

LACHMAJER, Jadwiga

Current status of studies on parasitic Arthropoda in Poland.
Wlad. parazyt. 9 no.4:359-369 '63.

1. Instytut Medycyny Morskiej, Gdansk-Wrzeszcz.
(MITES) (TICKS) (LICE) (FLEAS) (DIPTERA)
(CULEX)

L 30040-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6009162

(A)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0090/65/000/005/0499/0504

39
37
B

AUTHOR: Lachmajer, Jadwiga; Wegner, Zofia

ORG: None

TITLE: Medical scientific-research and therapeutic centers in North Vietnam

SOURCE: Wiadomości parazytologiczne, no. 5, 1965, 499-504

TOPIC TAGS: medical personnel, medical facility, medical research, naval medicine, medicine, bacterial disease, infective disease, disease control, epidemiology, health service

ABSTRACT: Five persons, including the authors and Dr. C. Zwierz, spent three months in North Vietnam. Their mission was to study the organization of the North Vietnam Health Service, the scientific-research and therapeutic centers³⁵, and the epidemiology⁶ of the country, as well as to establish contacts with the Vietnamese medical institutions. The team visited the Institute of Malaria, Parasitology, and Entomology in Hanoi headed by Dr. Dang van Ngu, the University of Hanoi, the Institute of Trachoma and Eye Diseases in Hanoi, the Institute of Epidemiology and

Card 1/2

L 30040-66

ACC NR: AP6009162

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Hygiene in Hanoi, the Institute of Traditional Medicine, the Institute of Pharmacology, and the Institute of Tuberculosis headed by Dr. Pham Ngoc Thach, who is also the Minister of Health. The Polish team visited also the Bach Mai Hospital and the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital in Hanoi, the Vietnam-Czechoslovak Friendship Hospital in Hai Phong where Dr. Phan Th Trinth conducts research in histopathology of ascaridiasis, hospitals in Thai Nguyen and Vinh, a village hospital in the district of Dien Chao, and a hospital for lepers in Quynh Lap. The prevailing diseases in North Vietnam are malaria, filariasis, ascaridiasis, amebiasis, and ancylostomiasis.

SUB CODE: 05,06,14/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *so*

LACHMAJER, Jadwiga

Potential harmfulness of ticks from the genus Ixodoidea in Poland. Wiad. parazyt. 11 no.1:171-177 '65.

1. Instytut Medycyny Morskiej, Gdansk.

Epidemiology

PO/0090/65/000/005/01199/0504

POLAND

AUTHOR: Lachmajer, Juwiga; Wegner, Zofia

ORG: None

TITLE: Medical scientific-research and therapeutic centers in North Vietnam

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ABSTRACT: Five persons, including the authors and Dr. C. Zmierz, spent three months in North Vietnam. Their mission was to study the organization of the North Vietnam Health Service, the scientific-research and therapeutic centers, and the epidemiology of the country, as well as to establish contacts with the Vietnamese medical institutions. The team visited the Institute of Malaria, Parasitology, and Entomology in Hanoi headed by Dr. Dang van Ngu, the University of Hanoi, the Institute of Trachoma and Eye Diseases in Hanoi, the Institute of Epidemiology and

1/2

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2/2

LACHMAJER, R.

"Shovel lift trucks in transportation inside factories." p. 279. (Ochrona Pracy;
Bezpieczenstwo I Higiena Pracy, Vol. 8, no. 8/9, Aug/Sep 53, ~~Krakow~~ Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

LACHMAJER, R.; WISNIEWSKI, R.

Warszawa

Remote operation of cranes, p. 51. (OCHRONA PRACY, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1955.)

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

LACHMAJER, R.

"The use of movable loading platforms."

p. 12 (Ochrona Pracy; Bezpieczenstwo I Higiena Pracy) Vol. 10, no. 3,
Mar. 1956
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

LACHMAJER, R.; BOGUSLAWSKI, W.

The position and the expenditure of energy of a man at work. p. 18. (Ochrona Pracy; Bezpieczenstwo i Higiena Pracy, Vol. 10, No. 5, May 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Encl.

LACHMAJER, R.

Construction, equipment, and attendance of a crane.

P. 7. (OCHRONA PRACY: BEZPIECENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY) (Warszawa, Poland)
Vol. 13, no. 2, Feb. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

LACHMAJER, R. inz.

The Loading Mechanization School in the seaport of Gdansk. Tech
gosp merksa 12 no. 4:118-119. Ap '62

LACHMAJER, Roman, inż. (Gdansk)

The Scientific and Technical Center for Seaports. Tech gosp
morska 13 no.9:285 8'63

LACHMAJER, Roman, inż.

Danzig Seaport. Przegl techn 85 no. 25: 7 21 Je '64.

LACHMAJER, Roman, mgr inz.; MADZIAR, Jerzy, mgr inz. (Gdansk)

Fourth International Port Congress in Antwerp. Tech gosp
morska 14 no.10:293-295 0 '64.

LACHMAJEROWA, J.

Hibernation of female *Anopheles maculipennis atroparvus*. p.79-92; Russian transl. p. 93-95; English transl. Bull. State Inst. Marine Trop. M. Gdansk 4 no.1:95-96 1952 (CIML 22:3)

1. Of the State Institute of Marine and Tropical Medicine in Gdansk.

LACHMAJEROWA, J.

Natural habitat of tick *Ixodes ricinus* L. in the Gdansk district.
Bull. Inst. Marine Trop. M.Gdansk 4 no. 4:409-422 1952. (GML 24:1)

1. Of the State Institute of Marine and Tropical Medicine in Gdansk.

LACHMAN, H.

BORISOV, A.D.; LAKHMAN, Kheynts [Lachman, H.], doktor (Bad El'ster)

First Conference on Health Resort Therapy and Physical Therapy in
the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech.
fiz. ku'it. 26 no.1:75-79 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(BULGARIA—PHYSICAL THERAPY—CONGRESSES)
(GERMANY, EAST—PHYSICAL THERAPY)

LACHMAN, Ignacy

Characteristics of the main trends of the planned development
of the Hajduki Coke Processing Works. Koks 8 no.5:151-153
S-0 '63.

1. Biuro Projektowa Syntezy Chemicznej Prosynchem.

IORDACHESCU, Grigore, ing.; LACHMAN, Iuliu, tehnician

Device for hoisting the shaking ensemble of the flotation cells.

Rev min 14 no.3:138-139 Mr '63.

Lachmann, V.

Notes on production of additionally prestressed prefabricated heavy structural parts. p. 85. INZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 2, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

LACHNIK, E.

Distr: 4E2c

15

4
1

Determination of soluble sulfates in brick-clays and bricks by cold extraction. Elżbieta Lachnik (Inst. Przem. Szkła i Ceramiki, Warsaw). Przem. Przem. Przemysłu Szkła i Ceramiki 5, 116-25 (1958) (English and French summaries).
Samples (10-50 g.) of pulverized bricks and dehydrated

(at 650-700°) clays, contg. less than 2% of sulfates, were leached with 1 l. H₂O in a percolator during 16-18 hrs., and sulfates were detd. by pptn. of BaSO₄ with BaCrCl₂, followed by iodometric titration of chromate anions. J. Stecki

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dm
gaf

LACHNIK, Elzbieta

Determination of boron in glass by spectrographic method. Chem anal. 7 no.2:
495-501 '62

1. Institute of glass and ceramic industry, Warsaw.

LACHOCINSKI, Z.

The refining industry at the end of the 15th century. P. 229

WIADOMSKI NAFTOWE. (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i
Technikow Przemyslu Naftowego i Związku Zawodowego Gornikow Naftowcow)
Krosno, Poland, Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. ⁹no. 2, Feb. 19~~60~~

Uncl.

LACHOCINSKI, Zygmunt

What is petrochemistry? Wiad naft 6 no.2:32-34 F '60. (EEAI 9:10)
(Petroleum)

LACHOCINSKI, Zygmunt

Development trends in installations for petroleum distillations.
Wiad naft 9 no.5:109-111 My '63.

LACHOUT, Vaclav, dr.; SMIDA, Milos

For general improvement of quality production. Podn org 17 no.9:
385-388 S'63 .

1. Statni Komise pro rizeni a organizaci.

24.2200
9.6000

P/019/60/009/01/11/012
82202

AUTHORS: Markowski, J., and Lachowich, H.

TITLE: A Measuring Arrangement for Investigating Pulse Properties of Ferrite Storage Cores ✓

PERIODICAL: Archiwum Elektrotechniki, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 239 - 242

TEXT: The measuring arrangement was designed by the Zakład Elektroniki (Institute of Electronics) with the cooperation of the Katedra Podstaw Telekomunikacji Politechniki Warszawskiej (Chair of the Telecommunication Fundamentals of the Warszawa Polytechnic). It consists of three basic parts: a magnetizing oscillator, an integral amplifier, and an amplitude meter of the current pulses. Ferrite cores with a minimum diameter of 1.2 mm can be tested. The accuracy of the arrangement is 5%. Oscillograms of tested ferrite cores are given. There are 4 oscillograms, 3 diagrams, 1 photograph and 2 Polish references.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki Polskiej Akademii Nauk Zakład Elektroniki (Institute of Electronics at the Institute for Basic Technical Problems of the Polish Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1959 ✓

Card 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soaps and *
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 69392
 AUTHOR : Mazonski, T.: Lachowicz, A.
 INSTITUTE : -
 TITLE : Possibility of Employing Filtered Anthracene Oil and Raw Phenanthrene in the Production of Surface-**
 ORIG. PUB. : Koks, spole, prz., 1958, 3, No 3, 85-92

ABSTRACT : Developed is the synthesis of alkylsulfonates--surface-active substances of the "nekaley" type. Filtered anthracene oil, products of its refining, enriched with phenanthrene, raw phenanthrene and fusil oils are used as raw materials. In the following example, synthesis conducted in the obtainment of one of the surface-active substances, denoted as AAS-II, is described. To a mixture compound of 25 gr of pure phenanthrene and 25 gr of

**-Active Substances.
 *Detergents. Flotation Agents.

Card: 1/6

COUNTRY : POLAND
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928410014-2"

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 69392
 AUTHOR :
 INSTITUTE :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : iso-amyl alcohol, contained in a 300 ml flask, equipped with a titrometer, agitator and a burette are added 38.2 gr of 98% H₂SO₄. The addition of H₂SO₄ (while agitating and cooling) is carried out at such a rate so as to maintain the reaction temperature at a level not higher than 25°. This is followed by the addition at the same temperature of 51.0 gr of 15.5% oleum in 1/2 hour. In so doing the reaction mixture darkens noticeably. The reaction mixture is then maintained at 25° for 1/2 hour followed by a gradual increase in temperature to 40-50° during the next 30 minutes

Card: 2/6

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 69392

AUTHOR :
INSTITUTE :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and by agitation for 4 hours at the latter tem-
Con'd perature. The mixture is then transferred into
a separatory funnel where the sulfuric acid layer
is separated from the alkylarylsulfonic acid phase
followed by the neutralization of the latter with
59 ml of 37.6% NaOH solution. Since the formation
of foam hinders neutralization, an excess of
NaOH is being added, which is neutralized by
the addition of sulfuric acid (1.2 gr based on
100% H₂SO₄). The paste thus obtained is dried
in a vacuum exicator on a steam bath and pulverized,

Card: 3/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19.1959, No. 69392

AUTHOR :
INSTITUTE :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUL. :

ABSTRACT : yielding 89% of the finished product that con-
Con't tains 51% of an active substance. For a more eff-
efficient separation of sulfuric acid from alkyl-
arylsulfonic acid, in certain cases it is recom-
mended to dilute the reaction mixture with water.
The finished product comes in the form of a pow-
der having white or light gray (when synthesized
from pure reactants) or of dark gray color (when
synthesized from raw filtered oil and raw phenan-
threne). Preparations, derived from a number of
analogical syntheses are denoted as AAS-I, AAS-II,
etc. The content of organic substances in the

Card: 4/6

H - 96

CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19,1959, No. 69392

AUTHOR :
INSTITUTE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : products are determined by means of extraction
Con'd with methyl alcohol, while the content of un-
sulfonated compound - by extraction with meth-
ylene ether. The difference in composition with
respect to the latter two groups of compounds
indicates the active agent content. The deter-
mination of water content of powders is made
in accordance with the xylene method. The
Na₂SO₄ content of a powder is calculated from
the difference between 100 and the sum of or-
ganic substances and water contents. The

Cará: 8/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : *RizhKhim.*, No 19, 1959, No. 60300

AUTHOR :
INSTITUTE :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : obtained substances possess characteristic ability of reducing surface and interface tension of water solutions as effectively as the majority of surface-active substances of this kind, and obtained from the more costly naphthalene.
Con'd

Card:

6/6

II - 97

MAZONSKI, Tadeusz; LACHOWICZ, Alfred; GORNIAK, Janina

Immediate obtaining of chinoline derivatives from nitro
compounds. I. Roczniki chemii 36 no.5:873-877 '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej, Politechnika
Slaska, Gliwice.

I 00915-67 EWP(j) NW/JN/RM
ACC NR: AP6035459 (N) SOURCE CODE: PO/0099/66/040/004/0609/0614

AUTHOR: Lachowicz, Alfred and Mazonski, Jacek of the Organic Chemistry Department,
Slaska Polytechnic Institute (Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej
Politechniki Slaskiej) Gliwice.

"Preparation of Quinoline Derivatives Directly from Nitro Compounds. IV.
Quinoline Derivatives from o- and p- Nitroaromatics"

Warsaw, Roczniki Chemii, Vol 40, No 4, 1966, pp 609-614.

Abstract (Authors' English abstract modified): Synthesis of 6-chloro-8-iso-
propylquinoline (I) and 8-isopropylquinoline directly from o-nitroaromatics,
glycerol and hydrochloric acid is described. 8-Chloro-6-isopropylquinoline
and 6-isopropylquinoline were prepared from p-nitroaromatics in the same way.
Oxidation of (I) yielded 6-chloroquinoline-8-carboxylic acid. [JPRS: 36,862]

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B

TOPIC TAGS: quinoline, organic nitro compound, nonmetallic organic derivative,
organic synthetic process

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 26 May 65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 LC

0921 2176

KLOTT, Maria; KOZIOROWSKI, Antoni; LACHOWICZ, Danuta

Respiratory disorders in artificial pneumothorax. I.
Respiratory disorders during formation of pneumothorax and
after early interruption. Gruzlica 24 no.4:247-264 Apr 56.

1. Z Instytutu Gruzlicy, Dyrektor: prof. dr. J. Misiewicz,
Warszawa, Plocka 26.

(PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL, complications,
resp. disord. (Pol))

(RESPIRATION,
disord. in artif. pneumothorax (Pol))

OSINSKA, Krystyna; KLOTT, Maria; ZAJACZKOWSKA, Jadwiga; KOCHANOWICZ, Jan;
~~LACHOWICZ, Danuta~~; NASIADKO, Halina

Results of the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with 2 grams
of streptomycin weekly associated with PAS. Gruzlica 24 no.5:
341-348 May 56.

1. Z Oddzialow ftyszjatrycznych Instytutu Gruzlicy Dyrektor:
prof. dr. J. Misiewicz, Instytut gruzylicy, Warszawa, ul. Plocka
26.

(STREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use,
pulm. tuberc., with PAS (Pol))
(PARAAMINOSLICYLIC ACID, therapeutic use,
pulm. tuberc., with streptomycin (Pol))

LACHOWICZ, Danuta; ROWINSKA, Ewa

Cycloserine. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.32:1250-1254 11 Aug 58.

1. (Z Instytutu Gruźlicy w Warszawie; dyrektor: prof. dr Janina Misiewicz; kier. oddz. doc. dr Jan Madey). Warszawa, Instytut Gruźlicy.

(ANTIBIOTICS,

cycloserine, review (Pol))

LACHOWICZ, Danuta, ROWINSKA, Ewa

Early results of cycloserine treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.
Gruzlica 26 no.6:461-471 Jun 58

1. Z Oddzialu X Instytutu Gruzlicy Kierownik: doc dr J. Madey
Dyrektor Instytutu Gruzlicy: prof. dr J. Misiewicz. Adres: Warszawa
ul. Plocka 26.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.
cycloserine, early results (Pol))

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use.
cycloserine in pulm. tuberc., early results (Pol))

PECYNA, Janina; CISZEK, Jan; KULEJEWSKA, Magdalena; LACHOWICZ, Danuta;
ROWINSKA, Ewa

Clinical course of pulmonary tuberculosis in the established
bacillary resistance to INH. Gruzlica 28 no.6:451-461 Je '60.

1. Z Oddzialow Gruzlicy Kierowicy: doc. dr J.Madey i dr B.Kampioni
i z Zakladu Mikrobiologii Kierownik: doc. dr M.Buraczewska
Instytutu Gruzlicy Dyrektor: prof. dr J.Misiewicz [deceased]
(ISONIAZID ther)

ROWINSKA, Ewa; LACHOWICZ, Danuta; NIEMIROWSKA, Hanna; PIOTROWSKI, Andrzej;
WLODAREZYK, Krystyna

Mortality of tuberculous patients in Warsaw in 1959. Gruzlica 29
no.7:597-608 JI '61.

1. Z Instytutu Gruźlicy Dyrektor: prof. dr med. W. Jaroszewicz.

(TUBERCULOSIS statist)

ROWINSKA, Ewa; LACHOWICZ, Danuta; NIEMIROWSKA, Hanna; WLODAREZYK, Krystyna;
STRZALKOWSKI, Jerzy; ZGLINSKA, Barbara

Evaluation of socio-epidemiological conditions and clinical aid
to tuberculous patients deceased in Warsaw in 1959. Gruzlica 29
no.7:609-620 J1 '61.

1. Z Instytutu Gruźlicy dyrektor: prof. dr med. W. Jaroszewicz.

(TUBERCULOSIS sociol)

ROWINSKA, Ewa; LACHOWICZ, Danuta; NIEMIROWSKA, Hanna; DOBRUCKI, Ryszard;
JAROSINSKA, Bogusława; PIOTROWSKI, Andrzej; STRZALKOWSKI, Jerzy;
WŁODARCZYK, Krystyna; ZGLINSKA, Barbara

Causes of mortality among tuberculous patients and causes of unfavorable course in tuberculosis (according to data on the mortality of Warsaw inhabitants during 1959). Gruzlica 29 no.9:785-796 S '61.

1. Z Instytutu Gruźlicy w Warszawie Dyrektor: prof. dr med.
W. Jaroszewicz.

(TUBERCULOSIS statist)

LACHOWICZ, Ewa; DABROWSKA, Janina

Late sequelae of pulmonary-lymphatic tuberculosis. Gruzlica
33 no.5:441-446 My '85.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy Pluc (Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Stopczyk),
Oddzial X (Kierownik: doc. dr. J. Madey) i z Zakladu Radiologii
(Kierownik: prof. dr. K. Ossowska) Instytutu Gruzlicy.

LACHOWICZ, Franciszek; WOJCIECHOWSKI, Stefan

Testing the efficacy of neutralization. Przegl elektrotechn 39
no.11:437-438 N '63.

LACHOWICZ, Franciszek

Transformation of triangle connections of nonlinear reactances.
Elektryka Lodz 14:55-69 '64.

1. Department of Basic Problems of Electrical Engineering,
Technical University, Lodz.

P/019/61/010/001/006/006
D265/D305

24.2200

AUTHORS:

Zitka, B., Zavěta, K., and Lachowicz, H.

TITLE:

Contribution to investigation on the mechanism of magnetization reversal in ferrites

PERIODICAL: Archiwum elektrotechniki, v. 10, no. 1, 1961, 281-294

TEXT: This paper provides an analysis of the experimental results carried out on a toroidal core made of the ferrite of type $Mn_{0.556}$

$Mg_{0.608}Fe_{1.845}O_4$. The method was based on plotting the family of hysteresis loops for the material by taking the static measurements carried out by ballistic method and then subjecting the core to a pulsating magnetic field. The precautions taken during the experiments, and the methods of obtaining the results which are then analyzed are described. It is concluded that the hysteresis loops obtained under dynamic magnetization conditions are wider and more rectangular than the static ones; the switching time depends on the field strength and the initial magnetic state of the material

Card 1/2

Contribution to investigation on ...

P/019/61/010/001/006/006
D265/D305

and the subsequent flux density. The authors announce further re-
search into the coercive force region of the hysteresis loop for
various ferrites used in mathematical computer application. There
are 11 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-
bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as
follows: N. Menyuk, J.B. Goodenough, J. Appl. Phys., 26, 8, 1955. E

ASSOCIATION: Ústav technické fyziky ČSAV - Praha (Technical Phy-
sics Institute, Czechoslovak AS - Prague)(B. Zitka,
K. Zavřeta); IPPT PAN (IPPT PAS) (H. Lachowicz)

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1960

Card 2/2

LACHOWICZ, H.; MARKOWSKI, J.; TUREWICZ, W.

Equipment for measuring magnetic properties of switch cores with rectangular hysteresis loops. p. 735.

ARCHIWUM ELEKTROTECHNIKI, (Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 7, no. 4, 1958,

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
uncla.

15.2660

9.7140

27027
P/022/61/000/004/001/001
A076/A126

AUTHORS: Markowski, Janusz; Lachowicz, Henryk
TITLE: Equipment measuring impulse parameters of ferrite memory cores
PERIODICAL: Przegląd Telekomunikacyjny, no. 4, 1961, 113-118

TEXT: The article describes and defines impulse parameters denoting the properties of ferrite cores designated to operate as elements in a memory digital computer. In addition, equipment used to measure the above parameters, its operating principles, as well as the measuring method is described. A number of principle elements of the measuring apparatus are illustrated in a number of figures. The measuring equipment may be used to measure the parameters of ferrite toroidal cores with rectangular hysteresis loop. Among the basic requirements placed on ferrite cores with rectangular hysteresis loop is the ability to register information and to facilitate a non-distorted reading. The ferrite cores in memory digital computer are subjected to the action of integral impulses, which should change the magnetic properties of the core and impulses with lower amplitude. The above requirements determine the necessary shape of hysteresis loop material as well as the coefficients characterizing the shape of B/H core

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A076/126

Equipment measuring impulse parameters ...

dependance i.e. a) the coefficient of primary remanence - s

$$S = \frac{B_r}{B_m}$$

b) the coefficient of fixed remanence - p

$$P = \frac{B_{ru}}{B_m}$$

c) the coefficient of partial de-magnetization

$$V = \frac{B_p}{B_m}$$

where B_m - value of maximum induction answering the applied field H_m ; B_r - induction value of primary remanence; B_{ru} - induction value of fixed remanence after adequate number of fragmentary impulses; B_p - induction value answering fragmentary impulse $1/2 H_m$. The above coefficients are the functions of coercitive magnetic force H_m . Values of the above coefficients have great significance in determining the usefulness of a given material selected for the production of memory cores, where in determining the operating condition of a



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Equipment measuring impulse parameters ...

ferrite core the voltage values during reading are the most important. One additional coefficient defining the properties of ferrite core with rectangular hysteresis loop is the impulse duration. Measurements of given magnitudes characterizing the properties of a given core are made on the synchroscope screen. The investigated core is magnetized with a sequence of impulses. The number of fragmentary impulses in a sequence may be regulated from 1 to 15, their amplitude and width in the range from 2 - 8 μ sec. Due to the action of the magnetic field on the investigated core, a voltage is induced which, applied to the vertical amplifier of the synchroscope, is made visible on the screen so that course and amplitude of each impulse can be measured. In order to measure the parameters defining the shape of hysteresis loop and the value of induction, the voltage induced on the core wiring is subjected to integration in a Miller integrating circuit. This results in that a curve proportional to induction changes in the core is obtained. Due to the great amplitude of the current required for the measurements a transformer with a ratio of $p = 1 : 10$ was used. A non-stable multi-vibrator synchronized the operation of the impulse generator. The multi-vibrator operates as an asymmetrical unit on 20 cps frequency generating impulses in the length of 5 μ sec. As a cathode repeater, an ECCC 81 tube was used, for which cathode pressure of $R = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ and an amplitude of $k_u = 0.982$

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Equipment measuring impulse parameters ...

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P/022/61/000/004/001/001
A076/A126

V/V was obtained. Condensators C_1 and C_2 were charged through inter-pressure of the diode D_1 and exit pressure of the repeater. A ECC 81 tube, with a grid connected to anode, was used as diode and its internal pressure reached about 300Ω . There are 12 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Elektroniki (Electronics Department) Pracownia Materialow Magnetycznych IPPT-PAN (Laboratory of Magnetic Materials IPPT-PAN) in cooperation with the Katedra Podstaw Telekomunikacji Politechniki Warszawskiej (Chair of Basic Telecommunication, Warsaw Polytechnical Institute)



Card 4/4

ZITKA, B.; ZAVETA, K.; LACHOWICZ, H.

Contribution to studies on the mechanism of the magnetization reversal in ferrites. Archiw elektrotech 10 no.1;281-294 '61.

1. Ustaw Techniczne Fizyki, CSAV (for Zitka and Zaveta). 2. Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa (for Lachowicz).

S/194/62/000/006/006/232.
D222/D309

AUTHORS: Lachowicz, Henryk and Smoliński, Adam

TITLE: Thin ferromagnetic films and their applications in mathematical machines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-1-55 b (Przegl. elektron., 1961, 2, no. 4, 309-330)

TEXT: A thin magnetic film is a layer of ferromagnetic material of up to several angstroms thickness applied in a suitable way to a base of nonmagnetic, usually insulating, material. The investigation of thin films is of great importance, because these can be used as memory elements in digital computers. Two methods of preparing thin ferromagnetic films are described: evaporation in vacuum and electrolytic coating. Films for memory elements are usually made of Ni and Fe alloys, from 85 % Ni and 15 % Fe to 55 % Ni and 45 % Fe. The thickness of the layer can vary between 2000 - 3000 Å. The method of electrolytic coating is considerably simpler and does not require such complex apparatus as the method of vacuum evaporation.
Card 1/2

Thin ferromagnetic films and ...

S/194/62/000/006/006/232
D222/D309

tion. Various investigations into, and methods of preparation of thin films not only of the usual materials, but also of precious metals (gold, platinum, silver, etc.) are described. The properties of thin magnetic films of different materials are described in detail. The relationship between the induction and the magnetic field intensity is discussed. The dynamic properties of thin films are of great importance when these are used in memory units (and also as switching elements). The essential parameter is the time taken for switching the film. This time interval is defined from the instant when the flux Φ reaches 10 % to the instant when it is 90 % of Φ_{max} under the influence of a fast rising impulse of switching field. Detailed investigations are carried out into these values for rectangular and cylindrical film spots. Investigations into the influence of mechanical stress and magnetizing field on the magnetic properties are described, and a number of examples are given for the use of thin films as memory elements. 16 figures and 44 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

LISOWSKI, Bohdan; LACHOWICZ, Henryk

Hysteresis loop tester for thin magnetic layers. Przegl
elektroniki 3 no.12:722-729 D '62.

1. Zaklad Magnetykow, Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki,
Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

LACHOWICZ, Henryk

Transistor apparatus for hysteresis loop testing of thin magnetic layers. Przegl elektroniki 3 no.12:730-738 D '62.

1. Zakład Magnetyków, Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki,
Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

P/019/62/011/004/007/010
D271/D308

AUTHORS: Lachowicz, H., Turner, J. A. and Hoffman, G. R.

TITLE: The effect of the rate of rise of a magnetizing field on the shape of the hysteresis loop of magnetic materials

PERIODICAL: Archiwum Elektrotechniki, v. 11, no. 4, 1962, 797-817

TEXT: Using a triangular waveform, the authors studied the effect of variations of the field amplitude on the shape of the hysteresis loop and concluded that the field rise rate is responsible for the variations in the loop shape. The triangular waveform was used to separate the effects of amplitude magnitude and the rate of rise. A block diagram and detailed circuits are given of the magnetizing field generator, the integrating amplifier for vertical deflection and the coercivity meter. A graphical method of eliminating possible errors of the integrating amplifier was used for evaluating the coercivity. The dependence of the response shape on the field rate of rise is analyzed on the basis of a simple domain model in

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P/019/62/011/004/007/010
D271/D308

The effect of the ...

which changes in magnetization are expressed in the motion of a single domain wall. When the field h is a linear time function

$h = k_1 \cdot t$, then $\frac{d\delta}{dt} = aA(k_1 \cdot t - H_0)$ for $\frac{H_0}{k_1} < t < \frac{H_s}{k_1}$ where a , A are constants, H_0 - threshold field for the domain wall motion, H_s = saturation field, k_1 - field rate of rise. For two arbitrarily chosen rates of rise k_1 and k_2 the equation is obtained

$$\left(\frac{H_{s1} - H_0}{k_1} \right)^2 \frac{aAk_1}{2} = \left(\frac{H_{s2} - H_0}{k_2} \right)^2 \frac{aAk_2}{2}$$

becomes $(H_{s1} - H_0)^2 \cdot k_2 = (H_{s2} - H_0)^2 \cdot k_1$ (3)

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D271/D308

The effect of the ...

showing the dependence of the saturation field on the field rise rate. Experimental results did not exhibit discontinuity which might be theoretically expected for a magnetizing field H_0 , which might be due to magnetization rotation and /or different values of H_0 in various core regions. Discontinuity at $h = H_s$ was also absent, probably because of the rotation in the direction of the applied field. Linear approximation of experimental processes is used in deriving the dependence of the coercivity on the field rate of rise and

$$2 \log (H_c - H_0) = \log k_1 + \log \left(\frac{\dot{\Phi}}{k_a} \right) \quad (7)$$

where H_c is the coercivity and k_a is the slope of the response. The time taken for the remagnetization is inversely proportional to the square root of the field rate of rise. Results obtained in experi-

Card 3/4

P/019/62/011/004/007/010
D271/D308

The effect of the ...

ments with a thin film, ferrite and permalloy tape are illustrated in oscillograms and graphs. The work described was done at the Computing Machine Laboratory, University of Manchester, England. A. Smoliński, Director of the Department of Magnetism, IPPT, PAS, is thanked for valuable suggestions. There are 23 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Magnetyków IPPT PAN (Department of Magnetism IPPT PAS (H. Lachowicz) (Computing Machine Laboratory, Electrical Engineering Department, University of Manchester, England (J. A. Turner and G. R. Hoffman))

SUBMITTED: August 8, 1962

Card 4/4

P/019/62/011/004/009/010
D271/D308

AUTHORS: Lisowski, B. and Lachowicz, H.

TITLE: Apparatus for the display of hysteresis loops in thin magnetic films

PERIODICAL: Archiwum Elektrotechniki, v. 11, no. 4, 1962, 823-827

TEXT: An apparatus is described which serves for the study of hysteresis loops in cylindrical and plane thin films. A triangular magnetic field is applied in order to avoid the distorting effect of the varying rate of rise occurring with sinusoidal fields. The operating principle is that presented by Crittender (Rev. Sci. Instrum., v. 22, 1951, 872), with the integrated voltage of the test winding and voltage proportional to the field applied to deflecting plates of a cathode ray tube. When the display is properly calibrated, direct measurement of hysteresis loop parameters is possible. A block diagram and photographs of the instrument and of the test coils are given. The triangular waveform is obtained by integrating a square waveform, the amplitude being controlled by adjustment of

Card 1/2

Apparatus for the ...

P/019/62/011/004/009/010
D271/D308

the pulse repetition frequency. The test coils consist of magnetizing, reading and compensating windings. Frequency can be varied between 0.5 and 12.5 kc/s. A Miller integrator with a time constant of 0.24 sec is used in the display amplifier. The vertical deflection on the screen is calibrated by means of a simulator circuit supplying rectangular pulses of known amplitude and duration. Some loop oscillograms are given. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Magnetyków, Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Department of Magnetics, Institute of Fundamental Engineering Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: August 27, 1962

Card 2/2

G/006/63/000/004/004/004
A026/A126

AUTHORS: Markowski, J., Lachowicz, H. (Warsaw)

TITLE: Measuring arrangement for pulse parameters of rectangular ferrites

PERIODICAL: Nachrichtentechnik, no. 4, 1963, 148 - 152

TEXT: This is a communication from the Institute of Communication Engineering, Warsaw Tech High; Director: Professor Doctor of Engineering A. Smolinski. The authors describe in general the uses of ferrite cores, the shape of the hysteresis loop and the parameters influencing it, and the core-pulse parameters and their measurement. They give information without exact technical data on devices developed by the above institute for investigating pulse characteristics of magnetic cores with rectangular hysteresis loop. The basic block diagram is given (Figure 9). There are 16 figures.

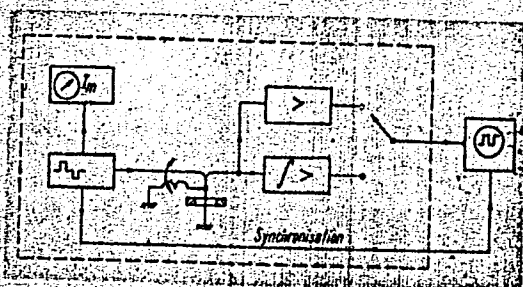
SUBMITTED: September 25, 1962

Card 1/2

Measuring arrangement for pulse parameters...

0/006/63/000/004/004/004
A026/A126

Figure 9. Block diagram of measuring equipment



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P/053/62/000/012/010/011
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Lisowski, Bohdan and Lachowicz, Henryk

TITLE: Hysteresis loop tester for investigating thin magnetic films

PERIODICAL: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 12, 1963, 722 - 729

TEXT: The equipment described was designed for the measurement of the parameters of hysteresis loops of thin, cylindrical and flat layers of magnetic materials. The system employs a triangular magnetizing-field wave-form rather than the standard sinusoidal field. It consists of five basic units: magnetizing-field generator; measurement coils; integrating amplifier; simulator and an oscilloscope. A set of suitable power supplies is also provided. The underlying principle of the equipment is analogous to that proposed by Crittenden et al (Rev. Sci. Instrum., 22, 1951, 872). The field induced by the investigated layer in the reading coil is integrated in order to obtain a wave-form whose amplitude is proportional to the changes in the induction flux. The hysteresis loop of the magnetic layer is obtained on the screen of the oscilloscope by applying the integrated wave-form to the
Card 1/3

Hysteresis loop

P/053/62/000/012/010/011
E192/E382

vertical deflection plates and a signal, proportional to the magnetizing field, to the horizontal deflection plates. The simulator provides a known amplitude signal whose shape is near to that of the response of the magnetic layer; the simulator is used for calibrating the vertical axis of the oscilloscope. The magnetizing-field generator produces a triangular wave-form of maximum amplitude 1.5 A and a nonlinearity of less than 5%. The repetition frequency of the wave-form can be varied from 0.5 to 12.5 kc/s. The measurement coils for investigation of the cylindrical layers are illustrated in Fig. 5, where 1 is the glass former of the control coil, 2 is the reading coil, 3 is a control winding, 4 is a compensating coil and 5 is a movable internal core. The lower cut-off frequency of the integrating amplifier is 2 c.p.s. and its upper limit frequency is 200 kc/s. The oscilloscope is based on a standard circuit and has a flat screen of 13 cm diameter. There are 9 figures.

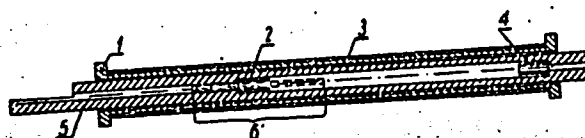
ASSOCIATION: Zakład Magnetyków IPPT PAN
(IPPT PAN Laboratory of Magnetic Materials)

Card 2/3

Hysteresis loop

P/053/62/000/012/010/011
E192/E382

Figure 5:



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P/053/62/000/012/011/011
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Lachowicz, Henryk

TITLE: Transistorized equipment for investigating the hysteresis loops of thin magnetic samples

PERIODICAL: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 12, 1963, 730 - 738

TEXT: The equipment is designed for investigation of hysteresis loops of cylindrical and flat magnetic samples. A magnetizing field of constant rate of rise is used for this purpose. Measurement of the parameters of the samples is carried out on the screen of an oscilloscope which traces the hysteresis loop of the sample. The equipment comprises a magnetizing-field generator which produces a triangular magnetizing wave-form. It also contains an integrating amplifier for the vertical deflection plates of the oscilloscope and a metering device for measuring the coercive force. The most important unit of the equipment is a system of measurement coils which is illustrated in Fig. 5. It was necessary to use two pairs of coils to eliminate the interference fields. The voltage induced in each of these is proportional to the rate of rise of the field. The voltages of the two pairs are applied to Card 1/4

Transistorized equipment

P/053/62/000/012/011/011
E192/E382

independent pre-amplifiers and the necessary degree of compensation is achieved by adding the two voltages in antiphase in the common stage. Each pair of reading and compensating coils has 1 000 turns. On the other hand, coils of both pairs, which are situated away from the centre of symmetry, have about 10% more turns. Basket-type winding is adopted to reduce their self-capacitances. The magnetizing coils are of the Helmholtz type in order to achieve a good field uniformity. The magnetizing-field generator employs an OC 35 transistor in its input stage and this produces a maximum field amplitude of 8 Oe. The integrating amplifier for the vertical deflection plates is fully transistorized and is provided with a special mains compensating circuit to eliminate interference due to the mains. The fact that the instantaneous value of the magnetizing wave-form is proportional to time can be used for measuring the coercive force of the magnetic material. The pulses generated in the measuring coils are near in shape to an isosceles triangle. Half the value of the integral of such a wave-form is proportional to the coercive force and this is attained at the same instant as the

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P/055/62/000/012/011/011
E192/E382

Transistorized equipment

maximum value of the pulses. The coercive force is therefore proportional to the time measured from the zero value of the magnetizing field to the maximum value of the first following pulse. A transistorized circuit terminated with an indicator meter was designed and built for this purpose. The work described was carried out at the Computer Laboratory of Manchester University Electrical Department.

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Magnetyków IPPT PAN (IPPT PAN
Laboratory of Magnetic Materials)

Card 3/4

HOFFMAN, G.R.; TURNER, J.A.; LACHOWICZ, H.

Magnetization reversal processes in thin permalloy films of 82 % Ni, 18% Fe. Archiw elektrotech 12 no.3:583-589 '63

1. Computing Machine Laboratory, Electrical Engineering Department, University of Manchester, England (for Hoffman and Turner). 2. Zakład Magnetyków, Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa. (for Lachowicz).

LISOWSKI, B.; LACHOWICZ, H.

Magnetic core tester. Archiw elektrotech 12 no.3:621-624 '63

1. Zaklad Magnetykow, Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki,
Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

LACHOWICZ, Henryk; SMOLINSKI, Adam

Thin magnetic films and their use in computers. Zesz probl
nauki Pol 25:194-215 '63.

1. Institute of Basic Technical Problems, Polish Academy of
Sciences, Warsaw.

LACHOWICZ, Henryk

Measuring methods of static and dynamic properties of thin
ferromagnetic films. *Zest. Probl. Mechl. Pol.* 25:216-226, 1979.

1. Institute of Acoustic and Mechanical Problems, Polish Academy of
Sciences, Warsaw.

KOZLOWSKA, H.; LACHOWICZ, H.; TYMCZ, T.

Coercivity of vacuum-deposited thin NiFe films. Archiw elektrotech
13 no.1:173-177 '64.

1. Department of Magnetics, Institute of Basic Technical Problems,
Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

P/0019/64/013/001/0180/0182

ACCESSION NR: AP4039456

AUTHOR: Lisowski, B.; Lachowicz, H.

TITLE: Device for testing pulse properties of memory cores with arbitrarily programmed magnetizing pulse sequence

SOURCE: Archiwum elektrotechniki, v. 13, no. 1, 1964, 180-182

TOPIC TAGS: memory core, memory core tester, computer component, data storage element, memory device, pulse sequence testing, magnetizing pulse sequence testing, magnetic reversal testing

ABSTRACT: The article describes the operation of the titled memory core tester. In comparison with a number of earlier devices, it is primarily characterized by a high degree of universality. This pertains to the selection of a magnetizing sequence which can be fixed in a practically arbitrary manner both with respect to polarization and amplitude of the sequential pulses. The maximum number of pulses per sequence is eight. This device can be widely used in laboratories conducting research on memory cores or in centers utilizing these cores in computer memory or logic circuits. The device can also be helpful in investigating the basic pheno-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039456

mena of magnetism such as magnetic reversal in magnetic materials. The technical specifications: minimum inside diameter of tested core is 0.7 mm; pulse width is 10 microseconds; pulse recurrence frequency is 2.08 kc; pulse build-up time is 100 nanoseconds; oscillation is 3%; pulse top drop is 3%; maximum pulse amplitude is 1 amp; amplitude measuring accuracy is 5%; alternating current feed is 220 volts at 50 cycles; over-all power consumption is 200 volt-amps; and the dimensions are 386 x 350 x 420 mm. The block diagram of the tester is shown in Figure 1 of the enclosure. Original article has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zaklad Magnetykow IPPT PAN (Department of Magnetism, IPPT PAN)

SUBMITTED: 16Oct63

DATE ACQ: 18Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: DP

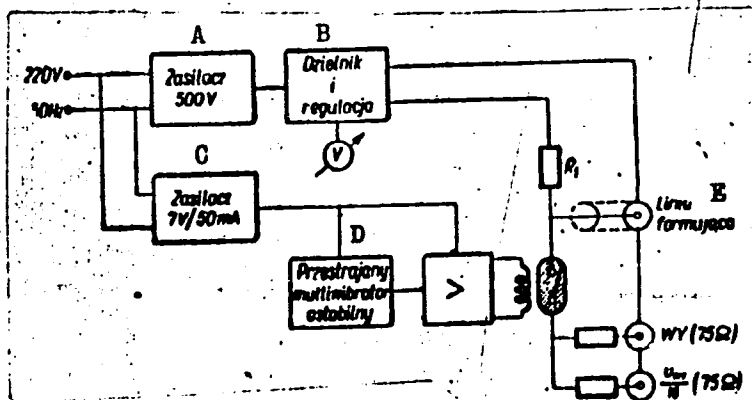
NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039456

ENCLOSURE: 01



A - 500 volt feed, B - divider and control, C - 7 volt/50 milliamp feed, D - tuned astable multivibrator, E - shaping line

Card 3/3

LISOWSKI, B.; LACHOWICZ, H.

Nanosecond pulse generator. Archiw elektrotech 13 no.1:153-185
'64.

1. Department of Magnetics, Institute of Basic Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

L-23659-66 T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/GG

ACC NR: AF6011822

SOURCE CODE: PO/0019/66/015/001/0191/0198

AUTHOR: Lachowicz, H.

34
30
B

ORG: Department of Magnetism, IPPT PAN (Zaklad Magnetykow IPPT PAN)

TITLE: Some properties of polycrystalline ferromagnetics magnetized by a linearly increasing field

18 19

SOURCE: Archiwum elektrotechniki, v. 15, no. 1, 1966, 191-198

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic material, polycrystal, hysteresis loop, magnetization

ABSTRACT: Some properties of polycrystalline ferromagnetics with a rectangular hysteresis loop influenced by linearly increasing magnetizing field have been investigated. The remagnetization model proposed by the author is based on the assumption that the process occurs by irreversible displacements of Bloch's walls. Consequently, there is obtained the following relation determining the remagnetization time of the material: $\tau_s = \sqrt{2} \langle d \rangle / R \cdot k$, where $\langle d \rangle$ is the mean length of displacement of the walls for the whole process, R is the mobility of the moving walls and $k = dH/dt$. The influence of the ring-core dimensions on the characteristics $\tau_s = f(k)$ has been determined. Measurements of these characteristics for an Mn-Mg-Zn ferrite

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2

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L 23659-66

ACC NR: AP6011822

4

core and for a permalloy-tape core have been carried out, and a satisfactory conformity of results with theoretical prediction has been achieved. The relation between parameter H_d determining the width of the hysteresis loop and the rate of the field increment is given. It should be mentioned that parameter H_d is identified sometimes with the coercivity of the material. The author wishes to thank Prof. A. Smolin-ski and docents R. Wadas and A. Goral for a number of friendly suggestions and the discussion while the work was in progress and his colleagues for assistance in making the measurements. At the same time he thanks his colleagues at the Experimental Laboratory of IMM PAN and foremost M. Eng. W. Ciastoni for his friendly supply of samples, thanks to which the experimental part of the work could be carried out. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 22 formulas. [Based on author's abstract] [KS]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 01Dec65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2N

L 45320-66 IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6024350

SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/66/016/001/0313/0320

AUTHOR: Lachowicz, H.

(PO)

27
6

ORG: Institute of Basic Technical Problems, PAN (Moscow)* (Instytut podstawowych problemow techniki)

TITLE: Ramp field switching in thin magnetic fields

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 16, no. 1, 1966, 313-320

TOPIC TAGS: thin magnetic film, thin ferromagnetic film, permalloy, magnetization, magnetization reversal

ABSTRACT: A model of magnetization reversal by the domain wall movement was proposed and consists of an anisotropic thin film sample which is a polycrystalline square-loop ferromagnet magnetized in the easy direction by a magnetic field increasing linearly with time. The switching time and dynamic coercivity of the material are expressed as functions of the rate of increase of the field. The calcula-

* [probable error. Possibly Warsaw is meant]

Card 1/2

L 45320-66'

ACC NR: AP6024350

tions are based on the expression for the velocity of a domain wall obtained from the well-known Landau-Lifshits equation. Experimental results for thin permalloy films are in good agreement with theoretical predictions. A practical aspect of this work is a new method of determining the coercivity state of the material. The experiments also show that even under conditions in which a uniform rotation is expected to occur, domain wall motion is the result which allows a magnetization change to take place. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 17 formulas. [GC]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09May66/ ORIG REF: 003/ SOV REF: 002/
OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2 mjs

LACHOWICZ, K.

BUCZOWSKI, Z.; LACHOWICZ, K.

Further experiments on bacterophagic typing of *Salmonella typhi*
and its epidemiologic use. *Med.dosw.Mikrob.* 2 no.2:262-266 1950.
(CJML 20:6)

1. Summary of the report given at 10th Congress of the Polish Microbiological and Epidemiological Society held in Gdansk, Sept. 1949. (Gdansk-Gdynia.)

LACHOWICZ K. , BUCZONSKI Z.

Badania nad typowaniem bakteriofagowym i biochemicznym *S. typhi* i jego epidemiologicznym wykorzystaniem. [Investigations on typing of *Salmonella typhi* with bacteriophages and biochemical reactions and their epidemiologic significance] Med. dozw. mikrob. 2:3-4, 1950 p. 370-87.

1. Of the National Institute of Hygiene, Branches in Gdansk and Gdynia.
CMI. Vol. 20, No. 10 Oct 1951

LACHOWICZ K, BROKMAN H.

Badania nad etiologia biegunk dziecięcych. /Etiology of diarrhea
in children/ *Pediatr polska* 24:5-6 May-June 50 p. 366-73

1. HAI
CML Vol. 20, No. 2 Feb 1951

LACHOWICZ, K.

Studies on sucrose-positive strains of enteric bacteria isolated from
infantile diarrhea. Med. dosw. mikrob., Warsz. 4 no. 3:320-321 1952.
(CJML 23:3)

1. Summary of work progress presented at 11th Congress of Polish
Microbiologists held in Krakow May 1951. 2. Gdansk.

LACHOWICZ, K.

KURTYKA MEDYKA Ser. 4 Vol. 9/8 Microbiology, etc. No 56

1956. LACHOWICZ K., SWIOWA K., MAZAK-GALASOWA M. and OPTIZ I.
 Klin. Chor. Dziecięcych A. M., Gdansk. Odroda Naukowo-Badawczego Państ-
 wowego Zakładu Hig. przy Wol. Stanii Sanit. Epidemiol., Gdansk. *Wystę-
 powanie pałeczek okrężnicy typu O111 B4 i O55 B5 w biegunkach dziecięcych.
 The incidence of E. coli types O111 B4 and O55 B5 in
 infantile diarrhoeas. MED. DOSW. MIKROBIOL. 1956, 7/3 (331-342)

Investigations on the presence of Esch. coli types O111 B4 and O55 B5 were carried
 out on 444 diarrhoeal infants, 169 hospital controls, 89 healthy controls and 159
 adults. All cases were hospitalized in a paediatric clinic at Gdansk, all healthy
 infants and adults belonged to the population of Gdansk. Samples of faeces were
 taken by means of rectal swabs. As a rule 30 coliform colonies were isolated from
 every culture of faeces and slide agglutination was carried out with OB sera.
 Flagellar antigens were not determined. Esch. coli type O111 B4 was found in faeces
 of 38.93, 10.12, 3.03 and 0.88% and Esch. coli type O55 B5 in 11.71, 4.42, 1.01 and 0%
 of persons belonging to the groups mentioned above. Type O111 B4 was demonstrated
 in samples of blood of 6 diarrhoeal infants. Both types were rather frequently found
 post mortem, particularly in mesenteric lymph nodes (18% of type O111 B4 and 5%
 of type O55 B5) and only exceptionally in other material (urine, pus, middle ear
 exudate). 227 strains of O111 B4 type were tested biochemically, 209 of them were
 alike. Forty-three strains of O55 B5 type were studied biochemically, and 24 of
 them did not ferment maltose. None of 98 strains investigated (of both types) pro-
 duced haemolysin. The results were discussed and were believed to be consistent
 with the view that both types play an aetiological role in infantile diarrhoeas.
 Lackowicz - Warsaw

LACHOWICZ, K.

BROKMAN, H; LACHOWICZ, K.; SWICOWA, K.

The role of pathogenic strains of bacteria coli in infantile diarrhea. *Pediatr.polska* 30 no.3:201-209 Mr '55.

1. Z. Kliniki Chorob Dziecięcych A.M. w Gdansku. Kierownik: prof. dr Med. H. Brokman i z Osrodka Naukowo-Badawczego PZH przy Woj. Stacji Sanitarno Epid. w Gdansku, Kierownik: dr Med. J. Rychard, Warszawa, Polna 3a m. 22.

(DIARRHEA, bacteriology
E. coli, etiol. factor in inf.)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI, infections
diarrhea in inf.)

LACHOWICZ, Kazimierz; SWICOWA, Klementyna; MAZAK-GALASOWA, Maria;
OPITZ, Irena

Attempted prevention of diarrhea in children in closed
institutions. Med. dosw. mikrob. 8 no.4:427-440 1956.

1. Z Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny w Warszawie (Osrodek Badan
nad Biegunkami przy Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej
w Gdanskuj i z Kliniki Chorob Dzieciacych w Gdansku.

(DIARRHEA, in infant and child,
prev. in closed institutions (Pol))

POLAND / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Man and Animals. Bacteria of the Intestinal Group. F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 21, 1958, No 95140

Author : Lachowicz, Kazimierz

Inst : -

Title : Phage-Identification of Typhoid Bacteria as a Method of Epidemiological Investigation.

Orig Pub : Przegl. epidemiol., 1957, 11, No. 3, 269-280

Abstract : The value and significance is demonstrated of a method of phage-identification during typhoid in spite of several factors which can prevent a correct evaluation of the epidemiological situation. The phenomenon of changeability is one of these factors. Of special

Card 1/4

POLAND / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Man and Animals. Bacteria of the Intestinal Group. F

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No. 21, 1958, No. 95140

value are: 1) loss by bacteria of Vi-antigen without which the adsorption of Vi-phage into the bacterial cell is not possible and 2) the degree of degradation of the strain during which the lysis of the cells occurs not only in the presence of a specific bacteriophage, but also of other related and nonrelated phages. The latter type of changesability is met most often and leads to the change of the phagotype. Thus, during multiple identification of strains isolated from patients and carriers (1947-1949), similar results were obtained in 15.3% of the cases; in 10% of them, the phenomena of changesability was

Card 2/4

LACHOWICZ, Kazimierz, asyst. tech., TORUN, Lucyna

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