OSTUPS, Ya.

Improve the storage of machinery. Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no. 11 31-32 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Talsinskogo khlebopriyemnogo punkta Latviyskoy SSR.
(Grain-handling machinery--Maintenance and repair)

1. TAKIBAYEV, ZH. - OSTYAKOV, M. - KAYPOV, D.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cosmic Rays

7. Absorption of star-forming component of cosmic rays at a height of 4,000 meters. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz 23 no. 4, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

OSUBKO, S., inzhener.

Modernized stuffing box of the IF-49 refrigerating machine. (MLRA 7:9)
Khol.tekh. 31 no.3:70 Jl-S '54.
(Compressors)

OSUCH, A.

"The Influence of Undercutting on the Speed of Breaking Down Coal" p. 38
(Wiadomosci Gornicze, Vol. 4, No. 2, Feb., 1953, Katowice)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, February, 1954, Uncl.

CZ CH, A.

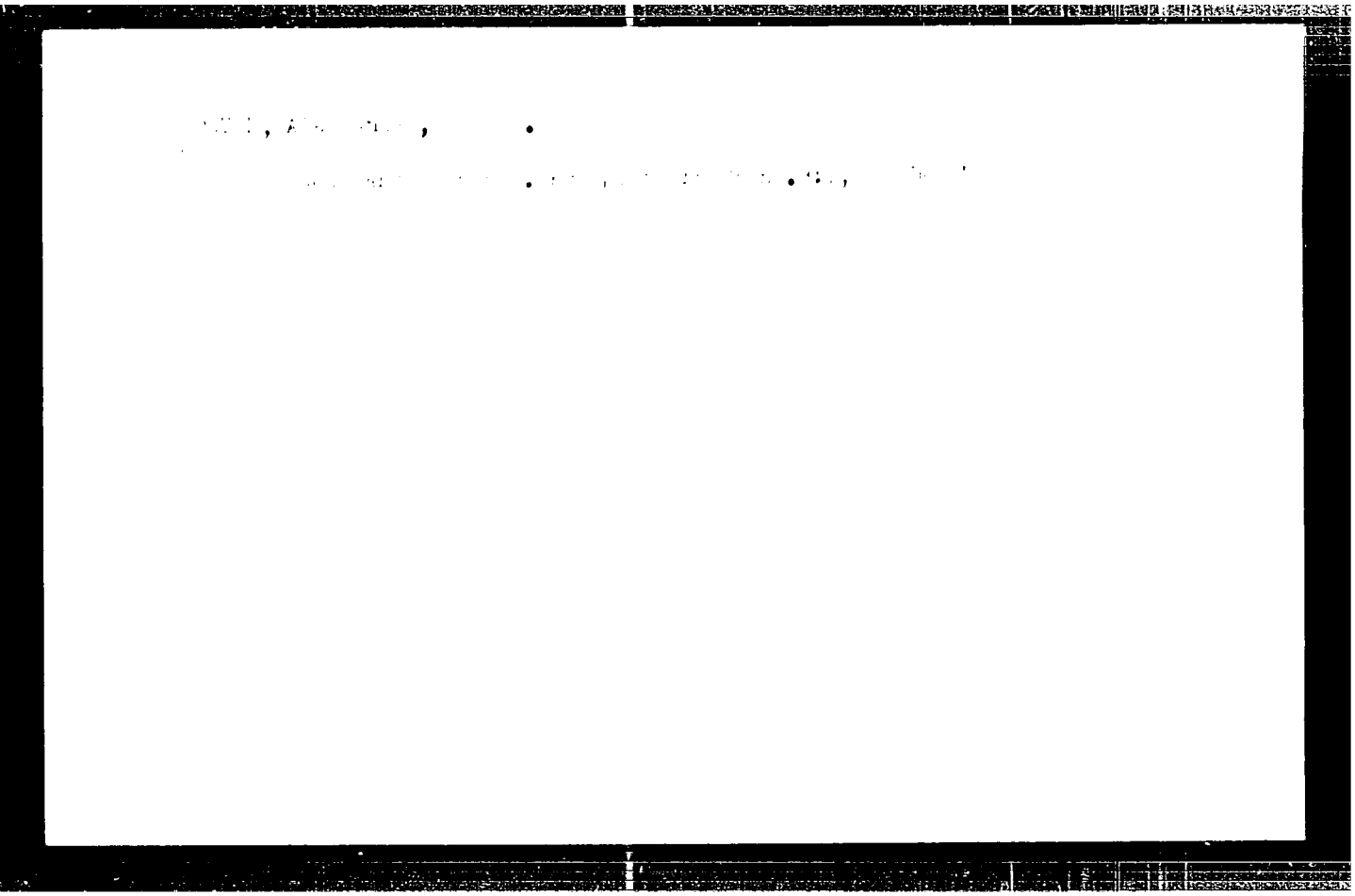
"Hydraulic loading and transportation of coal in the Czelak coal mine."

r. 20 (Przeglad Gorniczy) Vol. 12, no. , June 195
Katowice, Poland

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

OSUCH, A.

4221. HYDRAULIC LOADING AND TRANSPORT OF COAL IN THE CZELADŹ MINE. Osuch, A. (Przegl. górn. [Min. Rev., Katowice], June 1956, 209-215). Theoretical calculations are given and an illustrated description is given of the method. (L).



OSUCH, H.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY. Vol. 79, no. 17, Sept. 1958

OSUCH, H. How the 3d Quarterly Conference of the Krakow Branch of the Association of Polish Mechanical Engineers and Technicians in Olkusz was organized. p. 836.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. , No. 2, February 1959, Unclass.

OSUCH, Krzysztof

Shortcomings in the use of combustion motors series SM03. Przegl. kolej.mechan. 14 no.7:198-202 Jl '62.

1. Centralny Osrodek Badan i Rozwoju Techniki Kolejowej, Warszawa.

OSUCH, Krzysztof

Better heating of the engineer's cabin of combustion locomotives. Przegl kolej mechan 11 [i.e. 16] no.1:15-17 Ja '64.

1. Central Institute of Research and Development of Railway Techniques, Warsaw.

CZARNECKI, Lech; GRANICKI, Olgierd; OSUCH, Rozalia; SZCZYGLOWSKI, Jan

The problem of viral hepatitis in pregnant women. Prezegl. epidem. 16 no.2:199-205 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych AM w Bytomiu Kierownik: prof. dr K. Szymonski i z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych AM w Bytomiu Kierownik: prof. dr B. Stepowski.
(PREGNANCY compl) (HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS in pregn)

WOLOSZCZUK, Irena; OSUCH, Tadeusz; ADAMCZYK, Josef

On cases of staphylococcal septicemias treated with adrenal cortex hormones and antibiotics. Polski tygod. lek. 17 no.26:1038-10[illegible] 25 Je '62.

1. Z Osrodka Badan Klinicznych PZH i II Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych AM w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr med. B. Kassur.
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONE ther) (ANTIBIOTICS ther)
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS ther)

ADAMCZYK, Jozef; OSUCH, Tadeusz

Treatment of trichinosis with ACTH and adrenal cortex hormones with reference to the clinical course and some diagnostic tests. Przegl. epidem. 15 no.4:399-410 '61.

1. Z Osrodka Badan Klinicznych PZH i II Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr B. Kassur.

(CORTICOTROPIN ther) (ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES ther)
(TRICHINOSIS ther)

BYSTRZANOWSKA, T.; KUS, J.; OSUCH, T.; WOJNAROWSKA, W.

On the effect of certain infectious diseases on the organ of hearing. Otolar.polska 14 no.4:443-454 '60.

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES compl)
(DEAFNESS etiol)

BYSTRZANOWSKA, Teofila; KUS, Jan; OSUCH, Tadeusz; WOJNAROWSKA, Wanda

Examination of the organs of hearing and equilibrium in acute bacillary dysentery. Przegl.epidem. 14 no.3:367-371 '60.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych A.M. w Warszawie. Kier.: prof. dr med. B.Kassur. Z Kliniki Laryngologicznej A.M. w Warszawie. Kier.: prof. dr med. J.Szymanski. Z Zakladu Laryngologii S.D.L. w Warszawie, Kier.: doc. dr med. T.Bystrzanowska
(DYSENTERY BACILLARY physiol)
(HEARING TESTS)

BYSTRZANOWSKA, Teofila; KUS, Jan; OSUCH, Tadeusz; WOJNAROWSKA, Wanda

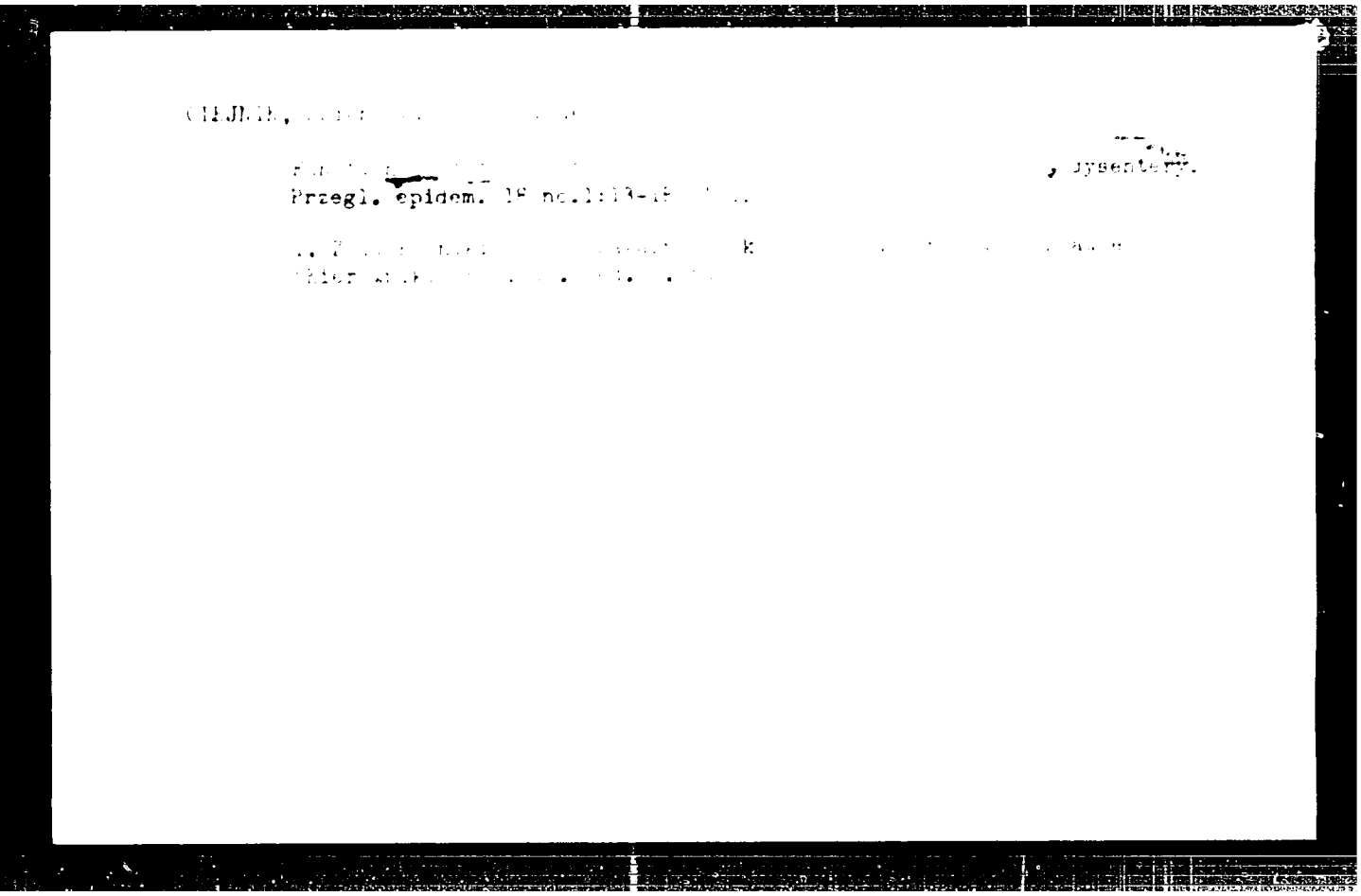
Effect of certain infectious diseases on the auditory system. Otolar.polska 14 no.3:329-334 '60.

1. Z Kliniki Laryngologicznej A.M. w Warszawie, Kierownik: prof. dr med. J.Szymanski; Z II Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych A.M. w Warszawie, Kierownik: prof. dr med. B.Kassur i z Zakladu Laryngologii S.D.L., Kierownik: doc. dr med. T.Bystrzanowska.
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES compl)
(DEAFNESS etiol)

OSUCH, Tadeusz; NAREBSKI, Jerzy

Clinical observations on chronic Lesniowski-Crohn disease. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.5:178-182 29 Ja '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych AM w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr med. Bertold Kassur.
(ILEITIS REGIONAL case reports)



BYSTRZANOWSKA, Teofila; [illegible]UCH, Tadeusz; [illegible], Bogdan; [illegible], Wanda

Further studies [illegible] effect [illegible] papillary [illegible] organ of hearing. [illegible]

1. [illegible] II [illegible] Akademii Medycznej w [illegible] (Kierownik: prof. dr med. [illegible]) [illegible] Studium [illegible] w Akademii Medycznej w [illegible] (Kierownik: prof. dr med. T. [illegible]).

OSUCHOWA, Jadwiga; SLOTWINSKA, Ludmila

Contribution to cases of reticulosarcomatosis. Otolaryng. pol. 17 no.1:117-121 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr J. Szymanski.

(SARCOMA, RETICULUM CELL)
(LARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS)
(SKIN NEOPLASMS)

OSUCHOWA, Jadwiga

Evaluation of foreign bodies in the esophagus and lower respiratory tract during the period of 35 years according to material of the laryngological clinic of the Academy of Medicine in Warsaw. Otolar. polska 15 no.4:459-467 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. J.Szymanski.
(ESOPHAGUS for bodies) (RESPIRATORY SYSTEM for bodies)

OSUCHOWSKA, Barbara

Application of the Hall effect to measurements of heavy direct currents. Przegl elektrotechn 37 no.11:462-465 '61.

1. Zaklad Elektroniki Instytutu Podstawowych Problemow Techniki Polskiej Akademii Nauk.

CHORAFAS, D.N., prof. dr inz.; OSUCHOWSKA, B., mgr inz. [translator]

Considering engineering systems as a scientific discipline.
Przegl elektrotechn 39 no.6:209-210 Je '63.

OSUCHOWSKA, B.

Changes of the climate. p.3.

GAZETA OBSERWATORA. P.I.H.M. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 12, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Access ions Index (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

CISZECKA, Jozefa, mgr inz.; OSUCHOWSKA, Barbara, mgr inz.

Remarks on writing articles for technical periodicals. Przeg. elektrotechn 40 no.6:260-261 Je '64

1. Deputy Chief Editors, "Przegl Elektrotechniczny", Warsaw.

POLAND / General Biology. Cytology. B-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 10, 1958, 42765.

Author : Osuchowska, Z.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Sexual Differences in the Structure of Cell Nuclei.

Orig Pub: Folia morphol., 1957, 8, No 1, 59-64.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

OSUCHOWSKI, B.

Distr: 4E3d

19

4
1

Large Co^{60} sources applied to γ-radiography of metals. V. Domanus and B. Osuchowski (Inst. Electrotech., Warsaw). *Nukleonika* 5, 281-99(1960)(in English).—

Sources with activities >750 c. (1000 g. Ra) are not suitable for samples thicker than 300 mm. J. Steele

P/034/60/000/004/002/007
A222/A026

AUTHOR: Osuchowski, Bogusław, Master of Sciences

TITLE: The Use of Radioactive Tm 170 Preparations in Radiographic Metal Tests

PERIODICAL: Pomiary-Automatyka-Kontrola, 1960, No. 4, pp. 136 - 138

TEXT: The feasibility of using Tm 170 in aluminum and steel defectoscopy has been established with a view to a likely Polish production of Tm 170, to economical aspects and labor safety. Pertinent tests were accomplished with a Soviet-made preparation, which had the dimensions of 5 x 5 mm and an activity of 16.5 mg Ra (4.2 C). The preparation was placed in a defectoscope shown in Figure 1 and 2. The photographic material used in the test was Polish-made film Foton Rentgen Super (44° CUK) and GDR-made covers Perlux - M - 200 G (high amplification) and Perlux M- - 100 G (sharp), manufactured by VEB Kali-Chemie. The plates were developed for 7 minutes in the Agfa 30 developer at a temperature of 18° C. Minimum dimensions of pins, grooves and apertures perceivable on aluminum test radiograms have been established. Figure 7 shows the absolute and the percent detectability of control pins in aluminum. The experience compiled shows that Tm 170 ensures results com

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P/034/60/000/004/002/007
A222/A026

The Use of Radioactive Tm 170 Preparations in Radiographic Metal Tests

parable with X-Ray radiography; a Tm 170 radiogram of an aluminum casting is shown in Figure 8. A summary of the results is used to indicate the feasibility of Tm 170 defectoscopy, especially because industrial X-Ray equipment is rather expensive and not yet manufactured in Poland and safety measures for Tm 170 are easy to observe. The Polish reactor may ensure an acitvity saturation of Tm 170 as high as 120 C/g (or about 0.47 g Ra/g). There are 8 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Elektrotechniki Zakład Radiologii Przemysłowej (Institute of Electrical Engineering, Department of Industrial Radiology)

Card 2/5

P/034/60/000/004/002/007
A222/A026

The Use of Radioactive Tm 170 Preparations in Radiographic Metal Tests

Figure 1: Defectoscope for preparation Tm 170

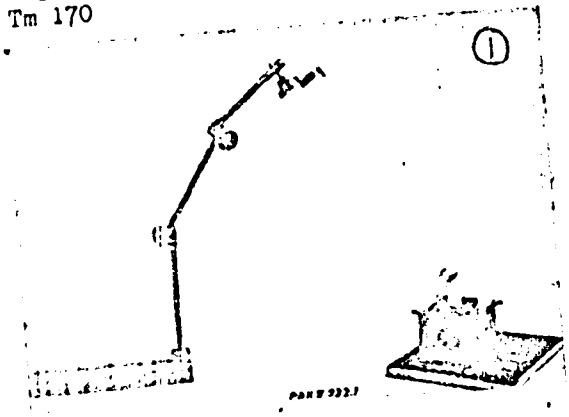
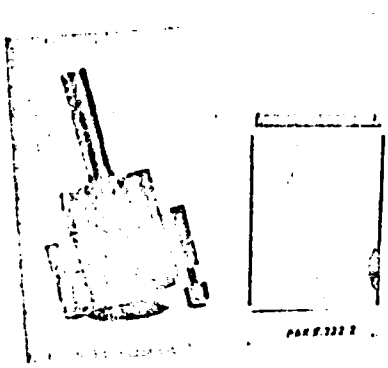


Figure 2: Head piece of defectoscope



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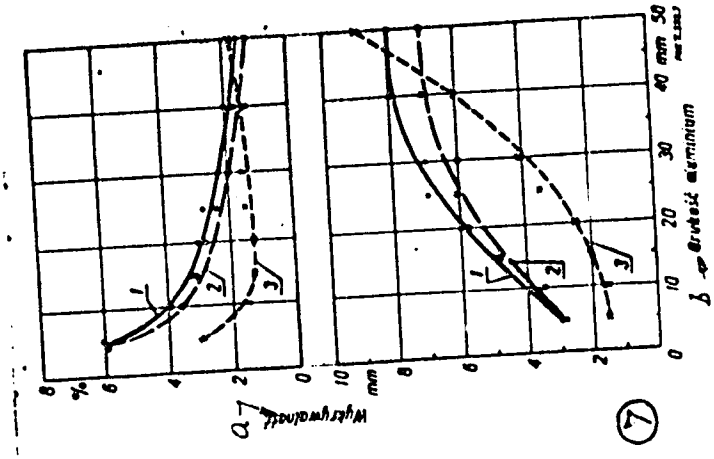
P/034/60/000/004/002/007
A222/A026

The Use of Radioactive Tm 170 Preparations in Radiographic Metal Tests

Figure 7: Graph showing absolute and % detectability of control pins in aluminum
a - detectability, b - aluminum thickness



Card 4/5

Osuchowski, Bo

P/046/60/005/03/03/006

AUTHORS: Domanus, Józef; Osuchowski, Bogusław

TITLE: The Concept of "Gram-Equivalent of Radium" for Non-Point Isotopic Gamma-Ray Sources 19

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, 1960, Vol. 5, No 3, pp 143 - 148

TEXT: The English-language article contains an exposition presented on October 16, 1959 at the Symposium on Metrology of Radionuclides of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna. The authors advocate the determination and introduction of an international gram-equivalent of radium for non-point isotopic gamma-ray sources. The determination of the activity in Curies is not satisfactory for gamma-ray sources used in radiography and teletherapy. These sources cannot be considered as point sources because of their relatively heavy activities and large dimensions. The effect of autoabsorption in the source does not permit determination of the latter's output directly from the known activity and ionization constant. The concept of the gram-equivalent of radium is more convenient for practical reasons, because it makes possible an instant calculation of dose-rates for a given distance from the source in question. The specification method for

Card 1/2

DOMANUS, Jozef; OSUCHOWSKI, Boguslaw

The concept of "gram-equivlaent-of-radium" for non-point isotopic gramma-ray sources. Nukleonika 5 no.3:143-148 '60.

1. Nuclear Energy Commission, Polish Standards Commitee, Warszawa.

DOMANUS, Jozef; OSUCHOWSKI, Boguslaw

Application of large cobalt-60 sources to gamma-radiography of metals. Nukleonika 5 no.5:281-300 '60.

1. Electrotechnical Institute, Warszawa, Industrial Radiology Department

27322
S/046/60/005/011/011/018
D249/D303

18000
21.5220

AUTHOR: Osuchowski, Bogusław

TITLE: Detecting metal defects with 170 Tm

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v. 5, no. 11, 1960, 771 - 784

TEXT: A study of the application of 170 Tm for detecting faults in metallic parts is described. The Soviet-produced activated sample of ^{170}Tm was used in the form of a cylinder, 5 mm in both height and diameter, and had an initial activity of 16.5 mg Ra (4.2c). Percentage transmission of thulium radiation through Al, Fe and Pb and the relative necessary exposures through various thicknesses of Al and steel were measured, using Polish Poton Hentgen Super films (44° CUK) and fluorescent screens Perlux M-200G and M-100G. The defectoscope was tested on specially prepared Al and steel parts and it was found that, for Al in thicknesses not exceeding 10-15 mm, faults (e.g. rods notches or holes in the parts under test) measuring 0.5 mm or less could be detected. A 0.1 mm steel

Card 1/3

Detecting metal defects with ^{170}Tm

rod could be detected through a 10 mm thickness of this metal. Sensitivity of this device (focal length = 70 cm) was compared to that of an X-ray Muller MG-150 instrument, with a tube of focal length equal to 2.5 mm operating at 50-100 kv. The latter was more successful in the case of 45 mm thick Al, owing chiefly to the energy of the X-rays being lower in this region of thickness than that of ^{170}Tm radiation. It was concluded that the two methods give comparable results and a brief discussion of their economics is given. Use of the thulium detector will depend on the necessary exposure times relative to those of the X-ray method as well as on the cost of ^{170}Tm which must be imported. Cost of the experimental defectoscope was many times lower than that of an X-ray set. Tm samples may be reactivated in Poland to the level of ~120 c/g. Activities of cylindrical samples of different sizes are tabulated. Optimum focal lengths of ^{170}Tm defectoscopes, f, are given by $f = [(\emptyset/n_g) + 1]\, d$, where $\emptyset$ represents both the height and the diameter of a cylindrical active sample, n_g (taken as 0.3 mm) is the geometri-

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27322

Detecting metal defects with ^{170}Tm r/046/60/005/011/011/018
D249/D303

cal sharpness and d is the thickness of the part tested. In practice, the use of focal lengths $\leq$ 30 cm is restricted to examining very small parts. The recommended active sample dimensions (Ø) are given as 2 x 2 and 4 x 4 mm. Assuming exposures of 1 hour, the practical thicknesses of Al and steel are respectively $\sim$35 and $\sim$10 mm for the 4 x 4 cylinder. A thickness of $\sim$ 20 mm of Al is suitable when using the smaller recommended sample. The apparatus is compact and light and the procedure is said to be extremely simple, being, therefore ,well suited for use on the production line. A further advantage of the ^{170}Tm defectoscope is that the necessary protection against radiation is easy to achieve. Nomograms are presented which allow calculation of safe distances and thicknesses of lead and steel shielding for a 48 hr working week, assuming a permissible dosage of 300 mr. Conversion of these values for different permissible doses is illustrated. There are 18 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut elektrotechniki, Warszawa, zakład radiologii przemysłowej (Institute of Electrical Engineering, Warsaw, Department of Industrial Radiology)

SUBMITTED: July, 1960

Card 3/3

DOMANUS, Jozef; OSUCHOWSKI, Boguslaw

On the problem of the concept of the radium gram equivalent in non-point isotope sources of gamma rays. Polski przegl. radiol. 25 no.4: 405-410 '61.

1. Z Komisji "Energia Jadrowa" Polskiego Komitetu Normalizacyjnego Przewodniczacy: doc. J. Domanus.

(RADIUM)

P/034/61/000/007/002/003
D218/D304

AUTHOR: Osuchowski, Bogusław, Master of Engineering

TITLE: The application range of Polish-made iridium 192 isotopes for flaw detection

PERIODICAL: Pomiary, Automatyka, Kontrola, no. 7, 1961, 271-274

TEXT: Results of experiments are given in the application of Ir 192 isotopes for flaw detection in steel and castings. During the experiments, isotopes of Polish and Soviet make were used. The properties of the products are given in Table 1. The first 6 sources are of Polish make, the last two of Soviet make. Radiographs were taken on Agfa plates, which the author found the most suitable of those available. The following types were used: Agfa Texo F with covers made of .2 mm lead and Agfa Texo R covers made of Perlux M-200-G and M-100-G. The total and percentage detection of artificial flows made according to Polish standards, PN-57/M-70001 is shown. For this experiment a product of dimensions 5 x 5mm was used; distance between the source and the plate 70 mm; film den-

Card 1/3

The application range...

sity 1.2 - 1.6. Flows were placed immediately in front of the plates. The methods for calculating the time of exposure for a particular type of film and material thickness are given graphically and in tabulated form. The relationship between detection of flaw and focal length of source is given by $n_g = \ell d/(f - d)$ (1) where n_g - resolving power at boundaries depending on diameter of source, ℓ - distance between source and plate f, and d - distance between flow and plate. Assuming that d is the equal thickness of the tested material, the author obtains optimum focal length as given by $f_{opt} = d(\ell/n_g + 1)$ (2). It is assumed that the resolution for films with lead covers = .3 mm, for M-100 covers = .4 mm and for M-200 covers .5 mm. The relationship between f_{opt} and the thickness of material for various source diameters is shown graphically as well as the relationships between exposure times and material thickness. Additional graphs give the relationship between maximum thickness of material and focal length isotopes of Table 1, assuming uniform exposure time of 10 mins, a similar relationship

The application range...

for 1 hour exposure time and possible application ranges for particular products of Table 1. There are 12 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zakład radiologii przemysłowej instytutu elektrotechniki (Department of Industrial Radiography, the Institute of Electrical Engineering)

Table 1. Legend: 1) Dimensions of product; 2) diameter mm; 3) height mm; 4) Volume mm^3; 5) Strength of product; 6) total strength; 7) specific strength; 8) Country of origin.

TABLICA 1. Preparaty Ir 192

Wymiary preparatu			Aktywność preparatu		
średnica mm	wysokość mm				Producenta
0,5	0,5	0,1	0,1	1,0	krajowa
1	1	0,5	0,3	0,6	"
2	2	2,3	4	0,6	"
3	3	21	10	0,5	
4	4	50	14	0,3	"
5	5	93	23	0,2	"
4	2	6,3	8,4	1,3	radziecka
5	5	98	34	0,35	"

Card 3/3

OSUCHOWSKI, Boguslaw, mgr.

Radiating isotopes in the defectoscopy. Przegl elektrotechn 38 no.3:131 Mr '62.

RZADKOWOLSKA, Elzbieta; OSUCHOWSKA, Izabela; MALEWSKA, Krystyna

Group Psychotherapy for neuroses. Neurol., neurosurg. psychiat. Pol. 14 no.6:929-933 N-D '64

1. Z Panstwowego Sanatorium dla Nerwowo Chorych w Warszawie (Dyrektor: dr. med. F. Szumigaj).

SCHWARZ, Stefan; KLIMEK, Rudolf; MADEJ, Jan; MATUSZEWSKI, Henryk; OSUCHOWSKI, Jerzy; SOLARZ, Edward

Oxytocin analogues in obstetrics and gynecology. Ginek. pol. 34 no.4:487-490 '63.

1. Z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych AM w Krakowie Kierownik Kliniki: prof. dr med. S. Schwarz.

KLIMEK, Rudolf; OSUCHOWSKI, Jerzy

The standard electrophorogram as a register of electrophoretic pattern. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.21:789-792 22 My '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych A.M. w Krakowie; kierownik: prof. dr S. Schwarz.

(BLOOD PROTEINS chem)

BUTKEVICH, L.M.; MAKOGON, M.B.; OSUKHOVSKIY, V.E.

Effect of external stresses during the annealing of cold-worked L62 brass on its mechanical properties. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.4:583-588 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut.

L 8587-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) AT/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5019902 UR/0181/65/007/008/2578/2579

AUTHOR: Osukhovskiy, V. E.; Tkachenko, L. A.

TITLE: Concerning the mechanism of formation and destruction of the heterocharge of electrets from beeswax

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 2578-2579

TOPIC TAGS: electret, wax, electric discharge, charge density, temperature dependence, electric polarization, ion distribution

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to check whether the commonly shared hypothesis that the increase in the discharge current of an organic (beeswax) electret with increasing temperature is due to the motion of the ions induced by the internal field of the electret. The authors carried out polarization measurements on beeswax originally heated to 140--160C, then cooled to room temperature, and then reheated to 53C in a field 3.3 kv/cm. In all cases the sample was kept in the polarization field for 10 minutes, after which it was cooled to 20C in 60 minutes. The voltage was then removed, the capacitance discharged, and the electret reheated to 56C, and the discharge current measured. The results show conclusively that when the electrets are heated the increase in the discharge current, the value of the maximum, and the time of appearance of this maximum are

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019902

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connected only with the motion of the ions under the influence of the internal field of the electret. If the ionic mechanism is not decisive in the formation of the heterocharge in the electret, these relations may not be satisfied. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Vladivostok (Far-Eastern State University) 44, 55

SUBMITTED: 01Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, EE

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 004

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Card 2/2

OSUSKY, Anton; DOSEKOVA, Nora

Examination of the chemical changes of wooden materials after their pressing in gas-tight space. Drevarsky vyskum no.3:155-170 '63.

1. Statny drevarsky vyskumny ustav, Bratislava.

OSUSKY, Anton

Determination of urea-formaldehyde resins in chipboards. Drevarsky vyskum no.2:85-94 '64.

1. State Research Institute of Wood, Bratislava.

OSUSKY, J.

Result of the campaign against venereal diseases in Slovakia. Bratisl. lek. listy 33 no.8:569-576 1953. (CLML 25:5)

1. Of the Central Anti-Venereal Action by PZ, Bratislava.

REHAK, A.; DRGONEC, J.; URAM, J.; OSUSKY, J.

Observations on the cutaneous tests for syphilis with the preparation luotest. Bratisl. lek. listy. 30 no.8-10:700-704 Aug-Oct 50. (CLML 20:4)

1. Of the Dermato-Venereological Clinic of Slovak University, Bratislava.

OSVACILOVA, V.

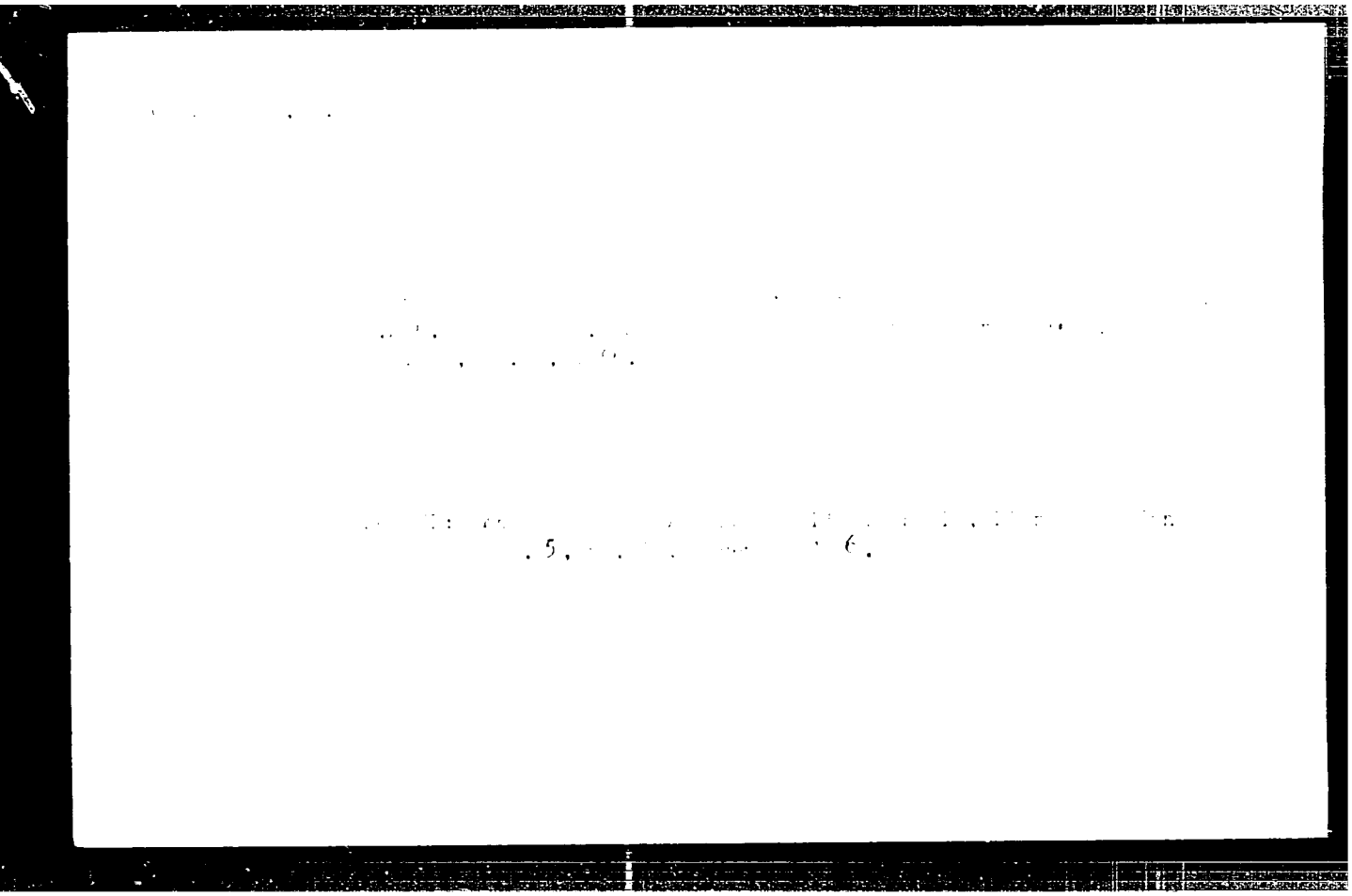
OSVACILOVA, V. A second locality of Urtica Kioviensis in Czechoslovakia. p.166.

Vol. 11, No. 3, 1956, BIOLOGIA, BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956.

SUTI, Istvan, dr.

On the work of the Subcommittee on Navigation of the UN European Economic Council. Kozleked kozl 19 no.4:418-41[illegible] 16 Je '63



MIKHAYLENKO, Ivan Grigor'yevich; PESKIN, Zalman Izrailevich; MOGILENKO, P.D., retsenzent; OSVAL'D, E.Ya., ved. red.

[Manual on wages in the coal industry] Spravochnoe posobie po oplate truda v ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 298 p. (MIRA 18:7)

L 5308-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) LJP(c) JD/HM/HW
ACC. NR: AP5025755 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0120/0120

AUTHORS: Lotsmanov, S. N.; Krivun, G. M.; Chekunov, I. P.; Uspenskiy, B. N.; 32
Osval'd, F. V.; Bordovskikh, N. S. B

ORG: none

TITLE: Silverless solder for soldering copper and its alloys. Class 49, No. 174931

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 120

TOPIC TAGS: solder, copper, copper alloy, tin, nickel, cobalt, manganese

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a silverless solder for soldering copper and its alloys. The solder contains tin, phosphorus, and copper. To improve the density and strength of the soldered joint and to lower the soldering temperature, nickel or cobalt (up to 1%) and manganese (up to 0.5%) are added to the solder, while the remaining components are taken in the following proportions: tin- 10-15%, phosphorus- 4-5%, copper- remainder.

SUB CODE: IE, MM/ SUBM DATE: 24Dec62/ ORIG. REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

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0901 0614

OSVALD, Kalman

Increasing the output factor (cos φ) of power plants by using generators as synchronous motors. Energia es atom 17 no.1:40 Ja '64.

OSVALD, R.; KRATOCHVILOVA, H.

Basic relations of physicochemical parameters of the first turbid saturated juice. Listy cukrovar 79 no.9:218-223 S'63.

OSVATH, Janos, dr. (Martonvasar)

Problems relating to mathematical description of plant growth.
Elovilag 8 no.4:26-31 Jl-Ag '63.

OSVATH, Laszlo

The R-26 double-control metal training glider. Repules 14 no.11:13 N '61.

OSVATH, Pal, dr.

Relation of infant nutrition mixtures to coli III polysaccharide binding. Gyermekgyogyaszat 11 no.2:54-60 F '60.

1. A Laszlo korhaz (Ig.: Roman Jozsef dr.) kozlemenye.
(INFANT NUTRITION)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

SCHRADI, Antal, dr.; OSVATH, Sandor, dr.; GERGELY, Istvan, dr.

Our experiences with diathymosulfone and isoniazid treatment in various forms of tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 16 no.6:167-173 Je '63.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem TBC Klinikajanak (mb. igazgato: Pongor Ferenc dr.) kozlemenye.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE)
(PNEUMONIA) (SULFONES) (ISONIAZID)
(ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS) (AMINOSALICYLIC ACID)
(THORACIC RADIOGRAPHY)

KOSTYUKOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; BOL'SHAKOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; MIKHAYLOV, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; OSVENSKAYA, A.A., red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

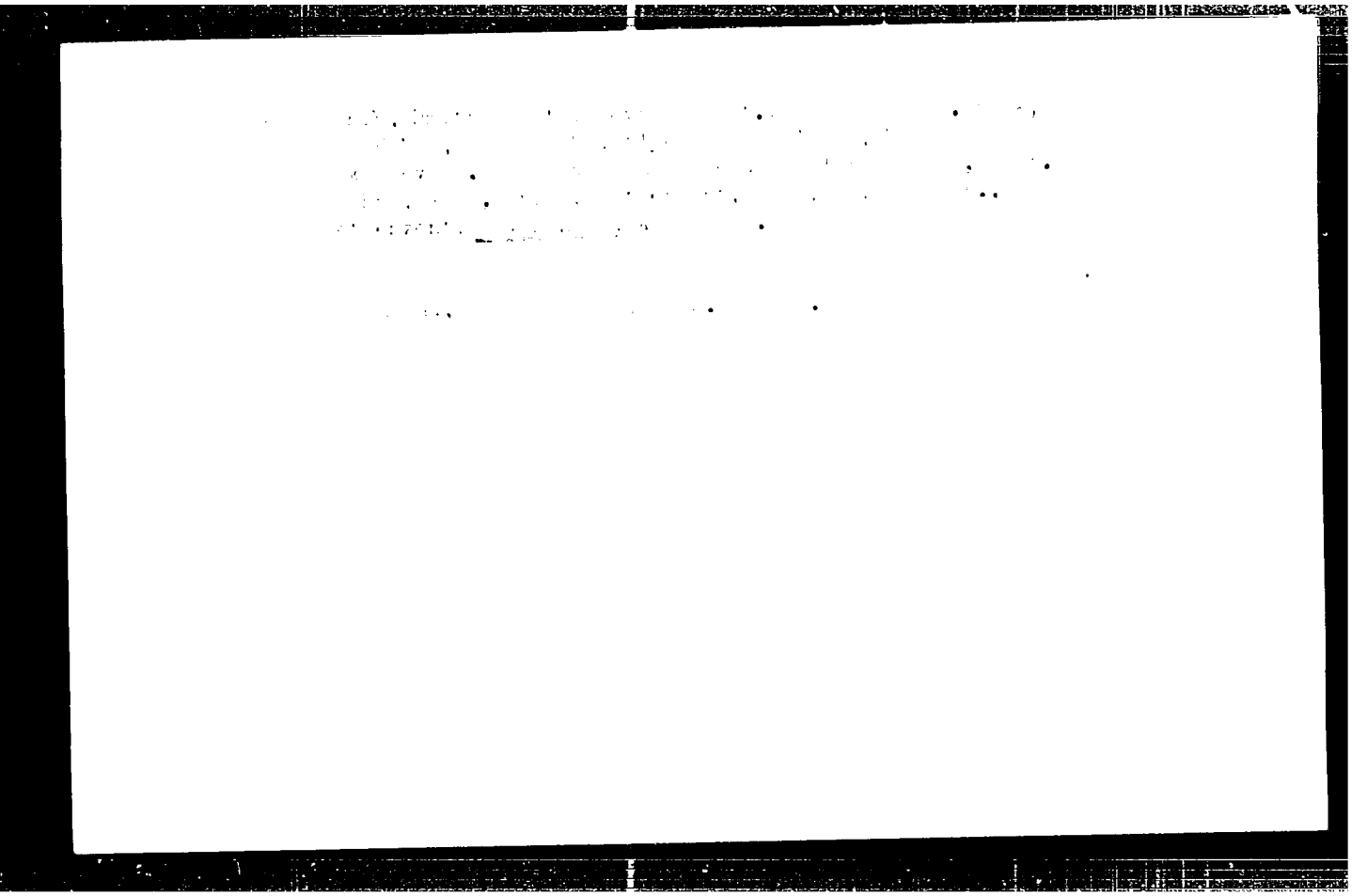
[Theory of ship waves and wave resistance] Teoriia korabel'nykh voln i volnovogo soprotivleniia. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl., 1959. 310 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Ship resistance) (Waves)

CHUVIKOVSKIY, Vladislav Sergeyevich; [illegible], nauchn. red.; [illegible], red.

[Principles of dynamics in the structural mechanics of a ship] Printsipy dinamiki v stroitel'noi mekhanike korablia. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Sudostroenie," [illegible] p.

[illegible] 17:7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238520010-9"



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E073/E535

18.1285

AUTHORS: Bokshteyn, S.Z., Kishkin, S.T., Doctors of Technical Sciences and Osvenskiy, V.B., Engineer

TITLE: Influence of Polymorphous Transformations on Diffusion in Titanium

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, Nr 6, pp 21-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The operating temperature of titanium alloys is usually 450 to 500°C which is not in accordance with the high melting point of the titanium. It can be assumed that the low heat resistance of titanium alloys is due to a certain extent to diffusion processes. According to A. D. McQuillan (Ref 5) the temperature of polymorphous transformation for pure iodide titanium is 882.5°C. At the operating temperatures the α-modification is stable, whilst at the high melting temperature the β-modification is stable. For the purpose of investigating the influence of the allotropic modification of titanium on the diffusion, the authors used iodide titanium of the following composition: 0.015% Mg, 0.01% Si, 0.02% Fe,

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< 0.02% Al, <0.02% Ni, 0.008% Cr, <0.005% Mn, 0.05% C, 0.05% O, 0.025% N. Since it is known that even small quantities of admixtures exert a considerable influence on the temperature of polymorphous transformations and the properties of titanium, the authors also investigated the commercial titanium VT1D of the following composition: 0.3% Fe, 0.15% Si, 0.10% C, 0.05% W, 0.04% N, 0.15% O, 0.015% H. The commercial titanium was produced in a vacuum arc furnace with a consumable electrode with double re-smelting in a step-wise crystallizer. The electrode was made of pressed titanium sponge. The produced ingots were forged into 12 x 12 mm cross-section rods. After descaling these were vacuum annealed at 1300°C for 8.5 hours. The diffusion of lead into the titanium was studied by means of labelled atoms. The diffusion was studied in the temperature range 700 to 1100°C, measuring every 20 hours the integral intensity of the β-radiation. Table 1 gives the obtained coefficients of diffusion of lead into iodide titanium at the

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temperatures 700 to 1100°C, whilst Table 2 gives the diffusion coefficients of lead in commercial titanium at the same temperatures. Fig 2 shows the distribution of lead in titanium resulting from diffusion into commercial titanium at 850°C. The authors also investigated the influence of structural transformations during diffusion annealing on the diffusion speed using two batches, one of which was quenched from 1050°C, the other was quenched (after soaking for 100 hours) from 750°C. The respective microstructures are reproduced in Figs 3a and b. The obtained results permit elucidating the apparent contradiction between the high diffusion temperature and low heat resistance of titanium. The low temperature modification of titanium has a high diffusion mobility; the low strength of the interatomic bonds, combined with the high diffusion mobility, leads to a rapid loss of the strength with increasing temperature. However, the high temperature

Card 3/4 modification of titanium appears to possess a relatively

Influence of Polymorphous Transformations on Diffusion in Titanium

high strength of the interatomic bonds. The following conclusions are arrived at:

1) The coefficient of diffusion in α-titanium at the transformation temperature is larger by about two orders of magnitude and even more and the activation energy of the process is half that of β-titanium. A qualitatively equal relation is observed in commercially pure titanium but the diffusion mobility in this is considerably lower and the activation energy is higher than in iodide titanium.

2) The difference in the diffusion parameters of α and β-titanium may be due to differing strength of the interatomic bonds or may be associated with structural features of α-titanium.

3) Structural changes in titanium in the process of diffusion annealing lead to an acceleration of the process of diffusion.

There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 17 references, 7 of
Card 4/4 which are Soviet and 10 English.

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18.7520 SOV/126-8-3-18/33

AUTHORS: Livshits, B.G., Avraamov, Yu.S., Osvenskiy, V.B., Mezhennaya, S.O. and Belyakov, L.N.

TITLE: Internal Friction of Metastable Solid Solutions

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 3, pp 440-448 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The alloy of stoichiometric composition Ni_3Mn and alloys of the same composition alloyed with 1.34 and 2.77% Mo, respectively, were studied by measuring the temperature dependence of internal friction. Using this method, Ni_3Fe type alloys without molybdenum and those alloyed with molybdenum, and also EI437A type alloys (nimonic) were studied. The chemical composition of the investigated alloys is shown in the table on p 441. The internal friction was measured in wire specimens, 300 mm long and 0.7 mm diameter, in vacuum. The alloy Ni_3Mn is an ordered alloy with a Curie point of approximately 350°C (Ref 10 and 11). In the curve showing the temperature dependence of internal friction of a quenched Ni_3Mn alloy (quenched from a temperature above that at which ordering occurs) two peaks, A and B, with maxima at 120 and 290°C are observed (Fig 1). In the curve of the temperature

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Internal Friction of Metastable Solid Solutions

dependence of internal friction of a deformed Ni_3Mn alloy (75% deformation), the peaks A and B remain and an additional peak, D, having a maximum at 226°C, appears; the general level of internal friction rises sharply (Fig 2). An additional peak, C, having a maximum at 316°C, is evident in a carburized Ni_3Mn alloy containing 0.35% C (Fig 3). The appearance of this peak is due to the diffusion of carbon atoms in the elastic stress range. During the investigation of the influence of alloying the Ni_3Mn solid solution with molybdenum, it was found that supplementary maxima - peaks M and C at 52 and 316°C - appeared in temperature dependence of internal friction curves (Fig 4). In Fig 5, the influence of heat treatment on the temperature dependence of a Ni_3Mn alloy containing 1.34% Mo is shown. A similar result is obtained with an alloy containing 2.77% Mo. On measuring the internal friction of Ni_3Fe alloys alloyed with Mo (Fig 6) two peaks were obtained in the low temperature range, one in the region of 85°C (peak A) and the other at 170°C (peak B). Fig 7 shows the influence of heat

Card 2/4 treatment on the temperature dependence of internal

Internal Friction of Metastable Solid Solutions

friction of the alloy Ni_3Fe. Fig 8 shows the influence of heat treatment on the internal friction of a nimonic alloy. In Fig 9, the change in internal friction with Ti content in a nimonic alloy is shown. The authors conclude that on measuring the temperature dependence of internal friction of metastable solid solutions characteristic effects can be expected even when the structural factor is exceedingly small. The magnitude of the effects in this case must be the greater, the greater the difference in free energy between a quenched and tempered alloy. A comparison of the internal friction of ordering alloys with that of alloys forming a K-state structure at low temperatures is exceedingly interesting (see Fig 4 and 6). On adding molybdenum to ordering alloys (Ni_3Mn) the metastability peak decreases as molybdenum decreases the degree of possible order. Conversely on adding this element to K-state alloys (Ni_3Fe + Mo) the metastability peak increases, as the increase in molybdenum concentration appears to increase the extent of atom segregation (K-state) in the solution. The same can be said about titanium in the alloy EI437

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P-4/4

BLATTNÝ (C.), OSVALD (C. V.), & NOVÁK (J.). **Virosy a s virosou podezřelé zjevy u Konopí (Cannabis sativa).** [Viroses and suspected virus diseases of Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).] *Ochr. Rost.*, 23, 1, pp. 5-9, 1 pl., 1 fig., 1950. [Russian and French summaries.]

Although the authors found no descriptions of hemp virus diseases in the literature [but see *R.A.M.*, 22, p. 23; 24, p. 372], their examination of hemp plants at the State Flax Experiment Institute at Temenice, near Šumperk, Czechoslovakia, and their further work indicate that such diseases are common. In some cases virus nature has not yet been proved, but is very probable. The symptoms include discolorations, various mosaics, and leaf deformations, e.g., enations occur frequently in glasshouse plants and are transmitted by seed. As in hops [ibid., 30, p. 78] the viruses sometimes form complexes. It is suggested that healthy young hemp plants might be used as indicators for hops viruses.

A-4/A-7

BLATTNÝ (C.) & OSVALD (C. [V.]). **Zpráva o zdravotním stavu Chmele v roce 1948.** [Report on the health of Hops in the year 1948.]—*Ochr. Rost.*, 22, 3-4, pp. 152-153, 1949.

It is stated in this report that downy mildew of hops (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*) was practically absent in Czechoslovakia [*R.A.M.*, 13, p. 396] in the extremely dry year of 1947, but a slight attack developed in the spring of 1948. Virus diseases [see preceding abstract] increased greatly and caused yield losses of at least 10 per cent.

OSVALD, Kalman

The first 300 MW capacity turbine manufactured at the Leningrad Metallic Factory(LMZ). Energia es atom 15 no.1:3 of cover Ja '62.

(Russia---Turbines)

OSVALD, Kalman

Standard designs for the Soviet power plants constructed during the years 1959-1965. Energia es atom 15 no.3:130-135 '62.

1. Lang Gepgyar

OSVALD, Kalman, okleveles gepeszmernok

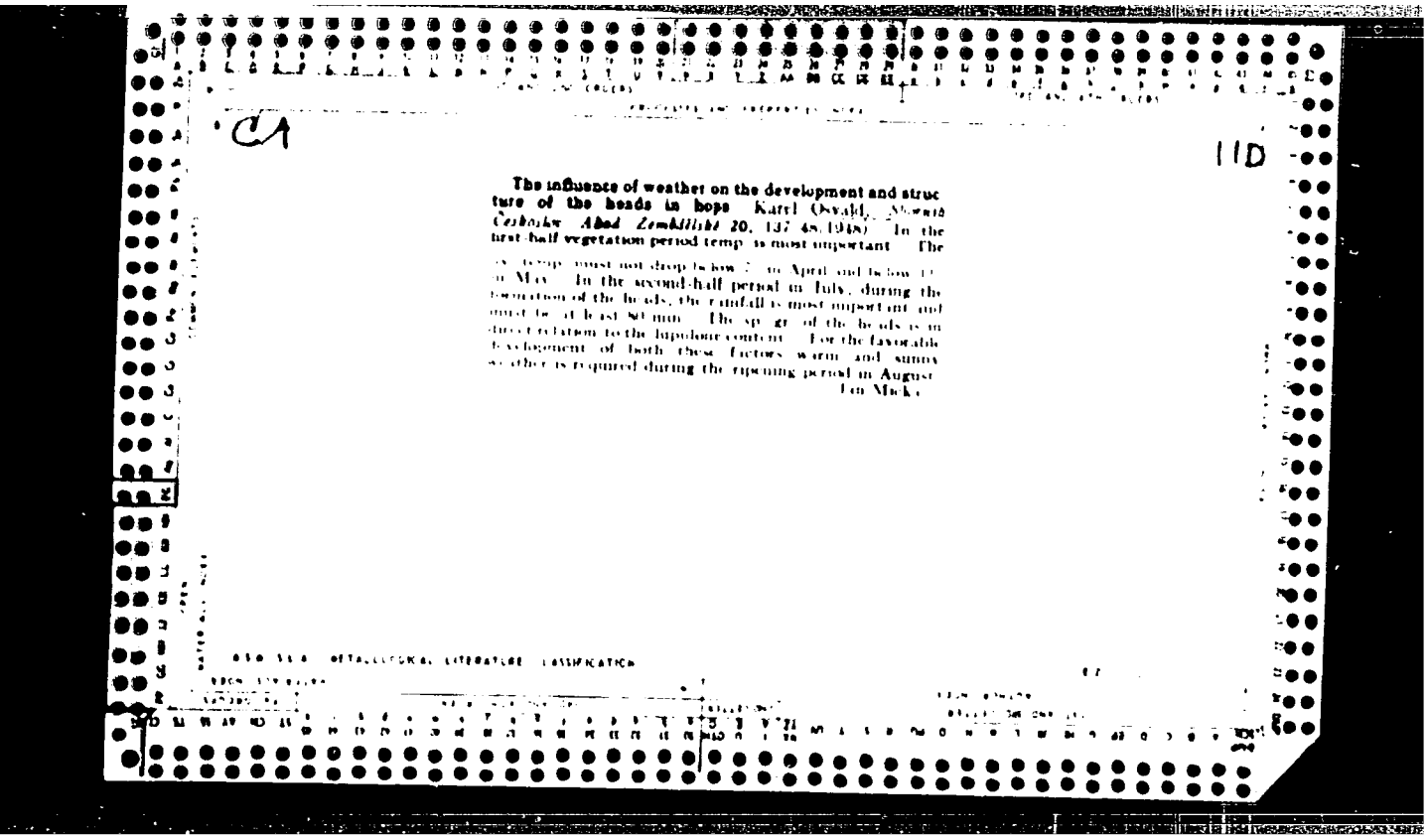
Current problems of power economy. Energia es atom 16 no.2: 64-69 F '63.

1. Lang Gepgyar.

OSVALD, Kalman, tudomanyos munkatars

Ignition tests on steam turbines at the Tatabanya heat power plant. Pt.1. Energia es atom [illegible]:559-564 D '64.

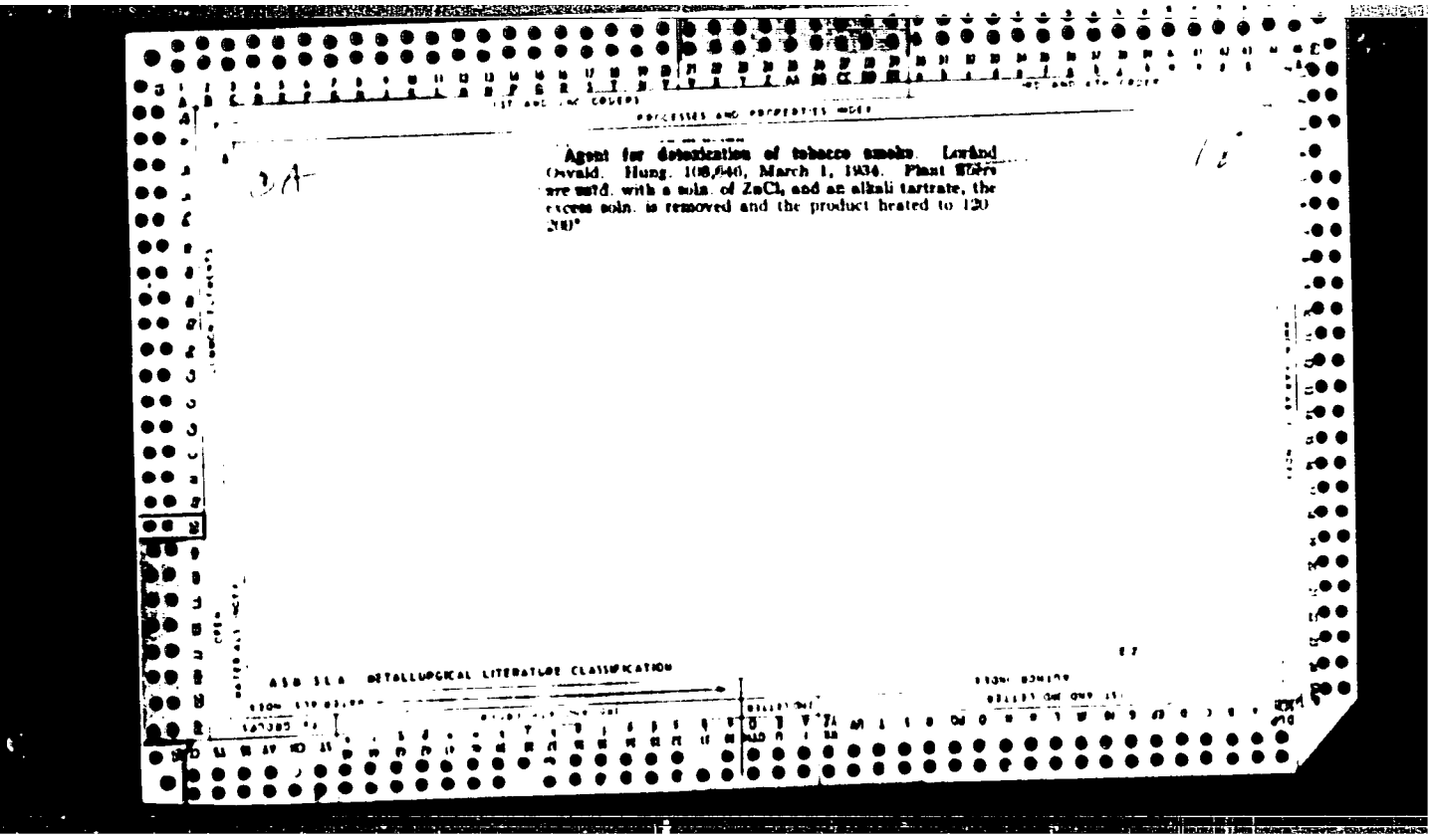
1. Electric Power Industry Research Institute, Budapest.



CA

11D

The influence of weather on the development and structure of the heads in hops Karel Osvald, *Sborník Československé Akad. Zemědělské* 20, 137-48 (1948). In the first half vegetation period temp is most important. The [illegible] must not drop below [illegible] in April and below [illegible] in May. In the second half period in July, during the formation of the heads, the rainfall is most important and must be at least 80 mm. The specific gr. of the heads is in direct relation to the lupulone content. For the favorable development of both these factors warm and sunny weather is required during the ripening period in August. Leo Macků



Agent for detoxication of tobacco smoke. Lorand Oswald. Hung. 108,640, March 1, 1936. Plant fibers are treated with a soln. of $ZnCl_2$ and an alkali tartrate, the excess soln. is removed and the product heated to 120-30°

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OSVALD, Rudolf; KRATOCHVILOVA, Hana

Flocculants in the sugar industry. Pt. 3. Listy cukrovar 80 no. 7:175-182 Jl '64.

OSVALD, R.
TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: LIBTY AERO ARCHIVE. Vol. 74, no. 5, May 1958

OSVALD, R. May, the month of accident prevention. p. 97

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAI) LC, Vol. , no. 3
March 1959, Incl.

OSVALD, R.; TUCHOR, K.

Flocculents in the sugar industry. Pt. 1. Listy cukrovar 79 no. 6: 129-137. Je '63.

OSVALD, R.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: LISTY CUKROVARNICKE. Vol. 74, no. 10, Oct. 1958

OSVALD, R. Influence of temperature on the F_k filtration coefficient. p. 233

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

Osvald, R.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation. F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49370

Author : Osvald, R.
Inst : Not given
Title : Quality Control Laboratory Instruments and Standard Method for the Determination of Filtration Coefficients

Orig Pub : Listy Cukrovarn, 74, No 10; Inform Sluzba, No 5, 34-36 (1958)

Abstract : A detailed description is given of the procedure used in the [Czech] sugar industry for the determination of the filtration coefficient (FC). The FC is determined by the flow rate of the filtrate under test through a layer of filter paper of specified thickness under a vacuum of 400 mm Hg. A simple laboratory instrument for the measurement of FC consisting of a glass pipette with a funnel for the filter paper (microfilter) and two

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation. F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49370

vessels filled with Hg, used in producing the vacuum, can be produced directly at the plant. The procedure is suitable for use in quality control. -- Ya. Batunovskiy

Card 2/2

OSVALD, Rudolf; KRATOCHVILOVA, Hana

Flocculants in the sugar industry. Pt.2. Listy cukrovar 79 no.7:154-161 Jl'63.

OSVALD, Rudolf

Texture of the defecation mud as a criterion of filtration capacity of the first turbid saturated juice. Pt.1. Listy cukrovar 79 no.4:97-102 Ap '63.

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their Processing.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 62455

AUTHOR : Osvald, R.
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Effects of Temperature in the Determination of Filtration Coefficient
ORIG. PUB. : Listy cukrovarn., 1958, 74, No 10, 233-234

ABSTRACT : Presented is the determination of the filtration coefficient (K) employing 5 samples of juice of I saturation and of different compositions, performed at 80, 70, 60 and 50°. These experiments were conducted in accordance with Brigel-Muller method employing a commonly used device, having a filter area (microfilter) of 2 cm^2 and with measurments in the intervals of 0 - 2 ml and 4 - 6 ml. K_f was calculated from the formula $K_f = 0.5(Z_2 - Z_1)$, where: Z_2 - time required (in seconds) to fill up a pipette with filtrate within an in terval of 4 - 6 ml; Z_1 - same in an

Card: 1/2

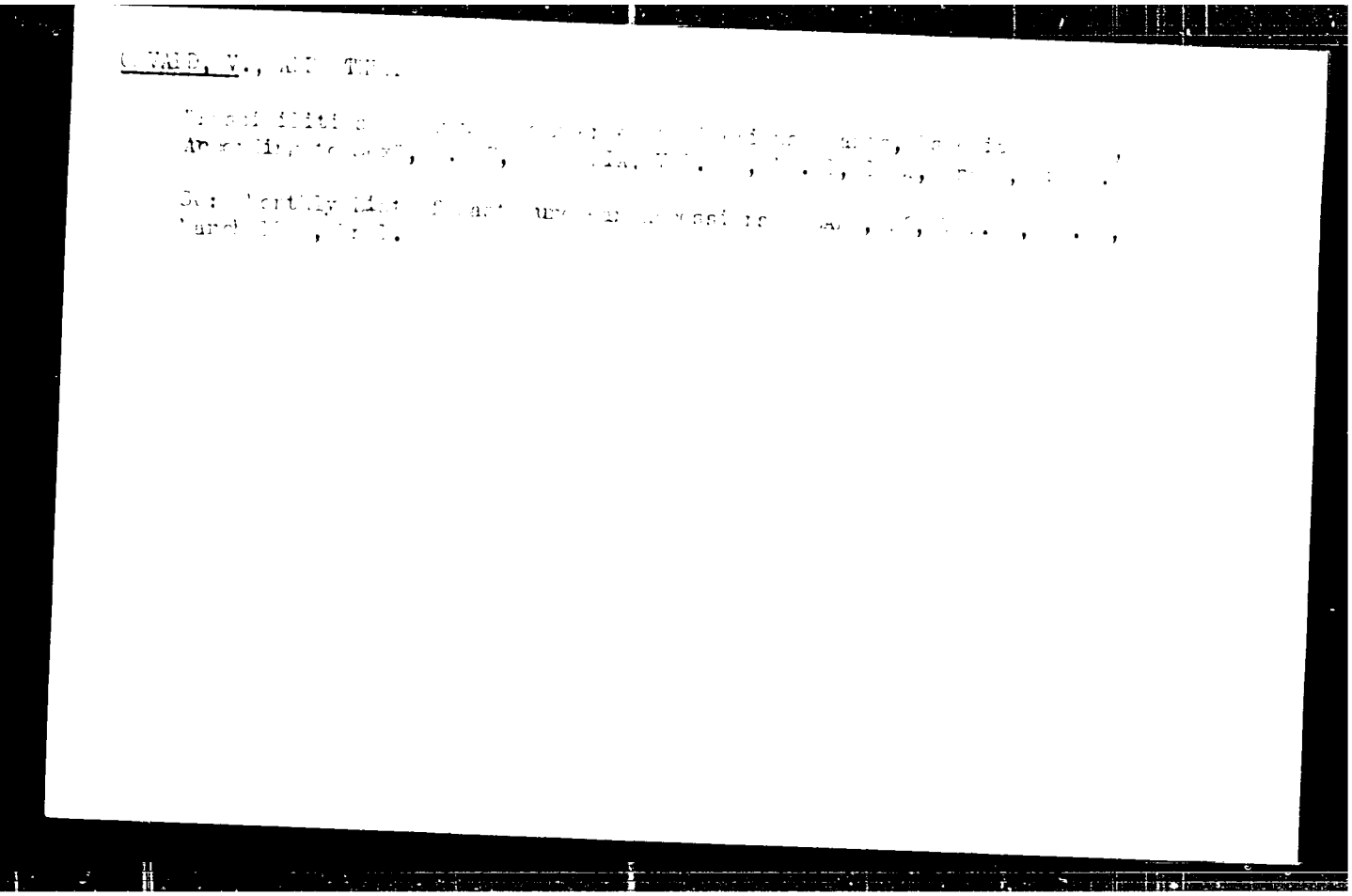
15-A

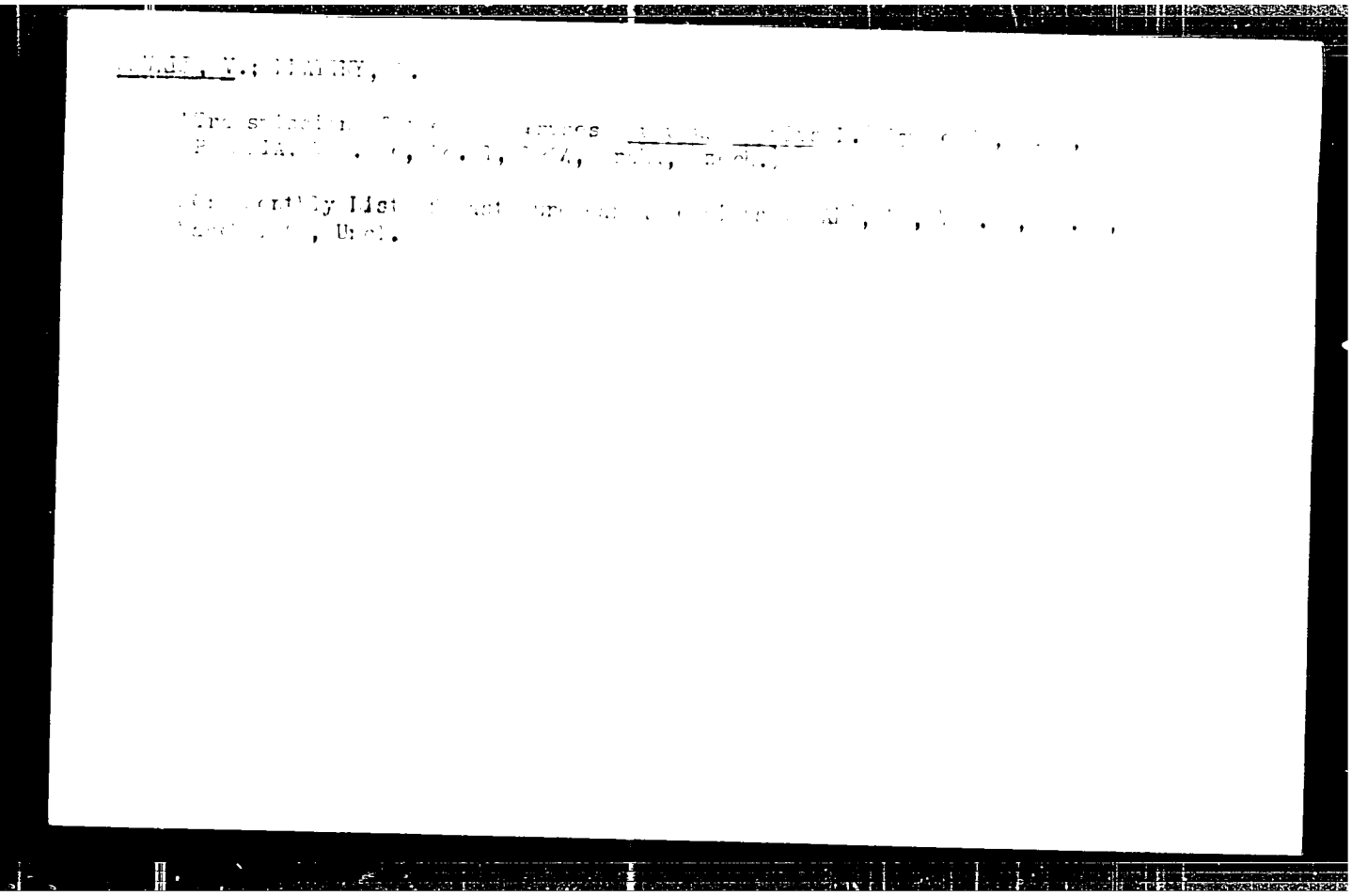
Control of the hop aphid (Phorodon humuli C. Blattný, Oswald Kučera, Franěk and Bergman (Statni výzkumnice chmel., Žatec, Czech.). *Sborník Československé Akad. Zemědělské* 23, 289-94 (1951). —Spraying with carbolineum up to the first of March, with dinitro-o-cresol to the middle of March, and again with carbolineum about the last of March and the first of April destroyed eggs of the hop aphid on plum trees (winter host of the aphid) to such a point that actual damage to hops was negligible. Jan Micka

BILEK, Vatslav, inzhener; BLATTNYY, TStibor, inzhener, doktor; BROZHEK, Karl, inzhener; DOGNAL, Lyudvig; GLAVACHEK, Frantishek; LGOTSKIY, Aloiz, inzhener, doktor; MAKHAT, Frantishek; NAZAL, Yaroslav; OSVAL'D, Vladimir, inzhener; RUZHICHKA, Moymir, inzhner; SALACH, Vatslav, inzhener, doktor; TRKAN, Miroslav, inzhener; ZHILA, Vladimir; SHKOP, Ya., inzhener [translator]; MEDINTSEV, M., inzhener, [translator]; MASLOVA, Ye.F., redaktor; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Techology of malt and beer] Tekhnologiia soloda i piva. Avtorskii kollektiv Vatslav Bilek i dr. Avtoriz. perevod s cheshskogo IA. Shkopa i M. Medintseva. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. Vol. 1. [Malt production] Proizvodstvo soloda. Translated from the Czech. 1957. 285 p. (MLRA 10:6)

(Malt)





[illegible], [illegible]

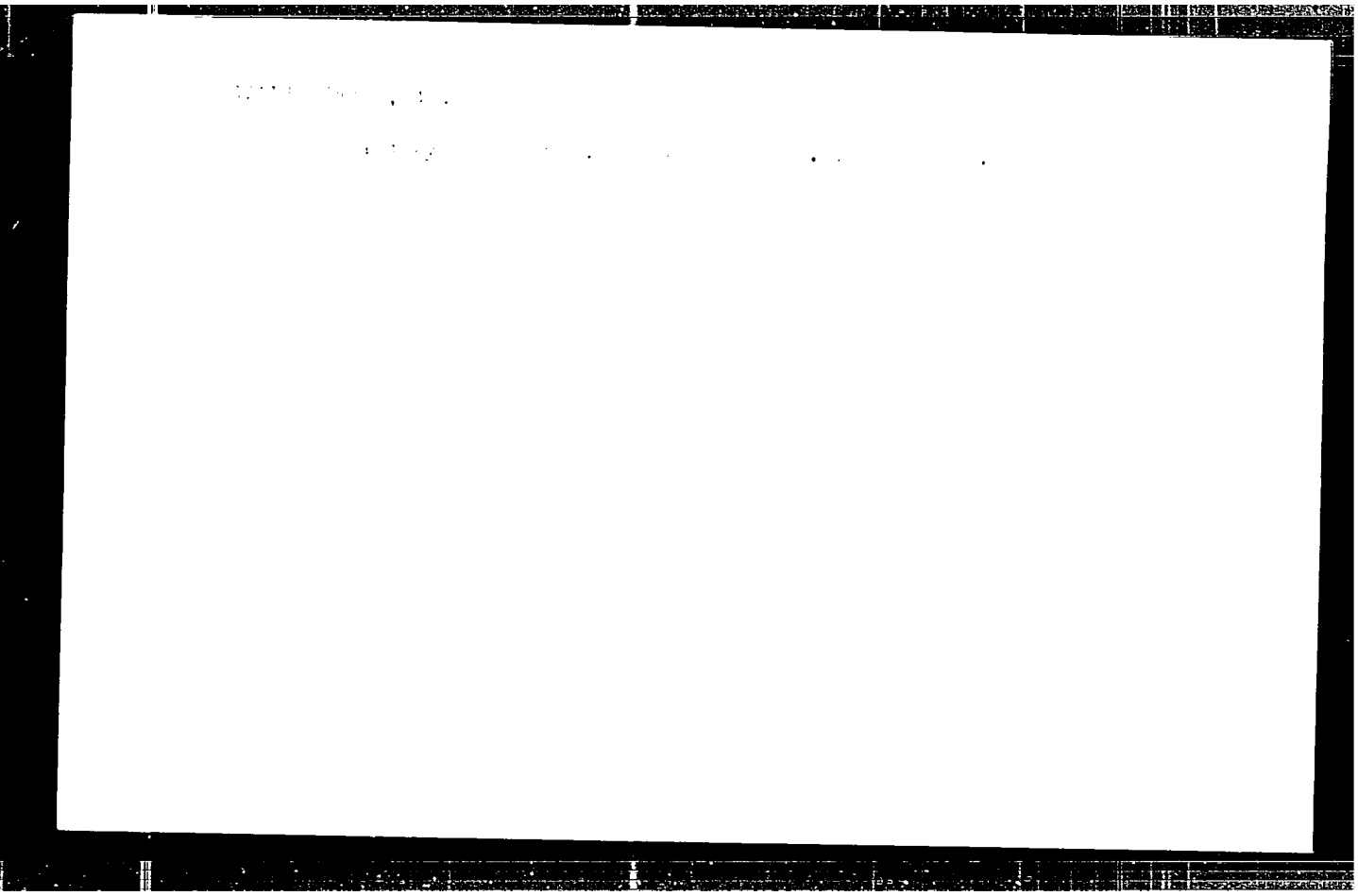
"Some relationships deriving from the phasic development of the hop plant, Humus lupulus L.", p. 236, (SBORNIK, Vol. 24, No. 3/4, Oct. 1951, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No. 8, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

DOBOS, Gyorgy, dr.; KAPTAY, Gyorgy, kutatomernok; OSVALD, Zoltan, [illegible]

Obtaining iron and aluminum from the Hungarian red mud. Kor. Lap 22 no.1:14-19 Ja '65.

1. Director General, Hungarian Aluminum Industry Trust, Budapest (for Dobos). 2. Almasfuzito Alumina Factory (for Kaptay). 3. [illegible] Institute of Metal Industry, Budapest (for Osvald).



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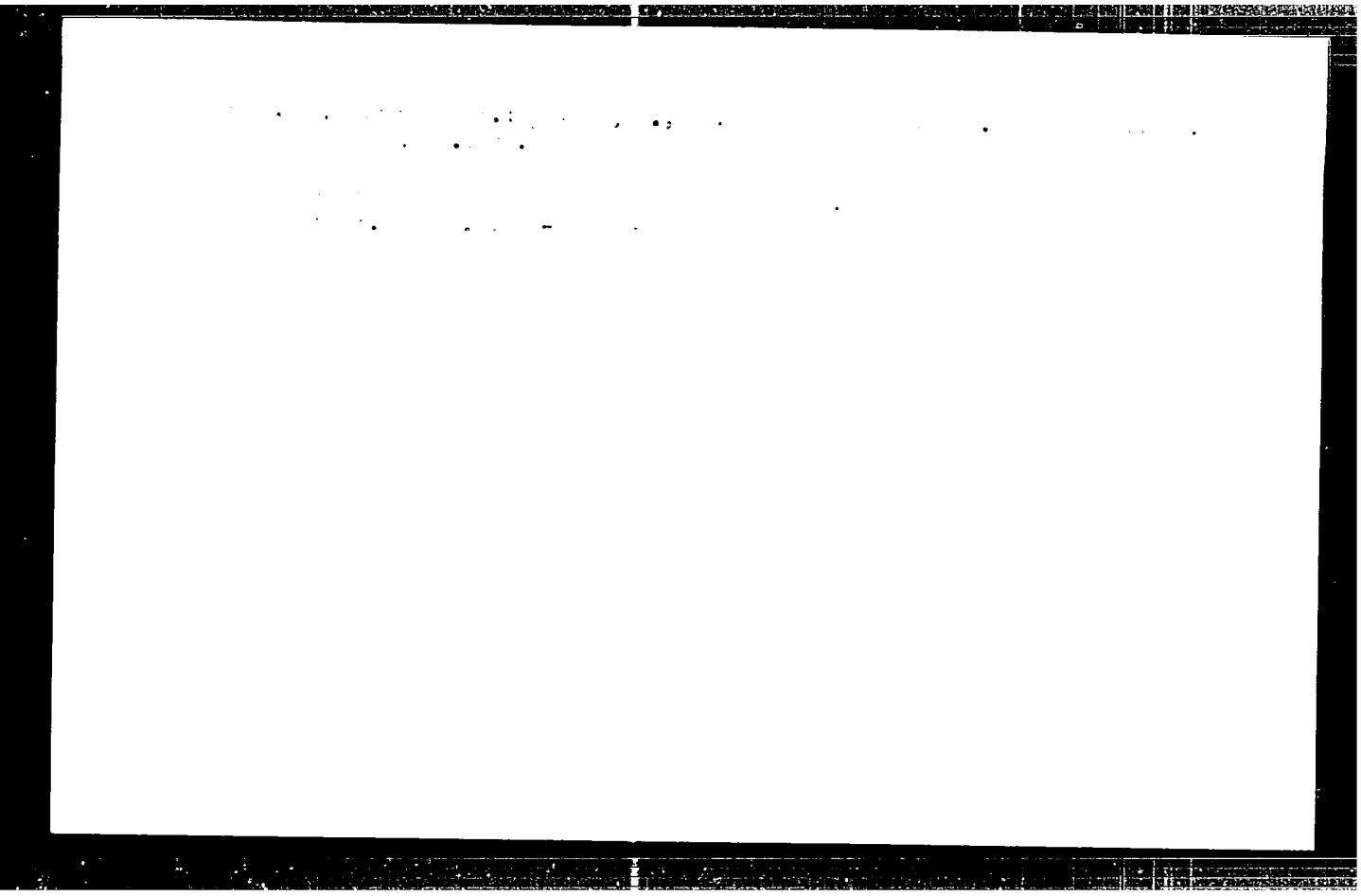
POKA, Laszlo, dr.; FINGERHANN, Bela, dr.; SZABO, Laszlo, dr.; OSVATH, Gabor, dr.

Evaluation of post-resection complications according to clinical and laboratory date. Comparative studies on the results of Billroth I and Billroth II. Orv. hetil. 101 no.14:471-477 3 Ap '60.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Sebeszeti Klinika es a Hevesmegyei Tanacs Korhaza.
(GASTRECTOMY compl.)



OSVATH, Laszlo

Synthetic resin plus glass tissue; the use of synthetic materials in the manufacturing of gliders. Repules 13 no.12:16 D '60.