34065

Z/032/62/000/002/001/003
E112/E235

Nitriding of chromium steels

function of time and an exponential function of temperature.
There are 18 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: SVÚMT, PRAGUE.

Card 4/4

PRENOSIL, B.

Examination of diffusion saturation of austenitic steels and alloys for increasing their resistance against seizing and corrosion. Energetika Cz 13 no.7:386 Jl '63.

Z/032/61/011/009/008/009
E073/E535

AUTHOR: Přenosil, B.

TITLE: Investigation of nitriding of high chromium steel for use in power generation equipment

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, 1961, Vol.11, No.9, p.713

TEXT: The subject of the investigations was to solve the problem of eliminating t h e influence of the oxide film depassivation, which is a necessary condition for successful nitriding of high chromium content steels. In the new method of nitriding high alloyed chromium and chromium-nickel steels, depassivation of the surface is effected by saturating the atmosphere with tetrachloromethane vapours. Depassivation with titanium hydride is still unreliable. Relations were established between the brittleness of the layers of chromium-nickel steels and the degree of precipitation of CrN nitrides.

1961, Prague: SVÚMT Z-60-952.

[Abstractor's Note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

CZECH/34-59-4-7/18

AUTHORS: Přenosil, B., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ing. and Vobořil, J., Ing.

TITLE: Methods of Metallographic Investigation of the Structure of Uranium (Metody metalografického vyšetřování struktury uranu)

PERIODICAL: Hutnické Listy, 1959, Nr 4, pp 309 - 315 (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: In the first part of the paper literary data, mainly Western, are reviewed. In subsequent paragraphs, the authors deal with grinding, electrolytic polishing (carried out on uranium specimens of which the origin and the method of processing have not been specified), observation of the structure in polarised light and etching of uranium. In Table 1, the compositions, the polishing time and the optimum current densities are entered for the electrolytic polishing and, in a plate, microphotographs with magnifications of up to 1 000 times are given of the uranium in the electrolytically polished state after various heat-treatment procedures. In Tables 2 and 3, the data relating to etching and etching electrolytes are given. It is concluded that in

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CZECH/34-59-4-7/18

Methods of Metallographic Investigation of the Structure of Uranium

metallographic investigation of the structure of the uranium, the critical operations are the electrolytic polishing and etching. Emphasis must be placed on obtaining a perfectly planar surface, conservation to a maximum extent of the carbides and inclusions and suitability of the polished surface for observation under polarised light and also for subsequent electrolytic etching. The authors tested a number of electrolytes and various current densities in order to determine optimum values. According to the experiments, the most suitable electrolyte for polishing consists of 5 parts H_3PO_4, 5 parts of glycerin and 8 parts of ethylalcohol. The best contrast was obtained by using etching electrolytes of one of the following two compositions: 25 g CrO_3, 30 cm^3 H_2O, 300 cm^3 CH_3COOH or 50 g CrO_3, 60 cm^3 H_2O and 180 cm^3 CH_3COOH. Heat treatment considerably affects the process of etching; in the case of uranium,

Card2/3 etched after cooling rapidly from the β and γ ranges,

Methods of Metallographic Investigation of the Structure of Uranium

somewhat better results were obtained with the second mentioned electrolyte.
There are 14 figures, 3 tables and 12 references, 8 of which are English, 1 French and 3 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: SVÚMT, Prague

SUBMITTED: August 11, 1958

Card 3/3

PRENOSIL, Bohumil, kandidat technickych ved

Properties of fine grain CrMnTi carburazing steels. Hut listy 17 no.12:865-879 D '62.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, Praha.

Z/032/63/013/004/008/011
E073/E183

AUTHOR: Přenosil, B.

TITLE: Investigation of the diffusion saturation of austenitic steels and alloys for improving their resistance against seizure and corrosion

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, v.13, no.4, 1963, 315

TEXT: The results are given of the investigation of layers formed by diffusion chromizing, chromizing followed by nitriding at elevated temperatures, and boriding. The research was carried out on austenitic steel AKVS and austenitic alloys AKRN, AKNC, AKNW and AKND. Data on the properties of these layers were used to infer the resistance of these alloys to seizure at elevated temperatures and their resistance to erosion at the operating temperatures. The resistance to vanadium corrosion was also studied.
Report Z-62-1118, SVÚMT, Prague, 1962.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

Z/034/62/000/012/002/004
E073/E451

AUTHOR: Přenosil, B., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Properties of fine grain CrMnTi carburizing steels

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, no.12, 1962, 865-879

TEXT: The CrMnTi steels investigated are substitutes primarily for the CrNi steel ČSN 16220 but also for the CrMn steel ČSN 14220. The analyses of the experimental 6 ton heats produced by induction melting were: 18ChGT - 0.19% C, 0.79% Mn, 0.37% Si, 1.03% Cr, 0.46% Ni, 0.15% Cu, 0.009% S, 0.02% P and 0.11% Ti; 30ChGT - 0.32% C, 0.97% Mn, 0.30% Si, 1.11% Cr, 0.25% Ni, 0.20% Cu, 0.017% S, 0.022% P and 0.20% Ti. The kinetics of grain growth of metals containing disperse particles of an extraneous phase were analysed and the findings applied to the experimental results on the austenite grain growth in fine grain titanium steels. Even at the relatively low temperatures of 850 to 900°C a certain amount of coagulation of the well dispersed TiC particles occurred which could be observed by the lessening of their retarding effect on the grain growth with increasing time of heating. At temperatures of about 1000°C a further factor is involved, i.e.

Card 1/4

Properties of fine grain ...

the gradual decomposition of titanium carbides which produces a definite change in relationship between austenitic grain growth and temperature. This change is greatest at temperatures of 1050 to 1100°C. The titanium bearing steel has an excellent fine grain structure. In a carburization cycle of 6 hours at 920°C the grain size is 8 to 9 on the ASTM chart, and after 2 hours at 1050°C it is still 7 to 8 ASTM units. A fine martensite structure was produced after carburization cycles at the usual temperature of 920°C, and even at 1040°C when followed by quenching directly after cooling. The fineness of the martensite is due to the small dimensions of the austenite grains and is accompanied by an increase in residual austenite which is not large enough to produce an excessive lowering in hardness. In the case of directly hardening after carburization (i.e. without letting it cool down first, the tendency to form network cementite is important, titanium does not assist the formation of network cementite. The highest permissible carbon content in the case-hardened layer is 0.95 to 1%. The fine grain has a favourable influence on the plastic properties of the core even at high

strength values. The two steels investigated are insensitive to the austenization temperatures up to 1050°C. To evaluate the suitability of titanium steels hardened directly after carburization as substitutes for chromium-nickel case-hardening steels, the properties of the case-hardened material as a whole were investigated. The static strength of the titanium steel (test rods as well as toothed gears), even after case-hardening at 1040°C followed directly by quenching, is equal to or higher than that of requenched Cr-Ni steel ČSN 16220. The static strength and impact tests gave a complete picture of the influence of the depth of the layer, the cementite network and the influence of the main stress directions relative to the direction of working. They also revealed the favourable influence of the fine grain on the ductility of the layer as a factor which influences primarily the impact strength of the case-hardened component. The fatigue strength is higher if the material is hardened once only. In impact tests with a sharp notch, the steel 18ChGT is very much superior to the steels ČSN 16220 and 14220 and equal to the steel 30ChGT. There are 22 figures and 9 tables.

Card 3/4

Properties of fine grain ...

Z/034/62/000/012/002/004
E073/E451

ASSOCIATION: SVÚMT, Prague

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1961

Card 4/4

PRENOSIL, B., inz., C.Sc.

New methods of increasing the strength of construction steel.
Strojirenstvi 12 no.9:677-684 S '62.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, Praha.

KORETSKIY, Yan [Korecky, Jan], doktor inzh.; PRSHENOSIL, Bogumil [Prenosil, Bohumil]; VOZHENILEK, Bogumil [Vozenilek, Bohumil], retsenzent; KRASNYY, Oldrizhikh [Krasny, Oldrich], retsenzent; SAVENKOV, Yu.N.[translator]; BARUZDIN, I.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NIKITINA, R.D., red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Case hardening of steel]TSementatsiia stali. Pod red. I.T. Baruzdina. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 232 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Case hardening)

Distr: 4D2c

Theory of iron oxidation. Bohumil Ptenosil and Jan Polášek. *Hutnické listy* 10, 908–15(1958).—The work is based upon the elaboration of an original analysis of the kinetics of growth of multiphase oxide layers: (1) The growth of different sublayers need not be mutually independent. (2) The analysis given permits a detn. of the growth relation of different sublayers. (3) It is shown that the growth of different sublayers and consequently even the growth of the whole oxidation layer is controlled, independently of the actual diffusion mechanisms, during the isothermal process by the parabolic law. (4) The principal importance of the analysis given on the kinetics of Fe oxidation is the fact that, even in the case of multiphase interfaces, it permits the detn. experimentally ascertained thickness values of different sublayers the respective products of the values of diffusion coeff. of the migrating component and of concn. (or activity) differences of migrating component on the phase boundaries. 20 references.

Petr Schneider

PRENOSIL, B.

Methods of the metallographic examination of the structure of uranium. p.309

HUTNICKE LISTY. (Ministerstvo hutniho prumyslu a rudnych dolu a Ceskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro hutnictvi a slevarenstvi)
Brno, Czechoslovakia. Vol.14, no.4, Aprl. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11, Nov. 1959, Uncl.

L 54886-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pad
MJW/JD/HW/WB
ACCESSION NR: AP5013829 CZ/0032/65/015/005/0356/0364

AUTHOR: Prenosil, B. (Engineer, Doctor of sciences)

34
33
B

TITLE: Effect of chromium diffusion coating on the resistance of austenitic alloys to vanadium corrosion

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 15, no. 5, 1965, 356-364

TOPIC TAGS: steel, alloy, austenitic steel, austenitic alloy, steel corrosion, alloy corrosion, vanadium corrosion, oil ash corrosion, chromium coated steel, chromium coating, nitrided chromium coating, AKRN steel, AKNC alloy, AKNW alloy

ABSTRACT: Chromium coating increased greatly the vanadium corrosion resistance of austenitic stainless steel AKRN (0.04% C, 14.83% Cr, 36.34% Ni, 1.61% Ti, 3.83% W) and nickel-base alloys AKNC (0.02% C, 20.08% Cr, 2.50% Ti, 1.38% Al) and AKNW (0.11% C, 14.62% Cr, 1.31% Ti, 3.67% Mo, 4.82% W, 2.37% Al). The most pronounced improvement was observed in AKNW alloy, whose respective weight loss in 150-hr corrosion tests at 650 and 750C amounted to 0.5 and 2.4 g/dm^2 compared to 30.8 and 85.6 g/dm^2 for uncoated alloy. Nitrided chromium coating was even more resistant and reduced the weight loss at 650 and 750C to 0.4 and

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013829

1.2—1.8 g/dm^2, respectively. Less pronounced improvement of vanadium corrosion resistance was achieved in the other two materials tested. The weight loss at 650 and 750C was reduced by at least 90%. Orig. art. has: 20 figures and 3 tables. [DV]

ASSOCIATION: Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, Prague (State Research Institute of Materials and Technology)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 020 ATD PRESS: 4030

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PRENOSIL, BOHUMIL

27

The influence of nitrogen on the hardenability of carbo-
nitrided cases and on the isothermal transformation of
austenite. Bohumil Přenosil (VUMT, Prague) Hut-
nické listy 4, 288-93(1957).—P. examd. the influence of the
amt. of N on the hardenability of carbonitrided cases by
using the modified Jominy test, the influence of the amt
of N on the S curve of the isothermal transformation of aus-
tenite contg. C and N, on the temp. of the beginning of mar-
tensitic transformation, and on the Ac_1 and Ar_1 transcrystn.
temps. The N content causes a considerable rise of harden-
ability. From 0.3% up to 0.4% N proved to be most ap-
propriate in carbonitrided cases. The characteristic dis-
tribution of C and N causes the rise of hardenability in carbo-
nitrided cases compared with carburized ones; this is im-
portant only in the relative neighborhood of the surface.
From the comparison of diagrams which illustrate the iso-
thermal transformation of austenite contg. only carbon
(0.85% C) and both C and N (1.02% C and 0.28% N) it
was found that N prolongs the time of the beginning and of
the end of the isothermal transformation not only in the
bainitic region but also in the pearlitic one. It has further
been shown in comparison with the other alloying elements
that the N content lowers the temp. of the beginning of the
martensitic transformation most markedly: 0.28% N con-
tent caused a diminution of 67°. Pete Schneider

MT

PRENOSIL, BOHUMIL

18

The dependance of nitrogen content on the amount of carbon in carbonitrided cases. Bohumil Přenosil (Výzkumný ústav materiálu technol., Prague). Hutnické listy 3, 222-7(1957).—With increasing C content in carbonitrided specimens, the amt. of N decreases, this relation being more pronounced at 800° than at 900°. The knowledge of the mutual relation between C and N contents facilitates the detn. of such conditions of the process which secure the attainment of desired C and N contents in carbonitrided cases. This relation exists because of the mutual displacement of C and N in the interstitial sites in austenite. 17 references. Petr Schreiber

PRENOSIL, B.

The effect of nitrogen on the harden-ability of carbo-nitrided cases and on the isothermal transformation of austenite. p. 289. ((Hutnicke Listy, Vol. 12, No. 4, Apr. 1957, Brno, Czechoslovakia)

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

PRENOSIL, B.

New discoveries concerning the structure of carbon-nitrided layers. p. 597.
(HUTNICKE LISTY, Vol. 12, No. 7, July 1957, Brno, Czechoslovakia)

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

PTENCIL, B.

Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute
Vol. 176 Part 3
Mar. 1954
Heat-Treatment and Heat-Treatment Furnaces

Zl Met

Carbonitriding Atmospheres. B. Ptencil. (*Strojírenství*, 1953, 3, (9), 559–560). [In Czech.] A comparison between carbonitriding and gas carburizing shows several advantages of the former method. Thus a higher hardenability of the surface facilitates oil-quenching which, together with the lower hardening temperature, decreases the deformation. Further, coarsening of the austenite grain is prevented. Carbon diffusion in the steel is accelerated by the simultaneous diffusion of nitrogen. Retained austenite content can be minimized by a suitable nitriding atmosphere, and by chilling after tempering. Atmospheres consist usually of an ammonia-hydrocarbon mixture, perhaps with a carrier gas. Diagrams are given for the graphic determination of the carburizing potentials of various carbonitriding atmospheres, and of the equilibria between components of water-gas, and of water-gas and methane. The ability of any given atmosphere to saturate the metal surface with nitrogen cannot be determined by thermodynamics. The most suitable ammonia content has to be determined experimentally.—P. I.

FRENCKEL, E.

Influence of the structure of nitro-cemented layers on the mechanical properties of machine parts. p. 285

SOVETSKA VEDA: STROJIRENSTVI (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Technicak sekce) Vol. 6, No. 5, 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

PRENOSIL, B.

Effect of residual austenite in the carburising layers of alloy steels on their behavior under variable stress.

p. 704 (Hutnicke Listy) Vol.12, No. 8, Aug. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

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

Distr: 4E2c/4E3d 18 18

Resistance of ferritic-pearlitic steels against corrosion in water vapor and in combustion products at temperatures above 530°. Bohumil Přenosil (Státní výzkumný ústav materiálu technol., Prague). *Hutnické listy* 7, 603–12 (1958).—During the corrosion in pure water vapor and in combustion products a protective oxide layer is formed, the growth of which is substantially controlled by the parabolic law. The water vapor pressure as well as the tensile force have no visible effect on the corrosion process. Upon contamination of water vapor with Na_3PO_4 the corrosion process conforms to the corrosion in pure water vapor; however, P. observed during corrosion in water vapor contaminated with NaOH and Na_3PO_4 an increase of several fold in the corrosion penetration depth caused by disturbing the protective oxide layer. The effect of SO_3 in combustion products contg. free O did not appear appreciable up to about 2% O. At a higher content an increase of depth of the corrosion penetration was not found but a very pronounced tendency of layers to scaling was observed. On the other hand a pronounced increase of the corrosion penetration depth was found during corrosion in combustion products without free O contg. less than 2% SO_3. The resistance against corrosion in water vapor and in combustion products did not differ too much with 6 different steels tested. According to tests performed the temps. of 590–600° can be given as max. for the application of tested steels. Further, it was ascertained that not even steel with highest Cr content tested (5% Cr + 0.5% Mo) has a substantially higher resistance against corrosion in water vapor and in combustion products which would justify, especially with regard to its low creep strength, the application of steels of similar type. 26

Petr Schneider

CC 1/1

FRENCIL Bohumil

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of Crystals and Polycrystalline Substances E-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1958, No 9394

Author : Frencil Bohumil
Inst : Not Given
Title : Effect of Residual Austenite in Cemented Layers on the Behavior of Steel when Stresses are Applied.

Orig Pub : Hutnicke listy, 1957, 12, No 8, [illegible]711

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

PŘENOSIL, BOHUMIL

11925 (Czech.) The Influence of Nitrogen on the Hardenability of Carbo-Nitrided Cases and on the Isothermal Transformation of Austenite. Vliv dusíku na prokalitelnost nitrocementovaných vrstev a isothermickou přeměnu austenitu. Bohumil Přenosil. *Hutnické Listy*, v. 12, Apr. 1957, p. 289-299.

for RE

Prenosil, B

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Prod- H
ucts and Their Applications. Corrosion.
Corrosion Control.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31574.

Author : Vyklicky, M., Prenosil, B., Tuma, H.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Oxidation of Fe-Al-C Alloys.

Orig Pub: Hutnicke listy, 1958, 13, No 6, 490-496.

Abstract: The results of studying the oxidation of Fe-Al-C alloys, with a different content of Al and C at a temperature range of 900-1500°, indicated that, after the initial uniform oxidation, some alloys subjected to analysis exhibited an anomalous (A) oxidation. In the A oxidation, blisters were formed on the surface of metals, due to the destruction of the initial protective film of ox-

Card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Prod- H
ucts and Their Applications. Corrosion.
Corrosion Control.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31674.

Abstract: idation. In places where the blisters took place, oxidation proceeded faster than in the parent metal. It was established that, in the A oxidation, the usual laws pertaining to the development of protective oxidized films do not apply. The duration of the initial uniform oxidation is reduced by a temperature rise, an increased content of C in the alloys and a decreased content of Al. The metallographic investigations of the parent metal under the oxidized film indicated that the destruction of the initially formed oxidized film is connected with volume changes resulting from the transformation of the α-phase into the γ-phase. However, the transformation

Card 2/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Prod- H
ucts and Their Applications. Corrosion.
Corrosion Control.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31574.

Abstract: of the ε -phase into the γ -phase is connected, in turn, with the fact that in the process of oxidation, the reduction of the Al content takes place in the parent material located in the immediate vicinity of the surface. -- M. Kristal'

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Prenosil, B

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Prod- H
ucts and Their Applications. Corrosion.
Corrosion Control.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31673.

Author : Prenosil, B.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Corrosion Stability of the Oxidation of Alloys of Ferrite Perlitic Steels Against the Action of Water Vapors and Combustion Products at Temperatures Higher than 530°.

Orig Pub: Hutnicke listy, 1958, 13, No 7, 603-612.

Abstract: Compounds of six steels, tested at 530-650°, are introduced. It is established that during corrosion in an atmosphere of H_2O vapors and combustion products, there is formed a protective film on the surface of the steels, which is subject to

Card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion Control.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31673.

Abstract: the parabolic law. The vapor pressure and the presence of tensile stresses do not greatly influence the corrosion process. Corrosion, in the presence of vapors of Na_3PO_4 mixtures, takes place in the same manner as it does in an atmosphere of pure gases. In the presence of NaOH and Na_2SO_4, the corrosion speed (CS) increases several times, due to the destruction of the protective oxidized film. The presence of SO_2 (less than 2%) in the combustion products, containing free O_2, does not influence CS greatly. When the content of SO_2 is greater than 2%, the oxidized film displays a tendency to scale, but CS does not

Card 2/3

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Prod- H
ucts and Their Applications. Corrosion.
Corrosion Control.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31573.

Abstract: increase. In the medium of combustion products, not containing free O_2 and containing less than 2% SO_2, CS increases. The corrosion stability of the steels under examination in the medium of vapors is almost the same. It is established that even in steels, containing 5% Cr and 0.5% Mo, the corrosion stability does not increase. -- From the author's summary.

Card 3/3

PRENOSIL, B[redacted]

TECHNOLOGY

periodicals: HUTNICKE LISTY Vol. 13, no. 10, Oct. 1958

PRENOSIL, B.; POLASEK, J. Theory of iron oxidation. p. 908

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 5
May 1959, Unclass.

PRENOSIL, Gustav

The election of judges in Czechoslovakia. Vestnik CSAV 70 no.5:640-644 '61.

Z/014/60/000/007/003/007

AUTHOR: Přenosil, Ivan, Engineer

TITLE: Storage Voltmeter 25

PERIODICAL: Sdělovací technika, 1960, No. 7, pp. 260 - 261

TEXT: This is the description of a storage voltmeter for registering the last voltage measured prior to a voltage leap (for example in measuring the ignition characteristics of a thyratron). The voltmeter has a range of 50, 100, 250, and 500 v, an accuracy of 1.5%, an input impedance of 1 MΩ for all ranges, reaches full deflection 0.2 seconds upon application of a constant voltage, and the registered value changes less than -1.5% during the first 10 seconds after the voltage leap. The instrument is installed in a "Tesla" steel case as used for RC generators. The block schematic of the instrument is shown in Diagram 1, and the wiring in Diagram 2. An electronic impedance transformer serves as voltmeter, transforming the impedance of the meter to the practically infinitely great input impedance. The enormous negative feedback makes the system very stable and the original calibration remains valid for all measurements. The input circuit consists of a divider with the charging circuit. The input tube has a maximum voltage of 50 v to limit the leakage current of the input capacitor. The "6B32"

Card 1/2

input diode charges the 0.1 μF/1 kv capacitor, the voltage of which is measured with an electronic voltmeter with high input impedance. The input tubes (E_2) and (E_3), both "NF2" type, have the function of a starved amplifier. The next stage is a cathode follower (Diagram 3) which forms one branch of a bridge with the meter wired diagonally. The period during which the recorded voltage remains within the desired error limit of -1.5% (= 10 seconds) is indicated by the illumination of a discharge tube. This tube is operated by a timer switch (monostable multivibrator shown in Diagram 4) and the relay (E), actuated by the sudden voltage drop. Upon this time, the recorded value is automatically erased by the relay (M) (Diagram 5), shorting the voltmeter input. E and M are both aluminum covered, polarized relays. Recordings of voltages below 40 v and of such without sudden drops can be erased by a push button. The instrument can also be used as peak-reading voltmeter, however, with the disadvantage that readings are erased upon 10 seconds when frequencies surpass 200 cps. There are 5 diagrams, and 3 Czech references.

JILEK, Lubor; PRENOSIL, Josef; KLIKA, Eduard; HOMOLKA, Jiri; KREN, Vladimir; MYSLIVECKOVA, Alena.

Principle of a single function, structure and chemism of living matter. Acta Univ. Carol. [med.] (Praha) 10 no.8:575-587 '64.

1. Fysiologicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta prof. MUDr. F.Karasek, DrSc.); Katedra dialektickeho a historickeho materialismu fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (vedouci prof. RSDr. J. Prenosil, CSc); Histologicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta akademik J. Wolf); Laboratorni oddeleni polikliniky v Praze 2 (vedouci prof. MUDr. J. Homolka, DrSc.) a Biologicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta prof. MUDr. RNDr. B. Sekla, DrSc).

LOMSKY, J.; SALEK, M.; HLASIVEC, Zd.; PRENOSIL, J.

Contribution to the treatment of carcinoma of the head of the pancreas. Rozhl. chir. 41 no.12:796-801 D '62.

1. Chirurgicke oddeleni UNZ v Ceskem Brode, prednosta MUDr. J. Lomsky Onkologicky ustav v Praze 8 a radiologicka katedra Ustavu pro doskolovani lekaru v Praze, reditel ustavu a prednosta katedry MUDr. F. Vadura.
(PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS) (GOLD COLLOID RADIOACTIVE)

PRENOSIL, Jaroslav; HIASIVEC, Zdenek

Therapeutic use of radioisotopes at the oncological center in Prague. Cesk. rentg. 13 no.4:275-279 Aug 59

1. Onkologicky ustav v Praze 8, reditel dr. Frantisek Vadura.
(NEOPLASMS, ther.) (RADIOISOTOPES, ther.)

VIT-DVORAK, MUDr.; PRENOSIL, Jaroslav, MUDr.

Activities of methodological & organizational departments of oncological institutes in the USSR. Cesk. zdravot. 6 no.8:450-453 Aug 58.

1. Onkologicky ustav v Praze.
(NEOPLASMS, prev. & control
in USSR, activities of methodol. & organiz. department of oncol. institutes (Cz))

HIASIVEC, Zdenek; HOSTAS, Karel; KUBAT, Alois; PRENOSIL, Jaroslav

Interrelationship of radiation dose, time & volume. Cesk. rentg. 12 no.4:223-232 Dec 58.

1. Onkologicky ustav v Praze 8, reditel dr. Frantisek Vadura. Zd. H., Onkol. ustav, Praha 8, Na Truhlarce 100.
(RADIUM, ther. use
relation of dos., time & volume (Cz))

PRENOSIL, Milan

"Leybold handbook of vacuum technology for laboratory and factory" by K.Diels, R.Jackelt. Reviewed by Milan Prenosil. Chem prum 14 no. 2:111 F '64.

1. Katedra automatizace, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha.

PRENOSIL, M.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: CHEMICKY PRUMYSL, VOL. 8, no. 11, 1958

Prenosil, M. Vapor-liquid equilibrium in the ε-caprolactam-water system under normal and reduced pressure. p. 585.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1959, Unclass.

PRENOSTI, Josef

On the relationship between biological and social factors in psychological evaluation of man. Cesk. psychiat. 57 no.6:361-368 '61.

1. Katedra dialektickeho a historickheho materialismu fakulty vseobecneho lekvarstvi KU v Praze.
(PSYCHOANANALYSIS)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/RUSSIA

DUDA, P., KOSTJUK, P.G., PREOBRAZENSKY, N.N; Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Ustav Normalnej a Patologickej Fyziologie SAV), Bratislava; Physiological Institute, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, /Original version not given/ KIEV.

"Relationship Between Splanchnic Afferentation and Flexor and Extensor Motoneurons."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 111

Abstract: Experiments on cats indicated that there are two systems of the synaptic effect of afferent impulses carried from the visceral nerve to the investigated motoneurons. One acts faster and does not seem to be organized on the principle of reciprocity. The other system is more efficient, takes a more complicated path, activates flexon motoneurons, and inhibits extensor motoneurons. 2 Western, 1 Czech reference. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice 30 Sep 65.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/RUSSIA

DUDA, P., KOSTJUK, P.G., PREOBRAZENSKY, N.N.: Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Ustav Normalnej a Patologickej Fyziologie SAV), Bratislava; Physiological Institute, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, [Original version not given], KIEV.

"The Mechanism of the Inhibitory Effect of Viscero-Motor Reflections."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, pp 111-1[illegible]

Abstract: Changes of synaptic potentials of lumbar motoneuro[illegible] during frequent excitation of n. splanchnicus and the relationship of synaptic processes evoked by impulses from visceral and somatic nerves were investigated. Various impulses causing depressions and the mechanism by which these depressions are evoked are described. The intensity and the duration of these depressions are discussed. Presynaptic damping of somatic afferent impulses is evaluated.. 2 Western, 1 Czech reference. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 30 Sep 65.

1/1

PREOBRAZHANSKIY, V., starshiy prepodavatel'; DZHOLOVA, N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Galeruca daurica. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.2:50 '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Buryatskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Ulan-Ude i Vostochno-Sibirskiy biologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irkutsk.

BIBIK, A.Ye.; DOMETTI, A.A.; ZIMINA, A.M.; LAKTIONOVA, P.I.; MAKSIMOV, M.A.; MOROSHKINA, O.I.; MYASISHCHEVA, B.I.; ERDELI, V.G.; NECHAYEVA, Yu.A.; PADEZHNOV, A.I.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, A.I.; RAUSH, V.A.; RYNDIN, A.A.; SAUSHKIN, Yu.G.; SMIRNOVA, N.P.; STROYEV, K.F.; TOPORKOV, I.D.; FREYKIN, Z.G.

Fedor Pavlovich Kalinin; obituary. Geog. v shkole 26 no.2:85 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Kalinin, Fedor Pavlovich, 1899-1962)

LOMONOVA, G.V.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, A.A.

Characteristics of the toxic properties of caprolactam. Trudy GIGT no.9:34-40 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

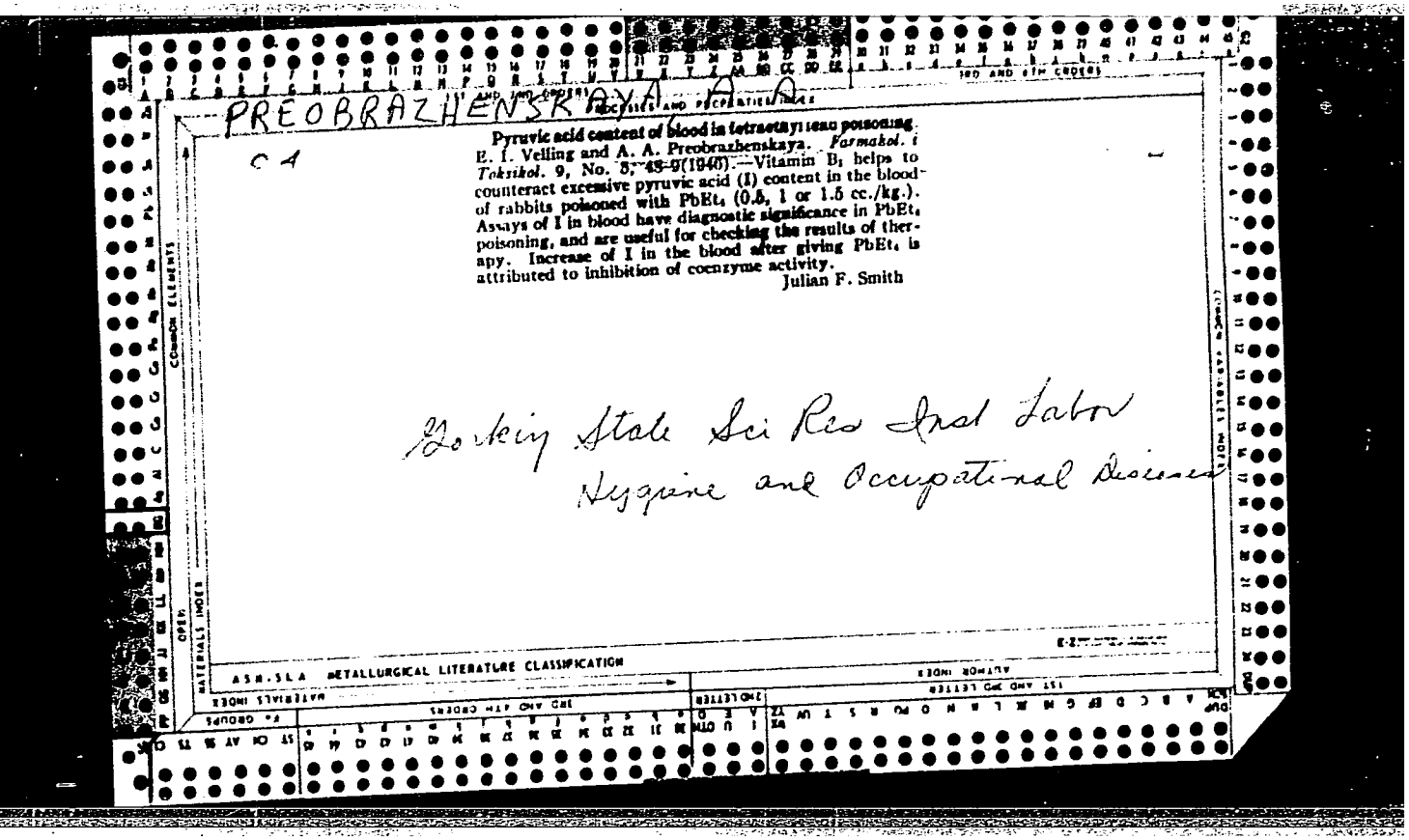
BAYVAROVSKAYA, Yu.V.; [illegible]OBRAZUMSKAYA, A.I.; STARKOVA, L.M.; SEVAST'YANOVA, Ye.S.

Obtaining a growth stimulant from the oils of Perm Province. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.7:8-9 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Permskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

VITOL, O.A.[Vitols, O.]; IRGEN, L.A.[Irgens, L.]; KARLIVAN, V.P.[Karlivans, V.], kand. khim. nauk, dots.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, A.I.; L'VOVA, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Basic data on plastics] Osnovnye svedeniia o plasticheskikh massakh. [By] O.A.Vitol i dr. Riga, Rizhskii in-t inzhenerov grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota im. Leninskogo komsomola, 1962. 176 p. (MIRA 17:4)



PREOBRAZHENSKAYA A A

C A

Pyruvic acid content of blood in tetraethyl lead poisoning. E. I. Velling and A. A. Preobrazhenskaya. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 9, No. 5, 48-9(1946).—Vitamin B_1 helps to counteract excessive pyruvic acid (I) content in the blood of rabbits poisoned with $PbEt_4$ (0.5, 1 or 1.5 cc./kg.). Assays of I in blood have diagnostic significance in $PbEt_4$ poisoning, and are useful for checking the results of therapy. Increase of I in the blood after giving $PbEt_4$ is attributed to inhibition of coenzyme activity.
Julian F. Smith

Gorkiy State Sci Res Inst Labor
Hygiene and Occupational Diseases

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BAYVAROVSKAYA, Yu.V.; ZUBKOVA, N.A.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, A.I.

Efficient rectification of gasoline and the sampling of aromatic hydrocarbons in catalytic reforming. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.4: 26-27 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Permskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

MATYAYEVA, L.K.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, A.M.

Results of the verification of new formulas for calculating speeds and forces of cutting using electronic computers. Trudy Proek. tekh. i nauch.-issl. inst. no.2:153-164 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

GIL'MAN, A.M.; ANTONOVA, V.M.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, A.M.

Calculating optimum multicut setting-up by means of electronic computers. Avt.prom. 28 no.11:1-4 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Gor'kovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Lathes--Maintenance and repair) (Electronic digital computers)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, A.S.

Absorption of water and gas by certain composting substances. Gig.i san. no.7:49-50 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya gigiyeny i epidemiologii Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya SSSR. (Compost)

USSR

Atmospheric contamination by carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide emitted by slags. A. S. Preobrazhenskaya. *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1955, No. 3, 49.—Locomotive slag emits CO and SO_2 into the surrounding air upon being discharged from a furnace box. Quenching of hot slag with H_2O actually aggravates the pollution, since SO_2 emission is accelerated. However, quenching is useful as it cools the slag and eventually stops the gas elimination more rapidly.

G. M. Kosolapoff

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, A.S.

Pollution of soil and ground water near a locomotive shed.
Gig. i san. no.10:45-46 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(WATER--POLLUTION) (SOIL POLLUTION)
(RAILROADS--ROUNDHOUSES)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, A.S.

Device for obtaining gases. Lab. delo 3 no.1:52-53 Ja-F '57
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii gigiyeny i epidemiologii Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya SSSR.
(CHEMICAL APPARATUS)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, A.S., inzh.

Use of polyamides at the Ural Chemical Machinery Plant. Khim.i neft. mashinostr. no.8:42-43 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

VERESHCHAGIN, L.F.; RYABININ, Yu.N.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, A.Ya.; STEPANOV, V.A.

Growing of single metal crystals under high hydrostatic pressure.
Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.1:45-47 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vereshchagin). 2. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR.
(Crystals--Growth) (Metal crystals)

2409h

S/186/60/002/006/019/026
A051/A129

5.2200 1067, 1043, 1273

AUTHORS: Lilova, O. M.; Preobrazhenskaya, B. K.

TITLE: Ion-exchange separation of elements
VI. alkali-earth elements

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 6, 1960, 731 - 733

TEXT: The effectiveness of available and cheap ammonium acetate reagent in ion-exchange separation of alkali-earth elements was studied at 20 and 90°C on a KU-2(KU-2) or Dowex-50 cation. Ammonium acetate is most effective at room temperature, and ammonium lactate is somewhat more effective at high temperatures. The latter two agents have high division coefficients high concentrations, which allow for large loads in the column without interfering with the work of the latter due to the slight complex-formation of the agents. Since the separation coefficients do not change with a change in the rigidity of the resin structure, these agents can be used for rapid separation on quick-acting resins with a low percentage of divinylbenzene. Only the choice of complex-formation plays a part. Attempts to use HCl for separation were found to be based on the selectivity of

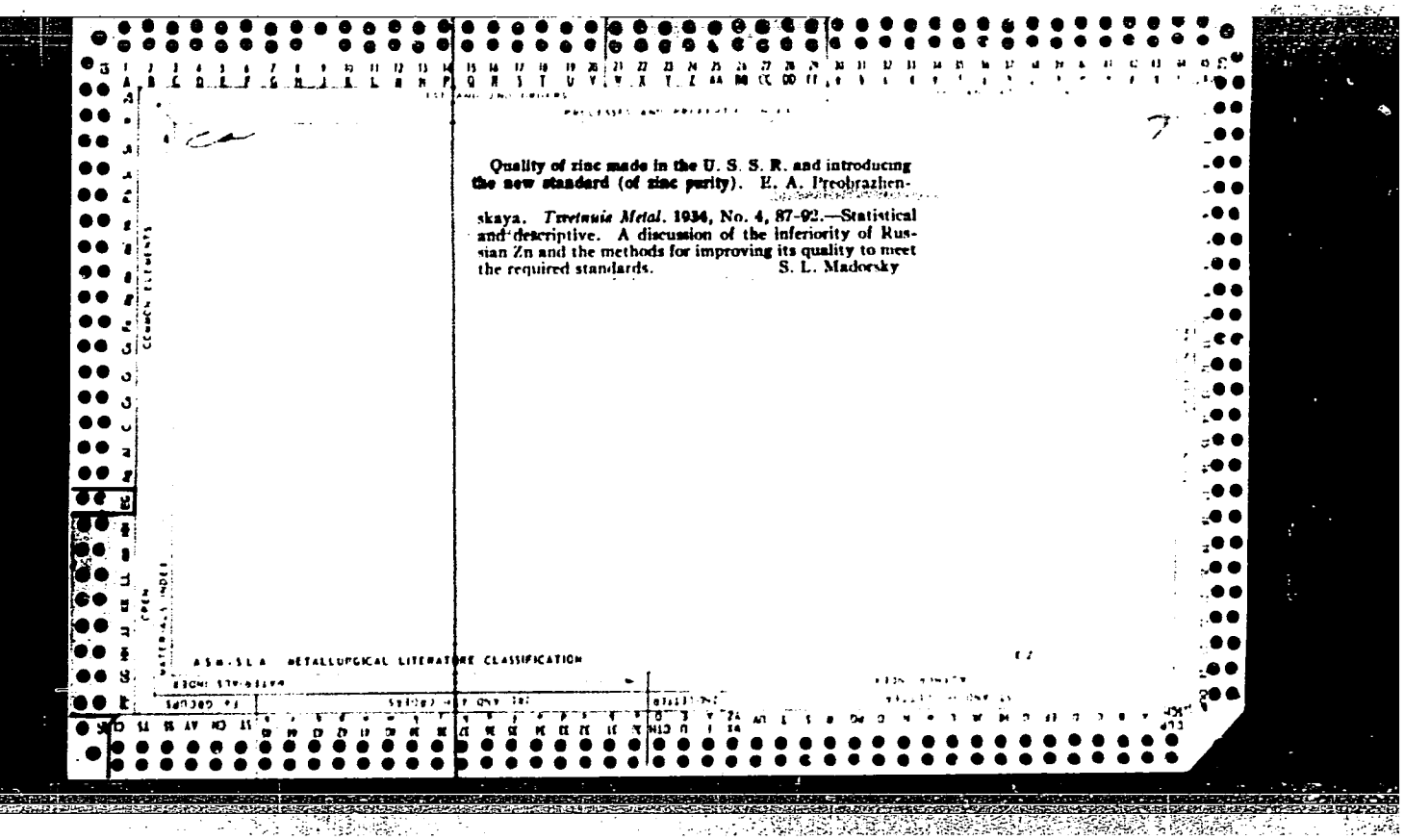
Card 1/2

Ion-exchange separation of elements VI. ,...

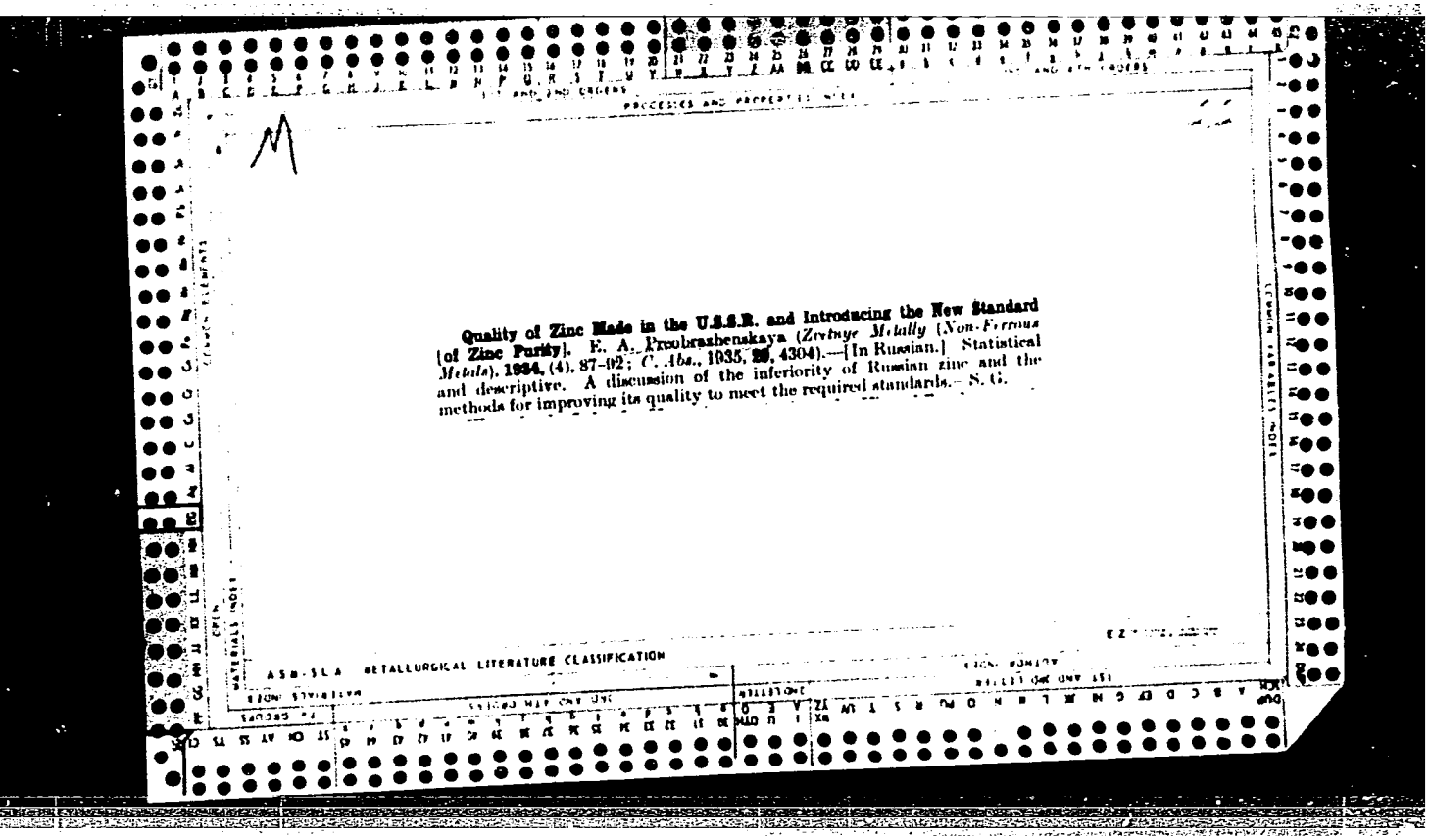
sorption by the resin and can be carried out only on firmly sutured resins with a high percentage of divinylbenzene. In the case of nitric acid used as a washing-out agent no satisfactory results could be obtained. The separation coefficients proved to be very low. There are 2 tables, and 6 references: 1 Soviet-bloc, and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the four most recent English language publications read as follows: M. Lerner, W. Rieman, Anal. Chem., 26, 3, 610, 1954; M. Honda, Ch. An., 48, 9808; 1954; R. Bery, G. Suyckaerts, Anal. Cnim., Acta, 17, 1, 124, 1954; G. Milton, W. Grummitt, Canad. J. Chem., 35, 6, 541, 1957.

SUBMITTED: January 5, 1960.

Card 2/2



Quality of zinc made in the U. S. S. R. and introducing the new standard (of zinc purity). E. A. Preobrazhenskaya. *Tsvetnaia Metal.* 1934, No. 4, 87-92.—Statistical and descriptive. A discussion of the inferiority of Russian Zn and the methods for improving its quality to meet the required standards. S. L. Madorsky



Quality of Zinc Made in the U.S.S.R. and Introducing the New Standard [of Zinc Purity]. E. A. Preobrashenskaya (*Zvetnye Metally* [*Non-Ferrous Metals*], **1934**, (4), 87–92; *C. Abs.*, 1935, **29**, 4304).—[In Russian.] Statistical and descriptive. A discussion of the inferiority of Russian zinc and the methods for improving its quality to meet the required standards.—S. G.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, G.B.

Books on methods of spectroscopy in 1964. Zav.lab. 30 no.4: 511-512 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, G.B.; DISKINA, I.S.

Conferences of readers of the journal "Zavodskaia laboratoriia."
Zav. lab. 29 no.9:1149 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

FAVORSKAYA, M.A.; RUB, M.G.; KIGAY, V.A.; IZOKH, E.P.; GAPEYEVA, G.M.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, G.K.; USTIYEV, Ye.K., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk, otv.red.; ROZANOV, Yu.A., red.izd-va; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Magmatic activity and metallogenic features of the Sikhote-Alin' Range and the Lake Khanka region] Magmatizm Sikhote-Alinia i Prikhankaiskogo raiona i ego metallogenicheskie osobennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 327 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenii, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.45). (MIRA 15:3)

(Sikhote-Alin' Range--Rocks, Igneous)
(Khanka Lake region--Rocks, Igenous)

GAUZE, G.F.; KHORIN, V.A.; BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, G.P. IVANITSKAYA, L.P.; LAVROVA, M.F.; USPENSKAYA, G.A.; GOL'DBERG, L.Ye.; STANISLAVSKAYA, M.S.; IVANOV, K.K.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.

Monomycin , a new antibacterial antibiotic. Nauch. inform. Otd. nauch. med. inform. AMN SSSR no.1:39-40 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov (direktor - prof. G.F.Gauze) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

*

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4959

Ural'skoye soveshchaniye po spektrosk

Materialy 2 Ural'skogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii, Sverdlovsk, 1958 g. (Materials of the Second Urals Conference on Spectroscopy, Held in Sverdlovsk, 1958) Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 206 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii and Ural'skiy dom tekhniki VSNTO.

Eds.: Amor Borisovich Shayevich and Gennadiy Pavlovich Skornyakov; Tech. Ed.: N. M. Matlyuk.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for spectral analysis laboratory workers at ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical plants, and for laboratory personnel of the metal-working industry, geological and prospecting organizations, and similar scientific research laboratories.

COVERAGE: The collection contains papers read at the Second Urals Conference on the spectral analysis of ferrous and nonferrous metals and alloys, slags, ores, agglomerates, refractories and other materials used in industry. The material of the conference includes articles on the analysis of steels (including the determination of gases), ferroalloys, nonferrous and light metals and alloys, pure noble metals, etc. The present volume is intended to disseminate the latest experience in working with spectral laboratories, and to report on the results of scientific research. The author thanks R. I. Outkina and Yu. M. Buravlev. Almost all of the articles are accompanied by references.

Kuranov, A. A., and M. M. Sviridova. Spectral Analysis of Silver-Copper Alloys From a Standard of Silver and of any Silver-Copper Alloy	116
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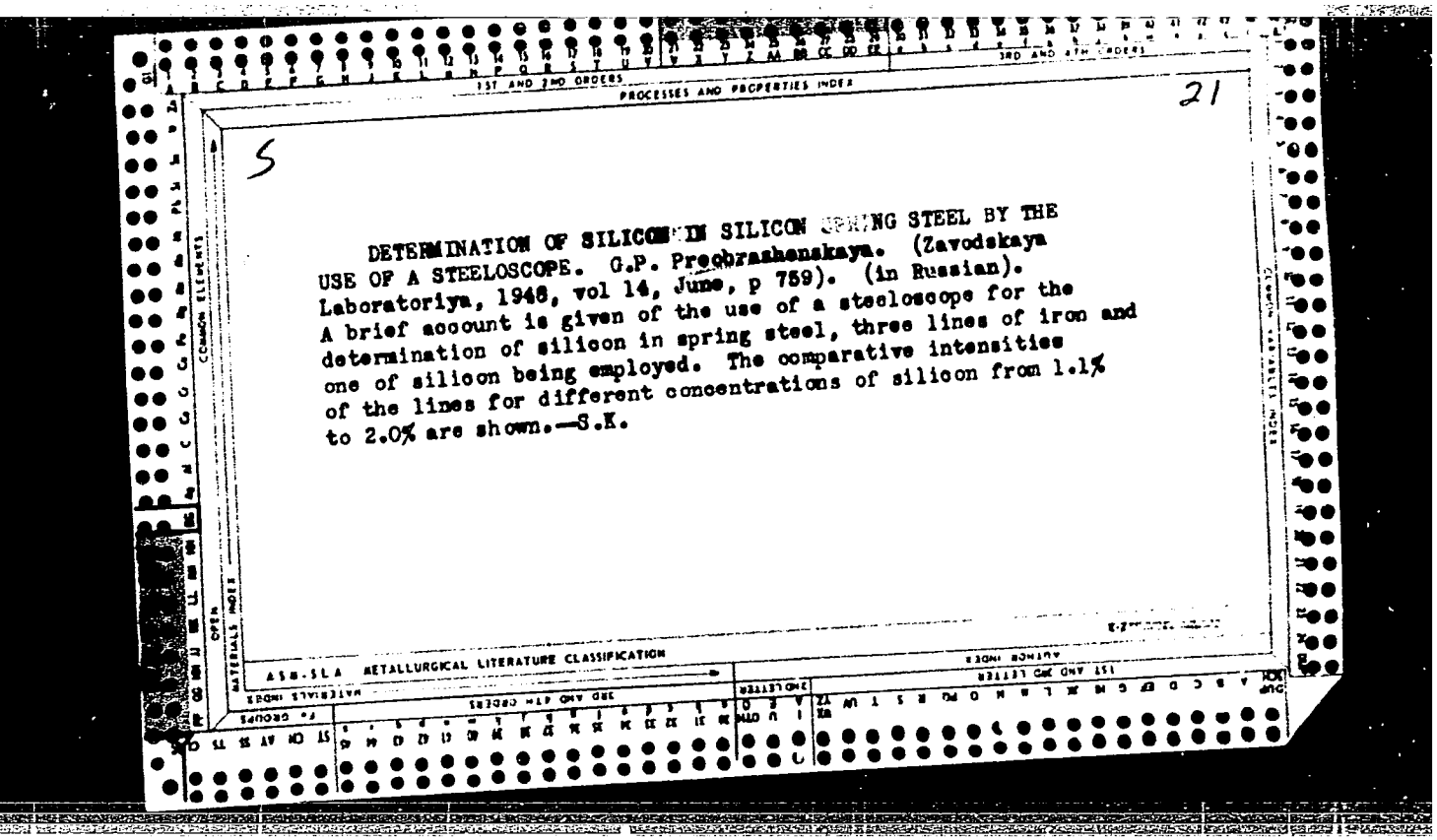


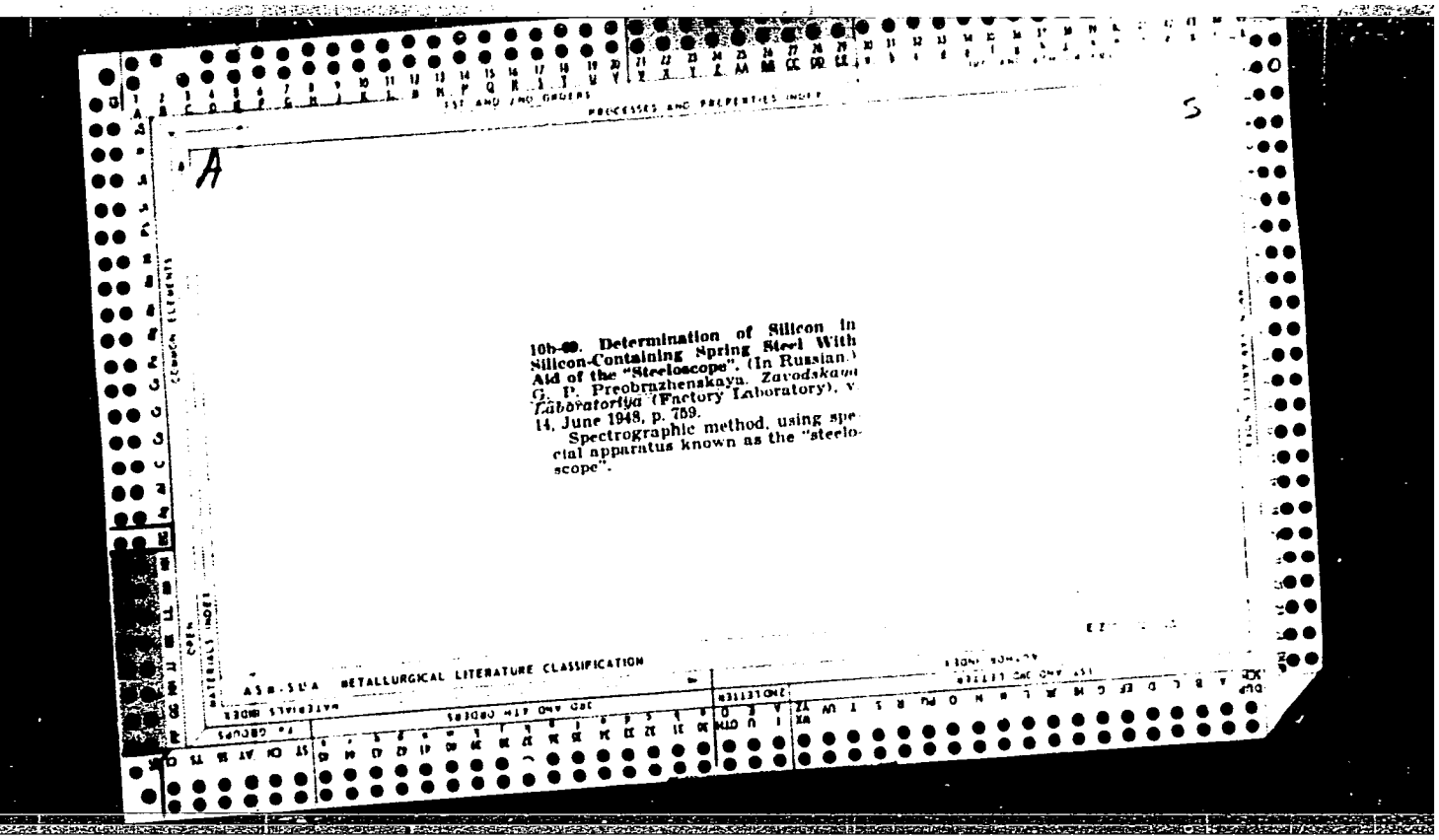
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

21

S

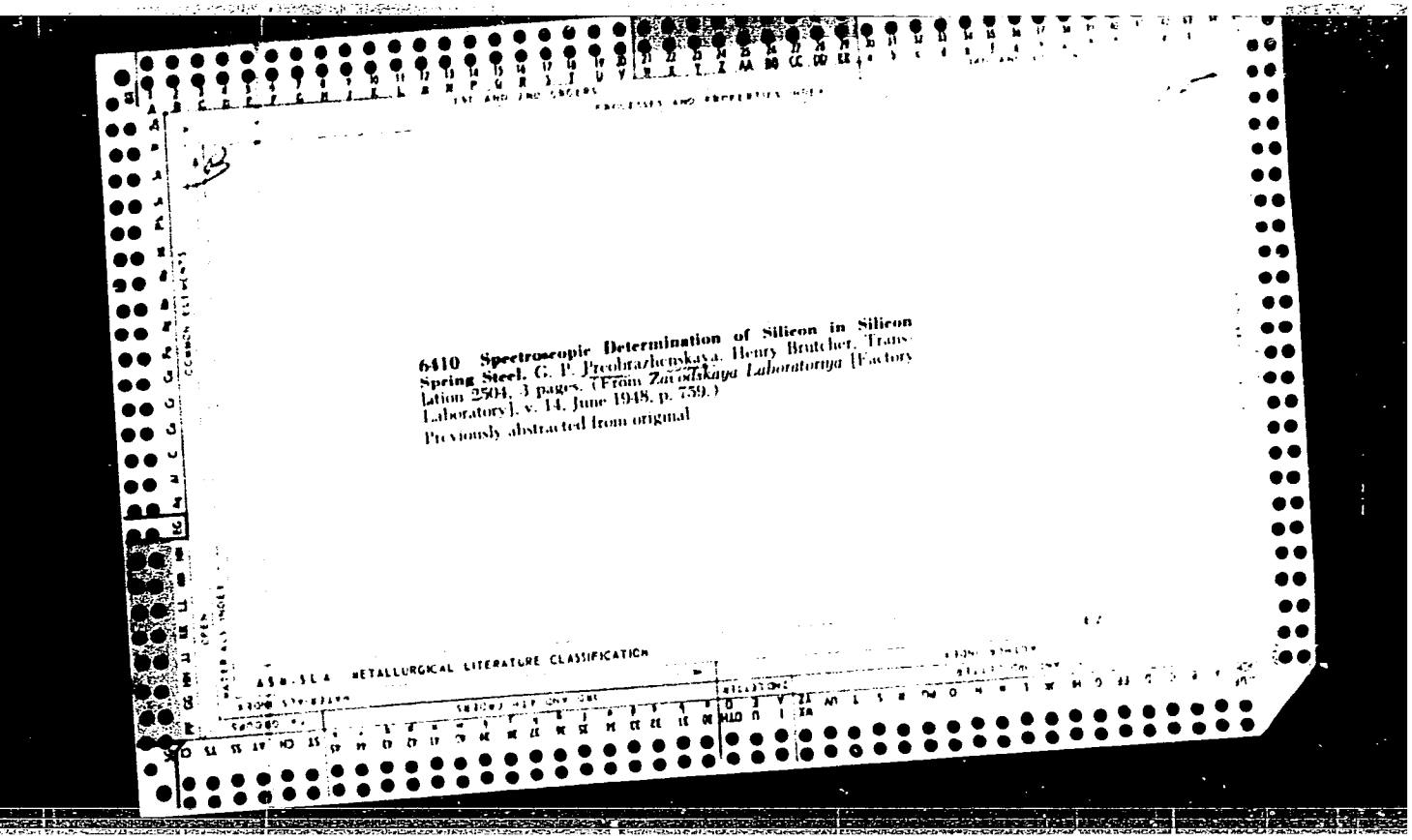
DETERMINATION OF SILICON IN SILICON SPRING STEEL BY THE USE OF A STEELOSCOPE. G.P. Preobrashenskaya. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1948, vol 14, June, p 759). (in Russian). A brief account is given of the use of a steeloscope for the determination of silicon in spring steel, three lines of iron and one of silicon being employed. The comparative intensities of the lines for different concentrations of silicon from 1.1% to 2.0% are shown.—S.K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



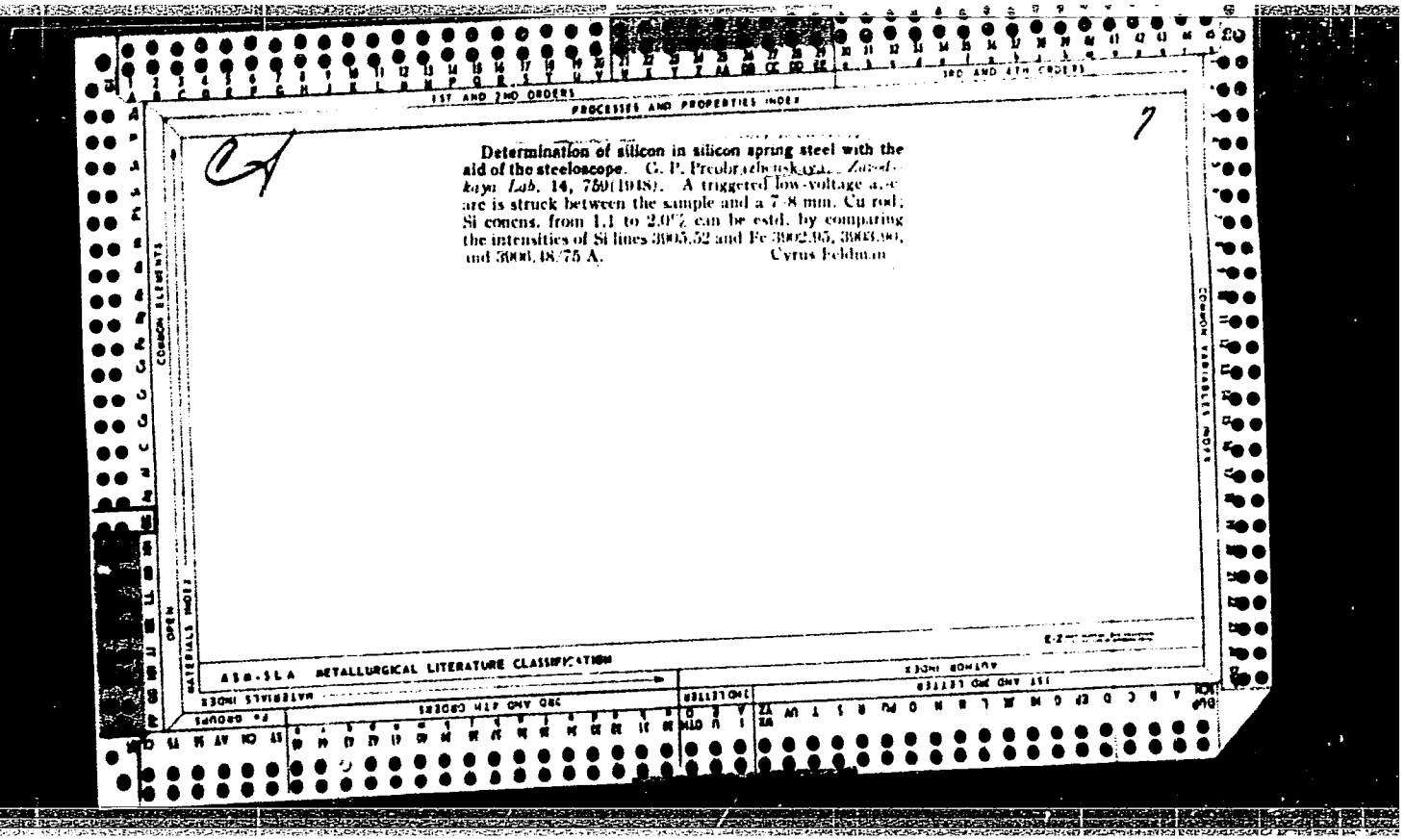
10b-60. **Determination of Silicon in Silicon-Containing Spring Steel With Aid of the "Steeloscope".** (In Russian.) G. P. Preobrazhenskaya. *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya* (Factory Laboratory), v. 14, June 1948, p. 759.

Spectrographic method, using special apparatus known as the "steeloscope".



6410 **Spectroscopic Determination of Silicon in Silicon Spring Steel.** G. P. Preobrazhenskaya. Henry Brutcher, Translation 2504, 3 pages. (From *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya* [Factory Laboratory], v. 14, June 1948, p. 759.)
Previously abstracted from original

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

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Determination of silicon in silicon spring steel with the aid of the steeloscope. G. P. Preobrazhenskaya. *Zavod. Lab.* 14, 780(1948). A triggered low-voltage a.c. arc is struck between the sample and a 7–8 mm. Cu rod; Si concns. from 1.1 to 2.0% can be estd. by comparing the intensities of Si lines 3905.52 and Fe 3902.95, 3903.90, and 5000.48/75 A. Cyrus Feldman

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AUTHOR INDEX

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, G.

Conference of readers of the journal "Zavodskaia laboratoriia." (MIRA 18:3)
Zav. lab. 30 no.8:1038 '64.

PESHTICH, Ye.L.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, G.S.; IVANOVA, K.P.; SEGAL', Z.G., vedushchiy red.; NERUCHEV, S.G., red.; DEM'YANENKO, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Study of the conditions of the formation of the oil pools of the southeastern Volga-Ural region] Issledovaniia uslovii formirovaniia zalezhei nefti iugo-vostoka Volgo-Ural'skoi oblasti. Leningrad. Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 137 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.216). (MIRA 16:12)

TIMOFEYEV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVALENKO, P.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N., inzh.; NOSKOV, V.G., inzh.; BOLOTINA, [illegible], red. izd-va; KHENOKH, F.M., tekhn. red.

[Album of designs of reinforced concrete slabs for precast pavements of city roads, sidewalks and streetcar tracks]Al'bom konstruktsii zhelezobetonnykh plit dlia sbornykh pokrytii gorodskikh dorog, trotuarov i putei tramvaia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1962. 34 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. 2. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva (for Timofeyev, Kovalenko, Preobrazhenskaya, Noskov).
(Pavements, Concrete)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N.; ORESHKIN, V.D.

Assembly line for scouring worsted fabrics. Tekst. prom. 19 no.11:50-52 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)
(Assembly line methods)

GABUZOV, A.N.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N.

Arteries in some bones of the facial portion of the skull in the human fetus. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.3:28-31 Mr'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.G.Prives) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova i kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. A.N.Gabuzov) Grodnenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N.

Data on the comparative anatomy of the intraorganic arteries of the diaphragm [with English summary in insert]. Zool.zhur.35 no.3:459-463 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Kafedra normal'noy anatomii 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova.
(DIAPHRAGM--BLOOD SUPPLY)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. T
Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102272.

Author : Preobrazhenskaya, I. N.; Bul' P. I.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Influence of the Second Signal System on the Form and Position of the Stomach.

Orig Pub: Vrachebn. delo, 1958, No 3, 301-302.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N. (Leningrad)

Effect of splenectomy on the arteries of certain abdominal organs in the rabbit. Eksper.khir. 3 no.5:55 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(SPLEEN--SURGERY)
(ARTERIES)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N., inzh.; SHUSTOVA, S.T.

Innovators at Kuntsevo Textile Factory. Izobr.i rats. no.7:17-18 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Kuntsevo--Textile industry)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N., BUL', P.I.

Effect of the second signal system on the shape and position of the stomach. Vrach.delo no.3:301 Mr'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.G. Prives) i klinika gospital'noy terapii (zav. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.V. Chernorutskiy [deceased]) Pervogo Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPNOSIS)
(STOMACH)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N.

IL'IN, V.N.; NAZAROV, S.S.; FRENKEL', I.B.; PELEVIN, S.N.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N.

Scouring woolen fabrics in water under pressure. Tekst.prom. 17 no.12:46-49 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Zamestitel' predsedatelya Bryanskogo sovnarkhoza (for Il'nin). 2.Direktor fabriki "Proletariy" (for Nazarov). 3.Glavnyy inzhener fabriki "Proletariy" (for Frenkel') 4.Direktor Kuntsevskoy sherstyanoy fabriki (Pelevin). 5.Glavnyy inzhener Kuntsevskoy sherstyanoy fabriki (for Preobrazhenskaya).

(Woolen and worsted manufacture)

[illegible]ZHENSKAYA, I.N. (Leningrad, nab. Karpovki, d. 37, kv.3)

[illegible] one interior veins of the shoulder muscles in man [with summary in English] Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 34 no3:46-50 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.G.Prives) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I.P.Pavlova.

(SHOULDER, musc. & tendons
interior veins, anat. (Rus))

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N.

The effect of phrenicotomy on intradiaphragmatic arteries of the dog. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 41 no.3:72-74 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav.-prof. M.G.Prives) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova (dir.-dotsent A.I.Ivanov). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskim.

(NERVES, PHRENIC, surg.
phrenicotomy, eff. on arteries of diaphragm in dog)
(DIAPHRAGM, blood supply
arteries, eff. of phrenicotomy in dogs)

Preobrazhenskaya, I. N.

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). S
Cardiovascular System

Abs Jour : Ref ZHur - Biol., No 21, 1958, No 97102

Author : Preobrazhenskaya, I.N.

Inst : Not given

Title : Anatomy of Intra-organic Veins of the Muscles of the Human Brachium.

Orig Pub : Arkhiv anatomii, gistol. i embriol., 1957, 34, No. 3, 46-50

Abstract : In 80 specimens from 10 human cadavers of various ages, intra-organic veins of m.biceps brachii, m.brachialis, m. coraco-brachialis and m.triceps brachii were studied. It was shown that in all these muscles the veins of the 5th-2nd order, and sometimes also of the 1st order, are directed parallel to the course of muscular bundles, which reduces the danger of their complete compression by muscle contractions. There is a similarity in the distribution of veins and arteries.

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PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N.; SOLDATOVA, L.I.; TENKOVA, Ye.Ya.

Readers' comment or a book on the finishing of woolens. Tekst.prom. 20 no.3:74-75 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Textile finishing)

LIKHACHEVA, N.B. (Petrozavodsk, ul. Anokhina, 43/26, kv. 40);
PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, E.N. (Leningrad, P-137, naberezhnaya Karpovki 37, kv.3)

Roentgenoanatomical Museum at the Department of Normal Anatomy of the 1st Leningrad Institute of Medicine. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 47 no. 11:102-103 N '64 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.G. Prives) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova i kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav.- prof. N.B. Likhacheva) Petrozavodskogo universiteta imeni Kuusinena.
Submitted July 31, 1964.

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N.

Intraorgan arteries of the brainstem in some reptiles, birds and mammals. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 49 no.9:34-40 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.G.Prives) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova. Submitted March 16, 1964.

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N. (Leningrad, P-137, naberezhnaya reki Karpovki, 37, kvartira 3)

Arteries of the brain stem in fishes and amphibia. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 45 no.7:81-88 Je '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.G. Prives) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.

RZHEKHIN, V.P.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.S.

Interaction between phosphatides and gossypol in the presence of water. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.3:3-5 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Phosphatides) (Gossypol)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.S.

Some problems of specialization and cooperation in automobile plants. Avt.i trakt.prom.no.12:3-5 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. NIIT Avtoprom.
(Automobile industry)

RZHEKHIN, V.P.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.S.

Problem of the antioxidant activity of phosphatides of vegetable oils. Masl.-zhir. prom. 25 no.7:20-24 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Phosphatides) (Inhibition (Chemistry)) (Oils and fats)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, K.G., assistent; GVAY, P.I., otv. za vypusk

[Mechanics of permeable bodies] K voprosu mekhaniki pronitsaemykh tel. 1960. 13 p. (Dnepropetrovsk. Inzhenerno-stroitel'nyi institut. Nauchnoe soobshchenie, no.57). (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Dnepropetrovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta po nauchnoy rabote (for Gvay).
(Permeability)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, K. G.

Dry Treatment of Seed (Fiber Crops)," Za Novoe Volokno, no. 2, 1936, pp. 23-30. 73.8 312

So: SIRA-S1-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

GAMBURG, R.L.; IGNATOVA, M.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, K.N.

Antibiotics in the treatment of diffuse glomerulonephrites in children.
Antibiotiki 10 no.6:551-554 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra pediatrii (zav. - prof. R.L. Gamburg) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.