

FIUTOWSKI, J.

Prophylaxis and treatment of alcoholism in Austria and Switzerland;
report from a stay for schooling. Neurol neurochir psych 12 no.1:152-
157 Ja-F '62

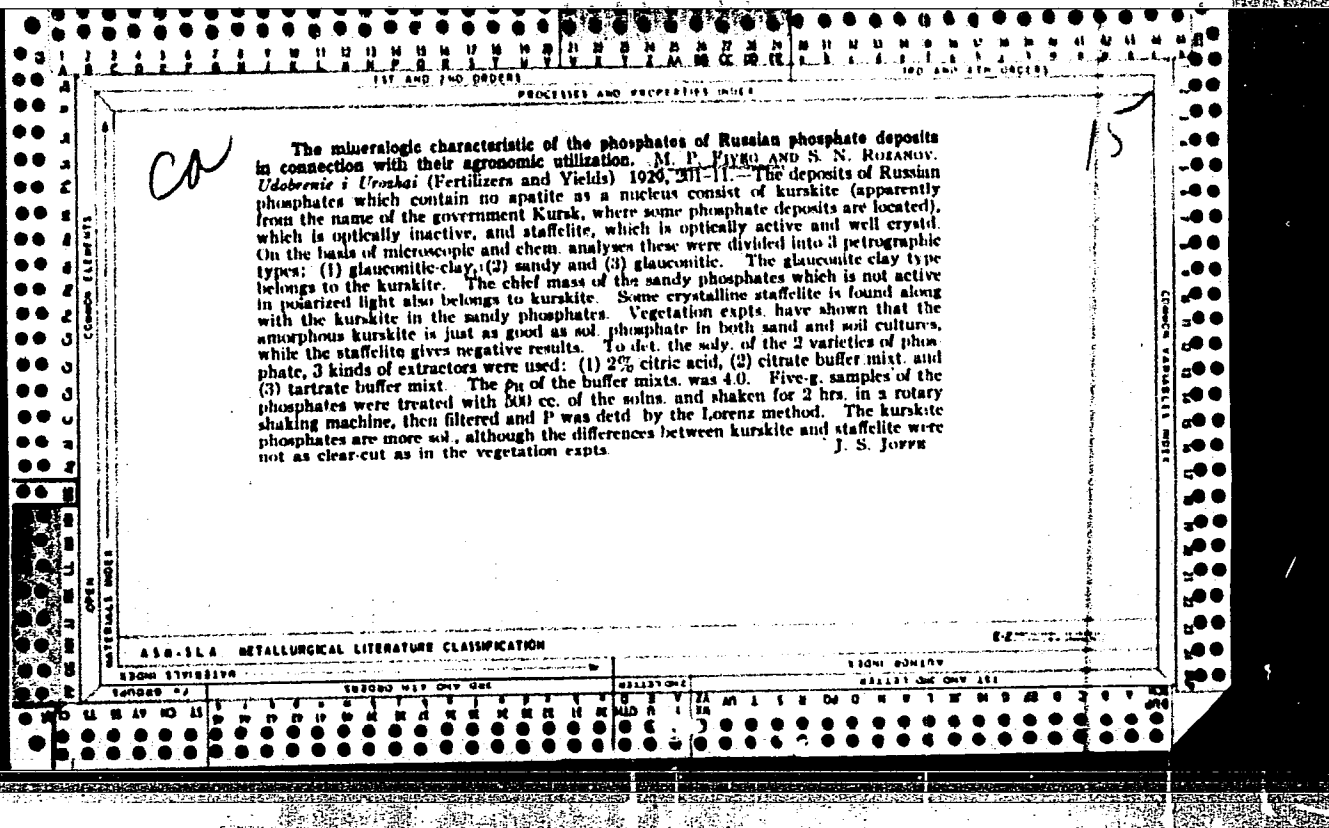
1. Panstwowy Szpital dla Nerwowo i Psychiczenie Chorych, Pruszkow.
Dyrektor: dr med. F. Kaczanowski.

*

FIUTOWSKI, Stanislaw

Economic premises for feeding sugar-beet pulp in fattening pigs.
Postepy nauk roln 12 no.1:93-106 Ja-F '65.

1. Institute of Agricultural Economics, Warsaw.



PROCESS, AND PROPER INDEX

18

Discovery of new apatite deposits in Russia. M. P. Fiver. *Mineral'naya Industriya* *Isvedeniya* 1, No. 4: 38-43 (1955).--The Khibi (Kola Peninsula) apatites are of a low grade, but they can be coned, and used commercially. Other deposits are too high in Fe and cannot be worked for the sepn. of P₂O₅ on a com. scale. A. A. Bochtlingk

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA 8

Apatite deposits of the Khibinian tundras. M. P. Fisev. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers, Insecticides* (U.S.S.R.) No. 142, 8 21 (1937); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 7, 442 (1940); cf. C. A. 31, 29725. An account of the Khibinian tundra apatite with descriptions of the principal minerals. C. A. Silberrad

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIAL TYPE

ASA-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED SERIALIZED

INDEXED FILED

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

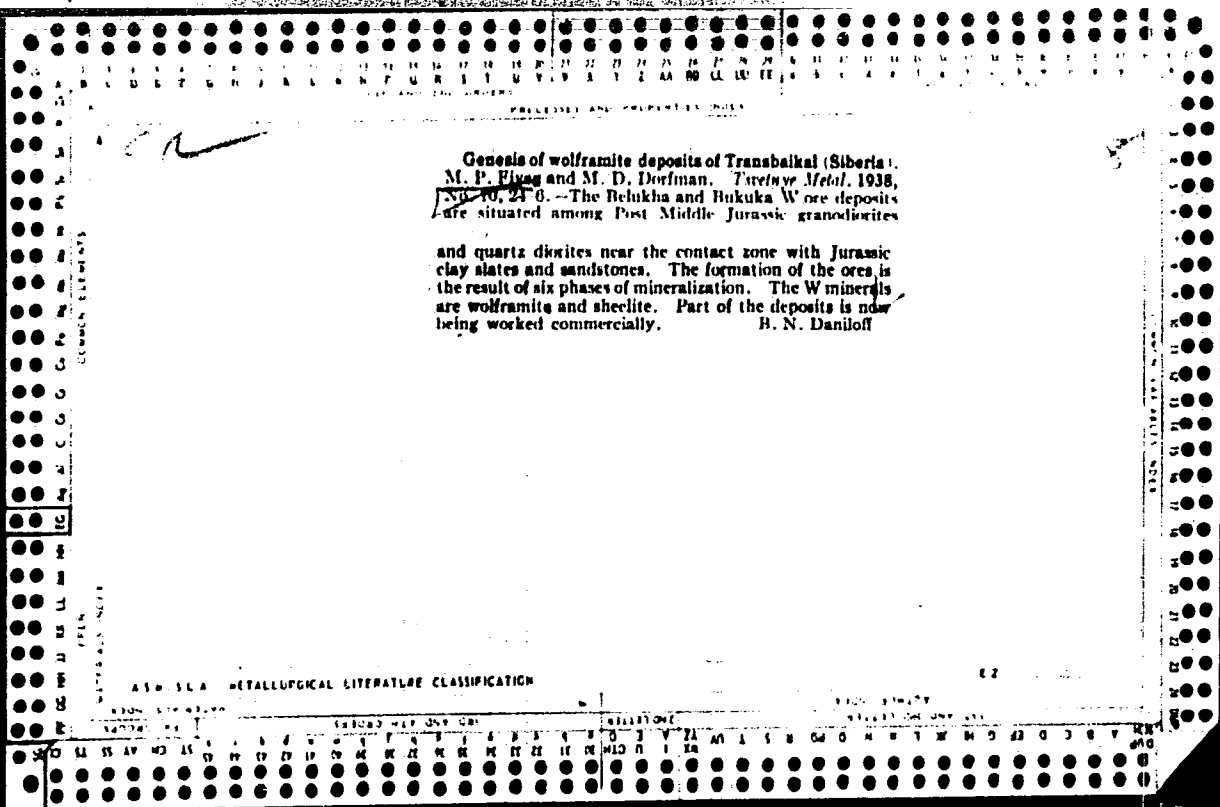
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

8

CA

Apatites. M. P. Fivog and A. P. Shubin. *O. N. F. I.*
 (Moscow-Leningrad) 1938, 152 pp.; *Akim. Referat. Zhur.* 2, No. 1, 25(1939).—In the deposits of volcanic origin the concn. of the phosphates seldom occurs in commercially important quantities. The amt. of apatites in the Khibin deposits is estd. at 2 billion tons contg. 430 million tons of P_2O_5 . The apatite ore after treatment in the Kirivsk plant gives a concentrate contg. 30.5-30.8% of P_2O_5 . The waste products are used as fertilizers, or they can be made to yield (after an addnl. flotation) a nephelite concentrate for the production of the oxides of Al, Na and P and of cement. W. R. Henn

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1st and 2nd covers

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

18

Ch

Khibin apatite. S. I. Vol'kovich, M. P. Iyev and L. B. Berlin. *Nauch. Inst. Udobreniyam i Tsel'nykh Surovinyam* No. 1. *Sovetskaya 1919-39*, 17-24 (1939); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 6, 86.-- The Khibin apatite deposits are described. The deposits contain 2 billion tons of apatite-petroleum minerals. The av. P₂O₅ content is approx. 21%. Approx. 1/3 of the deposits contain 30% P₂O₅. The output of the mine is 4.2 million tons of ore annually. The enriched flotation apatite concentrate contains 30.2% P₂O₅. Nephelite, a waste product obtained in enriching the apatite, is utilized. The nephelite concentrate contains Al₂O₃ up to 20, K₂O 5-6, Na₂O 12-13 and P₂O₅ 2.0-2.5%. The output of nephelite is 20,000 tons. The utilization of the apatite-nephelite minerals (in the Ukspoo mountains) is a characteristic example of the complex utilization of raw material. Apatite yields P, F and rare earths. Al₂O₃, a mixt. of potash and soda, and cement can be obtained by treating nephelite. The reserves of the apatite beds contain ore bodies high in sphene. Enriching the sphene ore produces a concentrate rich in TiO₂.

W. R. Henu

ASH-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1st and 2nd covers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

Ca

The concentration of phosphorus in the Patyn massif (mountainous Shoriz). A. P. Fiver and R. A. Matrinsyn. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insectofungicides* (U. S. S. R.) 1939, No. 140, 37-44; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 1, 38.—The titanomagnetite gabbros and their subordinate pyroxenes are richest in P (the samples of the minerals contained an av. of 0.46% of P_2O_5 and the samples with apatite 1.25% of P_2O_5). The P_2O_5 content in the various strata was from 0.11 to 1.48%. The P_2O_5 content in samples contg. apatite was from 0.58 to 2.01% along the individual layers. The minerals of the Patyn massif do not contain any com. concns. of apatite. W. R. Herin. The Cenozoic volcanic rocks of the Gisborne district, Victoria. A. B. Edwards and W. Crawford. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland* 52, 281-311 (1940).—Descriptive. Leopold Scheffan

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

FIVEG, M. P.

"The Concentration of Phosphorus in the Patyn Massif (Mountainous Shortage)" M. P. Fiveg,
R. A. Matrirosyan, Trudy Nauch Inst Udobr i Insektofung im Ya. V. Samoylova, No 146,
pp 37-44, Khim Referat Zhur 1940, No 1, pp 38 (SEE: Inst. Insect/Fung. in Ya. V.
Samoylov)

SO: U-237/49, 8 April 1949

FIVEG, M. P.

"Khibin Apatite," S. I. Vol'fkovich, M. P. Fiveg, and L. E. Berlin,
Nauch Inst Udobreniyam i Insektofungisidam Zhur 1919-39, pp 17-24
(1939), Khim Referat Zhur 1940, No 6, pp 86 (SEE: Inst. Insect/
Fungi. in Ya. V. Samoylov)

SO: U-237/49, 8 April 1949

FIVEG, M. P. and CHERNYI, L. M.

"Requirements of Industry as to the Quality of Mineral Raw Materials.
Handbook for Geologists," Goz. izd-vo geologizheskoy lit-ry Komiteta po delam
geologii pri SNK SSSR, No.22, 1947

FIVEG, M. P.

USSR/Minerals
Rock Salt
Sedimentation

Aug 48

"The Annual Cycle of Sedimentation of Rock Salt in
the Upper Kamsk Bed," M. P. FIVEG, All-Union Sci
Inst of Halurgy, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol IXI, No 6

Choose this deposit because it does not undergo any
intensive movement and recrystallization. Therefore
the salt structure is very close to its structure
when sedimentation took place. Proves that the group
of rhythmically constructed streaks of rock salt in
the Upper Kamsk deposits are actually yearly layers.
Submitted by Acad D. S. Bel'yankin, 22 Jun 48.

35/A9T69

FIVEG, M. P.

"An Estimate of the Duration of Various Saliferous Materials in
Fossils from Salt Deposits.

report presented at the meeting of the Geochronological Commission, Dept.
Physical Geography, AU Geog. Society, 1953.

(Izv. Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, No. 6, Nov/Dec 54.)

FIVEG, M.P.

Formation of potassium salt deposits. *Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol.* 30
no.3:3-15 My-Je 55. (MIRA 8:10)

(Potassium salts)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 170 (USSR) 15-57-8-11306

AUTHOR: Fiveg, M. P.

TITLE: Geological Study of Potassium Deposits (O nekotorykh zadachakh geologicheskogo izucheniya kaliynykh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Vopr. geol. agron. rud. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956, pp 155-161

ABSTRACT: For production of potassium fertilizer, use is made chiefly of sylvite-containing rock (sylvinite and the so-called solid salt) and of potassium chloride as a waste product of carnallite rock used in the production of magnesium. In addition, langbeinite-kainite rock of the cis-Carpathian district is used directly as a fertilizer. At the present time, a plan of treatment of the polyhalite ores has been developed to obtain

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15-57-8-11306

Geological Study of Potassium Deposits (Cont.)

potassium sulfate and potassium magnesium sulfate. In the Permian salt-bearing formations, large quantities of polyhalite rock with sylvinite have been found [Zhilyanskoye mestorozhdeniye (deposit)]. Sylvinites with calborite and hydroboracite of the Indyerskoye uplifted region are of great scientific and practical interest. In the cis-Carpathian district, the lenses of the potassium rock in the section of the potassium-bearing strata are correlated with the accurately determined stratigraphic levels of the potassium-bearing series. The content of bromine or the location of nodules of potassium minerals in the rock salt may be used as a prospecting indicator of the potassium deposits. For prospectings of potassium deposits, the Lower Cambrian salt-bearing formation of Eastern Siberia and Miocene Transcaucasia (Avanskaya) present the greatest interest. A high content of bromine and the presence of sylvite are observed in the rock salt of the Serego structure in the Komi ASSR, but the conditions of deposit of the rock salt and the geographical position of the Seregovskaya structure and of structures
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Geological Study of Potassium Deposits (Cont.)

15-57-8-11306

adjacent to it cause them to be poor prospects.
Card 3/3

V. P. Yeremeyev

15-57-8-11305
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 8,
pp 169-170 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Fiveg, M. P.

TITLE: Types of Halogenous Basins (Tipy solerodnykh
basseynov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i, in-ta galurgii, 1956, Nr 32, pp 102-
110

ABSTRACT: Until recently, the "bar" theory of Oxenius on the
accumulation of saline strata in the lagoons was
generally recognized. After Oxenius, it was supple-
mented by recognition of the part played by monsoons
(Zimmerman), high tides [Vil'frat (?)], and seepage
through the sands in filling of the basin with sea
water. It was also supplemented by the explanation
of the phases of migration of the halogenous basins
(Howers) with simultaneous existence of the connecting

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15-57-8-11305

Types of Halogenous Basins (Cont.)

lagoons (Branson). The widespread nature of the processes of alteration of the natural brine indicates that there is, in addition to the two types of feeding of the halogenous basins mentioned above, a third, mixed type, which in the past was most widespread. The direct connection of the halogenous basin with the sea is rather the exception than the rule. Therefore, it is impossible to consider the term "lagoon" as synonymous with "saline," as do L. B. Rukhin, A. B. Ronov, and V. Ye. Khain. In the lagoon deposits, gypsum and carbonates usually predominate; this is associated with the unfavorable conditions for retention in them of the saline precipitates. The thickness of the salt-bearing series bears evidence that they were accumulated in the most mobile of the intensively deformed sectors of the earth crust. The nonlagoonal halogenous basins have a long term of life and considerably greater areas. These are the basins on the marginal parts of the platforms and the foremost flexures and should be considered a special type of halogenous basin. Thus halogenous basins may be classed as: 1) marine halogenous
Card 2/3

Types of Halogenous Basins (Cont.)

15-57-8-11305

basins; 2) lagoon and other basins of the coastal area; and 3) saline lakes, solonetztes, and other accumulations of salts under continental conditions. However, marine halogenous basins (Miocene basins of the Tyan-Shan and Kara-Bogaz-Gol depressions) may also exist on the continent. The feeding of saline lakes may also be accomplished in part at the expense of marine salts, as in the compensation lakes on the margins of salt domes and the interduction of marine salts by the wind.

Card 3/3

S. M. Korenevskiy

FIVEG, M.P.

Geological conditions of the sedimentary stage in the origin of
salt-bearing formations. Vop.min.osad.obr. 3/4:235-240 '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut galurgii, Leningrad.
(Geology, Stratigraphic) (Salt)

FIVEG, M.P.

Types of salt basins. Trudy VNIIG 32:102-110 '56. (MIRA 11:1)
(Salt)

FIVEG, M.P.

Formation and distribution of potassium deposits in salt formations.
Zakonn. razm. pelez. iskop. 1:517-530 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut galurgii.
(Potassium)

FIVEG, M. P., ~~Doc~~GEOL ~~AND~~ MINERALS SCI, "GEOLOGICAL CON-
DITIO~~N~~ OF THE SEDIMENTATION OF SALT-BEARING SERIES AND THEIR
POTASSIUM HORIZONS." MOSCOW, 1961. (GEOL INST, ACAD SCI USSR).
(KL-DV, 11-61, 212).

-60-

FIVEG, M.P.

Facies series of halogen rocks and characteristics of the distribution of their members. *Zakon.razm.polezn.iskop.* 3:167-174 '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. *Vsesoyuznyy institut galurgii.*
(Haloidite)

KASHKAROV, O.D.; FIVEG, M.P.; ORLOVA, Ye.V., nauchn. red.;
CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., nauchn. red.; FEDOROVA, L.N., red.
izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Industry's requirement as to the quality of mineral raw materials] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat. No.22. [Potassium and magnesium salts] Kaliinye i magnezial'nye soli. 1963. 54 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuzniy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Potassium salts) (Magnesium oxide)

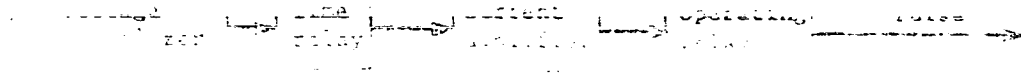
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...laboratory tests showed that the presence of ... a key com-

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ACCESSION NO: A29607645

EXHIBIT: 01



1 Block diagram of an electronic camera control system.

FIVEYSKAYA, A.A.

Importance of focal infection in the gallbladder and the biliary ducts in patients with infectious nonspecific polyarthritis in ~~the~~ physiotherapy. Vop.kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 28 no.2:147-152 Mr-Apr'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz artrologicheskogo otdeleniya (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego P.F.Lyudvinskaya) kliniki Tsentral'nogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. - kand.med. nauk G.N.Pospelova)

(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID)

(BILIARY TRACT—DISEASES) (BATHS, MOOR AND MUD)

L 14263-63

EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3004576

S/0032/63/029/008/1007/1007 17

AUTHOR: Fiveyskaya, A. K.; Yakovlev, S. A.TITLE: A method for bonding optical crystal windows to lamps and vessels. [Report presented at a conference on spectroscopy held in Gor'kiy from 5 to 12 July 1961]

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 8, 1963, 1007

TOPIC TAGS: spectroscopy, bonding, vacuum-tight bonding, gasket, fluoroplast-3, polychlorotrifluoroethylene, Kel-F, fluorite, lithium fluoride, ultraviolet light source, OK-50, OK-50 heat-resistant adhesive

ABSTRACT: A method has been proposed for the vacuum-tight bonding of a window of crystalline material to a glass vessel for service in the -195 to +150C temperature range. A flat ring-type gasket of fluoroplast-3 [polychlorotrifluoroethylene], pretreated with a solution of sodium naphthalene complex in tetrahydrofuran, was bonded with OK-50 heat-resistant adhesive between the window and the vessel to compensate for the difference in thermal expansion coefficient. After bonding, the part is held at 60--150C for 3 hr. The method has been tested with fluorite and lithium fluoride windows in vacuum ultraviolet light sources.

Card 1/2

FIVEYSKAYA M.L.

Logarifmicheskiye lineyki s razreznyimi shkalami. M.-L., ONTI (1935), 1-44.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Jurosh, A.G.,
Markushevich, A.L.,
R. shevskiy, P.K.,
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

PI LITVIA, M.N.

FIVEYSKAYA, M.N.

Accidental wound of the cervical segment of the thoracic duct.
Khirurgiia no.5:72 My '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya 1-y Kovrovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy, Vladimirovskoy oblasti.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,

*thoracic duct, in surg. of subaxillary tumor)
(AXILLA, neoplasms,

*subaxillary, surg., accid. inj. of thoracic duct)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE, complications,

*inj. of thoracic duct in surg. of subaxillary tumor)
(THORAGIC DUCT, wounds and injuries,

*in surg. of subaxillary tumor)

FIVEYSKIY, D. A. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Thermophysical Basis for Elimination of Icing in Mine Workings."
Inst of Mining, Acad Sci USSR, 17 Oct 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Oct, 1947 (Project #17836)

21 (8), 15 (9)

AUTHORS:

Mokul'skiy, M. A., Lazurkin, Yu. S., SOV/20-125-5-15/61
Fiveyskiy, M. B., Kozin, V. I.

TITLE:

The Reversible Radiation-mechanical Effects in Polymers
(Obratimyye radiatsionno-mekhanicheskiye efekty v polimerakh)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 5,
pp 1007-1010 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

By the action of an ionizing radiation the mechanical properties of polymers may be changed to a considerable extent. The authors of the present paper investigated some mechanical properties of polymers during irradiation. The investigation was carried out in water-cooled vertical channels. The fluxes of the neutrons and γ -quanta, as well as the energy dose absorbed by the samples were measured on this occasion. Moreover, several simple devices for measuring the mechanical characteristics of polymers under irradiation were constructed, and, especially, a device for recording the extension curves ($\sigma - \epsilon$) for use in a reactor were reconstructed. The authors investigated polymers of different radiation resistance and different character of the most important radio-chemical variations. By comparing the

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The Reversible Radiation-mechanical Effects in
Polymers

SOV/20-125-5-15/61

mechanical properties of the samples located in the radiation field with the properties of original samples (and with samples which, though irradiated, were tested after irradiation) reversible radiation-mechanical effects were discovered. They are based upon a temporary reversible variation of the mechanical properties of the polymers. This variation occurs during irradiation and vanishes as soon as irradiation ceases. The authors observed the following reversible processes: 1) Decrease of the strength of polymethylmetacrylate. 2) Decrease of the limit of the enforced elasticity σ_B of polyvinyl chloride. 3) Increase of breaking elongations of polyvinylchloride. 4) Increase of relaxation rate of the tensions in the investigated substances. 5) Increase of the creep rate of polyvinylchloride, polystyrene, teflon, and rubber. Points 2-5 are then discussed in detail; thus it was found that σ_B decreases in the case of a dose rate of 46000 rad/sec by ~25 % and increases approximately linearly with an increase of the dose rate. After irradiation ceases, the reversible effect vanishes after less than 1 minute and only a remanent effect

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The Reversible Radiation-mechanical Effects in
Polymers

SOV/20-125-5-15/61

remains. A table contains the values of creep rate under various conditions. As a result of the irreversible destruction effect, the creep rate increases. Also this effect increases linearly with increasing dose rate. The diagrams 3-4 show the considerable reversible change of creep rate caused by the switching-on and -off of irradiation. The reversible radiation-mechanical effects may be of physical and also of chemical nature. The molecules excited by the ionizing particles during the dissipation of energy "pass through" states with weak excitations, which do not suffice for the stripping-off of the chemical bonds, but which correspond to local heating to high temperatures of short duration. This may accelerate the relaxation processes and change several properties of the substance. However, also a chemical mechanism must be taken into account. To what extent it is able to explain the reversible radiation-mechanical effects can be explained only after further investigations. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

Card 3/4

FIVEYSKIY, M. B.

21.6200

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B004/B061

82081

AUTHORS:

Mokul'skiy, M. A., Lazurkin, Yu. S., FIVEYSKIY, M. B.,
Kozin, V. I.

TITLE:

Study of the Mechanical Properties of Polymers¹ During the Process of Irradiation. I. Strength and Ultimate Forced Elasticity of Solid Polymers During the Process of Irradiation in a Nuclear Reactor

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 103-109

TEXT: The authors exposed polyvinylchloride (PVC) and polymethylmethacrylate¹ (PMMA) to irradiation in a BBP(VVR) nuclear reactor. Data on the neutron beam are given in Table 1. The irradiation was carried out with a dose of 46,000 - 56,000 rad/sec at 20 - 60°C in vertical channels cooled with water. During irradiation, the strength and ultimate forced elasticity σ_f were determined with the apparatus illustrated in Fig. 2, and the creep by that in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows the

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Study of the Mechanical Properties of Polymers
During the Process of Irradiation. I. Strength
and Ultimate Forced Elasticity of Solid Polymers
During the Process of Irradiation in a Nuclear
Reactor

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8208 1

dependence of the strength of PMMA on the integral dose. Fig. 4, the dependence of σ_f with PVC on the integral dose. The decrease in σ_f is almost proportional to the radiation intensity (Fig. 5). The irradiation was interrupted by switching off the reactor, and it was seen that σ_f increase immediately about 25 - 30% (Fig. 6). The breaking length also increased after switching-off of the irradiation (Table 2, Fig. 7). As well as the known irreversible processes, based on interlacing and destruction, reversible processes also occur on irradiation. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1959

X

Card 2/2

FIVEYSKIY, M.B.; LAZURKIN, Yu.S.; MOKUL'SKIY, M.A.

[Simple calorimetric method for measuring the absolute energy dose received by substances situated in powerful fields of ionizing radiations] Prostoi kalorimetriceskii metod izmereniia absoliutnoi energeticheskoi dozy, poluchemoi veshchestvami v moshchnykh poliakh ioniziruiushchikh izluchenii. Moskva, In-t atomnoi energii, 1960. 10 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

FIVEYSKIY, M.B.

21.620

S/190/60/002/01/14/021

8004/B061

82082

AUTHORS: Mokul'skiy, M. A., Lazurkin, Yu. S., Fiveyskiy, M. B.

TITLE: Investigation of the Mechanical Properties of Polymers During the Process of Irradiation.¹ II. Creep of Solid Polymers and Rubbers During the Process of Irradiation¹⁹ in a Nuclear Reactor

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 110 - 118

TEXT: The aim of this work was to establish changes in mechanical properties which re-form after cessation of the irradiation. The method of examination is described in Ref. 1. The authors examined the creep rate in dependence on the mechanical stress applied and the integral dose. Fig. 1 shows the change in creep for unplasticized polyvinyl-chloride at a radiation intensity of 46,000 rad/sec, a stress of 0.5 kp/mm², and 52°C. For comparison, data are given, that were obtained from nonirradiated material, and material taken out of the radiation

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Investigation of the Mechanical Properties of
Polymers During the Process of Irradiation.
II. Creep of Solid Polymers and Rubbers During
the Process of Irradiation in a Nuclear Reactor

S/190/60/002/01/14/021
B004/B061

82082

field. Fig. 2 shows the same data for a stress of 1 kp/mm^2 . The time dependence of creep is reproduced in Fig. 3. A Table gives the experimental data. The same experiments were carried out with unplasticized polystyrene, plasticized PVC (Fig. 4), vulcanized rubber from natural rubber of the type HK(NK) (Fig. 5), from CKH-18 (SKN-18) nitrile rubber (Fig. 6), and from polyisobutylene rubber (Fig. 7). In all the substances examined, the creep rate increased in bounds, and decreased again when the radiation was switched off. This effect increased with increasing irradiation intensity. A reversible change in the relaxation rate was observed. The authors mention a paper by Yu. S. Zuyev (Ref. 4), thank N. V. Zvonov for making the experiments on the reactor possible, and the mechanics I. F. Yermakov and K. K. Shcherbo for their collaboration. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1960

Card 2/2

84236

S/089/60/009/004/016/020

B006/B070

9.6/50
21.8/00
AUTHORS:

Fiveyskiy, M. B., Lazurkin, Yu. S., Mokul'skiy, M. A.

TITLE: A Simple Calorimetric Method of Measuring the Absolute Energy Dose Received by Substances in Strong Fields of Ionizing Radiation

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 321 - 323

TEXT: A steady calorimetric method is used for measuring the radiation energy received by a sample if the dose rate is not too high and the effect of other energy-generating processes in the sample is negligible. For intense irradiation (high dose rate), this method is not applicable, particularly because the establishment of thermal equilibrium takes too long a time; in this case, the sample is so strongly heated that it either melts or disintegrates; at least the high absorbed integral dose changes the structure and properties of the sample significantly. For this reason, the authors of the present "Letter to the Editor" developed in 1957 a simple nonsteady calorimetric method which is suitable for studies on reactors and other sources of strong radiation. The method has been tested during the last few years. The principle of the method is as follows. A sample for dose-measuring is placed at time $t=0$ in a radiation

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A Simple Calorimetric Method of Measuring the Absolute Energy Dose Received by Substances in Strong Fields of Ionizing Radiation

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field which is homogeneous and constant within the sample, under such conditions that the temperature at the center of the sample increases linearly for a time τ independently of the surrounding temperature. τ is proportional to the square of the characteristic sample dimension d and inversely proportional to the coefficient of thermal diffusivity χ . Therefore, dT/dt is a function of the dose rate and heat capacity of the sample, and the dose rate can be calculated from the formula $P = 0.417 c(dT/dt)_0$. c is the specific heat of the sample material (cal/g.degree); $(dT/dt)_0$ is measured in deg/hour, and P in Mrad/hour.

Polystyrene, polyethylene, silicone rubber^v, Teflon, molten quartz, etc. were used for the dosimeter. The sample had a cylindrical form (30 mm diameter and 50 mm height). This size has a τ value of 2 - 3 minutes which is required for the measurement of dT/dt (Fig. 1). In this time interval, the mutual shielding of the parts of the sample may be neglected. Copper-constantan thermocouples were used for the measurement of temperature. The construction of the dosimeter is very simple (Fig. 2). All parts with the exception of the thermocouple consist of nonactivizable materials. The

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A Simple Calorimetric Method of Measuring the Absolute Energy Dose Received by Substances in Strong Fields of Ionizing Radiation

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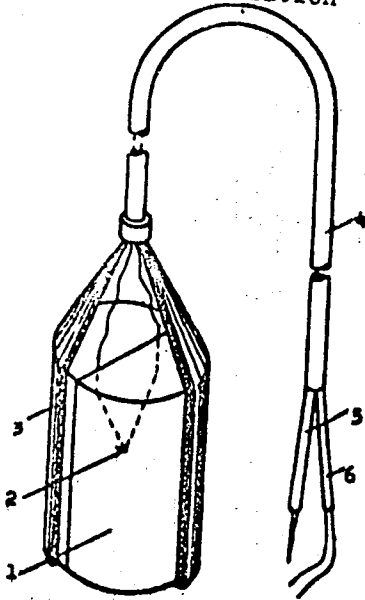
whole instrument was inserted in a perpendicular hole in a reactor and checked in a radiation-free zone before measurements were carried out. In this manner, the dose rates for different substances were measured in the holes of the BBP (VVR) reactor. The error was 5 - 10%. Fig. 3 shows the distribution of the dose rate along a hole in this reactor for polyethylene and quartz glass. With this method the anomalies of the $T(t)$ curves may also be found. Thus, for example, the $T(t)$ curve of polytetrafluoroethylene shows a sharp bend which may be ascribed to a phase transformation due to irradiation (cf. Fig. 4). There are 4 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 US.

SUBMITTED: April 14, 1960

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A Simple Calorimetric Method of Measuring the Absolute Energy Dose Received by Substances in Strong Fields of Ionizing Radiation

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1 - specimen. 2 - thermocouple hot junction. 3 - aluminum foil. 4 - flexible suspender-insulator. 5 - thermocouple cold junction. 6 - terminals connected to a measuring instrument.

X

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43247

S/844/62/000/000/109/129
D408/D307

215210

AUTHORS: Lazurkin, Yu. S., Mokul'skiy, M. A. and Fiveyskiy, M. B.

TITLE: Nature of the reversible acceleration of mechanical relaxation processes in polymers under irradiation

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 638-641

TEXT: By "acceleration of mechanical relaxation processes" is understood a wide range of phenomena, including acceleration of stress relaxation, acceleration of creep, and decrease of ultimate forced elasticity. In the present work the authors studied the acceleration of creep LKH-18 (SKN-18) nitrile rubber irradiated in a nuclear reactor, this being a continuation of previous investigations, with the difference that in the earlier work the effect of irradiating rigid polymers was studied. Samples of the test material were stretched under constant load for 45 hours to attain equilibrium deformation, almost all the deformation occurring during the first 10 - 20 minutes; other samples were stretched for 16 mins. The Card 1/2

Nature of the reversible ...

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stretched samples, still under load, were irradiated at intensity 2×10^4 rad/sec, whereupon creep was initiated at the rate of 4×10^{-3} sec⁻¹ in both cases. The results indicated that the acceleration of creep and relaxation in resins was caused by rupture of lattice bonds, i.e. the so-called 'chemical' mechanism, and not by the "physical" mechanism (described in an earlier work) as is the case when rigid polymers are irradiated. Efficiency of the destruction process was evaluated by the method of Tobolskiy et al for the analysis of chemical relaxation. By means of the kinetic theory of resin elasticity an equation was derived relating the rate of creep under irradiation to the number of bonds rupturing per second in 1 cm³ of material. Substituting into this equation the experimental data for SKN-18 rubber, natural rubber and polyisobutylene, the numbers of bonds rupturing per 100 ev of absorbed energy were estimated to be 3, 4, and 19 respectively. There is 1 figure. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR (Institute of Atomic Energy, AS USSR)

Card 2/2

FIVEYSKIY, Yu., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya

Against primitive methods and laxity. Mor. flot 22

no.11:10 N '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Merchant marine)

83585

S/056/60/038/005/018/050
B006/B070

24.6510
AUTHORS:

Nemirovskiy, P. E., Fivayskiy, Yu. D.

TITLE:

The Effect of Coulomb Attraction on the Cross Section of
Anti-proton Absorption by Nuclei

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,
Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 1486-1488

TEXT: As is known, the anti-nucleon - nucleus interaction cross section is considerably larger than that of the interaction with protons or neutrons. A qualitative theoretical explanation of this effect can be given on the basis of the optical model. On account of focusing of the trajectories of the anti-protons by the Coulomb field of the nucleus, the cross section for absorption by the nucleus increases significantly for anti-protons whose energies are comparable with the Coulomb energy at the boundary of the nucleus. This focusing effect has been calculated here on the basis of the optical model. These calculations are applicable to all negatively charged, strongly absorbing particles, particularly when the wavelengths λ in the case of energies of the order of the Coulomb energy

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The Effect of Coulomb Attraction on the Cross Section of Anti-proton Absorption by Nuclei S/056/60/038/005/018/050 B006/B070

V_0 at the boundary of the nucleus are small compared to the nuclear radius R : $\lambda(R) = \hbar / \sqrt{2\mu V_0(R)} \ll R$ (μ is the reduced mass of the particle and the nucleus). A complex potential acts on the anti-proton inside the nucleus. In the present work, both the attractive potential of the nucleus (negative real part of the complex potential) and the repulsive potential (positive real part) are considered. Assuming the potential to be given by

$$W = \begin{cases} -U_0(1+i) & 0 \leq r \leq R \\ -Ze^2/r & R \leq r \end{cases}$$

, the anti-proton absorption cross sections are calculated for the nuclei of C, Cu, and Pb at 0.5 Mev (Table 1); the anti-neutron absorption cross sections are also given for comparison (Table 2). The results are:

Nucleus	U_0 [Mev]	1	σ_c^{\max} [b]	U_0 [Mev]	1	σ_c [b]	$\sigma_c^{\max}(p)/\sigma_c(\bar{n})$
C ¹²	33	≤1	3.2	30	≤1	0.82	4
Cu ⁶³	38	≤3	11.2	30	≤2	1.12	10
Pb ²⁰⁸	43	≤5	~18	30	≤3	2	~10

u

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The Effect of Coulomb Attraction on the Cross Section of Anti-proton Absorption by Nuclei S/056/60/038/005/018/050
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(1 gives the contribution to the cross section). Due to Coulomb attraction, the anti-proton absorption cross sections for energies lower than the Coulomb energy are 4 to 10 times as large as the anti-neutron cross sections for the same energy. There are 2 tables and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 US. ✓

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1959

Card 3/3

FIVEYSKIY, Yu.D.

Effect of the refraction of an antiproton beam on the absorption cross section. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz.* no.3:76-79 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.
(Protons) (Nuclear reactions)

FIVEYSKIY, YU. D.

95

S/089/62/013/006/019/027
B102/B186

AUTHORS: G. T. and M. R.

TITLE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya Moskovskogo inzhenerno-fizicheskogo instituta (Scientific Conference of the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute) 1962

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 603 - 606

TEXT: The annual conference took place in May 1962 with more than 400 delegates participating. A review is given of these lectures that are assumed to be of interest for the readers of Atomnaya energiya. They are following: A. I. Leypunskiy, future of fast reactors; A. A. Vasil'yev, design of accelerators for superhigh energies; I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, analyticity, unitarity, and asymptotic behavior of strong interactions at high energies; A. B. Migdal, phenomenological theory for the many-body problem; Yu. D. Fiveyskiy, deceleration of medium-energy antiprotons in matter; Yu. M. Kogan, Ya. A. Iosilevskiy, theory of the Mössbauer effect; M. I. Ryazanov, theory of ionization losses in nonhomogeneous medium; Yu. B. Ivanov, A. A. Rukhadze, h-f conductivity of subcritical plasma;

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24 6610

S/056/62/042/003/025/049
B102/B138AUTHOR: Fiveyskiy, Yu. D.

TITLE: Deceleration of antiprotons in matter

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42,
no. 3, 1962, 799 - 802

TEXT: A theoretical investigation is given of antiproton deceleration in light elements, assuming that the atomic mass of the moderator is much greater than that of the antiproton and that the antiproton energy E is smaller than the π^0 production threshold:

$E < m_{\pi^0}^2 - Z^2 e^4 M / 2 \hbar^2 n^2$, where e is the elementary charge and n the principal quantum number of the antiproton in bound state. The cross section of antiproton capture onto atomic shells is calculated, which can occur as radiative capture, as knock-out process (Auger effect), or via π^0 emission $\sigma_{\text{at}} = \sigma_{\text{rad}} + \sigma_{\text{Auger}} + \sigma_{\pi^0}$. Calculations are carried out for

$E \gg Z^2 e^4 \mu / 2^2$, $n' \ll \sqrt{M/\mu}$; $n' = Z/k$, $E = k^2/2$ being measured in terms of

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Deceleration of ...

$\xi^4 M/\hbar^2$, μ is the electron mass. The total capture cross section $\sigma = \sigma_c + \sigma_{at}$, where σ_c refers to nuclear capture; in the energy range considered, $\sigma_{rad} \ll \sigma_c$, and $\sigma_{Auger} \ll \sigma_c$, so that for light and medium nuclei, $\sigma \approx \sigma_c$.

That means that the antiprotons in this energy range are mainly absorbed by nuclei. The number of antiprotons only slightly changes during their slowing down. These results follow from numerical estimates carried out for C and Cu. Slowing down from e. g. 50 Mev to 50 keV weakens the antiproton beam by a factor of $e^{0.05}$ for C and $e^{0.037}$ for Cu. If $E \ll Z^2 \xi^4 M/2\hbar^2$ and $n' \gg \sqrt{M/\mu}$, for σ_{rad}

$\sigma_{n,n-1,0}^{rad} \sim \pi \frac{e^2}{Mc^2} \frac{\hbar}{Mc} \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{n}} \left(\frac{2}{e}\right)^{2n} (n')^2 \quad (n \ll n'). \quad (13)$ is obtained for $E \rightarrow 0$, and for σ_{Auger}

$$\sigma_{n,n-1,0}^{Auger} \sim \pi \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{Me^2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\mu}{M}\right)^2 \frac{(2n)^2}{3Z^4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{n}} \left(\frac{2}{e}\right)^{2n} \frac{(n')^2}{\sqrt{M/\mu - n^2}} \quad (15).$$

The energy of the Auger electron is given by $E_e \approx Z^2 \xi^4 M/2\hbar^2 n^2 - Z^2 \xi^4 M/2\hbar^2$.

In this case for $E \rightarrow 0$ the Auger effect prevails over radiative capture as well as nuclear capture. P. E. Nemirovskiy is thanked for help. There
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Deceleration of ...

S/056/62/042/003/025/049
B102/B138

are 8 references: 2 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: E. Fermi, E. Teller. Phys. Rev. 72, 399, 1947; B. Desai, Phys. Rev. 119, 1385, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1961

Card 3/3

FIVEYSKIY, Yu.D.

Deceleration of medium-energy protons in matter. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; fiz. no.4:93-99 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.
(Protons)

L 21736-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/SSD/AFWL

PRODUCTION NR: APS002250

3/2139/64 1006/1006/1006/0010

AUTHOR: Fiveyskiy, Yu. D.

TITLE: Concerning the capture of an antiproton by atomic shells with emission of an atomic electron

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 6, 1964, 6-10

TOPIC TAGS: Auger effect, antiproton, capture cross section

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the author (ZhETF v. 42, 1963; Izv. vuzov SSSR, Fizika, No. 4, 92, 1963) and consists of a derivation of the Auger effect in light and medium atoms. The theory is developed for a negative pion and the Ly α shell. The results are compared with experimental data. The Auger effect is shown to be larger than the case of the electron. It is concluded that the Auger effect in the investigated antiproton energy interval is due essentially

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ACCESSION NR: AP5002250

to the emission of K-electrons. When the antiprotons have low energy, they are captured predominantly in the state with quantum numbers $n \ll l \ll m \ll n$. It is shown that the nucleus is not a point relative to the antiproton. The probability of capture by the atom is

$P \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R}{a_0} \right)^2$

where R is the radius of the nucleus

and a_0 is the Bohr radius.

It is shown that

$P \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R}{a_0} \right)^2 \approx 10^{-4}$

BUKAS

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

FIWEG, M.P.

Deposits of potassium in the U.S.S.R. Pt. 1. Rev min 16 no.1:
37-40 Ja '65.

FIWEG, M.P.

Potassium deposits in the U.S.S.R. Pt.2. Rev min 16 no.2:70-
75 F '65.

STALEWSKI, Ryszard; SIR, Jan; FLWEK, Tadeusz

A case of coexistence of multiple myeloma and pulmonary cancer. Nowotwory 15 no.2:203-207 Ap-Je '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Pomorskiej AM w Szczecinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. K. Gregorczyk) i z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Pomorskiej AM w Szczecinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. K. Stojalowski).

FIXA, Bohumil; VYICHL, Josef; ZARUBA, Karel; KOS, Jiri; VODICKA, Karel

Hepatorenal syndrome. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) (Suppl.) 4 no.3:271-282 '61.

1. II. interni klinika; prednosta prof. MUDr. V. Jurkovic.
(LIVER DISEASES case reports) (KIDNEY DISEASES case reports)

FIXA, B.; HEROUT, V.

Value of gastric secretion tests in the diagnosis of chronic gastritis. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 15 no.6:455-466 S '61.

1. II. interni klinika LF KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta doc. MUDr. Vilo Jurkovic a Patologickoanatomicky ustav LF KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. A. Fingerland, Dr. Sc.
(GASTRITIS diag) (GASTRIC JUICE)

FIXA, B.; KOMARKOVA, O.; technicka spoluprace: VOTIKOVA, J.

Examination of acid and basic gastric secretion in clinical practice.
Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 15 no.7:490-497 N '61.

1. II interni klinika LF KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta doc. MUDr.
Vilo Jurkovic.

(GASTRIC JUICE)

38

- Prague, Právní Lékařství, Vol VIII, No 2, February 1962 (Continued)
- of Univerzita Komenského v Bratislavě, Bratislava, Prof. Vlad. H. Vít, MD, director (present) pp 35-37 (English summary).
9. Manual course of dissecting anatomy of the arm, a list of 200 Second Chair of Internal Medicine (Dr. interná medicína), Prof. J. Hlavka, MD, director (present), and with SAS. First book: Průvodní učebnice anatomie člověka, Prof. J. Hlavka, MD, director (present) pp 1-20-21 (English summary).
10. Min. Univerzita v Bratislavě, Bratislava, Prof. J. Hlavka, MD, director (present) pp 1-20-21 (English summary).
11. Univerzita v Bratislavě, Bratislava, Prof. J. Hlavka, MD, director (present) pp 1-20-21 (English summary).
12. Univerzita v Bratislavě, Bratislava, Prof. J. Hlavka, MD, director (present) pp 1-20-21 (English summary).
13. Univerzita v Bratislavě, Bratislava, Prof. J. Hlavka, MD, director (present) pp 1-20-21 (English summary).
14. Univerzita v Bratislavě, Bratislava, Prof. J. Hlavka, MD, director (present) pp 1-20-21 (English summary).

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FIXA B

FIXA, Bohumil

Gastric acidity as the index of inflammatory changes in the gastric mucosa. Review of the literature. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.18:567-569 My '62.

1. II interni klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove prednosta
prof. dr. Vilo Jurkovic.
(GASTRIC JUICE) (GASTRITIS diag)

JERAVY, Zdenek; BAKTOS, Vladimir; NERAD, Vladimir; SKAUNIC, Vladimir;
FIXA, Bohumil; KOMARKOVA, Olga; SAZMOVA, Vera; HRADSKY, Miklas.

Analysis of salivary secretion and some electrolytes in the
saliva in relation to age. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov.
univ. (Hrad. Kral.) 6 no.5:suppl.:609-618 '63

I. Stomatologicka klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. L. Sazama, CSc.);
I. interni klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. F. Cernik) a II. in-
terni klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. V. Jurkovic), Karlova
Universita v Hradci Kralove.

FIXA, B.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA ²

FIXA, B; KOMARKOVA, O; HEROUT, V.

1. Second Internal Medicine Clinic LF KU (II. vnitřní kliniky LF KU), Hradec Kralovy; 2. Pathological Anatomy Institute LF KU (Patologicki-anatomicki ustav LF KU), Hradec Kralovy

Prague

~~Brno~~, Vnitřní lékařství, No 8, 1963, pp 729-736

"The Change of Gastric Secretion and Its Relation to the Morphology of Gastric Mucosa in Diabetic Patients."

FIXA, B.; KOMARKOVA, O.; KOS, J.; HEROUT, V.

Morphological changes in the gastric mucosa in diabetics.
Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.3:129-134 Ap '63.

1. II interni klinika lekárske fak. KU v Hradci Kralove,
prednosta prof. dr. V. Jurkovic Patologickoanatomicky ustav
lekárske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. dr.
A. Fingerland, DrSc.

(DIABETES MELLITUS) (GASTRIC MUCOSA)
(GASTRITIS)

FIXA, B.; HRADSKY, M.; KOMARKOVA, O.; HEROUT, V.

Acute exacerbation of chronic gastritis. (Clinico-morphological correlation study). Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.3: 149-153 Ap '63.

1. II vnitřní klinika lékařské fakulty KU v Hradci Králové, přednosta prof. dr. V. Jurkovic
Klinika vnitřní propedeutiky lékařské fakulty KU v Hradci Králové, přednosta doc. dr. F. Černík
Patologickoanatomický ústav lékařské fakulty KU v Hradci Králové, přednosta prof. dr. A. Fingerland, DrSc.
(GASTRITIS) (DYSPEPSIA)

FIXA, B.; KOMARKOVA, O.

Selection of healthy subjects for the examination of "normal" gastric secretion and the problem of control groups for comparison in studies on gastric secretion. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.5:275-278 JI '63.

1. II interni klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove,
prednosta prof. dr. V. Jurkovic.

(GASTRIC JUICE) (GASTRIC MUCOSA) (GASTRITIS)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FIKA, B.; KOMARKOVA, O.; JURKOVIC, V.; HEROUT, V.; 2nd Clinic of Internal Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine of the Charles University /II. interni Klinika Lekarske Fakulty KU /, Hradec Kralove, Head /Prednosta/Professor Doctor V. JURKOVIC ; Institute of Pathological Anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine at the Charles University /Patologickoanatomicky Ustav Lekarske Fakulty KU /, Hradec Kralove, Head /Prednosta/Professor Doctor A. FINGERLAND.

"On the Problem of Venostatic Gastritis in Patients with Congestive Heart Failure."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 102, No 43, 1963, pp 1184-1188

Abstract [Authors' English Summary]: Gastric mucosa of 20 patients suffering from congestive heart failure and of 20 compensated cardiac patients was examined by suction biopsy. Chronic gastritis was as frequent in patients with right sided cardiac failure as in compensated cardiac patients. It appears therefore that stomach congestion in right sided cardiac failure is not the cause of gastritis. No relation was found between incidence of gastritis and duration of decompensation. Dyspeptic complaints are more frequent
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceských, Vol 102, No 43, 1963, pp 1184-1188

in decompensated than in compensated patients. No connection was found between dyspepsia and the condition of the gastric mucosa. Chronic gastritis is not the cause of indigestion in cardiac patients.

3 Tables, 33 Western 7 Czech references.

2/2

BARTOS, V.; SKAUNIC, V.; NERAD, V.; HRADSKY, M.; FLIXA, B.; KOMARKOVA, O.

External pancreatic secretion in relation to age. Cesk. gastro-
ent. vyz. 17 no.7:395-401 N°63

I. I. interni klinika (prednosta doc. dr. F. Cernik) a II.
interni klinika (prednosta prof. dr. V. Jurkovic) lekarske
fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.

FIXA, Bohumil

A contribution to the functional diagnosis of chronic gastritis associated with a study on the relationship between chronic gastritis and several frequently occurring internal diseases. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 7 no.5:727-741 '64.

l. II. interni klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. V. Jurkovic, DrSc.), Lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.

VULIS, D.A., inzh.; FIYAKH, V.S.

Helicopters in road surveys. Avt. dor. 24 no.10:16-17 0 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Roads--Surveying) (Helicopters)

FIYALKO, Ye.I.

Relationship between the mean hourly rate of registered meteors and the parameters of meteor bodies, the atmosphere, and the radar. Astron.zhur. 37 no.4:753-763 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Meteors) (Radar in astronomy)

FIYALKOV, A.S. kand. tekhn. nauk; LIVSHITS, P.S., inzh.

Problems in the production of electric brushes. Vest. elektroprom.
29 no. 5:18-22 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta electricheskey
promyshlennosti. (Brushes, Electric)

FIYALO, YA.

DOBRY, E.; FIYALO, Ya.; GUTFREYDOVA, Ye.

Development and current trends in blood transfusion services in
Czechoslovakia. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 2 no.6:50-54 N-D '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Prazhskogo instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. -
doktor meditsinskikh nauk I.Kidery)
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION,
in Czech. (Rus.))

1. FIYATE, D.M.; BERKMAN, YE.M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Ink

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PA 243T39

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Methods

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"Byul Stroit Tekh" No 19, pp 13-16

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ground, which serves as a bottom. On creating vacuum inside container, atmospheric pressure compels cylinder to move into ground. Schematic drawing of equipment given.

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nykh laboratorii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit.,
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stva. (Building research)

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doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SKOVORTSOVA, I.P., redaktor;
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LYTKINA, L.S., red. izd-va; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/7 Physiology July 59

2925. EFFECT OF A SINGLE PERIOD OF EFFORT ON MYOCARDIAL CHOLIN-
ESTERASE ACTIVITY - Vplyv jednorazového pracovného zataženia organiz-
mu na aktivitu cholinesteráz v myokarde - Barta E. and Fizeš A.
Kat. Exp. Patol. a Farmakol. Lek. Fak. Univ. Komenského, Bratislava -
BRATISL. LEK. LISTY 1958, 38(II)/1 (12-17) Graphs 1 Tables 1 Illus. 1
Measurements of ChE activity in the myocardium following a single period of
effort in the form of swimming in rats showed a different course of changes of
activity in the left and right ventricle. The activity in the left ventricle immedi-
ately after termination of swimming was somewhat higher than in controls, and
increased slightly until the 120th min. after termination of the swimming. In the
right ventricle the ChE activity, which was higher in controls, decreased by 24.8%
after effort and at 30 min. after termination of effort load it was even 35.6% lower
than in controls. This course of changes excludes to a significant degree a directly
or indirectly proportional relation between vagotony and ChE activity. (II, 18)

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'63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. III kafedra terapii (zav. chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
I.A.Kassirskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
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