POSPISIL, O.

Pospisil, O. Construction of one of our largest dams. p. 201. INZENYRSKE STAVBY. Praha. Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1955.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

POSPISIL, O.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia H-3
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 20 1959, No. 71743

AUTHOR : Pospisil, O.
INST. :
TITLE : Determination of Flow of Granular Material in Pneumatic Transfer

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1959, 9, No 1, 28

ABSTRACT : The device for measuring the flow of granular material being entrained by a gas, consists of a flowmeter pipe comprising a conical inlet portion, a middle portion which is cylindrical or slightly tapered, and a conical outlet portion ending in the conveyer pipe. The pressure measuring side tubes are disposed as follows: 1st -- at the beginning of the cylindrical portion, 2nd and 3rd -- at beginning and end of the conical outlet portion of the device. A family of curves corresponding to different flow of granular material are plotted with coordinates Δp_1 and Δp_2, where Δp_1 -- difference in pressure between 1st and 2nd side tube, Δp_2 -- difference in

CARD: 1/2

POSPISIL, O. ; FRIEDRICH, R.

Organizing the work for ready-made articles in hosiery mills.

P. 333. (TEXTIL) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 12, no. 9, Sept. 1957

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

POSPISIL, Oldrich

Calculation of total costs and combined production on the National Elliott 803 B computer. Chem prum 14 no. 3: 156-158 Mr '64.

1. S. U. Chemoprojekt, Prague.

POSPISIL, Oldrich

Orientative determination of processing costs in the first phases of the investment plan. Chem prum 14 no.12:651-654 D '64

1. S.U. Chemoprojekt, Prague.

POSPISIL, O.; CHRASTIL, J.

Paper chromatography of hydrocarbons from TARAXACUM KOK-SAGHYZ. P. 363
CESKOSLOVENSKA BIOLOGIE, Vol. 3, No. 6, Nov. 1954

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955 Uncl.

POSPISIL, O.

Measurement of the amount of solid granular materials transported by a carrier gas with a specially designed nozzle. p. 28

CHEMICKE PRUMYSI. (Ministeratvo chemickeho prumyslu) Praha, Czechoclovakia
Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959
Uncl.

POSPIŠIL, O.

CZECH

Methodology of a rapid quantitative determination of rubber and resins in taraxacum kok-saghyz. Jan Horel and Oldřich Pospíšil (Výzkumný ústav pro výrobu rostlinnou ~~CHASE Prague~~ Ruzyn), *Sborník Československ. Akad. Zeměděl. Věd Ser. A*, 27, 321-31(1954).—Two methods are described. (1) The time of detn. is 3 times shorter, and the results are fairly accurate. Three-g. samples, 40 mm. long and 13 mm. in diam., are extd. in a Soxhlet by acetone and $CHCl_3$. (2) An analytically more exact method; 2-4-g. samples are extd. in the extn. flask modified by Gräfe (Klein, *Handbuch der Pflanzenanalyse*, Vol. I, 1932 (*C.A.* 26, 1641)) by toluene and acetone. Jan Micka

POSPISIL, Ol; CHRASTIL, J.
Pospisil, Ol; Chrastil, J.

Paper chromatography of hydrocarbons from Taraxacum kok-saghyz. p. 363.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955, Uncl.

POŠPÍŠIL, P. PHDR.

CHALUPA, B., PhDr.; KAREN, A., MUDr.; POSPISIL, P., PhDr.; SEVCIK, M., MUDr.

Complex examination of workers in a noisy environment. Cesk. otolar. 6 no.2:65-69 Apr 57.

1. Oddeleni pro prevenci leceni a posuzovani nemoci z povolani KUNZ v Brne, prednosta doc. MUDr K. Kadlec. Klinika chorob usnich, nosnich a krcnich lekarske fakulty MU v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr. Fr. Ninger.

(NOISE, inj. eff.
in workers of motor testing plant, diag. & prev. (Cz))
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
inj. eff. of noise in workers of motor testing plant, diag. & prev. (Cz))

CHALUPA, B., PhDr.; KAREN, A., MUDr.; POSPISIL, P., PhDr.; SEVCIK, M., MUDr.

Work in noisy environments and hazards of noise in workers employed in motor testing plants. Pracovni lek. 8 no.4:269-276 Aug 56.

1. Z Oddel. pro. prevenci, leceni a posuzovani nemoci z povolani KUNZ v Brne, predn. doc. MUDr. K. Kadlec. Z kliniky chorob usnich, nosnich a krcnich lekarske fakulty MU v Brne, predn. prof. MUDr. Fr. Ninger.

(HEARING DISORDERS, etiology and pathogenesis
noise in motor testing plants (Cz))
(NOISE, injurious effects,
hearing disord. in motor testing plants (Cz))
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES,
hearing disord. caused by noise in motor testing plants (Cz))

POSPISIL, R.; STEFEC, R.

POSPISIL, R.; STEFEC, R. Problems of stabilizing anti-corrosive cast steel containing 18% chromium and 9% nickel with titanium. p. 218.

Vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1956
HUTNICKE LISTY
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

POSPISIL, RUDOLF.

Antikorosni a zarubzdorne oceli. (Vyd. 1.) Praha, Statni nakl. technicke literatury, 1956. 237 p. (Anticorrosive and heat-resistant steels. 1st ed.)

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, Jan. 1958

POSPISIL, R.; POLONY, R.; MITTERMAYER, T.; VRTIAK, J.; za technickej spoluprace M.Cechlovskej.

Neorickettsiosis as a new anthropozoonosis and its relation to bronchopneumonia in calves. Cesk.epidem.mikrob.imun.10 no.2: 98-101 Mr '61.

1. Ustav hygieny lek.fak.Univ.P.J.Safarika v Kosiciach; Statny ved.veterinarny ustav v Kosiciach; Infekcne odd. KUNZ v Kosiciach; Klinika pre choroby infekcne vet.fak. v Kosiciach.
(BRONCHOPNEUMONIA veterinary)
(MIYAGAWANELLA infect)

Pospishil, R.

137-58-6-13444

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 328 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pospishil, R.

TITLE: The Effect of Heat-treatment Procedures on Corrosion Resistance of Stainless Chromium Steels (Vliyaniye termicheskoy obrabotki na korrozionnuyu stoykost' khromistykh nerzhaveyushchikh staley)

PERIODICAL: Chekhosl. tyazh. prom-st', 1957, Nr 10, pp 11-16

ABSTRACT: In order to achieve a high degree of corrosion resistance (CR) it is imperative that stainless Cr steels be subjected to such heat treatment procedures as to ensure the presence of at least 11% of Cr in the solid solution (in ferrite or martensite). The tempering temperature of these steels, in most instances, lies between 1020 and 1050°C. During tempering at lower temperatures, the Cr and Fe carbides do not dissolve completely; as a result thereof, the steel does not acquire its maximum hardness and, in the case of some steels, the CR properties are impaired. Annealing operations must be carried out at temperatures between 400 and 500°, since at higher annealing temperatures decomposition of martensite takes place, followed by the

Card 1/2

The Effect of Heat-treatment Procedures (cont.)

formation of carbides with a resulting reduction in the CR of the steel. One could assume that the Cr content should be increased in order to increase the CR and simplify the heat-treatment processes. Experience shows that this approach is permissible only to a very limited extent, since, as the Cr content increases, the hardness of tempered high-carbon steels decreases; in addition, ferrite appears in the sturcture of steel and reduces its hardenability. A Cr content of 13-15% ensures a sufficient degree of CR in most instances. If even greater CR is desired, two solutions are possible: either the Cr content can be somewhat increased, and the hardenability of steel preserved by means of adding 1-2% of Ni, or, and this is even more expedient, 1-2% of Mo may be added, without changing the Cr content, thus increasing the corrosion-inhibiting(passivating) properties of Cr.

I. G.

1. Stainless steel--Corrosion 2. Stainless steel--Heat treatment

Card 2/2

POSPISIL, R.

KASPAR, J.; POSPISIL, R:
"Meteoric Iron From Opava." p. 54. (Casopis. Series A. Historia Naturalis. Vol. 2, No. 1/2, 1952, Opava.)

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

Pospisil, R.

Evaluation of creep tests. R. Pospíšil (*Hutn. Listy*, 1956, **11**, 547—552).—The method proposed by Larson and Miller (Brit. Abstr., 1953, BI, 75) for evaluation of creep test results was applied to steels of composition 18 Cr, 9% (Ni+Ti), and 13 Cr, 12 Ni, 1% (W+Ti), and to Nimonic 80A alloy. (From English summary.)

I. S. C.

KLHUŤKOVA, E.; POSPISIL, R.

Results of the study on the cholinesterase level in the blood in organic phosphate workers. Prac. lek. 13 no.8/9:406-407 N '61.

1. KHES-Brno, odd. hygieny prace, prednosta MUDr. K. Spazier.

(CHOLINESTERASE blood) (INSECTICIDES toxicol)

L 10085-63 EWP(q)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001439 Z/0034/63/000/006/0425/0428

AUTHOR: Pospisil, R. (Engineer); Zezulova, M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Age-hardening stainless steels

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 6, 1963, 425-428

TOPIC TAGS: precipitation hardening, mechanical properties, corrosion resistance, solution annealing, intermediate annealing, refrigeration treatment, aging, heat resistance, rupture life

ABSTRACT: Three precipitation-hardenable stainless steels were studied: the martensitic Cr17Ni7AlTi (0.06% C, 16.83% Cr, 6.31% Ni, 0.25% Al, 0.76% Ti) and the martensitic-austenitic Cr16Ni7Al (0.08% C, 15.78% Cr, 6.90% Ni, 1.17% Al) and Cr16Ni15Mo (0.10% C, 15.54 Cr, 4.50 Ni, 2.64% Mo). All the austenite was transformed to martensite in Cr17Ni7AlTi steel solution annealed at 1000--1050C for 30 min and air cooled. Approximately 50 of the austenite was transformed in the martensitic-austenitic steels after the same treatment. Tensile strength, elongation, and notch toughness of tested steels in the solution-annealed condition

Card 1/3

D

were: 94.0 kg/mm sup 2, 13.6%, and 14.9 m-kg/cm sup 2 for Cr17Ni7AlTi; 118.8 kg/mm sup 2, 17.3%, and 10 m-kg/cm sup 2 for Cr16Ni7Al; and 132.5 kg/mm sup 2, 20.7 , and 23.7 m-kg/cm sup 2 for Cr16Ni15Mo. Subsequent intermediate annealing of Cr17Ni7AlTi at 710--750C for 30 min followed by aging at 450--510C for 1--2 hr produced a tensile strength of 114.5 kg/mm sup 2, an elongation of 16.0%, and a notch toughness of 5.4 kgm/cm sup 2. Corresponding figures for Cr16Ni7Al were 143.2 kg/mm sup 2, 13.3%, and 0.7 m-kg/cm sup 2; for Cr16Ni15Mo, the values were 106.0 kg/mm sup 2, 10 , and 4.7 m-kg/cm sup 2. The highest strength in Cr17Ni7AlTi (142.9--143.5 kg/mm sup 2 at an elongation of 10% and a notch toughness of 1.5--2.3 m-kg/cm sup 2) was obtained by solution annealing and subsequent aging without intermediate annealing. In both austenitic-martensitic steels the highest strength was produced by solution annealing followed by refrigeration treatment at -73C for 8 hr and aging at 500C for 1 hr (400C for 2 hr for Cr16Ni15Mo), after which the Cr16Ni7Al had a tensile strength of 156.2 kg/mm sup 2, an elongation of 13.3--15.0 , and a notch toughness of 2.7 m-kg/cm sup 2; the Cr16Ni15Mo had a tensile strength of 134.8--139.1 kg/mm sup 2, an elongation of 16.0 , and a notch toughness of 8.1--11.6 m-kg/cm sup 2. After solution annealing, martensitic-austenitic steels have a high ratio of tensile strength to yield strength 2.3--3.6), which means they can be strengthened considerably by cold working. In the solution-annealed condition, Cr17Ni7AlTi is expected to have good machinability.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342620006-7"

L 10085-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001439

3

In tests at elevated temperatures, the tensile strength of Cr16Ni15Mo decreased only slightly with increasing temperature and at 400C was approximately 130 kg/mm sup 2, while in the other two steels it dropped sharply to 100--115 kg/mm sup 2. Also, in creep tests at 500C under a stress of 28 or 32 kg/mm sup 2, Cr16Ni15Mo (treated to the highest strength) had a rupture life of 8800 or 4800 hr, much higher than that of the other two steels. The Cr17Ni7AlTi in all conditions has a high corrosion resistance in a passive condition (in boiling citric acid), but in an active condition (in 1 H sub 2 SO sub 4 at 80C) or a transpassive condition (in boiling 63% HNO sub 3) the corrosion rate amounts to 49.0 or 0.9 g/m sup 2 hr. The Cr16Ni15Mo, treated to its highest strength, has satisfactory corrosion resistance in the active state. Its corrosion rate in 1% H sub 2 SO sub 4 at 80C did not exceed 0.27 g/m sup 2 hr. "Thanks are expressed to M. Prazak, Engineer, at the Statny vyzkumny ustav okhrany materialu G. V. Akimov (State Research Institute for Protection of Materials imeni G. V. Akimov), Prague. Orig. art. has: 8 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Spoyene otselarny, kladno (United Iron Works); Vyzkumny ustav hutnitstvi zheleza, Prague (Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

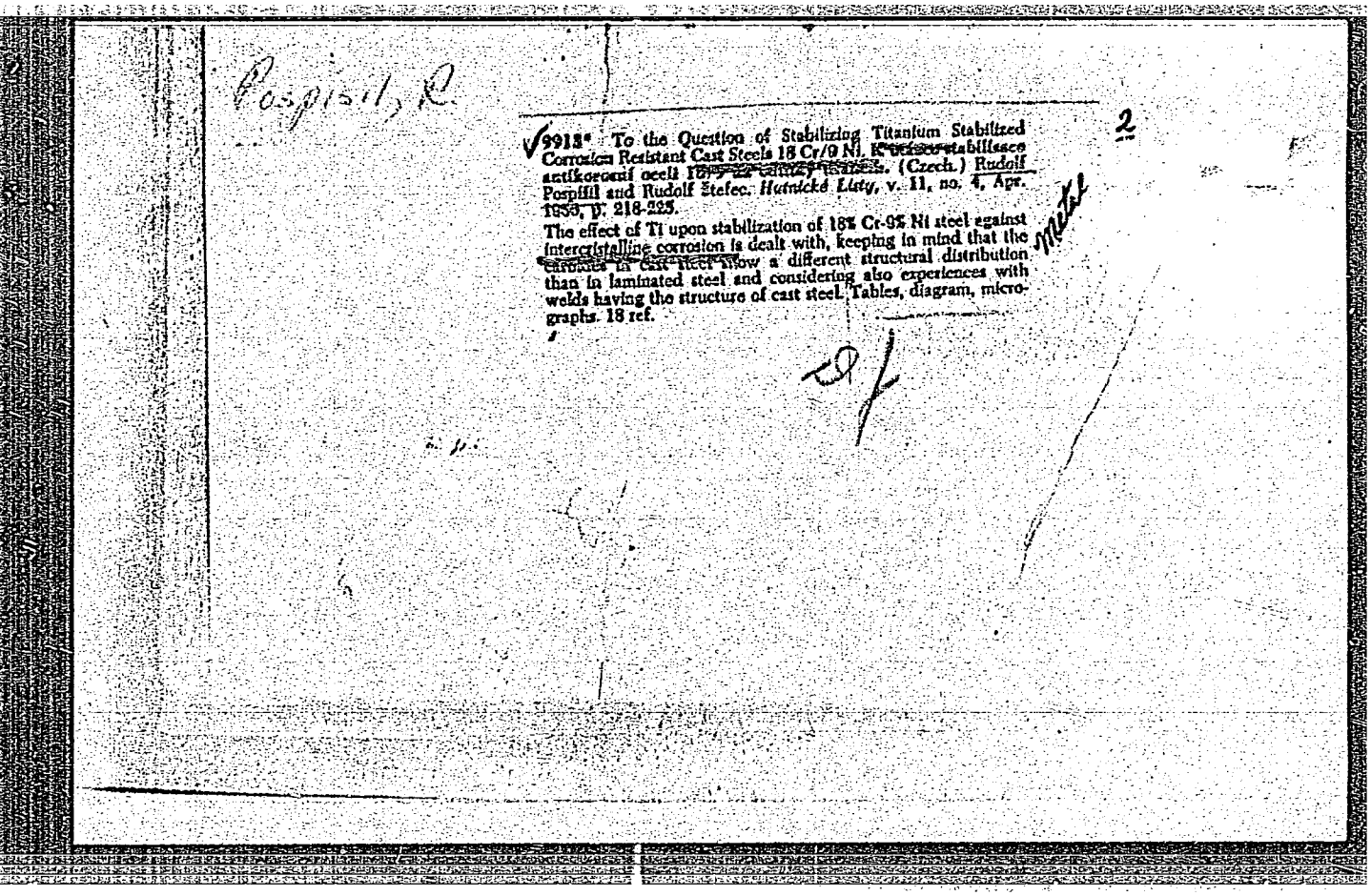
Card 3/A3

POSPISIL, R.

"Workshop processing of anticorrosive and fire-resistant steels."

Hutnik. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas



Pospisil, R

2

9913* To the Question of Stabilizing Titanium Stabilized Corrosion Resistant Cast Steels 18 Cr/9 Ni. K otázce stabilisace antikorosní oceli [illegible]. (Czech.) Rudolf Pospíšil and Rudolf Štefec. *Hutnické Listy*, v. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1956, p. 218-225.

The effect of Ti upon stabilization of 18% Cr-9% Ni steel against intercristalline corrosion is dealt with, keeping in mind that the carbides in cast steel show a different structural distribution than in laminated steel and considering also experiences with welds having the structure of cast steel. Tables, diagram, micrographs. 18 ref.

29

POSPISIL, R.

Distr: 4E2c

The influence of stabilizing with niobium on the resistance of 18% chromium and 9% nickel stainless steel against intercrystalline corrosion. Vladimír Čihal and Rudolf Pospíšil. *Hutnické listy* 13, 1092–8(1958).—The correlation was studied between abnormal heat-treatment at very high temps. and their intercryst. corrosion following heating at 550–850°. The main reason for intercryst. corrosion was the solu. of Nb carbides and the pptn. of $(Cr, Fe)_{23}C_6$ at grain boundaries. Compared with the soly. of Ti carbides in Ti-stabilized steels, the soly. of Nb carbide in 18/9/Nb steels is little lower. At considerably higher than stoichiometric Nb content with respect to C content, the soly. of Nb carbide diminished similarly in Ti steels, but the quantity of δ ferrite grew more than on increasing Ti content. At temps. below 800°, dangerous embrittlement in consequence of σ-phase formation occurs in steels with high Nb content. The unfavorable influence of high homogenizing temp. on the intercryst. corrosion of 18/9/Nb steels can be eliminated on annealing at 850–950°. 20 references. Petr. Schneider

POSPISIL, R.

"Development of stainless steel."

p. 191 (Hutnik, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 9, September 1958.

Titanium-stabilised corrosion-resistant 18Cr/9Ni cast steels. R. Pospíšil and R. Štefec (*Hutn. Listy*, 1956, 11, 218—225).—The effect of Ti on the stabilisation of 18Cr/9Ni steel against intercrystalline corrosion was studied. The effects of Ti, temp., and annealing time on ferrite content, and of temp. and pptn. annealing time on the pptn. of σ-phase from ferrite, were also examined. Cast steel can be stabilized against intercrystalline corrosion with Ti. (From English summary.)

J. S. C.

POSPISIL, R.

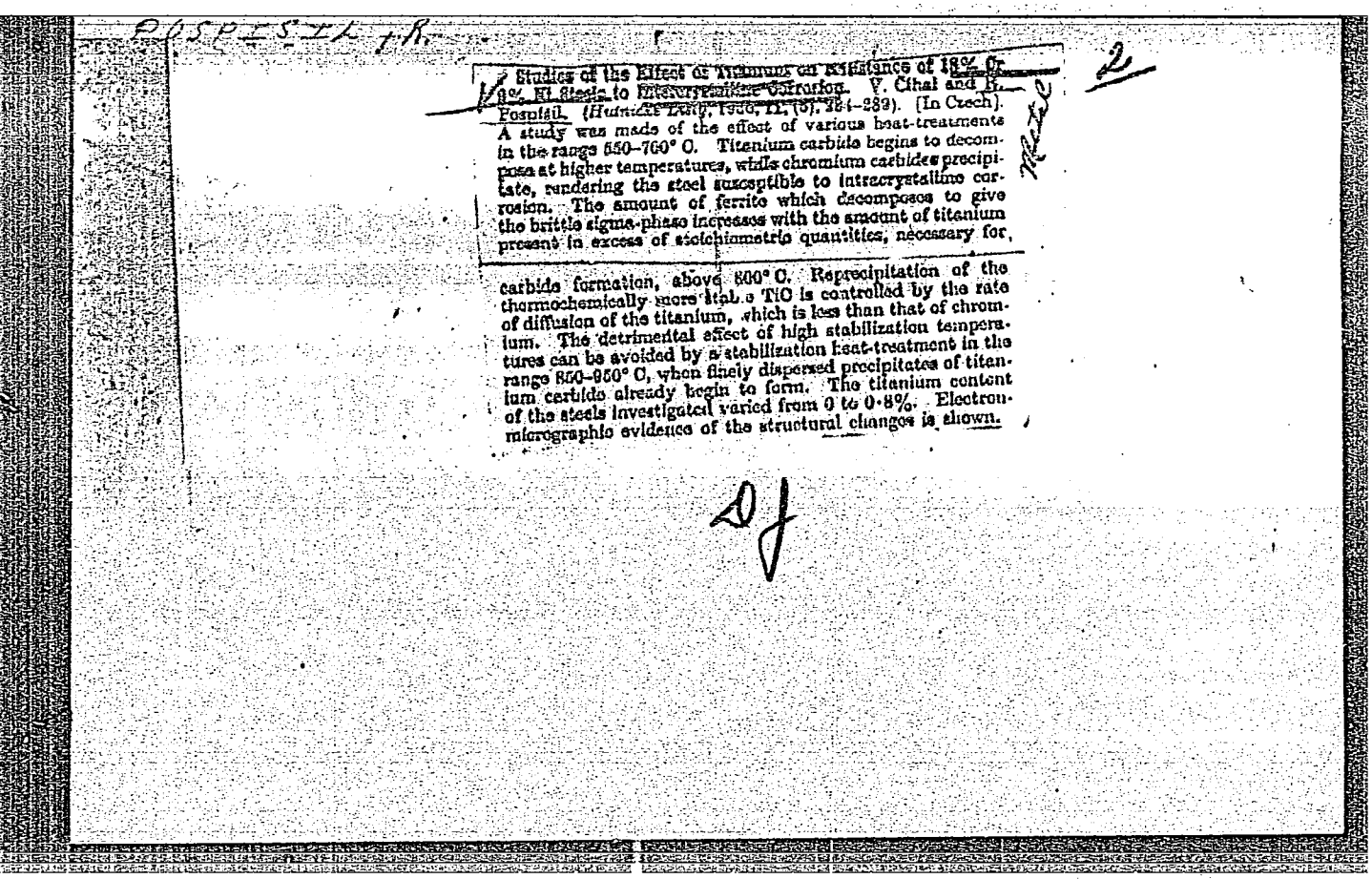
Evaluation of creep tests; also discussion by M. Vystyo. p. 547.
(Hutnicke Listy, Vol. 11, no. 9, September 1956. Brno, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 6,
June 1957. Uncl.

Pospisil, R.

Influence of titanium on intergranular corrosion of stainless steel 18% Cr and 9% Ni. V. Cihal and R. Pospíšil (*Hutn. Listy*, 1956, 11, 284—290).—18/8 steels, stabilized with Ti and subjected to an abnormal heat treatment, were examined after heating at 550—700°. At higher temp., TiC starts to dissolve. At 650°, a ppt. forms from the supersaturated solid solution and the steel becomes susceptible to intergranular corrosion. In 18/8 steels, with Ti content > stoicheiometric, the decomposition of ferrite into a brittle σ phase at temp. <800° increases. Re-pptn. of the more stable TiC is limited by the lower diffusion rate of Ti in relation to Cr. The higher the Ti/C ratio in steel and the lower the temp. of overheating, the less TiC dissolves: a disconnected network of carbides forms on the grain boundaries during pptn. T 10 steel, annealed at 1350°, undergoes serious intergranular corrosion after heating at 650°. This can be avoided by a stabilizing heat treatment at 850—950° which produces pptn. of fine TiC. (From English summary.)

J. S. C.



Studies of the Effect of Titanium on Resistance of 18% Cr 8% Ni Steels to Intercrystalline Corrosion. V. Cihal and B. Pospíšil. (*Hutnické Listy*, 1956, 11, (5), 284–289). [In Czech].

A study was made of the effect of various heat-treatments in the range 550–760° C. Titanium carbide begins to decompose at higher temperatures, while chromium carbides precipitate, rendering the steel susceptible to intercrystalline corrosion. The amount of ferrite which decomposes to give the brittle sigma-phase increases with the amount of titanium present in excess of stoichiometric quantities, necessary for carbide formation, above 800° C. Reprecipitation of the thermochemically more stable TiC is controlled by the rate of diffusion of the titanium, which is less than that of chromium. The detrimental effect of high stabilization temperatures can be avoided by a stabilization heat-treatment in the range 850–950° C, when finely dispersed precipitates of titanium carbide already begin to form. The titanium content of the steels investigated varied from 0 to 0·8%. Electronmicrographic evidence of the structural changes is shown.

POSRISHL R

On the Titanium Stabilization of 18/8 Cast Stainless Steels. B. Pospíšil and K. Stefec. (*Hutnické Listy*, 1956, 11, (4), 218-225). [In Czech]. A metallographic study of the intercrystalline corrosion resistance of the steels, accompanied by weld-tests and intercrystalline corrosion tests (utilizing bending tests on specimens boiled in standard mixtures of sulphuric acid and copper sulphate), showed that stabilization is possible in the same manner as in forged steels of similar composition. The Ti/C ratio should be greater than unity; even if it is as high as 10 no deterioration of the stabilizing effect is observed.—P. P.

2

POSPISIL, Rudolf, inz. dr.; ZEZULOVA, Marcela, inz.

Stainless steels for precipitation hardening. Hut listy 18 no.6:425-428 Je '63.

1. Spojene ocelarny narodni podnik Kladno (for Pospisil).
2. Vyzkumny ustav hutnictvi zeleza, Praha (for Zezulova).

[illegible], Rudolf

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Corrosion - Protection From Corrosion. J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 6859

Author : Cihal Vladimir, Pospisil Rudolf

Inst :

Title : Effect of Titanium on the Tendency of Stainless Steel Containing 18% Cr and 9% Ni to Undergo Inter-Crystallite Corrosion.

Orig Pub : Huntnicke listy, 1956, 11, No 5, 284-290

Abst : Investigation of the effect of maintaining stainless steels of the 18-8 type, stabilized with Ti, in the range of 550-700 after cooling down from excessively high temperatures, has revealed that at high temperatures TiC begins to dissolve. At 650 separation takes place, from the oversaturated solid solution, of predominantly of a chromium carbide of the type $(CrFe)_{23}C_6$, and the steel shows a tendency to inter-crystallite corrosion (IC). If Ti content exceeds the theoretical amount

Card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Corrosion - Protection From Corrosion. J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6859

required to bind the C, the amount of ferrite increases in such steels, and at temperatures somewhat below 800° the ferrite undergoes transformation into G-phase Rate of reversed separation of the thermodynamically more stable TiC is regulated a the slower rate of diffusion of Ti as compared with that of Cr. This takes place at more elevated temperatures. The greater the ratio of Ti to C, in the steel, and the less the steel is overheated at high temperatures, the less TiC is dissolve d in the solid solution, and accordingly, the chromium carbide particles formed within the dangerous temperature range do not form a continous network at the boundaries of the grains. Steel having the composition (in %): C 0.08, Mn 1.18, Si 0.88, Cr 18.24, Ni 9.25, Mo 0.21, Ti 0.80 and N o.003, hardened at 1350° and held at 550° shows thereafter a tendency to IC, which is associated with separation of carbides of chromium at grain boundaries.

Card 2/3

Card 3/3

POSPISIL, RUDOLF

9145* The Influence of Titanium on the Intergranular Corrosion of Stainless Steel 18% Cr and 9% Ni. Studie vlivu titanu na mřížkovou korozivzdorné oceli s 18% Cr a 9% Ni proti mezikrystalové korosi. (Czech.) Vladimír Cihal and Rudolf Pospíšil. *Hutnické Listy*, v. 11, no. 5, May 1956, p. 284-290.

At a superstoichiometric Ti content the quantity of ferrite in 18/9 steels increases. The ferrite decomposes in a brittle δ phase at temperatures below 800 C. Tables, graphs, photographs, micrographs. 10 ref.

Metal

2

POSPISIL, RUDOLF

3

3336* Metal-Working of Corrosion- and Heat-Resistant Steels. Dílenské zpracovaní antikorosních a žáruvzdorných ocelí. (Czech.) Rudolf Pospíšil. *Hutník*, v. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1955, p. 293-298.

Hot and cold working, machining, grinding and polishing, pickling, brazing, and oxide cutting are determined for the various steels according to their chemical compositions, mechanical properties, and heat treatment. Tables. 6 ref.

II

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion Control

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61195

AUTHOR : Cihal, V.; Pospisil, R.
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Effect of Niobium Stabilization on the Resistance of Stainless Steels Containing 18% Cr and 9% Ni,*

ORIG. PUB. : Hutnicke listy, 1958, 13, No 12, 1092-1098

ABSTRACT Con'd : Presented are basic thermo-chemical calculations. Resistance of the 18/9/Nb type steel to intercrystalline corrosion after thermal treatment at elevated temperatures (1 hour at 1250° or 10 minutes at 1320°) and consequent heating in the 550-850° temperature was investigated. It was established, that the main cause for intercrystalline corrosion was the dissolution of Nb and consequent formation of $Cr(CrFe)_{23}C_6$ carbides in

*With Regard to Intercrystalline Corrosion.

Card: 1/2

Z/034/60/000/07/004/029
E073/E535

18.1130

AUTHORS: Čihal, Vladimír, Engineer, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Gröbner, Pavel, Ježek, Jaroslav, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Pospíšil, Rudolf, Doctor Engineer

TITLE: On the Problem of Intercrystallite Corrosion of Austenitic, Cr-Ni Steels Containing 24% Cr and 19% Ni

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1960, No 7, pp 518-524

ABSTRACT: This paper is intended to commemorate the 60th birthday of Professor Doctor of Technical Sciences Engineer Josef Teindl, Mining University, Ostrava. Intercrystallite corrosion on austenitic stainless steels is attributed by some authors to the impoverishment of the grains in chromium due to the segregation of carbides at the grain boundaries, others attribute this property to internal stresses caused by the segregated carbides. It is argued in favour of the latter view that intercrystallite corrosion occurs also in steels containing over 20% Cr in which the chromium content of the grain surface layer cannot decrease sufficiently, to be below 12%. The aim of the work

Card 1/5

Z/034/60/000/07/004/029
E073/E535

On the Problem of Intercrystallite Corrosion of Austenitic, Cr-Ni Steels Containing 24% Cr and 19% Ni

described in this paper was to investigate the validity of this argument and to contribute to the elucidation of the problem of intercrystallite corrosion of the austenitic steel 1Cr24Ni19 (0.09% C, 0.4% Mn, 1.5% Si, 23.2% Cr, 18.7% Ni). The higher chromium content can not only prevent a reduction of the chromium content during segregation of carbides at the grain boundaries below the passivation level but, from the theoretical point of view, it should also increase the resistance of the carbides $Cr_{23}C_6$ against dissolution in austenite and thereby reduce the relative quantity of carbon in the solid solution at low austenization temperatures. The steel used in the experiments was produced in a high frequency basic furnace, cast into small ingots from which strips of 25 x 6 mm were forged after machining. On such specimens the tendency to develop intercrystallite corrosion and to separate out chromium carbides in the

Card 2/5

3234

Z/034/60/000/07/004/029
E073/E535

On the Problem of Intercrystallite Corrosion of Austenitic, Cr-Ni Steels Containing 24% Cr and 19% Ni

structure after precipitation annealing was investigated. The conditions of heat treatment of the individual specimens are given in Tables 5 and 6, which also contain data on the intensity of intercrystallite corrosion. In these tables "-" denotes no intercrystallite corrosion, "(+)" denotes very slight intercrystallite corrosion, "+" to "+++" means increasing intercrystallite corrosion. The specimens were first austenitized at 1100°C. Following that, they were precipitation annealed in the temperature range 500 to 850°C. To enable comparison of the influence of the austenization temperature, the remaining specimens were additionally annealed at temperatures between 950 and 1250°C with temperature steps increasing by 50°C. A number of photographs (16) are reproduced which were obtained by means of an electron microscope. The obtained results indicate that in spite of the high average chromium content, the chromium content in the

Card 3/5

80348
Z/034/60/000/07/004/029
E073/E535

On the Problem of Intercrystallite Corrosion of Austenitic, Cr-Ni Steels Containing 24% Cr and 19% Ni

grain boundaries may drop below the passivation level in the surface layer as a result of rejection of chromium carbides, which provides a basis for intercrystallite corrosion of this steel. This disproves the theory of intercrystallite corrosion being due to internal stresses, not only for the here investigated steel but also for the steel 1Cr18Ni9Ti(Nb), for which it was proved earlier (Refs 1 and 2) that artificially generated segregates at the grain boundaries are chromium carbides $Cr_{23}C_6$ and not titanium or niobium carbides. J. Philibert and H. Bizouard (Ref 15) have established directly by means of X-ray spectral analysis a drop in the chromium content of austenite during rejection of chromium carbides in stainless steels. They used a micro-analyser with an electron probe (Ref 16) which permits making an accurate quantitative analysis and a local identification of the structural lattice

Card 4/5

20348
Z/034/60/000/07/004/029
E073/E535

On the Problem of Intercrystallite Corrosion of Austenitic, Cr-Ni Steels Containing 24% Cr and 19% Ni

within a volume of 1 cubic micron. Such local analysis proved unequivocally the fact that the grain boundaries of stainless steel are impoverished in chromium in the neighbourhood of rejected carbides. This study was carried out at the State Research Institute for the Protection of Materials, G. V. Akimov, Prague, jointly with the United Steel Works in Kladno and the State Research Institute for Materials and Technology, Prague. There are 6 figures, 6 tables and 17 references, 6 of which are Czech, 1 Soviet, 2 German, 2 French and 6 English.

ASSOCIATIONS: SVÚOM, Prague (Čihal), Modřanské strojirny (Modřany Engineering Works) (Gröbner), SVÚMT, Prague (Ježek) and SONP Kladno (Pospíšil)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1960

Card 5/5

POSPISIL, S.; NOVOTNY, J.; NOVOTNY, O.

One year of experience in assembly-line construction carried out by Moravostav Trust, National Enterprise in Prerov. Pt. 1. p. 10.

Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1956
POZEMNI STAVBY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

POSPISIL, S.; NOVOTNY, J.; NOVOTNY, O.

One year of experience in assembly-line construction carried out by Moravostav Trust, National Enterprise in Prerov. Pt. 2. p. 60.

Vol. 4, No. 2, Feb. 1956
POZEMNI STAVBY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 3, August 1956

POSPISIL, S.; NOVOTNY, J.; NOVOTNY, O.

One year of experience in assembly-line construction carried out by Moravostav Trust, National Enterprise in Prerov. Pt. 2. p. 60.

Vol. 4, no. 2, Feb. 1956
POZEMNI STAVBY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

POSPISIL, V.

Economical use of coal and electric power. p. 89.
(PAPIR A CELULOSA, vol. 10, no. 5, May 1955, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession,(EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
Nov. 1955, No. 11, Uncl.

POSPISIL, V.; TEYSCHLOVA, M.

Pospisil, V., Teyschlova, M. Some studies concerning protected plants in the framework of wildlife conservation. p. 190. CESKA BIOLOGIE. Praha. Vol. 10, no. 4, 1956.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

POSPISIL, Vaclav, MUDr.

Dispensary services for cardiac patients. Cesk. zdravot. 4 no.7: 413-415 July 56.

1. Okresni internista, OUNZ, Kolin.
(HEART DISEASE, therapy,
dispensary serv. for cardiac patients (Cz))

POSPISIL, V., prim Dr; KUDLICKA, V.,Dr; MAREK, V.,Dr; ANDERLOVA, H., Dr

Chemical blocking of nerve synapses in thyrotoxicosis. Cas.lek.cesk. 95 no.33-34:920-925 24 Aug 56.

1. OUNZ Kolin. V.P., Kolin, OUNZ
(HYPERTHYROIDISM, therapy
pentamethonium, statist. (Cz))
(MUSCLE RELAXANTS, ther. use
pentamethonium in hyperthyroidism, statist. (Cz))

POSPISIL, V.
6191

Ze III. Interni Klinidy a z Vyzkumneho a Kontrolniho Ustavu Spofy v Praze. Prvni cesky inulin The first inulin produced in Czechoslovakia Casopis Lekaru Ceskych 1949, 88/13 (356-358) Tables 2

Report of the properties of inulin, prepared for diagnostic purposes from the root of chichory. The product fulfils all clinical requirements.
Wenig - Prague

POSPISIL, V.

Technological factors affecting the method of mining crystalline magnesium. p.153. (Rudy, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

POSPISIL, V., MUDr.

Regional system from a viewpoint of a district internist. Cesk. zdravot. 7 no.11:697-702 D '59.

1. Okresni internista, OUNZ, Kolin.
(PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Problems of Pathology. U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 93789

Authors : Pospisil, V; Ledec, J.; Rokos, J.; Opplt, Jan.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Problem of the Altered Formation of Plasma Globulin. A Case of Severe Hypo- and Agammaglobulinemia in an Adult.

Orig Pub : Casop. lekaru ceskych, 1957, No. 40-41, 1269-1278.

Abstract : A survey is made of the data on hypo-(HG) and agammaglobulinemia (AG) in adulthood. From 11,187 electrophoretic analyses performed in 5 years one of the authors recorded 5 cases of severe HG and 2 of AG. A case of severe HG in an adult male is described which at times turned into AG and which was characterized by a markedly lowered resistance to microbial but not to viral infections. On the basis of deficient plasma cells, the clinical picture, and the

Card 1/2

POSPISIL V., SOUCKOVA E. and PEJSA J. Medikamentosni therapie vredove nemoci The medical treatment of peptic ulcer Prakt. Lek. 1953, 33/11 (241-242)

In 50 cases intravenous injections of procaine-atropine and iontobrol administered daily resulted in objective cure in 30% and in subjective relief of symptoms in a further 56% of cases.

Maratka - Prague

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, Vol. 8, No. 3, Section VI, March 1954

POSPISIL, Vasclav, prim. MUDr; BYDZOVSKY, Viktor, prim. MUDr

Eosinophil leukemoid reaction in bacterial endocarditis. Cas.lek. cesk. 91 no.47:1408-1409 21 Nov 52.

1. Z interniho oddeleni a hematologicke laboratore prosektury OUNZ v Koline.

(ENDOCARDITIS, BACTERIAL, blood in,
eosinophil leukemoid reaction)
(EOSINOPHILS,
leukemoid reaction in bact. endocarditis)

POSPISIL VSEVOLOD

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Water treatment. Sewage water H-5

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, No 5148

Author : Pospisil Vsevolod

Inst : Not Given

Title : Valuable Substances Present in Sewage Water of Breweries

Orig Pub : Kvasny prumysl, 1957, 3, No 3, 54-56

Abstract : Quantitative data are given concerning the extractives and proteins that are lost with the sewage water. Ways of reducing these losses are outlined, which also serve to facilitate the purification of sewage water.

Card : 1/1

POSPISIL, V.

"Lhotka, a locality of xerothermal flora in the southwestern salient of the Oder Mountains."

P. 281. Ministerstvo kultury. Statni pece o ochranu prirody --Praha, Czechoslovka.) Vol. 12, no. **10,** Dec. 1957.

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

POSPISIL, V.

"Preservation and exploitation of nature." p. 56.(Ochrana Prirody. Vol. 8, no. 3, July, 1953. Praha.)

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

POSPISIL, V., Primar MUDr; KUDLICKA, V., MUDr; SOUCKOVA, E., MUDr

Dangers of ACTH therapy in bronchial asthma. Prakt.lek., Praha 35 no.7:163-164 5 Apr 55.
(ASTHMA, therapy, ACTH, dangers)
(ACTH, ther. use, asthma, dangers)

POSPISIL, V.

Chemical blockade of nerve synapses in thyrotoxicosis. V. Pospíšil, V. Kudlička, V. Marek, and H. Anderlová (Ounz, Kolín, Czech.). *Časopis Lékařů Českých* 95, 920–5(1956).—According to the results obtained with 25 patients, the chemical blockade of the nerve synapses by pentamethonium (I) 4 × 40 mg. daily has a favorable effect in thyrotoxicosis. Diarrhea, loss of weight, and sweating rapidly improve, tremor is influenced to a lesser degree, while tachycardia remains unchanged. Favorable results were obtained in patients with hypertension and glycosuria. A. Ženíšek

4

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.6 Vol.12/4 Internal Med. April 58

2304. THE INFLUENCE OF AMPHETAMINE IN URAEMIA - Vliv psychotonu na uremie - Pospíšil V., Kohout J. and Očenášek M. Intern. Odd. a Úst. Biochem. Lab. OÚNZ, Kolín - ČAS. LÉK. ČES. 1957, 96/20 (601-606) Graphs 10 Tables 1

Interesting effects were produced by amphetamine in 15 uraemic patients. In 8 cases of pyelonephritis, the patients were aroused from coma to a state of euphoria, vomiting stopped, urine flow increased and there was a fall in NPN. There was no relationship to age. Treatment failures occurred in severe cases of nephrosclerosis and chronic glomerulonephritis, and cases with severe glomerular destruc-

0304

tion. According to these results and further material from 20 patients, amphetamine is recommended for the oliguria of renal ischaemia from shock, and as a supportive measure during dialysis.

POSPISIL, V.

POSPISIL, V.;LEDEC, J.;ROKOS, J.

Problem of formation of plasma globulin; case of severe hypo- and agammaglobulinemia in adulthood. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.40-41:1269-1278 11 Oct 57.

1. OUNZ-Kolin, luskova casi Jan Oppit. Odd. pro klinickou biochemii, St. fakultni nemocnice v Prase 12.

(AGAMMAGLOBULINEMIA, case reports, in adult (Cz))

POSPISIL, V.

Value of waste water from breweries. p. 54. (Kvasny Prumysl, Vol. 3, No. 3, Mar 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

POSPISIL, V.F.

Propagation of Coxiella burneti in cultures of a monkey kidney stable cell line. Acta virol. (Praha) [Eng.] 9 no.2:188-189 Mr'65.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

POSPISIL, Vaclav, MUDr.

Significance of knowledge of anamnesis and symptomatology in the quality of medical services. Cesk. zdravot. 5 no.6:328-332 June 57.

1. Prednosta interniho oddeleni OUNZ v Koline.
(RECORDS, MEDICAL,
anamnesis & symptomatol. in (Cz))

POSPISIL, Vaclav; KOHOUT, Jan; OCENASEK, M.

Effect of benzedrine on uremia. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.20: 601-606 17 May 57.

1. Interni oddeleni, primar MUDr. V. Pospisil a ustredni biochem. laboratore OUNZ, Kolin.

(UREMIA, ther.
amphetamine (Cz))
(AMPHETAMINE, ther. use
uremia (Cz))

POSPISIL, Vsevolod; KRIZ, Mojmir;

Protection of beer from the harmful effect of sunlight by bottle color. Kvasny prum 9 no.10:229-232 O '63.

1. Pokusne a vyvohove strekisko, Vyzkumny ustav pivovarsky a sladarsky, Praha - Branik (for Pospisil).
2. Vyzkumne pracoviste, Obalove a lisovane sklo, n.p., Dubi u Teplic (for Kriz).

L 60318-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021089 CZ/0049/64/000/012/0936/0942 13 6

AUTHOR: Pospisil, Vratislav V. (Pospishil, Vratislav F.)(Doctor)(Bratislava)

TITLE: Long-term cultivation of cells from kidneys of the monkey Macaccus Rhesus 19

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 12, 1964, 936-942

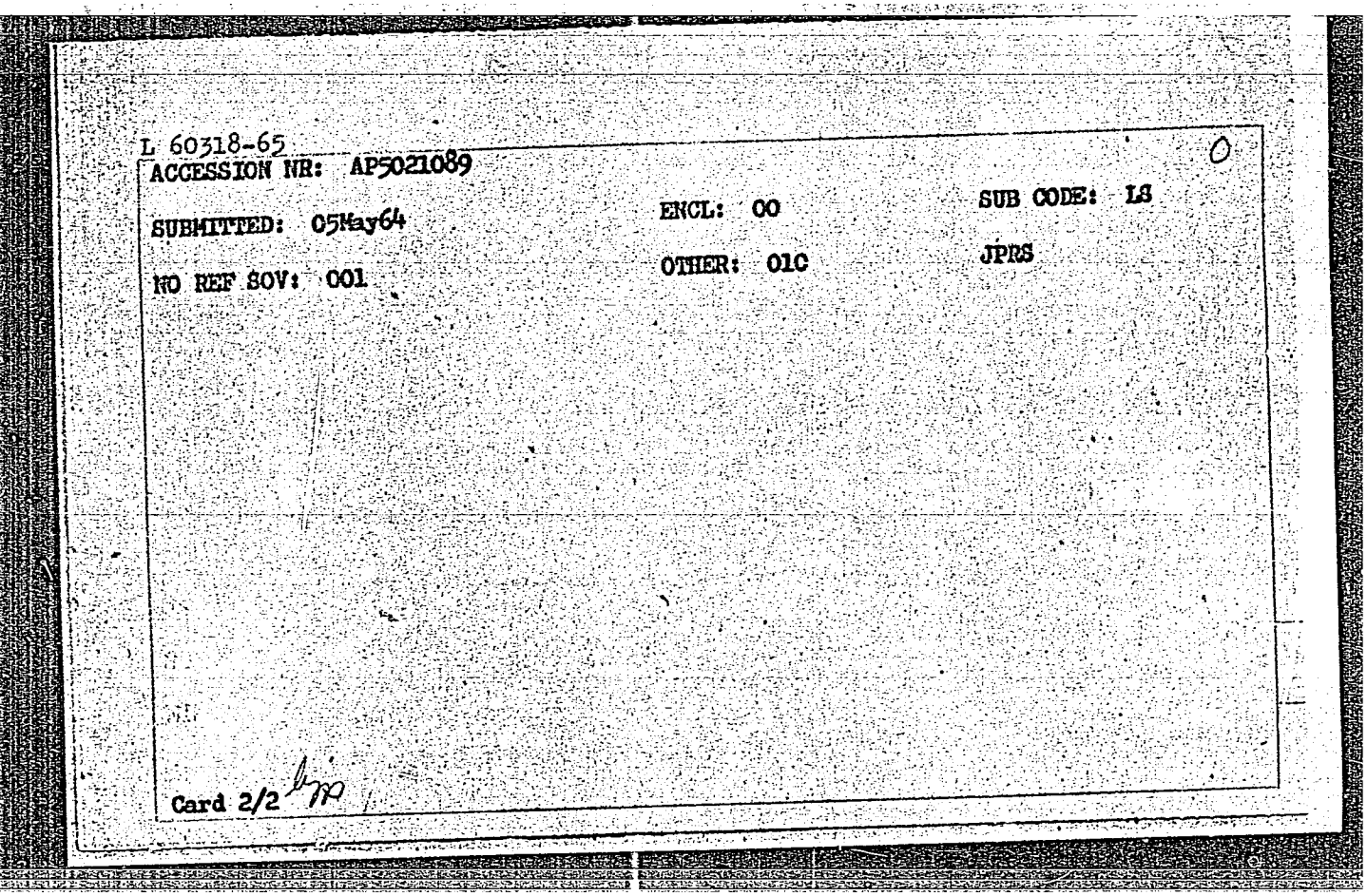
TOPIC TAGS: cell physiology, cytology, experiment animal

Abstract: A study of the best methods for long term cultivation of the cells was made. It was found that the best medium was one containing a 40% solution of human serum, and a synthetic madium for cell tissue cultures, mixed at a ratio of 3:1. This mixture yields extremely high crops in short time. The cells survive even in an unfavorable substrate up to 3 months, and multiply well in media with pH up to 8.1. During the 2 yeras of investigation the cells went through 130 passages. Orig. art. has 3 figures, 1 graph, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Virologicky ustav Ceskoslovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava (Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences)

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342620006-7"



L 60318-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021089 0

SUBMITTED: 05May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 010 JPRS

Card 2/2 lyp

MANGEL, A.; POSPISIL, Z.

Effect of organic substances on deflocculation of kaolin suspensions. Silikaty 7 no.2:135-138 '63.

1. Vzykumny ustav elektrotechnicke keramiky, Hradec Kralove.

KUBOVY, Al.; POSPISIL, Z.

Some physical principles of the wet pressing of ceramic masses.
Silikaty 5 no.1:40-50 '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav elektrotechnicke keramiky, Hradec Kralove.

POSPISIL, Z., inz.; POSPISILOVA, B., inz.; GERYK,M., inz.

Contribution to the air and heat condition evaluation in cement panta. Stavivo 41 no.5:160-163 My '63

1. Prerovske strojirnym n.p., Prerov.

POSPISIL, Zdenek, dr.

A rheological type of liquid kaolin suspensions. Sklar a keramik 12 no.4:98-100 Ap '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav elektrotechnicke keramiky, Hradec Kralove.

KUBOVY, Alois; POSPISIL, Zdenek

Effect of some admixtures on the humid pressing of ceramic masses. Silikaty 5 no.2:135-141 '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav elektrotechnicke keramiky, Hradec Kralove.

Z/012/61/000/002/002/004
E112/E453

AUTHORS: Kubový, Alois and Pospíšil, Zdeněk

TITLE: Effect of Additives on the Wet Compression Molding of Ceramic Materials

PERIODICAL: Silikáty, 1961, No.2, pp.135-141

TEXT: A previous paper (Silikáty, 1961, No.1) has described relations between consistency and pressure for porcelain masses of 10 to 20% humidity in a cylindrical and completely enclosed mold. The degree of homogeneity along the molding axis was also determined. The relations between consistency and pressure were in good agreement with Balshins' semi-logarithmic rule (Ogneupory, 1957, 4, 178) up to a certain point, when a break occurred on the curve. The authors have also established in the previous paper that a further increase in consistency took place above the break in the curve obeying Balshins' rule, but with different constants. The break on the curve occurred at the moment when all the trapped air had been forced out of the molding, so that further solidification can only be accomplished by forcing out the water. Optimum conditions were reached exactly at the point of break, when

Card 1/4

the consistency of the molded masses showed the greatest uniformity. The present paper sets out to apply the previously established data to practical wet compression molding of ceramic masses, to overflow-flash conditions and to study the effect of various additives (mineral oils, dispersing agents) upon the rate of flow. The paper refers for experimental details to the authors' previous work. An illustration of a simple molding form (cylindrical, provided with an overflow vent of 1.5 mm diameter) is given. The different molding masses were classified by their resistance to flow, which was established by measuring pressure P_t needed for a constant flow rate through the vent. Varying amounts of mineral oils were added to porcelain masses containing constant amounts of water and the pressure required to achieve constant flow rate through the vent was plotted against the concentration of the mineral oil contents in the molding masses. Comparatively small concentrations of mineral oil considerably improved the flow rate. (Decreased pressure P_t, required to achieve constant flow.) The P_t vs oil % graphs showed discontinuity at oil additions amounting to 50 to 60%. This was

Effect of Additives on ...

probably caused by reversion of the phases, a water in oil emulsion being formed at oil additions exceeding 60%. The effect of oil additions on the friction of the porcelain masses against the cylinder walls was investigated. It was seen that oil did not decrease friction (water being more effective in that respect), but facilitated the overflow of the molding masses through the overflow vent. Additions of sodium carbonate were found to have a favourable effect on the rate of flow. It is considered to act as dispersing agent. Optimal quantities of sodium carbonate reduced pressure P_t to about 60% of the original. The use of sodium carbonate permits the improvement of flow characteristics without excessive quantities of water in the molding mixtures. Flow diagrams are given for porcelain masses containing 15 and 32% water respectively with varying amounts of sodium carbonate additions. Optimal quantities of sodium carbonate, required to produce the desired flow rates were established by viscosimetric measurements. A combination of sodium carbonate with oak bark extract was found particularly useful. Best results were obtained with a specific Czechoslovak porcelain mass when 0.25% sodium carbonate and 1.6 ccs

Card 3/4

Effect of Additives on ...

concentrated bark extract per 100 g of dry porcelain mass were used. Theoretical findings were applied in practical experiments, e.g. wet compression molding of porcelain bottle tops. Problem was to establish the most suitable composition of the porcelain masses which would permit compression below the critical pressure P_k, which is the pressure shown by the break on the pressure vs consistency curve and which is a measure of the uniformity of the molding masses. Practical results were in agreement with theory. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 4 references: 3 Czech and 1 non-Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav elektrotechnické keramiky Hradec Králové (Research Institute for the Electrotechnology of Ceramics, Hradec Králové)

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1960

Application of the first exothermal peak [in the differential thermal analysis] for the quantitative determination of kaolinite. Z. Pospíšil. *Silikáty* 3, No. 1, 36–40(1959).—It is shown that errors as great as 20% occur in the quant. detn. of kaolinite in raw materials for the ceramic industry when detd. by aid of the endothermic peak in the differential thermal analysis curve (which is found between 500 and 600°) because the heat of dehydration of the kaolinites from various deposits changes greatly. It is shown that the height of the first exothermal peak at 910°, which is brought about by the crystn. of γ-Al_2O_3 (I), is a much more reliable value to base quant. analy. conclusions upon, once one has made sure that other materials which give rise to such a crystn. of I are absent. Werner Jacobson

POSPISIL, Z.

POSPSIL, Z.; RADL, Z.

"Influence of the cavity on electric properties of supporting insulators."

Elektrotechnicky Obzor. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 47, no. 10, Oct. 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electricity - Dielectrics C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1959, No 3554

Author : Koller Ales, Pospisil Zdenek
Inst : -
Title : The Mechanism of Degradation of Titanate Dielectrics

Orig Pub : Chekhosl. fiz. zh., 1958, 8, No 3, 315-321

Abstract : See Abstract 3553

Card : 1/1

POSPISIL, Z.

"The mechanism of degradation of titanate dielectrics." Alois Koller and Zdenek Pospíšil (Research Inst. Electrochem. Ceramics, Kralove). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 8, 315-21(1958)(in English).—It was attempted to verify experimentally the interpretation by Weyl and Terhune [*Ceramic Age*, 62, 2, 23(1953)] of degradation as a result of the aq. film always present on the surface of a ceramic. Expt. studies of processes taking place in dielec. titanates, if they are permanently loaded with a direct elec. voltage, refute this theory, as well as other existing conceptions that with degraded samples exo-emission of electrons appears. The degradation is explained as the production of color centers.
Sylvia Nowinska

Card: 1/1

opment of color in and the reduction in the dielectric strength of Ti-D the authors ascribe to electron emission.

H-34

Ya. Satunovskiy

POSPISIL, Z.; BERANEK, M.

A new automatic device for differential thermal analysis. p. 116.
(SILIKATY, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

POSPISIL, Z.

An attempt to ascertain the validity of Balshin's pressing laws for ceramic materials.

P. 45, (Silikaty) Vol. 1, no. 1, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

FOSPISIL, Z.

Workability of ceramic materials and their measurements.

P. 327 (Sklar A Keramik. Vol. 7, no. 11, Nov. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concretes.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58116

Author : Pospisil Zdenek

Inst : -

Title : Workability of Ceramic Masses and Their Measurement.

Orig Pub : Sklar a keramik, 1957, 7, No 11, 327-330

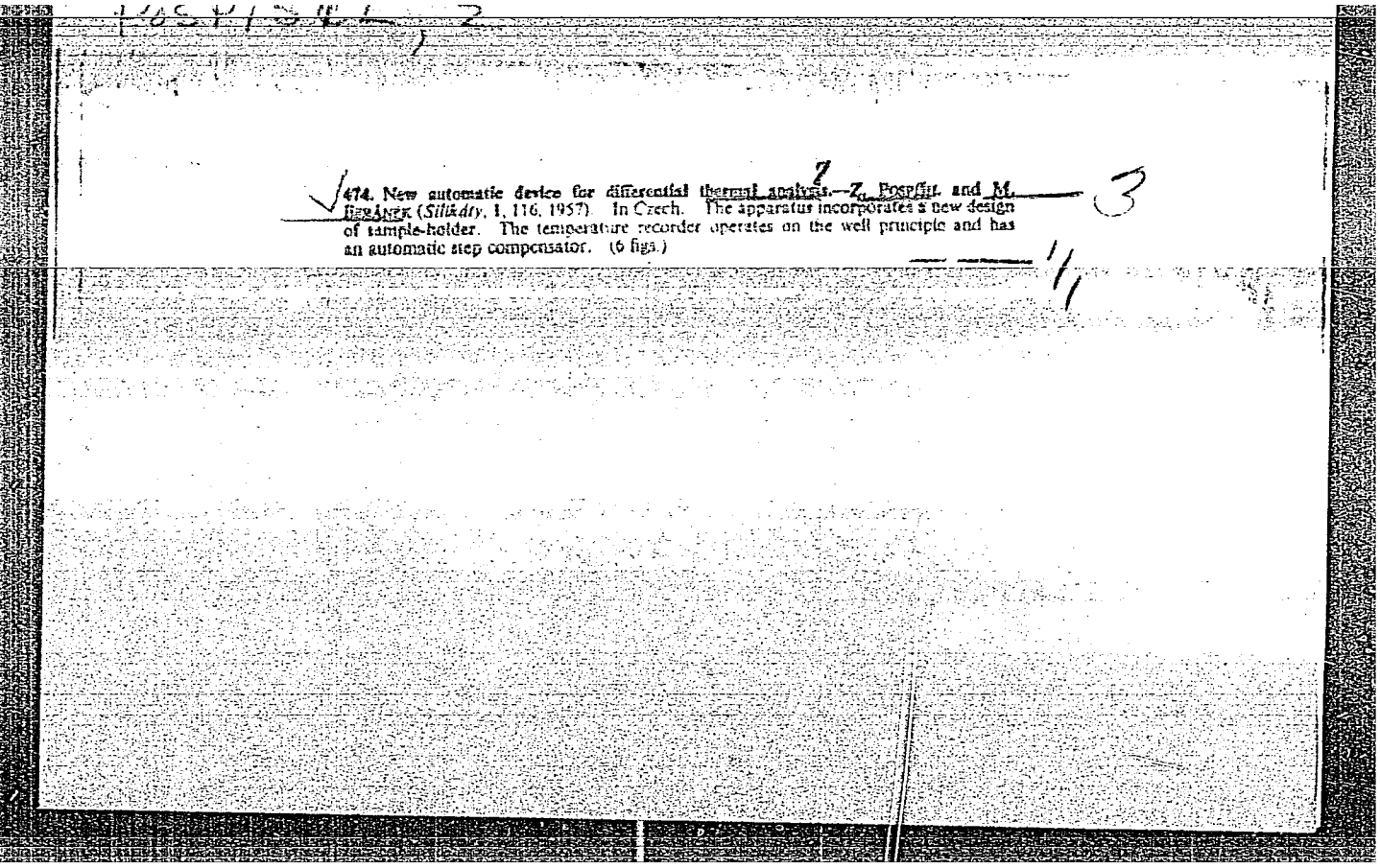
Abstract : The inaccuracy of existing methods of ductility determination indicated and the fact that the interrelationship between the force which causes a deformation and the intensity or rate of this deformation is decisive in the rheological condition of whatever material. This interconnection is represented in the form of rheological curves. For complete characterization of ductile masses, data is necessary on the course of the curves, with an indication of the limits of flow and solidity.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concretes. H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58116

Nornton declares that the workability of the masses is easier, the greater the devormation up to the limit of stability and the greater the limit of the flow, i.e., the greater the resistance of the automatic deformation. The production of these intensities serves as a measure of the workability. The instruments are enumerated with methods of their application during the measurement of rheological properties.

Card 2/2



474. New automatic device for differential thermal analysis.—Z. Pospíšil and M. Šarapatka (*Silikáty*, 1, 116, 1957). In Czech. The apparatus incorporates a new design of sample-holder. The temperature recorder operates on the well principle and has an automatic step compensator. (6 figs.)

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1628

Abstract: the liquid, and τ is the time. Experiments and calculations have shown that when the orifice of the capillary is decreased, complete agreement can be achieved in the data.

Card 2/2

POSPISIL Z.

Catalysis of the polarographic reduction of hydrogen peroxide by compounds of iron in dilute sulfuric acid solutions. Z. Pospíšil (Charles Univ., Prague). *Collection Czech. Chem. Communications*, 18, 337–49 (1953) (in English); *Chem. Listy* 47, 33–42.—The velocity const. k of the reaction between H_2O_2 and Fe^{++} ions in acid solns. was detd. by evaluation of the catalytic polarographic currents obtained with 0.5 M H_2SO_4 solns. contg. about 10^{-4} M Fe^{+++} and varying amts. of H_2O_2, with and without the addn. of acrylonitrile. With the aid of Koutecky's tables (cf. preceding abstr.) for the complex functions which take into account the growth of the dropping Hg electrode and its movement relative to the soln., k-values ranging from 68.1 to 77.8 l./mol. sec. were calcd. for solns. contg. no acrylonitrile. These were in agreement with published data and with values ranging from 57.0 to 66.15 obtained by observing the polarographic limiting current of Fe^{+++} formed from Fe^{++} ions as a function of time after the addn. of H_2O_2 to the latter. The approx. treatment of Brdička and Wiesner (*C.A.* 41, 5561*b*) in which a reaction layer of finite thickness was assumed was applicable only to reactions proceeding with great velocities; the values of the velocity consts. obtained in this way for relatively slow reactions differed considerably from the values found by chem. methods. This fact explained a discrepancy pointed out by Kolthoff and Parry (*C.A.* 45, 8863*e*).

Otto H. Müller

POSPISIL, Z.

Fast method for determining the water content of ceramic materials, p. 235, SKLAR A KERAMIK (Ministerstvo lehkeho prumyslu) Praha, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

POSPISIL, Z.

Precise measurement of the viscosity of ceramic lye by the outflow viscometer, p. 181, SKLAR A KERAMIK (Ministerstvo lehkeho prumyslu) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 8, Aug. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

POSPISIL, Z.

"Catalysis of the Polarographic Reduction of Hydrogen Peroxide by Iron Compounds in Dilute Sulfuric Acid Solutions" P. 337 (in English)
(COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS. SBORNIK CHEKJOSLOVATSKIKH KHIMICHESKIKH RABOT Vol. 18, No. 3, June 1953 - Praha, Czech.)

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

ROSTIL, Z.

"Catalysis of the p larographic reduction of hydrogen peroxide by iron in dilute sulfuric acid solution." Ceskoslovenska Morfologie, Praha, Vol 47, no 1, Jan 1953, p. 33.

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Microbiology - Industrial Microbiology F-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 14759

Author : Pospishilova
Inst : Not given
Title : A Method of Testing Resistance of Electrical Insulating Materials Against Attack by Mold-Fungi.

Orig Pub : Biologia, 1957, 12, No 2, 129-132

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

POSPISILOVA, Dorota, Inz.

Informations from the international conference on ampelography. Vestnik CSAZV 8 no. 1:48-50 (EEAI 10:5)

1. Vyskumny ustav pre vinohradnictvo a vinarstvo Pobocky Ceskoslovenskej akademie Polnohospodarskych vied, Bratislava. (Viticulture)

UNTRY	:	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY	:	Cultivated Plants. Fruit. Berry. Nuciferous. Tea. M
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 11147
AUTHOR	:	Poupsilova, D.
INST.	:	-
TITLE	:	On the Achievements of Bulgarian Viticulturists.
ORIG. PUB.	:	Vinarstvi, 1958, 5A, No. 84-86
ABSTRACT	:	No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

DIAS, R., inz.; POSPISILOVA, D., prom. biol.; DIRLBEK, J., inz.

Use of the new Czechoslovak machine Solgen V in fighting the Colorado potato beetle. Rost vyroba 10 no. 4:435-440 Ap '64.

1. Central Research Institute of Plant Production, Ruzyne.