4135

Pawlikowski S., Pollo I., Starczewski M. Acid-Resistant Silica Mortars. „Kwasoodporne zaprawy krzemionkowe". Przemysł Chemiczny. No. 5, 1956, pp. 268--275, 4 figs., 20 tabs.

006.02 : 620.193.41

A discussion of the principles of applying acid-resistant mortars with special reference to silica mortars. Different opinions are given concerning the mechanism of binding mortars treated with water-glass, and the influence was investigated of the amount of acceleration of binding and of the kind of water-glass on the mechanical properties of mortars. An explanation is offered for the different behaviour of mortar containing sodium water-glass in the presence of nitric acid and of sulphuric acid. The possibility is discussed of utilizing indigenous raw materials for preparing acid-resistant mortars. Several tests were made of tensile strength and of adhesion of the most important mortars used in Poland.

PAWLIKOWSKI, S.; STOBIECKI, T.; SZARAWARA, J.

The sorption of ammonia in peat, p. 279. (ROCZNIKI GLEBOZNAWCZE, Warszawa, Vol. 3, 1954.)

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

PAWLOWSKI, S.

Causes of premature failure of silliceous roofs in open-hearth furnaces. Stanislaw Pawlowski. *Hutnik* 21, 91-100(1954).—The quality of Polish silliceous refractories (I) is lower than the others although they meet all Polish specifications. The main fault in I lies in the low m.p. (1670°), in failure under load at low temp. (1620°), and in high sp. gr. (2.40). The latter could be reduced if Polish quartzite were better ground and calcined at 1500°. The roofs of the open-hearth furnaces should be built from the refractories produced in the same batch. Mortars should be of adequate thickness and should never be mixed with clay. The rate of temp. increase after each starting up should be lower than the rate practiced in Polish plants which is 15°/hr. up to 235°, and 15-24°/hr. up to 575°. Total time for heating should not be less than 90 hrs. 17 references.

Frank J. Hendel

BT

PAWLOWSKI, Stanislaw

Delbanco's spontaneous atrophic chronic balanposthitis. Przegl. derm. Warsz. 5 no.3: 197-203 My-Je '55.

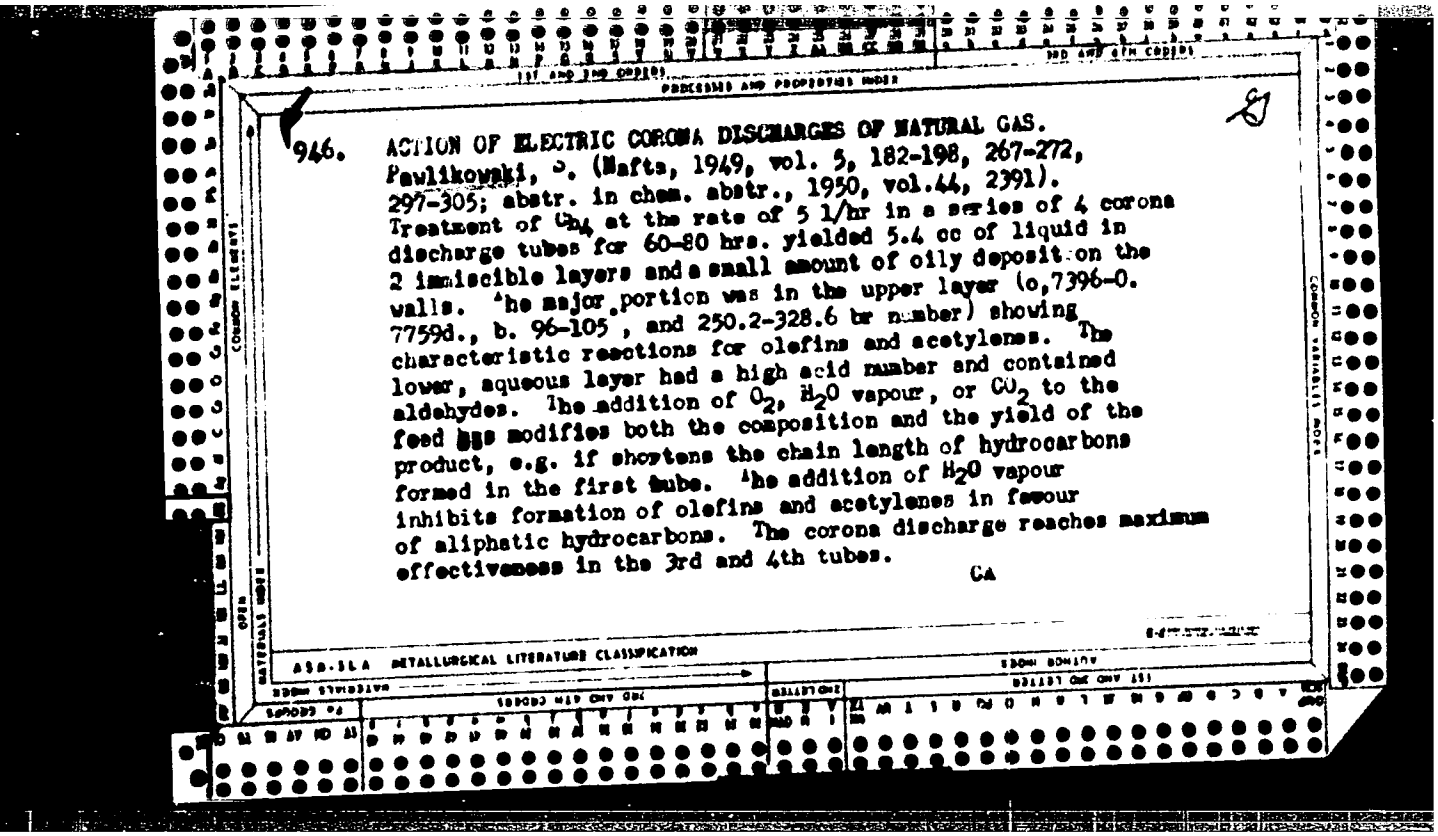
1. Z Poradni Dermatologicznej VII Przychodni Specjalistycznej w Gdansku Kierownik: dr St.Pawlowski, i z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. w Gdansku Wz dyrektora; audiunkt dr St.Pawlowski. Gdansk, Klinika Dermatologiczna Akademii Medycznej, Debinki 7a.
(PENIS, diseases,
balanposthitis, spontaneous atrophic chronic case)

PAWLOWSKI, W.

Country :
Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Abstract : [illegible] vapors [illegible] volume [illegible] The [illegible] they [illegible] -L. Fedov

Card: 1/1



946. ACTION OF ELECTRIC CORONA DISCHARGES ON NATURAL GAS. Pawlikowski, S. (Nafta, 1949, vol. 5, 182-198, 267-272, 297-305; abstr. in chem. abstr., 1950, vol.44, 2391). Treatment of CH_4 at the rate of 5 l/hr in a series of 4 corona discharge tubes for 60-80 hrs. yielded 5.4 cc of liquid in 2 immiscible layers and a small amount of oily deposit on the walls. The major portion was in the upper layer (o,7396-0. 7759d., b. 96-105°, and 250.2-328.6 hr number) showing characteristic reactions for olefins and acetylenes. The lower, aqueous layer had a high acid number and contained aldehydes. The addition of O_2, H_2O vapour, or CO_2 to the feed gas modifies both the composition and the yield of the product, e.g. if shortens the chain length of hydrocarbons formed in the first tube. The addition of H_2O vapour inhibits formation of olefins and acetylenes in favour of aliphatic hydrocarbons. The corona discharge reaches maximum effectiveness in the 3rd and 4th tubes.

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1327 621.643.23 620.197.3

Pawlikowski S. **Corrosion of Underground Pipelines.**

Korozja rurociągów zakopanych w ziemi. (Prace Gł. Inst. Nafty. Katowice, 1951. PWT. 128 pp., 15 figs.

Research concerning preventive methods against corrosion of underground pipelines. The observations confirmed the favourable influence of alkali and strongly oxidizing media to restrain iron corrosion. Many anticorrosive inhibitors were tested, but it appears that not all of them prevent the corrosion process. Special anticorrosive properties are reveald by calcium cyanamide. The experiments confirmed the correctness of Evans' interpretation of the relation between the change in potential of corroding material and the corrosion process.

Pawelkiewicz, J.

Poland /Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh. Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35584

Author : Pawelkiewicz, J.

Title : Forerunners in the Biosynthesis of Nucleotide Cyanocobal Amine III. The Influence of Aureomycin On the Synthesis of the Vitamin Group B12 with Propionic Acid Bacteria

Orig Pub: Acta biochim. polon., 1955, 2, No. 3, 321-327

Abstract: To a three day culture of propionic acid bacteria, aureomycin was added in doses of 8-24 mg/l. Cobalamins were isolated from the fluid stage of the culture by electrophoresis on paper from where they were extracted by a 2% solution of NaCN. The content of the various cobalamins in solutions was

Card 1/3

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35584

determined by a sprectrophotometer (at a wave length of 368 millimicrons. Aureomycin showed and expressed influence on the biosynthesis of various cobalamins, changing the inter-relation between the separate representatives of this group of vitamins (vitamin B_{12}, cobalamin X, Vitamin $B_{12}r$). The quantity of synthesized vitamin B_{12} and cobalamin X significantly increased, but the quantity of vitamin $B_{12}r$ which is inactive for animal organisms diminished. The results obtained show the beneficial action of aureomycin on the growth of chicks. This antibiotic eliminates from the intestinal flora not only the anaerobic group, but in appropriate doses strengthens the biosynthesis in the intes-

PAWELKIEWICZ, J.; BARTOSINSKI, B.

The enzymatic synthesis of vitamin B_{12}. Bul Ac Pol biol 8 no.1:5-7 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Department of Biochemistry, College of Agriculture, Poznan. Presented by J.Heller.

(VITAMIN B_{12}) (ENZYMES)

PAWERA, K.

Distr: 4F1 18

Testing the Weldability of Age-Hardening Low-Alloy Steels. K. Maranec and K. Pavera. (*Zváranie*, 1956, 5, (6), 166–167). [In Czech]. A new cracking-test developed for use with welded stock thicker than 1¼ in. is described. This was found suitable by correlating with results obtained in practice.

PAWINSKA, Anna
SURNAME, Given Names

2

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Balneoclimatic Institute (Instytut Balneoklimatyczny), Poznan; Director: Jozef JANKOWIAK, Docent, dr med

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Lekarski, No 6, 1961, pp 238-240.

Data: "Influence of Saline Baths on the Circulation in the Vascular Tissue in Persons of Advanced Age."

GPO 981643

PAWLAK, Z.

The application of negative-base number system to digital differential analyzer. Bul Ac Pol tech 8 no.3:149-150 '60. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Institute of Mathematics, Polish Academy of Sciences.
(Differential analyzers)

PAWLAK, Z.

The application of systematic binary expansions to decimal codes.
Bul Ac Pol tech 8 no.3:151-152 '60. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Institute of Mathematics, Polish Academy of Sciences.
(Computers)

Pawera, K.

18 18

V On the Weldability of Alloy Steels Insensitive to the Effect of Hydrogen. K. Hasenco and K. Pawera. *Zvárenie*, 1947, 6, (9), 131–136). [In Czech]. An electrode was developed for use with special chromium steels as utilized in high-temperature hydrogenation plant. The nominal composition of the metal and of the electrode is 0·22% C, 0·49% Mn, 0·37% Si, 0·013% P, 0·014% S, 0·10% Ni, 3·13% Cr, 0·25% Mo and 0·47% V. Welding technology, heat-treatments, mechanical tests and metallurgical aspects of welding seamless tubes with the electrode are discussed, and optimum conditions are stated. The results obtained were entirely satisfactory.—P. K.

1-4E3c

PAWLIKOWSKI, Marek

The endocrine and the muscular systems in the light of recent experimental and clinical studies. Neurologia etc. polska 11 no.2:207-214 Mr-Ap '61.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr. E. Herman i z Zakladu Endokrynologii A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr T. Pawlikowski.

(MUSCLES dis) (ENDOCRINOLOGY)

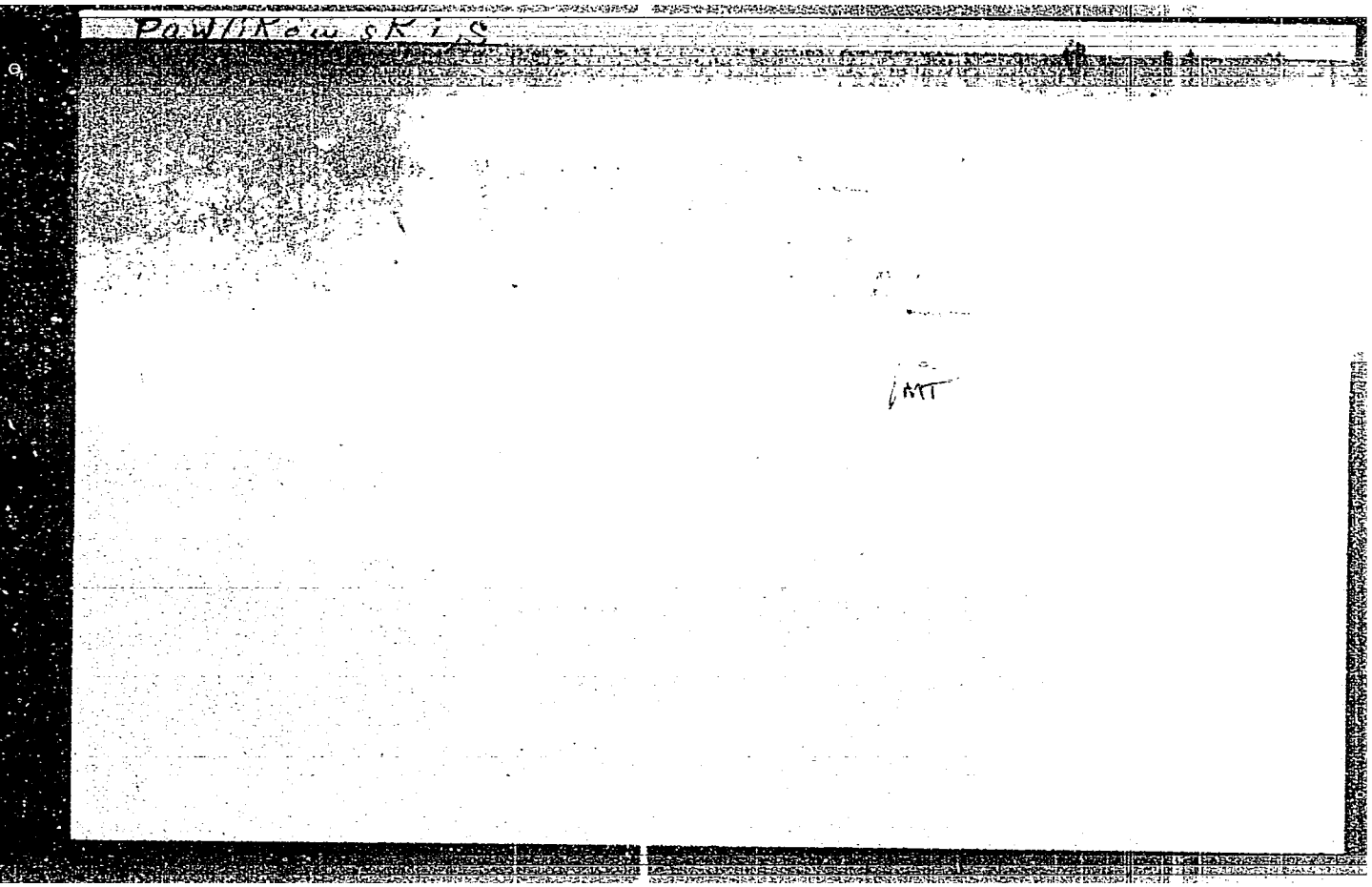
PAWLIKOWSKI, S.

2

Pawlikowski S., Bistroń S. Experiments over the Removal of Certain Industrial Aerosols.

„Doświadczenia nad odpylaniem niektórych aerozoli przemysłowych", Przemysł Chemiczny, No. 2, 1957, pp. 88—90, 16 figs., 3 tabs.

A study of the possibility of using a capillary, a glass cock, a porous Schott glass filter, and a sand layer, to remove the suspension of ammonium nitrite from the air. The influence of certain factors on the capacity of these devices in removing aerosols of ammonium chloride, sulphuric acid, and ammonium nitrite is examined; the process of coagulation is realised by using the Schott porous glass filter or a sand layer; the comparison is carried out by electrostatic method. The device described is suitable for purifying industrial gases.



1880. Electrical protection of buried pipelines. S. Powell-Rowles. *Neftn (Krakow)*, 1931, 10 (6), 193-15.—Author describes the coating used to protect pipes and the reasons for their breakdown, explaining the mechanism of electrical and non-electrical corrosion, including the bacteriological influences. For protection it is necessary to make the pipe the cathode in a circuit fed with 0·1-20 kW or by laying a rail of more electropositive metal alongside. Since the pipeline is one of the conductors, attention must be paid to presence of lubricants which act as insulators. Technical details follow.

M. S.

PAWLIKOWSKI, S.

POL

3118

Pawlikowski S. Electrical Protection of Buried Pipe-Lines.

„Elektryczna ochrona rurociągów ułożonych w ziemi". Nafta. No. 5. 1954, pp. 109—113, 2 figs.

The author deals with the problem of corrosion in buried pipe-lines, its causes and the means of preventing it. The intensity of corrosive attack by the soil depends chiefly on the degree to which it is corrodent, which can best be determined by the Corfield method. Detailed description of the cathodic method of protection from corrosion. Laboratory experiments carried out substantiate its efficacy in soils of various types. Details are given of such values of the potential and of the current density on the surface of protected pipe-lines as are adequate to safeguard them against corrosion in soil of normal corrosiveness.

23516

18 8300 4016, 138, 1454

P/025/60/000/011/002/003
D001/D101

AUTHORS: Pawlikowski, Stefan, Doctor, Professor, and Pollo Iwo, Master Engineer

TITLE: Methods of determining the corrosive properties of soil

PERIODICAL: Nafta, no. 11, 1960, 313-316

TEXT: The instructive article briefly describes several techniques of resistance tests as a means of determining the corrosive properties of soil. The relationship between soil corrosivity and its resistivity was established by V. A. Pritula (Opredeleniye korroziynosti pochv [Determination of soil corrosivity], Moskva-Leningrad 1934). According to Pritula's scale, soil corrosivity ranges from low at 100 ohms per m^2/m to very high at 0-5 ohms per m^2/m. Among the soil resistivity tests listed and briefly explained are the 2-electrode method, the 4-electrode method, a laboratory method in which the current between differently aerated electrodes is measured, the polarization curves method, an applied current method (in which direct current up to 300 mV is applied to aerated electrodes), and

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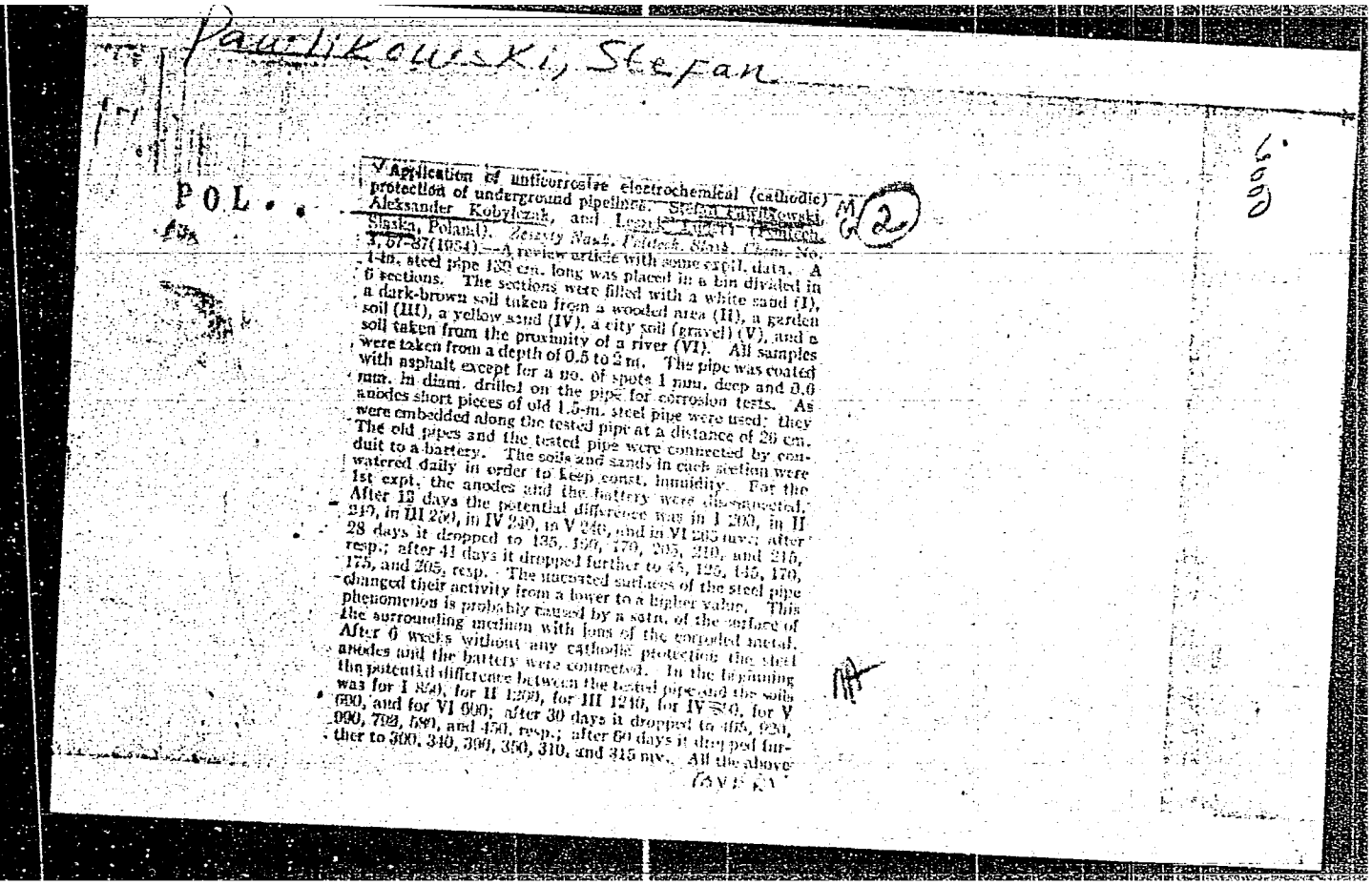

Pawlikowski, Stefan

POL

Application of anticorrosive electrochemical (cathodic) protection of underground pipelines. Stefan Pawlikowski, Aleksander Kobylczak, and Leon [illegible] (Politech. Slaska, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Politech. Slask. Chem.* No. 1-in, steel pipe 150 cm. long was placed in a bin divided in 6 sections. The sections were filled with a white sand (I), a dark-brown soil taken from a wooded area (II), a garden soil (III), a yellow sand (IV), a city soil (gravel) (V), and a soil taken from the proximity of a river (VI). All samples were taken from a depth of 0.5 to 2 m. The pipe was coated with asphalt except for a no. of spots 1 mm. deep and 0.6 mm. in diam. drilled on the pipe for corrosion tests. As anodes short pieces of old 1.5-in. steel pipe were used; they were embedded along the tested pipe at a distance of 20 cm. The old pipes and the tested pipe were connected by conduit to a battery. The soils and sands in each section were watered daily in order to keep const. humidity. For the 1st expt. the anodes and the battery were disconnected. After 13 days the potential difference was in I 200, in II 240, in III 260, in IV 240, in V 240, and in VI 205 mv.; after 28 days it dropped to 135, 160, 170, 205, 210, and 215, resp.; after 41 days it dropped further to 45, 125, 145, 170, 175, and 205, resp. The incrusted surfaces of the steel pipe changed their activity from a lower to a higher value. This phenomenon is probably caused by a satn. of the surface of the surrounding medium with ions of the corroded metal. After 6 weeks without any cathodic protection the steel anodes and the battery were connected. In the beginning the potential difference between the tested pipe and the soils was for I 850, for II 1200, for III 1240, for IV 940, for V 990, for VI 900; after 30 days it dropped to 465, 930, 790, 580, and 450, resp.; after 60 days it dropped further to 300, 340, 300, 350, 310, and 315 mv. All the above

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STEFAN PAULI

potential differences were calcd. with respect to a standard H electrode and hence all the above values are neg. The c.d. in the beginning was 0.0091, after 30 days 0.00333, and after 60 days 0.00013 ma./sq. mm. of the exposed (uncoated) steel pipe surface. When the pipes were removed for inspection it was noticed that the anodes could be cleaned easily; however, when removing the pipes coated with asphalt, lumps of the soil adhered to the exposed surfaces. This can be explained by the electrokinetic action of the elec. current on soil complex and colloids. All exposed surfaces of the tested pipe (after the removal of soils) were as clean and shiny as before burying the pipe in the soils. It is concluded that the potential difference of −300 mv. and c.d. of 0.00045 ma./sq. mm. of the exposed surface protected the pipes properly (even when NaCl soln. and $MgSO_4$ soln. were added). When using Zn anodes a c.d. of 0.0003 ma./sq. mm. was sufficient for the proper protection, provided that the anodes were located on both sides of the tested steel pipe. 37 references.

F. J. Hemlel

PAWLIKOWSKI, Stefan; SZYMONIK, Stefan; CHOMIAKOW, Anatol

On the hygroscopically active surface of granulated chemical fertilizers. Chemia stosow 4 no.2:243-252 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Technologii Wielkiego Przemyslu Nieorganicznego Politechniki Slaskiej w Gliwicach.
(Fertilizers and manures) (Chemicals)

P/014/60/039/002/002/002
A221/A026

AUTHOR: Pawlikowski, Stefan

TITLE: Scientific-Technical Conference on Corrosion in Gliwice

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp 114-116

TEXT: The conference was dedicated to the problems of corrosion in industry. It was organized by the Wydział III PAN, Sekcja Korozji w Przemyśle (Polish Academy of Sciences, Department III, Section for Corrosion in Industry), the Stowarzyszenie Naukowo Techniczne Inżynierów i Techników Przemysłu Chemicznego (Scientific Technical Association of Engineers and Technicians of Chemical Industry) and the Instytut Chemii Nieorganicznej (Inorganic Chemistry Institute) Over 300 representatives of interested departments, industrial plants, universities, scientific institutions, projecting offices and painting enterprises participated. The conference was opened by the Chairman of SITPChem, Undersecretary in the Ministry of Chemical Industry, Master of Engineering Adam Kowalski. He spoke of slow progress in anti-corrosion measures in industry and expressed the hope that this conference will help to solve many problems. According to the program, 10 reports were read during this conference. Master of Engineering Z. Baran,

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Scientific-Technical Conference on Corrosion in Gliwice

spoke on the application of plastic materials for lining vessels and reactors exposed to corrosive action and of using those materials as gaskets. Master of Engineering W. Drozd, read the report on acid- and alkali resistant steels and possibilities of replacing expensive 18/8 chrome-nickel steels. Master of Engineering Z. Tyszko, read the report on acid- and alkali resistant cast iron, which can be used successfully in chemical industry. Professor Doctor of Engineering, S. Pawlikowski, Master of Engineering I. Pollo and Master of Engineering M. Starczewski, spoke on anti-corrosion protection of concrete and other building materials used in chemical industry. Master of Engineering M. Starczewski read the report on ceramics. Master of Engineering Maria Szudek read the report on acid resisting materials made of coal and graphite. Professor, Doctor of Engineering Z. Klonowski, Master of Engineering, K. Kapecka, and Doctor of Engineering S. Moliński spoke on protective coating engineering. Master Maria Stępień spoke on using rubber and ebonite for vessel lining. Master of Engineering, E. Schneider spoke on vinyl polychloride and polyisobutylene foil and their application. Engineer W. Małaśnicka and Master F. Borowiak read the report on protective masses made of phenol-formaldehyde resins at the Instytut Tworzyw Sztucznych (Plastics Material

Card 2/3

PAWLIKOWSKI, T.

5013. (QUALITATIVE) ANALYSIS OF DEPOSITS IN GAS PIPES. Pawlikowski, T., Nowara, L. and Pietrowicz, H. (Gaz, Woda, Tech. Sanit. (Gas, Water, Sanit. Engng, Warsaw), 1955, vol. 29, 2-3; see abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1955, vol. 50, 11003).

PAWLIKOWSKI, T.

Experimental silicosis in white mice. Med. pracy 4 no.6:385-393 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Histology and Embryology (Head--Prof. T. Pawlikowski, M.D.) of Silesian Medical Academy in Zabrze. 2. Work done for the Institute of Industrial Medicine (Director --Prof. B. Nowakowski, M.D.) Zabrze.

PAWLIKOWSKI, T.

POL.

Olpiński W., Gabryś P., Pawlikowski T., Rozmus J. Spontaneous Ignition of Bituminous Coals.

„Samozapalność węgli kamiennych". (Prace Gł. Inst. Górn. No. 139). Stalinogród, 1953. PWT. 36 pp., 28 figs., 27 tabs.

A chemical analysis of 36 samples of coal originating from 10 collieries was carried out, and the spontaneous ignition, density and specific surface determined. Oxygen adsorption and sorption in a temperature range from 0 to 50°C were, together with the correlation of those properties, determined for a proportion of the samples. Six of the samples were tested in laboratory apparatus, and the effect was determined at 50° and 80° of grade and granulation of the coal, of oxidising time, of rate of air flow and of oxygen concentration on variations in the air flow. The same samples of Nut II size coal were, in progressively increasing temperatures, examined on a semi-technical scale. The speeds of spontaneous heating in individual coals, and composition of combustion products at various temperatures and rate of flow were fixed, and the influence of oxidation upon the mechanical strength of coal investigated. The observations made served as the basis for a description of the mechanism of low-temperature oxidation. Moreover, they led to the submission of a more reliable definition as to the susceptibility of coal to spontaneous heating, and to the suggestion of a method, which could probably be used to advantage in colliery practice, for interpreting analyses of the „atmosphere" of coal. Principal conclusions: —

4246 662.784.7 : 545.7

Pawlikowski T., Nawara L., Piotrowicz M. Analysis of Sediments from Gas Mains.

„Analiza osadów powstających w rurociągach gazowych". Gaz, Woda i Technika Sanitarna, No. 1, 1955, pp. 2—9, 9 figs., 3 tabs.

More than ten samples of sediments taken from gas mains of various Polish towns were chemically analysed. The sediments were dried in the open air and extracted with benzene. The benzene insoluble portion was extracted with water, and the residue dissolved in HCl. The amount of iron contained in the sediment indicates the degree and duration of corrosion. Sulphur is with time deposited in gas mains in layers which enable determination of the concentration of gaseous sulphur compounds responsible for the deposits. A pH of less than 7 is particularly favourable to corrosion. To diminish corrosion of the gas mains, particular care should be taken to remove from the gas H_2S, NH_3, tar, naphthalene, steam and NO.

PAWLIKOWSKI, Tadeusz

Brown tissue in man. Pol.morph.,Warsz. 6 no.3:209-216 '55.

1. Z Zakladu Histologii Prawidlowej i Embriologii Slaskiej A.M.Kierownik: prof. dr T. Pawlikowski.
(FATTY TISSUE,
brown tissue in man)

PAWLIKOWSKI, T.; NAWARA, L.; PIOTROWICZ, M.

Analysis of sediment in gas pipes. p. 2, (GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA, Vol. 29, No. 1, January 1955, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5 May 1955, Uncl.

PAWLIKOWSKI, T.

"Testing the thermal efficiency of a gas kitchen," Gaz, Woda I Technika Sanitarna, Warszawa, Vol 28, No 9, Sept. 1954, p. 258.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

PAWLIKOWSKI, T., and Others.

"Investigating the Bath Radiator Efficiency for Natural and Coal Gases. Part 2." p. 190
GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA, Vol. 27, No. 7, July 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1953. Unclassified.

PAWLIKOWSKI, T. and others

"Investigation of efficiency of bath boilers for natural gas and coal-tar gas." p. 69
(Gaz, Woda I Technika Sanitarna, Vol 27, No 3 Mar 1953 Warszawa)

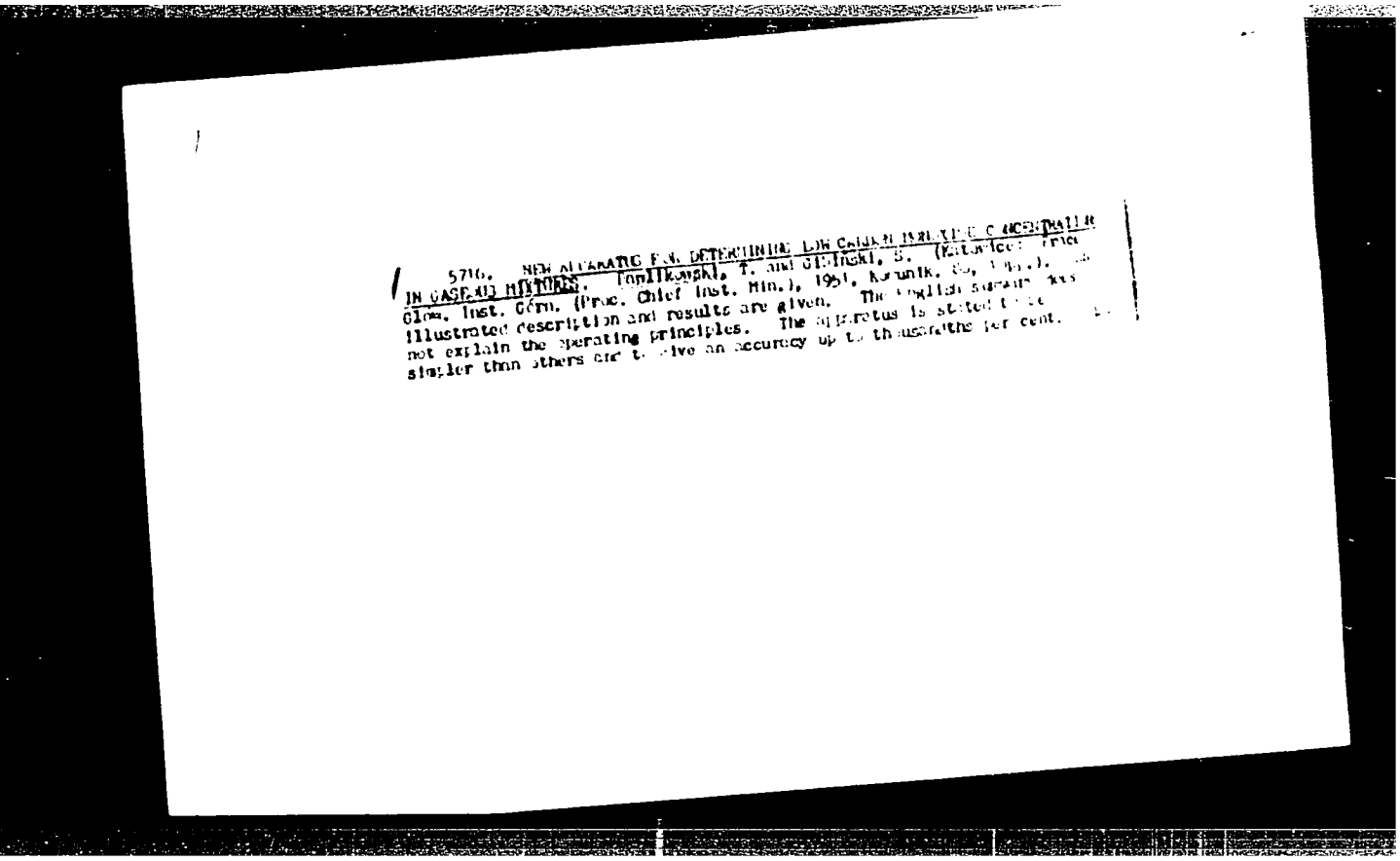
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

PAWLIKOWSKI, T.

PAWLIKOWSKI, T.; NIKBROJ, T.

Experimental silicosis in white mice. Med. pracy 5 no.2:149-151 1954.

1. Z Zakladu Histologii Prawidlowej i Embriologii Slaskiej Akademii Medycznej. Kierownik: prof. dr T.Pawlikowski.
(SILICOSIS, experimental,
factors inhib. develop. of dis.)



5716. NEW APPARATUS FOR DETERMINING LOW CARBON MONOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN GASEOUS MIXTURES. Tomiłowski, T. and Gutowski, S. (Katowice). Przem. Głow. Inst. Górn. (Proc. Chief Inst. Min.), 1951, Katowice, 30, 1-4. (Polish). An illustrated description and results are given. The [illegible] not explain the operating principles. The apparatus is stated [illegible] simpler than others are t[illegible]ive an accuracy up to th[illegible]ths per cent.

CA

Apparatus for determining the low carbon monoxide content in gaseous mixtures. Tadeusz Pawlikowski and Stanisław Gibiński. *Prace Głównego Inst. Górnictwa, Komun.* No. 80, 10 pp. (1951) (English summary).—App. is described for detn. of small quantities of CO in gaseous mixt. after selective absorption of the individual constituents of the mixt. The method is sensitive to about 0.001% by vol. Max. CO concn. which can be detd. by this method is 3%; time required for a single detn. is about 45 min. A. I. P.

PAWLIKOWSKI, Tadeusz

Clear cells; a new problem in endocrinology. Postepy hig. med. dosw. 10 no.2:191-198 1956.

(ENDOCRINE GLANDS, anatomy and histology, clear cells (Pol))

Pawlikowski, Tadeusz

Analysis of deposits in gas pipes. Tadeusz Pawlikowski (Central. Lab. Gazownictwa, Warsaw), Leopold Nawara, and Maria Piotrowicz. *Gaz, Woda i Tech. Sanit.* 29, 2-9 (1955).—The qual. analysis of deposits formed on gas-pipe walls consists of the following steps: Dry the sample in air after having been crushed in a mortar and pestle if not of a pasty consistency nor distinctly naphthalenic in nature. If naphthalenic, dry with filter paper. Ext. 20 g. of the sample in a Soxhlet with benzene until the solvent appears colorless, and dry the residue to const. wt. at 105° (2 hrs.); evap. the ext. up to 240° and weight the residue. Again ext. the benzene-extd. residue with distd. H_2O, and analyze the ext. for NH_3, Fe, and CNS. Dry the weighted residue for 2 hrs. at 105° and treat with 1:1 HCl. Test for H_2S. Filter the soln. and det. the heavy metals in it. Test the residue for CN compds. Run the detns. on the dried, crushed sample of the deposit. Det. Fe on 1 g. of it, which is treated with concd. HCl, evapd. 2 times, and dissolved in hot H_2O. Det. S with the Eschka method and NH_3 with the Kjeldahl method on 7 g. of the sample which has been agitated with 200 g. of water for 30 min. at room temp. Det. pH with a colorimetric method: treat 100 g. of sample with 250 g. of water (pH 7) and agitate for 1 hr. Run the test on 2 ml. of this soln. The analysis of the deposits gives an indication of the required gas purification to protect the pipes from corrosion; the most harmful impurities are H_2S, NH_3, tar, naphthalene, water, org. S compds., and NO, which acts as polymerizer. Furthermore, the best solvent can be found for a given deposit, composed of reagents best suited to dissolve its components which are mixed in amts. proportional to the deposit's compn. Henry W. Lawendel

POLAND/Food Processing Industry. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65886

Author : Wierzchowski Jozef, Czarnowska Wanda, Pawlokowa Zofia
Inst : -
Title : An Investigation of Evaporated Milk Domestically Produced.

Orig Pub : Roczn. Panstw. zakl. hig., 1956, 7, No 5, 389-394.

Abstract : The results are cited of an investigation of the chemical composition and microfluid of evaporated milk with sugar developed by Polish plants in 1953-1956. A careful analysis of the productive process permitted eliminating repeated infection of the product.

Card 1/1

PAWLOWSKI, Zbigniew

GERWEL, Czesław; KASPRZAK, Witold; PAWŁOSKI, Zbigniew

Survey of invasions of the alimentary tract in the rural population of the Poznan district. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 3 no.1:3-10 1957.

1. Z Katedry Biologii Ogolnej Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu.
(PARASITIC DISEASES, epidemiol.
intestinal, in Poland (Pol))
(INTESTINES, dis.
parasitic, epidemiol. in Poland Pol))

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / General and Special Zoology. Insects P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1958, 2247

Author : Stefan Pawlov
Inst :
Title : Further Materials on the Study of the Orientation of Cockroaches (Blatta orientalis L.) Towards Light of Different Wave-lengths, after the Insect had been in the Daylight.

Orig Pub: Biologia, 1956, 11, No 12, 755-758

Abstract: B. orientalis, kept previously in the daylight, orients itself in accordance to the direction from the light of long waves to that of short waves.

Card 1/1

17

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application. J-12
Glass. Ceramics. Building Materials.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27744 P.

Author : Stanislaw Pawlowski
Inst : Stanislaw Staszic Metallurgical Institute.
Title : Mold for Manufacturing Refractory Heat Insulating Bricks.

Orig Pub: Polish patent 36474 of March 1, 1955.

Abstract: Molds for light weight refractory materials are made of chamotte tiles (the bottom) and chamotte bricks (removable walls); the porosity of chamotte should be >20% in order that the walls and bottom of the mold could well suck in water from the raw material after the products have been molded by the foam or chemical method.

Card : 1/1

MITRINOWICZ-MODRZEJEWSKA, A.; PAWLOWSKI, Z.; SIEDLANOWSKA-BRZOSKO, H.

Hearing tests in children with percussion instruments. Pediat pol 36 no.2:137-146 F '61.

1. Z Oddzialu Foniatrycznego Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik Kliniki: prof. dr med. J. Szymanski Kierownik Oddzialu: prof. dr med. A. Mitrinowicz-Modrzejewska.

(HEARING TESTS in inf & child)

PAWLOW, Pawel

Human parasitic diseases and their control in China. Wiadomości prazyt., Warsz. 4 no.3:229-234 1958

1. Z Instytutu Higieny Wydzialu Zootechniki w Sofii (Bulgaria)
(PARASITIC DISEASES, prevention and control, in China (Pol))

PAVLOW, Pavel

Research on Trichomonas of cattle in Bulgaria. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 3 no.2-3:241-250 1957.

1. Z Instytutu Higieny Wydzialu Zootechniki w Sofii (Bulgaria)
(TRICHOMONIASIS, epidemiol.
in cattle in Bulgaria (Pol))
(CATTLE, dis.
trichomoniasis, in Bulgaria (Pol))

Pawlow, P. J.

"Isomerisation catalytique de n. — oxtane." Jouriew, J. K. et Pawlow, P. J. (p. 97)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii). 1937, Volume 7, No. 1.

PAWLOW, P. N.

"Chaleur specifique des composes complexes et structure de leur molecules." Pawlow, P. N. (p. 2442)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii). 1937, Volume 7, No. 19.

Pawlow, P. N.

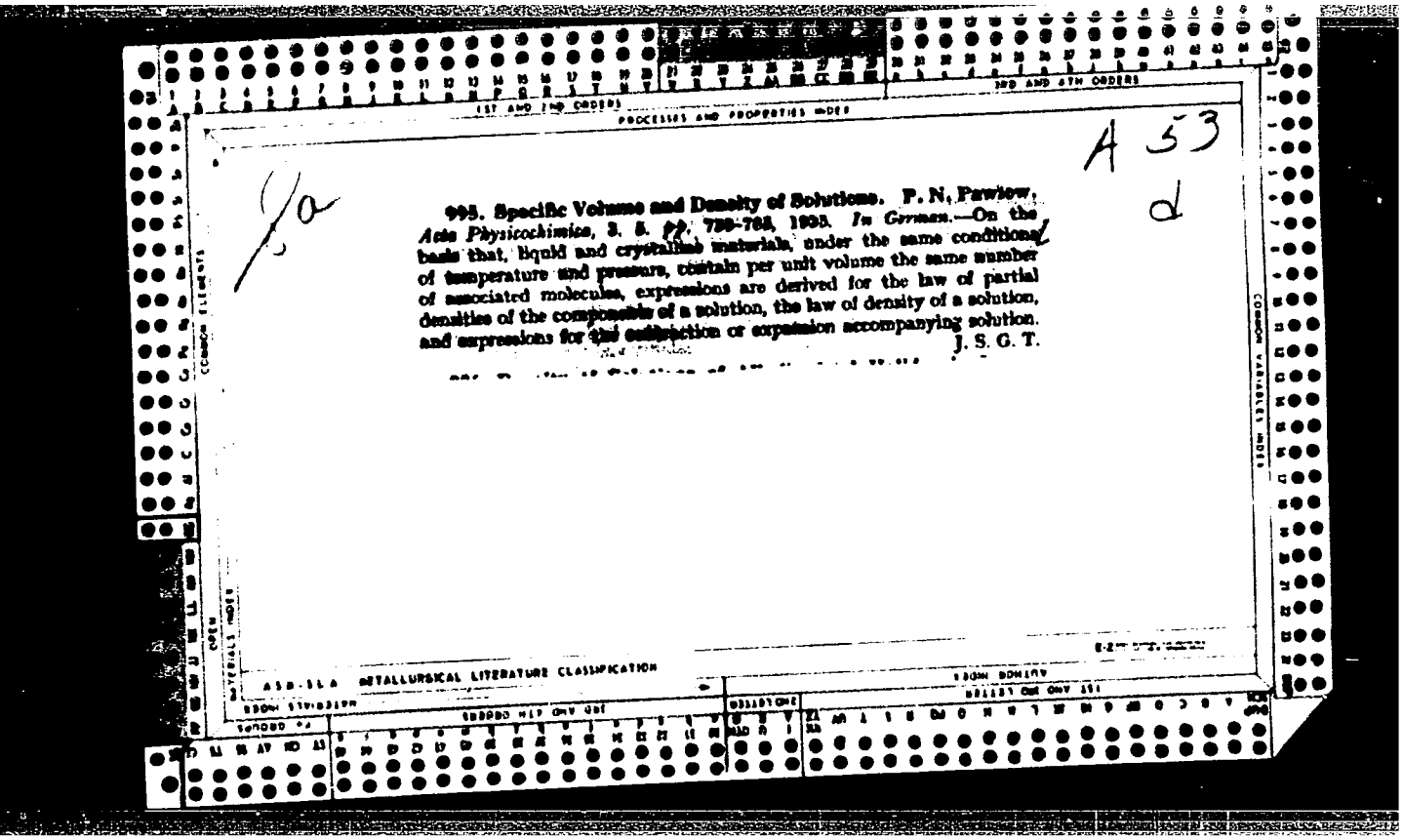
"Dependance de la hauteur de l'onde du polarogramme de la concentration du ion qui se depose et des ions compagnons." Pawlow, P. N. (p. 2246)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii). 1937, Volume 7, No. 17.

PAWLOW, P. N.

"Determination polarographique de zinc et de nickel dans le cas de leur presence simultanee." Pawlow, P. N., et Pawlenko, G. S. (p. 2259)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii). 1937, Volume 7, No. 11.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

1a

A 53

d

995. **Specific Volume and Density of Solutions.** P. N. Pawlow, *Acta Physicochimica*, 3. 5. pp. 789-798, 1935. *In German.*—On the basis that, liquid and crystalline materials, under the same conditions of temperature and pressure, contain per unit volume the same number of associated molecules, expressions are derived for the law of partial densities of the components of a solution, the law of density of a solution, and expressions for the contraction or expansion accompanying solution.

J. S. G. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PAWLOW, S.

1-385. **Manufacture of insulating fireclay products by the gas release method.**—S. PAWLOWSKI (*Proce Inst. Minist. Hutnic.*, 6, 295, 1954; abstracted in *J. Appl. Chem.*, Lond. (1955), 5, 11–188, 1955). In Czechoslovakian. The best conditions for making fireclay refractories by the chemical method of gas release (based on the reaction between H_2SO_4 and $CaMg(CO_3)_2$) were established by experiments with varying concentrations of crude materials and reagents (compositions given). Successive stages of the procedure and apparatus used are discussed in detail and diagrams for industrial production by this method are presented. Finished products of bulk density 0·65–0·70 g/c.c., total porosity 70–75%, cold crushing-strength 10–15 kg/c.c., and heat resistance up to 1,200° C. were obtained by processing the following mixture (parts by weight): fireclay grog <0·2 (or 0·5) mm., 6; fireclay <0·2 mm., 2; 2% H_2SO_4, 6·3; dolomite <0·1 mm., 0·28; gypsum, 0·6, as stabiliser.

PAWLOW, S. A.

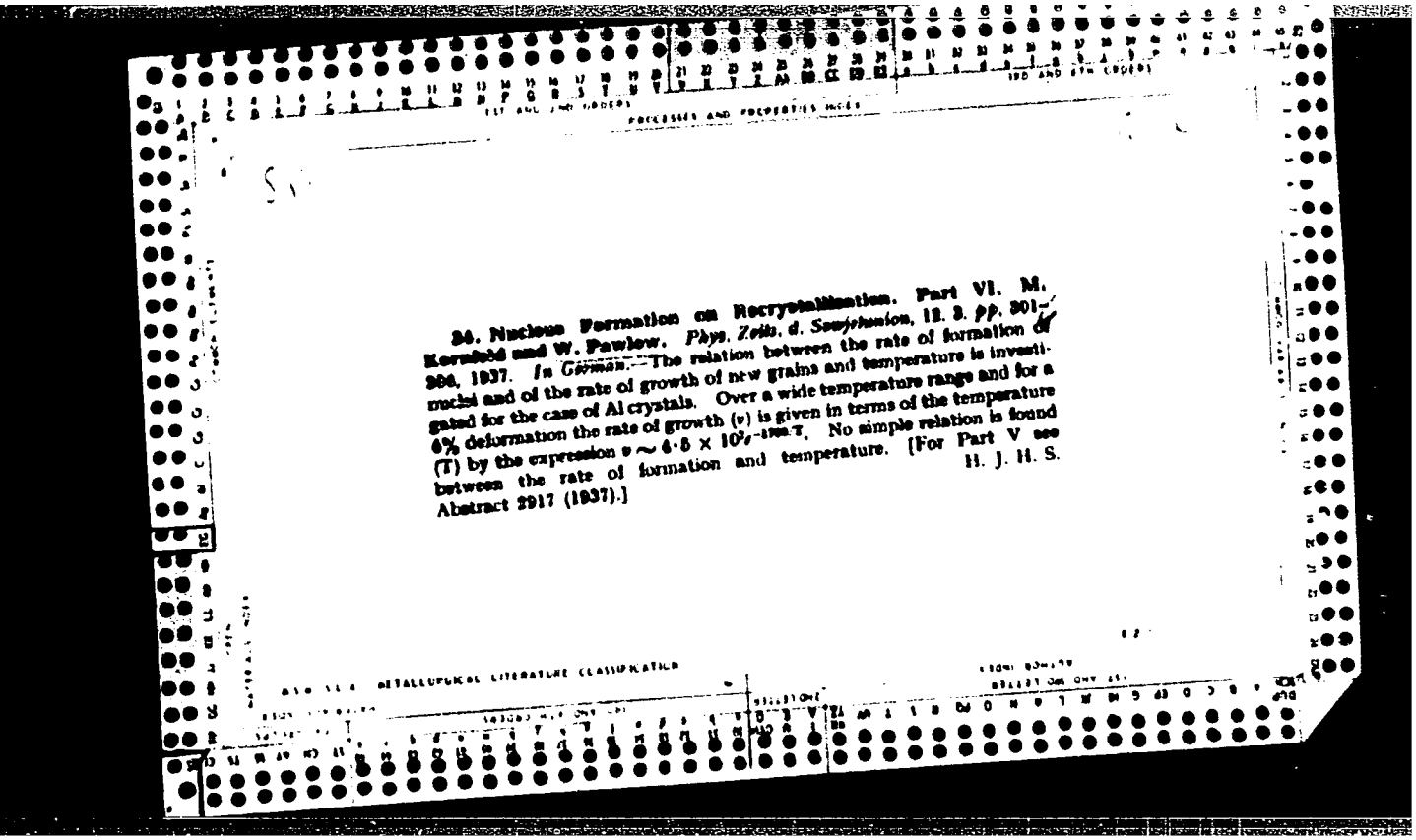
"Mecanisme de l'action des sels neutres sur les matieres albuminoides. Communication II." Smorodintzew, I. A., Pawlow, S. A. (p. 2463)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii). 1937, Volume 7, No. 12.

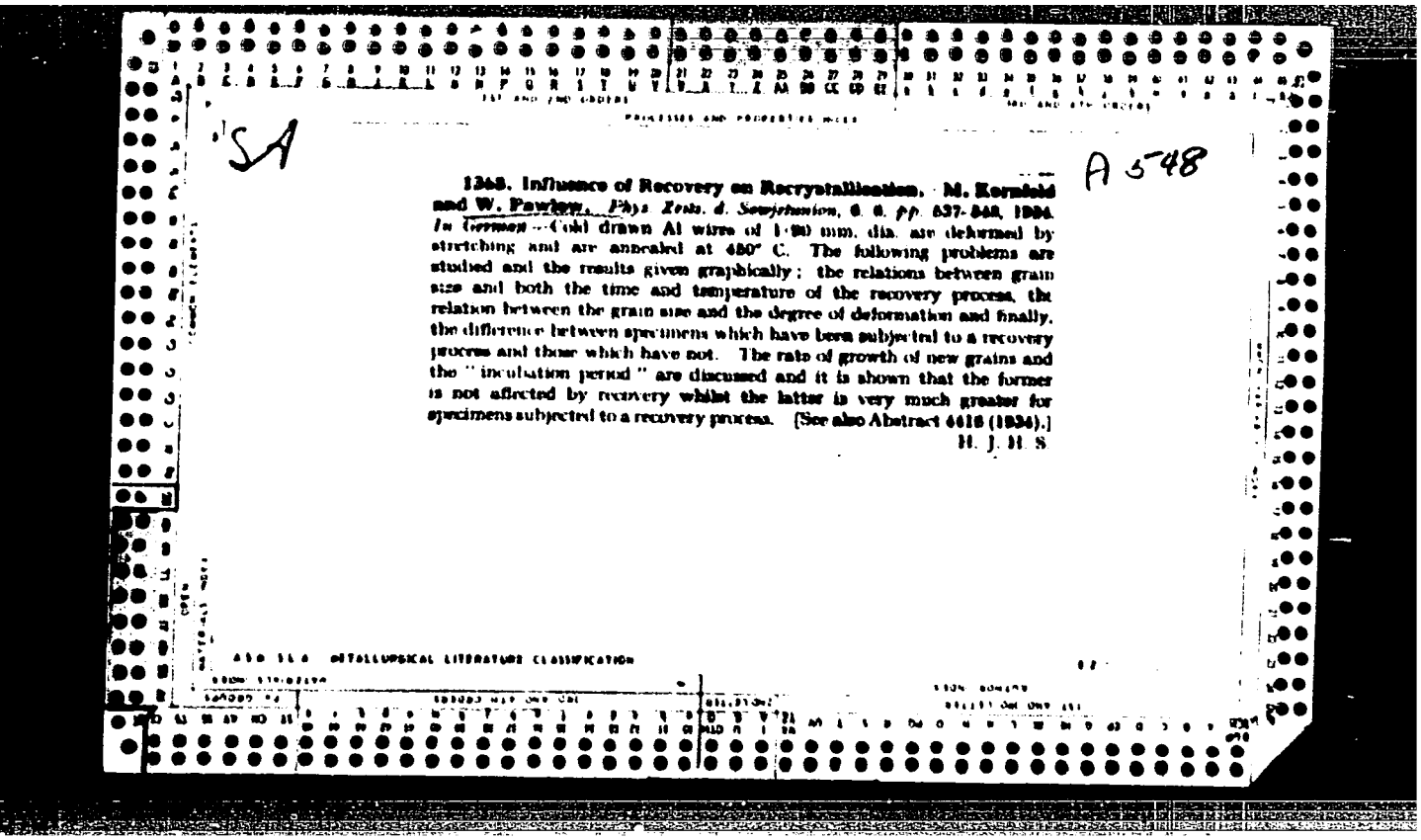
PAWLOW, S. A.

"Mecanisme de l'action des sels neutres sur las matieres albuminoides. I." Smorodintzew, I. A. et Pawlow, S. A. (p. 1982)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii). 1937, Volume 7, No. 4.



36. Nucleus Formation on Recrystallization. Part VI. M. Kornfeld and W. Pawlow. *Phys. Zeits. d. Sowjetunion*, 12. 3. pp. 301–306, 1937. *In German.*—The relation between the rate of formation of nuclei and of the rate of growth of new grains and temperature is investigated for the case of Al crystals. Over a wide temperature range and for a 4% deformation the rate of growth (v) is given in terms of the temperature (T) by the expression $v \sim 4{\cdot}5 \times 10^{5} \cdot e^{-1500/T}$. No simple relation is found between the rate of formation and temperature. [For Part V see Abstract 2917 (1937).] H. J. H. S.



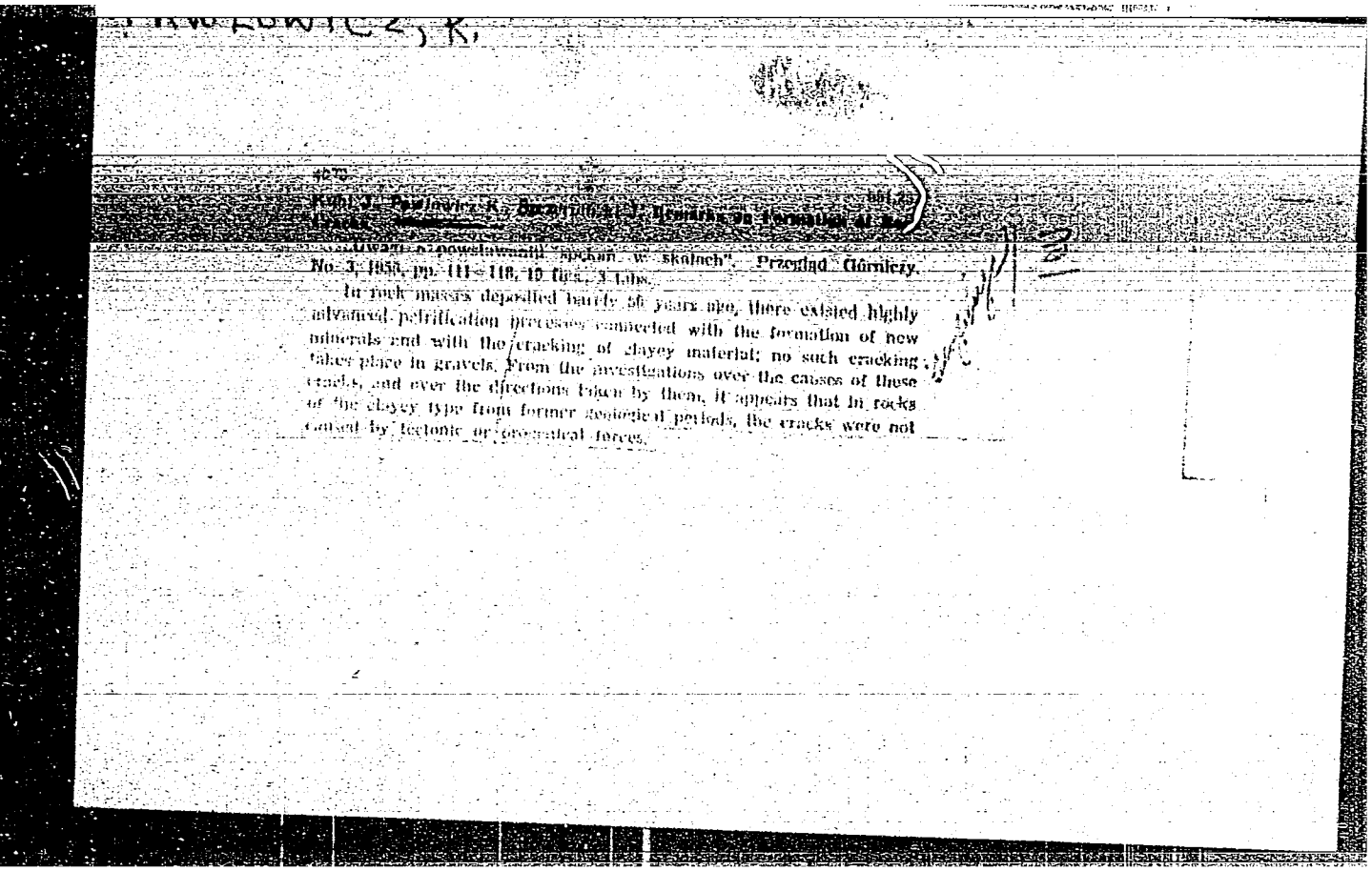
SA

A 5-48

1368. Influence of Recovery on Recrystallization. M. Kornfeld and W. Pawlow. *Phys. Zeits. d. Sowjetunion*, 6. 6. *pp.* 837-848, 1934. *In German.*—Cold drawn Al wires of 1·90 mm. dia. are deformed by stretching and are annealed at 480° C. The following problems are studied and the results given graphically: the relations between grain size and both the time and temperature of the recovery process, the relation between the grain size and the degree of deformation and finally, the difference between specimens which have been subjected to a recovery process and those which have not. The rate of growth of new grains and the "incubation period" are discussed and it is shown that the former is not affected by recovery whilst the latter is very much greater for specimens subjected to a recovery process. [See also Abstract 4418 (1934).]

H. J. H. S.

A 5 6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



4270

Pawlowicz, K., Zarzycki, [illegible]. Uranium in formation [illegible]

[illegible] o powstawaniu spękań w skałach". Przegląd Górniczy.
No. 3, 1958, pp. 111-118, 10 figs., 3 tabs.

In rock masses deposited barely 50 years ago, there existed highly advanced petrification processes connected with the formation of new minerals and with the cracking of clayey material; no such cracking takes place in gravels. From the investigations over the causes of these cracks, and over the directions taken by them, it appears that in rocks of the clayey type from former geologic al periods, the cracks were not caused by tectonic or [illegible] forces.

PAWLOWITZ, K. R.

3654. Pawlowitz, K. R., Profile rotation turning—A new process for metal working(in German), *Technik und Betrieb* 8, 10, p. 201, Oct. 1956.
Courtesy of European Technical Digests.

PAWLOWSKA, HANNA

Spectrographic estimation of iron in sands. Hanna Pawlowska. *Biul. Inst. Przemysłu Szkło i Ceram.* 6, No. 1, 1-4; Pub. in *Szkło i Ceram.* 7, No. 2(1956).--The best pair of lines for the detn. of Fe was found to be Fe2966.9 A.-Si2970.3 A. A defect of the app., however, made quantities of less than 0.014% Fe impossible to register on the film. The pair Fe3020.64 A.-Si2970.3 A. was used instead, although the interference of 2 other Fe lines in proximity had to be evaluated. A description of the equipment and procedure followed is given. R. S. Lubomirski

1

PAWLOWSKA, Jadwiga

Technological characteristic of sand deposits and morainic gravel from the vicinity of Rybnik in Upper Silesia. Przegl geol 8 no.10: 536-537 O '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Zaklad Zloz Surowcow Skalnych, Instytut Geologiczny w Warszawie.

(Silesia--Sand) (Silesia--Moraines)

85579

P/046/60/005/006/005/005
A222/A026

21.8300

AUTHORS: Plattau, Jan; Pawłowska, Zofia; Szwacka, Cecylia; Słomczyńska, Izabela

TITLE: Protective Clothing for Decontamination Work

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, 1960, Vol. 5, No 6, pp. 377 - 378

TEXT: The authors tested two common fabrics used in protective clothing BT type cotton fabric coated with natural rubber and BT type cotton fabric coated with softened polyvinyl chloride. Samples of the materials were contaminated by ^{32}P, ^{45}Ca, ^{60}Co, ^{90}Sr and ^{134}Cs and subjected to decontamination. Decontamination agents used were: common hot water, 0.05% hydrochloric, nitric and sulfuric acids and 2% sodium citrate. One-time washing in hot water resulted in 81 - 87% decontamination of both fabrics. Subsequent washing in hot acid solutions resulted in 97 - 98% decontamination for rubber-coated fabric and 98 - 99.1% for polyvinyl chloride coated fabric. The protective garment was a 2-section suit with body-tightened arm and leg sleeves; the tightened cap was provided with an opening for face and oxygen mask. An oxygen apparatus type FSR M-56 is provided, the operational span is 1 - 2 h and weight 12 kg. Rubber gloves are an accesso-

Card 1/2

85579

Protective Clothing for Decontamination Work

P/046/60/005/006/005/005
A222/A026

ry to the suit.

ASSOCIATION: Centralny Instytut Ochrony Pracy, Warszawa, Zakład Radiologii (Central Institute of Labor Protection, Warsaw, Department of Radiology)

Card 2/2

LANCUCKI, Jan; PAWLOWSKI, Andrzej; BERNHARDT, Emilia

Insulin sub-shock therapy of alopecia areata. Przegl.derm. Warsz. 47 no.5:385-392 S-O '60.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr S.Jablonska
(ALOPECIA AREATA ther)
(SHOCK THERAPY INSULIN)

PAWLOWSKI, E.

Tasks of Soviet ichtyologh. p.2. GOSPDOARKA RYBNA (Polskie Wydawnictwa Gospodarcze) Warszawa. Vol. 7, no. 10, Oct. 1955.

So. East European Accessions List. Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan. 1956.

PAWLOWSKI, Eugeniusz, K.

Theory of parasitocoenosis & the role of pathogenic germs. Wiadomości parazyt., Warsz. 3 no.2-3:191-198 1957.

1. Z Katedry Biologii i Parazytologii Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej w Leningradzie Członek Ak. Nauk ZSRR.

(PARASITIC DISEASES
theory of parasitocoenosis & role of pathogen. bact. (Pol))

PAWLOWSKI, H.

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 1, - Processes and Apparatus of Chemical Technology. H-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 47046

Author : Henryk Pawlowski
Inst : -
Title : Concrete Tanks.

Orig Pub : Wiadom. naft., 1957, 3, No 11, 15-18.

Abstract : To RZhKhim, 1958, 1544.

Card 1/1

PAWLOWSKI, J.

Soviet scientific and technical help as an incentive to technical and organizational progress in Polish geodesy and cartography. p. 333. PRZEGLAD GEODEZYJNY. Warszawa. Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

PAWLOWSKI, LESZEK KAZIMIERZ.

PAWLOWSKI, LESZEK KAZIMIERZ. Revision des genres Erpobdella de Blainville et Dina R. Blanchard (Hirudinea.) (Lodz) 1955. 15 p. (Lodzkie Towarzystwo Naukowe. Wydzial III: Nauk Matematyczno-Przyrodniczych. Bulletin, v. 6, (no.)3) (Examination of the genera Erpobdella de Blainville and Dina de Blanchard (Hirudinea). In French. bibl., footnotes) Poland

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

PAWLOWSKI, M.

PAWLOWSKI, M. The establishment of mobile building materials sites as one means in the fight for cost reduction in road and bridge investment. p. 190. Vol. 11 no. 8, Aug. 19[illegible]. DROGOWNICTWO. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Vol. 6, No. [illegible] April 19[illegible]

PAWLOWSKI, S.

33. Manufacture of insulating refractories by the foam method.—S. PAWLOWSKI (*Proce Inst. Minist. Hutnik.*, 6, 305, 1954; abstracted in *Chem. Abstr.*, 48, 7211, 1954).—The optimum composition is (%): clay 10, grog 90. The particle size should be less than 0·25 mm., with 50% finer than 0·09 mm. To this dry mixture are added 45% of water, 10% of foaming-agent (Na resinate, 0·5; wood glue, 0·5; water, 99%), 3% of sawdust (1 mm.), and 1·2% of plaster of Paris. Drying is in 2 stages: 24 hr. at 50°–60°, and 12 hr. at 105° C. Firing is at 1,350° for 28 hr. The finished product has a bulk density of 0·59 g/c.c.; crushing-strength, 42 kg/cm.²; true porosity, 78·3%; refractoriness, 1,710° C. It can be used up to 1,400° C. in direct contact with flame (after-shrinkage at 1,400° is 1·42% after 4 hr.); chemical composition (%) is: SiO_2, 52·59; Al_2O_3, 43·43; Fe_2O_3, 2·19; CaO, 0·90; MgO, 0·48.

PAWLOWSKI, S.

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 2. - Ceramics, Glass, Binders, Concretes. - Ceramics. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61682.

Author : S. Pawlowski.
Inst : Institute of Ministry of Metallurgy, Poland.
Title : Experiments of Making Dinas Bricks with High Deformation Temperature Under Load and With Little Porosity of Pure Vein Quartz From Izer Mountains.

Orig Pub: Prace inst. Min-wa hutn., 9, No 6, 241 - 251.

Abstract: The Izer vein quartz (VQ) contains (by weight): SiO_2 - 99.76 to 99.30%, Al_2O_3 - 0.09 to 0.13%, and Fe_2O_3 - 0.08 to 0.32%. Work was carried out to produce highly resistant Dinas bricks (D) of that VQ. That VQ belongs to difficulty regenerating varieties and needs a high firing

Card 1/3

[illegible] were pressed with 3 strokes in a friction press and with a hydraulic press under 800 kg per sq. cm and fired at 1460°; the firing duration was 147 hours. The properties of produced Dinas bricks were as follows: [illegible] (by weight): SiO_2 97.3 to 97.6%, Al_2O_3 + TiO_2 +

Card 2/3

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 2. - Ceramics, Glass, Binders, Concretes. - Ceramics. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61682.

Abstract: + R_2O - 0.12 to 0.18%, Fe_2O_3 - 1.15 to 1.45% and CaO - 0.35 to 0.45%, specific gravity - 2.38 to 2.40, apparent porosity - 16.2 to 16.8% (pressed with hydraulic press), σ compr. -388 to 555 kg per sq. cm, temperature of deformation start under the load of 2 kg per sq. cm - 1700°. Dense D of VQ in the crown of a Martin furnace of 70 tons capacity proved to be by 40% stabler than the usual crown Dinas bricks of 19 to 20% porosity and deformation temperature of 1660°.

PAWLOWSKI, S

PRACE INSTYTUTOW
Mineralnych Budowlanych
Nr 6, 1957

S. Pawlowski

QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF DIFFUSION AND MIGRATION OF FERRIC OXIDE IN [illegible] SILICA PRODUCTS

Summary

The radio-isotope Fe-59 in form of Fe_2O_3 was used for investigation of diffusion and migration of [illegible] components in quartzite and silica products. [illegible] gation test pieces in form of cubes were used having the side length of 20 mm. One of side [illegible] covered with radio-isotope in the amount of 6 [illegible] Test pieces were fired at [illegible] oxidizing and reducing atmosphere. The depth of diffusion and migration zone of the melt containing the ferric oxide was determined on the basis of the depth of radiation zone on sections of different test [illegible] was observed that migration of iron compounds penetrates deeper in porous quartzite of which the density increases with the firing than in compact and crystalline quartzites in which [illegible] did not exceed 1.5 mm. For the most [illegible] lites the depth was about 1 mm. The resulting conclusion is, that the granularity of the batch for silica products with the addition of mineralizers [illegible] compounds, should not exceed [illegible] of higher porosity [illegible] the diameter of quartzite [illegible] of diffusion and migration [illegible] meters the cores would be [illegible] was found that migration [illegible] compounds penetrates deep [illegible] scale was used instead of sole [illegible] melt is impeded by coarse-grained [illegible] proportion of [illegible] with corrosive properties [illegible] the effect on migration [illegible] of quartzites and silica [illegible] [illegible] atmosphere [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] during atmosphere

PAWLOWSKI, S.

10

POLISH INSTITUTION
Ministerstwo Hutnictwa
Nr 6, 1957

Z. Bojarski, W. Ozgowicz, R. Wunsiewicz, Z. Ziółowski i S. Pawłowski

AN ASSESSMENT TRIAL OF THE [illegible] DISTRIBUTION OF NON-METALLIC INCLUSIONS IN STEEL BY MEANS OF [illegible]

Summary

An attempt has been made to investigate the distribution and amount of non-metallic inclusions originating from refractories used in casting pit by means of radioisotope Fe^{59}. The radioisotope in the form of Fe_2O_3 has been introduced into the fireclay batch used for brick marking ingots and [illegible] of steel for deep drawing have been investigated [illegible] and measurement of radiation intensity [illegible] son of different refractories used for [illegible] ingots in each number [illegible] been poured [illegible] ing brick [illegible] formers of 1510, 1650, 1750°C respectively has been used. The investigation [illegible] kind of refractories used for [illegible] originating from runners brick remained mostly in the body of the ingot. Runner bricks with the lowest refractoriness have given the most uniform [illegible] clusions along the ingot and the lowest mean radiation intensity. The poorest results were obtained with runner bricks having the highest refract[illegible] tern of distribution of inclusions in [illegible] form of a paraboloid in the head of [illegible] pe similar to solidification isotherms [illegible] another shorter parabola with [illegible] top of ingot was observed. The [illegible] lines of blooms have shown [illegible] sents were mostly distributed [illegible] 7 mm below the surface. The [illegible] ed towards the top of the [illegible] quality of different [illegible] of radioactive tracers [illegible] ral control of deepdrawn [illegible]

PAWLOWSKI, S.

3729 662.998 : 666.3/.7 : 546.284-31

Pawłowski S. Insulators Made from Polish Light-Weight Silicates Produced by the Gas Liberation Process.

„Wyroby izolacyjne z krajowych lekkich surowców krzemionkowych produkowane [illegible] Szkło i Ceramika No 12. 1959. pp 360-[illegible]

A descr[illegible] insulating ware from Polish light-weight raw [illegible] the [illegible] process of gas liberation. This raw material [illegible] The products [illegible] a low [illegible] Their composition [illegible] weight of [illegible] slit, 2 parts clay, 0.6 parts gypsum, 0.3 parts dolomite and 11 parts 2 percent solution of H_2SO_4. The products are moulded in acid-resistant [illegible] drying process takes place [illegible] subsequently burnt at 1000 to [illegible] The [illegible] products [illegible] as external insulators at temperatures of up to 1100° C

MT

PAWLOWSKI, S.

4
1-POB

Correlation between specific gravity, refractoriness under load, and (liquid)drop temperature of silica materials used for roofs of steel-melting furnaces. S. Pawłowski and T. Pyszyński. *Prace Inst. Ministerstwa Hutnictwa*, 8, 185–91 (1956)(English summary). – The authors show that p. g

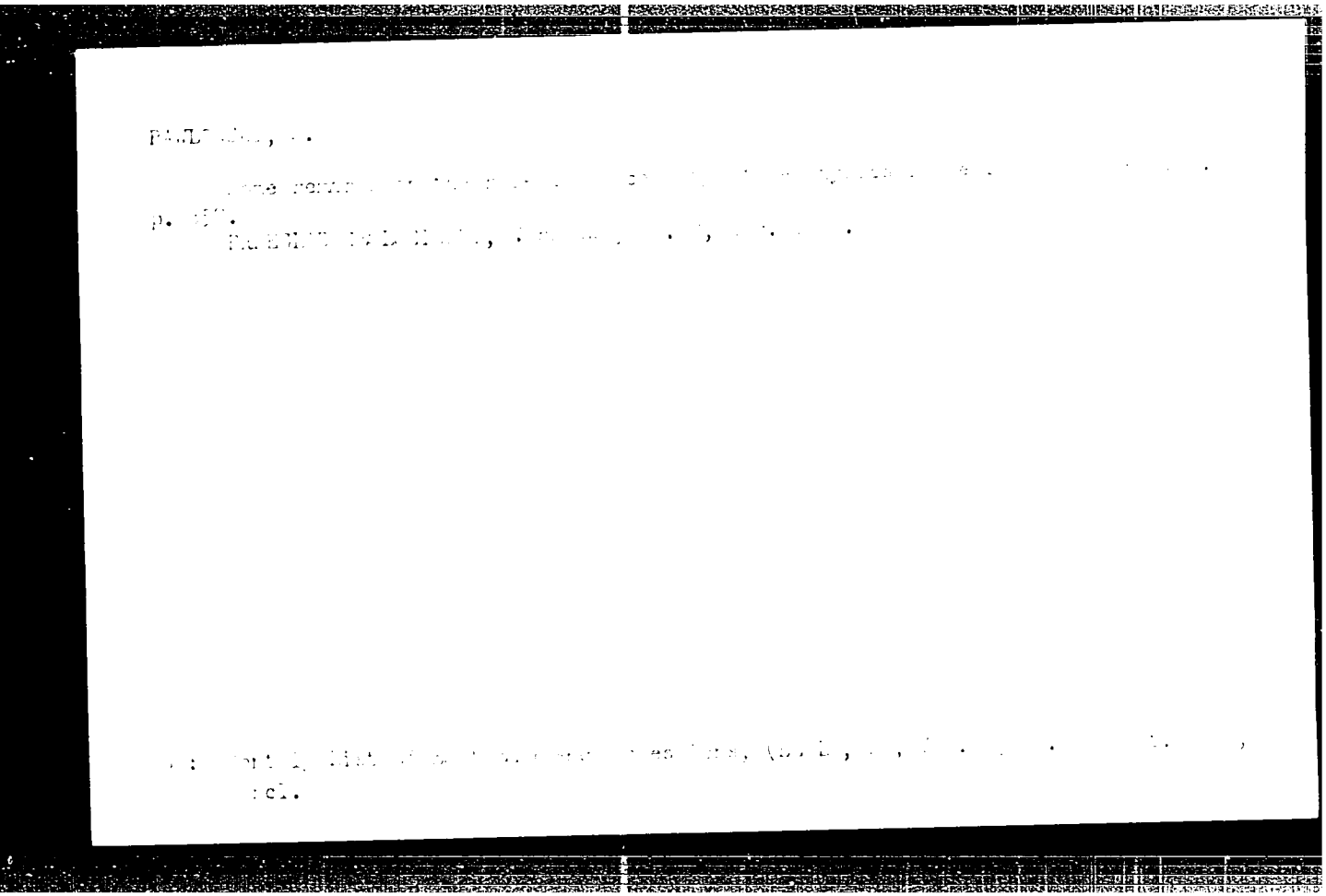
mineralogical compn. of materials, and the quality of quartzites have a decisive effect on the so-called "drop temp." (I) of Polish silica products used for the roofs of open-hearth and elec. furnaces. Silica products of good quality should have I of 1700 to 1710°. Materials used for the roofs of elec. furnaces should have I to 15° higher than materials for the open-hearth furnace roofs. No correlation has been found between refractoriness under load and I. E. J. Hendel

POB NK

PAWLOWSKI, S.

Marian Krzyzanowski. Przegl. derm., Warsz 2 no.3:325-327 July-Sept 1952. (CLML 23:4)

1. Obituary.



PAWLOWSKI, S.

Effects of temperature and heating time on the adhesion of dolomite to the sintered hearth of the open-hearth furnaces. S. Pawłowski. *Prace Inst. Ministerstwa Hutnictwa* [illegible] No. 2, 65–[illegible] (English summary).—The temps. of sintering and adhesion of layers of dolomite (MgO 53, SiO_2 2.3, and R_2O_3 7.50%) to the already sintered hearth of the open-hearth furnace is 1400° for pure dolomite, or dolomite with 2% steel shavings, and 1300° for dolomite with 3% open-hearth furnace slag or 2% mill scale. A further increase in additives will decrease the temp. of adhesion. New hearths, or repairs on old ones, should be sintered at 1600° with consecutive dolomite layers not thicker than 10 cm., and with fluxes in the 2–4% range. R. S. Lubomirski

PAWLOWSKI, S.

Sintered Dolomite for Steel Making. S. Pawlowski. (*Hutnik* (Katowice), 1953, 20, 3, 103–109. [In Polish].) Processes taking place during the firing and sintering of dolomite and the properties required from the sintered material are outlined. Data on the Polish production of sintered dolomite are given.—V. O.

[illegible], T.

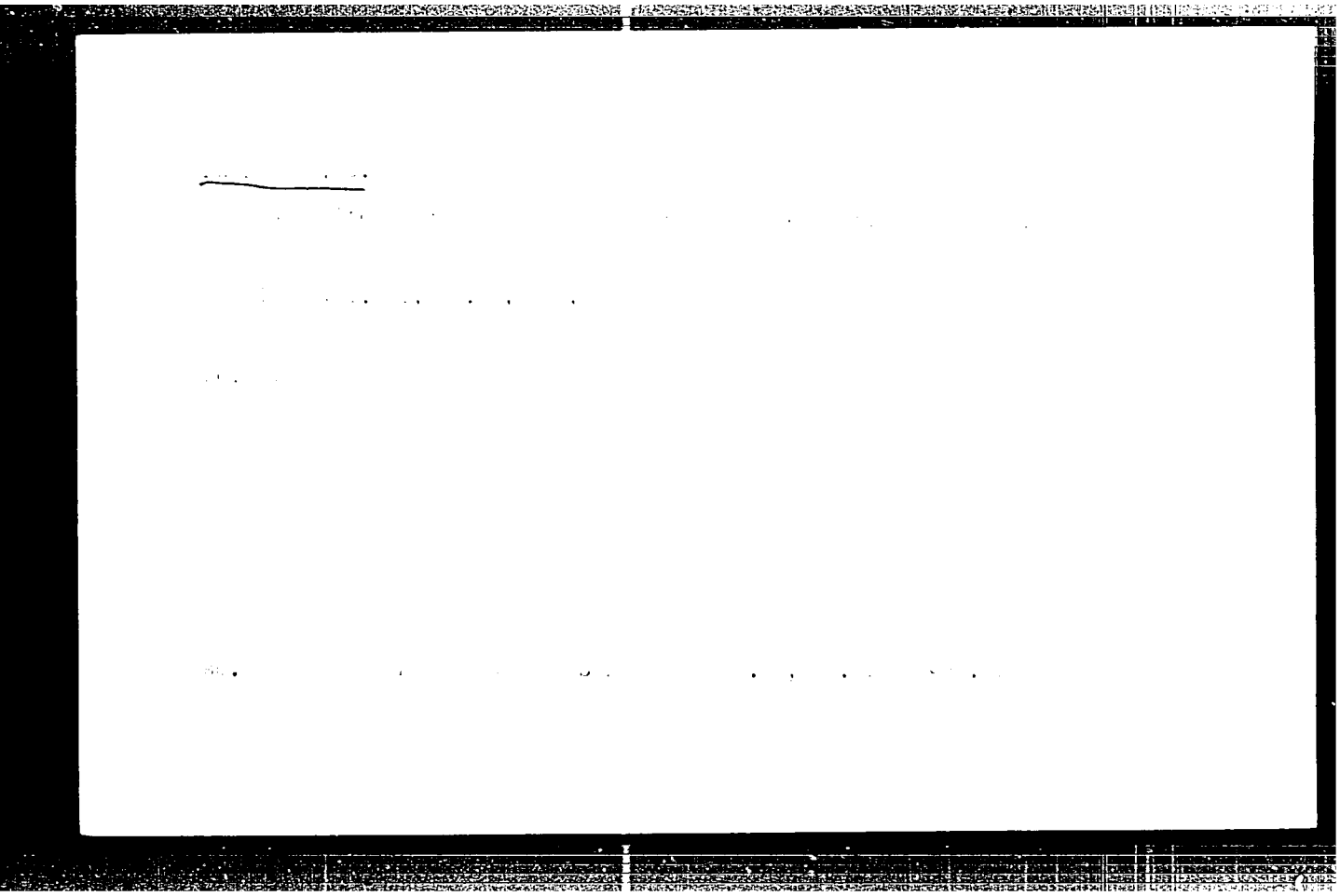
[illegible]
p. 31[illegible]

Sub: East European Accessions List (FBIS), Library, No. [illegible], 11 Nov. 1[illegible] incl.

PAWLOWSKI, S.

Effect of temperature and heating time on the expansion of dolomite in the sintered hearth of the open-hearth furnace. S. Pawlowski. (*Prace Inst. Mineral. Hutn.*, 1956, 8, 65—70).—The dolomite used had composition 53·6 MgO, 2·35 SiO_2, and 7·5% R_2O_3. For pure dolomite the temp. of sintering was 1400°, and for dolomite with 4% slag 1300°. The results obtained are discussed in relation to current practice. (English summary.)

L.S.C.

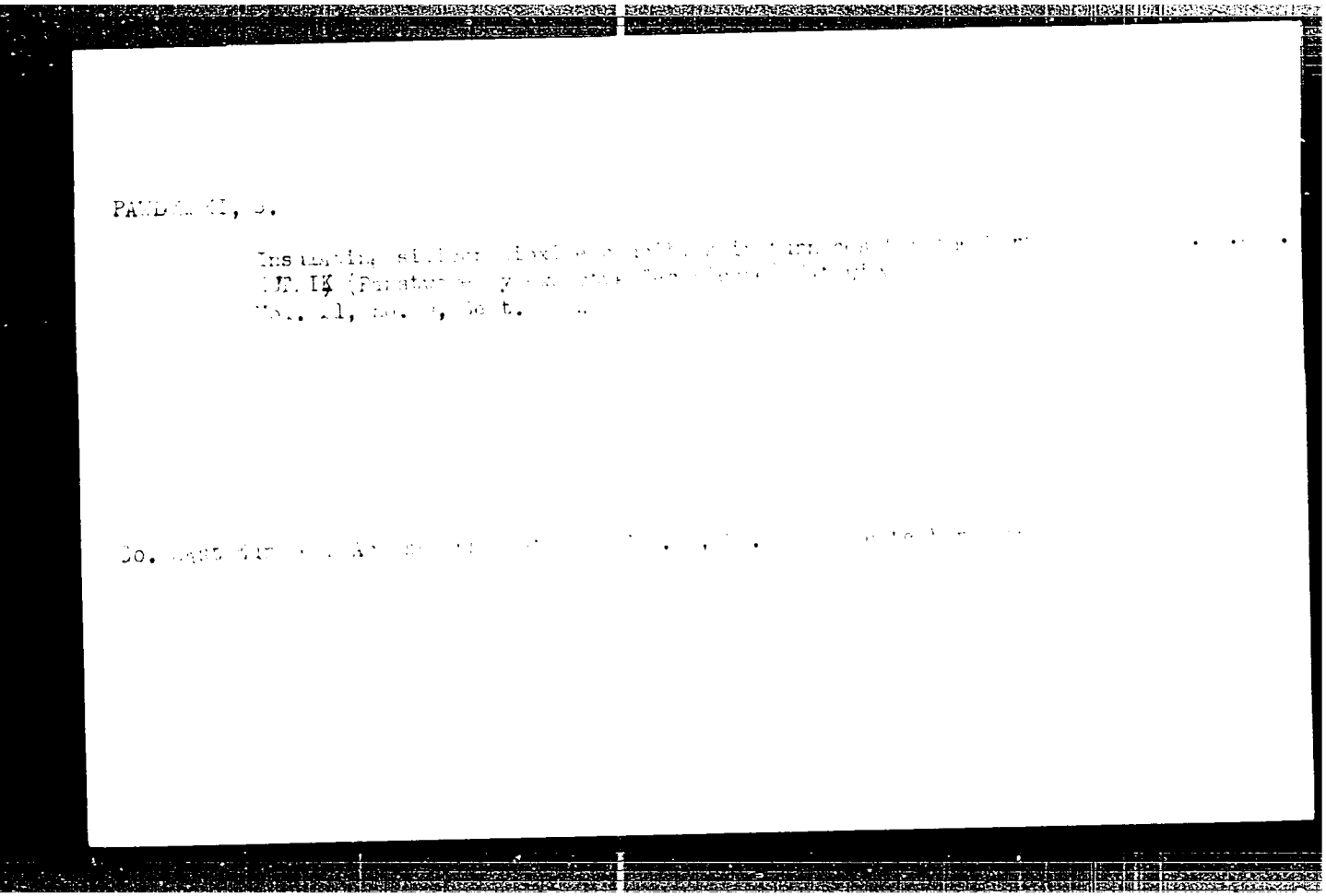


PAWLOWSKI, S.

Causes of premature wear of siliceous arches in furnaces for the Martin process.

p. 91
Vol. 21, no. 4, Apr. 1954
HUTNIK
Katowice

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2
Feb. 1956



Pawlowski, S.

Contribution to the knowledge of destructive action of charge ingredients on the crucible of rotary roasting hearths for zinc ores. Biuletyn. p. 17. Vol. 22, no. 5, May 1955, HUTNIK

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, (EEAI), Vol. 4, LC, No.9, Sept. 1955, Uncl.

PAWLOWSKI, S.

Manufacture of fire-clay insulating products by the gas release method. S. PAWLOWSKI. *Prace Inst. Ministerstwa Hutnic.*, 6, 295–304 (1954); abstracted in *J. Appl. Chem.* (London), 5 [8] ii-188 (1955).—The best conditions for the production of fire-clay refractories by the chemical method of gas release (based on the reaction between H_2SO_4 and $CaMg(CO_3)_2$) were established by experiments with varying concentrations of crude materials and reagents (compositions given). Successive stages of the procedure and the apparatus used are discussed in detail, and process diagrams for the industrial production of insulating fire clays by this method are presented. Finished products of bulk density 0.65 to 0.70 gm./cc., total porosity 70 to 75%, cold crushing strength 10 to 15 kg./cc., and heat resistance up to 1200° were obtained by processing the following mixture: 8 parts (by weight) of fire-clay grog (<0.2 or 0.5 mm.), 2 parts of fire clay (<0.2 mm.), 6.3 parts of 2% H_2SO_4, 0.28 part of dolomite (<0.1 mm.), and 0.6 part of gypsum as stabilizer. — V.P.B.

PAWŁOWSKI STANISŁAW

1889* Possibility of Reducing the Heating Time of Silica Open-Hearth Roofs. O możliwości skrócenia czasu nagrzewania krzemionkowych sklepień martenowskich. (Polish.) Stanisław Pawłowski. *Wiadomości hutnicze*, v. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1955, p. 302-306.

Heat curves for silica roofs; relation of mineralogical composition to specific wt. of roof components; strength of roof materials before and after heating. Graphs, tables. 6 ref.

PAWLOWSKI, Stanislaw

Diagnostic difficulties in primary cutaneous tuberculosis.
Przegl. derm., Warsz. 6 no.4:321-326 July-Aug 56.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. w Gdansku, Dyrektor: prof. dr. Fr. Miedzinski, Adres: Gdansk, Klinika Dermatologiczna Akademii, Medycznej, Debinki 7-a.
(TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS, diagnosis, difficulties (Pol))

PAWLOWSKI, T.

PAWLOWSKI, T. Winter championship for the Workers Party mountain hikers. [illegible]

Vol. 2, No. 4, April, 19[illegible]
TURYSTA.
Warszawa, Poland
GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

So: East Europeon Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

PAWLOWSKI, W.

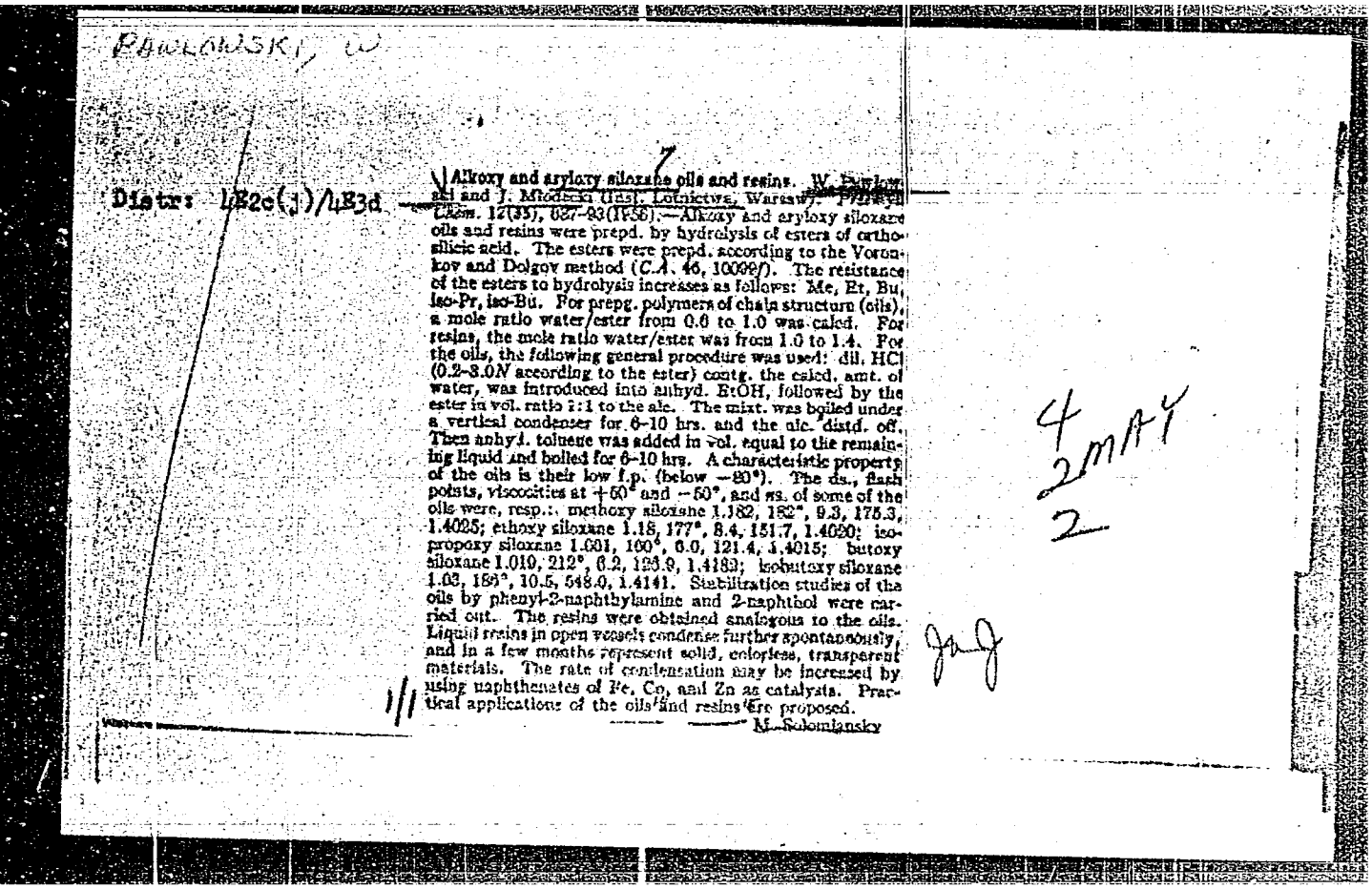
15

Pawlowski W., Młodecki J. Alkoxy and Aryloxysiloxane Oils and Re-
sins. IS

„Oleje i żywice alkoksy- i aryloksysiloksanowe". Przemysł Che-
miczny, No. 12, 1956, pp. 687—693, 4 figs., 2 tabs.

A method worked out for synthesizing alkoxy and aryloxysiloxane oils and resins, based on partial hydrolysis of esters or orthosilicic acid. Water was used in quantities to obtain products of average functionality 1.2-2 for the oils, and from 2.0 to 2.8 for the resins. Subsequent polycondensation of these products in toluene, leading to the maximum reaction rate of the functional groups OH, yielded polymers of properties which are interesting from the practical point of view. The properties are connected with the siloxane system characteristic for such polymers. The products obtained are analogous to the appropriate alkyl and arylsiloxanes. It was found that the resistance to hydrolysis by individual alkoxy esters of orthosilicic acid increases in the following order: methyl, ethyl, n-butyl, isopropyl, and isobutyl esters. It was also found that the absence of free hydroxyl groups has an important influence on the chemical resistance and the stability of the oils obtained. The quantity of the products depends on the purity of the monomer, on the method of carrying out hydrolysis and polycondensation, and on the thermal modification of polymers. Emphasis is laid on the good prospects which exist for practical application of products, on the basis of easily accessible indigenous raw materials and a simple and cheap production method.

4E2C(j)
2 Mar
4E32



BAWLOWSKI, W

Distr: 4B2c(j)/4B3d

Alkoxy and aryloxy siloxane oils and resins. W. Pawlowski and J. Młodecki (Inst. Lotnictwa, Warsaw). *Przemysł Chem.* 12(35), 627–33(1956).—Alkoxy and aryloxy siloxane oils and resins were prepd. by hydrolysis of esters of orthosilicic acid. The esters were prepd. according to the Voronkov and Dolgov method (*C.A.* 46, 10099*f*). The resistance of the esters to hydrolysis increases as follows: Me, Et, Bu, iso-Pr, iso-Bu. For prepg. polymers of chain structure (oils), a mole ratio water/ester from 0.6 to 1.0 was calcd. For resins, the mole ratio water/ester was from 1.0 to 1.4. For the oils, the following general procedure was used: dil. HCl (0.2–3.0*N* according to the ester) contg. the calcd. amt. of water, was introduced into anhyd. EtOH, followed by the ester in vol. ratio 1:1 to the alc. The mixt. was boiled under a vertical condenser for 6–10 hrs. and the alc. distd. off. Then anhyd. toluene was added in vol. equal to the remaining liquid and boiled for 6–10 hrs. A characteristic property of the oils is their low f.p. (below −80°). The ds., flash points, viscosities at +50° and −50°, and ns. of some of the oils were, resp.: methoxy siloxane 1.182, 182°, 9.3, 175.3, 1.4025; ethoxy siloxane 1.18, 177°, 8.4, 151.7, 1.4020; isopropoxy siloxane 1.031, 160°, 6.0, 121.4, 1.4015; butoxy siloxane 1.010, 212°, 6.2, 123.9, 1.4183; isobutoxy siloxane 1.03, 186°, 10.5, 548.0, 1.4141. Stabilization studies of the oils by phenyl-2-naphthylamine and 2-naphthol were carried out. The resins were obtained analogous to the oils. Liquid resins in open vessels condense further spontaneously, and in a few months represent solid, colorless, transparent materials. The rate of condensation may be increased by using naphthenates of Fe, Co, and Zn as catalysts. Practical applications of the oils and resins are proposed.

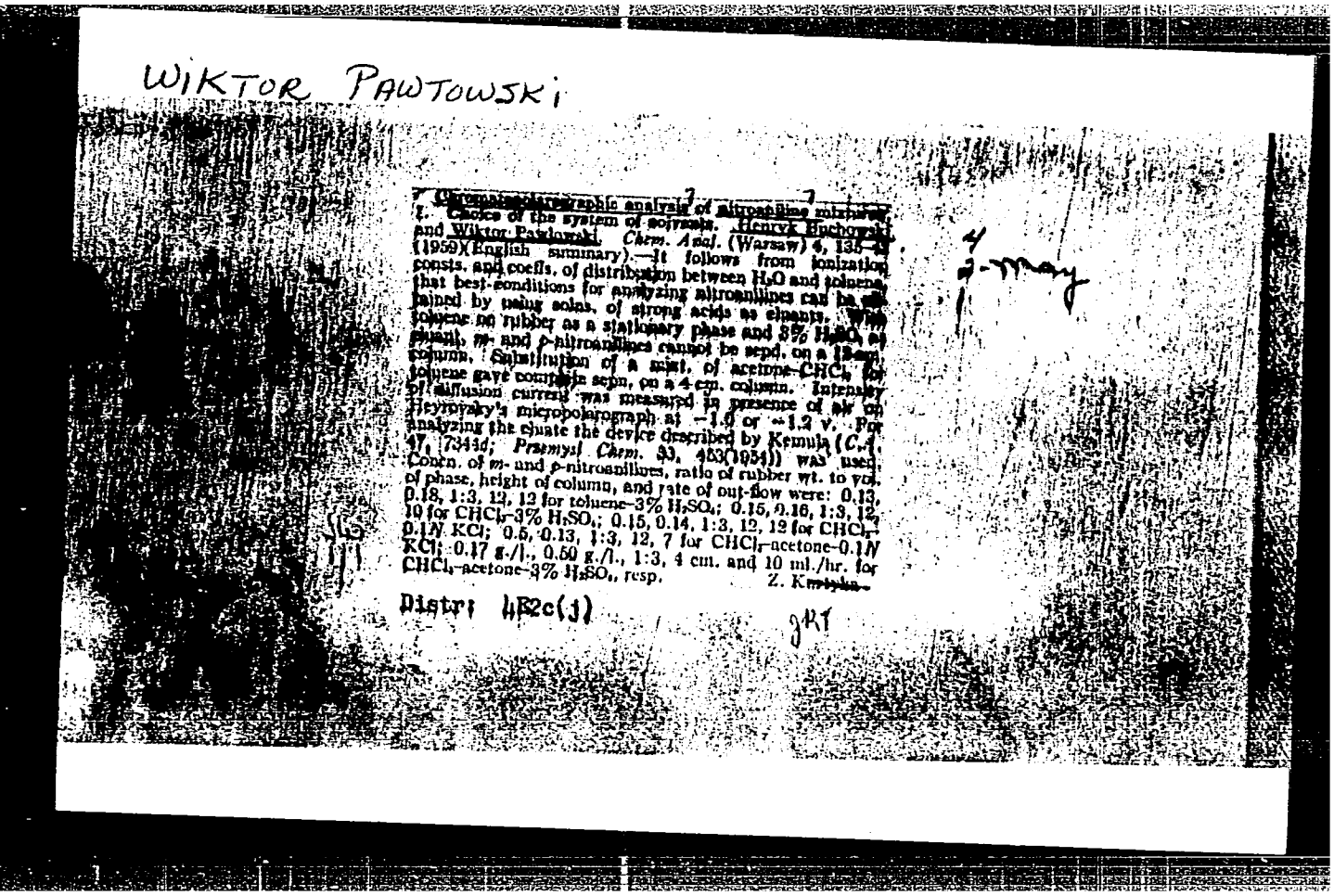
M. Solomiansky

4 2MAY 2

PAWŁOWSKI, W.

"Stacje transforma torowo-rozdzielcze" (Transformer-Distributing Stations), by W. Pawłowski. Reported in New Books (Nowe Ksiazki), No. 13, July 1, 1955

WIKTOR PAWTOWSKI



Chromatographic analysis of nitroaniline mixtures.
I. Choice of the system of solvents. Henryk Puchowski and Wiktor Pawłowski. *Chem. Anal.* (Warsaw) 4, 135–43 (1959) (English summary).—It follows from ionization consts. and coeffs. of distribution between H_2O and toluene that best conditions for analyzing nitroanilines can be obtained by using solns. of strong acids as eluants. With toluene on rubber as a stationary phase and 3% H_2SO_4 as eluant, *m*- and *p*-nitroanilines cannot be sepd. on a 15-cm. column. Substitution of a mixt. of acetone–$CHCl_3$ for toluene gave complete sepn. on a 4-cm. column. Intensity of diffusion current was measured in presence of air on Heyrovsky's micropolarograph at −1.0 or −1.2 v. For analyzing the eluate the device described by Kemula (*C.A.* 47, 7344*d*; *Przemysł Chem.* 33, 453(1954)) was used. Concn. of *m*- and *p*-nitroanilines, ratio of rubber wt. to vol. of phase, height of column, and rate of out-flow were: 0.13, 0.18, 1:3, 12, 12 for toluene–3% H_2SO_4; 0.15, 0.16, 1:3, 12, 10 for $CHCl_3$–3% H_2SO_4; 0.15, 0.14, 1:3, 12, 12 for $CHCl_3$–0.1*N* KCl; 0.5, 0.13, 1:3, 12, 7 for $CHCl_3$–acetone–0.1*N* KCl; 0.17 g./l., 0.50 g./l., 1:3, 4 cm. and 10 ml./hr. for $CHCl_3$–acetone–3% H_2SO_4, resp. Z. Kemula

Distr: 4P2c(j)

PAWLOWSKI, Z. (Warszawa)

On the total differential method and its efficiency in the case of a linear regression. Zastos mat 5 no.1:97-118 '60. (EEAI 10:1)
(Correlation (Statistics)) (Series)
(Time-series analysis)

COUNTRY	: POLAND
CATEGORY	: Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Preparations. Antihelminthic Substances
	., , 23, No. 55044
AUTH	: Pawlowski, Z.
INST.	: -
TITLE	: Results of Treating Tenia Infestation with Cucurbitae Seeds
PUB.	: Wiadom. Parazytol., 1956, Vol.2, No.1, 93-96
ABSTRACT	: A group of patients (60 persons) were given 70-100 gm of the seeds (depending on the age of the patient) and two doses (0.015 gm each) of luminal. If a subsequent dose of castor oil proved ineffective, then Carlsbad salt was given, in addition, within 4 hours. Control studies 4 months after treatment showed cure in 65% (39 persons). There were no side reactions, in connection with which the seeds (Semina Cucurbitae) are recommended for treatment of ambulatory patients. -- From the author's summary.
Card:	1/1

KOLOWROTKIEWICZ, Wladyslaw; PAWLOWSKI, Zbigniew

Assay with mass therapy of enterobiasis in elementary school children. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 4 no.5-6:527-528; Engl. transl. 528-530 1958.

1. Z Zakladu Biologii Ogolnej Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu i z Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Poznaniu.
(OXYURIASIS, in inf. & child,
ther. in elementary schools (Pol))

1552. PAWŁOWSKI Z. and RYDZEWSKI A. Kat. Biol. Ogólnej AM, Poradnia Chor. Pasożytniczych Wojewódzkiej Przychodni Specjalistycznej, Poznań. *Jednodniowa kuracja piperazyną w masowym leczeniu glistnicy (ascariasis). One day cure with the aid of piperazine in mass treatment of ascaridiasis WIAD. PARAZYTOL. 1956, 2/5 suppl. (131-132) Tables 1
The results are good, but the necessary dosage (more than 75 mg. per kg.) gives untoward side-effects.
Brokman - Warsaw (XX, 7)

GERWEL, Czeslaw; PAWLOWSKI, Zbigniew

Observations on effectiveness of hexylresorcinol in the treatment of helminthiasis. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 2 no.5:283-291 1956.

1. Z Zakladu Biologii Ogolnej, Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu.
(HEXYLRESORCINOL, therapeutic use,
helminth infect. (Pol))
(HELMINTH INFECTIONS, therapy,
hexylresorcinol (Pol))

PAWLOWSKI, Zbigniew; RYDZEWSKI, Aleksander (Poznan)

Value of certain drugs in ambulatory therapy of intestinal parasitic infections in man. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 2 no.5 Suppl:129-130 1956.

1. Katedra Biologii Ogolnej AM. Poradnia Chorob Pasozytniczych Wojewodzkiej Przychodni Specjalistycznej.
(HELMINTH INFECTIONS, therapy,
(Pol))

PAWLOWSKI, Zbigniew; RYDZEWSKI, Aleksander

Piperazine in ambulatory therapy of enterobiasis. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 2 no.5:271-282 1956.

1. Z Poradni Chorob Pasozytniczych Woj. Przychodni Specjalistycznej i z Zakladu Biologii Ogolnej, Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu.
(OXYURIASIS, therapy,
piperazine (Pol))
(PIPERAZINE, therapeuticuse,
oxyuriasis (Pol))