Krolikowski, Wojciech

POLAND/Theoretical Physics

B-6

Abs Jour   :   Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, No 10882

Author   :   Krolikowski Wojciech

Inst   :   O

Title   :   Difficulties in Quantum Field Theory.

Orig Pub   :   Postepy fiz., 1956, 7, No 5, 419-437

Abstract   :   Survey article.
               Bibliography, approximately 60 titles.

Card 1/1

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

FOLAND/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Electrodynamics   B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1958, No 12374

Author   : *Krolikowski W., **Rzewuski J.
Inst   : *Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw,
           **Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroslaw,
           Poland.
Title   : Relativistic Two-Body Problem in One-Time Formulation Se-
           paration of Angular Variables in the Case of One-Quantum In-
           teraction in Electrodynamics

Orig Pub : Acta phys. polon., 1956, 15, No 5, 321-341

Abstract : The authors consider simultaneous quantum relativistic
           equation for two fermions, obtained by them previously (Ref-
           erat Zhur Fizika, 1956, No 8, 21836; No 12, 33783). To se-
           parate the angle variables, use is made of the explicit form
           of the equation in the momentum space. The equation is in-
           tegro-differential. Only those terms, that describe the one-
           quantum interaction are retained in the expansion for the in-
           tegral kernel. The eigenfunctions of the operator of total
Card   : 1/2

6

KROLIKOWSKI, W,

POLAND/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Field Theory   B-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1958, No 2729

Author   : Krolikowski, W.
Inst   : Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland
Title   : The Representation Leading to Isobars of the Nucleon in the
           Fixed Source Theory.

Orig Pub : Bull. Acad. polon. sci., 1957, Cl. 3, 5, No 1, 55-58

Abstract : The article contains further considerations concerning the
           problem of isobars of the nucleon in the fixed-source theory
           (Pauli W., Dancoff S.M., Physical Review, 1942, 62, 86). It
           is shown in the work that if the approximate method is ap-
           plicable in the symmetrical π-meson theory with slowly moving
           source representing the nucleon then there exists four isobars
           of the physical nucleon.
               The method proposed differs from the method of strong-coupling
           approximation and employs the separation of the Hamiltonian
           of the interaction into two parts the first of which gives four
           "potentials" leading to group states containing by way of ground
           states the ground states of the four stable isobars of the
           physical nucleon; the second part of the Hamiltonian of inter-
           action if it be small causes transitions between these four
           groups of states.
Card   : 1/1

KROLIKOWSKI, W,

POLAND/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Field Theory
                                                                 B-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1958, No 2730

Author   : Krolikowski, W.
Inst   : Not Given
Title   : The Separation of Non-Interacting Pion Degrees of Freedom in
           the Fixed-Source Theory.

Orig Pub : Bull. Acad. polon. sci., 1957, Cl. 3, 5, No 1, 59-63

Abstract : The work contains a separation of the system of all the os-
           cillators of the pion field into the following three types:
           those "directly-interacting with a certain extended source
           (representing the nucleon), those "indirectly" interacting,
           and those non-interacting. There are nine types of oscil-
           lators interacting directly with the nucleon. According to
           the derivations in the preceding work their interaction is
           dur to the second part of the interaction Hamiltonian. The
           system of these nine oscillators together with the source is
           considered as an approximate model of four isobars of the
           physical nucleon. The transitions between these states with
           the same isobar are due to the interaction operator obtained
Card   : 1/2

Krolikowski, W.

POLAND/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Field Theory   B-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1958, No 2731

Author   : Krolikowski, W.
Inst   : Not Given
Title   : Approximation for the Physical Nucleon in the Fixed-Source
            Theory

Orig Pub : Bull. Acad. polon. sci., 1957, Cl. 3, 5, No 3, 263-268, XXIII

Abstract : The author gives an approximate method for treating the model
           of the physical nucleon in the symmetrical pseudo-scalar
           theory with fixed source -- a theory proposed in the author's
           preceding work.

Card   : 1/1

POLAND/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Field Theory

                                                                     B-6
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1958, No 2732

Author   : Krolikowski, W.
Inst   : Not Given
Title   : An Estimate of Masses of Isobars of the Nucleon in the Fixed-
            Source Theory.

Orig Pub : Bull. Acad. polon. sci., 1957, Cl. 3, 5, No 3, 269-272, XXIII

Abstract : It is shown in the work that the masses of the four isobars in
           the symmetrical pseudo-scalar fixed-source theory (which are
           considered in earlier works) turn out to be equal to the
           masses of the four known types of baryons $(N, \Lambda, \Sigma, \Xi)$ for
           sensible values of the coupling constant and the radius of
           the meson cloud of the physical nucleon.

Card   : 1/1

POLAND/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Theory of Fields.   B

Author   :   Krolikowski, W.

Inst   :   Warsaw University; Institute of Nuclear Research,
                Polish Academy of Sciences

Title   :   On the Isobars of the Nucleon in the Fixed-Source
                Theory

Orig Pub   :   Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. math., astron. et
                phys., 1958, 6, No 6, 413-416, XXIII

Abstract   :   The author considers the symmetrical π-meson theory
                with fixed source. Expanding the π-meson operators in a
                complete system of radial and angular (spherical func-
                tions) and assuming that the distribution of the source
                is spherically-symmetrical ($\mathcal{S}(\underline{x}) = \mathcal{S}(r)$) the author
                eliminates from the Hamiltonian of the system all the

Card 1/2

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Elementary Particles.   C

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 24441

Author   : Krolikowski, W.

Inst   : Warsaw University; Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish
               Academy of Sciences.

Title   : On the Weak Interaction of Elementary Particles.

Orig Pub   : Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. math., astron. et phys.,
               1958, 6, No 6, 417-421

Abstract   : It is assumed that the bosons with integral isotopic
               spin in strong interactions change their isotopic proper-
               ties upon transition to weak interactions, acquiring a
               half-integral isotopic spin and a corresponding strange-
               ness. To expand thsi principle to include π mesons it
               is necessary to introduce a second π meson, which is an
               isotopic singlet in strong interactions. The remaining

Card 1/2

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POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Elementary Particles.   C

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 24441

systems or particles retain their isotopic spin and
strangeness upon going over to weak interactions.
Under these assumptions, the selection rule of Gell-
Mann for weak interactions $|\Delta s| = 1$ or $|\Delta T_j| = 1/2$ is replaced by the conservation law $\Delta s = 0$ or
$\Delta T_3 = 0$. Lagrangians are constructed for weak inter-
actions, so as to satisfy this conservation law. It is
shown that the proposed theory of weak interactions
leads to the observed processes of decay of elementary
particles and explains the absence of other decay methods
which have hitherto not been observed. -- V.A. Filimonov

Card 2/2

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.   C
Methods of Measurement and Research

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 12, 1959, 26802

Author   : Krolikowski, W.

Inst   : University of Warsaw; Institute of Nuclear Research,
                   Polish Academy of Sciences,

Title   : On the Classification of Elementary Fermions

Orig Pub   : Bull. Acad. polon sci. Ser. sci. math., astron et
                   phys., 1958, 6, No 8, 523-527, XLII

Abstract   : The author proposes a variant of the classification
                   of elementary fermions, unifying baryons and leptons
                   in four-dimensional isotopic-spin space. At certain
                   supplementary assumptions, the table of the fermions,
                   allowed in this version includes all the fermions
                   known at the present time. -- V.D. Kukin

Card 1/1

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

"On the Elementary Particles and Their Strong Interactions," by W. KROLIKOWSKI, Institute of Theoretical Physics, University of Warsaw and Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Nuclear Physics, Vol. 8, No. 4, 1958 (Amsterdam), pp. 461-68.

Received 25 Jul 58.

POLAND/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Theory of Fields   B-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1959, No 2567

Author   : Krolikowski Wojciech
Inst   : ▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬
Title   : Comparison of Meson Theory with Experiment

Orig Pub : Postepy fiz., 1958, 9, No 2, 151-158

Abstract : No abstract

Card   : 1/1

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.   C
              Methods of Measurement and Research

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 12, 1959, 26735

Author   : Krolikowski, Wojciech
Inst   : -
Title   : Conference on High Energy Physics Held in Geneva 30
                   June -- 5 July 1958.

Orig Pub   : Postepy fiz., 1958, 9, No 6, 697-699

Abstract   : No abstract.

Card 1/1

Distr: 4E3o/4E3d

Elementary particles and their strong interactions. W. Królikowski (Inst. Badań Jadrowych, Warsaw). *Polish Acad. Sci. Inst. Nuclear Research*, Rept. No.17/VII, 11 pp. (1958)(In English).—A theory of elementary particles is proposed. Elementary particles are imagined as particular bound states related to ordinary bound states in such a way as spinning particles to ordinary rotators. This analogy is explored; operators of charge and strangeness are given. Fermions predicted corresponded to exptl. leptons and baryons. Generalization to K and π mesons is given and a math. form of description of strong interactions is discussed. J. Sucher

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.   C
                      Methods of Measurement and Research

Abs Jour   :   Ref Zhur Fizika, No 12, 1959, 26765

Author   :   Krolikowski, W.
Inst   :
Title   :   On the Second Neutral Pion

Orig Pub   :   Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. Sci. math., astron et
                    phys., 1959, 7, No 2, 97-98

Abstract   :   See Abstract No 26764.

Card 1/1

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Elementary Particles   C

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 8000

Author   : Krolikowski, W.

Inst   : Warsaw University; Institute of Nuclear Research,
              Polish Academy of Sciences

Title   : A Fixed-Source Approach to Scattering of Kaons

Orig Pub   : Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. Math., astron. et
              phys. 1959, 7, No 4, 237-244

Abstract   : The Chew-Low formalism has been modified as applied to
              the problem of scattering of K mesons by the nucleon N
              and by Λ , Σ , and Ξ hyperons, which are considered
              as bound states of the K meson and baryon. The baryon
              is represented in the form of a fixed source having in-
              ternal degrees of freedom (spin, isotopic spin, stran-
              geness). On the basis of the formalism of strong

Card 1/2

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Elementary Particles.   C

Abs Jour   :   Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 8000

interactions, the low equations are derived for the
problem under consideration. Dispersion relations are
obtained for the scattering amplitudes, corresponding
to the S and P waves. The effective-radius approxima-
tion is considered. For the scattering $N + K \rightarrow N + K$ (K
mesons with isotopic spin T   0 and 1) in the state
$P_{3/2}$, a resonance is observed in the region of high
energies (approximately 1 to 4 M_N).   -- V.A. Astaf'yev

Card 2/2

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POLAND/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Theory of Fields.   B

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 7771

Author   : Krolikowski, W.

Inst   : Warsaw University, Institute of Nuclear Research,
               Polish Academy of Sciences.

Title   : On Isobars of the Nucleon Caused by the Kaon Field in
               A Fixed-Source Theory.

Orig Pub   : Bull. Acad. Sci. Ser. Sci. math., astron. et phys., 1959,
               7, No 4, 245-250

Abstract   : The method of considering strong interactions, proposed
               by the author in one of his preceding papers (Referat
               Zhur Fizika 1959, No 11, 24225) is extended to include
               investigation of the interaction between a baryon, repre-
               sented as a fixed source, with the field of K mesons.
               The author's formalism is employed (Abstract 6000),

Card 1/3

- 3 -

POLAND/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Theory of Fields.   B

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 7771

which makes it possible to describe the nucleon N and
the hyperons Λ^0, ξ, and Ξ as states of a single
particle -- the baryon B. From the part $H^K + H^{BK}$ of the
total Hamiltonian, by transformation and elimination of
the amplitudes of the K mesons with orbital momenta $\ell \neq$
0 and 1, an operator is separated, identified with Hamil-
tonian of the K-meson cloud, interacting with the core
of the baryon. The internal degrees of freedom of the
physical baryon are separated in this approximation into
the following degrees of freedom: 1) of the baryon core;
2) of the pion cloud, and 3) of the K-meson cloud (the
canonical coordinates and conjugate momenta of the S
and P waves of the K mesons). The total Hamiltonian of
the physical baryon is accordingly written out. The
eigenstates of this Hamiltonian, identified with the
states of the physical baryon, are classified in accor-
dance with the eigenvalues of the total spin, the total

Card 2/3

POLAND/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Theory of Fields.   B

Abs Jour   :   Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 7771

                isotopic spin, and the total strangeness. The possibility
                is predicted of the existence of high energy excited sta-
                tes of the nucleon (of the isobar type), due to the in-
                teraction of the baryon and the K meson.   -- V.A. Astaf'ev

Card 3/3

- 4 -

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

A fixed-source approach to scattering of kaons; supplement. Bul Ac
Pol mat 7 no.11:691-693 '59.   (EEAI 9:10)

1. Institute of Theoretical Physics, Warsaw University, Institute for
Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by
W.Rubinowicz.
        (Mesons)

KROLIKCWSKI, W.

Effective range approximation for scattering of kaons with scalar coupling. Bul Ac Pol mat 7 no.11:695-697 '59. (EEAI 9:10)
(Mesons)

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

On the vector bosons. Bul Ac Pol mat 7 no.12:729-731 '59. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Institute of Theoretical Physics, University of Warsaw and Institute for Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W.Rubinowicz.
          (Mesons)   (Bosons)

Second neutral pion. W. Królikowski (Univ. Warsaw). *Nuclear Phys.* 10, 213-19 (1959). — The charge parity of the hypothetical 2nd neutral pion is discussed, and a possibility of absence of strong interactions for this particle is pointed out.————————————————— Norman R. Pickering

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

Universal Fermi interaction. W. Królikowski (Univ. Warsaw, Poland). *Nuclear Phys.* 11, 687-00(1909).—A formalism proposed previously (C.A. 53, 9820c) for elementary particles was used to express the above interaction between fermions in a concise form. Norman E. Pickering.

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

Scattering of kaons with KKππ coupling in the fixed-source theory.
Bul Ac Pol mat 8 no.1:63-66 '60.   (EEAI 9:11)

1. Institute of Theoretical Physics, Warsaw University. Institute
for Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by
W.Rubinowicz.
        (Mesons)

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

A possible mechanism of the high energy maxima in pion-nucleon cross sections. Bul Ac Pol mat 8 no.4:229-231 '60.

1. Institute of Theoretical Physics, University, Warsaw and Institute for Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W. Rubinowicz.

(Mesons)   (Nuclear physics)

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: Not stated

Affiliation: Institute of Theoretical Physics, Warsaw University (Instytut
             Fizyki Teoretycznej, Uniwersytet Warszawski) and Institute
             of Nuclear Research (Instytut Badań Jądrowych), Polish
             Academy of Sciences. (Polska Akademja Nauk)

Source: Warsaw, Bulletin de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences,
           Série des Sciences Mathématiques, Astronomiques et
           Physiques, Vol 9, No 2, Feb 61, pp 105-106.

Data: "Pionic Gauge."

S/058/62/000/005/017/119
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Krolikowski, W.

TITLE: A possible mechanism of the $D_{3/2}$, T = 1/2 resonance in pion-nucleon
              scattering

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 5, 1962, 39, abstract 5A345
              ("Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. math:, astron. et phys.",
              1961, v. 9, no. 4, 303, English; Russian summary)

TEXT: It is demonstrated that the existence of the $D_{3/2}$, T = 1/2 resonance
(when any other D-resonances are absent) does not contradict the mechanism of
nucleon excitation proposed earlier by the author (RZhFiz, 1961, 2A302, 5A364).

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

Note on unitary symmetry and leptonic hyperon decays. Bul Ac
Pol mat 10 no.1,595-599 '62.
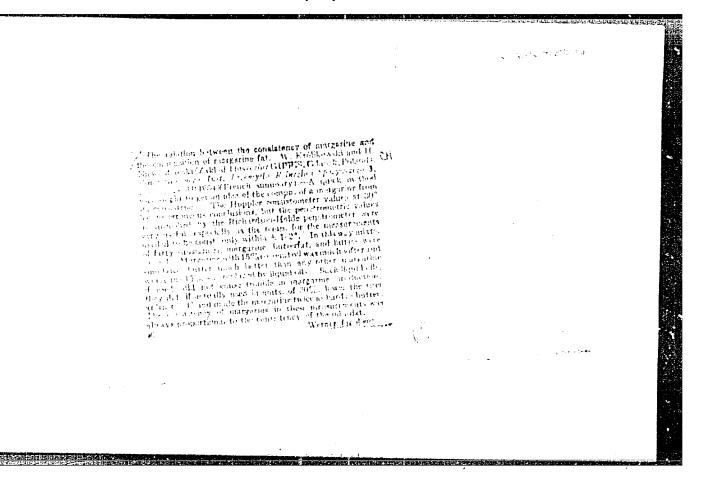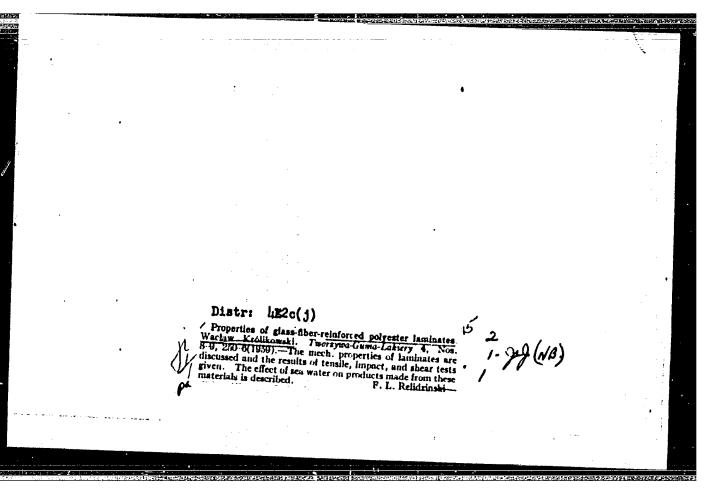
1. Institute for Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Warsaw, and Institute of Theoretical Physics, University, Warsaw.
Presented by W. Rubinowicz.

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

Universal Fermi interaction and rotational symmetry. Acta
physica Pol 22:Suppl.:51-57 '62.

1. Institute for Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Warsaw, and Institute of Theoretical Physics, University, Warsaw.

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

Remarks on SU_3 triplets. Bul Ac Pol mat 12 no.6:339-341 '64.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, and Institute of Theoretical Physics, University, Warsaw. Presented by J. Rubinowicz.

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

Hypercharge and the U_2 group. Bul Ac Pol math 12 no.9: 573-575 '64.

1. Institute for Nuclear Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw and the Institute of Theoretical Physics of the University, Warsaw. Presented by W. Rubinowics.

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

Unitary symmetry and $\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$ rule. Acta physica Vol 26 no.6, 1163-1168 '64.

1. Institute for Nuclear Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, and Institute of Theoretical Physics of Warsaw University. Submitted May 21, 1964.

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

On Bjorken—Hellesen transformation. Bul Ac Pol math 13
no.1:77-78 '65.

1. Institute for Nuclear Research of the Polish Academy of
Sciences, Warsaw, and Institute of Theoretical Physics of
the Warsaw University. Submitted November 16, 1964.

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

Unitary symmetry and $\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$ rule. Acta physica Pol 27 no.2: 355-357 F '65.

1. Institute for Nuclear Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, and Institute of Theoretical Physics of the Warsaw University. Submitted September 26, 1964.

POL.

3181

Krukowski W. Chrzaszkowski H. "The Influence of Citric, Tartaric and
Lactic Acids on the Taste of Margarine"
. Wplyw kwasu cytrynowego, winowego ...
karynny" (Prace Ch. Inst. Przem. Roln.) tome 2)
PWT. 2 pp. 1 fig. 1 tab.

A study was made of the effect of citric, tartaric and lactic acids
on the taste of margarine. The conclusion reached was that citric and
tartaric acids do not improve the taste of margarine, but only to some
lactic acid does. The presence of this acid has, however, by moderating
the increase in the peroxygenic number, a continuous effect on the
keeping quality of margarine, inasmuch that lactic acid can be quickly
can be used only for the production of margarine which constitutes the
consumed after only a short period in store but does not make itself felt
prooxidative influence of the acid does not
and injure the quality of the product

POL

3178   (583) 14185

Królikowski W., Niewiadomski, H The Contingence of the Consistency of Margarine on the Composition of the Fat Mixture

„Zależność konsystencji margaryny od składu i nowy tłuszczowej" (Prace Ol. Inst. Przem. Roln. i Spoż. No 31, Warszawa, 1954, PWT, 11 pp., 14 figs., 23 tabs.

Several methods of examining the consistency of fats were studied and it was found that, for practical purposes, penetrometric methods are the most suitable. A number of laboratory mixtures of fats, margarine and margarine base, butter and butter base were examined by means of a Richardson-Holde penetrometer. It was noted that the consistency of mixtures was lighter for greater content of highly fusible components. Margarine base containing coconut oil was softer and more like butter in consistency than was the case with margarine base without coconut oil, but containing up to 30% liquid fat. The use in margarine production of 30% liquid fats, causing a reduction of the melting temperature of the base by 2—4°C., offers no difficulties. The consistency of margarine appears to be in direct proportion to the consistency if its base.

The relation between the consistency of margarine and the composition of margarine fat. W. Kreitkowski and H. [...] Zakl of [...] GUPPS, Glwak, Poland. [...] Przemyst [...] Inceko [...] propocozen 3, [...] 1952 (French summary).—A quick method [...] to get an idea of the compn. of a margarine from [...] The Hoppler consistometer values [...] conclusions, but the penetrometric values [...] by the Richardson-Holde penetrometer were [...] especially as the temp. for the measurements [...] be const. only within 1.1.2°. In this way mixts. [...] margarine, butterfat, and butter were [...] Margarine with 15% [...] consisted of much softer and [...] butter much better than any other margarine [...] by liquid oils. Such liquid oils, [...] not cause trouble in margarine production [...] if actually used in amts. of 30% [...] than the [...] made the margarine twice as hard as butter [...] consistency of margarine in these measurements was [...] proportional to the consistency of the oil used.

Wernel [...]

Distr: 4E2o(j)

Properties of glass-fiber-reinforced polyester laminates. Waclaw Krolikowski. Tworzywa-Guma-Lakiery 4, Nos. 8-9, 270-6(1959).—The mech. properties of laminates are discussed and the results of tensile, impact, and shear tests given. The effect of sea water on products made from these materials is described.

F. L. Relidrinski

S/081/62/000/008/047/057
B166/B161

AUTHOR: Królikowski, Wacław

TITLE: On the durability and fatigue strength of glass-reinforced
            plastics based on polyester resins

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 8, 1962, 553, abstract
            8P39 (Tworzywa wielkoczasteczkowe, v. 6, nos. 7 - 8, 1961,
            212 - 218)

TEXT: Review. Work on tests for durability, creep and fatigue proper-
ties of glass-reinforced plastics based on unsaturated polyester and
certain other resins is examined. 8 references. [Abstracter's note:
Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

KROLIKOWSKI, Waclaw (Gdynia)

Poland's production of boats made of glass reinforced polyester.
Tworzywa wielkoczast 6 no.11:367-371 N '61.

KROLIKOWSKI, Waclaw (Gdynia)

Production of boats from glass reinforced polyester laminates in
Poland. Pt. 2. Polimery 6 no.12:396-399 '61.

KLOSOWSKA, Z.; KROLIKOWSKI, W.

Polyester resins and their processing. A conference in Berlin, September 26-30, 1961. Polimery tworzywa wieloczast 7 no.2:56-58 F '62

KROLIKOWSKI, Waclaw (Gdynia); DULSKI, Leszek (Gdynia)

A national Polish conference on the production and properties
of glass reinforced polyester laminates. Polimery tworz
wielk 7 no.6:196-199 Je '62.

KROLIKOWSKI, Waclaw (Gdynia); DUDZINSKA, Stanislawa (Gdynia)

Glass fiber reinforced polyester laminates with increased
styrene content and talc as filler. Polimery tworz wielk
7 no.10:373-376 O '62.

/5. P350
/5. P450

34453
G/004/62/C09/002/002/004
D029/D109

AUTHOR: Krolikowski, W., Magister - Engineer (Sopot - Poland)

TITLE: Some properties of macroscopically inhomogeneous glass-fiber-rein-
            forced plastics

PERIODICAL: Plaste und Kautschuk, vol. 9, no. 2, 1962, 61 - 65

TEXT: The author defines "macroscopically inhomogeneous" material as glass-fiber-
reinforced plastics where the glass-fiber reinforcement exists in tissue or mat
form. Such material is composed of various layers which have very differing pro-
perties. Examinations concerning mechanical poperties were carried out on ten
test plates made of polyester resin "Polyleit 8001", roving tissue 19-S-4 (satin
binding 400 g/m^2) and glass silk mat "Stratimat" (450 g/m^2). The glass contents
amounted to 44 - 48 weight percent. Mechanical testing showed the following re-
sults: 1) Short-time tensile strength of mixed reinforced laminates does not
follow a linear law. The calculated values, however, lie on a straight line. Re-
sulting differences are small so that the stated computation method may be con-
sidered as a sufficient approximation. 2) Short-time bending resistance changes

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Some properties of .....

G/004/62/009/002/002/004
D029/D109

in jumps. This results from the differing position of the reinforcing material mat and tissue towards each other and to the neutral fiber. Optimum strength results from equal parts of tissues and mats in the mixed reinforced laminate. Stratified material reinforced only with tissues tend to delamination and, therefore, have a lower bending resistance. 3) Tissue-reinforced laminates have a lower impact strength. Optimum values result in the case of mixed reinforcements with a ratio tissue/mat = 3:1. 4) The elongation of laminates with mixed reinforcements is lower than that of laminates reinforced only with mat or tissue. 5) In the case of laminates reinforced with mat and tissue at a ratio 1:1, two elasticity moduls are observed. Elongation tests carried out on laminates reinforced with glass silk mats, tissues, and mixtures (mat/tissue = 5:4) showed the following results: 1) All laminates tested have load-deformation diagrams which represent two rectilinear sections, from which there result two different elasticity moduls. 2) Breaking elongation of laminates reinforced with glass silk mats, tissues or mixtures are nearly equal. The experiments showed 2.0 - 2.2%. 3) The first rectilinear section of the elongation diagram which determines the elasticity modul E_1 is equal for all three kinds of reinforcements (with equal glass

Card 2/3

Some properties of ,.......

C/004/62/009/002/002/004
D029/D109

contents). 4) The second rectilinear section of the elongation diagram which de-termines the elasticity modul E_2 has a different tilt for each of the three kinds of reinforcements. That means that the second elasticity modul differs according to the reinforcements. 5) Laminates reinforced with tissue have the highest elas-ticity modul; mat-reinforced stratified material has the lowest values. 6) The first proportionality limit is the highest for tissue-reinforced laminates and the lowest for mat-reinforced stratified material. 7) The second proportionality limit is the lowest for tissue-reinforced laminates; optimum values result for mat reinforcements. 8) There is a possibility that the tilt angle of the first rectilinear section is determined by the properties of the resin. Further in-vestigation concerning this point is going on in Poland. There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1961

Card 3/3

15.8450

39527
G/004/62/009/008/001/003
D029/D109

AUTHOR: Królikowski, W., Magister Engineer (Gdynia, Poland)

TITLE: The stress/deformation diagram of glass-fiber-reinforced
            polyester resins

PERIODICAL: Plaste und Kautschuk, vol 9, no. 8, 1962, 389 - 391

TEXT: Experiments were carried out with Polimal 109 resin, produced by the
Polish "Saryna" plant, and glass silk mat Stratimat P-3 M 1 600 g/m^3, produced
by the French Société du Verre Textile, to close a gap in literature concerning
stress and deformation values of composed laminates. The deformation charac-
teristic is independent of the type of glass reinforcement. An increase of the
glass content increases both E-moduls, the proportionality limits, and the ten-
sile strength. This effect is important for axially reinforced laminates where
all glass fibers are subject to stress. A glass content of over 60% and pa-
rallel position of all glass fibers cause the characteristic to be a straight
line. Both proportionality limits disappear. If the glass content is reduced
by 25%, the characteristic becomes similar to that of pure resin. The values

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The stress/deformation diagram .....

G/004/62/009/008/001/003
D029/D109

of the second proportionality limit of laminates with varying glass contents
are approximately constant at 82 - 87% of the tensile strength. The values
of the first proportionality limit vary between 30 and 49%. Deformations
corresponding to the first proportionality limit are independent of the type
and quantity of the reinforcement, and amount to approximately 0.45 - 0.65%.
The breaking strength increases with an increasing glass content up to a certain
value. It increases insignificantly with an increased content of elastic resin,
and decreases if the content of resin surpasses 20%. Tensile strength and
E-modul values increase with an increasing glass content and decrease with an
increased resin content. The E-modul values are constant at a resin content of
a little over 35%. Conclusions: The deformation diagram depends on the glass
content and on the type of resin. The proportionality limits disappear if the
glass content is very high or very low, and if the elasticity of the resin is
very high. In each of these cases the properties of one of the components of
the laminate prevail. There are 6 figures and 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1961

Card 2/2

C/004/62/009/010/003/003
D029/D109

AUTHOR: Krolikowski, W., Magister-Engineer, (Sopot) Poland

TITLE: Influence of water on the stress/deformation diagram of glass-
fibre-reinforced polyester resins

PERIODICAL: Plaste und Kautschuk,   v. 9, no. 10, 1962, 495 - 496

TEXT: Due to want of publication of adequate examinations, the author exa-
mined the influence of water on glass-fiber-reinforced polyester resins in order
to determine the safety coefficient for laminates used in boat building.   Test
bodies consisted of bars (500 x 15 x 7 mm) made from a plate of Polyleit 8001,
produced by RCI Reichhold Chemie AG, Hamburg, reinforced either with glass silk
at Stratimat, produced by Société du Verre Textile, Chamber, or with glass silk
texture 19-S-4, produced by Société du Verre Tisse, Paris.   A 100 day storage
in water and subsequent wet testing showed a tensile strength of 1272 kp/cm^2
if Stratimat was used, and 1965 kp/cm^2 if 19-S-4 was used.   Tests after drying
showed 1435 kp/cm^2 (Stratimat) and 2423 kp/cm^2 (19-S-4).   Stress/deformation
diagrams in all three test varieties (dry, wet and subsequently dried, and wet)

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Influence of water on the stress/deformation G/004/62/009/010/003/003
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of the glass silk mat laminates do not show any differences. The 100-day water storage was without influence on the elasticity moduls. After drying, the original strength was reached again..No structural changes of the laminate occurred. The low tensile strength of the wet tests is probably due to the temporary reduction of the glass-resin bonds caused by the "lubricating" effect of water molecules. Tissue-reinforced laminates showed a stronger influence of water. The stress/deformation diagram shews three different curves for the three test groups. Apart from the tensile strength, the elasticity moduls are lowered, too. It must be assumed that the water has a "plastifying" effect. Well made and hardened laminates show almost no permanent changes under water influence. It is possible that laminates which are stressed over and above the original first proportionality limit have a lower water resistance. This would be of decisive importance for the determination of the safety coefficient in boat building. Examinations will be continued. There are two figures and two tables.

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1962

Card 2/2

KROLIKOWSKI, Waclaw; DUDZINSKA, Stanislawa; KOZLOWSKI, Jerzy (Gdynia)

Polyester resin deck coverings for open decks made of hydronalium
Bud okretowe Warszawa 8 no.1:16-18 Ja '63.

KROLIKOWSKI, W.

Third International Reinforced Plastics Conference, London,
November 28-30, 1962. Polimery tworz wielk 8 no.5:211-213 My '63.

KROLIKOWSKI, Waclaw (Gdynia)

Properties of laminates prepared from Polimal 109, the
Polish polyester resin. Polimery tworz wielk 9 no. 1:
11-14 Ja '64.

KROLIKOWSKI, Waclav, mgr inz.; HASLAKA, Tadeusz

Glued joints of polyester glass laminates. Bud okr.towe Warszawa
10 no.1:18-19 Ja '65.

1. Havy Shipyard, Gdynia.

"Possiblities of seeding tubers on wastelands."
Nowe Rolnictwo, Warsaw, Vol 3, No 7, July 1954, p. 127

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KROLINKOWSKA, E.; OLPINSKA-WARZECHOWA, K.

Polish bibliography on oceanography for the years 1945-1960 (supplement II)
Przegl geofiz 6 no.3:217-218 '61

1. Zaklad Geofizyki, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

ZSIRNOV, N.I. [Zhirnov, N.I.], a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa;
KROLJ, L.B. [Krol',L.B.] a muszki tudomanyok kandidatusa;
LIBSIC, E.M. [Libshits,E.M.], mornok; RABKIN, Ju.I. [Rabkin,
Yu.i.], mornok

Role of peak load boilers in distance heating. Energia es
atom 16 no.6:253-257 Je. '63.

KROLL, G.Ya. (Tartu)

Treatment of lumbosacral radiculitis. Klin. med. 37 no.5:136-139
My '59.   (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz sanatoriya "Taevaskoda".
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           radiculitis, lumbosacral, ther., massage per rectum (Rus))
       (MASSAGE, ther. use
           radiculitis, lumbosacral, massage per rectum (Rus))

KROLL, Jozef

Tomasz Drobnik, m.d., 1858-1901. Polski przegl. chir. 34 no.2: 159-170 '62.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr A. Piskorz.   (BIOGRAPHIES)

MAJEWSKI, Czeslaw; KROLL, Jozef; PRZYBYL, Leszek

A case of chronic "reticuloendotheliosis". Pat. Pol. 15 no.4:
553-560 O-D '64

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Szpitala Miejskiego imeni
J. Strusia w Poznaniu (Kierownik:dr. med. Cz. Majewski) ; z
III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu (Kie-
rownik: prof. dr. med. A. Piskorz) i z III Kliniki Chorob
Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu (Kierownik: doc. dr.
med. K. Wysocki).

JURCZYK, Witold; KROLL, Jozef

On the restoration of respiratory and circulatory functions
in early Polish literature. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.50:1944-1946
14 D '64.

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Katedrze Chirurgii Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu (Kierownik
Katedry: prof. dr. med. Adam Piskorz).

KROLL, Jozef; LEJA, Zbigniew

Treatment of anemias in surgical patients. Pol. przegl. chir.
36 no.8:975-982 Ag '64.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu
(Kierownik; prof. dr A. Piskorz).

Application of the phenyl phosphate method of analysis to soils and fertilizers. László Juoli, Kramer, and Ferenc Lőrincz (Agrochem. Res. Inst. Budapest). *Agrokemia és Talajtan* 4, ...
With phenyl phosphate as a substrate, the phosphatase activity was deed by ... of phenol in soils and fertilizers do not bind the ... adsorption is desc. The method ... the phosphorus and adsorption. Colloids do not ... phosphatase ... the activity of soils ... at their original effect. Maximum ... at pH 5 ...

Effect of clay minerals on the enzyme activity of soil phosphatase. L. Kroll and M. Krámer (Agrochem. Versuchsanst., Budapest). Naturwissenschaften 42, 157-8(1955). — The effect of various clay constituents on soil phosphatase was tested by detg. the liberation of PhOH from phenyl phosphate. By using sand, loam and clay soils 10 g. air-dry soil (1-mm. screen) was mixed with 2.5 cc. toluene in a 100-cc. flask and after 10 mls. 20 cc. disodium phenyl phosphate (0.5% soln). After 23-hrs. incubation the flask was filled to 100 cc. with distd. water of 37°, incubated for another hr., and filtered. By calcg. liberated phosphate from free PhOH and detg. inorg. phosphate directly with Mo sulfate-SnCl₂ it appeared that the P₂O₅ directly detd. as a percent of the total P₂O₅ calcd. from PhOH deta. decreased in all cases sharply upon adda. to the soils of up to 50% montmorillonite or kaolinite. The amt. of PhOH found did not vary with the addna. (34 mg. for clay, 17 for sand, 15 for loam) and only depends on the original soil. The free P₂O₅ dropped with clay from 15 to 11 mg. per 100 cc. for sand from 10 to 4, for loam from 4 to 2 upon addn. of 50% montmorillonite. The adsorption of P₂O₅ by the montmorillonite or kaolinite causes the change in values. Previous work by Mortland and Giesecking (C.A. 46, 5238h) in which P₂O₅ detns. were used to det. phosphatase activity gives obviously distorted values.

B. J. C. van der Hoeven

KHULL', Ye.B., Inzh.; [...]

Study of the caking process of [...] ceramic [...]
from technically pure preparations. [...] Elektrokeramiki
no.24:105-127 '64.   (MIRA 18:7)

PODBEREZNIKOV, D.N., dokter tekhn. nauk, prof.; KULIK, Ye.A., inzh.

Diffusion expansion of synthetic mullite materials. Trudy NIIStroikeramiki no.24:133-157 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

SWINARSKI, Antoni; KROLL, Zygfryd

The binding mechanism of hydrogen sulphide by pure ion oxides and hydroxides. Pt. 1. Chemia stosow 5 no.3:383-394 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. Mikolaja Kopernika, Torun.

KROLL, Zygfryd; SWINARSKI, Antoni

Mechanism of reaction between hydrogen sulfide and pure oxides and ferric hydroxides. Pt. 4. Chemia stosow 8 no. 2:209-222 '64.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Nicholas Copernicus University, Torun.

KROLL, Zygfryd; SWINARSKI, Antoni

Mechanism of hydrogen sulfide binding by pure ferric III
oxides and hydroxides. Pt. 3. Chemia stosow 7 no. 2:209-222
'63.

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwesytet im. M. Kopernika,
    Torun.

KROLL, Zygfryd; SWINARSKI, Antoni

Mechanism of hydrogen sulfide binding by ferric oxides and hydroxides. Pt. 2.   Chemia stosow 6 no.3:409-423 '62.

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet im. M. Kopernika, Torun.

KOCLOIP, Wlodzimierz, mgr.inz.

Humidity measurements with the application of the variable resistance sensing device.Pt.1. Przegl papier 18 no.1:19-22 Ja '62.

1. Centralne Biuro Techniczne Przemyslu Papierniczego, Lodz.

GROTT, Andrzej; KROLOPP, Wlodzimierz, mgr.inz.

Humidity measurements with the application of the variable resistance-sensing device.Pt.2. Przegl papier 18 no.3:77-82 Mr '62.

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KROLOFF, Wlodzimierz, mgr inz.

The Z 15 type regulator and its application to temperature, level, ccncentration, and pressure control. Przegl papier 20 no. 4:102-106 Ap '64.

1. Central Engineering Bureau of the Paper Industry, Lodz.

KROLOPP, Wlodzimierz, mgr. ins.; GROTT, Andrzej

      Methods and measuring devices with capacity detectors for
measurements of the relative humidity. Przegl papier 18
no.7:222-225 Jl '62.

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     paper machines. Przegl papier 21 no.1:12-16 Ja '65.

     1. Central Engineering Office of Paper Industry, Lodz.

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Measurements of pH values by the new Dynacap pH-meter with
A.C. amplifier. Przegl papier 21 no.3:72-75 Mr '65.

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KROLOVETSKIY, M.N., gornyy inzh.

Blasting operations with the use of air spaces. Vzryv. delo
no.54/11:318-322 '64.   (MIRA 17:9)

1. Baskunskanskiy kar'yer izvestnyaka, Kemerovskaya oblast'.

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Cytochemical studies on the leukocytic system in cases of infections hepatitis in children. Pediat. polska 34 no.7:911-918 July '59.

1. Z Pracowni Immunologicznej Kierownik: prof. dr.med. I. Lille-Szyszkowicz i z Oddzialu Obserwacyjnego Kierownik: dr med. W. Winnicka Instytutu Matki i Dziecka w Warshawie Dyrektor Instytutu prof. dr. med. F. Groer.

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KROLUFPER, R.

Development of new technology in the brewing and malt industries.

P. 60, (Sbitke Vynalezu) Vol. 6, no. 3, Mar. 1957, Praha, CZecheslovakia

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Vitamin B_{12} therapy of lateral amyotrophic sclerosis. Zhur.nevr. i
psikh. 56 no.4:319-322 '56.   (MLRA 9:7)

1. Institut nevrologii (dir.-prof. N.V.Konovalov) AMN SSSR i
Institut khirurgii (dir.-prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva
        (AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS, therapy,
            vitamin B_{12} (Rus))
        (VITAMIN B_{12}, therapeutic use,
            amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Rus))

KROLYUNITSKAYA, T.L.

Treatment of patients with lateral amyotrophic sclerosis with
vitamin B_{12}. Zhur.nerv.i psikh. 59 no.12:1447-1450 '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut nevrologii (dir. - prof. N.V. Konovalov) AMN SSSR.
Moskva.

(AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS ther.)
(VITAMIN B_{12} ther.)

KROM, M. N., and CHERNOV, L. A.

"Diffraction Image Dependence on the Value of Fluctuations in the Incident Wave."

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Conf. on Acoustics, Moscow, 26 May - 2 Jun 58.

AUTHORS: Krom, M.E. and Chernov, L.A.   SOV/46-4-4-7/20

TITLE: Effect of Fluctuations in an incident Wave on the Distribution of
Mean Intensity Near the Focus of a Lens (Vliyaniye flyuktuatsiy v
padayushchey volne na rasprodeleniye sredney intensivnosti vblizi
fokusa linzy)

ABSTRACT: In acoustical and astronomical observations the presence of amplitude
and phase fluctuations in the incident wave affects the diffraction image
of a focusing system. It is found that the diffraction intensities
fluctuate and the diffraction image itself depends strongly on the
magnitude of fluctuations in the incident wave. The relationship
between the quality of the diffraction image and the atmospheric
turbulence is given in the form of an empirical table in Ref 1.
Theoretical investigation of dependence of the mean distribution of
intensities near the focus of an objective on the fluctuations in the
incident wave was first discussed in a paper by Chernov (Ref 2).
Chernov dealt with the case when fluctuations in the incident wave
are due to passing of this wave through a medium with large-scale
statistical variations of the refractive index. The lens in question

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SOV/46-4-4-7/20

Effect of Fluctuations in an Incident Wave on the Distribution of Mean Intensity Near the Focus of a Lens

was taken to be an aberrationless objective which transforms a plane wave into a convergent spherical wave. It is assumed that this objective does not introduce any changes in the distribution of fluctuations along the wave-front. Mathematical difficulties encountered by Chernov in dealing with this problem forced him to limit himself to the cases of very small and very large fluctuations in the incident wave. In practice the most common case is that of fluctuations which are neither very small nor very large. The present paper is a continuation of Chernov's work (Ref 2) and it gives, in the form of a series, the distribution of the mean intensity near the focus of the objective described above for fluctuations of arbitrary amplitude in the incident wave. At the focus dependence of the mean intensity on fluctuations is found in the closed form. The results are shown graphically. There are 4 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. K.D.Ushinskogo (Yaroslavl' State Pedagogical Institute imeni K.D. Ushinskiy)

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1957

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Krom, M.N.   SOV/46-5-1-7/24

TITLE: Field Fluctuations Near the Focus of a Lens (Flyuktuatsii polya vblizi fokusa linzy)

ABSTRACT: A diffraction image, produced by a focusing system, pulsates, if there
             are fluctuations of amplitude or phase in the incident wave. Such
             disturbances in the diffraction image of a star, due to atmospheric
             turbulence, were reported by Danzhon and Kude (Ref 1). Field fluctuations
             near or at the focus of a lens were dealt with by Krasil'nikov and
             Tatarskiy (Ref 2), assuming that fluctuations in the incident wave
             are small. Chernov (Ref 3) found the spatial distribution of field
             fluctuations near the focus of a paraxial lens for arbitrary amplitude
             and phase of fluctuations in the incident wave. Because of mathematical
             difficulties, Chernov discussed conditions at the focus itself only in
             the cases of large and small fluctuations in the incident wave. In

Card 1/2

Field Fluctuations Near the Focus of a Lens

practice such fluctuations are usually neither small nor large. The present paper continues Chernov's work and reports calculations of the distribution of field pulsations near the focus of a large lens when the incident wave has fluctuations of arbitrary magnitude. The author also studied the dependence of the relative pulsations at the focus on the dimensions of the objective. The paper is entirely theoretical. Acknowledgments are made to L.A. Chernov who directed this work. There are 4 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicneskiy institut im. K.D. Ushinskogo (Yaroslavl' Pedagogical Institute imeni K.D. Ushinskiy)

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1958

Card 2/2

C____OV, L. A., _____, T. A., __ _____

"The ____ system influence _____ _____ _____
propagated through the _____ with ____ __ _____ _____ _____

report submitted for the 4th Intl. Congress of Acoustics,
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Acoustical Inst. of the Academy of Science U.S.S.R., Moscow.

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Vest. Akad. Nauk SSR.   No. 4, Moscow, 1963, pages 119-145

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KURILO, A.A.; PRIKROD'KO, A.; MEZHENINA, Ye.P., kand.med.nauk

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(MIRA 13:4)

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Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30109

Author   : Kronar, J.
Inst   : -
Title   : Medicinal Plants of Slovenia.

Orig Pub   : Farmac. vest., 1956, 7, No 5-6, 73-77 (Sloven.)

Abstract   : No abstract.

Card 1/1

                          - 54 -

KROMAR, Janez (Ljubljana)

Some peculiarities in relation to the cultivation of certain
medicinal plants in Slovenia. Farmacout gl Zagreb Supplement
(18) no.5:26 '62

KAVALER, Anica, mr.; KRCMAR, Janez, mr.; NUCIC, G., mr.; ZEFU, Mimica, mr.; KARBA, Dusan, mr.; BOHINC, Pavle, mr.

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