PETERLIN, A.

Viscosity number with linear and branched high polymers. A. Peterlin ("Jozef Stefan" Inst., Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). Z. Naturforsch. 10a, 412-19(1955).—When the inertia radius of the mol. is introduced into the Flory viscosity formula, a viscosity function is obtained for linear chains for which the exponent in the Houwink law decreases with increasing mol. wt. and with which measurements of paraffins agree satisfactorily. With regularly branched chains the exponent increases steadily, as required by expts. on poly(methyl methylacrylates), polystyrene, and polyisobutylene. The transition to the limiting law with const. exponent depends on the side chain and occurs earlier the smaller are the side chains. M. Hoch

Chem 1

Peterlin, Anton

5

YUGO

Intrinsic viscosity of polymethyl methacrylate. Anton Peterlin (Inst. "Jozef Stefan," Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). J. Chem. Phys. 23, 750-1(1955).--A model of polymethyl methacrylate was considered in which there was head-to-tail polymerization and in which the length was detd. by the gyration radius. Such a model exhibited the same theoretical viscosity characteristics as those detd. by Schön and Schulz (C.A. 49, 1408d). H. Leidheiser, Jr.

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Power and Technology 0-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1958, No 27085

Author : Peterlin A., Kladnik R.
Inst : Not Given
Title : The Physical Parameters of the Aqueous Homogeneous Reactor as Functions of Temperature and Reflector Thickness.

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1956, 3, 5-30

Abstract : The authors calculate the critical radius in mass for aspherical homogeneous reactor of zero power with uranium enriched to 20% (UO_2SO_4 compound) with moderator. These calculations have been carried out for various infinite reflectors (ordinary and heavy water, graphite) and for various finite thickness of reflector made of heavy water in the temperature range from 25 to 200° C. The effect of thickness of the reflector made of heavy water on the reactivity has been determined for the case of an infinite cylinder. It turns out that at zero power the critical dimensions of a spherical reactor with finite reflector ofheavy water are less

Card : 1/2

PETERLIN, A.

12163

BOILING COLUMN HOMOGENEOUS REACTOR WITH ADJUSTABLE REFLECTOR LEVEL (RS 2). A. Peterlin. "J. Stefan" Inst. Repts. (Ljubljana) 3, 19-31 (1956) Oct.

Some simple homogeneous reactor proposals are considered which under favorable conditions could also be used for power generation experiments. The corrosion problem in the case of a homogeneous reactor is appreciably reduced and confined to the active core vessel when the fuel solution is allowed to boil freely, the generated steam taking away the fission heat. At intermediate power density the steam can be separated from the boiling solution inside the reactor tank so that no external fuel solution containing circuit is necessary. That reduces the fuel inventory and permits a simple, inexpensive construction and operation of the reactor. By the variable level in the water jacket the reactivity can be varied in wide limits and the reactor adjusted to any power demand and temperature compatible with its capacity. No safety and control rods are necessary, the reactor can be started and shut down by filling and emptying the water jacket only. In case of emergency it can be emptied through a rupture disk and so the reactor shut down without any contamination by the fuel solution. (auth)

3

1-Chf

1-JWM

PETERLIN, A

Boiling column (nuclear) homogeneous research reactor. A. Peterlin (Inst. "J. Stefan," Ljubljana). Bull. sci., Conseil. acad. RPF Yougoslavie 3, [illegible] (in English). — The reactor is described and its advantages, in view of reduced corrosion and improved operating flexibility are emphasized. N. Plavšić

A double capillary viscometer. A. Peterlin and M. Copic (Inst. "J. Stefan", Ljubljana). Bull. Sci. Conseil acad. RPF Yougoslavie 3, 11 [illegible] (in English).—A double capillary viscometer is described. It was built to overcome the source of error occurring with usual capillary viscometers in the determ. of the gradient dependence of intrinsic viscosity.

N. Plavšić

PETERLIN, A.

5

4F2c

2 Mar

Influence of molecular weight on glass temperature and related properties of polyvinyl chloride. F. Krabovec and A. Peterlin (Rep. Yugoslav. Acad. Zagreb, 1956, 3, 213—233).—The sp. vol., glass temp. and thermal expansion coeff. of nine polyvinyl chloride fractions with mol. wt. (M) 18,600—90,000 have been determined. For both homogeneous and non-homogeneous samples, both the sp. vol. and the thermal expansion coeff. increase linearly with M^{-1} and the glass temp. decreases. The thermal expansion coeff. of middle and end groups in the solid and liquid state have been calculated. By comparison with the values obtained for polystyrene, the upper limit of the no. of branchings in the polyvinyl chloride molecule was roughly evaluated. O. M. WHITTON.

PETERLIN, A.

Size distribution of polyvinyl chloride powder. V. Marinković and A. Peterlin (Hrv. I. Stefan Inst., Ljubljana, 1956, 1, 225–231).—The size and size distribution of 13 samples of polyvinyl chloride powder, as obtained by emulsion polymerisation, have been investigated by electron microscopy. Number and wt. distribution curves and average diam. are given. The samples were all non-homogeneous in size and showed broad distribution of diam., ranging from 100 μ to nearly 1 μ.

O. M. WHITTON

PETERLIN, ANTON

YUGOSLAVIA/Colloid Chemistry. Dispersion Systems. B-14

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26392

Author : Anton Peterlin
Inst : Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts
Title : Influence of Transverse Electric Field on Characteristical Viscosity of Suspension of Dipole Ellipsoids.

Orig Pub : Razpr. Slov. akad. znan. in umetn. Razr. mat., fiz. in tehn. vede, 1956, 7, No 1, 17 s.

Abstract : The motion of dipole particles in a flat flow in presence of a speed gradient G and of an alternating exterior electric field E was investigated. The mechanical moment acting on every particle and their orientation distribution are computed. The rotational motion of dipole particles is not identical to the motion of the surrounding liquid, in consequence of which there is an additional liberation of heat H. If 1 cu. cm. of the solution contained N dipoles, the heat

Card 1/3

YUGOSLAVIA/Colloid Chemistry. Dispersion Systems. B-14

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26392

Abstract : (2) is satisfied, but that the numerical experimental and c computed values of the A and B factors do not coincide. It is obvious that the cause of the discrepancy is the unaccountable kinetic interaction of molecules of the liquid.

Card 3/3

Distr: 4E3c/4E3d

Time dependent two-group neutron flux in a homogeneous reflector. M. Ribarič, I. Strnad, and A. Peterlin. "J. Stefan" Inst. Repts. (Ljubljana) 4, 15-23(1957).—Math. analysis is made of spatial distributions of the 2-group neutron flux in a homogeneous reflector. Various types of time dependence of the flux at the reflector boundary are examd.

J. M. Honig

C-8

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Technology and Power

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 10210

Author : Peterlin A., Rebaric M., Strnad J.
Inst : -
Title : Albedo and Transparency of Reflectors in One-Dimensional Two-Group Diffusion Theory

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1957, 4, 29-42

Abstract : Description of a method of determining the scalar (f) and vector (J) neutron fluxes at the boundaries of multiply-layered reflectors and the calculation of the critical equation with the aid of calculations of albedo and transparency of individual layers. Formulas are derived for the elements of the albedo matrix and of the transparency matrix for separate spherical, plane, and cylindrical layers (in the calculations use is made of the two-group constants). Approximation equations are used, by which the authors calculate the matrix element of the albedo for H_2O, D_2O, and C.

Card : 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Penetration of Charged and Neutral Particles Through Matter C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1959, 15025

Author : Peterlin, A., Ribaric, M., Herman, F.
Inst : -
Title : Albedo of Non-Homogeneous One-Group Neutron Currents (RS 11).

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1957, 4, 43-55

Abstract : Use is made of one-group diffusion theory for the study of the albedo operator of a layer and of a hollow cylinder (non-multiplying) in the case of an inhomogeneous neutron current. Using double Fourier transformations (direct and reverse) the authors obtain an expression relating the outgoing neutron current (J_{out}) and the incoming one (J_{in}) for a layer of thickness d. Since the calculations are in general very complicated, several particular examples are considered. For a "thin jet"

Card 1/3

C.

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Power and Technology .

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1959, 15072

Author : Peterlin, A.

Inst : -

Title : Certain Physical and Chemical Problems in Homogeneous Reactors

Orig Pub : Vest. Slov. kem. drustva, 1957, 4, No 1-2, 57-63

Abstract : [redacted] A review. Consideration of the problems connected with building and operation of a homogeneous nuclear power reactor. simplicity of preparation and processing of the fuel, and ready regulation of a nuclear processing of the fuel, and ready regulation of a nuclear power reactor are noted.

Card 1/1

C,

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Power and Technology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1959, 15058

Author : Peterlin, A., Kladnik, R.

Inst : -

Title : Two-Group Calculation of the Temperature Dependence of the Physical Parameters of the Light Water Homogeneous Reactor.

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1957, 4, 85-88

Abstract : It is shown that an homogeneous reactor with an aqueous solution of UO_2SO_4 (20% enrichment) can be regulated reliably and shut down by changing the level and by total emptying of the water from the container of the reflector in the temperature range from 25 to 250° C. Results of two-group calculations of a spherical reactor with infinite water reflector is carried out in active-zone and reflector temperatures of 25, 100, 200, and 250° C. Curves are given for the dependence of the two-group

Card 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Power and Technology C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1959, 15058

critical radius R and the critical mass on the ratio of the nuclear concentrations of the water and U^{235} for various temperatures. At 25° C, the one-group radius of the "bare" reactor is less than the corresponding two-group radius. This difference can be neglected at R > 30 cm, since it decreases with increasing R. At a temperature of active zone and reflector of 25, 100, 200 and 250° C, the critical mass equals respectively 1.2, 1.35, 1.72 and 2.1 kg U^{235}. The curve of the critical mass of the "bare" reactor at 25° C lies above the analogous curve for the reactor with H_2O reflector at 200° C. Thus, if the water is removed from the reflector at a working temperature of 200° C, the reactor is cooled to 25° C, remaining subcritical. -- B.A. Levin

Card 2/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Technology and Power C-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 10219

Author : Peterlin A

Inst : -

Title : The Sphere Sector Reactor

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1957, 4, 89-93

Abstract : The author investigates the effect of a conical shape of reactor (at large cone angles) on the criticality. He calculates the geometrical parameter (B) of a reactor, with a shape of a spherical sector (height n, radius of internal sphere r_1, radius of external sphere, r_2) at various angles $2\alpha_0$ at the apex of the cone. The diffusion equation is written in spherical coordinates. The solution is of the form $\varphi = R_\nu(r)\, Y(y)$ (where $y = \cos\alpha$). The angular portion of the solution Y (y) is expressed in the terms of Legendre functions P_ν, which have the first zero at $\alpha = \alpha_0$. For large ν, an approximation formula is

Card : 1/1

Petrlin

Distr: 4E2c(j)

6
2-May
1

7

Turbidimetric titration of polymer solutions. F. Krašovec, N. Vene, and A. Petrlin. "J. Stefan" Inst. Rept. (Ljubljana) 4, 165-73(1957).—A method of detg. the mol. wt. distribution in unfractionated samples of poly(vinyl chloride) (I) is described. A precipitant (a 9:1 mixt. of gasoline (b.p. 90-105°) and CCl_4) is added gradually to a dil. soln. of I in cyclohexanone. The turbidity of the soln. is measured as a function of the change in the intensity of scattered light. The scattered light is directly proportional to the amount of pptd. polymer, and its dependence on the vol. of added precipitation is detd. The method is calibrated by titrating solns. of homogeneous fractions of known mol. wt., and plotting their soly. curves. From these the relation between the amt. of precipitant added and the mol. wt. are found, making possible the graphical detn. of distribution curves.

Lore L. Holmes

COUNTRY : [illegible]
CATEGORY : High Polymer Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : [illegible]

TITLE : [illegible]

ORIG. PUB. : [illegible]

[illegible] distribution function for the [illegible] between the chain ends [illegible] relative probability for the [illegible] chain segments [illegible]

CARD: [illegible]

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : [illegible]

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

[illegible]

CARD: [illegible]

PETERLIN, A.

19

Dilatometric and nuclear magnetic resonance studies of polyethylene with different branching and crystallinity. A. Peterlin, F. Kralovic, B. Pirkmajer, and I. Levstek (Univ. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Makromol. Chem.* 37, 231–42 (1960)(in English).—Dilatometric measurements were made between room temp. and immediately below the m.p.; they showed that the curves of 1st heating differ from those of subsequent cooling in all samples except of monocryst. prepn. Nuclear magnetic resonance (N.M.R.) was measured with low-resolution equipment to det. the derivation of absorption curve in 20° intervals from −170° to m.p. Samples studied were: unbranched Marlex 50 and unbranched Du Pont polyethylenes; these gave ratio of the CH_3 end groups together with d., m. index, viscosity no. A sharp m.p. without relaxation phenomena in pure crystals was found by dilatometric investigation while N.M.R. reveals that the mobility of polyethylene chains is irreversibly increased by heating above 72°. Branched samples have remains of a narrow line; its intensity is proportional to the CH_3/CH_2 ratio, even at −170°. N.M.R. spectra are given.

Arthur Lyons

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3b/4E3d

5
1-BW(BW)
1-JAJ(NB)
1-JAJ(MAP)
3

Thermodynamic stability of macromolecular crystals. I. The influence of the longitudinal vibrations of the chain molecules. A. Peterlin and E. W. Fischer (Univ. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). Z. Physik 159, 272-87(1960).—The free-energy density (f.e.d.) of a chain crystal contains 2 terms of opposite sign which both depend on the no. N of chain elements in the straight section of the macromols. between the surfaces of the crystal which are perpendicular to the c axis. One term (of pos. sign) comes from the surface energy and decreases with N. The other (neg.) term arises from the amplitude ϕ of the periodic lattice field which opposes chain translation into the c direction. Owing to the incoherent longitudinal thermal vibrations of the 4 1st-order neighbors of any chain, the field ϕ is smeared out. Its amplitude decreases with increasing N and hence the f.e.d. increases with N. As a consequence of the opposite signs of surface energy and lattice field the f.e.d. shows a min. at a finite N value which corresponds to the thermodynamically stable thickness of the crystal. With increasing temp. and smaller interaction between adjacent chains N increases. This is verified by the exptl. data on polyamides, polyethylene, and polytetrafluoroethylene. R. Nitsche

PETERLIN, A.; RIBARIC, M.; STRNAD, J.

The time-dependent two-group neutron flux in a homogeneous reflector (RS 7). In English p. 15

LJUBLJANA. INSTITUT "JOSEFAN." REPORTS Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, Vol. 4 Oct. 1957

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

PETERLIN, A.; STRNAD, J.; RIBARIC, M.

Albedo and transparency of reflectors in one-dimensional two-group diffusion theory (RS10). In English p. 29

LJUBLJANA. INSTITUT "JOZEF STEFAN." REPORTS. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
Vol. 4, Oct. 1957

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

PETERLIN, A.; RIBARIC, M.; HERMAN, F.

Albedo of nonhomogeneous one-group neutron currents (RS 11). In English p. 43.

LJUBLJANA. INSTITUT "JOZEF STEFAN." REPORTS. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
Vol. 4, Oct. 1957

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6,
June 1959
Uncl.

PETERLIN, A.; KRASOVEC, F.; VENE, N.

Turbidimetric titration of polymer solutions. In English. p. 1-5

LJUBLJANA. INSTITUT "JOZEF STEFAN." REPORTS. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.
Vol. 4, Oct. 1957

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6
June 1959
Uncl.

PETERLIN, A.; KLADNIK, R.

Two-group calculation of the temperature dependence of the physical parameters of the light-water homogeneous reactor (RS15) In English p. 85

LJUBLJANA, INSTITUT "JOZEF STEFAN." REPORTS Ljubljana, Yugoslavia Vol. 4, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

PETERLIN, A.

The sphere sector reactor (RS 15). In English p. 89

LJUBLJANA, INSTITUT "JOZEF STEFAN." REPORTS Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
Vol. 4, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6,
June 1959
Uncl.

PETERLIN, A

Influence of a multiplying reflector on the critical dimensions of the homogeneous suspension reactor at different temperatures. R. Kladnik and A. Peterlin. "J. Stefan" Inst. Repts. (Ljubljana) 5, 23-8(1958)(in English).—The reactor's crit. radii and the crit. masses of the U^{235} therein were calcd. from 2-group diffusion theory for a suspension of 10%-enriched UO_2 in light H_2O at 20° and for the same reaction system surrounded by a reflector of H_2O contg. suspended UO_2 and held at 100° and at 200°. A reactor which is subcrit. at 20° without the reflector can be crit. when surrounded by the UO_2-H_2O reflector at 200°. It can be operated at appreciable power d. and controlled by varying the reflector depth.

Clarence Heininger

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2. YE3C

Am

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Food Processing Industry. H-28

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, N° 17, 1958, 59058

Author : Peternel Slavko
Inst : -
Title : Scheme for Milling Corn.

Orig Pub : Proizv. i prerada brasna, 1957, 6, No 3, 39-41

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

PETERLIN, A

YUGOSLAVIA/Laboratory Equipment, Instruments, Theri Theory, Construction, and Use. F.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24949

Author : Peterlin, A., Copic, M.

Inst : Yugoslav Academy.

Title : A Double Capillary Viscosimeter.

Orig Pub : Bull. scient. Conseil acad. RPFY, 1956, 3, No 2, 41-42

Abstract : Description of an apparatus for measuring dynamic viscosity, in which is eliminated the measurement of effective pressure P(eff.), which constitutes, according to the authors, the principal cause of experimental error in determination of gradient of true viscosity by means of the conventional capillary apparatus. The apparatus described consists of two identical viscosimeters, one of which is filled with the solution, and the other with

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1958, No 3302

Author : Krasovec, F., Peterlin, A.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Influence of Molecular Weight on Glass Temperature and Related Properties of Polyvinyl Chloride.

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1956, 3, 213-223

Abstract : The authors determine the specific volume, the glass temperature, and the coefficient of thermal expansion of nine fractions of polyvinyl chloride with molecular weight M ranging from 18,600 to 90,000. It is found that the above properties depend on M: the specific volume and the coefficient of thermal expansion increase linearly with increasing 1/M, while the glass temperature diminishes correspondingly. These relations remain the same for homogeneous and for polydispersed specimens, if the data are plotted on a graph as a function of the numerical average of M. On the basis of the measurements, the authors have calculated tentative coefficients of thermal expansion of the middle and end groups of polyvinyl chloride in the solid and liquid states.

Card : 1/1

PETER, Ferenc, dr.; PETERNE MAILATH, Fleur; technikai munkatars: KERTESZ, Laszlone, dr.

Recent data on the goiter producing effect of calcium. Orv. hetil. 105 no.9:397-399 1 Mr'64.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinika (igazgato: Kulin, Laszlo, dr.) es Kozegeszsegtani Intezet (igazgato: Jeney, Endre, dr.).

PETERNE PIKLER, Emi, dr.

Some basic problems of supervising nurseries. Nepegeszsegugy 45 no.2:33-36 F'64.

1. Kozlemeny a Loczy uti Modszertani Csecsemootthonbol.

PETERNEL, J.

Forest transportation in Croatia. p. 428. SUMARSKI LIST. (Drustvo sumarskih inzenjera i tehnicara FNR Jugoslavije) Zagreb. Vol. 79, no. 11/12 Nov./Dec. 1955.

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

PETERN L, J.

Working experience and calculating costs of a one-man chain saw. p. 18.

DRVNA INDUSTRIJA. (Institut za drvno-industrijska istrazivanja) Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Vol. 10, no. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

BRCIC, B.S.; GOLIC, L.; PETERNEL, P.; SIFTAR, J.; ZUMER, M.

The CaO — Al_2O_3 at low temperatures. Vest Slov kem dr 9 no.1/2:27-32 Ja-Je '62.

1. Laboratorij za anorgansko kemijo, Institut za kemijo Univerze v Ljubljani.

CA

25

The utilization of reindeer wool. V. N. Pshenina. *Nauch. (Suppl. to Investsiia Tekhnikum Prom. i Tovarovedeniia)* 1, No. 3, 18-9(1930). *Chimie & industrie* 24, 940. To obtain a general idea of the compn. of a sample obtained from a female reindeer from the Island of Jamala, Ourabk province, 4 g. was gathered into a bundle, washed with Et_2O and sepd. mechanically into down (55.81%, 13.5-44 mm. long), live hair (1.26%, 22-40 mm. long), shives ("arite") (0.33%, 8-22 mm. long), and dead hair (42.6%, 23-40 mm. long). The thickness of the down (the only portion which might be of com. interest) detd. on 100 samples was 0.013 mm., with a variability, calcd. from Summer's formula, of 14.51%.

A. Papineau-Couture

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PETRENKO, V.V.

Clinical aspects of pseudomyxoma of the peritoneum. Vop.onk. 6 no.1:115-116 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(PERITONEUM—DISEASES)

VENCKOVSKY, E.; SEDIVOE, V.; PETIKOVA, E.; JANOVSKY,F.; DVORAKOVA, M.; BAUDIS, F.

Prothiadine in psychiatric work. Cesk. psych. 60 no.6:416-418 D '64.

1. Psychiatricke klinika lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Plzni.

VEHOVSKY, E.; [illegible] Z.; [illegible]TFIROVA, E.; [illegible], P.; [illegible]
[illegible]MOVSKY, F.

Clinical experiences with nortriptyline. Ceska psychiat. [illegible]
248-250 Ag '65.

1. Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty Karlovy [illegible]
Plzni.

L 10717-66

ACC NR: AP6004567 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0083/65/000/003/0180/0182

AUTHOR: Vencovsky, E.; Sedivec, V.; Peterova, E.; Baudis, P.; Brychta, J.

ORG: Psychiatric Clinic, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Plzen (Psychiatrickaa klinika lekarske fakulty KU)

TITLE: Clinical experience in therapy using opipramol (insidon)

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska psychiatrie, no. 3, 1965, 180-182

TOPIC TAGS: drug treatment, nervous system drug, psychiatry

ABSTRACT: Experience with the use of Insidon (Geigy) is described. The substance is a derivative of iminostilbene with a side chain consisting of a hydroxyethyl-piperazinyl-propyl group. Insidon has an antidepressive and sedative effect, and acts in two stages. In the first, anxiety disappears, and later the thymoleptic component acts, and a feeling of well-being is felt. The dose used is 50-100 mg 3 times a day. 7 men and 12 women in ages 18 to 58 were used in the study; patients who suffered from depressive condition did not respond to the drug. Patients suffering from neuroses improved in 8 out of 14 cases. Improvement occurred very quickly; no side effects appeared in any of the cases. The heart and liver were not affected. In 15 cases EEG was made; in 6 there was no influence, in 9 brain biopotentials were synchronized, and basic rhythm slowed down. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

BAUDIS, Pavel; DVORAKOVA, Marie; PETEROVA, Eva; KULE, Jaroslav; SEDIVEC, Vladislav

Comparison of the clinical picture and treatment of depression during the period 1952 to 1960. Plzen. lek. sborn. 23:71-76 '64

1. Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty University Karlovy se sidlem v Plzni (prednosta: prof. MUDr. E. Vencovsky Dr.Sc.).

VENCOVSKY, Eugen; PETEROVA, Eva

Chronic tactile hallucinations. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.30:950-953 18 July 58.

1. Psychiatricka klinika v Plzni, prednosta prof. MUDr. E. Vencovsky
E. V., Plzen, psychiatricka klinika.
(HALLUCINATIONS
chronic tactile hallucinations (Cz))

VENCOVSKY, Eugen; PETEROVA, Eva; KULE, Jar.

Preliminary clinical trials with tetrabenazine. Cesk. psychiat. 57 no.6:408-409 '61.

1. Psychiatricka lekarske fakulty KU v Pizni.
(TRANQUILIZING AGENTS ther.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[illegible], Psychiatric [illegible] of Medical Faculty of Charles University [illegible] Psychiatricka Klinika [illegible] Faculty, Karlove University, [illegible].

"Preliminary Clinical Experiences with [illegible]."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 5, No 2, May 63; p 176.

Abstract : Study of 5(3-dimethylamino-2-methylpropyl)dibenzo[illegible] (7102 RP) in 15 women and 1 man, average 25 mg./day, depressive syndromes. Results very good in 6, good in 4, fair in 3, none in 1; minor side effects comparable to imipramine ones. In general drug is considered good but inferior to its "chemical parents" imipramine and levomepromazine.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VENCOVSKY, E., and PETEROVA, E., Psychiatric Clinic (Psychiatricka klinika), Faculty of Medicine (Lekarska fakulta), Charles University, Plzen.

"Toxic Action of Adrenaline and Its Metabolites"

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Psychiatrie, Vol LIX, No 4, August 63, pp 2[illegible]-2[illegible].

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: A case of psychosis with paranoid and hallucinatory symptoms is described in a 57-year old asthmatic woman who has been giving herself increasing doses of Sedasthmon for 6 years. She was treated with chlorpromazine combined with an antiasthmatic drug without adrenaline. Her psychosis subsided, but signs of an incipient cardiac decompensation made their appearance. After the Sedasthmon treatment was resumed her mental state immediately deteriorated. Authors consider adrenaline, the pharmacologically active component of Sedasthmon, as the possible cause of the psychosis. Hypoxaemia, the result of asthmatic bronchitis, may have been an additional factor. Authors caution against a long-term administration of adrenaline in chronic asthmatic bronchitis. Twenty-eight references, including 1 Czech.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOVA, J.; PAICHL, P.; VANEK, J.; POKORNY, M.; HULA, J.; JANEK, A.; CAJZL, L.; CEPELAK, V.; PETEROVA, E.; SIGMUND, R.; LAHN, V.; VOHNIK, S.; Clinic of Internal Diseases, Med. Fac., Charles Univ. (Klinika Chorob Vnitrnich Lek. Fak. KU), Plzen, Prednosta (Head) Prof Dr J. SOVA; Internal Department Local Institute of National Health, Factory Hospital (Interni Oddeleni MUNZ Zavodni Nemocnice Odboroveho Podniku) Skoda, Plzen, Head (Prednosta) Docent Dr M. POKORNY; Psychiatric Clinic Med. Fac. Charles University (Psychiatricka Klinika Lek. Fak. KU), Plzen, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr E. VENCOVSKY; Sikl Pathological and Anatomical Institute Med. Fac. Charles University (Sikluv Patologickoanatomicky Ustav Lek. Fak. KU), Plzen; Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr J. VANEK; Group for the Development of Programming Methods (Skupina Rozvoje Programovacich Metod v Odborovem Podniku) Skoda, Plzen, Head (Vedouci) A. KATOLICky; Chair of Mathematics, Electrotechnical Faculty College of Mechanical Engineering (Katedra Matematiky Elektrotechnicke Fakulty VSSE), Plzen, Head (Vedouci) Docent J. KLATIL; Central Biochemical Laboratory (Ustredni Biochemicke Laboratore) FN, Plzen, Head (Prednosta) Dr V. LAHN.

"Use of Digital Computers in the Evaluation of Pathogenesis, Diagnosis, and Prognosis of Myocardial Infarction."

[illegible] Vol 105, No 21, 25 - 17 Jun 66, pp 683-

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 24-25, 17 Jun 66, pp 683-684

Abstract: Computer evaluation of data obtained in the study of acute infarct of the myocardium is described. 280 indicators were used which allowed the use of 2200 characteristic codes. A 50 page code was prepared. All 280 indicators use numbers 1 to 9, and data on one patient are contained on 4 cards. The first problem is the determination of the frequency of correlation complexes of the most important signs of an acute myocardial infarct. 2 Western references

2/2

L 34703-66

ACC NR: AP6025222 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0083/65/000/004/0248/0250

AUTHOR: Vencovsky, E. (Plzen); Sedivec, V.; Peterova, E.; Baudis, P.; Valenova, Z.; Janovsky, F.

ORG: Psychiatric Clinic, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Plzen (Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty KU)

TITLE: Clinical experience with nortriptyline

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska psychiatrie, no. 4, 1965, 248-250

TOPIC TAGS: nervous system drug, drug effect, psychotherapy

ABSTRACT: Nortriptyline is amitryptyline with one methyl group removed; it is considered to be a thymoleptic with a very fast action and a slightly stimulating effect. It has an anticholinergic effect and should not be administered to patients suffering from glaucoma, cardiac conditions, and a tendency toward urine retention. It should not be administered simultaneously with MAO inhibitors; at least two weeks should pass before a patient who received an MAO inhibitor can be given nortriptyline. 45 patients were treated with the drug; all suffered from different kinds of depression. The drug was very successful in 19 cases while in 20 it had only a limited effect. In 19 EEG changes were observed. The drug is suitable for elderly patients. The author thanks H. Lundbeck in Kodani for assistance with the nortriptyline. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

VENCOVSKY, E.; PETEROVA, E.

Contribution to the toxic effects of adrenalin and its metabolites. Cesk. psychiat. 59 no.4:217-221 Ag '63.

1. Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Plzni.
(EPINEPHRINE) (PSYCHOSES, TOXIC)
(CHLORPROMAZINE) (ASTHMA) (PARANOIA)
(HALLUCINATIONS)

VENCOVSKY, E.; SEDIVEC, V.; PETEROVA, E.; BAUDIS, F.; JANOVSKY, F.

Chlorprothixene in psychiatric work. Cesk. psychiat. 60 no.4: 240-245 Ag '64.

1. Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Plzni.

VENCOVSKY, E.; SEIVER, V.; PETIRCVA, E.; HAVLIK, P.; DVORAKOVA, M.; JANCVSKY, P.

Fluanxazin in clinical psychiatric practice. Cesk. psychiat. 60 no.5:337-338 Oct 1964.

1. Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty Karlovy University, Plzen.

SEDIVEC, V.; BROZKOVA-MORAVKOVA, V.; PETEROVA, E.; JANOVSKY, F.

Psychoses in idiopathic hypoparathyroidism. Cesk. psychiat. 60 no.5:343-347 O '64.

1. Psychiatricka klinika a klinika chorob vnitrnich lekarske fakulty Karlovy University, Plzen.

L 29513-66

ACC NR: AP6020000 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/003/0287/0287

AUTHOR: Vencovsky, E. (Plzen); Sedivec, V.; Peterova, E.; Baudis, P.; Valenova, Z.; Janovsky, F.

ORG: Psychiatric Clinic, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Plzen

TITLE: Results of nortriptyline treatment of depressive conditions [This paper was presented at the 7th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting, Jesenik, 20-23 January 1965]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 287

TOPIC TAGS: drug treatment, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: Results of treatment of 45 patients are described. A 4 week period of administration was investigated; the drug was well tolerated, and there were few side effects. The results of treatment of depressive conditions were very favorable. The best effect was obtained with intramuscular administration. It does not involve a risk of embolism connected with the use of imipramine. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

29515-66

ACC NR: AP6020001

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/003/0288/0288

AUTHOR: Vencovsky, E.; Sedivec, V.; Poterova, E.; Baudis, P.; Janovsky, F.; Valenova, E.

ORG: Psychiatric Clinic, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Plzen (Psychiatricka klinika LF KU)

TITLE: Preliminary report on norimipramine treatment of depressions [This paper was presented at the 7th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting, Jesenik, 20-23 January 1965]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 288

TOPIC TAGS: drug treatment, nervous system drug, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: Norimipramine is a thymoleptic which is effective in the treatment of depressive conditions with prevailing psychomotor inhibition. Its side effects are similar to those of imipramine. The rapid onset of the therapeutic effect is a great advantage in its application. Experiments were conducted on 10 patients. Norimipramine is 5-methylaminopropyl-imino-dibenzyl hydrochloride. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

VENCOVSKY, E.; PETEROVA, E.; BAUDIS, P.; JANOVSKY, Fr.; SEDIVEC, V.

Clinical experiences with trifluopromazine. Cesk. psychiat. 59 no.5:336-337 O'63.

1. Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty KU, Plzen.

VENCOVSKY, E.; PETEROVA, E.; SEDIVEC, V.; BAUDIS, P.

Clinical experiences with the treatment of depression with trimeproprimin. Cesk. psychiat. 59 no.5:338-339 O'63.

1. Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty KU, Plzen.

VENCOVSKY, E.; PETEROVA, E.; SEDIVEC, V.; BAUDIS, P.; Clinic of Psychiatry at the Medical Faculty of Charles University [Psychiatricka Klinika Lekarske Fakulty KU], Pilsen.

"Clinical Experience with the Treatment of Depressions with Trimepropimine."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Psychiatrie, Vol 59, No 5, 1963, pp 338-339

Abstract: The chemical was used as supplied by the French firm Specia under the name of Surmontil. It was used to treat various forms of depressive conditions. The treatment was extended to 4 weeks with a daily dosis of approx. 250 mg. In 14 out of 35 cases a definite improvement was noted. Side effects were never serious. 25 patients were followed by electroencephalography; amongst these 13 showed no improvement. It seems that Surmontil is not as effective as its predecessors imipramine and levopromazine; it has however the great advantage of not being toxic.
No references.

1/1

VENCOVSKY,E.; PETEROVA,E.; SEDIVEC,V.; BAUDIS,P.; JANOVSKY,F.

Clinical experiences with Sordinol therapy. Cesk. psychiat. 60 no.1:30-32 F'64.

1. Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty KU, Plzen.

*

VENCOVSKY, E.; PETENOVA, E.

Our preliminary clinical experiences with Prothiadene. Cesk. psychiat. 58 no.5:327-328 O '62.

1. Psychiatricka klinika lek. fak. University Karlovy v Plzni.
(PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY)

VENCOVSKY, Eugen; PETEROVA, Eva; SEDIVEC, Vlad.

Preliminary clinical trials with the preparation librium. Cesk. psychiat. 57 no.6:404-405 '61.

1. Psychiatricka kliniki lekarske fakulty KU v Pizni.
(TRANQUILIZING AGENTS ther.)

VENCOVSKY, Eugen; SEDIVEC, Vlad.; PETEROVA, Eva; BAUDIS, Pavel

Preliminary clinical trials with chlorprothixene. Ceask. psychiat. 57 no.6:406-407 '61.

1. Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Pizni.
(ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS ther.)

PETEROVA, E.; PROKSOVA, A.

Role of taraxein in the pathogenesis of psychoses. Cesk.psychiat. 56 no.1:30-33 F '60.

1. Psychiatricka klinika KU v Plzni.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA blood)
(PROTEINS)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VENCOVSKY, E.; SEDIVEC, V.; PETEROVA, E.; BAUDIS, P.; Psychiatric Clinic, Medical Faculty, Charles University (Psychiatricka Klinika Lekarske Fakulty KU), Plzen.

"Orientative Clinical Study of Treatment of Depressions by Dibenzepine (Noveril)."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Psychiatrie, Vol 62, No 6, Dec 66, pp 386 - 392

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Treatment of 35 patients at the psychiatric department at Pilsen is discussed. A dose of 500 mg per day was administered. 23 patients showed substantial improvement, 3 some improvement, 9 were not changed. Best therapeutic results were obtained in endogenous and involutional depressions; 100% of these cases resulted in practical remission of the disease. Noveril improves anxiety agitation syndromes as well as apathic- abulic syndromes. It appears to be non-toxic. It has a good depressiolytic, apathiolytic, and anxiolytic effect. 4 Western references. (Manuscript received 26 Jan 66).

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BAUDIS, P.; [illegible] M.; [illegible] V.; PETEROVA, E.; [illegible] F.; [illegible]OVA, R.; Psychiatric Clinic, Medical Faculty, Charles University (Psychiatrická klin. Lek. Fak. KU), Plzen.

"Treatment of Depression by Malamide Infusions."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 4, Nov 66, pp 368 - 369

Abstract: Experiments in treating depressive states with malamide are described. In 5 patients there was an improvement, in 1 there was none. Where the depression was caused by agitation and anxiety, the drug had no effect. No side effects were observed, but patients had to receive hypnotics at night to make them sleep. No EEG changes by the drug were observed. The use of malamide at the present time is rather experimental than general. 1 Table, no references. Submitted at the 5th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting at Jesenik, 18 - 22 Jan 66.

1/1

ACC NR. [illegible] SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/009/H043/H043

AUTHOR: Borovik, V. N.; Peterova, N. G.; Korzhavin, A. N.

TITLE: Observations of a radio source related to a group of rapidly developing sunspots

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9Zh315

REF SOURCE: Solnechnyye dannyye, no. 10, 1965, 67-71

TOPIC TAGS: sunspot, solar radio emission, radio source, radio emission, ~~radio source brightness temperature, radio source kinetic temperature~~ SOLAR RADIATION INTENSITY

ABSTRACT: It is reported that in March 1965 the sunspot group No. 23 (numbered according to the bulletin "Solnechnyye dannyye"—"Solar Data") which was undergoing disintegration, suddenly increased six-fold in area between March 18 and 19. On March 19, 1965 the flux of radio emission from the source associated with the group and observed simultaneously on two wavelengths, 3.2 and 4.5 cm, through the Great Pulkovo radio telescope (the resolving power of the telescope being 1'.1 2'.3 respectively), was also seen to increase by almost as

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR7000897

much. The dimensions of the source, constant throughout the entire period of observation, were 1'.5 on the 3.2-cm wave, and 2'.3 on the 4.5-cm wave. On March 19, 1965 the brightness temperature of the source, assuming its circular outline to be symmetrical was computed to be 120,000K on the 3.2-cm wavelength and 170,000K on the 4.5-cm wavelength. The kinetic temperature of the source, computed on the basis of these data, was 200,000K. In comparison with March 18, on March 19, 1965 the kinetic temperature of the source increased four-fold, and the amount of emission eight-fold. The effective center of the source's radio emission before and after March 19 was above the photosphere at a distance of $(0.04 \pm 0.01)\ R_\odot$ on the 3.2-cm wavelength and $(0.05 \pm 0.01)\ R_\odot$ on the 4.5-cm wavelength. No close correlation was observed between changes in the area of the optical group of sunspots and the flux of radiation from a radio source corresponding to it, which agrees with results obtained earlier by the authors on the same wavelengths. [Translation of abstract]

[SP]

SUB CODE: 03/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6033093 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/007/0045/0045

AUTHOR: Borovik, V. N.; Korzhavin, A. N.; Peterova, N. G.

TITLE: Observations of a radiation source associated with a rapidly developing group of sunspots

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 7.51.314

REF SOURCE: Solnechnyye dannyye, no. 10, 1965, 67-71

TOPIC TAGS: sunspot, radiation source, photosphere, sunspot group, brightness temperature, kinetic temperature

ABSTRACT: On 18—19 March 1965, the size of the group of sunspots No. 23 [according to the numeration used in the bulletin "Solnechnyye dannyye" (Solar data)], which was in a stage of decay, suddenly increased sixfold. On 19 March, the flux density from a source connected with this group increased by approximately as many times. The source was observed with the large Pulkovo radio telescope in the 3.2- and 4.5-cm wavelengths (telescope resolving power of 4'.1 and 1'.3, respectively). Source dimensions, which were constant during the entire period of the observation, were 4'.5 at the 3.2-cm wavelength and 2'.3 at the 4.5-cm

Card 1/2 UDC: 523.164.32

ACC NR: AR6033093

wavelength. On 19 March 1965 the brightness temperature of the source calculated, assuming its circular symmetry was 120,000K at the 3.2-cm wavelength and 170,000K at 4.5-cm wavelength. The kinetic temperature, calculated on the basis of these data, was 200,000K. On 19 March, the optical thickness of the radiating region was 0.9 at the 3.2-cm wavelength and 1.8 at the 4.5-cm wavelength. The emission measure was $\int N^2 ds = 0{,}5 \cdot 10^{29}$. On 19 March 1965 as compared with 18 March, the kinetic temperature of the source increased fourfold, and the emission measure increased eightfold. Before and after 19 March, the effective center of source radiation was above the photosphere at a distance of $(0{,}04 \pm 0{,}01)\, R_\odot$ at the 3.2-cm wavelength, and $(0{,}05 \pm 0{,}01)\, R_\odot$ at the 4.5-cm wavelength. No close connection was observed between the variation in the area of the optical sunspot group and the flux radiation from the corresponding radio source; this is in accord with results obtained earlier by the authors for the same wavelengths. The bibliography has 5 titles. N. Petrova [Translation of abstract] [DW]

SUB CODE: 03/

Card 2/2

37943

3.1720

S/035/62/000/005/038/098
A055/A101

AUTHORS: Molchanov, A. P., Kaydanovskiy, N. L., Peterova, N. G.

TITLE: Observations of local sources of solar radio emission with the aid of the great radio telescope of the GAO (Main Astronomical Observatory), on the 2.3-cm wavelength

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiye i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 42, abstract 5A327 ("Solnechnyye dannyye", 1961, no. 3, 68-69)

TEXT: The authors reproduce the preliminary results of the processing of 15 recordings of solar radio emission on the 2.3 cm wavelength, obtained with the aid of the great radio telescope of the Main Astronomical Observatory, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (width of the main lobe of the diagram 1'.8). The dimensions of the observed sources do not exceed the distance between the outer edges of the nuclei of the remotest spots in the corresponding group. The height of the sources over the photosphere was $(0.06 \pm 0.02)\ R_\odot$ for the source linked with the group no. 594, and did not exceed $0.07\ R_\odot$ for the groups nos. 596, 597. The flux of the radio emission from the sources did not vary considerably when the sources moved from the edge of the solar disk towards its center.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] I. Gosachinskiy

Card 1/1

PETROVA, J.

31369
S/194/62/000/003/052/066
D201/D301

3,1720

AUTHORS: Molchanov, A. P., Kaydanovskiy, N. L. and Peterova, N. G.

TITLE: 2.3 cm wavelength observations of the solar local radio sources with the large radio-telescope of the GAO (Preliminary results)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 3, 1962, abstract 3zh311 (Solnechnyye dannyye, 1961, no. 3, 68-69)

TEXT: Preliminary results of processing of the 15 recordings of the solar radiation at a wavelength of 2.3 cm are given, as obtained with the large radiotelescope of the Pulkov Observatory (the main lobe beam-width 1'.8). Dimensions of the studied sources are not greater than the distances between the outer edges of the nuclei of the remotest spots in the corresponding group. The height of sources over the photosphere was $(0.06 \pm 0.02)\ R_\odot$ for the source tied up to the group no. 594 and did not exceed $0.07\ R_\odot$ for the two

Card 1/2

Peters, C. RUSSIA. THE SILICA INDUSTRIES. *Feuer fest.* 6 [7] 106 (1930). – Production figures of the larger silica brick plants in Russia are reviewed.

ANOKHIN,A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk,prof.[deceased]; BORODACHEV,I.P. kand. tekhnicheskikh nauk; BROMBERG, professor; VASIL'YEV,A.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii; PETERS, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POLOSIN-NIKITIN,S.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRUSSAK,B.N., inzhener; RITOV,M.N., inzhener; FEYNBERG,G.M., inzhener; ESTRIN, M.I., inzhener; ALEKSEYEV,A.P., inzhener; BIRULYA,A.K., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOLDAKOV,Ye.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;BOCHIN,V.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii,inzhener; VOLKOV,M.I., professor; GIBSHMAN,Ye.Ye., professor, doktor technicheskikh nauk; DONCHENKO,V.G., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZHURAVLEV,A.Ya., laureat Stalinskoy premii; IVANOV,N.N., laureat Stalinskikh premii, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUVASOV,A.S., inzhener; NEKRASOV, V.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POLOSIN-NIKITIN,S.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHLEBNIKOV,Ye.L., laureat Stalinskoy premii, professor; ORNATSKIY,N.V., doktor technicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; VOSKRESENSKIY,N.N., redaktor; KOVALIKHINA,N.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual for highway engineers; road building machinery] Spravochnik inzhenera dorozhnika; dorozhno-stroitel'nye mashiny. Moskva, Izd-vo dorozhno-tekhn. lit-ry. Gushosdora MVD SSSR, 1952. 698 p. [Microfilm]

(MLRA 9:2)

(Road machinery)

1. PETERS, A.E.

2. USSR (600)

7. "The Effectiveness of Spraying with Bordeaus Mixture in Combatting Monilia of Cherry Trees", Sbornik Rabot po Zashchite Rasteniy (Ukr. Nauchno-Issled. In-t Plodovodstva) (Symposium of Works on Plant Protection (Ukrainian Science-Research Fruit-Growing Institute)), No 32, 1951, pp 167-170.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132. Unclassified.

Petera, C. H. FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM OF THE REFRACTORY INDUSTRIES OF RUSSIA. *Feuerfest*, 5 [11] 188 (1929). —The refractory industries are divided into five regional groups. The production today of comparable groups of plants is double that of pre-war days. There is, however, a shortage of fuel. Many new plants are planned for the next five years but lack of foreign credit and disturbed internal conditions may not see their completion.

Peters, C. H. Refractory industry and the Russian five year plan. *Feuerungstech.*, 23 [1] 7-8 (1935) --Data on the development of the Russian refractory industry in the next 5 years are given.

Peters, C. H., Economic position of refractory industries in Hungary. *Feuerfest*, 5 [11] 180 (1929) — Export and import figures for various industries are quoted

PETERS, E. G.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Book critique

Card 1/1 : Pub. 70 - 11/11

Authors : Peters, E. G.

Title : Internal combustion engines for construction and road building machines

Periodical : Mekh. stroi. 4, 31-32, Apr 1954

Abstract : Critical review of a book by N. V. Pul'manov, entitled, "Internal Combustion Engines for Construction and Road Building Machines", is presented. The book consists of 5 chapters the first three of which are entirely devoted to the design of Diesel and conventional small piston-engines for construction machines.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

PETERS, E. R. Cand. Tech. Sci.

"Types and Characteristics of Scrapers," Mekh. Stroi., p. 8-10, May, 1948

All-Union Sci. Engr. Soc. of Mechanical Bldg.

[illegible], [illegible]

Excavating Machinery

Increasing the productivity of the [illegible] excavator. [illegible], [illegible], 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1958, Uncl.

Impregnating wood. F. Peters. Russ 418, Jan 14, 1925. In the impregnation of wood with solns. of dinitrophenols or their salts with or without the admixt. of other substances such as inorg. salts, alkali chromates, dichromates, iodates, bromates and chlorates, borax or diphosphates are added to the solns. separately or in any combination.

Cavity systems. 1.2. Surcomatric structure of membranes of nitrocellulose (collodion) prepared in the presence and absence of air. P. Ivers (*Kolloidzeitsch.*, 1931, 120, 16–21).—Nitrocellulose membranes were prepared by evaporation of collodion in still and moving air and in vac. Rates of transmission of H_2O per unit area under unit pressure difference (D) were measured, and thickness (d) and pore space per unit mass (H') were calculated from the wt per unit area wet and dry. Then $D_{wet} - Dd_{dy}$ is found to be a function of H', all the membranes giving points lying on the same curve. If $H' < 0.3$ the membranes are impermeable to water or air. This shows that the conditions of evaporation do not affect the type of structure of the film. Pore radius, sp. surface, pore space per unit vol., and no. of pores are calculated, and the relations between them determined.

A. B. Dennham.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

7

Determination of iron in nickel-chromium and nickel chromium-iron alloys. Fred. P. Peters. *Chemist-Analyst* 26, 6-10(1937).—Procedures are given which provide for the oxidation of Mn and Cr and pptn. of Fe with NH_3 and vol. detn. of the Fe in the ppt. K_2SO_4 and $HClO_4$ are preferred as oxidizing agents. W. L. H.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

16

M

†The Refractories Industry in the Second Russian Five-Year Plan. (Carl Heinrich Peters (*Feuerungstechnik*, 1935, 23, (1), 7-9).—Recent modifications of the second five-year plan, so far as the production of refractories is concerned, are referred to, and details of the present plan are tabulated.—J. T.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PETERS, G.B., inzh.

Modeling automatic control systems of hoisting machine speed.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.8:137-142 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki.
Rekomendovana kafedroy avtomatiki i upravlyayushchikh mashin.

STANCHINSKIY, V., prepodavatel'; PETERS, G., starshiy prepodavatel' mashinovedeniya i avtodela

Kostroma teachers take the floor. Za rul. 29 no.5:27 My '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Avtomobil'nyy mototsikletnyy klub Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Stanchinskiy).
2. Kostromskoy pedagogicheskiy institut (for Peters).

(Automobile drivers—Education and training)

PETERS, Giunter [Peters, Günther]

Fifteen years of the German Democratic Republic. Stroitelstvo 11 no.5:1-5 S-O '64.

1. Head, Section of Building in the State Planning Commission.

PETERS, Gunter, arch. HAMACKOVA, H. [translator]

The German Democratic Republic, a modern industrial state. Poz stavby 12 no.10:401-406 '64.

1. State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic (for Peters).

VORONIN, I.K., gornyy inzhener; PETERS, I.V., gornyy inzhener.

Experience of Kalininugol' Trust mine No. 71, with an intermittent work week. Ugol' 32 no.7:46 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Moscow Basin--Coal mines and mining)

CORSON, Samuel A.; O'LEARY CORSON, Elizabeth; DYKMAN, R.A.; PETERS, J.E.; FEESE, W.G.; SEAGER, L.D.

The nature of conditioned antidiuretic and electrolyte retention responses. Activ. nerv. sup. 4 no.3/4:359-382 '62.

1. Psychiatric Inst., Ohio State Univ. Health. Center, Columbus, Ohio and Yale Univ. School of Medicine, University of Arkansas Medical Center.

(REFLEX CONDITIONED) (DIURESIS) (REFLEX)
(WATER ELECTROLYTE BALANCE)

PETERS, S.

In the kingdom of colored pottery. p. 4. TURYSTA. (Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno-Krajoznawcze) Warszawa. No. 5, May 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, no. 12, December 1955

[illegible], S.

"Condensed History of a Half Century", [illegible] ([illegible], No. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] 7, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI), LC, Vol. [illegible], No. [illegible], Jan. [illegible], Pol.

BRADT, H.L.; PETERS, S.

Heavy nuclei in primary cosmic radiation. Magy fiz golyoir 8 no.1: 47-82 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Rochesteri Egyetem, Rochester, New York
(Cosmic rays)

~~DETAILS, 6.~~

"In a Town Without Prisons and Without "Youth" Court of Arms", [illegible]
(TRYBUNA, No. [illegible], Jan 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI), LC, Vol. [illegible],
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Unclas.

PETERS, Ye.R., kand.tekhn.nauk

Soviet excavator manufacture. Mekh.stroi.14 no.11:3-6 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Excavating machinery)

Approximation of equilibrium curves in the calculation of bubble towers in the distillation of petroleum. V. A. Peters and S. N. Olsyadchikov. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 24, 50-5(1933).—Distn. curves constructed on the basis of calcns. and practical runs for a capacity of 3400 tons per day are presented. It is found that the methods give closely agreeing results. The calcns. were applied to a Badger unit in Grozny

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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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B-I-1

Application of equilibrium curves in the calculation of bubble towers in the distillation of petroleum. V. A. Petrov and S. N. Obryadchikov (Neft. Chos., 1933, 24, 50—55).

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Peters, W. NEW METHOD FOR PRODUCING HIGHLY RE-FRACTORY WARE. *Feuerungstech.*, 22 [2] 24-28 (1934). Mixtures containing the oxides of magnesium, aluminum, chromium, and silicon are mixed in such a proportion that the sum of the gram molecules of magnesia is equal to or exceeds the sum of the gram molecules of alumina and chromium oxide, the quantity of chromium oxide must be larger than that of alumina. The mixture is fired in an electric furnace above its melting point. The products obtained are dense and resist high temperatures and attacks of acid and basic slag.

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ABSTRACT: The manufacture of excavators since 1900 is described. The total output of excavators between 1900 and 1914 was 39; in 1922 the number of excavators in Russia was about 200. Figure 1 illustrates the first Russian excavator "Kovrovets" which was mounted on a railway truck and had a bucket capacity of 2.5m³. In 1934 production began on crane PPG-1.5 and 480 of these excavators were produced (Figure 2). The bucket capacity is 1.5m³; it is mounted on a truck undercarriage. In 1936 the Kovrov factory started production of LK-0.5 excavators, illustrated in Figure 3, with truck undercarriage and 0.5m³ bucket capacity. In the same year the Moscow factory "Mashinostroitel" commenced production of a tractor-mounted excavator with 0.35m³ bucket capacity. The "Sverdlovsk" factory, UZTM, produced a large electrical excavator with 3m³ bucket capacity for the mining industry. Apart from the above-mentioned cranes, trench excavators were manufactured by factories in Dmitrov and Kiyev, the MK-1 being the most common. Between 1930 and 1941

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