

KACSALOVA, Lidia, dr.; FODOR, Miklos

Preliminary investigations concerning the preparation of uranium oxide potteries. Epitoanyag 15 no.5:173-177 My '63.

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet Magkemia II. Laboratorium.

KACSALOVA, Lidia [Kacalova, Lidia]

Behavior of hydromuscovite during heating. Epitoanyag 15
no.10:391-394 0'63.

KACSENYAK, Ferenc, dr., kandidatus, tudományos munkatárs

Measurement of the extensive utilization of production installations.
Stat szemle 41 no.7:724-734 J1 '63.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Közgazdaságtudományi Intézete.

~~DE~~ ~~REK~~ ~~OI~~, Geza; ~~KAC~~ ~~SER~~ ~~KA~~, Tibor; ~~PAP~~ ~~P~~, Elemer; ~~RAK~~ ~~OL~~ ~~CAI~~, Imre;
SZUCS, Lajos

More important tasks of the Szolnok County Inspectorate of
the State Bureau of Geodetics and Cartography. Geod kart
15 no.1:47-55 '63.

1. Allami Foldmeresi es Terkepesseti Hivatal Vas megyei
felugyelosege.

KACSI, MAGDA

HUNGARY/Human and Animal Physiology - Internal Secretion.

V-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 8884

Author : Lajos Barta and Magda Kacsis

Inst : -

Title : The Interconnection Between Potassium and Sugar Metabolism in Diabetic Children

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Biol. es orv. tud. oszt. közl., 1956, 7, No 1-3, 195-200

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KACSKO, JANCSDR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 KACSKO, JANCSDR. CIA-RDP86-00513R000519820011-4"

Agastic and intestinal megaloblastic anemias. Orv. hetil. 98 no.40: 1093-1096 6 Oct 57.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának (igazgató: Fernet Bela dr. egyet. tanár) és I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának (mb. vezető: Szelecsky Gyula dr. egyet. docens) közleménye.

(ANEMIA, HYPERCHROMIC, case reports
megaloblastic anemia after gastrectomy & intestinal surg. (Hun))

(GASTRECTOMY, compl.
anemia, megaloblastic agastic, case reports (Hun))

(INTESTINES, surg.
compl. megaloblastic anemia, case reports (Hun))

BAN, Andras, dr.; SIRO, A.Bela, dr.; DEMENY, Peter, dr.; KACSKO, Janos, dr.
CSOKONAI, Lasslo, dr.

Effect of large doses of pyrexal, a bacterial pyrogen, on the
leukocytes. Magy.belorv.arch.13 no.5:131-135 0 '60.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I. Belklinikájának (Igazgató:
Dr.Fornet Bela egy. tanár) közleménye.

(PYROGENS pharmacol)

(LEUKOCYTES pharmacol)

(LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDES pharmacol)

BAN, Andras, dr.; KOCSAR, Laszlo, dr.; KACSKO, Janos, dr.; DEMENY, Peter, dr.;
CSONGOR, Jozsef; SIRO, A. Bela, dr.

Effect of Pyrexal -- a bacterial pyrogen -- on iron in the blood
serum. Magy. Belorv. arch. 15 no.3:81-84 Je '62.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I. Belklinika (Prof. Fernet Bela
dr.) es Korelettani Intezete (Prof. Kesztys Lorand dr.).
(IRON blood) (PYROGENS pharmacol)

KACSO, A.

KA CSO, A. Days suitable for weeding with chemicals. p. 9

Vol. 11, no. 8, Apr. 1956

MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG

AGRICULTURE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

KACSO, A.

KACSO, A. The peak accomplishments in plant protection on arable lands. p. 12.

Vol. 11, no. 15/16, Aug. 1956

MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG

AGRICULTURE

Budapest, Hungary

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

~~KERTESZ-MURESAN~~, Iudita; KACSO, Elena

On the transition mechanism of latices of the copolymer
acrylate of ethyl-acrylic acid in homogenous solutions.
Pts. 1-2. Studia Univ. Babeş-Bolyai S. Chem. 8 no.1:57-78 '63

1. "Babeş-Bolyai" University, Cluj.

VEGH, Oliver, chim.; TARODI, Laurentiu, chim; KACSO, Elena, chim.

Possibilities of applying chromatography in the leather industry. Industria usoara 11 no.11:577-580 N '64.

1. Shoe and Leather Works, Cluj, Laboratory.

ALMASI, M.; SZABO, L.; FARKAS, S.; KACSO, F.; VEGH, O.; MURESAN, Iudita

Reactions of metallic carbonyls. Note III. On the mechanism of the formation of acrylic esters from acetylene, nickel carbonyl, carbon monoxide, and alcohols. Studii cerc chim 8 no.3:509-517 '60.
(EAI 10:9)

1. Laboratorul de chimie organica al Universitatii "Babeş-Bolyai", Cluj, in colaborare cu Institutul "CHIMIGAZ", Medias.

(Carbonyl compounds) (Metals) (Acrylic acid)
(Esters) (Carbon monoxide) (Alcohols)
(Nickel)

ALMASI, Nicolai; KACSO, Francis; SZABO, Ludovic; VEGH, Oliver.

Obtaining vinyl ethers from acetylene and alcohols in the presence of potassium hydroxide at atmospheric pressure. Pt.1.
Studia Univ B-B S Chem 8 no.1:297-301 '63

1. "Babes-Bolyai" University, Cluj.

Kacsur, I.

Effect of environment on physical and intellectual development of school children. p. 77.

ANTHROPOLOGIAI KOZLEMENYEK. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 2, no 3/4, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No 1, Jan. 1960
Uncl.

KACSUR, I.

Anthropologiai Közlemenyek. (Magyar Biológiai Társaság. Anthropologiai Szakosztály)
Budapest.

Vol. 1, no. 3/4, 1958.

Comparative examination of the body development of pupils living in various surroundings. p. 85.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959.
Uncl.

KACSUR, Istvan, dr., tanar

Darwinian tubercle. Elovilag 4 no.2:19-20 Ap-Je '59.

1. Debreceni Embertani Intezet; Kossuth gyakorlo ginnazium,
Debrecen.

KACSUR, Istvan, dr.

Prehistoric man in the Bukk Mountains. Elovilag 5 no.3:25-27
Jl-8 '60.

1. Debreceni Embertani Intezet.

KACSUR, Istvan, dr. (Debrecen)

Microcephali. Term tud kozl 5 no.6:276-278 Je '61.

KACSUR, Istvan, dr., gyakorlo gimnaziumi tanar (Debrecen)

Evolution of the Primates. Elovilag 8 no.4:6-8 J1-Ag '63.

CADEK, J.; KACURA, G.; MALKOVSKY, M.

Genetic relations between the thermal springs and Neogenic
rock mineralization in the Teplice and Usti nad Labem
areas. Vest Ust geol. 38 no.4: 265-268 Je '63.

1. Ustredni ustav geologicky, Praha.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000519820011-4

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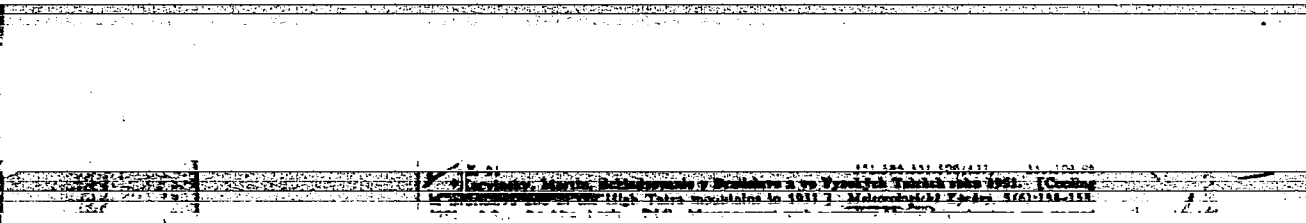
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000519820011-4

Variance Frequency and other statistical data for the 1950s and 1960s, including quarterly deviations.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000519820011-4"

KACZA, J.

Influence of X-rays and thymectomy on the course of parabiota intoxication and immunological tolerance in parabiosis of inbred mice. Folia biolog. (Krakow) 13 no.1:3-21 '65

1. Institute of Biology and Embryology of the Medical Academy, Krakow.

KACZAN, Bazyli, mgr inż.

Graphic determination of combustion temperature. Ciepłota masy
przepływu no. 46:7-15 '63.

1. Katedra Ciepłych Maszyn Przepływowych i Katedra Części
Maszyn, Politechnika, Łódź.

CHYZASZCZEWSKA, A.; HAHN, W.E.; KACZAN, J.

Research on the diacylglycerophosphoric acids. Pt.3. Acta chim
8:29-35 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lods. Presented by
A. Chrzaszczewska.

CHRZASZCZEWSKA, A.; KACZAN, J.

From research on diacylglycerophosphoric acids. Pt.4. Acta
chim 9:213-225 '64.

Research on glycyglycolphosphoric acid. Pt.1. Ibid.:227-236

1. Department of Organic Chemistry of the Lodz University.
Presented Nov.1962.

KACZANOWSKI, Andrzej

Helella rhisodrilli gen. n., sp. n. (Ciliata - Astomat). Acta parasit
Pol 9 no.10/21:247-256 '61.

1. Zoological Institute, University of Warszawa. Head: Raabe,
Zdzislaw, prof., dr.

KACZANOWSKI Andrzej

Studies on *Protoptychostomum simplex* (Andre 1915) Ciliata-Thigmotricha.
Acta parasit Pol 9 no.10/21:257-272 '61.

1. Zoological Institute, University of Warszawa. Head: Raabe,
Zdzislaw, prof., dr.

KACZANOWSKI, C.

JOL. 10 / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Industrial Organic Synthesis.

Author: Raf Zur-Khaimy, No 9, 1959, 32340.

Author: Balcerzak, K., Gollor, W., Ciborowski, St., Czerwinski, J., Kozlowski, G., Kozlowski, M., Truszczyński, M.

Text: Met. Clives.

Title: From the Investigatory Works in the Synthesis of Methyl Benzene.

Orig. Pub: Przem. chemic., 1957, 13, No 9, 346-350.

Abstract: During the study of the effects of different conditions on the catalytic reaction of the methylation of C₆H₆ by means of CH₃OH in the presence of catalysts (C) containing P₂O₅, it was discovered that the most favorable conditions are:

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Abstract: 260°, about 25 atm.; the molecular proportions, C₆H₆:CH₃OH = 1:1; the speed of delivery, 1.25 l. in one hour per one l. of C in one hour. The superior product contains methyl benzene almost 17% (20% of them, p-xylene) and 20% benzene, 20% of C₆. The yield of methyl benzene is proportional to the time of contact with C within a certain limit. The activation energy is 22.5 cal./mole; the methylation reaction is a reaction of zero sequence. The minimum content of P₂O₅ in C is 60-70%; the effect of the

Card 2/3

Abstract: other component parts is insignificant. The C activation, as a consequence of coke sedimentation causing the formation of gaseous products (H₂, CO, CO₂, saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons), may be provoked by the addition of 5% water to the raw material. -- I. Matyryeva.

Card 3/3

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KACZANOWSKI, F.

**Criticism of mechanistic materialism in psychiatry. Polski tygod.
lek. 5 no.25:961-966 19 June 50. (CJML 20:5)**

KACZANOWSKI, Feliks

~~Difficulties of legal psychiatric diagnosis in cases of alcoholic intoxication.~~ Neur. &c. polska 6 no.6:817-822 Nov-Dec 56.

1. Z Panstwowego Szpitala dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie Chorych w Pruszkowie, Dyrektor: dr. F. Kaczanowski.

(ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION, diag.

psychiatric diag., legal aspects (Pol))

(MEDICINE, LEGAL

legal aspects of psychiatric diag. of alcoholic intoxication (Pol))

KACZANOWSKI, Feliks

The 10th anniversary of death of Jan Mazurkiewicz. Neur. &c. polska 8
no.3:377-380 May-June 58.

(BIOGRAPHIES

Mazurkiewicz, Jan (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/7 Neurology July 59

J371. THE CRIMINAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MARITAL JEALOUSY AND IMAGINARY UNFAITHFULNESS - Znaczenie kryminalne i społeczne zazdrości małżeńskiej i urojeń niewierności małżeńskiej - Kaczanowski E. Szpit. dla Nerw. i Psych. Chorych, Pruszków - NEUROL. NEUROCHIR. PSYCHIAT. POL. 1958, 8/4 (455-471)

Different types of jealousy are distinguished: ordinary, psychopathic and alcoholic. In addition, imaginary marital unfaithfulness is discussed. The criminal significance of jealousy grows proportionally with the presence of pathological elements. The related problems of forensic psychiatry are discussed. Bucowczyk - Łódź

ALEKSANDROWICZ, Julian, prof. dr.; BROZEK, Anna; KACZANOWSKI, Krzysztof;
PASKOWSKI, Bogdan.

Anthropometry of patients with leukemia. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.43:
1636-1638 26 0 '64

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie
(Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Aleksandrowicz i z Zakładu Antropologii
UJ (Kierownik: prof. dr. E. Stolyhwo).

KACZANOWSKI, Krzysztof

Inheritance of the subdigital line D on the human palm.
Prace zool no.7:5-29 '62.

1. Zaklad Antropologii, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow.
Kierownik: prof. dr.E.Stolyhwo.

*

KACZANOWSKI, Tadeusz, mgr inz.; Wilusz, Henryk, inz.

Experiences of the Stalowa Wola Steel Works in applying
to steel casting tests of iridium and cesium by radioactive
isotopes. Przegl odlew 13 no.8/9;213-218 Ag-S '63.

KACZARSKA, T.; BASINSKI, A.

"Adsorption of Sulfurous Acid by Potato Starch," P. 23, (PRZEMISL CHEMICZNY,
Vol. 10, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

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

SIELICKA, Maria; BOGDANOWICZ, Irena; DILLING-OSTROWSKA, Ewa;
SZELOZYNSKA, Katarzyna; KACZENSKA, Maria

Forced exercise of the right hand as a cause of neuroses in
children. *Pediat. pol.* 38 no.4:405-408 '63.

1. Z Wojewódzkiej Przychodni Zdrowia Psychicznego w Gdansk
Dyrektor: lek. med. M. Sielicka z Poradni Zdrowia Psychicznego
PKP w Gdansk Kierownik: dr med. S. Dybowski i z Oddziału
Neurologii-Dziecięcej im. Janusza Korczaka AM w Gdansk
Kierownik: prof. dr med. Z. Majewska.
(LATERALITY) (NEUROSES) (EXERCISE THERAPY)

KACZENSKA, Maria; DILLING-OSTROWSKA, Ewa

Studies on right- and left-handedness in normal subjects. Neur. & polska 10 no.2;237-241 Mr-Apr '60.

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej A.M.G. Kierownik: prof. dr Z.Majewska
(LATERALITY)

KACZEŃSKA, Maria; DILLING-OSTROWSKA, Ewa

Role of Minor's test in the determination of handedness. II.
Neurologia etc. polska 11 no.1:47-51 Ja-F '61.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych AM w Gdansk u Kierownik: prof. dr
Z. Majewska.

(LATERALITY)

KACZENSKA, Maria; DILLING-OSTROWSKA, Eva

Re-trained left handedness in the light of statistics. Neurologia
etc., polska 12 no.2:187-190 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych AM w Gdanskü Kierownik: prof. dr
Z Majewska.

(LATERALITY)

KACZENSKA, Maria; DILLING-OSTROWSKA, Ewa

Changed left-handedness in the light of statistics. Neurol neurochir
psych 12 no.2:187-190 Mr-Apr '62.

1. Klinika Chorob Nerwowych, Akademia Medyczna, Gdansk-Wrzeszcz, ul.
Debinki 7. Kierownik: prof. dr Z. Majewska.

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contact and observing the pattern of

KACZER, J.

Kaczer, J. Study of Weiss domains by means of the Bitter-Akulov method. p. 605.
CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYZIKU. Praha, Vol. 4, no. 5, Oct. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (MEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11,
Nov. 1955, Uncl.

KACZER, J.

New method for investigation of the domain structure of ferromagnetic materials. p. 70
CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYSIKU Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1955

SO: Monthly East European Accession List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955 Uncl.

KACZÉR, J.

2

538.081.743
3892. A new method for investigating the domain structure of ferromagnetics. J. Kaczér. *Czech. J. Phys.*, 5, No. 2, 239-44 (April, 1959).

The method uses a Permalloy probe in the form of a very thin strip which is made to vibrate near the surface of the specimen and is surrounded by a secondary coil. The magnetic field on the surface produces a flux in the probe whose time derivative gives the voltage induced in the coil. Results obtained by the method on an iron-silicon crystal were compared with results obtained by the powder pattern method.

E. F. WOHLHARTH

KACZER, JAN.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Magnetism. Experimental Methods of Magnetism. F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 6828

Author : Kaczer, Jan., Gemperle, Richard
Title : Vibrating Permalloy Probe for the Investigation of Magnetic Fields.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1956, 6, No 1, 43 - 54

Abstract : See Referat Zhurnal - Fizika, 1956, 34901

Card : 1/1

KACZOR, J.

3430. A CONTRIBUTION TO THE THEORY OF THE COERCIVE FORCE OF THIN SHEETS

Czech J. Phys., Vol. 6, No. 4, 310-20 (Aug., 1956). In Russian

On the basis of the known model of the Bloch wall the magnetic energy density of the surface charges produced by the wall is calculated and the surface energy density is determined.

calculations for the surface force of this sheet as a function of the thickness of the sheet which, in the case of single crystal sheets, is in very good agreement with experiment. For polycrystalline sheets, however, only qualitative agreement is obtained, the values calculated being smaller than those measured. It is shown, however, that agreement can also be obtained if a constant magnetic surface energy is assumed which is probably due to additional charges on the surfaces of the sheet. The experimental value of the energy of the surface of polycrystalline silicon iron sheet is about 4 erg/cm².

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Magnetism - Ferromagnetism.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1959, 13192

Author : Kaczer, Jan

Inst : -

Title : A Note on the Work of K. Zaveta "The Magnetization Curves of Thin Iron Layers"

Orig Pub : Chekhosl. fiz. Zh., 1957, 7, No 1, 124-125.

Abstract : It is indicated that the apparent reduction in magnetization of thin films of iron, observed by Zaveta (Referat Zhur Fizika 1957, No 6, 14631) can be explained fully, and with good agreement with the authors measurements, by the porosity of the films.

* So: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 7 Jul. 1957

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- 60 -

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1957, 7, No 4, 307-392, Praha, Czechoslovakia

Abstract : See Referat Zhur Fizika, 1958, No 8, 18135.

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SEE ALSO. Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 7, no 2, Feb. 1958

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Magnetism - Ferromagnetism.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1959, 13202

Author : Kaczer, Jan

Inst : -

Title : On the Domain Structure of Thin Ferromagnetic Films.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1957, 7, No 5, 516-525

Abstract : See Referat Zhur Fizika, 1958, No 9, 20559.

KATZSER, Y.

AUTHOR:

Katszer, Ya.

48-8-19/25

TITLE:

The Doma Structure of Ferromagnetics at High Temperatures (Domennaya struktura ferromagnetikov pri vysokikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya AN SSSR, Ser.Fiz., 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 8, pp. 1170-1175 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The vanishing and reappearance of doma structure in ferromagnetics within range of the Curie point and the corresponding structural changes under the influence of temperature fluctuations are an interesting field for research both in the theoretical and in the practical sense. In this paper reference is made to corresponding publications by Elschner and Andre, who used the most complete methods of colloidal suspension for this research work. In the chapter dealing with the doma structure of magnetic experiments carried out with a natural monocrystal magnetite sample are described. When attempting to determine the doma structure by means of the powder pattern method, the desired results could not be obtained, but this was easily possible by the application of a permalloy probe. A slight magnetization resulted in the angles for magnetite of $71-109^\circ$. By the application of the Galt method it was possible, after pickling the sample for several hours in a 30% boiling acid (it is not said which) to detect the doma structure on the sample by means of powder patterns. In this

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48-8-19/25

paper the photos are mentioned which illustrate the changes of the doma structure of the sample at different temperatures. In the chapter: The doma structure of cobalt the dependence of the doma structure on the anisotropic energy of the material is dealt with. For monoaxial magnetic crystals the formula $E_a = K_1 \sin^2 \theta + K_2 \sin^4 \theta$ is here used, where E_a - anisotropic energy, K_1, K_2 - anisotropic constants, θ - direction angle of light magnetisation. The average width of the doma is here determined according to the formula $d = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{K}}$, where d - doma width, L - crystal dimensions, J - separation energy, and K - anisotropy constant. Herefrom it may be seen that the doma width increases with a reduction of the anisotropy value (examples are given).

In the chapter: Exploitation of results it is said that practically doma structure modifications are not as strong as should be expected according to the formula given. Thus the doma structure of magnetite shows practically no change at all at temperatures of 20 - 100°, so that no comparison is possible. Wilkinson and Schull proved the decay of doma structure at the Curie point in connection with the application of neutron diffraction. In the case of cobalt structural changes are hardly observable within range of temperatures of from 20 to 200°, although the anisotropy

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The Doma Structure of Ferromagnetics at High Temperatures.

48-8-19/25

constant in this interval is reduced 6-fold. However, with a further increase of temperature of up to 250° as sudden change in the geometry of the doma takes place, which is expressed by the formula $\mu = 2\sqrt{KA}$. For exact quantitative determinations it is recommended to carry out measurements of the anisotropy constant on the samples mentioned each time at certain temperatures. There are 9 figures and 11 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics of the Czechoslovakian AN (Fizicheskiy institut Chekhoslovatskoy AN)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

KATSZER, X.

48-8-20/25

AUTHOR: Katszer, Ya.

TITLE:

On Problems Connected with the Theory of the Coercitive Force of Thin Foils (K voprosu teorii koertsitivnoy sily tonkikh listov) (Summary of a Report)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya AN SSSR, Ser.Fiz., 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 8, pp. 1176-1176 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

(Summary of a lecture delivered in the Czech language). On the basis of the existing model of the dividing layer between ferro-magnetic domas, the density of the magnetostatic energy of the surface charges occurring at the point of intersection between the dividing layer and the surface of the monocystal has been computed. This energy density in the case of a foil is higher than in an unlimited crystal. It has been proved that the strength of the dividing layers between domas forms the function of the strength of the foil. The expression, which here corresponds to the ratio of the coercitivity of the strength of the foil, is confirmed also experimentally. In the case of polycrystalline foils, however, qualitative agreement could be attained alone, because the results of computations were below measuring results. Nevertheless, it was found that agreement of results can be attained also if, when calculating, the constant magnetostatic surface energy is taken into account which (probably) increases the energy charges on the surface of the foil. The experimentally de-

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On Problems Connected with the Theory of the Coercitive Force.

48-8-20/25

terminated value of these charges for polycrystalline siliceous steel should amount to about 4 erg cm⁻².

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics of the Czechoslovakian AN SSR (Fizicheskiy institut Chekhoslovatskoy AN)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Magnetism - Ferromagnetism

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 10792

Author : Kaczer, J.
Inst : Institute of Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Prague, Czechoslovakia

Title : The Interaction Energy of Parallel Bloch Walls

Orig Pub : Chekhosl. fiz. zh., 1958, 8, No 3, 278-284

Abstract : The author derives exact expressions for the density of the interaction energy of parallel Bloch walls of an unbounded ideal single-axis ferromagnet as a function of the external field and of the distance between the walls. The energy density of the boundary layer, which in modern theories of magnetic susceptibility (Kersten or Vicena) is assumed constant (independent of the external field), turns out in fact to be variable, which under certain conditions may influence the results of these theories. Using a transition to the limit, the exact formula is converted to an asymptotic form,

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AUTHOR: Kaczér, Jan

CZECH/37-58-6-24/30

TITLE: Maze Structure on the Surface of Iron Containing Silicon
(Labyrintová struktura na povrchu křemíkového železa)

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1958, Nr 6,
pp 742 - 743 (Czech)

ABSTRACT: The maze structure (Ref 1) is the oldest known and least understood domain structure in ferromagnetics. Various workers (Refs 2 to 5) have expressed the idea that it might be connected with stresses in the material. From theoretical consideration the author concluded that the maze structure should occur, if the material is under homogeneous compression in all directions parallel to the surface under observation.

From a single crystal of iron containing 4% of silicon a cylinder (10 mm long, 8 mm diameter) was prepared with its axis in the direction of easy magnetisation. The end-surface of the crystal was electrolytically polished and a picture of the domain structure was obtained by the usual colloid technique (Figure 1). A radial pressure of 10 kg/mm^2 was then applied to the sample and a picture of the same area was taken (Figure 2). The normal domain

Card1/2

KACZER, J.

Theory of double Bloch walls in thin films. Jan Kaczer
 (Inst. Phys., Prague). *J. Appl. Phys.* 28, 689-72 (1958).
 A theory of double walls (observed by Williams and Sher-
 wood (cf. *C.A.* 51, 12637)) in thin ferromagnetic films is
 given. Because of the approximation used, only order-of-
 magnitude agreement is obtained. The equil. distance in
 zero field given by the theory is approx. 0.8μ , while in the
 photograph published by W. and S. the distance is approx.
 3 to 5μ . The crit. field calcd. is 0.5 oersted as compared to
 2 oersteds found by W. and S. The disagreement can be
 explained by the comparatively strong internal demagnetiz-
 ing fields existing because of the lower d . of the thin films
 (cf. Zaveta, *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 6, 473 (1956)). G.M.

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Distr: 4E2c

JK

KACZER, J.

18
1930
3
The domain structure of iron whiskers. Jan Kaczer and Richard Gemperle (Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 9, 308-13 (1959) (in English); cf. DeBlais and Graham, *C.A.* 53, 7772. —K. and G. give an interpretation of the domain patterns found on iron whiskers. An explanation of the closure structure at the end of a whisker grown in the (111) direction is given on the basis of a quant. analysis. Structures which form on whiskers strained by axial pressure and bending are also dealt with. The results are in good agreement with expt. A. Kremheller

Distr: 4820

Domain structure of cobalt whiskers. Jan Kacér, Richard Gempert, and Zdeněk Hauptman (Czechoslov. Acad. Sci., Prague). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 9, 606-12(1959) (In English).—The colloid technique was used. A new type of domain structure is found; the width of the domains is studied as a function of the thickness of the whisker. This dependence follows a $1/2$ power law and does not agree with existing theories which predict a half power law. 24 references. A. Kremheller

H
1-myel(SD)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Magnetism - Ferromagnetism.

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 8912

Author : Kazzer Jan, Gemperle Richard

Inst : Physics Institute Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Prague, Czechoslovakia

Title : A Contribution to the Domain Structure of Iron Whiskers

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fyz., 1959, 9, No 1, 25-31

Abstract : A theoretical calculation is made of the domain structure observed in filament-like single crystals of iron. A detailed analysis is made of the case of a closed structure on the end of the filament-like single crystal with a growth axis $[111]$. The effect of pressure and bending on the domain structure of the whisker with a growth axis $[100]$ is considered. The occurrence of zig-zag boundary is calculated for arbitrary orientation relative

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Magnetism - Ferromagnetism.

F

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 1960 CIA-RDP86-00513R000519820011-4"

to the axes of easy magnetization. The results of the calculations are in good quantitative agreement with experiment. -- G.S. Krinchik

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Magnetism - General Problems.

F

S/058/62/000/004/120/160
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Kaczér, J., Gemperle, R.

TITLE: Honeycomb domain structure

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 4, 1962, 46, abstract 4E399
(Chekhosl. fiz. zh., 1961, v. B11, no. 7, 510-522, English;
Russian summary)

TEXT: This is a report on the honeycomb domain structure of magnetoplumbite $\text{PbFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$. The specimens were thin plane-parallel monocrystalline plates bounded by basal planes. The honeycomb structure appeared on demagnetization from saturation of the specimen in a field forming an angle of about 90° with the hexagonal axis. An ordinary lamellar domain structure was formed at angles less than 80° . The energy, calculated theoretically, of the honeycomb domain structure was found to be by 5% higher than the energy of the lamellar structure. The conditions of formation of the honeycomb structure and its stability are evaluated. The theory provides a satisfactory explanation of the experimental facts, if the honeycomb structure is regarded as metastable.

L. Boyarskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

44226

S/056/62/043/006/013/067
B154/B102

24 2200

AUTHOR: ~~Kaczer, Jan~~

TITLE: Hexagonal anisotropy and magnetization curves of antiferromagnetic CoCO_3

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 6(12), 1962, 2042 - 2049

TEXT: The temperature dependence of the hexagonal anisotropy constant K_3 of antiferromagnetic CoCO_3 with weak ferromagnetism was measured. Magnetization curves and hysteresis loops were determined. Measurements of K_3 were made using a torsion magnetic balance with a photocompensator similar to the apparatus described by J. Kaczer (Czechosl. Journ. Phys.). The sensitivity of the balance was about $9 \cdot 10^{-5}$ dyn·cm per scale mm and the maximum measurable moment was 3 dyn·cm. A cylindrical crystal (diameter ~ 0.6 mm, thickness 0.35 mm), which was grown in the Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography AS USSR) by the

Card 1/3

Hexagonal anisotropy...

S/056/62/043/006/013/067
B154/B102

hydrothermal method described by N. Yu. Ikornikova (Kristallografiya, 6, 745, 1961) was used. Measurements of the hexagonal torque L_6 as a function of the magnetic field $0 \leq H_0 \leq 5000$ oe showed that the properties of the crystal are irreversibly improved when the sample is cooled in a strong magnetic field. At 4.2°K the value of K_3 was determined from $K_3 = L_6/3V$; since L_6 was equal 0.224 ± 0.001 dyne/cm, $K_3 = (656 \pm 10)$ erg·cm⁻³. At temperatures $T > 4.2^\circ\text{K}$, K_3 decreases rapidly. $K_3 \sim (T_N - T)^2$ where $T_N = 17.6^\circ\text{K}$ is the Néel temperature. At all temperatures investigated, the direction of easiest magnetization coincides with the second-order axis of the crystal. Magnetization curves along the axes of easy and of difficult magnetization were determined in magnetic fields up to 1000 oe at 4.2°K, also the moment of saturation $I = 45.3$ CGSM/cm³, agreeing satisfactorily with I_s as given by I. Ye. Dayaloshinskiy (ZhETF, 32, 1547, 1957). The value of the critical field $H_{cr} = 18 K_3/I_s$ leads to the relation $H_{cr} = 485(T_N - T)^{1.75}$. At 4.2°K, H_{cr} is 260 oe.

Card 2/3

Hexagonal anisotropy...

S/056/62/043/006/013/067
B154/B102

Hysteresis measurements gave two loops with maximum values at 3.5 and 9.0 oe respectively. The values of the saturation field strength of 600 - 800 oe and the values of the coercive force of ~ 1 oe indicate that remagnetization results mainly from the rotation of the magnetization vector. At room temperature the difference between the paramagnetic susceptibilities was

$\chi_{\perp} - \chi_{\parallel} = 1.04 \cdot 10^{-4}$ CGSM/cm³. There are 5 figures,

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Problems of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1962

Card 3/3

KATSER, Yan. [Kacser, J.]

Hexagonal anisotropy and magnetization curves of antiferromagnetic
CoCO₃. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 43 no.6:2042-2049 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut fizicheskikh problem AN SSSR.
(Cobalt carbonate crystals—Magnetic properties)

ACCESSION NR: AP3003620

Z/0055/63/013/005/0386/0393

AUTHOR: Kaczer, J.

TITLE: Recording photocompensating torsion balance with automatic arresting device

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 13, no. 5, 1963, 386-393

TOPIC TAGS: torsion balance, physical measuring instrument, magnetic anisotropy, magnetization curve

ABSTRACT: A high-sensitivity photoelectric torsion balance capable of automatically measuring and recording the magnetocrystalline anisotropy and magnetization curves of samples of weak ferromagnets weighing less than .5 mg is described. The theoretical principles upon which the instrument was constructed at the Institute of Physical Problems, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow, are outlined. The sample is located between the poles of a magnet at one end of a rigid rod; the other end is connected with a mirror fixed to a moving galvanometer coil. The light from a lamp is reflected by the mirror onto-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3003620

differential photoresistors the voltage of which is led to an amplifier similar to a symmetric cathode follower with a suitably adjusted frequency characteristic. Because the cathode follower output in this instrument is fed back to the coil, the feed-back is negative. When the amplification is large enough, the moment acting on the galvanometer through the sample is practically entirely compensated by the current supplied by the photoelectric amplifier. The coil is therefore deflected only very slightly from its zero position, and this deflection will be smaller the greater the amplification, the current being exactly proportional to the measured moment. An original feature of the balance is an automatic arresting device which protects the suspension thread against damage when the specimen is changed. The instrument was used to measure the hexagonal anisotropy constant and magnetization curve of a cobalt carbonate single crystal weighing 0.47 milligrams. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas and 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fyzikalni ustav CSAV, Prague (Institute of Physics, CSAV)

SUBMITTED: 02Aug62

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH
Card 2/2

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 006

ACCESSION NR: AP3005955

Z/0055/63/013/008/0579/0585

AUTHOR: Kaczer, J.; Zelený, M.; Šuda, P.

TITLE: Transitional periodic domain structure in thin films of magnetically uniaxial materials

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 13, no. 8, 1963, 579-585

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic plate, magnetic structure, magnetism, magnetic uniaxial material, periodic domain structure, domain structure, ferromagnet, iron magnet, demagnetization

ABSTRACT: The paper gives the theory of transitional domain structure in thin films of uniaxial ferromagnets with an easy axis perpendicular to the film. This domain structure was first studied by Ch. Kittel (Phys. Rev. 70 (1946), 965) and Z. Málek and V. Kamberský (Czech. J. Phys. 8 (1958), 416), who calculated the influence of the demagnetizing energy more exactly. They based their calculations on a simple model of a thin ferromagnetic film composed of domains in the shape of parallel plates alternately magnetized normal to the surface. From the results obtained until now it is seen that there exists a region of critical thicknesses at which the structure of the anti-parallel magnetized

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP3005955

plates changes into another structure, the type of which depends on the material constants and which is energetically more favorable. Depending on the ratio $k = 2\pi I_s^2 / K_1$, where I_s is the saturation magnetization and K_1 the anisotropy constant of the film, the plate structure changes for $k \leq 1$ into a single-domain film magnetized perpendicular to the film; for $k \geq 1$, on the other hand, we get a single-domain film (on the assumption that the film is unbounded), in which the magnetization lies in the plane of the film. It is to be expected that the transition from one to another is not sudden, but that there exists at least one transitional structure. In the present paper a model for such a structure is proposed and its energy is calculated. It is proved that in a certain range of thicknesses this transitional periodic domain structure is energetically more advantageous than the plate structure originally proposed by Kittel. The proposed model explains the transition from the Kittel structure to the homogeneously magnetized film. The results showed that the transition occurs suddenly at a certain critical thickness when the thickness of the film is decreased. "The authors thank Z. Málek (C. Sc.) and V. Janovec (C. Sc.) for valuable remarks and V. Kamberský for help in the numerical calculations." Orig. art. has: 8 formulas and 6 figures.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: 23005955

ASSOCIATION: Fyzikalni ustav CSAV, Prague (Institute of Physics, (CSAV)

SUBMITTED: 13Nov62

DATE ACQ: 26Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

PIEKARA, A.; KACZMAREK, F.

Investigation of piezoelectric vibrations and dielectric loss factor by a temperature method. Acta physica Pol 26 no.1:85-93 J1 '64.

1. Institute of Experimental Physics, A. Mickiewicz University, Poznan, and Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznan.

DABROWSKI, Adam; KACZKOWSKA, Zofia

Map of average strata densities of formations occurring in
Poland above sea level. Kwartalnik geol 9 no.1:203-215 '65.

1. Department of Geophysics of the Institute of Geology,
Warsaw. Submitted June 30, 1964.

REIFER, Ignacy; RUMINSKA, Antoniona; KACZKOWSKI, Jerzy

Preliminary investigations on the effect of ferrocyanide on yield and amount of alkaloids in *Datura stramonium* L. Acta biochim. polon. 2 no.3:315-320 1955.

1. Zakład Biochemii SGGW i Zakład Ssaczełowej Uprawy Roslin SGGW. Kierownik Zakładu Prof. dr. I. Reifer, Kierownik Zakładu Prof. dr. A. Listowski.

(DATURA, effect of drugs on, ferrocyanides, on alkaloid content. (Pol))

(FERROCYANIDES, effects, on *Datura stramonium* alkaloid content. (Pol))

[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]

KACZKOWSKI, Jerzy

Mechanism of photosynthesis according to O. Warburg's studies. Postepy biochem. 4 no.3:321-331 1958.

1. Mgr inż., st. asystent Katedry Biochemii Szkoły Głównej Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie.

(PHOTOSYNTHESIS,
Warburg's theory, review (Pol))

KACZKOWSKI, Jerzy

Biosynthesis of tropane alkaloids. Postepy biochem 6 no.2:
197-211 '60.
(ALKALOIDS metab.)

KACZKOWSKI, J.; TOZEJKO-TOCZKO, M.

Bacteria decomposing tropane alkaloids. Acta microb.polon 9 no.2:
173-179 '60.

1. Z Katedry Biochemii Szkoły Głównej Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego
i z Zakładu Biochemii Roslin Instytutu Biochemii i Biofizyki PAN
w Warszawie

(PSEUDONAS metab.)

(ALKALOIDS metab.)

KACZKOWSKI, Jerzy

Diamineoxidase and its role in the biosynthesis of alkaloids. Postepy
biochem 7 no.3:431-443 '61.

(ALKALOIDS metab) (OXIDASES metab)

ANDRZEJCZUK, J.; KACZKOWSKI, J.

Biosynthesis of tropane alkaloids. I. Esterification of tropine with tropic acid. *Acta soc botan Pol* 31 no.3:461-469 '62.

1. Department of Biochemistry, Central College of Agriculture,
Warsaw.

KACZKOWSKI, Jerzy

The structure and properties of wheat gluten. Postepy biochem.
11 no.3:325-399 '65.

KACZKOWSKI, M.

The designer and the construction enterprise decide about safety
in the industrialized building system. p. 491.

PRZEGLAD BUDOWLANY. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna i Polski Związek
Inżynierów i Techników Budownictwa) Warszawa. Poland.
Vol. 31, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Uncl.

POL/7-60-22-15/46

AUTHORS: Drozdowski, Janusz, Engineer and Kaczkowski, Ryszard

TITLE: Agricultural Aircraft PZL-101 "Gawron".

PERIODICAL: Skrzydlata polska, 1960, No. 22, pp. 7 - 9

TEXT: The article describes operation abilities of the PZL-101 "Gawron" agricultural aircraft, a modified version of the YAK-12M aircraft produced in Poland. The aircraft was modified according to plans drafted by Graduate Engineer Stanisław Bień and Graduate Engineer Stanisław Lassota - head of the "Gawron" designing team. Further, the article describes liquid and powder insecticide spraying equipment mounted in this aircraft, and lists its operation principles. The following performance data are quoted for a loaded weight of 1,620 kg, and for 1,290 kg respectively, the latter indicated in brackets: max. speed 170 km/hr (172 km/hr); stalling speed 57 km/hr (42 km/hr); take-off distance 150 meters (80 meters); take-off time 12.5 seconds (7 seconds); landing distance 90 meters (55 meters); ground speed 86 km/hr (59 km/hr); max. climbing speed 105 km/hr

Card 1/2

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P/007/61/000/043/001/001
D003/D101

AUTHOR: Kaczowski, Ryszard

TITLE: New Soviet airliner AN-24

PERIODICAL: Skrzydlata Polska, no. 43, 1961, 6-7

TEXT: The article contains a description of the new airliner, AN-24, soon to be put into service with "Aeroflot". After a series of test-flights, this modern turboprop aircraft, of which first details were announced in 1960, is being serially produced. At the end of 1961, the AN-24 is scheduled for service on "Aeroflot's" medium range air routes. Like its predecessor, the AN-10A (Ukraine), the AN-24 is a twin-engine passenger-transport monoplane with a cantilever high-wing of marked anhedral on the outer panels. The wing-skin is attached by spot electric welding, and riveting is reduced to an absolute minimum. The ailerons are of glass-fibre construction and are fitted with large trimtabs. Destined to encounter temperatures varying from -50°C in Siberia to +40°C in central USSR, the leading edges of the wing are equipped with an electro-thermal de-icing system. The fuselage of the AN-24 is an all-metal semi-monocoque structure and its tail-unit is of the cantilever monoplane type of all-metal construction. The elevator planes have a consi- ✓

Card 1/3

New Soviet airliner AN-24

P/007/61/000/043/001/001
D003/D101

derable dihedral. The landing gear of the AN-24 is the hydraulically retractable tricycle type with twin wheels on all units. The power-plant consists of two AI-24 2,000 HP turboprop engines designed by A. G. Ivchenko. Each engine drives a four-blade variable-pitch airscrew made of polyamide resins. Fuel tanks are in the central sections of the wing. The airliner normally carries a crew of 4 (2 pilots, navigator and a stewardess). The passenger-carrying capacity varies according to class from 32-40 passengers. The cabins are pressurized and the temperature inside the aircraft maintained at 17-21°C. The cockpit is fitted with the latest flying instruments, radio, and radar navigational aids. The standard layout of the liner includes galley, cloakroom, toilets, baggage and cargo compartments. Although no weights pertaining to the AN-24 are available, the article lists the following dimensions and technical data: Wing span-27 m, length-24.5 m, height-9 m, wing area - approximately 63 m², maximum speed-560 km/hr, cruising speed-530 km/hr, ceiling-10,000 m, range-2,000 km, take-off run - about 450 m, landing run-350-400 m, stage length-1,200 - 2,000 km. The article closes with a comparative table of technical data of three aircraft roughly in the same category: the AN-24, the Handley-Page "Dart-Herald" and the F-27 Fokker "Friendship". In conclusion the author implies that the AN-24 airliner is in many respects not only comparable

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

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New Soviet airliner AN-24

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D003/D101

with, but also superior to the above-mentioned aircraft. It is said that the reason for better performance is the employment of metal bonding, lightweight construction methods which reduce structural weight and increase payload. The article contains 4 photographs, 1 diagram and 1 table.

Card 3/3

P/007/61/000/045/002/003
D001/D101

AUTHOR: Kaczkowski, Ryszard
TITLE: Universal aircraft An-14 "Pchelka"
PERIODICAL: Skrzydlata Polska, no. 45, 1961, 7-8

TEXT: In 1961, the USSR airlines "Aeroflot" put into service on their short distance routes the An-14 "Pchelka" designed by engineer Oleg Antonov. Outside of the USSR, the An-14 is also being built and used in the Chinese People's Republic under the name "Sha-tu". The An-14 is a general purpose aircraft for short distance passenger, medical, mail, liaison and rescue service. As a passenger version it can take 6 passengers and 150 kg luggage. The pilot's cabin, fitted with complete flying and navigation instruments, including a manually operated radio compass has room for two. The aircraft is an all-metal, two-engine high wing monoplane of double-spar construction and has a three-wheel fixed landing gear with 700 x 250 mm low pressure tires. The tail unit has two end-plate vertical fins. The An-14 is powered by two 260 HP radial engines AI-14R designed by engineer A. Ivchenko with adjustable two-blade propeller W-530. Its take-off run is 60 m and

Card 1/2

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P/007/63/000/007/001/001
A056/A126

12.1100
AUTHOR: Kaczkowski, Ryszard
TITLE: Aerosledge
PERIODICAL: Skrzydlata Polska, no. 7, 1963, 10 - 11

TEXT: The author considers the problems of transportation in northern countries, where ground and weather conditions limit the use of motorcars and aircraft. Attempts of motorizing sledges began in Russia in 1907. Later, a regular production began with A. Tupolev, A. Arkhangelski, V. Vesolovski. The aerosledge NKL-26, built by A. Andreyev and V. Vesolovski was in use against the Wehrmacht during the winter of '42, equipped with aircraft machine-guns. The models generally used to-day in the USSR are the 6-seat ANT (Tupolev), the 8-seat OSGA-2 (Bieskurnikov) and the 6-seat OSGA-6 (Andreyev). General characteristics are: the airconditioning of the passenger cabin, the hydraulic or rubber shockabsorbers, the hydraulic shoving out brakes, the steering by front or rear runners. Engines of aviation type, up to 300 HP. Tractor or pusher propeller (profiles NACA 2309 and CLARK Y-UN). Another model far developed to-day is a transformation of the

Card 1/2

Aerosledge

P/007/63/000/007/001/001
A056/A126

motorcar M-20 "Pobieda" by addition of a 260 HP engine AJ-14R (normally used on aircraft Jak-12 A and M). Max. speed 80 km/h. The "Pulnots-2" (P6inoc-2), designed by engineer N. Kamov, is also mass-produced. Especially mentioned as the most recent Soviet realization is the amphibian sledge designed by A. Tupolev. Metallic structure, cover of duralumin, streamlined. Air-cooled 5-cylinder engine M-11 FR with 160 HP. Double two-bladed propeller, with slots between the profiles ensuring an efficiency 20 - 30% higher than the classical propeller. The cover of the hull bottom is made of special plastic material characterized by a very low friction coefficient (0.05). The weight-surface ratio is 150 kg/m² (instead of 1,000 kg/m² in the case of skis), and, on fresh snow, the track is barely visible. Characteristics of the Tupolev amphibian aerosledge: Length 6.0 m; width 2.1 m; height 1.4 m; max. speed on snow at approximate temperature of -10°C: 130 km/h; cruising speed on snow - 60 km/h for 1,250 - 1,450 rpm; max. speed on water: 75 km/h; cruising speed on water - 45 km/h.

Card 2/2

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EDS/EWT(m) APGC/ P/007/63/000/017/001/001

AFPTC/ASD

AUTHOR:

Kaczkowski, Ryszard

55

TITLE:

Propeller plant

PERIODICAL:

Skrzydłata Polska, no. 17, 1963, 4-5

TEXT:

The first Polish wooden propeller plant was established and organized in 1948 as a department of the aircraft plant in Okecie, Warsaw. Its first production director was Tadeusz Czajkowski, a propeller designer with considerable experience. The difficulties encountered during the initial stages of development were caused by the lack of adequate premises, equipment and tooling and, above all, of qualified personnel. Production began in 1949 with the launching of WD-451 single-block propellers for CSS-13 aircraft and WD-14 propellers for UT-2 training planes. The propeller plant is presently engaged in the manufacture of various propeller types, the high quality W530-D11/N type for PZL-101 "Gavron" aircraft included. The plant uses the most modern technological methods and production techniques and employs presently highly qualified personnel. Its products are well known abroad as well as at home.

Card 1/1 ..

ACCESSION NR: AP4042324

F/0007/64/000/029/0012/0015

AUTHOR: Kaczkowski, Ryszard

TITLE: Polish aircraft engines and their development in 1945-1964

SOURCE: Skrzydlata Polska, no. 29, 1964, 12-15

TOPIC TAGS: Aircraft engine manufacture, engine, engine construction, piston engine, ramjet engine, turbine engine, turbojet engine, turbo-prop engine

ABSTRACT: In addition to aircraft engines built from foreign designs, Poland developed a number of domestic designs since WWII. The chief designer for medium-power piston engines bearing mark WN was Docent, Master engineer Wiktor Narkiewicz; Engineer S. Gajewski pioneered a Polish low-power motorglider engine, later more fully developed by a team of designers from Polskie Zaklady Lotnicze (Polish Aircraft Plants) (PZL); workers from the PZL and the Instytut Lotnictwa (Aeronautical Institute) (IL) under guidance of Doctor engineer S. Wojcicki are responsible for first Polish turbojet and experimental ramjet engines. The author gives a concise summary of engineering

Card: 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042324

features, the craft for which designed, the production stage reached, and, whenever available, precise specifications under three groupings. The first group of piston engines includes models WN-0, WN-1 (PZL-65 KM), XL-Gad, WN-2 (PZL-285 KM), WN-3 (3A, 3B, 3C, 3D), WN-4, WN-5, WN-6 (6B, 6B2), WN-6R (6RB2), WN-6S, WN-7, WN-7R, PZL-35 KM, and PZL NP-1. Second group of piston and turbine engines mentions achievement of the 'Puls-10' and 'Puls-11' engines used in Polish gliders and helicopters respectively, the turbojet TS-11 approved for serial production for the 'Iskra' plane, and now tested TO-1 turbojet engines. The third and last part describes aircraft engines produced under license for domestic and export purposes in big-lot quantities in Poland from foreign designs, and includes the specified Soviet PZL M-11D, PZL M-11 FR-1 (M-11FR), PZL AI - 14R, PZL ASz-62IR, PZL LIT-3 (AI26W), PZL LIS-2A (WK-1), and PZL LIS-5 (WK-1A). Orig. art. has: 12 figures, 1 diagram, and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

SIR CODES: PR

Card 2/2

NR REF SOV: 000

ENC: 00

OTHER: 000

KACZKOWSKI, Z.

Polish Technical Abt.
No. 1 1983
Building Industry and
Architecture

624.075.23 : 624.012.4

2874

✓ Kaczowski Z. Dimensioning of Piers Obliquely Eccentrically Com-
pressed.

"Wymiarowanie słupów ukośnie mimośrodowo ściskanych". Inżynieria i Budownictwo. No. 2, 1983, pp. 62-63, 6 figs., 3 tabs.

The fundamental assumption of rectangular stress distribution has been adopted with a view to arriving at a more accurate appreciation of the problem of accurate dimensioning of obliquely eccentrically compressed piers. The author reviews profiles with symmetrical reinforcement, accurately distributed along the vertical and horizontal sides. The position of the neutral axis is defined by parameters η and ξ . Two examples are reviewed of the position of the neutral axis, and a numerical example is given.

KACZKOWSKI, ZBIGNIEW

0
INA

①

✓ Pewne Zamknięte Postaci Funkcji
Ugięcia Pasma Płytkowego (Representation
of the Functions of Deflection of an In-
finite Strip in Closed Forms). Zbigniew

Kaczkowski, Arch. Mech. Stosowanej
(Warsaw), No. 4, 1953, p. 634. In
Polish; abridged in English and Russian.
For the case of an infinite plate subjected
to a circularly symmetrical load around
any point.

IV-13-54 IJP

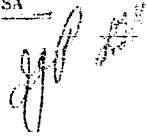
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P O L .

2320. Kaczkowski, Z., Certain closed forms of bending functions of ~~infinite strips~~ (in German), *Bull. Acad. Polonaise Sci.* 2, 2, 75-77, 1954.

Using Green's function for an infinite rectangular strip which assumes zero value on the edges of the strip, author obtains expressions for the deflections of infinite rectangular strips under several types of loading in forms of definite integrals.

T. C. Lin, USA



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000519820011-4

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