ZACEK, Karek; VONKA, Vladimir; ZAVADOVA, Hana; ZACKOVA, Zdena

Evaluation of diagnostic laboratory methods used in the virological control of vaccination against poliomyelitis in Czechoslovakia. J. Hyg. Epidem., Prahr. 2 no.4:448-456 1958.

1. Institute of Sera and Vaccines, Prague. K. Zacek, Ustav ser a ockovacich latek, Praha 12, Srobarova 48, Czechoslovakia.
(POLIOMYELITIS, differential diagnosis,
laboratory technics in vacc. control in Czech.)

ZACKOWSKI, S.

The danger of explosion during the melting of aluminum and copper alloys. p.300.
HUTNIK (Panstwowe Wydawnictwa Techniczne) Katowice
Vol. 21, no. 9, Sept. 1954

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September 1956

ZACOPCEANU, A.; DIVER, M.

ZACOPCEANU, A.; DIVER, M. Provisory constructions with a framework from prefabricated reinforced-concrete parts. p. 675

No. 11, 1956
INDUSTRIA CONSTRUCTIILOR SI A MATERIALELOR DE CONSTRUCTII
TECHNOLOGY
RUMANIA

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

TRIPSA, I., ing.; ZACOPCEANU, S., conf. ing.; DUMITRESCU, S., ing. HOFFMANN, V., ing.; IVANESCU, D., ing.; COMAN, B. ing. SABIN, Nica, conf.; BELLU, Blumer, ing.; PINTEA, C., prof. dr.

Economic efficiency of scientific and technical research. Probleme econ 16 no. 5: 133-140 My '63.

1. Director, Institutul de cercetari metalurgice (for Tripsa).
2. Institutul de arhitectura Ion Mincu (for Zacopceanu).
3. Director, Institutul de studii si cercetari hidrotehnice (for Dumitrescu).
4. Rector, Institutul politehnic-Brasov (for Hoffmann).
5. Director, Institutul de cercetari forestiere (for Ivanescu).
6. Director, Institutul de proiectari al Ministerului Industriei Usoare (for Coman).
7. Director adjunct stiintific, Institutul central de cercetari agricole (for Sabin).
8. Director, Institutul de studii si proiectari agricole (for Bellu).
9. Rector, Institutul agronomic "Ion Ionescu de la Brad", Iasi (for Pintea).

ZACPALEK, Jiri, inz.

Screw compressors in industries. Energetika Cz 12 no.8:419-420 Ag '62.

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

M. ZAGŠ AND OTHERS

"Thermic treatment of the udder as a method for increasing the fat content of milk. Tr. from the Russian." Page 111 (ANALELE ROMINO-SOVIETICE. SERIA AGRICULTURA-ZOOTEHNIE, Seriea a II-a, v. 7, no. 2, Apr./June 1953, Bucuresti.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10, Oct. 1953, Uncl.

H

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibio*

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61853

AUTHOR : Szasz, G; Khin, L.; Takacs, M.; Zacsko, M.
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Separation of Medicinal Mixtures by the Chromatographic on Paper Method.

ORIG. PUB. : Acta pharmac. hung., 1958, 28, No 5-6, 219-228

ABSTRACT : Through investigations it was established that certain compounds, for example amidazophen (I), acetylsalicilic acid (II), luminal (III), phenacetine (IV), giving with the Partridge's solvent (butanol-water-glacial acetic acid, see Biochem. J., 1948, 42, 238) very close values of R_f, separate well of salts. Values of R_f for I and II are 0.89 and 0.94 respectively, if, however, a drop of H_3PO_4 or HCl is added to I then it's R_f changes considerably (up to 0.41 and 0.54). Based on *tics.

Card: 1/2

H-17

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75810

AUTHOR : Szasz, G., Zacsko, M., and Khin, L.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Determination of Carbamide in Ethylurethan

ORIG. PUB. : Acta Pharmac Hung, 28, No 1-2, 60-65 (1958)

ABSTRACT : The urethan is extracted with $CHCl_3$ from an aqueous solution and the carbamide is determined colorimetrically in the aqueous layer with p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde. The method described permits the determination of 0.1% carbamide.

F. Raytsen

CARD: 1/1

HUNGARY

SZASZ, Gyorgy; SZASZ (Mrs., ZACSKO) Maria; Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry of the Medical University (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszereszi Kemiai Intezet), Budapest.

"Paper Chromatographic Demonstration of Mono- and Diethanolamine Contamination in Triethanolamine."

Budapest, Acta Pharmaceutica Hungarica, Vol 32, No 6, Nov 62, pp 260-262.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Butanol saturated with water was used to separate mono-, di- and triethanolamine. The method will show 20 micrograms each of di- and monoethanolamine contaminating 2500 micrograms of triethanolamine. The sensitivity of the method increases from 0.8 % to 0.5 % detectable contaminant if the development of the chromatogram is allowed to continue with the solvent moving past the edge of the paper. [References: 5 Western, 1 Hungarian, 1 Soviet, and 1 Czech.]

1/1

ZACSKOWSKA, Jadwiga; SEMERAU-SIEMIANOWSKI, Zbigniew; LANGE, Jadwiga.

Effect of sympathomimetic and parasympathomimetic drug on intrapleural pressure. Gruzlica 23 no.3:149-160 Mar '55.

1. Z Oddzialu IV Instytut Gruzlicy. Kierownik: doc.dr. W. Jaroszewicz. i z Zakladu Patologii A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof.dr. J. Walawski, Warszawa, ul. Plocka 26.

(PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL
intrapleural pressure, eff. of sympathomimetics & parasympathomimetics in dogs)
(SYMPATHOMIMETICS, effects
on intrapleural pressure in artif.pneumothorax in dogs)
(PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS, effects
on intrapleural pressure in artif.pneumothorax in dogs)

ZACWILICHOWSKA, Krystyna, dr

Trichoptera of the Wielka Puszcza Stream. Acta hydrobiol 6 no.2:139-154 '64.

1. Institute of Hydrobiology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow.

ZACWILICHOWSKA, Krystyna, dr

Littoral benthos of the Goczalkowice Reservior in 1958-1959. Acta hydrobiol 7 no.1:83-97 '65.

1. Institute of Hydrobiology, Krakow, of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Submitted April 6, 1964.

ZACWILICHOVSKA, K.

POLAND/Special and General Zoology- Insects. 0-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 69691

Author : Zacwilichovska, K.
Title : The Innervation and Sense Organs in the Wings of the Saw-Flies. Allantus Arcuatur Forst. and Rhogogaster Viridis L.

Orig Pub : Poskie pismo entomol., 1953 (1955), 23, No 2, 113-132

Abstract : The nerve and sensory elements are concentrated in the proximal part of the wing, but to a lesser extent than in the bee. Chordotonal organs, trichoidal, and bell-shaped sense receptors are discovered. The nerves of the fore-wing consist of : pre-alar, costal, subcostal, radial (three branches), medial, cubital and anal (two branches; of the hind wing costal, subcostal, radial (first and third), cubital and anal (first).

Card 1/1

- 6 -

ZACZEK, Ferdinand, mgr inz.

Slaking of Zechstein carbonate formations. Rudy i metale 7 no.11: 525-526 N '62.

ZACZEK, Ferdynand, mgr inz.

Form and configuration of concretions of carbonate formations.
Rudy i metale 9 no.10:570-571 O '64.

ZACZEK, Jan

Traction apparatus for the treatment of fractures of forearm bones.
Chir. narz.ruchu ortop. polska 26 no.4:449-451 '61.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego Miejskiego Szpitala w Przemyslu
Ordynator: dr J. Zaczek [deceased], (sen).
(FOREARM fract & disloc)

ZACZEK, Tadeusz

Determination and control of electric power losses in the Nysa Electric Power Works. Energetyka Pol 17 no.8:234-238 Ag '63.

1. Zaklad Energetyczny Nysa.

GDR

INCZIEDER, F., Docent, PhD, ZACKOVA P., SVOBODOVA M.

Institute of Pharmacodynamics and Toxicology of the Department of Pharmacy, Komensky University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia (for all)

Berlin, Acta Biologica et Medica Germanica, No.5,1965, pp 531-536.

The Effect of Sodium Adenosine Triphosphate on the Glycogen Content of the Hypertrophic Heart Muscle of Rats"

L 13244-66 EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 EO

ACC NR: AP6004017

TITLE: Effect of ATP [illegible]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska [illegible]

[illegible] phosphoric comp[illegible] base compound, [illegible]
carbohydrate, rat, biochemistry, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: At 0.12 mg /rat s.c., adenosine triphosphate decreases the cardiac hypertrophy [illegible] statistically [illegible]
we[illegible]

Card 1/1

2

Pharmacology and Toxicology

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ZACKOVA, P.; CAGANOVA, A.; INCZINGER, F.; Chair of Pharmacodynamics and Toxicology, Pharmaceutical Faculty, Comenius University (Katedra Farmakodynamiky a Toxikologie Farmaceutickej Fakulty UK), Bratislava.

"The Effect of ATP Spofa on the Experimental Hypertrophy of the Rat Cardiac Muscle. III. Investigation of the Levels of Nitrogen, Collagen, and Glycogen."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 15, No 8. Oct 66, pp 403-405

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The effect of administration of ATP Spofa to rats in whom hypertrophy of cardiac muscle was induced by swimming to exhaustion was investigated to find how the total levels of nitrogen, collagen, and glycogen were affected. The only influence of ATP that was found was the heart stimulation, inhibition of its hypertrophy, and an increase in the reserves of energy of the cardiac muscle. 1 figure, 2 Tables, 6 Western, 6 Czech, 1 Hungarian reference. (Manuscript received 30 Mar 66).

1/1

the tissue and extraction with [illegible]
tative determination, formation of furfural derivatives [illegible]
the intensity of their color is evaluated either directly or after condensation with anthrone. 2 Figures, 3 Tables, 11 Western, 2 Czech, 1 Japanese reference. (Manuscript received 30 Mar 66).

1/1

DRECHSLER, B.; HLADKA, V.; ZACKOVA, V.

Effect of stimulation of gastric interoceptors upon bioelectric activity in epileptics. Chekh.fiziol.2 no.2:164-179 '53. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Nevrologicheskaya klinika meditsinskogo fakul'teta universiteta im. Karla IV, Praha. (Nervous system) (Epilepsy)

DRECHSLER, B.; HLADKA, V.; ZACKOVA, V.

Activation of bioelectric manifestations of epilepsy in electroencephalography with cardiazol. Neur & psychiat. cesk. 16 no.3:155-173 July 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Of the Neurological Clinic (Head--Prof. K. Henner, M.D.) of Charles University, Prague.

GARSKA, Wladyslawa; ZACZEK, Tadeusz

A case of Krukenberg's tumor with unusual range. Ginek. Pol. 36 no.3:351-355 Mr '65.

1. Z Oddzialu Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Szpitala Wojewodzkiego w Rzeszowie (Ordynator: dr. T. Zaczek) i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej przy Szpitalu Wojewodzkim w Rzeszowie (Kierownik: dr. W. Garska).

ZACZEK, Tadeusz

Gynecological operations during 1952-1957 in the regional hospital in Rzeszow. Gin.polska 31 no.1:121-132 Ja-F '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Ginekologicznego Szpitala Wojewodzkiego w Rzeszowie. Ordynator: dr med. T. Zaczek.
(GYNECOLOGY surg.)

ZACZEK, Tadeusz

Spontaneous rupture of the aorta in labor. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no. 10:304-308 8 Mar 54.

1. Z Oddzialu Ginekologiczno-Poloznicszego Szpitala Wojew. w Rzeszowie, Ordynator dr med. Tadeusz Zaczek, z Zaklaiu Anatomii Patologicznej Akad. Med. w Krakowie, dyrektor prof. dr med. Janina Kowalczyk.
(LABOR, complications,
aortic rupt., spontaneous)
(AORTA, rupture,
in labor, spontaneous)

DANYSZ, Andrzej; ZACZEK, Tadeusz

Reactivity to chlorpromazine in acute radiation sickness. Acta physiol. polon. 13 no.4:477-482 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii AM w Bialymstoku Kierownik: doc. dr A. Danysz.
(CHLORPROMAZINE) (RADIATION INJURY EXPERIMENTAL)
(REFLEX CONDITIONED)

ZACZEK, Tadeusz; DARAŻ, Bolesław.

A case of abdominal pregnancy at term. Ginek. pol. 34 no.5: 631-636 '63.

1. Ze Szpitala Wojewodzkiego - Oddzial Ginekologiczno-Poloznicy w Rzeszowie. Ordynator: dr. med. T.Zaczek.

DANYSZ,A.; PRONIEWSKI,H.; WISNIEWSKI,K.; ZACZEK,T.; POLOCKI,B.

Reactivity to vegetative drugs in the acute radiation sickness. Sborn.ved.prac.lek.fak.Karlov.Univ.(Hrad.Kral.) 6 no.1:11-18 '63.

1. Department of Pharmacology, Medical Academy Bialystok, Poland; head of Department: doc. A.Danysz, M.D.

GARSKA, Wladyslawa, dr. med.; ZACZEK, Tadeusz, dr. med.

Malignant mesodermal mixed tumor of the uterus following irradiation. Ginek. Pol. 36 no.7:809-814 Jl'65.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Szpitala Wojewodzkiego w Rzeszowie (Kierownik: dr. med. W. Garska) i z Oddzialu Ginekologicznego Szpitala Wojewodzkiego w Rzeszowie (Kierownik: dr. med. T. Zaczek).

ZACZEK, Zbigniew

Correlation between fatigue resistance and the longitudinal elasticity coefficient and hardness of steel. Inst mech precyz 12 no.2:26-32 '64.

ZACZEK, Zenon, inz.; BUTWILOWSKI, Jerzy, inz.; KOLTUNIAK, Alojzy, ins.

Planning the repair method, the repair and start of the 4,7 MW power unit Nr. 2 WUMAG, taken our of operation for Lower Silesia. Gosp paliw 11 Special issue no.(95):58 Ja '63.

1. Elektrownia Wroclaw.

ZACZEK, Zenon, inz.; BUTWILOWSKI, Jerzy, inz.; KOLTUNIAK, Alojzy, inz.

Planning the repair method, the repair and start of the 4,7 MW power unit Nr. 2 WUMAG, taken our of operation by a commission of the Electric Power Engineering Association for Lower Silesia. Gosp paliw 11 Special issue no.(95):58 Ja '63.

1. Elektrownia Wroclaw.

P/003/62/000/001/001/001
D004/D101

AUTHOR: Żaczkiewicz, Zenon, Vice-Chairman (see Association)

TITLE: The part of the Quality Mark in raising production quality by decree of the Council of Ministers

PERIODICAL: Normalizacja, no. 1, 1962, 5-8

TEXT: The Council of Ministers decreed the introduction of a Quality Mark on October 27, 1961, to lend distinction to such properties of consumer goods which are not subject to a classification code under the Polish standards. The program will be conducted within the current 5-year plan. The schedule foresees that between 10 and 15% of the commodities manufactured should be eligible for the Quality Mark. Once eligible, they will be due for an inspection and assessment once a year either by the Biuro Znaku Jakości (Quality Mark Bureau) or a body with a delegated authority. Manufacturers will be encouraged to compete with each other and granted priorities in raw material supplies for superior quality of their products. Incentive award funds will be raised by manufacturers to encourage

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P/003/62/000/001/001/001
D004/D101

The part of the Quality Mark ...

personnel directly involved in production. The Quality Mark will also be introduced with respect to export markets.

ASSOCIATION: Polski Komitet Normalizacyjny (Polish Standardization Committee)

Card 2/2

ZACZKOWSKI, S.; SZAROVICZ, T.,

S. ZACZKOWSKI, "Refining aluminium alloys with chlorine." HUTNIK
No. 12, December 1955

SOBIN, Jan, mgr inz.; ZACZKOWSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

Experiments in sintering copper concentrates. Rudy i metale 6 no.10:445-451 O '61.

ZACZYNSKI, E.

"Directives of economical planning of communal and industrial water-supply engineering." p. 24
(Gospodarka Wodna, Vol 13 No 1 Jan 53 Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

ZACZYNSKI, E.

"Engineering studies required in sanitary engineering," Gospodarka Wodna, Warszawa, Vol 14, No 1, Jan. 1954, p. 10.

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

ZACZYNSKI, E.

(GAZ WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA, Vol. 28, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Warsaw, Poland)
"Concerning standards of water consumption from water-supply installations." p. 14

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, APRIL 1954

ZACZYNSKI, S.

"Some problems in the management of sewage in Poland."
Gaz, Wodna I Technika Sanitarna, Warsaw, Vol 28, No 5, May 1954, p. 148

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

ZACZYNSKI, E.

Problems of water and waste management in the Upper Silesian Industrial District, p. 59. (GOSPODARKA WODNA, Warszawa, Vol. 15, no. 2, Feb. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955, Uncl.

ZACZYNSKI, E.;BUDZIANOWSKI, Z.;KROL, W.

ZACYYNSKI, E.;BUDZIANOWSKI,Z.;KROL, W. Investigation of the tightness of the rigid joints of ferro-concrete water pipes. p. 247

Vol. 3, no. 3, 1956
ARCHIWUM HYDROTECHNIKI
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

SO; East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

ZACZYNSKI, Eugeniusz, professor

Upper Silesian Industrial District Research Centre. Review Pol Academy 7 no.2:61-62 Ap/Jl '62.

1. Head of the Upper Silesian Industrial District Research Centre, Zabrze, Hagera 17.

ZACZYNSKI, E., prof.

Research on the use of waste water sediments for manuring.
Vodni hosp 12 no.11:457-458 N '62.

1. Polska Akademia Nauk.

ZACZYNSKI, Eugeniusz, prof.

Program of the activities of the Scientific Research Institute of the Upper-Silesian Industrial Basin in Zabrze. Nauka polska 10 no.2:95-102 '62.

1. Zaklad Badan Naukowych Gornoslaskiego Okregu Przemyslowego, Zabrze, ul. Hagera 17. Kierownik: prof. Eugeniusz Zaczynski

ZACZYNSKI, E.

Water is a great problem. p.6.

PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 80, no. 27, July 1959.

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

ZACZYNSKI, E.

Economic effectiveness of communal water mains and sewerage. p. 298
(GAZ. WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA Vol. 30, No. 8, Aug. 1956 Warsaw, Poland)

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

23570

Z/009/61/000/007/004/004
E112/E135

15.8107

AUTHORS: Králíček, Jaroslav; Šebenda, Jan; Zadák, Zdeněk; and Wichterle, Oto

TITLE: Alkaline polymerisation of ε-caprolactam. V. Alkaline polymerisation of ε-caprolactam for the production of large molded objects from high-molecular poly-6-capramides

PERIODICAL: Chemický průmysl, 1961, No.7, pp. 377-381

TEXT: Caprolactam polymerises in presence of the usual proton-donating catalysts at temperatures above the melting point of the polymer. Internal stresses may therefore develop in extrusion molded objects, and very careful annealing is needed to produce faultless material. The present paper is a further contribution to the study of base-catalysed polymerisation of ε-caprolactam, described in parts in previous issues of this journal. Very interesting catalysts were discovered in N-acetylcaprolactam and N,N'-tetraacetylhexamethylenediamine. Addition of the catalysts to a solution of the sodium salt of ε-caprolactam (using ε-caprolactam as solvent) increases the

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Alkaline polymerisation of ε- .....

polymerisation rate to such an extent that it proceeds already at temperatures well below the melting point of the polyamide. Polymerisation can therefore lead to a polymer in the solid state, and difficulties arising out of ch ages of density during crystallisation (internal stresses) can be mitigated, if not entirely eliminated. During polymerisation of ε-caprolactam, 28 cal/g are liberated, corresponding to a temperature increase of 50 °C in an adiabatically conducted process. Thus, in order not to exceed the melting point of the resulting polyamide, polymerisation should be initiated below 160 °C, as otherwise a polymer melt would be produced. The process presently described leads directly to a solid polymer, practically free of internal stress. Optimum reaction conditions for the production of large, molded objects from high-molecular-weight polycapramide are investigated, particularly the effects of: 1) concentration of N-acetyl-caprolactam; 2) concentration of sodium salt of ε-caprolactam; 3) initial temperature; and 4) purity of ε-caprolactam. An investigation of homogeneity of the finished material in relation to conversion rate and degree of polymerisation was also undertaken. Three different samples of caprolactam were compared:

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Alkaline polymerisation of ε- .....

1) a commercial product of Czechoslovak origin, purified and freed of moisture by distilling off in vacuo 10% of the original charge (the distillation residue was found of sufficient purity for further experiments); 2) caprolactam crystallised from water; 3) caprolactam crystallised from benzene. N-acetyl-ε-caprolactam was prepared according to the method of R.E. Benson and T.L. Cairns (J. Am. Chem. Soc., 70, 2115 (1948). Sodium salt of caprolactam was obtained by adding, in an inert atmosphere and protected from moisture, a solution of sodium methylate in anhydrous methyl alcohol to ε-caprolactam. Polymerisation experiments were undertaken with solutions of the sodium salt of caprolactam in distilled caprolactam. Experimental details are as follows. Caprolactam, heated to the reaction temperature, was transferred together with the solution of its sodium salt to the polymerisation vessel (stainless steel). The charge amounted to 1.1 kg caprolactam. After stabilisation of temperature the calculated amounts of N-acetyl-ε-caprolactam were added under efficient stirring, the operation being carried out in an atmosphere of nitrogen. Heating by means of a thermomantle, which was

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switched off as soon as the temperature of the reaction mixture rose by 50 °C. Results: best products were obtained with caprolactam crystallised from water, but properties of polymer from technical caprolactam were of sufficient standard to warrant exclusive use in further trials. The effect of the initial polymerisation temperature on polymerisation rate was studied and results are summarised by graphs. Equilibrium is reached after 10-35 min, and rate of polymerisation increases with increase of temperature. Graphs are given for the polymerisation of caprolactam with 0.3 mole % sodium-caprolactam + 0.3 mole % N-acetylcaprolactam. Rate of reaction was very strongly affected by the concentration of N-acetylcaprolactam. The number of macromolecules formed during polymerisation is inversely proportional to the intrinsic viscosity and increases linearly as the concentration of acetyl-caprolactam increases. Rate of polymerisation is influenced by the concentration of sodium-caprolactam in a similar manner. As demonstrated graphically, the intrinsic viscosity remains practically constant with increased concentration of sodium-caprolactam. The new polymerisation method gave reproducible results. Samples of the polymer withdrawn from the

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Alkaline polymerisation of ε- ....

centre and peripheral parts of the block showed almost identical degrees of polymerisation and contents of monomer. Removal of the polymer from the mold did not present difficulties (owing to contraction, after cooling, by about 2-3%). Experimental blocks of diameters over 20 cm and weighing 9 kg were prepared, also bearings and cogwheels. The new method is protected by a number of Czechoslovak patents.
There are 8 figures, 3 tables and 12 references: 7 Czech, (including citation of patents) 1 Russian, 1 German, 1 Dutch (patent) and 2 English, which read as follows:
Ref.7: A.B. Meggy, J.Chem.Soc., 796 (1953).
Ref.9: R.E. Benson and T.L. Cairns, J.Am.Chem.Soc., 70, 2115 (1948).

ASSOCIATION: Ústav makromolekulární chemie ČSAV a Vysoká škola chemickotechnologická, Praha
(Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Czechoslovak AS, and University of Chemical Technology, Prague)

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1960

ZADALYA, N.I.

133-10-5/26

AUTHOR: Sel'kin, G. S. and Zadalya, N. I., Engineers

TITLE: Prevention of the Formation of Dust While Blowing Oxygen Through a Steelmaking Furnace Bath (Bor'ba s Obrazovaniyem Plavil'noy Pyli Pri Produvke Vanny Kislorodom).

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.10, pp. 884-887 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The formation of fumes during blowing oxygen into a metal bath (open hearth convertor etc.) is discussed. It is pointed out that in addition to loss of iron and air pollution, the erosion of furnace roofs, walls and checkers in regenerators should be also considered. Therefore, not only purification of waste gas, but prevention of the formation of fumes should be attempted. As the formation of brown fumes is due to the development of high temperatures reaching in the boundary layer of the zone of interaction of metal with oxygen 2000-2400°C, in 1956 an attempt was made in the Zaporozhstal' Works to use water for the cooling of the reaction zone. Blowing with oxygen-water mixture prevented the formation of brown fumes. In order to investigate the influence of humidified oxygen on thermal and technical conditions of smelting practice and on the quality of metal two series of heats with blowing

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Prevention of the Formation of Dust While Blowing Oxygen Through a Steelmaking Furnace Bath

oxygen-water mixture (27 heats) and with oxygen alone (20 heats) were carried out. The investigation was carried out under the direction of Academician I. P. Bardin and Candidate of Technical Science L. M. Efimov with the participation of V. F. Mazov, Engr., I. S. Marakhovskiy, Engr., K. M. Trubetskov, Candidate of Technical Science, V. N. Kornfel'd, Candidate of Technical Science, A. M. Mitrofanov, Candidate of Technical Science and N. P. Cherkashina, Engr. The experiments were carried out on a 180 ton open hearth furnace operating with a scrap--ore process. Blowing in both cases was started 30 to 90 min. after the beginning of pouring hot metal and finished when the required carbon content in metal (0.07-0.1%, steel 08kп BrB) was obtained. Method of supplying water to oxygen is shown in Figure 1. The oxygen water stream at the outlet of tuyere at various water concentrations is shown in Figure 2. In the experimental melts the water-oxygen ratio required in order to prevent the formation of brown fumes was established as follows:

Smelting period	Melting		Refining
duration of blowing, min	60	30	30
water consumption, l/min	40	30	20

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Prevention of the Formation of Dust While Blowing Oxygen Through a Steelmaking Furnace Bath.

oxygen consumption, m^3/min	30	30	30
H_2O : O_2 weight ratio	0.93	0.70	0.47

For successful blowing the tuyere should be immersed 200-400mm into the bath. With a weight ratio of water to oxygen 0.5-0.9 the temperature of the reaction zone decreases from 2200°C to 1800°C and the formation of fumes decreases 3-5 times (Figures 4 and 5). Mean duration of heat with oxygen-water mixture was 6 hours 29 min and with technical oxygen (90-94% O_2) alone 5 hours 43 min, mean velocity of decarburisation was 1.42 and 1.74%/hour respectively. The metal temperature at the end of blowing was in both cases low (about 1570°C). Furnace output on blowing oxygen-water mixture increased by 24% in comparison with heats without oxygen blowing and the consumption of conventional fuel decreased by 25%. The corresponding figures for blowing oxygen alone were: increase in the output 38% and decrease in fuel consumption 31%. It was experimentally found that a 14% decrease in the output when using water can be compensated by increasing blowing intensity by 20-25%. the consumption of oxygen per ton of steel with oxygen-water mixture was 37.8m^3 and with pure oxygen 37 m^3 (half of oxygen was supplied

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'Prevention of the Formation of Dust While Blowing Oxygen Through a Steelmaking Furnace Bath.

to the flame). Investigations of the metal quality when blowing oxygen-water mixture indicated that the introduction of 4000-5000 litres of water into a 200 ton bath (during 2 hours of blowing) has no negative effect on the metal quality. Mechanical properties of the sheets, hardness, microstructure, sensitivity to overheating and to ageing as well as the drawing depth according to Ericssen's method remained unchanged. The gas content of metal remained also the same. It is assumed that with immersed tuyere to 400mm the water acts as a cooling agent, it is evaporated and removed with waste gas. In order to study further the applicability of the above method one open hearth furnace on the works operated with blowing oxygen-water mixture during melting and partially during refining (up to 0.4% C, after which water is turned off). Experiments with the use of water in the convertor process on the Petrovskiy Works confirmed the efficiency of this method in respect of decreasing the erosion of lining. Blowing of metal with an oxygen-water mixture increased

Card 4/5 the lining life by

133-10-5/26

Prevention of the Formation of Dust While Blowing Oxygen Through a Steelmaking Furnace Bath.

30-40%. There are 5 figures and 2 references both of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM and Zaporozhstal' Works. (TsNIIChM i Zavod Zaporozhstal').

AVAILABIE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

ZADALYA, N. P.

SOV/67-58-6-2/22

5(2)

AUTHORS: Sel'kin, G. S., Engineer, Trubetskov, K. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Grekov, Ye. A., Engineer, Zadalya, N. P., Engineer, Voytov, A. O., Engineer, Mitrofanov, A. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Direct Oxidation of the Martin Tank by an Oxygen-Water Mixture (Pryamoye okisleniye martenovskoy vanny kislorodo-vodyanoy smes'yu)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1958, Nr 6, pp 3 - 7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the production of steel from cast iron, the latter was submitted to oxygen blowing in the melting tank, for the purpose of carbon burning. This process was accompanied by very high temperatures. Iron evaporated and formed a large amount of melt dust, which impair the refractory furnace lining and caused its premature destruction. By blowing with an oxygen-water mixture it was intended to reduce dust formation (30-35 m^3 oxygen, 40 l water; later on during the course of process, 30 l water). The investigations were carried out with two Martin furnaces of the "Zaporozhstal'" factory. Academician I. P. Bardin supervised the work. The

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Direct Oxidation of the Martin Tank by an Oxygen-Water Mixture SOV/67-58-6-2/22

use of oxygen-water blast in the melting and tapping of low-carbon-content steel processing increased the furnace efficiency by 7-7.5%. The fuel consumption decreased by 7%, as compared to melting with oxygen blast. The quantity of liquid steel is somewhat less than that obtained by pure oxygen blast which is due to the ore consumption for the melt being a little lower. The best moment to begin blowing is about 80 minutes after the cast iron has begun flowing in, and the process is ended when the carbon content is higher by 0.02% than before deoxidation. In the melting of steels with a medium carbon content, the furnace efficiency was increased by 5-6%, whereas fuel consumption was lower by 2-3%. The hydrogen content in the boiling metal does not exceed the admissible quantity. The use of an oxygen-water mixture for blast has proved an efficient means for diminishing melt dust. Moreover, all impurities are thus separated. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

SEL'KIN, G.S., inzh.; TRUBETSKOV, K.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRUSKOV, Ye.A., inzh.; ZADALYA, N.P., inzh.; VOYTOV, A.O., inzh.; MITROFANOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Direct oxidation of the open-hearth bath with an oxygen-water mixture. Kislorod 11 no.6:3-7 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Open-hearth process) (Oxygen--Industrial applications)

AUTHOR: Sel'kin, G.S., Engineer, Central Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy of the U.S.S.R., and Zadalya, N.P., Engineer, Open-hearth shop at the "Zaprozhstal" Works.

TITLE: On the mechanisation and automation of oxygen addition to the bath of an electric steel-melting furnace. (K voprosy mekhanizatsii i avtomatisatsii podachi kisloroda v vannu elektrostaleplavilnoy pechi.)

PERIODICAL: "Metallurg" (Metallurgist), 1957, No. 2, pp. 8 - 11, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Under present-day conditions, ordinary steel tubing is not suitable for oxygen-blowing the steel bath. The Central Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy has done much work in this field and in the open-hearth shop a semi-automatic system with water-cooled tuyeres is used. Best results (speed and lack of splashing) have been obtained with a five-jet tuyere, producing a swirling motion, in contact with the slag surface. With this tuyere, it takes only about 22 minutes to reduce the carbon content from over 0.5% to 0.10%, the times for oxygen added to the flame followed by oxygen blowing through two cylindrical water-cooled tuyeres, oxygen blowing with two insulated pipes and without oxygen being about 28, 40 and 90 mins., respectively. It has been shown at Zaporozhstal that water-jacket failures do not cause explosions in the bath; at present, experiments on blowing with humidified oxygen are showing good results (dust loss down by a factor of 7-10.).

On the mechanisation and automation of oxygen addition to the bath of an electric steel-melting furnace. (Cont.)

Oxygen blowing has also been applied to experimental heats of a stainless steel (1Kh18N9T) in 30-ton electric furnaces at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine, the tuyeres replacing one of the electrodes in the holder. Carbon was removed at the rates of 0.6% and 0.76% per hour with the tuyere above and below the slag surface, respectively. An arrangement has been devised by the Central Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy for oxygen blowing through the electric furnace roof, the 30-ton experiments have shown that the process can be automated and designs have been prepared. Two stages of automation are envisaged, the second reducing the process to a "push-button" stage.

There are five figures.

ZADARA, V. I. --

"Chemico-Antibiotic Therapy of Experimental Brucellosis." Cand Vet Sci, Ukrainian Inst of Experimental Veterinary Medicine, Khar'kov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (1C)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

ZADARNOVSKAYA, G.F., kand. veterinarnykh nauk

Leucosis of birds. Veterinariia 40 no.4:35-37 Ap '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Stavropol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

ZADARNOVSKAYA, G.F.

USSR/General Biology. Individual Development B-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, No 98896

Author : Zadarnovskaya G.F.
Inst : Stavropol Agricultural Institute
Title : About a Certain Regularity of Growth and Development in Duck Embryos in Artificial Incubation Conditions.

Orig Pub : Tr. Stavropolsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 7, 485-494

Abstract : According to the author's data, the growth and development of duck embryos under conditions of artificial incubation proceed periodically: periods of intensive weight addition in embryo alternate with its almost complete delay during certain incubation days. In addition to the delay in weight increase during these critical periods (first-8th, 9th day; second - 18th, 20th day and third - 23rd, 24th day) a decrease in

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USSR/General Biology. Individual Development

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, No 98896

erythrocyte number and in blood hymoglobin was recorded. The quality of erythrocytes in the blood of the embryo decreases 12% during the frist critical period; 22% during the second and 17% during the third period. The author compares these facts with his own, previously published facts about the decrease in the quantity of the erythrocytes in chicken embryos during the critical periods: on 8th-11th day - 11%; but on the 16th-18th day - 6.8% only. It has also been recorded that toward the end of incubation in embryos of ducks the erythropoiesis increases and in those of chickens the leukopoiosis increases. Around the 24th day of incubation the white of the egg is almost completely assimulated, but the yolk has not been entirely consumed by the embryo around the 26th day and even at the moment of hatching, 5.4 gm. remain unused. Up

Card : 2/3

NADZHAKOV, G.; ANTONOV, A.; ZADAROZHNYY, G. [Zadarozhnii, G.]; KONOVA, A.; PAKEVA, S.; YUSKESELIYEVA, L. [IUskeselieva, L.].

A new type of two-layer electret. Doklady BAN 17 no.4:365-368 '64.

L 34819-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/AT

ACC NR: AP6018530 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/006/1708/1712

72
68
B

AUTHOR: Gusev, V. M.; Zadde, V. V.; Iandsman, A. P.; Titov, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of certain characteristics of photoconverters with p-n junctions produced by ion bombardment

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1708-1712

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductive cell, pn junction, silicon, ion bombardment, volt ampere characteristic, spectral energy distribution

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors (FTT v. 7, 2077, 1965), where a procedure was developed of producing silicon photoconverters by producing inside the silicon a p-n junction resulting from bombarding silicon with 30-kev phosphorus ions. The present paper describes the results of further studies of the characteristics of such converters. The experiments were carried out with p-type silicon of resistivity 4 ohm-cm and initial minority carrier lifetime 10 — 50 μsec, using the same apparatus as before. The irradiation dose ranged from 1 to 10^5 μCoul/cm^2, and the current density from 1 to 100 μa/cm^2. The bombarding phosphorus ion energy was ~30 kev. It was found that the minimum dose required for the formation of the p-n junction was about 10^2 μCoul/cm^2. Annealing the crystal (at 500 and 600C) after bombardment makes it possible to produce the junction with smaller dose (but still above the threshold). The depth of the junction ranges from 0.75 to 1.1 μ

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ACC NR: AP6018530

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which is 15 — 20 times farther than the depth of penetration of the bombarding phosphorus ions. Photoconverters of this type have an efficiency of 6 — 8%, with a maximum sensitivity 800 — 900 nm and a strongly drooping volt-ampere characteristic. P. P. Borisov and V. P. Solov'yev took part in the work. The authors thank T. M. Golovner and V. Ya. Koval'skiy for measuring the spectral and load characteristics. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 formulas. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Oct65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 008
ATD PRESS: 6031

Card 2/2

ZADE, L. [Zadeh, L.A.] (Kaliforniya); ITON, Dzh. [Eaton, J.H.](Kaliforniya)

An alternation principle for improved control. Avtom.i telem. 24 no.3:328-330 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Automatic control)

KHRUSHCHEV, N.S.; PODGORNYY, N.V.; ZASYAD'KO, A.F.; RUDAKOV, A.P.; KAZANETS, I.P.; SHILIN, A.A.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V.; BURMISTROV, A.A.; SHEVCHENKO, V.V.; MAYAKOV, L.I.; ROZENKO, P.A.; KUZ'MICH, A.S.; ZADEMIDKO, A.N.; BRATCHENKO, B.F.; STRUYEV, A.I.; KRASNIKOVSKIY, G.V.; BOYKO, A.A.; KAGAN, F.Ya.; USKOV, A.A.; VLADYCHENKO, I.M.; TOPCHIYEV, A.V.; DEGTYAREV, V.I.; KHUDOSOVTSEV, N.M.; GRAFOV, L.Ye.; IVANOV, V.A.; KRATENKO, I.M.; GOLUB, A.D.; IVONIN, I.P.; SAVCHENKO, A.A.; ROZHCHENKO, Ye.N.; CHERNEGOV, A.S.; MARKELOV, M.N.; LALAYANTS, A.M.; GAPONENKO, F.T.; POLUEKTOV, I.A.; SKLYAR, D.S.; PONOMARENKO, N.F.; POTAPOV, A.I.; POLYAKOV, N.V.; SUBBOTIN, A.A.; POLSTYANOY, G.N.; TRUKHIN, P.M.; TKACHENKO, A.G.; OSTROVSKIY, S.B.; NYRTSEV, M.P.; DYADYK, I.I.; SHPAN'KO, T.P.; RUBCHENKO, V.P.

Kondrat Ivanovich Pochenkov; obituary. Sov. shakht. 11 no.9: 48 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Pochenkov, Kondrat Ivanovich, 1905-1962)

ZADEMIDKO, A.N

BABOKIN, I.A., redaktor; BALBACHAN, Ya.I, redaktor; BARABANOV, P.A., redaktor; BUCHNEV, V.K., redaktor; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V., redaktor; GRIGOR'YEV, S. Ye., redaktor; DOKUKIN, A.V., redaktor; ZHABO, V.V. redaktor; ZADEMIDKO, A.N., redaktor; ZAITSEV, A.P., redaktor; IL'ICHEV, K.S., redaktor; KAGAN, V.Ya., redaktor; KRASNIKOVSKIY, G.V., redaktor; KRASOZOV, I.P., redaktor; KRIVONOSOV, K.K., redaktor; LALAYANTS, A.M., redaktor; MOGILEVSKIY, N.M., redaktor; ONIKA, D.G., redaktor; OSTROVSKIY, S.B., redaktor; OSTROVSKIY, S.M., redaktor; PEYSAKHOVICH, G.I., redaktor; POCHENKOV, K.I., redaktor; SIRYACHENKO, F.N.;redaktor. SKOCHINSKIY,A.A., redaktor; STUGAREV, A.S., redaktor; SKORKIN, K.I.; SKURAT, V.K., redaktor; SOBOLEV, G.G., redaktor ;TERPITOREV, A.M., redaktor; KHULOCOVTSEV, N.M.; redaktor; TSYPKIN, V.S., redaktor; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., redaktor; SHELKOV, A.A., redaktor;ANDREYEV, G.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Safety rules in coal and shale mines] Pravila bezopasnosti v ugol'nykh i slantsevykh shakhtakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1951. 207 p. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R) Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti. (Coal mines and mining-Safety measures)

ZADEMIDKO, A.N.

KUZ'MICH, A.S., redaktor; BARABANOVA, F.A., redaktor; BOBROV, I.V., redaktor; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V., redaktor; GRAFOV, L.Ye., redaktor; DOKUKIN, A.V., redaktor; YERASHKO, I.S., redaktor; ZABLODSKIY, G.P., redaktor; ZADEMIDKO, A.N., redaktor; ZAYTSEV, A.P., redaktor; ZASADYCH, B.I., redaktor; KADAN, F.Ya., redaktor; KRASNIKOVSKIY, G.V., redaktor; KRIVONOGOV, K.K., redaktor; LALAYANTS, A.M., redaktor; MELAMED, Z.M., redaktor; MINDELI, E.O., redaktor; MOGILEVSKIY, N.M., redaktor; OSTROVSKIY, S.B., redaktor; POPOV, T.T., redaktor; SKOCHINSKIY, A.A., redaktor; SKURAT, V.K., redaktor; SOBOLEV, G.G., redaktor; STUGAREV, A.S., redaktor; SUMCHENKO, V.A., redaktor; TERPIGOREV, A.M., redaktor; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., redaktor; SHELKOV, A.A., redaktor; ANDREYEV, G.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Safety regulations in coal and shale mines] Pravila bezopasnosti v ugol'nykh i slantsevykh shakhtakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1953. 226 p. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo ugol'noy promyshlennosti. (Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

ZADEMIKO, A.

"Power Shovel Used in Coal Mining", P. 58, (MINNO DELO, Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

ZADEMIKO, A.

"One Hundred Years of the Polish Oil Industry", P. 59, (NIMO DELO, Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

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ZADEMIDKO, AN.

To Complete Uninterruptedly the Technics and Organization of Work and Production in the Mineral Coal Mining Industry. Minno Delo (Mining), #5:12: Sept-Oct 55

ZADEMIDKO, A.N.

We should be constantly improving machinery, work organization and mining techniques in the coal mining industry. Ugol' 30 no.6:1-4 Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Ministr ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Coal mines and mining)

ZHDANOV, A.V.

HEYLINA, TS.O., inzhener; BLAGONADEZHDIN, V.Ye., inzhener; BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VORONKOV, I.M., professor, GITINA, L.Ya., inzhener; GROMAN, M.B., inzhener; GOROKHOV, N.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk [deceased]; DENISYUK, I.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DOVZHIK, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DUKEL'SKIY, M.P., professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk [deceased]; DYKHOVICHNYY, A.I., professor; ZHITKOV, D.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOZLOVSKIY, N.S., inzhener; LAKHTIN, Yu.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEVENSON, L.B., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk [deceased]; LEVIN, B.Z., inzhener; LIPKAN, V.F., inzhener; MARTYNOV, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MOLEVA, T.I., inzhener; NOVIKOV, F.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSETSKIY, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROUMOV, G.A.; PONOMARENKO, Yu.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RAKOVSKIY, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; REGIRER, Z.L., inzhener; SOKOLOV, A.N., inzhener; SOSUNOV, G.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; STEPANOV, V.N., professor; SHEMAKHANOV, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; EL'KIND, I.A., inzhener; YANUSHEVICH, L.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOKSHITSKIY, Ya.M., inzhener, redaktor; BULATOV, S.B., inzhener, redaktor; GASHINSKIY, A.G., inzhener, redaktor; GRIGRO'YEV, V.S., inzhener, redaktor; YEGURNOV, G.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZHARKOV, D.V., dotsent, redaktor; ZAKHAROV, Yu.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KOMARKOV, Ye.F., professor, redaktor; KOSTYLEV, B.N., inzhener, redaktor; POVAROV, L.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ULINICH, F.R., redaktor; KLORIK'YAN, S.Kh., otvetstvennyy redaktor; GLADILIN, L.V., redaktor;

(Continued on next card)

BEYLINA, TS.O. --- (continued) Card 2.
RUPPENEYT, K.V., redaktor; TERPIGOREV, A.M., glavnyy redaktor; BARABANOV, F.A., redaktor; BARANOV, A.I., redaktor; BUCHNEV, V.K., redaktor; GRAFOV, L.Ye., redaktor; DOKUKIN, A.V., redaktor; ZADEMID-KO, A.N., redaktor; ZASYAD'KO, A.F., redaktor; KRASNIKOVSKIY, G.V. redaktor; LETOV, N.A., redaktor; DISHIN, G.L., redaktor; MAN'KOV-SKIY, G.I., redaktor; MEL'NIKOV, N.V., redaktor; CHIKA, D.G., redaktor; OSTROVSKIY, S.B., redaktor; POKROVSKIY, N.M., redaktor; POLSTYANOY, G.N., redaktor; SKOCHINSKIY, A.A., redaktor; SONIN, S.D., redaktor; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., redaktor; STANCHENKO, I.K., redaktor; SUDOPLATOV, A.P., redaktor; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., redaktor; TROYANSKIY, S.V., redaktor; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., redaktor; BYKHOV-SKAYA, S.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Mining; an encuclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Glav.red. A.M. Terpigorev. Chleny glav.red. F.A. Barabanov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promysh]. Vol.1. [General engineering] Obshchie inzhenernye svedeniia. Redkollegiia toma S.Kh.Klorik'ian i dr. 1957. 760 p.
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[Restoration of the coal industry in the Donets Basin] Vosstanovlenie ugol'noi promyshlennosti Donetskogo basseina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. Ugletekhizdat. Vol.1. 1957. 371 p. Vol.2. 1957. 782 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

SHEVYAKOV, Lev Dmitriyevich (1889-1963), akademik; ZADEMIDKO, A.N., inzh., retsenzent; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., otv. red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.V., red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Mining of mineral deposits] Razrabotka mestorozhdenii poleznykh iskopaemykh. Izd.4., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 727 p. (MIRA 17:1)

ZADEŘA, K. ; PIKHART, M.

Mechanical thickener in cellulose production. p. 374.

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI. (Ministerstvo energetiky a vodniho hospodarstvi a Vedecka technicka spolecnost pro vodni hospodarstvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia. No. 9, Sept. 1959.

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Uncl.

ZADERIY, G.N., aspirant

Straightening of fibers in the process of drawing. Tekst. prom. 25 no.7:30-33 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra proyadeniya shersti i khimicheskikh volokon Leningradskogo instituta tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti imeni Kirova.

ZADERIY, G.N.

Structure of condenser roving. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.4:45-47 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti im. S.M. Kirova.

ZADERIY, G.N.

Effect of draft magnitude and direction of the drawing on the straightening of fibers in the condensed sliver. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst. prom. no.5:46-49 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti imeni S.M.Kirova.

ZAJDERIY, I.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MESHCHENKO, V.M. [illegible] molodshiy sotrudnik.

Etiology of hematuria of cattle in the Transcarpathian region. Veterinarria 30 no.9:39-43 S '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Zakarpatskaya selskokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Meshchenko); 2. Zakarpatskiy sanitarno-bakteriologicheskiy institut (for Meshchenko).

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases of Unknown Etiology. R-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 16942

Author : Zaderiy, I.I.; MESHCENKO, V.M.
Inst : -Belotserkovsky selskokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Zaderiy)
Title : On the Prophylaxis and Treatment of Hematuria in Cattle.

Orig Pub : Veterinariya, 1957, No 5, 46-48.

Abstract : As a result of daily liberal feeding, to cows affected with microhematuria, of a mineral mixture composed of 40 g. sodium chloride, 40 g. tricalcium phosphate, 0.2 g. $CuSO_4$, 0.04 g. potassium iodide, 0.02 g. cabalt sulfate, and 0.08 g. nickel nitrate, in the third month of the experiment a cessation of the excretion of blood with the urine was observed in 82% of the animals. The author assumes that the above-mentioned mineral mixture, by protecting the organism of the animals from possible exhaustion of iodine reserves, increases its resistance to hematuria.

Card 1/1 Direktor Zaderiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-bakteriologicheskogo instituta (for Meshchenko)

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Doc Agr Sci - (diss) "Increase in richness of fodder rayons of the Trans-Carpathians mainly by means of trace element enrichment." Leningrad, 1961. 23 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR, Leningrad Agricultural Inst); 150 copies; free; list of author's works on p 23 (18 entries); (KL, 5-61 sup, 196)

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PEYVE, Ya.V., akademik, otv. red.; VLASYUK, P.A., akademik, red.; SIROCHENKO, I.A., prof., red.; VOYNAR, A.I., prof., red.; MINORIK, A.V., kand. biol. nauk, red.; OSTROVSKAYA, L.K., doktor biol. nauk, red.; ZADERIY, I.I., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.; KURINNAYA, M.F., dots., red.; KLIMOVITSKAYA, Z.M., kand. biol. nauk, red.; MITSYK, V.Ye., kand. vet. nauk, red.; KAPITANCHUK, V.A., red.; RAD'KO, M.K., red.

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(BONE AND BONES, neoplasms, in child. (Rus))

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S/170/62/005/010/001/009
B112/B186

AUTHOR: Zadikoy, I. N.

TITLE: Some exact solutions of the energy equation for a plane parallel flow of a viscous incompressible fluid

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 10, 1962, 3 - 8

TEXT: The boundary value problem

$$\frac{1}{a}\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\mu}{\lambda}\frac{U_0^2}{h^2},$$

$$T(y, 0) = T_0 + \frac{\mu U_0^2}{2\lambda}\frac{y}{h}\left(1 - \frac{y}{h}\right), \qquad (3)$$

$$T(0, t) = T_0, \quad T(h, t) = T_1.$$

is solved by the expression

$$\theta = \eta + S\eta(1-\eta) + \frac{2}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{n}\sin(\pi n\eta)\exp(-\pi^2 n^2\beta), \qquad (4),$$

Card 1/3

Some exact solutions of the energy ...

where $\Theta = (T - T_0)/(T_1 - T_0)$, $\beta = at/h^2$, $\eta = y/h$, and $S = (Pr\bar{E})/2$ $= \mu W_0^2/2\lambda(T_1 - T_0)$. It is shown that for $S > 1$ the cooling of the wall ceases at $\beta_{cr} = vt_{cr}/h^2$ and that its heating is due to the dissipation energy of the fluid. The figure illustrates the dependence of β_{cr} on S (the indices 1 and 2 refer to the steady and to the unsteady flow, respectively). For an unsteady flow, the temperature distribution is obtained only for $Pr \gg 1$,

$$\Theta = \eta + S\eta(1-\eta) + (2/\pi)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n \sin(\pi n\eta)\exp(-\pi^2 n^2 \beta)/n -$$

$$(8/\pi^3)S\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(2n-1)^{-3}\sin\left[(2n-1)\pi\eta\right]\exp\left[-\pi^2(2n-1)^2\beta\right], \qquad (6)$$

and for $Pr \ll 1$,

Card 2/3