

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 5, 1963, 587-590

TOPIC TAGS: photoluminescence, anthracene vapor, gaseous phase, integral photometer, temperature quenching, quantum yield, vapor temperature, concentration quenching

ABSTRACT: The data published by various investigators differ considerably with respect to the absolute values of the quantum yield of the photoluminescence of anthracene in the gaseous phase. This discrepancy led to the suspicion that the luminescent capacity of anthracene vapors is greatly affected by the concentration and temperature T of luminous vapors. Accordingly, experiments were performed to verify this relationship, using the integral photometer method. It is shown that in the interval of vapor pressures 0,2 - 1,260 mm Hg there exists a considerable concentration quenching of the luminescence of the vapors. The temperature

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L 17182-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000237

quenching of luminescence is found to lie within the temperature interval 150-310C. The migration distance of the excitation energy in the vapors is approximately 40 Angstroms. The present work is a continuation of an earlier investigation by the authors (Vyshnevs'kyy, V. N., Pidzyraylo, M. S. Visnyk L'vivs'kogo derzhuniversytetu, ser. fiz. 1(8), 145, 1962), with the difference that the data are obtained by another method but the results are in agreement. Orig. art. has: 1 equation, 4 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'ky*y derzhuniversy*tet im. Iv. Franka (L'vov State University im. I. Franko)

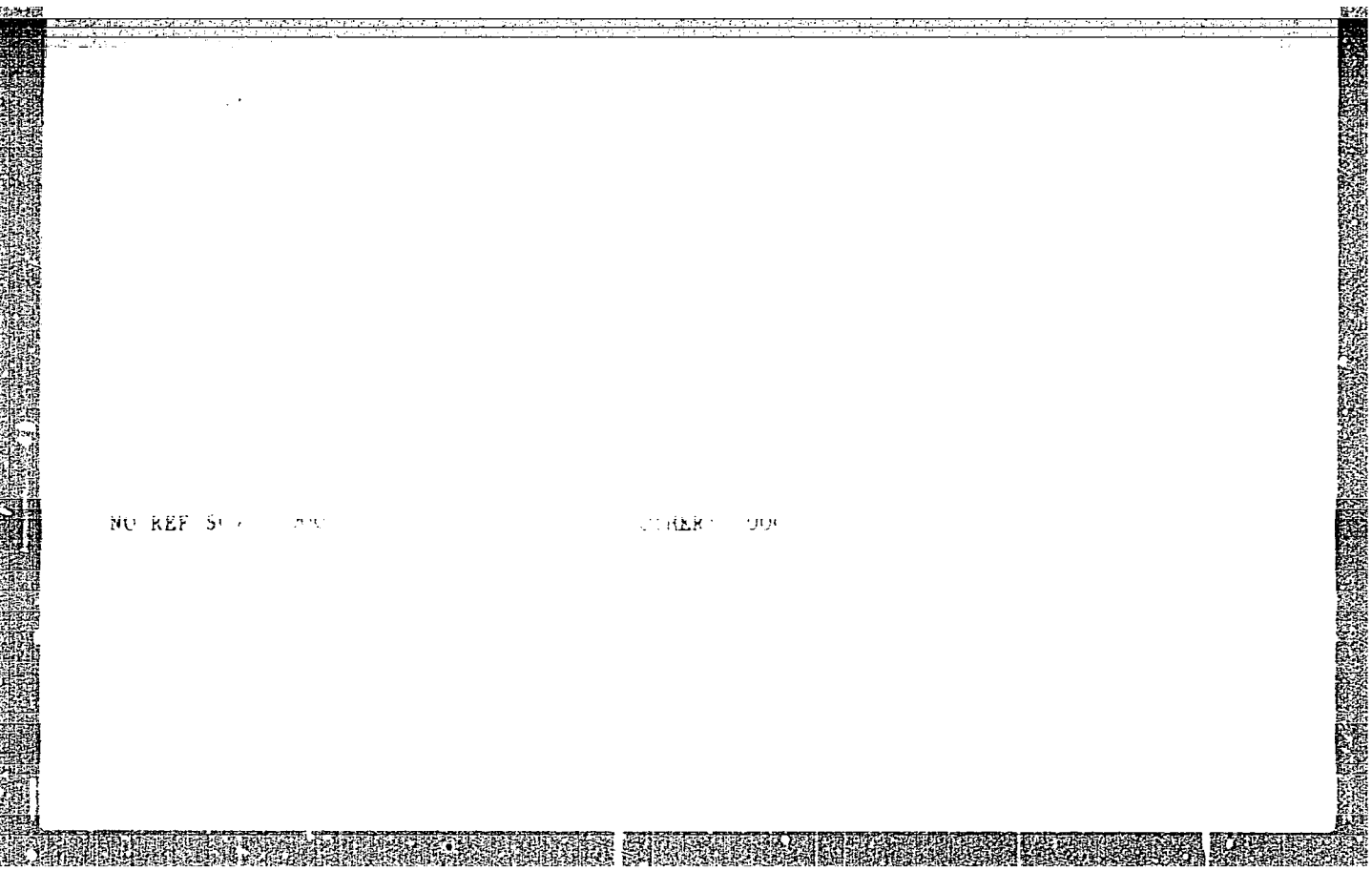
SUBMITTED: 05 Oct 62 DATE ACQ: 18 Jun 63 ENCL: 00

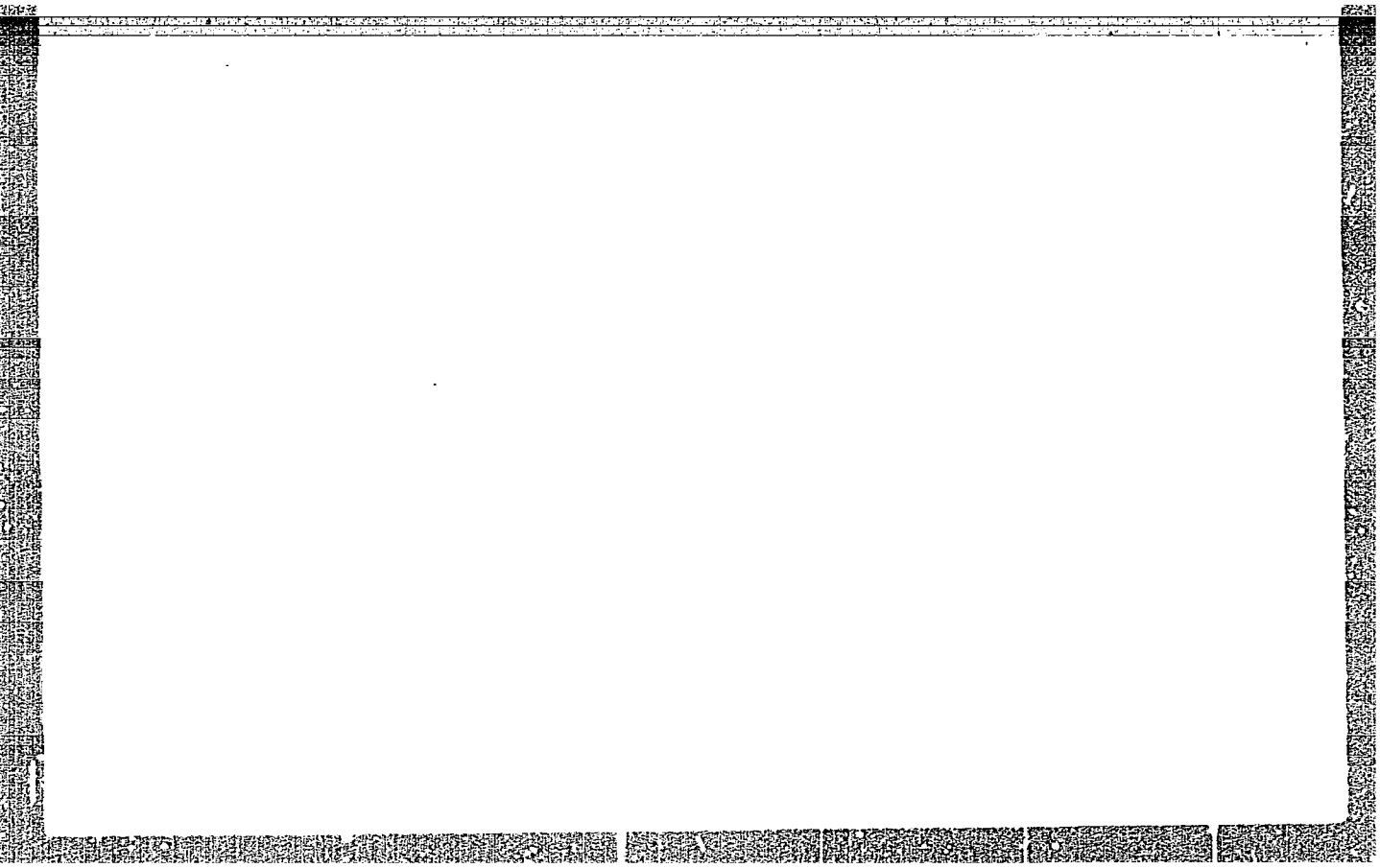
SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 65086-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5021227 UR/0125/65/000/008/0075/0077

Rolling Stock Building Plant[illegible] in collaboration with the Ye. O. Paton Institute of





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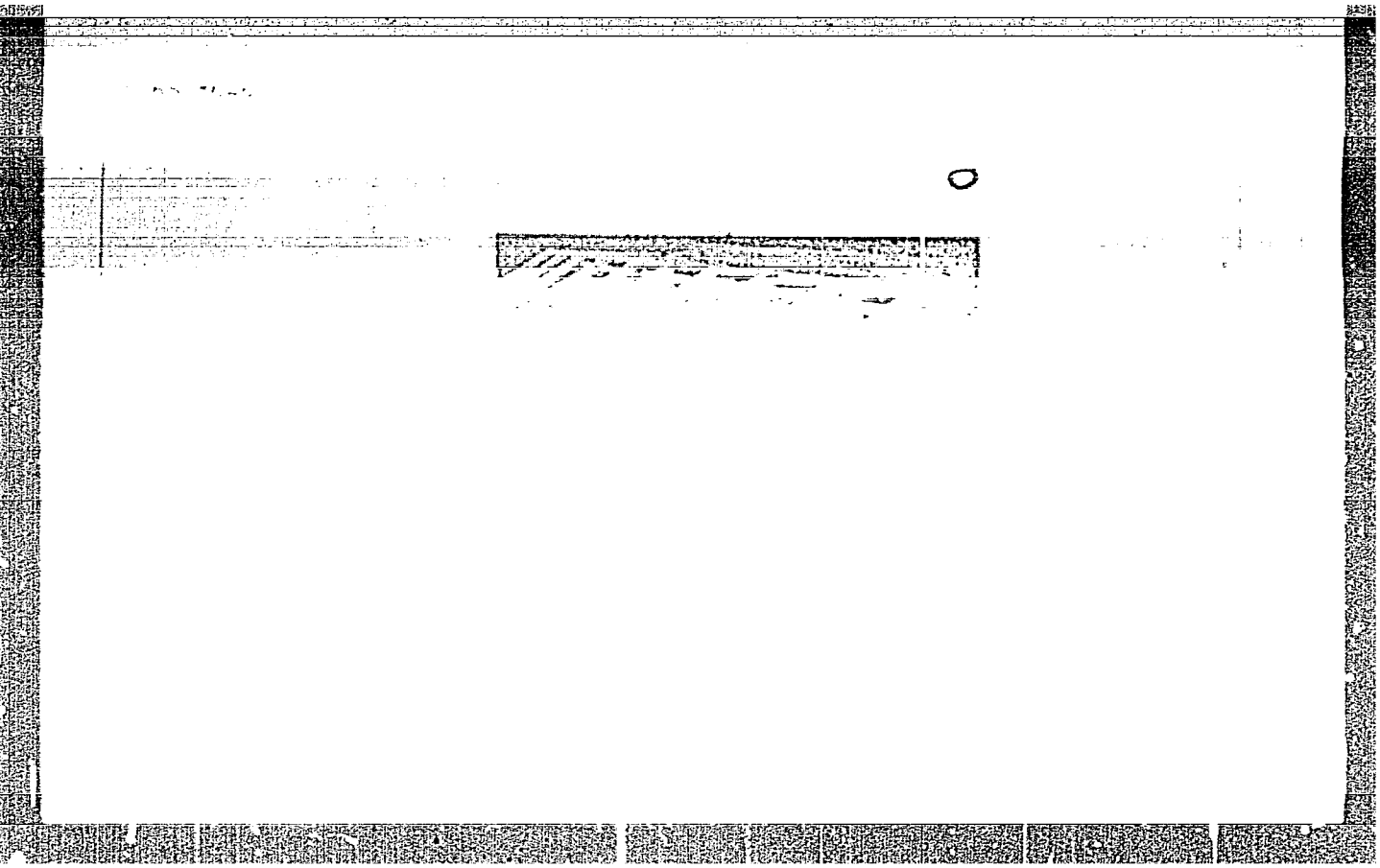


VYSHNI'TSKY, Ya. L.

Regeleinrichtungen Fur Elektrofunkenund Anodenmechanische Werkzeugmaschinen. Von B. G. Gutkin Und GUTKIN, B. G. Be lin, Technik, 1954.

43 P. Diagrs., Table.

Translation From The Russian, Regulyatory Reshima Raboty Elektroiskovykh I Anodnomekhani Cheskikh Stankov, Leningrad (N. D.)

SO: N/5
663.5
.09

Vyshnivetskaya, L. K.

SVET-MOLDAVSKIY, G.Ya.; VYSHNIVETSKAYA, L.K.

Adsorption of viruses on an antigen-antibody complex. Adsorption of mouse encephalomyelitis virus on an ex tempore precipitate. [with summary in English] Vop.virus. 3 no.1:17-19 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Laboratoriya virusov i rikketsiozov Rostovskogo-na-Donu instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(ENCEPHALOMYELITIS, virus
adsorption on precipitate from antigen-antibody interraction (Rus)
(ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY REACTIONS,
precipitate form. & adsorption of mouse encephalomyalitis virus (Rus)

Vyshnivetskaya, L.K.

SVET-MOLDAVSKIY, G.Ya.; VYSHNIVETSKAYA, L.K.; GRIGOR'YEV, I.A.

Some results of investigation of experimental epidemic hepatitis. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.11:71-72 N '55 (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu instituta epideniologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, experimental)

h2770

24,3500

S/185/62/007/010/013/020
D234/D308

AUTHORS: ~~Vyshnevs'kyy, V. N.~~, Lyskovych, O. B., Pidzyraylo, M. S. and Batsyshyn, A. M.

TITLE: Investigation of the excitation photoluminescence spectra of NaI(Tl) crystals

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 10, 1962, 1127-1128

TEXT: Tl concentration was about 10^{-6} moles Tl/mole NaI in the crystal and 0.5, 1.0, 2.0 and 4.0% TlI by weight in the melt. Photocurrent intensity plotted against wavelength of illumination showed intense bands about 300 mμ and less intense bands at about 250 mμ. With increasing Tl concentration the structure of each group becomes more pronounced, and 225, 234, 252, 260, 292 and 302 mμ bands can be noted. The intensity of the latter varies in different ways with Tl concentration. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'kyy derzhuniversytet im. Iv. Franka (L'viv University im. Iv. Franko)

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1962

Card 1/1 SEE S/185/62/007/010/009/020

42767
S/185/62/007/010/009/020
D234/D308

24.3500

AUTHORS: Vyshnevs'kyy, V. N., Lyskovych, O. B., Pidzyraylo, M.S. and Chornyy, Z. P.

TITLE: Investigation of x ray luminescence of scintillators NaI (Tl)

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 10, 1962, 1101-1104

TEXT: Single crystals of NaI(Tl), 2 - 3 cm thick and having a cross-section area of 2 cm^2, were investigated. The energy distribution graph shows a broad intense band with a maximum near 420 mu and a less intense one near 330 mu. If the activator concentration is smaller than 2.5×10^{-4} moles Tl/mole NaI the total intensity of luminescence is proportional to it. Continuous irradiation for 17 hours decreased the luminescence intensity, which did not return to usual value after 30 hours. The authors explain this by additional scattering of the excitation energy on lattice defects caused irreversibly by irradiation. The authors thank Ya. M. Zakharko for

Card 1/2 SEE S/185/62/007/010/013/020

Investigation of x ray ... : S/185/62/007/010/009/020
D234/D308

discussion. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'kyy derzhuniversytet im. Iv. Franka (L'viv State University im. Iv. Franko)

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1962

Card 2/2

5(4), 18(5) SOV/76-33-5-33/33

AUTHOR: Vyshomirskis, R. M.

TITLE: All-Union Conference on the Theory of Chromium Plating (Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po teorii khromirovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 5, p 1157 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference took place at Vil'nyus from October 2-3. The lectures were as follows: Yu. Yu. Matulis (Vil'nyus) - On the Latest Results Concerning the Research of the Chromium Plating Mechanism; M. Mitskus (Vil'nyus) - On Periodical Variations of the Potential of Chromium Cathodes; D. N. Usachev (Moscow) - On the Characteristic Peculiarities of the Electroprecipitation of Chromium; A. Mitskene (Vil'nyus) - On the Dependence of the Electroreduction of Chromium on the Cathode Material and the Composition of the Solution; D. Rimdzhyute (Vil'nyus) - On the Colloids From Compounds of Chromium of Varying Valence; Vyshomirskis (Vil'nyus) - On the Separation of Hydrogen on Chromium Cathodes in Solutions of Various Acids; A. I. Lopushanskaya (Chernovtsy) - On the Polarographic Investigation of the Mechanism of the Cathode Process of the Reduction of Chromium Anhydride;

Card 1/2

All-Union Conference on the Theory of Chromium Plating SOV/76-33-5-33/33

A. I. Levin (Sverdlovsk) - On Practical Methods of Producing Highly Concentrated Solutions of Chromic Anhydride; D. N. Sysoyev (Khar'kov) - On Electroreduction of Chromic Acid on Various Cathodes; A. T. Vagramyan (Moscow) - On the Causes of the Formation of Cathode Film; V. I. Layner - On the Differences Between Chromium Electrolytes and Solutions of Other Metals; M. A. Shluger (Moscow) - On Oscillographical Investigations of the Kinetics of Chromium Separation on the Cathode.

Card 2/2

VYSHKOVSKIY, Yu.G.; YURGENSON, A.A.

New technological process for the heat treatment of fuel atomizer casings. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.68:132-140 '58.
(MIRA 12:7)

(Burners) (Steel--Heat treatment) (Case hardening)

VYSHCHEPAN, A.

Designing warehouses for vegetables in the Ukraine. Sov.torg. 33 no.2:15-19 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Ukraine--Vegetables--Storage)

VYSHELESSKIY, A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GORDON, L., dots., kand.tekhn. nauk; GROMOV, M., inzh.-mekhanik

Automatic safety device for gas appliances. Obshchestv.pit. no.1:46-48 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Gas appliances)

LEVINZON, YE.S., VYSHVANYUK, I.M.

Tempering of thermally hardened carbon steel and its effect on the level of teh transition temperature to a brittle state.

SPECIAL STEELS AND ALLOYS (SPETSIAL'NYYE STALI I SPLAVY), Collection of Studies, Issue 27, 240 pages, published by the State Scientific and Technical Publishing House for Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow, USSR, 1962.

LEVINZON, Ye.S.; VYSHVANYUK, I.M.

Effect of tempering heat-treated carbon steel on the temperature level of transition to the brittle state. Sbor.trud.TSNIICHM no.27:179-188 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Steel—Brittleness) (Tempering)

VYSICHENKO, M.F.

Newly-designed washing machines. Stek.i ker. 19 no.4:40 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Glass factories--Equipment and supplies)

VYSIN, J.

Affine representation in the plane. p. 520. (POKROKY MATEMATIKY, FYSIKY A ASTRONOMIE, Vol. 1, No. 5/6, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

VYSIN, JAN

(System of axioms in Euclidean geometry. 1st ed. diagrs., index)

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

VYSIN, Jan

Meeting of young mathematicians. Pokroky mat fyz astr 8 no.1:30-36 '63.

VYSIN, Jan

"Principles of elementary mathematics" by Hanfried Lenz. Reviewed by Jan Vysin. Pokroky mat fyz astr 8 no.1:41-42 '63.

VYSIN, Jan (Praha)

"Unsolved and unsolvable problems of geometry" by Herbert Meschkowski. Reviewed by Jan Vysin. Cas pro pest mat 88 no. 3:380-381 Ag '63.

VYSIN, JAN

Geometrie pro devaty postupny rocnik. (Geometry for the 9th Grade. 4th ed. illus., index) Prague, SPN, 1957. 159 p.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. 33. 24 Sept 57. p. 712.

VYSIN, Jan, doc. (Praha)

Czechoslovakia took part in the 5th Internationa Mathematics Olympiad. Pokroky mat fyz astr 9 no.1:41-48 '64.

VYSIN, V.; LINDA, P.

An oscilloscope to observe the voltage in relay circuits. p. 118. (Sdelovaci Technika. Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1957. Czechoslovakia.)

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

VYSIN, Vratislav (Olomouc)

Negative absolute temperatures. Pokroky mat fyz astr 7 no.4:223-231 '62.

VYSIN, V.

VYSIN, V.; KALOUSEK, M.

"Investigation of Monomolecular Films, II. Measurement of Surface Viscosity of Monomolecular Films", P. 486, (CHEMICKE LISTY, Vol. 48, No. 4, April 1954, Praha, Czech.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, Mar 1955, Uncl.

NOVAK, Jaromir, inz.; JAROS, Alois; ULRYCH, Jiri, inz.; VYSIN, Vaclav

New types of hammer drills, their operational characteristics, their design and performance. Rudy 10 no.1:4-9 Ja '62.

1. Ustav pro dulni mechanizaci, Praha.

NOVAK, Jaromir, inz; JAROS, Alois; ULRICH, Jiri, inz; ~~VYSIN, Vaclav~~

Effect of operational conditions on formation of fine dust in percussion boring. Rudy 10 no.1:23-26 Ja '62.

1. Ustav pro dulni mechanizaci, Praha.

VYSIN, VLASTIMIL

Svoboda, Antonín, and Vyšín Vlastimil. Three-phase hysteresis circuits in electronic digital computers. Stroje na Zpracování Informací 2, 245–259 (1954). (Czech. Russian and English summaries)

VYSIN, Vratislav; HAVRANEK, Antonin

Conference of the German Physical Society. Pokroky mat fyz astr 8 no.5:287 '63.

VYSIN, VRATISLAV

Category : CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Liquids D-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 955

Author : Vysin, Vratislav
Title : ~~On a New Possibility~~ of Measuring the Viscosity of Monomolecular Films

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1955, 5, No 5, 572-573

Abstract : Description of an instrument for measuring the viscosity of mono-molecular films of insoluble substances. A paraffin-coated disk is attached to an elastic filament and is provided with a mirror to measure angles of rotation. The disk is inserted in a ring, attached to a tube, in which the filament is located. There is a gap between the ring and the disk, in which the monomolecular film is formed. Rotation of the ring about the axis results in a restoring torque, which rotates the disk. The magnitude of the surface viscosity of the monomolecular film can be estimated from the angle of rotation.

Card : 1/1

VYSIN, Vratislav

(4)

Unimolecular films. II. Measurement of the surface viscosity of unimolecular films. Mirko Kalousek and Vratislav Vysin (Karlova Univ., Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 48, 480–91(1954); cf. *ibid.* 183.—A new app. for the measurement of the surface viscosity of unimolecular films is described. On the surface of the liquid, a polythene disk is moved and the force required is measured by means of a torsion wire. A method for the detn. of the coeff. of surface viscosity from these measurements is given. III. Apparatus for the study of unimolecular films adsorbed at the mercury-water interface. Mirko Kalousek and Roman Blahnik. *Ibid.* 492–7.—A simple app. for the measurement of the amount adsorbed, interfacial tension and viscosity of unimolecular films at the interface Hg-H_2O is described. The adsorption app. consists of a 5-m.-long bent tube filled with the soln. of the adsorptive, through which fine Hg droplets fall. The interfacial-tension app. is a ring-type tensiometer. The viscosity app. is substantially the same as previously described. From the interfacial tension, viscosity, and adsorption measurements of eosin (I) at the Hg-H_2O interface it is concluded that a chemisorption of I takes place and that at surface pressure approx. 25 dynes/cm. a phase change of the eosin film takes place. The results confirm the conception of the hindering effect of I on the polarographic reduction expressed by Wiesner (*Chem. Listy* 40, 91(1946)). E. Erdős.

VYSIN, Vratislav (Olomouc)

Some remarks on the connection between the development of natural sciences and the evolution of society and its educational system. Pokroky mat fyz astr 8 no.6:338-342 '63.

SOURCE: Ceskoslovensky casopis pro fysiku, no. 5, 1974, 460-461

where V_r is the potential field, r the distance from the axis of a cylinder of

Orig. art. has: [illegible]

[illegible] prirodovedecka fakulty

Z/028/62/000/004/002/002
1037/1237

AUTHOR: Vyšín, V., Olomouc

TITLE: Negative absolute temperatures (NAT)

PERIODICAL: Pokroky matematiky fiziky astronomie, no. 4, 1962, 223-231

TEXT: The concept of negative absolute temperature is explained by classical thermodynamics and statistical physics. According to classical thermodynamics $T = (\partial S/\partial U)_{x_i}^{-1}$ where S is entropy, U--internal energy and x are the generalized paths of the generalized forces. $S = 0$ in the ordered states where all the energies of all the molecules are either maximal or minimal in between $S > 0$. Between the state of maximal disorder and the ordered state of maximal energy, there is the region of NAT. In the case of an irreversible process in the region of NAT, dU, dH, dF, dG are positive, whereas -- $dQ \geq 0$. The same conclusions are reached by the statistical methods. When $\beta = -1/kT = -\infty$ or $T = +0°$, all the particles are in the state of the lowest energy whereas when $\beta = +\infty$ or $T = -0°$, all the particles are at the highest energy level. (Here the work of Coleman and Noll is summarized). To prove that a NAT system is stable, it has been shown that C^v is always positive. There are 2 figures and 10 references, including: N. F. Ramsay, Phys. Rev. 103. 20 (1956); E. Hecht, Phys. Rev. 119, 1443 (1960); B. D. Coleman and W. Noll, Phys. Rev. 115, 262 (1959).

Card 1/1

LEJHANEC, Gustav; HYBASEK, Pavel; VYSIN, Vratislav

Wetting properties of the skin surface. Cesk. derm. 34 no.2/3:82-87 Ap '59.

1. Dermatovenerologicka katedra Palackeho university v Olomouci, vedouci prof. MUDr. Gustav Lejhanec Katedra fyziky fakulty prirodnich ved Palackeho university, vedouci prof. RNDr. Bedrich Havelka.

(SKIN physiol) (WATER)

VYSIN, Vratislav (Olomouc)

Do negative substances and power exist in physics? Pokroky mat fyz astr 9 no.1:29-40 '64.

VYSINSKY, J.; PASTOR, B.

Design of an efficiency control and the odometer. p. 93.

SBORNIK. ZEMEDELSKA TECHNIKA. (Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelskych ved.)
Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, no. 2, May 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959
Uncl.

VYSINSKY, J.; CERNY, R.

ZT-8/3 universal hitches in harvest operations. p. 267.

(Ministerstvo zemedelstvi) Praha. [Publication on mechanization of agriculture issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. Semi-monthly]

Vol. 5, No. 14, July 1955

So: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress.
Vol. 5, No. 1, January, 1956

VYSINSKY, J.; CERNY, R.

Through the correct use of the ZT 8/3 hitch we shall make labor more productive. p.308

MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI. (Ministerstvo zemedelstvi) Praha

Vol. 5, no. 16, Aug. 1955

East European Accessions List Vol. 5 No. 1 Jan. 1956

VYSK, D., podpolkovnik, voyennyy shturman pervogo klassa

Selection of the main air line and the determination of coordinates. Av.i kosm. 46 no.9:38-45 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

L 10920-67 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k) IJP(c) WW/EM

ACC NR: AR6034802 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0398/66/000/008/A016/A016

30

AUTHOR: Fadeyev, Yu. I.; Vysitskiy, A. F.

TITLE: Determination of apparent masses according to a known law of velocity distribution on a body

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vodnyy transport, Abs. 8A96

REF SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. korablestroit. in-ta, vyp. 48, 1965, 37-45

TOPIC TAGS: streamline flow, ideal fluid, velocity distribution, apparent mass

ABSTRACT: A method is described for solving the problem involving the use of the well-known law of velocity distribution on a body (in reversed motion) for determining the apparent mass. The irrotational flow of an ideal fluid around a body is analyzed. Using the equation derived, the apparent masses of a round cylinder and a ball are determined. For more complex bodies, methods of graphical integration are used. An example is given for calculating an ellipse with a ratio of semiaxes $\frac{a}{b}=6$, a lune $\frac{a}{b}=4$, and ellipsoids of rotation $\frac{a}{b}=8, 5, 2, 5$. An analysis is made of the effect of viscosity on the apparent masses. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. Bibliography of 10 titles. [Translation of abstract]

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 13/ UDC: 629.12:532

VYSKA, K.

The economic importance of motor trucks.

p. 37 (Automobil) Vol. 1, no. 2, Feb. 1957 Praha, Czechoslovakia

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

VYSKA, K.

The Tatra T 141 tractor automobile. p.27.
(Technicka Praca, Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

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

VYSKA, K.

Present trends in the production of automobiles. p. 331.

AUTOMOBIL. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, January 196).

Uncl.

VYSKA, K.

An exhibition of motor trucks in London during 1956.

p. 41 (Automobil) Vol. 1, no. 2, Feb. 1957 Praha, Czechoslovakia

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

VYSKA, K.

Introduction of the turbine in the history of automobiles.

p. 154 (Automobil) Vol. 1, no. 5, May 1957 Praha, Czechoslovakia

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

VYSKA, K.

Motors at the exhibition of motor trucks in London.

P. 95 (Motoristicka Soucasnost) Vol. 3, No. 1, Feb. 1957, Czechoslovakia

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

VYSKA, Tyl

Automobile exhibit in Geneva. p. 240.
SVET MOTORU, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 8, Apr. 1955.

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

VYSHKO, N.

We are improving the training of construction workers. Prof.-tekh. obr. 21 no.3:30-31 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Nachal'nik uchebno-kursovogo kombinata tresta "Antratsituglezhilstroy".

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
4 Sep 63

VYSKOC, Josef

Deputy chairman, East Bohemian Kraj Commission for the Development of Science and Technology, delivered the main report at a seminar on planning in science and technology, Hradec Kralove, 4 September.

Pochoden, Hradec Kralove, 6 Sep 63, p 1.

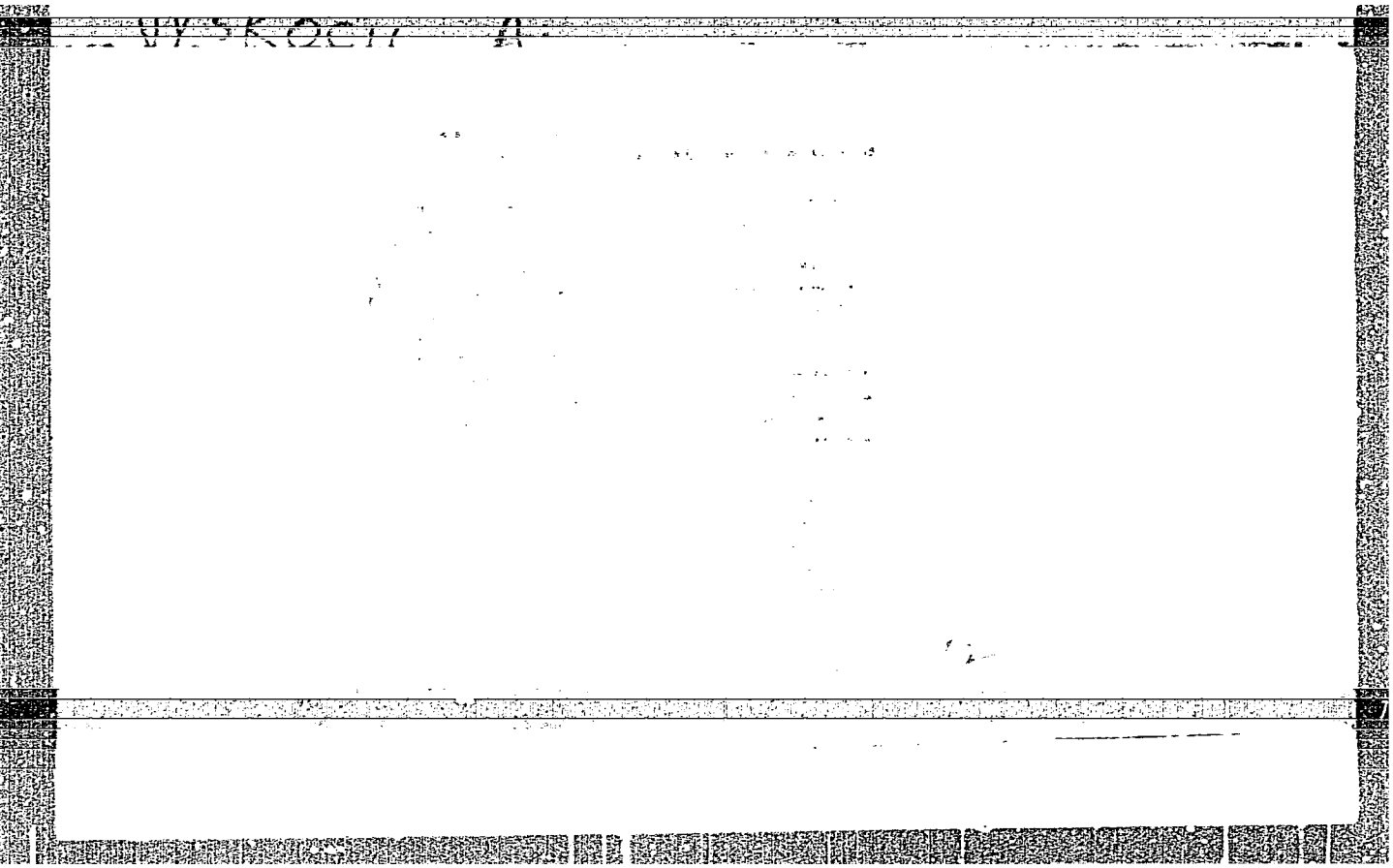
(1)

ZRUSTOVA, O.; VYSKOCHIL, Ya.

Spontaneous cure of metastases in breast cancer. Vest.rent. i rad. 31 no.5:82-84 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz onkologicheskogo otdeleniya Krayevogo instituta zdravookhraneniya v Libertse.

(BREAST NEOPLASMS,
metastases, multiple, of bones spontaneous cure after palliative ther.)
(BONES, neoplasms
metastatic from breast cancer, spontaneous cure after palliative ther.)



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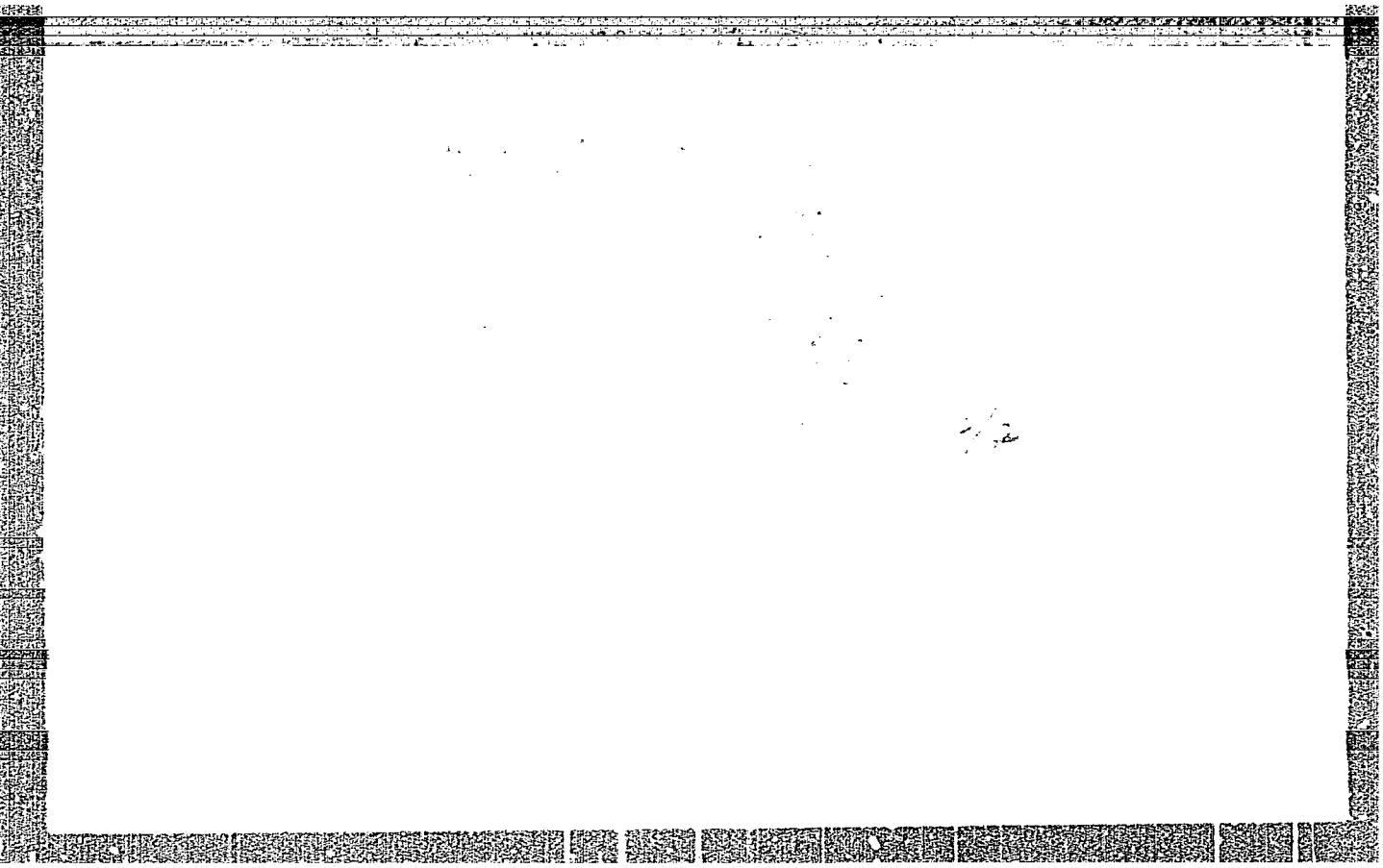

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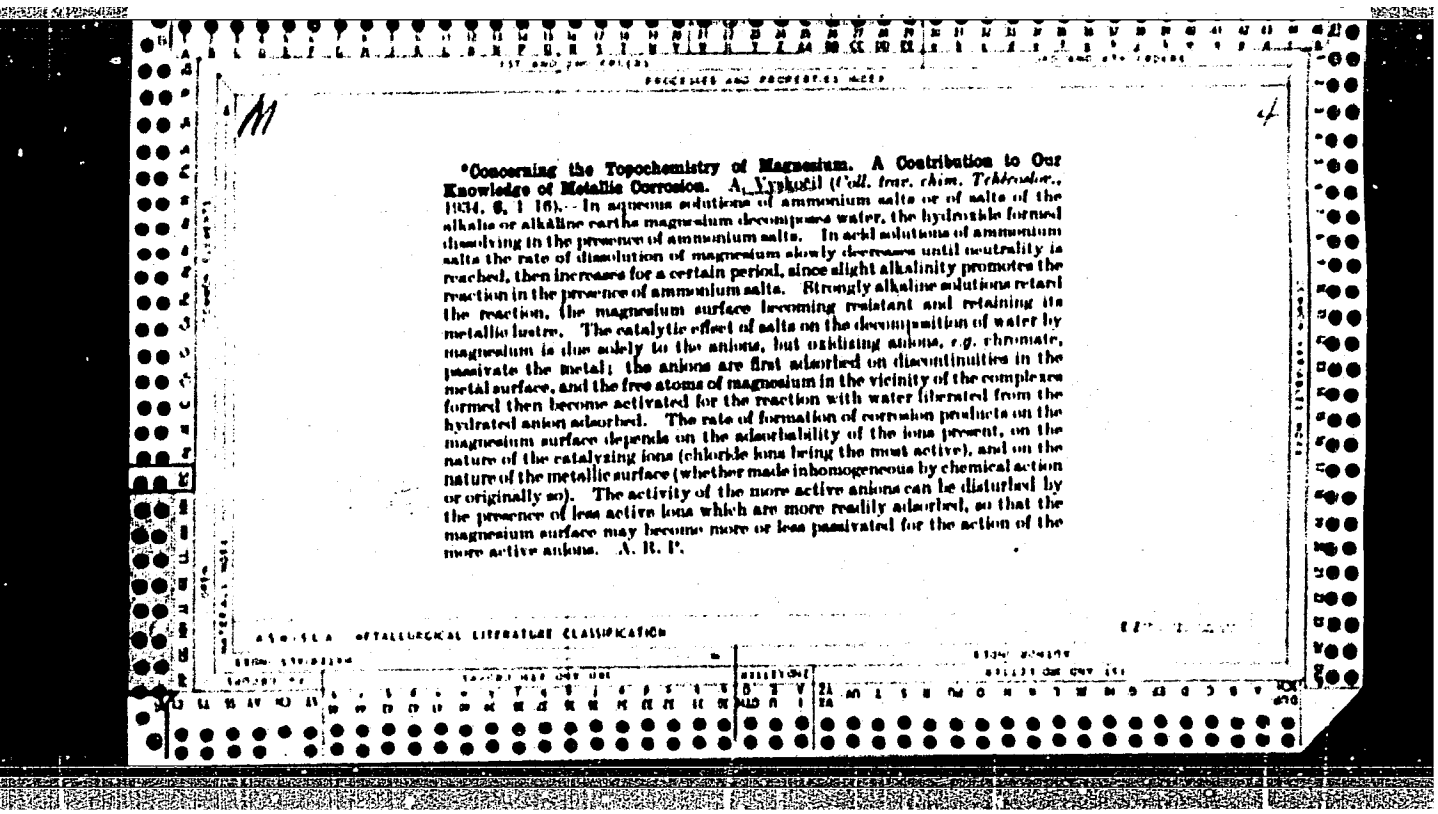
CA

Reaction kinetics of magnesium [magnesium suboxide]. A. Vyskočil. *Chem. Listy* **38**, 17-21, 27-33(1944). Corrosion of Mg in aq. solns. contg. various anions is discussed. In alk. solns. and in the presence of chlorides a black powder was formed on the surface of Mg, possibly a Mg suboxide. Miloš Hudlický



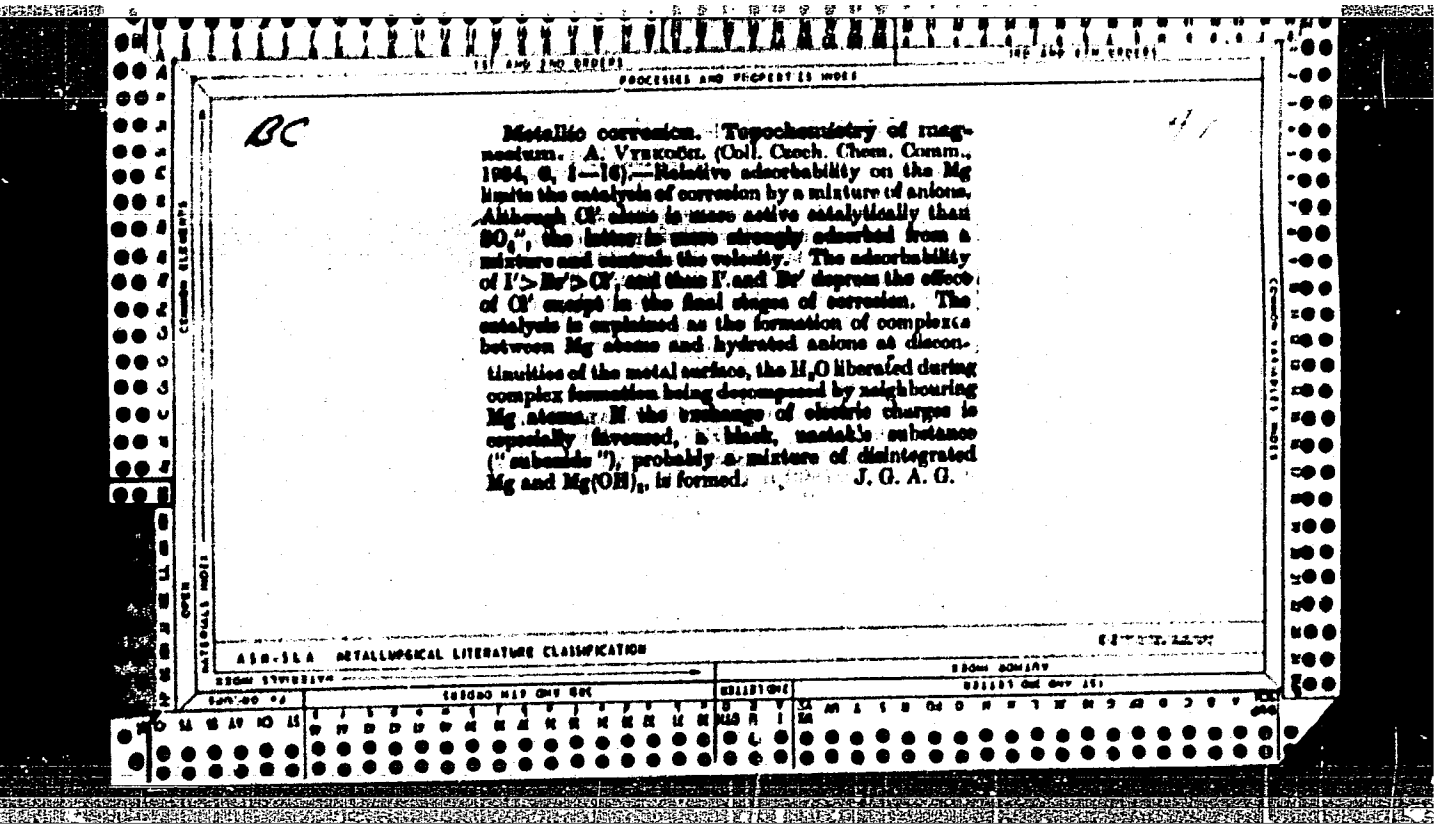
***Concerning the Topochemistry of Magnesium. A Contribution to Our Knowledge of Metallic Corrosion.** A. Vyskočil (*Coll. trav. chim. Tchécoslov.*, 1934, **6**, 1–16).—In aqueous solutions of ammonium salts or of salts of the alkalis or alkaline earths magnesium decomposes water, the hydroxide formed dissolving in the presence of ammonium salts. In acid solutions of ammonium salts the rate of dissolution of magnesium slowly decreases until neutrality is reached, then increases for a certain period, since slight alkalinity promotes the reaction in the presence of ammonium salts. Strongly alkaline solutions retard the reaction, the magnesium surface becoming resistant and retaining its metallic lustre. The catalytic effect of salts on the decomposition of water by magnesium is due solely to the anions, but oxidising anions, *e.g.* chromate, passivate the metal; the anions are first adsorbed on discontinuities in the metal surface, and the free atoms of magnesium in the vicinity of the complexes formed then become activated for the reaction with water liberated from the hydrated anion adsorbed. The rate of formation of corrosion products on the magnesium surface depends on the adsorbability of the ions present, on the nature of the catalyzing ions (chloride ions being the most active), and on the nature of the metallic surface (whether made inhomogeneous by chemical action or originally so). The activity of the more active anions can be disturbed by the presence of less active ions which are more readily adsorbed, so that the magnesium surface may become more or less passivated for the action of the more active anions. A. R. P.

Biol. Ch.

B.I-5, Ferrous Metallurgy

Rusting of iron: a kinetic problem. A. Vyshkil (*Chem. Listy*, 1947, 41, 107—114).—The rust-promoting activity of certain anions falls in the series $F' > SO_4'' > Cl' > Br' > I'$, for C-steel strips immersed in solutions at pH 7, with access of atm. O_2. The initial stage of rusting is believed to consist in formation of adsorption complexes of Fe'' with anions, including OH', which act as local electrolytic elements, and the stability of which varies in the inverse order to that given above. The breakdown of these complexes is followed by diffusion of Fe'' into the solution and by further attack by the liberated anions, but at the same time the electrolytic components of corrosion are weakened. The overall process thus consists of a series of dynamic equilibria.

R. Truscon.



BC

Metallic corrosion. Topochemistry of magnesium. A. Vyskočil. (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1954, 19, 1—16).—Relative adsorbability on the Mg limits the catalysis of corrosion by a mixture of anions. Although Cl^- alone is more active catalytically than SO_4^{--}, the latter is more strongly adsorbed from a mixture and controls the velocity. The adsorbability of $I^- > Br^- > Cl^-$, and thus I^- and Br^- depress the effect of Cl^- except in the final stages of corrosion. The catalysis is explained as the formation of complexes between Mg atoms and hydrated anions at discontinuities of the metal surface, the H_2O liberated during complex formation being decomposed by neighbouring Mg atoms. If the exchange of electric charges is especially favoured, a black, unstable substance ("subsalts"), probably a mixture of disintegrated Mg and $Mg(OH)_2$, is formed. J. G. A. G.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

7

Effect of anions on the electrolytic behavior of metals. A. Vyskočil (Charles Univ., Prague). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs.* 15, 1101-9(1951)(in English).—Previous expts. by V. on the corrosion of Mg and Fe (*C.A.* 44, 6327e, 9286) are explained by the formation of local elements with adsorbed anions as local anodes. Strongly adsorbed anions form a protective film, so the corrosive power is inversely proportional to the adsorptivity of the anion. Since the anions are not consumed in the process, they may be considered to be catalysts. CO_2, carbonates, and salts of weak acids are as corrosive as salts of strong acids. R. P. Black

VESKOCIL, F.

Aromatic diazo and azo compounds. Pt. 58. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.9: 2260-2263 S '64.

1. Forschunginstitut fur organische Synthesen, Pardubice-Rybitvi.

NOVOTNY, I.; VYSKOCIL, F.; VYKLICKY, L.; BERANEK, R.

Potassium and caffeine induced increase of oxygen consumption in frog muscle and its inhibition by drugs. Physiol. Bohemoslov. 11 no.4:277-284 '62.

1. Institute of Zoology, Charles University, Prague; Institute of Physiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.
(TISSUE METABOLISM) (POTASSIUM) (CAFFEINE)
(MUSCLES) (PHYSOSTIGMINE) (PROCAINE)
(PHENOBARBITAL)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BERANEK, R., VYSKOCIL, F; Physiological Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Fysiologicky Ustav CSAV), Prague.

"Influence of D-Tubocurarine on the Release of Acetylcholine from Nerve Ends in Rat Peritoneum."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 111

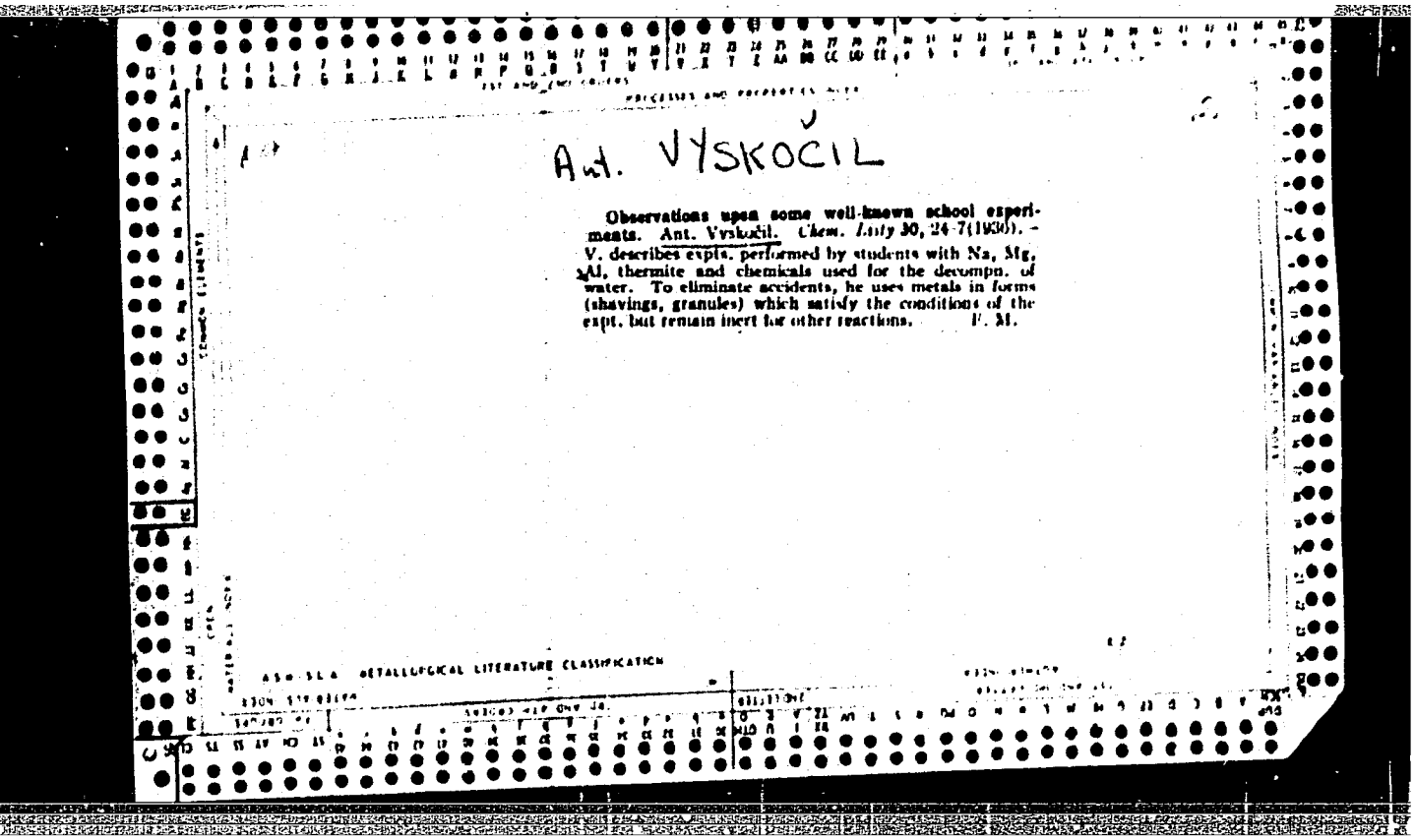
Abstract: Tubocurarine influences the sensitivity of the post-synaptic membrane of rat peritoneum to acetylcholine, but does not change its presynaptic release. 3 Western, 1 Czech reference. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 29 Sep 65.

1/1

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*On the Topochemistry of Metallic Magnesium (A Contribution to the Knowledge of Metallic Corrosion). Antonín Vyskočil (Chem. Listy, 1934, 28, (15/16), 201–207).—See Met. Abs., 1934, 1, 303.—R. P.

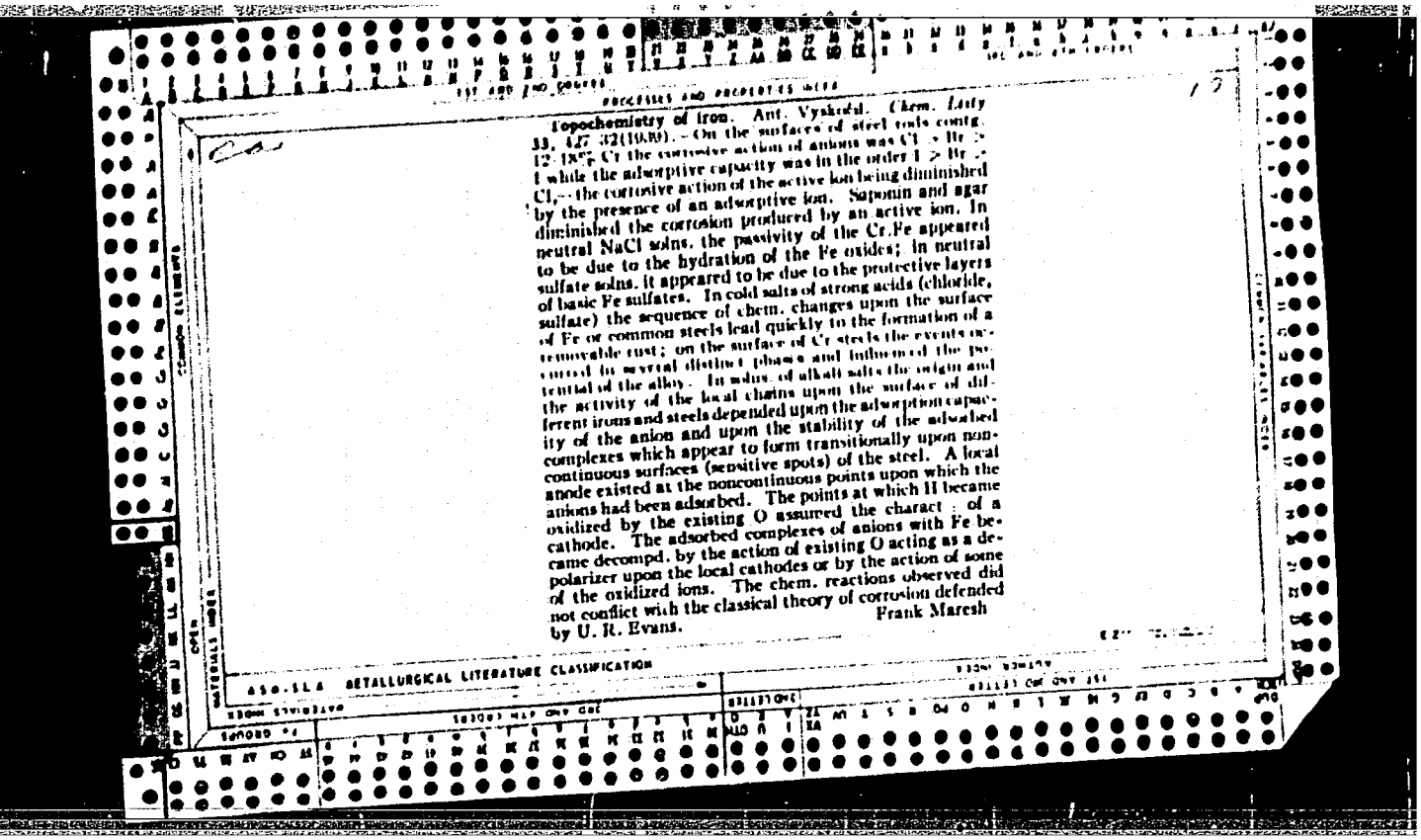
ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Aut. VYSKOČIL

Observations upon some well-known school experiments. Ant. Vyskočil. *Chem. Listy* 30, 24-7(1936). - V. describes expts. performed by students with Na, Mg, Al, thermite and chemicals used for the decompn. of water. To eliminate accidents, he uses metals in forms (shavings, granules) which satisfy the conditions of the expt. but remain inert for other reactions. V. M.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



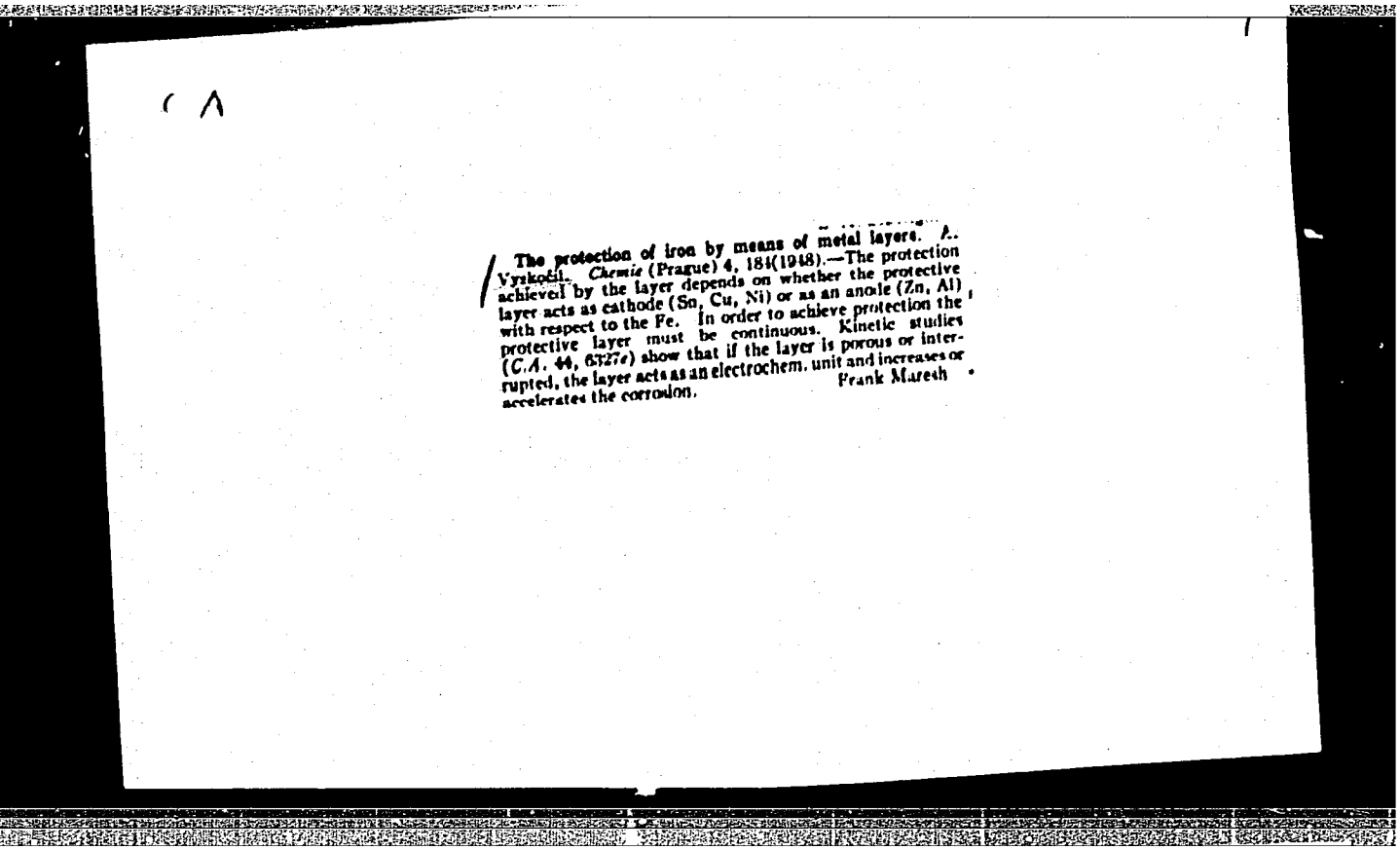
Topochemistry of iron. Ant. Vyskočil. *Chem. Listy* 33, 427-32(1939).—On the surfaces of steel rods contg. 12-18% Cr the corrosive action of anions was $Cl^- > Br^- > I^-$ while the adsorptive capacity was in the order $I^- > Br^- > Cl^-$—the corrosive action of the active ion being diminished by the presence of an adsorptive ion. Saponin and agar diminished the corrosion produced by an active ion. In neutral NaCl solns. the passivity of the Cr-Fe appeared to be due to the hydration of the Fe oxides; in neutral sulfate solns. it appeared to be due to the protective layers of basic Fe sulfates. In cold salts of strong acids (chloride, sulfate) the sequence of chem. changes upon the surface of Fe or common steels lead quickly to the formation of a removable rust; on the surface of Cr steels the events occurred in several distinct phases and influenced the potential of the alloy. In solns. of alkali salts the origin and the activity of the local chains upon the surface of different irons and steels depended upon the adsorption capacity of the anion and upon the stability of the adsorbed complexes which appear to form transitionally upon noncontinuous surfaces (sensitive spots) of the steel. A local anode existed at the noncontinuous points upon which the anions had been adsorbed. The points at which H became oxidized by the existing O assumed the charact. of a cathode. The adsorbed complexes of anions with Fe became decompd. by the action of existing O acting as a depolarizer upon the local cathodes or by the action of some of the oxidized ions. The chem. reactions observed did not conflict with the classical theory of corrosion defended by U. R. Evans.

Frank Maresh

A50-5L4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Corrosion of iron. A kinetic problem. Antonín Vrbata. *Chem. Listy* 41, 107-14(1947). Attention is called to the influence of anions of neutral solns. on the corrosion of Fe. Corrosion decreases in the series $F > SO_4 > Cl > Br > I$. Corrosion of Fe by water contg. O may be caused by OH ions. M. Hudlický



C A

The protection of iron by means of metal layers. A. Vyskočil. *Chemie* (Prague) 4, 184(1948).—The protection achieved by the layer depends on whether the protective layer acts as cathode (Sn, Cu, Ni) or as an anode (Zn, Al) with respect to the Fe. In order to achieve protection the protective layer must be continuous. Kinetic studies (*C.A.* 44, 6727*e*) show that if the layer is porous or interrupted, the layer acts as an electrochem. unit and increases or accelerates the corrosion. Frank Mareš

Vyskocil, R.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Water Sewage. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31806.

Author : Vyskocil, R.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Industrial Conditions of the Operation of the Aeration Chambers of the Waterworks Stations in Tlumacov, Zabreh and Dub near Svinov.

Orig Pub: Voda, 1957, 36, No 5, 118-122.

Abstract: Results of the aeration of the subterranean water by compressed air are introduced. A significant reduction (75-81%) of the concentration of free and active CO_2, and a reduction of the concentration of Fe and Mn, were observed.

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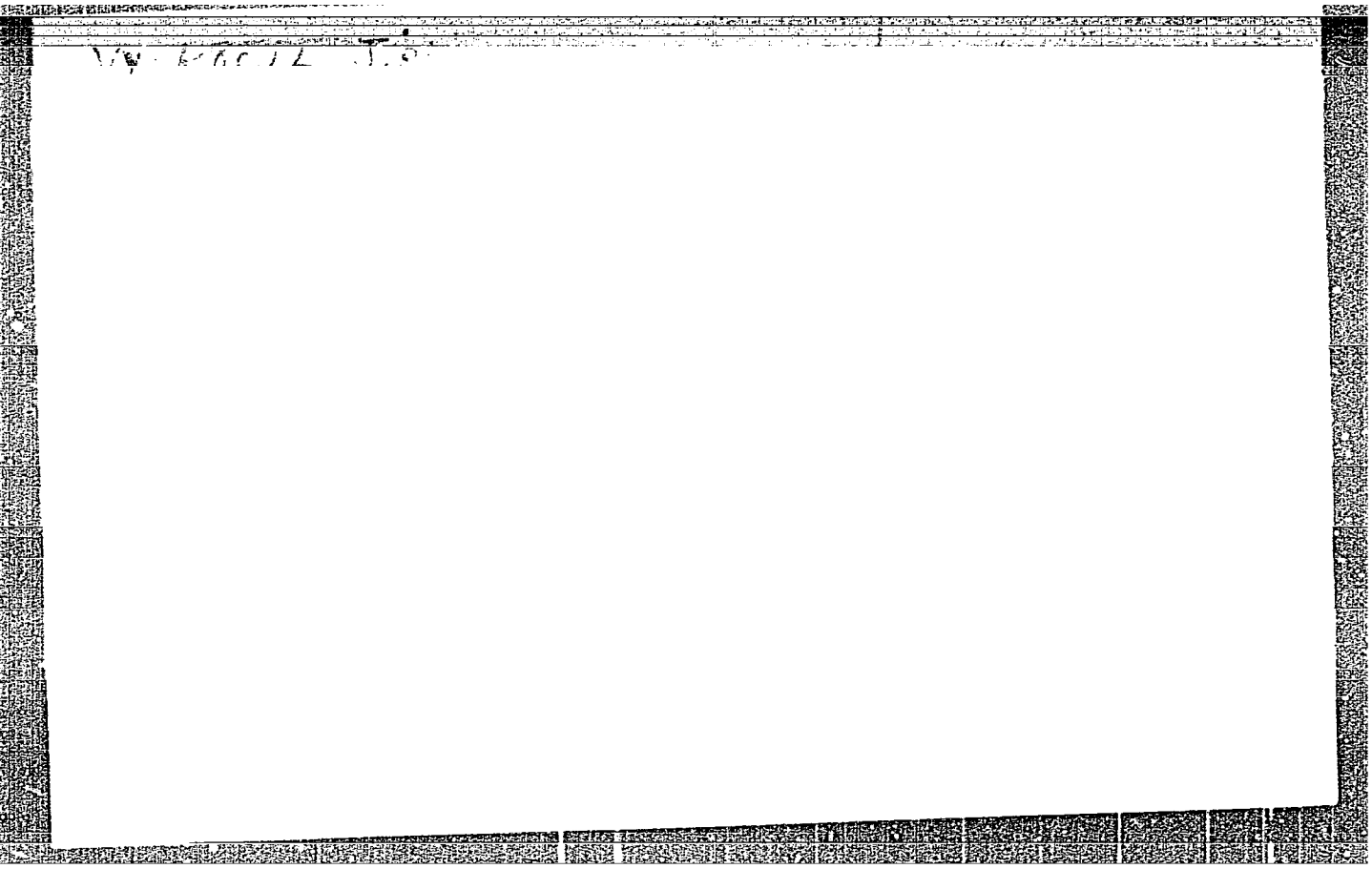

VYSKOCIL, inz.

Geodetic apparatus, instruments and devices; production program of the enterprise VEB Carl Zeiss, Jena. Geod kart obzor 7 no.12:238 D '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav geodeticky, topograficky a kartograficky.

(Geodesy) (Measuring instruments)

VYSKOCIL, Pavel, inz.

Effect of the temperature and refraction on leveling measurements. Geod kart obzor 10 no. 6:134-137 Je '64.

1. Research Institute of Geodesy, Topography and Cartography, Prague.

VYSKOCIL, V.

Determination of the boundary between two media from geomagnetic anomalies. p. 249. (GEOFYSIKALNI SBORNIK, No. 20/35, 1955 (published 1956), Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

S/035/62/000/007/074/083
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Vyskočil, Vincenc

TITLE: Anomaly field of gravity in gravimetric prospecting

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 7, 1962, 26, abstract 7G197 ("Geofys. sb.", 1960 (1961), no. 126 - 145, 175 - 234, English, Czech and Russian summaries)

TEXT: This is a survey. The author considers the calculation of normal gravity and its anomalies with reductions, at a gravimetric point, for its height (in free air), topographic, isostatic (Pratt, Eri, Kheyskanen, Vening-Meynes, Fay, G. R. Putnam) and combined reduction introduced by E. A. Glenie (only topographic reduction is introduced within certain boundaries, and topographic-isostatic one - beyond these boundaries). Statistical anomalies proposed by J. Picha are also considered:

$$\Delta g_{st} = g - k_1 - k_2 \cos 2\varphi - k_3 h,$$

where constants k_1, k_2, k_3 are determined from measured values g of gravity at

Card 1/2