

PEDICH, Wojciech

Use of hyaluron'dase in medical practice. Polski tygod.lek.
10 no.25:845-847 20 Juna '55.

1. (Z Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych Szpitala Wojewodskiego w
Opalu; ordynator: dr. med. Janina Bross) Opole, SzpitalWojewodski
(HYALURONIDASE, ther.use)

POLAND/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Toxicology .

V-C

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1918, No 47274

Author : Pedich W.

Inst

Title : Z Oddzialu Chorob Wewn. Szpitala Wojewod. w Opolu;
A Case of Auricular Fibrillation Following an Acute Poisoning by Nicotine

Orig Pub : Polski tygod. lekar., 1956, 11, No 16, 705-707

Abstract : A case of poisoning by a fluid containing 94.02% nicotine is described. One drop of the fluid produced, in a space of some tens of seconds, an acute, almost deadly, poisoning. A clinical observation of the patient showed a functional reversible character of the effect of nicotine upon the organism. On electrocardiograms, 16 hours after poisoning, an auricular fibrillation lasting about 48 hours was established. After return of the sinus rhythm, a shortening of QT and decrease of the complex T was observed in all deflections. The decrease of complex T rapidly disappeared, but the contraction of QT persisted for 10 days. Mu. I. Rafes

Card : 1/1

PEDICH, Wojciech (Opole, ul. Zeromskiego 6 m 5.)

Medical terminology in the dialect of the Opole region of Silesia.
Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.50:1952-1953 16 Dec 57.

1. Ze Szpitala Wojewodzkiego w Opolu.

(LANGUAGE,

med. terminol. in dialect of Opole region of Silesia (Pol))

TRAUNFELNER, Zdzislaw; DULKO-KALASKA, Gertruda; PEDICH, Wojciech

Effect of Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome on the ECG picture
and on pregnancy. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.29:1354-1356 20 July
59.

1. (ZS Szpitala Wojewodzkiego w Opolu: dyrektor: dr B. Glazer)
(WATERHOUSE-FRIDERICHSEN SYNDROME, in pregn.)
(PREGNANCY, compl.) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

PEDICH, Wojciech; MORAWIEC, Jozef

Extrarenal effect of chlorothiazide on water excretion. Polski
tygod.lek. 15 no.14: 501-502 4 Ap '60.

1. Z Oddzialu B Chorob Wewnetrznych Szwitala Wojewodzkiego w Opolu;
ordynator: dr med. W. Pedich.
(CHLOROTHIAZIDE pharmacol.)

PEDICH, Wojciech; JAKUBOWSKA, Danuta

Cybernetic interpretation of pathomechanisms of certain morbid conditions. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.50:1936-1939 12 D '60.

1. Z Oddziału "B" Chorob Wewnętrznych Szpitala Wojewódzkiego w Opolu; ordynator: dr med. W. Pedlich, dyrektor Szpitala: dr B.Glazer.
(CYBERNETICS)
(DISEASE)

PEDICH, Wojciech; KOCHAN, Ryszard

Use of butazolidin in myocardial infarct. Polski tygod. lek. 16
no.38:1450-1452 18 S '61.

1. Z Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych "B" Szpitala Wojewodzkiego w
Opolu; ordynator: dr med. W. Pedich, dyrektor Szpitala: dr B. Glazer.

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT ther)
(PHENYLBOTAZONE ther)

FERNI, M.

Treatment of low-grade siliceous nickel ores. P. 69.

CC: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, Sept. 1954, Lib. of Congress

KLOCKL, Oscar, ing.; FEDDMONTE, Kunigunde, chim.

Rapid determination of the basicity of open hearth furnace
slags by the thermodifferential method. Metalurgia Rum 15
no.5:371-372 My '63.

PEDISIC, Ivo, dr.

Traumatic retroperitoneal rupture of the duodenum. *Liječn.*
vjesn. 83 no.8:789-794 '61.

1. Iz Kirurškog odjela Opće bolnice Zdravstvenog centra u Sisku.
(DUODENUM wds & inj)

PEDIUK, F.

Handwritten notes and a table. The table has several columns and rows of text, with a large vertical oval drawn over the left side. A circled letter 'A' is visible on the right side of the table.

L 5329-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWF(t)/EWF(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5021101 UR/0056/65/049/002/0414/0419

AUTHORS: Belov, K. P.; Yergin, Yu. V.; Ped'ko, A. A. 72-
44 55 44 38 114 33 69

TITLE: Magnetostriction of a gadolinium single crystal, B

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49,
no. 2, 1965, 414-419

TOPIC TAGS: gadolinium, magnetostriction, magnetization, Curie
point, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: The magnetostriction of a gadolinium single crystal in
various crystallographic directions was measured as a function of
the magnetic field strength and of the temperature by a tension gauge
method in fields up to 15,000 Oe and in the temperature interval 78
-- 350K. It is found that the paraprocess magnetostriction is large
not only in the vicinity of the Curie temperature, but at lower tem-
peratures, beginning with 180K. The spontaneous magnetostriction
caused by the change of exchange energy on passing through the Curie
point was calculated and found to be sharply anisotropic. The curves

21, 1965

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021101

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for the temperature variation of the saturation magnetostriction, obtained after subtracting the paraprocess magnetostriction, have a complicated form. Some of these curves have maxima in the temperature interval between 200 and 250K. It is concluded therefore that the behavior of the magnetostriction in gadolinium in this temperature interval cannot be attributed only to processes of rotation of the spontaneous magnetization vector against the magnetic anisotropy forces. Orig. art has: 7 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 05Mar65 ^{55 44}

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 005

Card

2/2 *md*

PED'KO, A.I.; ISMAYLOV, M.A.

Sliding and rolling speeds of a bearing depending on the
dimensional relations of tricone bits. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
neft' i gaz 7 no. 1:101-104 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M.Azizbekova
i zavod neftyanogo oborudovaniya imeni S.M.Kirova.

ISMAYLOV, M.A.; PED'KO, A.I.

Increasing the wear resistance of cutting bits. Za tekhn. prog. 3
no. 5720-21 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zavod burovogo instrumenta imeni S.M.Kirova (for Ismaylov).
2. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M.Asizbekova (for Ped'ko).

FED'KO, A.I.; KARASIK, G.Ye.

Efficient supports of roller bits. Mash. i neft. obr. no. 8:16-17
'65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimi im. M. Azizbekova i
"Glavmorneft".

PED'KO, A.I.; DERGUNOV, V.I.; KARASIK, G.Ye.; KOROLEV, A.K.

Effect of the dimensions of bit-support elements on the jamming of cutters.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; nef't' i gaz. 8 no.5:101-104 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nef'ti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova; zavod
neftyanogo oborudovaniya im. S.M.Kirova i upravleniye "Glavmorneft'".

PED'KO, H.K.

56-3-50/59

AUTHORS
TITLE

Belov, K.P., Ped'ko, A.V.
On the Galvanomagnetic Properties of Ferromagnetics Near Absolute Zero.

PERIODICAL
ABSTRACT

(O galvanomagnitnykh svoystvakh ferromagnetikov vblizi absolyutno-go nulya temperatury)... (Letter to the Editor)

Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol 33, Nr 3, pp 815-817 (USSR)

The observation made by Smith that, in a 42% Ni and a 58% Fe alloy, q does not only not diminish at the temperature of liquid nitrogen and liquid hydrogen, but even increases, was confirmed by a more accurate determination of q at the temperature of liquid helium. Besides, the same was observed in the case of other ferromagnetic alloys.

The following measurement values for q were obtained for not annealed alloys at the temperature of liquid helium:

alloy	$q \cdot 10^8$
42 % Ni, 58 % Fe	31,6
50 % Ni, 50 % Fe	15,6
20 % Cu, 80 % Ni	25,5
25 % Cu, 75 % Ni	11,6
23 % Mn, 77 % Ni	23,6

There are 2 figures.

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24(3)

AUTHORS: Belov, K.P., and Ped'ko, A.V.

SOV/155-58-2-45/47

TITLE: The Influence of the Paraprocess on the Galvanomagnetic Effect of Ferromagnetica at Low Temperatures (Vliyaniye paroprotsessa na gal'vanomagnitnyy effekt ferromagnetikov pri nizkikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye nauki, 1958, Nr 2, pp 214-219 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a report on experimental measurements of the galvanomagnetic effect in ferromagnetic combinations for boiling temperatures of nitrogen, hydrogen, and helium. The measurements showed the insufficiency of the formula proposed by Smit [Ref 2]. For several alloys a residual galvanometric effect could be measured (residual effect). Two possible interpretations for the appearance of the residual effect are proposed. The authors thank Professor A.I. Shal'nikov for valuable suggestions. There are 2 tables, 5 figures, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet, and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1958

Card 1/1

24(3)

SOV/56-36-6-7/66

AUTHORS: Belov, K. P., Zaytseva, M. A., Ped'ko, A. V.

TITLE: On the Magnetic Properties of Oxygen Compounds of Gadolinium
(O magnitnykh svoystvakh okisnykh soyedineniy gadoliniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,
Vol 36, Nr 6, pp 1672 - 1679 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Considerable interest is at present being displayed in the magnetic properties of the oxides (ferrites) of rare earths. The authors of the present paper investigated the temperature dependence of the magnetic properties of various gadolinium oxides; the samples were of garnet- or perovskite structure and were, contrary to what was the case in earlier investigations (Refs 1,2) sufficiently large, so that the data obtained were more accurate. The samples were tempered in air at 900°C for 6 hours, pressed into shape (block 60.5.5 mm) under high pressure, after which they were again tempered for 4 hours at 1300°C. The magnetic properties were measured by ballistic, magnetometric and ponderomotoric means. Gadolinium ferrite garnets were subjected to the closest investigation. The authors operated with $3\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4.8\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 0.2\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$. They investigated saturation

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On the Magnetic Properties of Oxygen Compounds of
Gadolinium

SOV/56-36-6-7/66

magnetization at helium temperatures and at Curie point ($\theta = 561^\circ\text{K}$), coercive force, magnetostriction, etc. The results obtained by the investigations are shown by numerous diagrams and are discussed in detail. Figure 1 shows the temperature dependence of specific magnetization at various field strengths ($H = 25.8, 129$ and 1550 Oe), figure 2 shows the temperature dependence of σ_g/σ_0 and of the residual magnetization σ_r/σ_0 within the range of compensation point, figure 3 shows the temperature dependence of the coercive force, and figure 4 the temperature dependence of the susceptibility of the paraprocess in $3\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$; figure 5 shows the temperature dependence of magnetostriction, figure 6 the dependence of $(\sigma_g/\sigma_0)^2$ on (T/θ) within the range of the Curie point (straight line), and figure 7 the dependence of the magnetization on $H^{1/3}$ within the range of the Curie point. In a table the data of the garnet investigated are compared with those of other ferri- and ferromagnetics. It is found that at the compensation point and Curie point there is an anomalous growth of the coercive force and a very small paraprocess in garnet-ferrite and also an

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On the Magnetic Properties of Oxygen Compounds of
Gadolinium

SOV/56-36-6-7/66

anomaly in the behavior of the temperature dependence of magnetostriction. Further results obtained by investigations concern gadolinium ferrite-perovskite $Gd_2O_3 \cdot Fe_2O_3$. Figure 8 shows the dependence of magnetization on the field (up to $H = 7000$ Oe) for various temperatures between 18 and $598^\circ C$, and figure 9 shows the analogous magnetization isothermal lines, but after heating beyond Curie point in the magnetic field. Figure 10 shows the temperature dependence of spontaneous magnetization in the magnetic field after the first and second heating (the curves differ considerably). It is found that perovskite gadolinium ferrite possesses a weak ferromagnetism of the hematite type. Finally, the results obtained by an investigation of gadolinium-manganite (perovskite) are described. Figure 11 shows the H-dependence of magnetization at various temperatures, and figure 12 the hysteresis in $Gd_2O_3 \cdot Mn_2O_3$ at $4.3^\circ K$, which may be observed within this temperature range although gadolinium manganite otherwise has paramagnetic properties. There are 12 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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On the Magnetic Properties of Oxygen Compounds of
Gadolinium

SO7/56-36-6-7/66

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State Uni-
versity)

SUBMITTED: January 5, 1959

Card 4/4

PELIKOV, A. N.

FEASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4893

Vsesoyuznoye sozreshchaniye po fizike, fiziko-khimicheskim svoystvam ferritov i fizicheskim osnovam ikh primeneniya. 3d, Minsk, 1959

Ferrity; fizicheskiye i fiziko-khimicheskiye svoystva. Doklady (Ferrites; Physical and Physicochemical Properties. Reports) Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1960. 655 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Nauchnyy sovet po magnetizmu AN SSSR. Otdel fiziki tverdogo tela i poluprovodnikov AN BSSR.

Editorial Board, Resp. Ed.: M. M. Sivota, Academician of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; K. P. Belov, Professor; Ye. I. Kondor-akiy, Professor; K. M. Polivanov, Professor; R. V. Talestin, Pro-fessor; G. A. Smolenskiy, Professor; M. M. Sholits, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; E. M. Smolyarenko; and L. A. Babkinov; Ed. of Publishing House: S. Kholyavskiy; Tech. Ed.: I. Voinobanovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists, physical chemists, radio electronics engineers, and technical personnel engaged in the production and use of ferromagnetic materials. It may also be used by students in advanced courses in radio electronics, physics, and physical chemistry.

COVERAGE: The book contains reports presented at the Third All-Union Conference on Ferrites held in Minsk, Belorussian SSR. The reports deal with magnetic transformations, electrical and magnetic properties of ferrites, studies of the growth of ferrites, chemical analysis of ferrites, problems in the chemical and physico-chemical analysis of ferrites, problems in the growth of rectangular hysteretic loops and multicomponent ferrites exhibiting spontaneous rectangularity, problems in magnetic attraction, highly coercive ferrites, magnetic spectroscopy, ferromagnetic resonance, magneto-optics, physical principles of using ferrite components in electrical circuits, anisotropy of electrical and magnetic properties, etc. The Committee on Magnetism, AS USSR (S. V. Vonsovskiy, Chairman) organized the conference. References accompany individual articles.

Ferrites (cont.)	SOV/4893
K. Belov, K. P., M. A. Zaytseva, and L. A. Paleyakhina. Mag-netic and Resonance Properties of Ferrite Garnets of Strontium Substituted by Aluminum, Chromium, and Neodymium	205
Belov, K. P., M. A. Zaytseva, and A. N. Pelikov. Some Characteristic Features of the Magnetic Behavior of Ferrite Garnets of Gallium	212
Babkin, L. I., I. Sorikova, and Yu. D. Labelev. Mag-netic and Electrical Properties of Ferrite Powders	219
Syrkin, L. N. On Magnetochemical Nonlinearity in Ferrites	226
Annary, R. G., and E. I. Kaflyun. Magnetostriction of Ferrites of Complex Composition	233
Pelikov, A. N. Temperature Dependence of the Initial Magnetic Permeability of Ferromagnetic Oxide M-2000 for the System MnO-ZnO-Fe ₂ O ₃	236

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Card 1/8

64392

S/056/60/033, 004, 010/048
B004/B070

24.7600 (1035, 1138, 1160)

AUTHORS: Belov, K. P., Ped'ko, A. V.TITLE: Anomalies in the Temperature Dependence of Coercive Force
in Ferrite Garnets of Rare Earth Elements in the Region of
the Compensation Point ✓PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,
Vol. 39, No. 4(10), pp. 961-964

TEXT: In an earlier work (Ref. 2), the authors found anomalies in the temperature dependence of the coercive force H_c of ferrite garnets of rare earths ($3M_2O_3 \cdot 5Fe_2O_3$; $M = Gd, Dy, Ho, etc.$) in the neighborhood of the compensation point θ_k (Ref. 1). In the present paper they give a detailed report of their investigations. As is shown in Fig. 1, for polycrystalline $3Gd_2O_3 \cdot 5Fe_2O_3$, H_c increases in the neighborhood of θ_k ($\theta_k = 120^\circ C$) to 100 oersteds, decreases strongly and again increases to the same value so that the curve $H_c = f(T)$ shows a "splitting" of the

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Anomalies in the Temperature Dependence of
Coercive Force in Ferrite Garnets of Rare
Earth Elements in the Region of the
Compensation Point

S/056/60/039/004 010/048
B004/B070

maximum. The resultant I_S of spontaneous magnetization tends to zero at θ_k , yet H_C is not vanishing on account of the structural defects of the ferrite crystal. Fig. 2 shows that the anomalies continue to exist for different densities of gadolinium ferrites (3.15 g/cm^3 , 5.9 g/cm^3), but become smaller as the density increases. The anomaly is less affected by thermal treatment (quenching, 4 hour heating, Fig. 3) than by the change in density. Fig. 4 shows the curves $H_C = f(T)$ for monocrystalline $3\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$; $3\text{Ho}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, and $3\text{Er}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ (compensation temperatures $+16$, -136 , and $\sim -195^\circ\text{C}$). Here, the region of anomaly is so small that it is hard to observe experimentally the splitting of the maximum. The authors assume a single domain structure for which $H_C \sim K/I_S$ holds (K = constant of magnetic anisotropy, I_S = resultant spontaneous magnetization). Since K changes little and I_S decreases rapidly, there occurs a strong increase of H_C . The authors think that the observed broadening of the absorption line of ferromagnetic resonance (Ref. 4)

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Anomalies in the Temperature Dependence of
Coercive Force in Ferrite Garnets of Rare
Earth Elements in the Region of the
Compensation Point

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B004/B070

is related to the anomalous increase of H_0 . They mention a paper of K. M. Bol'shova and T. A. Yelkina (Ref. 3) and thank V. A. Timofeyeva for single crystals supplied. There are 4 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet, 1 French, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1960



Card 3/3

32650

S/126/61/012/005/002/028

E039/E135

24,7900 (1055,1144,1147,1163)

AUTHORS: Belov, K.P., Belov, V.F., Malevskaya, L.A.,
Ped'ko, A.V., and Sokolov, V.I.

TITLE: Concerning the anomalous temperature dependence of
the width of the ferromagnetic resonance absorption
lines in ferrites

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.12, no.5, 1961,
636-643

TEXT: An investigation was made of the temperature
dependence of the width of the ferromagnetic resonance absorption
lines in ferrites with spinel and garnet structure (mono- and
polycrystalline) in three temperature regions: near the Curie
point, in the neighbourhood of the magnetic compensation point,
and in the low temperature region. At the same time measurements
were made of the temperature dependence of magnetic characteristics
in static magnetic fields. It is shown that for monocrystalline
magnesium-manganese ferrite (6.9% MgO, 37.3% MnO, 55.9% Fe₂O₃)
the width of the resonance absorption line ΔH increases
rapidly at about 550 °K. For polycrystalline yttrium ferrite ΔH

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32650

S/126/61/012/005/002/028
E039/E135

Concerning the anomalous ...

interaction between ions;

- a) Strong negative interaction between ions $Fe^{3+}-Fe^{3+}$.
- b) Weak positive interaction between ions $Gd^{3+}-Gd^{3+}$.
- c) Weak negative interactions between ions $Fe^{3+}-Gd^{3+}$.

G.V. Skrotskiy and L.V. Kurbatov are mentioned in the article. There are 10 figures and 15 references; 9 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The English language references read as follows;

Ref. 3: R. De Gennes, C. Kittel, A. Portis.
Phys. Rev., 1959, v.116, 323.

Ref.10: A. Kip. Rev. Mod. Phys., 1953, v.25, 229, 7.

Ref.11: B. Calhoun, J. Overmeyer, W. Smith.
Phys. Rev., 1957, v.107, 993.

Ref.13: J. Dillon. Phys. Rev., 1958, v.111, 6.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography, AS USSR)

Card 3/3 Fizicheskiy fakul'tet MGU
(Faculty of Physics, MGU)

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1961

25182
S/056/61/040/006/003/031
B102/B214

24,7900

AUTHORS: Belov, K. P., Levitin, R.Z., Nikitin, S. A., Ped'ko, A. V.

TITLE: The magnetic and magneto-elastic properties of dysprosium and gadolinium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40, no. 6, 1961, 1562 - 1569

TEXT: The interest that is being recently taken in the study of the magnetic properties of rare earths and their alloys is due to the following two causes: a) In some rare earth metals (Dy, Ho, Er, Tb, Tm) there occur complicated magnetic transformations from ferromagnetic to antiferromagnetic and then to the paramagnetic; b) In some rare earths there are uncompensated electron spins in a shell which is screened by outer 5s and 5p electrons. For this reason the direct exchange interaction between the 4f electrons is very difficult or even impossible. The authors have carried out measurements with the greatest possible accuracy on magnetization, magnetostriction λ , elastic modulus E, and the inner friction

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25162

S/056/61/040/006/003/03

E'02/B214

The magnetic and magneto-elastic properties of

Q^{-1} of Dy and Gd and obtained them as functions of temperature. The present paper is concerned with the results of these experiments. The measurements were carried near the points θ_1 and θ_2 and in the region between them (θ_1 is the temperature of the ferromagnetic - antiferromagnetic transition, and θ_2 that of the antiferromagnetic paramagnetic transition).

The results of the investigations are represented graphically. For Dy, θ_1 was found to be 88°K and θ_2 175°K . The character of the anomalies of E and Q^{-1} for Dy at θ_2 is the same as in the antiferromagnetic Cr_2O_3 , i. e. θ_2 is the Neel point. The behavior near θ_1 is entirely different: The magnetic field has a strong effect on the Young's modulus E (ΔE effect) as well as on Q^{-1} , the changes of these quantities being irreversible.

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S/056/61/040/006/003/031

B102/B214

The magnetic and magneto-elastic properties of ..

This means hystereses. These are shown for ΔE and Q^{-1} for 85° K in Figs. 2 and 3. All this signifies that Θ_1 is not a phase transition point of the second kind, and is in no way related to structural transformations. Fig. 4 shows the temperature dependence of D_y which shows particular peculiarities near Θ_1 . Firstly, the magnetostriction at this point is unusually high (10^{-3} at 15,000 oer), and secondly, it is anisotropic. Moreover, there is for each temperature a critical value H_k at which a sudden rise of λ

begins. Gadolinium whose ferromagnetism was discovered early has always been considered as a "normal" ferromagnetic. However, the authors have discovered that in weak fields there are anomalies in the temperature behavior of magnetization (Fig. 6), coercive force H_c (Fig. 7), and residual

magnetization (Fig. 8). It may thus be concluded that a temperature exists for Gd (similar to the 217°C point for Ni and the 294°C point for Co) at which a temperature anomaly of μ and H_c exists. Contrary, however,

to Ni and Co, Gd shows two singularities in the behavior of magnetic properties near the Curie point ($\Theta=290.5^\circ\text{K}$). The curvature of the curve show-

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S/056/61/040/006/003/031

B102/B214

The magnetic and magneto-elastic properties of ...

ing the decrease of magnetization with temperature is very small and can be determined from the formula: $(\sigma_B/\sigma_0)^2 = \xi(1-T/\theta)$. For Ni and Fe $\xi = 6 - 7$;

for Gd; $\xi = 1.17$. Such a small ξ -value is characteristic of ferrite and some allcys (cf. Table). The existence of anomalous behavior of Gd (as compared to Ni and Fe) near θ is due to the presence of an antiferromagnetic phase in this region of temperature, which, however, can be destroyed by weak fields. The authors thank Professor Ye. M. Savitskiy, V. F. Terekhova and I. V. Burcv for preparing the Gd sample and A. S. Borovik-Romanov for discussions. There are 12 figures, 1 table, and 12 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The most important references to English-language publications read as follows: J. Elliot et al. Phys. Rev. 94, 1143, 1954; D. Behrendt et al. Phys. Rev. 109, 1544, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

Card 4/9

28751
S/056/61/041/003/004/020
B125/B102

J4, 2900 (1068, 1147, 1164)

AUTHOR: Ped'ko, A. V.

TITLE: Anomalies in the physical properties of gadolinium ferrite
garnet in the low-temperature range

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41,
no. 3(9), 1961, 700 - 702

TEXT: It was found that near 100°K the temperature curves for the initial susceptibility and for the susceptibility of the paraprocess exhibit maxima, ($H = 1.75$ oe), while the curves for the coercive force and the width of the resonance curve pass through minima. By analyzing the temperature dependence of the spontaneous magnetization of ferrites with compensation points, K. P. Belov detected low-temperature anomalies corresponding to an abrupt change of the magnetic long-range order in a sublattice with "weak" exchange interaction. In the present case, this was the gadolinium sublattice. To verify Belov's results the author determined the temperature dependence of some physical properties of gadolinium ferrite at low temperatures. Measurements of the temperature

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S/056/61/041/003/004/020
B125/B102

Anomalies in the physical...

dependence of the width ΔH of the resonance absorption curve of gadolinium ferrite made at 9400 Mc/sec with a shortened waveguide section between 4 and 560°K have shown that ΔH is very large at helium temperature and decreases with rising temperature. Between 90 and 100°K it reaches a minimum and increases again with rising temperature. The resonance-field strength H_r drops considerably on cooling below 100°K. Thus, the anomalies of the temperature dependence of all the measured quantities near 100°K are similar to those of ferromagnetics near the Curie point. According to K. P. Belov, this is indicative of an abrupt change of the magnetic long-range order in the gadolinium sublattice near 100°K. The exchange interaction of Gd^{3+} ions in the gadolinium sublattice is probably largely dependent on the interatomic distances. In this case, uniform elastic deformations are bound to have a great effect on the magnetization of gadolinium ferrite near the above-mentioned transition. The author determined the magnetization of gadolinium ferrite at 80°K in a vessel under a hydrostatic pressure of ~1800 atm. The magnetization decreased with rising pressure, which agreed with the sign of magnetostriction. Thermodynamical considerations lead to the relation $(\partial V / \partial H)_{p/V} = -(\partial \epsilon / \partial p)_H$,

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28751

S/056/61/041/003/004/020
B125/B102

Anomalies in the physical...

where I is the magnetization. The subscript indicates that the quantity concerned is kept constant during the change. It was found that $(\partial I / \partial p)_H \approx (\Delta \sigma / \Delta p)_H = 8 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ oe}^{-1}$, and from the measurements of magnetostriction it followed that $(\partial V / \partial H)_p / V \approx 3 \Delta \lambda / \Delta H = 3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ oe}^{-1}$, i. e., a value of the same order of magnitude. Various magnetic and non-magnetic characteristics of gadolinium ferrite exhibited sharp anomalies at the compensation point θ_k (cf. Fig. 3). The ratio $\Delta E / E$ in the compensation point is zero (ΔE -effect). These anomalies will be discussed in a later paper. Professor K. P. Belov is thanked for comments and discussions. There are 3 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: K. P. Belov, A. V. Ped'ko. J. Appl. Phys., Suppl., 31, 55, 1960. W. Smith, J. Overmeyer, V. Calhoun. J. Res. Dev. (IBM), 3, 153, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet (Moscow State university)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1961

Card 3/3

33999

S/056/62/042/001/014/048
B104/B102

24.2200 (1147, 1164, 1482)

AUTHORS: Belov, K. P., Ped'ko, A. V.

TITLE: "Helical" antiferromagnetism of gadolinium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42,
no. 1, 1962, 87-90

TEXT: The magnetic properties of polycrystalline toroidal specimens of gadolinium in magnetic fields between 0.28 and 2000 oe were investigated between 100 and 300°K. At 210°K, the specific magnetization drops sharply between 0.28 and 1.12 oe (Fig. 1). The curves have a normal Weiss shape only in strong fields (500-2000 oe). The magnetization isotherms between $\theta_1 = 210^\circ\text{K}$ and the Curie point $\theta_2 = 290^\circ\text{K}$ were examined.

Like the other rare-earth metals (Dy, Tb, Ho, Er, and Tu), gadolinium exhibits two magnetic transitions at θ_1 and θ_2 and is antiferromagnetic between these temperatures. Antiferromagnetism vanishes already in weak fields. The magnetic properties in this temperature range can be attributed to a helical spin structure. Such structures form when

Card 1/3

BELOV, F.P.; BUROV, I.V.; YERGIN, Yu.V.; YEDKO, A.V.; SAVITSKIY, Ye.M.

Anomalies of galvanomagnetic effects in gadolinium. Zhur. eksp. i
teor. fiz. 47 no.3:860-864. S 164. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

I. 65257-65 EWT(1)/EWP(o)/EWT(a)/ENP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(o) 3D
UR/0386/65/001/002/0008/0014 68
61

ACCESSION NR: AP5014194

AUTHOR: ^{44 65}Belov, K. P.; ^{44 65}Yergin, Yu. V.; ^{44 65}Katsnel'son, A. A.; ^{44 65}Pod'ko, A. V. B

TITLE: Magnetic properties of gadolinium subjected to high pressure at high temperatures 27 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 8-14

TOPIC TAGS: gadolinium, magnetic property, saturation magnetization, high temperature effect, pressure effect

^{2/11/65}ABSTRACT: Saturation magnetization, Curie point and temperature dependence of paramagnetic susceptibility were measured in gadolinium to determine the cause for lower saturation magnetization in rhombohedral gadolinium as compared with hexahedral gadolinium. X-ray analysis indicates that most lines on the x-ray pattern for rhombohedral gadolinium correspond to a rhombohedral phase of the samarium type. A few weak lines are due to a phase with double hexagonal (four-layer) packing of the lanthanum type. The weak intensity of these lines indicates that the volume occupied by this phase is small. The experimental data indicate that the rhombohedral

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L 65257-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014194

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modification of gadolinium has a lower effective magnetic moment per atom than gadolinium with a hexagonal structure. This may be caused by rearrangement of the electron structure in the 4f layer in gadolinium subjected to high pressure and heating, similar to the rearrangement observed in cerium. "The authors are grateful to Yu. S. Genshaft and h. D. Livshits for treating the gadolinium specimens in a high pressure chamber, to V. P. Deipasko for taking the x-ray photographs and to R. Z. Levitin for taking part in discussions of the results." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 24Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB. CODE: SS, EM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

MZA
Card 2/2

BELOV, K.P.; YERGIN, Yu.V.; LEVITIN, R.Z.; PED'KO, A.V.

Anisotropy of the magnetic properties of gadolinium near the
Curie point. Zhur.eksp. i teor.fiz. 47 no.6:2080-2084. D 16%
(MIRA 18:2)

i. Moskc skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 20293-45 ENT(1)/EPA(S)-2/ENT(M)/EWP(W)/EWA(D)/T/EWP(T)/EPA(BB)-2/EWP(D)
PL-10 ASD/AFNL/AS(M)-2/ED(T) JD 8/0056/64/047/006/2080/2084
ACCESSION NR: AF5001830

AUTHOR: Belov, K. P.; Yeigin, Yu. V.; Levitin, R. Z.; Ped'ko, A. V.

TITLE: Anisotropy of the magnetic properties of gadolinium near the Curie point

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47, no. 6, 1964,
2080-2084

TOPIC TAGS: anisotropy, magnetization, gadolinium, single crystal, Curie point

ABSTRACT: To determine the influence of magnetic anisotropy on the magnetic phenomena occurring near the Curie points, the authors made detailed measurements of the magnetization curves of single-crystal gadolinium in the temperature interval 280--300K. The measurements were made with a Domenicali pendulum magnetometer by a null method in fields up to 15,000 Oe, on rods 5 mm long and 0.2 x 0.4 mm in cross section, cut from single-crystal gadolinium along the a and c axes. The temperature dependence of the magnetic anisotropy was calculated from the obtained magnetization curve. The Curie point was determined from these experiments with accuracy of 0.1°. The results have shown that the anomalous increase

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L 20293-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001830

in the anisotropy constant on approaching the Curie point, and its strong dependence on the magnetic field, are due to the fact that the specific anisotropy energy of the crystal contains a component that depends on the field as a result of the influence of the paraprocess. A noticeable anisotropy at the Curie point was observed in the single-crystal gadolinium. It is noted in the conclusion that similar effects should be observed to an even greater degree in single-crystal Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, and Tm, in which the uniaxial anisotropy is very large. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 18 Jul 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 11953-49 ENT(m)/ENP(b) ESD(t) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP4046399

8/0056/64/047/003/0860/0864

AUTHORS: Belov, K. P.; Burov, I. V.; Yergin, Yu. V.; Ped'ko, A. V.;
Savitskiy, Ye. M.

TITLE: Anomalies of Galvanomagnetic phenomena in gadolinium

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
no. 3, 1964, 860-864

TOPIC TAGS: gadolinium, galvanomagnetic effect, magnetoresistance

ABSTRACT: To obtain more detailed data on the magnetic properties of gadolinium, the authors undertook measurements of the effect of a magnetic field on the electric resistance (even galvanomagnetic effect), as a function of field and temperature, for several polycrystalline samples and one single crystal of gadolinium. The measurements were made on cast, rolled, and drawn gadolinium 99.0--99.5% pure and annealed at 1200C. The transverse and longitudinal galvano-

Card 1/3

L 11953-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046399

magnetic effects were found to have a complex temperature dependence, much more complicated than observed by some of the authors (K. P. Belov and S. A. Nikitin, FMM v. 13, 43, 1962) in dysprosium or terbium. Two maxima of the negative galvanomagnetic effect were observed in the region of the Curie point, one corresponding to the Curie point itself (~290K) and due to intrinsic magnetization, and the other, higher and broader, located somewhat below the Curie point (~230--250K). A minimum of the negative galvanomagnetic effect is observed near 140--180K. At still lower temperatures, an additional maximum is observed below this temperature. In the single-crystal gadolinium a sharp difference was observed in the character of the galvanomagnetic effect curves parallel and perpendicular to the hexagonal axis, and this is interpreted as being due to a helicoidal ferromagnetic structure. (Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

Card 2/3

L 11953-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046399

SUBMITTED: 04Apr64

SUBJ CODE: S3, MM

NR REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 006

Card - 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4023400

8/0048/64/028/003/0519/0528

AUTHOR: Belov, K.P.; Levitin, R.Z.; Nikitin, S.A.; Ped'ko, A.V.

TITLE: Magnetoelastic properties of rare earth ferromagnetic materials Report,
Symposium on Ferromagnetism and Ferroelectricity held in Leningrad 30 May to 6 June
1963

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.3, 1964, 519-528

TOPIC TAGS: magnetostriction, rare earth magnetostriction, magnetoelasticity, rare
earth magnetoelasticity, rare earth exchange anisotropy, helical antiferromagnetism

ABSTRACT: The magnetostriction, the temperature dependence of the elastic moduli,
and the effect of hydrostatic pressure on the magnetization, are discussed in some
detail for a number of rare earths. The experimental data for the discussion are
taken from a number of sources. These magnetoelastic properties are of interest be-
cause they involve a combination of exchange and magnetic interactions, and their
behavior may shed some light on the complex magnetic properties of these materials.
In the range of temperatures and fields in which the materials are ferromagnetic,
the magnetostriction constants of Dy and Tb are large, and the two constants (for

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ACCESSION NR: AP4023400

the same material) are of opposite sign. The magnetostriction is due primarily to rotation of the magnetic moment in the basal plane against magnetic anisotropy forces. The magnetostrictive behavior of Gd is very complex and is not understood. In the range of temperatures and fields in which Dy exhibits helical antiferromagnetism its magnetostrictive behavior is complex. A simple theory of magnetostriction is developed, in which the magnetic anisotropy in the basal plane is neglected (presumably a reasonable approximation in the temperature range considered) and the exchange interactions between neighboring basal planes and between next-neighboring basal planes are assumed to be different linear functions of the strain in the hexagonal axis (i.e.; of the distance between the basal planes). This theory accounts qualitatively for the complex behavior observed. Unlike the behavior of magnetostriction in the iron group, the magnetostriction of Dy and Tb is anisotropic even very close to the Curie point. This indicates that the exchange interaction in these materials is anisotropic. The anisotropy of the exchange interaction is also indicated by the fact that the shear modulus of Dy has the same type of anomaly at the Curie point as has Young's modulus. The ferromagnetic-antiferromagnetic transition point of Dy is shifted to lower temperatures by the application of hydrostatic pressure. The transition of polycrystalline Gd at 210°C behaves similarly. After a short thermo-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4023400

dynamic discussion it is concluded from this that the exchange interaction between the basal planes (i.e., along the hexagonal axis) depends sharply on distance. This, and other properties of the exchange interaction revealed by magnetoelastic behavior, is not easy to understand on the basis of current theories, according to which the exchange interaction in these materials is indirect, via the conduction electrons and the $5s^2$ and $5p^6$ bands. Orig.art.has: 10 formulas and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 014

Card 3/3

BELOV, K.P.; NIKITIN, S.A.; PED'KO, A.V.

Shift of the ferromagnetism - antiferromagnetism transition point
in dysprosium under hydrostatic stress. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz.
45 no.2:26-28 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet,
(Dysprosium--Magnetic properties)
(High-pressure research)

L 15518-63 EWT(1)/BDS/RS(3)-2 AFTC/ASD/ESD-3/SSD Pt-4

ACCESSION NR: AP3005237

S/0056/63/045/002/0026/0028

AUTHORS: Belov, K. P.; Nikitin, S. A.; Ped'ko, A. V.

64
63

TITLE: Shift of the ferromagnetism-antiferromagnetism transition point in dysprosium under the effect of uniform pressure

SOURCE: Zhur, eksper. i. teoret. fiz., v. 45, no. 2, 1963, 26-28

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetism-antiferromagnetism transition, dysprosium, hydrostatic pressure

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to observe the shift of the ferromagnetism-antiferromagnetism point of dysprosium under the influence of a hydrostatic pressure of 1800 atmospheres. The observed shift in a 3100 Oe field was about 7° towards the lower temperatures and is ascribed to the influence of the change in the interatomic distances on the exchange interaction between the atoms in the basal plane of the dysprosium hexagonal lattice. The maximum of the coercive-force curve shifts by the same amount. An analogous behavior of gadolinium is pointed out, but the data available are not sufficient for a detailed interpretation. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 3 formulas.

Association: Moscow State University

Card 1/21

PEDKO, A. V., BELOV, K. F., LEVITIN, R. S., and NIKITIN, A. A.,

"Magnetoelastic Properties of Rare Earth Ferromagnets"

report presented at the Symposium on Ferroelectricity and Ferromagnetism,
Leningrad, 30 May-5 June 1963.

PED'KO, G. M.

1. OREKHOV, M. D.; PED'KO, G. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Encephalomyelitis

7. Enzootic encephalomyelitis of camels, Veterinariia, 29, No. 11, 1952. pp 27-29

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

Also Rpt. U-5638, 10 Mar 1954, pp 54-55
also trans. 320 by L. Lulich

PED'KO, N.K. Cand Tech Sci (diss) "Investigation of the heat-
insulating properties of floors in animal husbandry ^{structures."} constructions."
Minsk, 1957. 15 pp 21 cm. (~~USSR~~ ^{USSR} Min Higher Ed ^{Belorussian} Belorussian Polytech
Inst in I.V. Stalin) 115 copies
(KL, 11-57, 98)

PED'KO, S.T., starshiy agronom-entomolog

Effectiveness of aerosols in controlling tree and shrubbery
pests in cities. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no.1:24
Ja '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kiyevskaya stantsiya zashchity zelenykh nasazhdeniy.
(Trees--Diseases and pests)
(Shrubs--Diseases and pests)
(Aerosols)

PEDLAHA, J.

70th Anniversary of Prof. MUDr. Vladimír Novák. Rozhl. chir. 40 no.10:
633-636 0 '61.

(BIOGRAPHIES)

PUNCOCHAR, Z., inz.; LVOVA, H., inz.; FRIEDRICH, V., inz.; KECLIK, V., inz.;
KHUMNIKL, Frantisek, inz.; BAUER, J., inz.; SORAL, J., inz.;
HORAK, J., dr., inz.; FEDLIK, M., inz.

Information on metallurgy. Hut listy 18 no.5:361-374 My '63.

PEDLIK, Miroslav
~~MIRASLAV~~ ~~PEDLIK~~

Treatment of low-grade siliceous nickel ores. Miroslav Pedlik. Platzh. Listy 7, 331-41(1962).—Two experiments were run in pilot plants are discussed; the 1st one leads to ferro-nickel alloy (1) contg. 8-10% Ni and the 2nd one leads to pure nickel contg. Ni 99.9, Co 0.12, and S 0.001%. Yield of the latter method is 73%. I contains impurities like S 0.4-1.3 and P 0.1-0.8% and hence requires expensive refining. Av. compn. of the ore is: Ni 0.3-1.7, Fe 6-20, SiO₂ 40-80, MgO 7-16, CaO 1-3, and Al₂O₃ 2-3%. I is made by smelting the ore with coke 30% in a rotary kiln at 1200-1300°, then cooled, ground in ball mill, and cone-magnetically. The 2nd method requires drying to 2% H₂O, fine grinding so that only 5% of particles is >0.15 mm., and reduction at 400°. The latter is carried out within 3 hrs. in a Herrschell kiln with gas obtained by partial combustion of coke with air and introduced into the kiln at 750-800°. By careful control of the reduction, Fe is not reduced to metal but to Fe₃O₄. The reduced ore is cooled to 100° in a reducing atm. so that reoxidation of Ni is prevented. The ore is then leached with aerated, ammoniacal soln. of (NH₄)₂CO₃. The following reactions take place: 2Ni + O₂ + 2(NH₄)₂CO₃ + nNH₄OH = 2Ni(NH₄)₂CO₃ + nH₂O; 2Fe + 2(NH₄)₂CO₃ + nNH₄OH = 2Fe(NH₄)₂CO₃ + nH₂O; Fe₃O₄ + 2(NH₄)₂CO₃ + nH₂O = Fe(OH)₃ + 2(NH₄)₂CO₃ + nNH₄OH. The filtrate is distd. with steam to ppt. Ni according to the following reaction: 2Ni(NH₄)₂CO₃ + H₂O = Ni(OH)₂, NiCO₃ (I) + 8NH₃ + CO₂. The suspension is filtered on a rotary vacuum filter and produces a cake having the following compn.: Ni 45-52, Fe 0.2-0.6, SiO₂ 4-6, and Mg 2-3%. NH₃ and CO₂ are absorbed in H₂O. II is dissolved in H₂SO₄ and the soln. contg. 20-60 g. Ni/l. is electrolyzed at 60-70°, pH 4-5, 4 amp./sq. dm., and 3 v. Frank J. Hendel

Pedlit, M.

HUTNICKE LISTY
Nr 1, Vol 13, 1958

3

Nickel and Cobalt Recovery from Complex Iron Ores
Nickel and Cobalt Recovery from Complex Iron Ores
The increasing demands in the nickel production lead to a search for new technological processes for treating low-grade nickel ores. One kind of these ores are complex iron ores containing on the average 1% Ni and a smaller amount of Co. When considering the total yield of the ore, the most advantageous process appears to be the nickel and cobalt extraction with an ammonia-lye solution followed by the treatment of the waste sludge in a blast-furnace to give pig iron. The technological process of the nickel and cobalt recovery consists in the ore reduction under certain conditions ensuring the reduction of NiO to metallic nickel and Fe₂O₃ to Fe₂O, followed by leaching out of metallic nickel from the reduced ore as well as by further treatment of the lye.

877

L 62735-63 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5021410

CZ/0034/64/060/012/0910/0910

23
B

AUTHOR: Reichert, V. (Engineer); Aloxa, H. (Engineer); Pedlik, M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Method for recovering of cobalt from ammoniacal extracts of nickel and cobalt

SOURCE: Hutnicka listy, no. 12, 1964, 910

TOPIC TAGS: cobalt, sulfide, nickel, chemical precipitation

Abstract: The article is an abstract of improvement of Czechoslovak Patent 103,815, improvement application Class 40a, 23/05, PV 3519 - 53, dated 8 June 63. The basic patent covers the preparation of a crystalline compound $2Co \cdot 10NH_3 \cdot 2SO_4 \cdot SO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ from a sulfide in which the ratio of Ni to Co was adjusted by double precipitation to 2 : 1. The improvement eliminates Co as a complex salt from the original not adjusted sulfides with Ni to Co ratios above 2 : 1, for instance 4 to 8 : 1. The weight

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L 62735-45

ACCESSION NR: AP5021410

ratio of ammonium sulfate to cobalt in the reaction mixture is 2-6 : 1. The process includes precipitation of sulfides by Na_2S or H_2S , filtration, oxidation of the precipitate by air in the presence of ammonium sulfate, cooling, centrifuging, and electrolytic recovery of Co from the sediment.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NR REF SOV: 000

INCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: IC, GG

JPRS

Card 2/2

PEDLIK, M.

Nickel and cobalt recovery from complex iron ores.

P. 89. (HUTNICKE LISTY.) (Brno, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 13, No. 1, Jan. 1958

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

FEDLIK, Miroslav, inz.; PICH, Oskar, dr.

Dressing of Cuban iron-nickel ores. Hut listy 16 no.12:885-889 D '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav kovu, Panonske Brezany.

(Iron ores) (Nickel)

FELORENKO, Ye.

Polyclinic of communist labor. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 4
no.6:23-25 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavnyy vrach Yaltinskoy kurortnoy polikliniki.
(Yalta--Hospitals--Outpatient services)

GORGILADZE, G. I.; FEDOROV, V. M.

Activating effect of vestibular stimulation on the electrocortico-gram. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 2:478-481 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I. S. Beritashvili.

FEDOS, F. Z.

"Photoelectric Method for Estimation of Zinc Content in
Brass by Spectrum Analysis," Dok. AN, 42, No. 2, 1943.

Lab. Mbr., Spectrum Analysis, State Optical Inst., -1943-.

PEDOS, F. Z.

N.M. Gophtair and F.Z. Pedog. A photoelectric integrating system for spectral analysis. P. 1264

State Optical Inst.

SO: Factory Laboratory, No. 10, 1950

PEKOS, F.Z.

NIKHN, A.M.; PEKOS, F.Z.

Copying diffraction gratings. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 19
no. 1:35-36 Ja-P '55. (MIRA 8:9)

(Spectrum analysis) (Spectrometer)

KAPORSKIY, L.N.; PEDOS, F.Z.; SVENITSKIY, N.S.; SHLEPKOVA, Z.I.

Atlases of emission spectra of electric discharges in a vacuum.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.7:968-970 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Electric discharges--Spectra)

51-4-3-12/30

AUTHORS: Pedos, P.I. and Sventitskiy, N.S.

TITLE: Excitation of Spectra by a Low-Voltage Pulsed Discharge in Vacuum (Vozbuzhdeniye spektrov nizkoytspana impul'snykh razryadov v vakuumе.)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol.IV, No.3 pp.403--409 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors deal with excitation of spectra of metallic electrodes by discharges in vacuum. A principle of separate supply (Ref.5) is used in the circuit. A battery of capacitors of high capacitance charged to a comparatively low voltage of 200-300 V was used to produce discharges. The circuit used is shown in Fig.1a. The total capacitance was varied from 1 to 30000 μ F and inductance - from 10 to 50 μ H. In a vacuum of 10^{-7} - 10^{-8} mm Hg pulsed discharges occurred between copper electrodes separated by 0.5 mm. For discharges across bigger gaps (2-3 mm) an additional electrode (3, in Fig.1b) was used. The electrode 3 is connected to the anode and is separated by 0.2-0.5 mm from the cathode. The discharge starts in the gap 1 (Fig.1b) and then it occurs in the gap 2 (Fig.1b).

Card 1/3

51-4-7-22/30

Excitation of Spectra by a Low-Voltage Pulse Discharge in Vacuum

Graphite rods were used to make the additional electrode 3. Fig. 2 shows copper spectra obtained by the vacuum discharge described above. Spectrum I was obtained by exposure to 10⁻⁴ mm Hg vacuum. Spectrum II was obtained by a single discharge in air, using the same circuit as was used to produce spectrum I. Spectrum III was produced by a 3.5 A a.c. arc in air. Fig. 3 shows a small portion of Fig. 2 for wavelengths from 2400 to 2500 Å. A large number of ionic lines is observed in the 2400-2500 Å region of the vacuum-discharge spectrum. In the vacuum discharge Cu I lines are weakened or disappear altogether, while Cu III lines are greatly strengthened. The 2486.5 (Fig. 3) line described as an "air" line by Harrison (Ref. 5) was observed in the vacuum-discharge spectrum. The 2370.5 line, which was also identified as an "air" line by Harrison, was found both in the vacuum-discharge and in the air-discharge spectra. Variations of the discharge-circuit parameters make it possible to vary the conditions of spectrum excitation: e.g. results similar to those predicted by condensed

Card 2/3

51-4-3-22/50

Excitation of Spectra by a Low-Voltage Pulse Discharge in Vacuum.
sparks may be obtained. There are 3 figures and 5
references, of which 4 are American and 1 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: State Optics Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov.
(Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S.I. Vavilova.)

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1957.

1. Metallic electrodes--Excitation spectra

Card 3/3

SOV/51-5-6-14/19

AUTHORS: Pedos, F.Z. and Sventitskiy, N.S.

TITLE: Excitation of Spectra in the Vacuum Region by Means of a Low-Pressure Pulse Discharge (Vozbuzhdeniye spektrov v vakuumnoy oblasti impul'snym razryadom nizkogo napryazheniya)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 6, pp 706-707 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A low-pressure pulse discharge described in Ref 1 may be used to excite spectra in the extreme ultraviolet. The source of light which is used to excite such spectra consists of a brass chamber which contains electrodes (1, 2 in a figure on p 707) in the form of rods of 6-10 mm diameter. These electrodes are placed one above the other. The lower electrode holder (3) is fixed rigidly. The upper electrode may be rotated about a vertical axis. In contrast to the arrangement described in Ref 1 the auxiliary carbon electrode (5) was placed at the side of the upper electrode 1. The axis of the upper electrode was slightly displaced with respect to the axis of its support. By rotation of this support the gap between the auxiliary electrode and the upper electrode could be varied. The electrode ends were hemispherical and the separation between them was 1.5 mm. Pulses were produced by means of a generator described in Ref 1 which had additional equipment for automatic repetition of a large number of pulses. Pulses were

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SOV/51-5-6-14/19

Excitation of Spectra in the Vacuum Region by Means of a Low-Pressure Pulse Discharge

produced from 8000 μF capacitors charged to 280 volts. Spectra were photographed using a DFS-6 spectrometer with a concave diffraction grating. 250 pulses were necessary to photograph one spectrum. Up to 1000 pulses could be produced without replacement of the electrodes. The authors photographed spectra of iron, copper, carbon, magnesium, aluminium, titanium, tungsten and all other elements. They found multiply ionized lines (such as C III, C IV, O II, O V, Ti II, Ti III, Ti IV, etc.) in these spectra. Sufficiently intense lines were produced down to 180 \AA . O.N. Druzhkov took part in experiments. There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1958

Card 2/2

SOV/51-6-6-23/34

24(7)
AUTHORS: Fedos, F.Z., Sventitskiy, N.S. and Shlepko, Z.I.

TITLE: A Low-Voltage Pulse Discharge in Vacuo for Production of Spectra
(Nizkovol'tnyy impul'snyy razryad v vakuume dlya polucheniya spektrov)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 6, pp 815-817 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe several variants of a low-voltage pulse source working in vacuo. One variant is shown in Fig 1A where 1 and 2 are the electrodes and 3 is a porcelain spacer. This source produces, apart from the electrode spectra, also the spectrum of the porcelain spacer. Using an auxiliary electrode (Figs 1B and 1C) it was possible to produce a pulse discharge at inter-electrode separations greater than 5 mm without the porcelain spacer. The variant B is convenient when one of the electrodes has a large flat surface; if both electrodes are of the same diameter then the variant shown in Fig 1C is recommended. The auxiliary electrode 4 may be a carbon or a metal one. Experiments were carried out in vacuo of 10^{-4} - 10^{-6} torr and pulses were produced by a bank of capacitors with 5000-50 000 μ F capacitance. The discharge always started near the auxiliary electrode 4 and then jumped over to the gap between the electrodes 1 and 2. The energy was lost chiefly between the main electrodes. Best results were obtained by using multiple pulses (100-200 times) of comparatively low intensity (using only 5000-6000 μ F).

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SOV/51-6-6-23/34

A Low-Voltage Pulse Discharge in Vacuo for Production of Spectra

The pulse generator circuit is shown in Fig 2; it could be set to produce automatically the required number of pulse and then to switch itself off. Comparison of the spectra obtained in one of the ways described above in the visible, ultraviolet and far ultraviolet regions with the spectra obtained by pulse discharges in air shows that under vacuum-pulse conditions the background between copper electrodes is smaller, the resonance lines Cu I 3247 and Cu I 3274 Å are not self-reversed and the lines Cu III and Cu II are more intense. Spectra excited by pulse discharges in vacuo and recorded by means of a DFS-6 spectrograph showed that multiply-ionized atoms were produced. There are 2 figures and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

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S/048/62/026/007/030/030
B117/B144

AUTHORS: Kaporskiy, L. N., Pedos, F. Z., Sventitskiy, N. S.,
and Shlepikova, Z. I.

TITLE: Atlases of radiation spectra from electric discharge in vacuo

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26,
no. 7, 1962, 968-970

TEXT: Atlases showing spectrum lines of carbon, aluminum, iron, silicon, copper, phosphorus, sulfur, titanium, and chromium were established to facilitate studies of discharges in vacuo, especially in the short-wave region of the spectrum. The spectra were excited with a low-voltage pulse generator described earlier (Optika i spektroskopiya, 4, 407 (1958); 6, 815 (1959)). They were taken on a "Pankhrom 10" aerophotographic film having a sensitivity of 1300 ГОСТ 2817-50 (GOST 2817-50) units, in the 2100-150 Å region using a ДФС-6 (DFS-6) spectrograph, in the 7000-3900 Å region a ИСП-51 (ISP-51) device with a УФ-84 (UF-84) camera, and in the usual ultraviolet region with the ИСП-22 (ISP-22) device. Spectra of the following ions were plotted: carbon to C IV; nitrogen to N V, oxygen

Card 1/2

KOSHKHA, A.P.; FEDOS, I.F.; BRINZA, V.N.

Making use of emulsions and lubricants for cold chills in rolling.

Metallurg 10 no.8:28-29 Ag '66.

MIRA 12.13.

1. Novolipetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

KOSHKHA, A.F.; PEDOS, I.F.; LIPUKHIN, V.A.

Designing continuous units for pickling. Metallurg 9
no.9:25-27 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Novolipetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Koshka, Pedos).
2. Gosudarstvennyy komitet tyazhelogo energeticheskogo i transportnogo mashinostroyeniya (for Lipukhin).

BOROVIK, L.I.; PEDOS, I.F.; PIMENOV, A.F.; SHAPOVALOV, P.P.

Dependence of the sheet profile on the roll grooving. Metallurg
9 no.7:28-29 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Novolipetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

POLUKHIN, P.I.; PEDOS, I.F.; RADYUKEVICH, L.V.; ZHELEZNOV, Yu.D.;
POLUKHIN, V.P.

Increasing the efficiency of roll performance in the cold rolling
of thin sheet. Stal' 21 no.10:916-920 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Rolls (Iron mills))

RF D/S
ACCESSION NR: AT4014064

S/3072/83/000/000/0097/0101

AUTHOR: Chamln, I. A.; Belosevich, V. K.; Chamln, Yu. A.; Shakhov, V. L.; Pavlov,
I. M.; Pedos, I. F.

TITLE: Extract from an article on lubrication in cold sheet rolling

SOURCE: Fiz.-khim. zakonmernosti deystviya smazok pri obrabotke metallov davleniyem.
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, beginning with "V SSSR na neskol'ky*kh..." on page 67
through page 101

TOPIC TAGS: cold rolling lubricant, cold rolling, lubricant, palm oil substitute, mineral
oil, animal fat, vegetable fat, castor oil

ABSTRACT: In several Soviet plants investigations have been made on replacement of palm
oil as lubricant in sheet rolling by domestic substitutes on the basis of vegetable and animal
fats, and by lubricants on the basis of synthetic fatty acids. In one plant, the standard
mineral emulsion B has been used on the rolling mill 220/600 x 650 for cold sheet rolling.
On the basis of the investigations, the mineral emulsion has been replaced by more efficient
technological lubricants. Palm oil, castor oil, and beef tallow were investigated. In another
case, palm oil, artificial solid fat (Salomas, obtained as the result of action of chemical com-
pounds from oils), and castor oil have been tried and compared as lubricants on the continuous

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ACCESSION NR: AT4014064

rolling mill 244/600 x 650. Positive results have been obtained, resulting in a production rise of 30-40%. Similar experiments have been conducted on the four-high reverse rolling mill 180/600 x 650 for stainless steel 1 Kh 18N9T (Ya/1) cold strip rolling. In this case, water based mineral oil emulsion, B-106 stearin, B-99 table fat, and beef tallow have been used as technological lubricants. The conclusion has been made that, by applying effective lubricants, the manufacturing cycle of thin stainless strips will be considerably reduced by reducing the number of heat treatment and pickling operations. However, because of scarcity of fats of organic origin, further development has been directed toward finding synthetic compounds structurally similar to animal fats. During trial runs of a five-unit rolling mill 1200, lubricants on the base of vegetable fats have been tried out and compared with palm oil. 9000 tons of sheet, 98% of acceptable quality, have been rolled on castor oil at a specific oil consumption of 2.8 kg/ton. More than 6000 tons have been rolled on artificial solid fat. During these tests, castor oil has been the most effective lubricant, requiring the least power. Processes of annealing, descaling, pickling, and tinning have not created difficulties during manufacture of strips, and the quality of sheet has not been impaired by the lubricant. With regard to the search for new synthetic technological lubricants in cold rolling, a substantial disadvantage exists: the lack of emulsions which are inexpensive and more efficient

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ACCESSION NR: AT4014064

than such of mineral oils. From the given review it has been concluded that addition of fats to mineral emulsions has only a slight if any improving effect on the lubricating properties; and that emulsions on the basis of fats or their equivalent substitutes are either expensive or are unstable and insufficiently effective. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 19Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 008

Card: 3/3

FEDOSENKO, A.

In step with life. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. no.4:46-48 Ap
'59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Tekhnicheskii inspektor Sumskogo oblsovprofa.
(Sumy Province--Farm mechanization--Hygienic aspects)

PEDOSKNO, A.G.; MINAKOV, V.S.

Burning milled peat in cyclone furnaces at the Lotoshino Alcohol
Plant. Spirt. prom. 23 no.3:29-32 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Mossirtotreat.
(Peat)

(Furnaces)

PEDOSHENKO, A.G.; GUTMAN, I.L.

Alcohol, liqueur, and vodka industry of the Vladimir Economic
Council. Spirt. prom. 24 no.5:19-20 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Vladimir Province--Distilling industries)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.; VAYSMAN, L.M.; LANTSETER, Ye.M.; Primali uchastiyе: GIL'BERG, V.B., inzh.; HELEN'KIY, D.S., inzh.; IVANOVA, V.A., inzh.; PELOSENKO, V.A., inzh.; YAKOVENKO, Yu.B., inzh.

Device for technological control of the content of current-conducting inclusions in condenser paper. Bum. i der. prom. no.4:6-12 O-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

PEDOSSEJEN, P.

"Action de l'alkali sur les cetonnes aromatiques et aromatiques-grasses". Kozlow, N.,
Pedossejew, P. et Brabkine, J. (p. 1686)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1936, Vol. 6, No. 11

PEKOSTE, P.P., uchitel'

Practical assignments in studying the fundamentals of Darwinism.
Biol.v shkole no.5:51-53 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Srednyaya shkola g.Pyl'stama Estonskoy SSR.
(Plants--Evolution--Study and teaching)

PEDCTENOK, A. A., Doc Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into the kinematic structure of metal-cutting machine tools." Moscow, 1960. 48 pp with charts; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Machine Tool Instrument Inst in I. V. Stalin); 175 copies; price not given; (KL, 22-60, 135)

4

31

Thermo-reactive phenol-aldehyde resins. G. S. Petrov and O. Ya. Pedotova. U.S.S.R. 67,614, Dec. 31, 1946. The condensation reaction is carried out in the presence of a large excess of CH_2O , using not less than 5 moles of the latter to 1 mol. of phenol. The reaction temp. is $70-81^\circ$. By this method, the product contains an insignificant quantity of free phenol. Cf. C.A. 34, 2063. M. Hosh

653 D-55 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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S/282/63/000/001/006/011
A059/A126

AUTHORS: Grzegorzewicz, Józef, Pędowski, Konstanty

TITLE: Apparatus for the production of acetone from acetylene

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, 47. Khimicheskoye i kholodil'noye mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1963, 40, abstract 1.47.245 P (Pol. pat., cl. 12g, 4/02, no. 45035, October 10, 1961)

TEXT: The article has not been reviewed.

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POLAND

GROTT, Jozef W., POSKUTA, W., and PEDRYCZ, W., First Clinic of Internal Diseases (I Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych) AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Lódz, the Science and Therapy Center (Ośrodek Naukowo Leczniozy) in Busko-Zdroj (Director: Prof. Dr. med sci J. W. GROTT), and the Województwo Sanitation and Epidemiological Station (Wojewódzka Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna) in Kielce (Director: Dr. med. A. CWIAKALA)

"Intestinal Parasites in the Clinical Center in Busko-Zdroj."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 4, 21 Jan 63, pp 130-134.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] A study for intestinal parasites was made on patients admitted to the balneological center. Methods of the study and the findings are reported. In 18.8 percent of the cases the presence of one or more parasites was established. In view of effect on blood picture and on pancreatic activity, the parasitic condition should be cleared up before admission. Of the 24 references, 2 are Russian, 3 Italian, and the others Polish.

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L 31845-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6021322 (A) SOURCE CODE: PO/0081/65/019/003/0309/0313 48
 AUTHOR: Jeliaszewicz, J.; Hawiger, J.; Czacko, J.; Cyganiewicza-Siennicka, M.;
Gorska, A.; Gulinski, J.; Hebenstreit, C.; Klimek, H.; Klapowska, K.; Krol, J.;
Lenartowicz, C.; Luft, A.; Morkwa, Z.; Nicos, I.; Paulowska, I.; Padryca, W.; Parnal, C.
G.; Pogorzelska, A.; Rodzinski, L.; Siennicki, W.; Sikora, G.; Szymanska, J.; Terech,
I.; Wawrzynska, M.; Wencel, Z.; Znis, A.
 On: Institute of Bacteriology, PZH, Warsaw (Zaklad Bakteriologii); Regional and
City Sanitary Epidemiological Centers, Rydzoszcz, Katowica, Kielca, Krakow, Lodz, Opole,
Raczow, Warsaw, Wroclaw (Wojewodztwa i Miejska Stacj Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna);
Bacteriologic Laboratory, No. 2, PSK, Wroclaw (Laboratorium Bakteriologiczny)
 TITLE: Antibiotic-resistant strains of Streptococcus viridans, Streptococcus fecalis,
 Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Proteus species and Klebsiella species,
 isolated in Poland in 1960-1963
 SOURCE: Przegląd epidemiologiczny, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 309-313
 TOPIC TAGS: bacteriology, penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline, erythromycin,
 neomycin
 ABSTRACT: Sensitivity tests of the above strains were carried out in respect to peni-
 cillin, ~~streptomycin~~ tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, erythromycin and neomycin. It
 was found that resistance to antibiotics in Streptococci differed from that in Gram-
 negative bacilli. Streptococcus fecalis was found highly resistant to penicillin and
 erythromycin. Appreciable resistance to all antibiotics was noted in strains identified
 as Streptococcus viridans. Resistance varied according to samples and territorial dis-
 tribution. Experiments were conducted in 11 centers throughout the country simultane-
 ously; results were compared with those obtained in an identical experimental series in
 a single hospital environment. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. (JPRS)
 SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001
 Card 1/1 JS

POSKUTA, Wieslaw; PEDRYCZ, Wincenty

The incidence of intestinal parasites in workers of the state sanitarium in Busko-Zdrój and in their children. Wlad. parazyt. 10 no.4:406-407 '64

The incidence of intestinal parasites in children with Little's syndrome and in the staff of the "Gorka" Child Rehabilitation Sanitarium in Busko, including blood morphology and urinary diastase level. Ibid. s408-410

1. I Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej, Instytut Sanatorium Rehabilitacyjne dla Dzieci "Gorka", Busko-Zdrój, oraz Wojewódzka Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna, Kielce.

CWIAKALA, Antoni; GRENDA, Jozef; CWIAKALA, Ryszard; PEDRYCZ, Wincenty;
NOCUN, Patrycjusz

Evaluation of hand sterilization for surgery. Wlad. lek. 18
no. 21:Suppl.:25-29 15 N ' 65.

1. Z Wojewodskiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Kielcach
(Dyrektor: lek. med. A. Gwiakala) i z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego
Szpitala Wojewodskiego w Kielcach (Ordynator: dr. med. J. Grenda).

POLAND

ROZWODA, J., CWIAKALA, A. and PEDRYCZ, W., of the Wojewodztwo Sanitary-Epidemiologic Station (Wojewodzka Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna), Kielce. Dr. A. Cwiakala, Head.

"Results of Blood Cultures on Bile-Broth Medium Made at the Bedside of Typhoid Fever Patients"

Warsaw, Przegląd Epidemiologiczny, Vol 20, No 3, 1966, pp 311-313.

Abstract: Blood cultures from typhoid patients and suspected cases were run over 2 years at the patients' bedside in parallel tests with bile-broth and inoculation of blood clots after centrifuging. Direct bedside cultures confirmed the diagnosis of typhoid fever in up to 71% of cases using the bile-broth medium and in about 23% using the clot cultures. Contains a summary in English and 1 Table. No references.

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PEDUSAAR, Kh.

USSR (600)

Radio

Radio club of the House of Culture. Radio 22 no. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.