

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SCHWEITZER, P., HILDEBRAND, T., KLVANOVA, H., GREGOROVA, J., GALAJDOVA, E., SIMKO, S., ; 1st. Internal Clinic, Medical Faculty, P.J.Safarik University (I. Interna Klinika Lek. Fak. UPJS), Kosice.

"Contribution to the Problem of the Relationship Between the Sympathoadrenal System and the Thyroid Gland."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 102

Abstract: 8 healthy subjects, 9 patients suffering from neuro-circulatory asthenia, and 30 from thyrotoxicosis were used in an experiment to study the influence of blockage and tone increase of sympathicus on pulse frequency. The blockage resulted in a frequency decrease in the patients from 100 to 80-90, with no influence on controls. The orthostatic changes were in controls 77-91, in patients from 100 to 110-120. No references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 29 Sep 65.

SCHWEIZPACHER, T.

(3)

*i* / A new method for the determination of lignin. K.  
Kürschner and T. Schweizpacher (Wood Research Inst.,  
Bratislava, Czech.). *Faserforsch. u. Textiltech.* 4, 237-93  
(1953); cf. following abstr.—See C.A. 48, 3083b.  
F. E. Brauns

SCHWEIZPACHER, TRUDE

(3)

The lignin determination according to Kürschner-Schweizpacher. Karl Kürschner and Trude Schweizpacher (Wool Research Inst., Bratislava, Czech.). *Papierforsch. u. Textiltech.* 4, 507-9(1953); cf. preceding abstr.—See C.A. 48, 3483d. F. E. Brauns.

RE: SCHNER, K.; SCLIPKOVA, T. "New method for quantitative determination of lignin."  
Chemické Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol. 7, No. 8, Oct. 1953, p. 475.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 10, Oct. 1954, Lib. of Congress

SCHWEIZPACHEROVA, T.

KURSCHEK, K.; SCHWEIZPACHEROVA, T. "Determination of lignin according to the method of Kurschner and Schweizpacherova."

Chemické Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol 7, No 8, Oct 1953, p. 489

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

SCHEMELZPASHEROVA, I.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 6  
Mar. 25, 1954  
Cellulose and Paper

*Chem*

**New method for determination of lignin.** K. Kocourek and T. Blumhagenberg (Sci. Czechosl. Acad. Sci. Prague, Czechoslovakia). *Zbir. Prilad. Khim.* 26, 1170-80 (1950); cf. following abstr.—A new method for detn. of lignin is described. The wood sample is heated with 82% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 200°; this causes the cleavage of only the lignin-type MeO groups as MeOH which, after purification by distn. from alk. soln., is oxidized with alk. KMnO<sub>4</sub> to CO<sub>2</sub>, the excess KMnO<sub>4</sub> detd. by titration, and the result is cor. by a blank run. Multiplication of the MeO no. by 5.5 for conifers or 4.0 for angiosperms gives the amt. of lignin. The detn. is found to be accurate within 0.1% with isocoumarol, eugenol, or guaiacol as model substances. The method has the advantage of being inexpensive and rapid.  
G. M. Kosolapoff

4/8/54  
GW

SCHWEIZPACHEROVA, T.

Czechoslovakia /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products I-27  
and Their Application

Wood chemistry products. Cellulose and  
its manufacture. Paper.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32696

Author : Kuerschner K., Schweizpacherova T.

Title : Determination of the Lignin Content (On the Basis  
of Methoxyl groups) in Wood

Orig Pub: Prehl. lesnick., drevask. celuloz. a papier.  
liter., 1955, 6, No 3, 97-102

Abstract: The method is based on hydrolysis of the material  
with 82%  $H_2SO_4$ , and splitting off of the  $CH_3O-$   
group as  $CH_3OH$ , followed by oxidation of  $CH_3OH$   
separated from the other components (aldehydes,

Card 1/2

Czechoslovakia /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products I-27  
and Their Application

Wood chemistry products, Cellulose and  
its manufacture. Paper.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32696

acids) to  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (with 1% alkaline solution  
of  $\text{KMnO}_4$ ), and decomposition of excess  $\text{KMnO}_4$   
with oxalic acid the excess of which is titrated  
with a 0.1 N solution of  $\text{KMnO}_4$ .

Card 2/2



SCHWEIZPACHER, MIRO

GERMANY  
CZECH

Methoxyl determination of lignified substances. Karl Kutschera and Lada Schweizpacher (Slovak Acad. Sci., Bratislava, Czech). *Faserforsch. u. Textiltech.* 6, 157-53 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 48, 11052d. — An improved titration method for the detn. of MeO, in which the accuracy has been considerably increased, has been worked out. The method has also been applied to the detn. of MeO in hydrolysis and dry-1ksta. products of woods and to spent sulfite liquor solids. By multiplying the found MeOH with the factor 7.9 (based on an av. MeO content of 12.85% for the Ca ligno-sulfonate (I)) the amt. of I in the solid is found.

E. E. Braung...

CH

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32

KYURSHNER, K.; SHVEYTSPAKHEROVA, T.

Determination of lignin by the method of Kürschner and Schweitzpacherová.  
Zhur.prikl.khim, 26 no.11:1186-1189 N '53. (MLBA 6:11)

1. Slovatskaya Akademiya Nauk.

(Lignin)

WEISS, Marian; WIRSKI, Janusz; SCHWELLER, Elzbieta

Electropathophysiology of stump muscles. Chir. narz. ruchu ortop.  
polska 26 no.6: '61.

1. Ze Szpitala Chirurgii Kostnej w Konstancinie i Laboratorium  
Doswiadczalnego Ministerstwa Zdrowia i Opieki Spolecznej Dyrektor:  
doc. dr. M. Weiss.

(AMPUTATION STUMP physiol)

(ELECTROMYOGRAPHY)

GOTH, Endre; MOLNAR, Bela; HAMMER, Sarolta; DOBY, Arpad; ULKEY, Eszter;  
technikai asszisztens: CZIBULA, Etelka; SCHWENDTNER, Hanna

Studies with human growth hormone. Kiserl. orvostud. 13 no.5:495-  
499 0 '61.

1. Kobanyi Gyogyszergyar es Janos Korhaz-Rendelo-intezet II.belosztalya  
es Kozponti Laboratoriuma.  
(SOMATOTROPIN pharmacol.)

GOTH, Endre, dr.; MOLNAR, Bela, dr.; HAMMER, Sarolta, dr.; ULKEY, Eszter, dr.;  
technikai asszisztens: CZIBULA, Etelka; SCHWENDTNER, Hanna

Studies on the human growth hormone. Orv. hetil. 102 no.42:1982-1986  
15 0 '61.

1. Budapesti Janos Korhaz-Rendelointezet, II Belosztaly, Kozponti  
Laboratorium es Kobanyai Gyogyszerarugyar.

(SOMATOTROPIN)

SCHNEIDER, K.

Utilization of timber waste for manufacturing sugar. Tr. from the German.  
p. 173.  
Exposition of the Czechoslovak machinery industry. p. 175.

Vol. 10, no. 9, Sept. 1955  
PAPIR A CELULOZA  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

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

SCHWERTASSEK, K.

CZECH

The detection and isolation of the skin of polyamide fibers.  
K. Schwertassek (Wool Research Inst., Brno, Czech.)  
*Faserforsch. u. Textiltech.* 5, 493-7(1954).—Silon fibers,  
prepd. by processes in which polymerization, spinning, and  
stretching form a continuous sequence, are treated on a  
microscope slide with 26-7% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and the different swell-  
ings of the skin and core are observed. The concn. neces-  
sary to achieve the sepn. of the skin is rather crit. and varies  
with the treatment that the fiber has received. Fibers from  
dyed and set textiles give the best sepn. The sepn. is best  
observed under the microscope while making controlled  
addns. of concd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> or H<sub>2</sub>O. The skin may sep. from the  
fiber and form a light bowstring across a curved length of the  
swollen core. Aiding the process by the use of pressure to  
the cover glass may cause the whole core to dissolve, leaving  
the relatively intact skin. 10 photomicrographs are given.  
P. B. Brauns

SCHMERTASSEK, K.

Tests to ascertain and isolate the surface membrane of polyamide fibers. p. 293.  
(Textil, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl



SCHWERTASSEK, KARL

CZECH

GERM.

Experimental studies on the elucidation of the structure of polyamide fibers. Karl Schwertassek (Wollforschungslab., Brno, Czech.). *Faserforsch. u. Textiltech.* 6, 45-53 (1956).

It is shown how the fiber skin of polyamide fibers affects their thermal behavior at temps. near the m.p. From their behavior when damaged by squeezing and from the formation of the fiber ends on tearing, conclusions have been drawn with regard to the structure of the fiber. The increase in iodine sorption of fibers that are damaged by squeezing is explained as a disturbance in the structure and is caused by the more rapid penetration of the iodine and by auxiliary valency forces. A reversion of the structure disturbed by wet treatment at elevated temp., as in the case of cellulose, is impossible but can be achieved by thermal treatment at below the m.p. When polyamide fibers are torn, characteristic rupture ends are obtained, those from wet fibers differing from those from dry fibers.

P. F. Brunns

CH  
J.M.H.  
AA

Distr: 4E2e(j)

The reaction of cellulose fibers with reactive dyes is influenced by fiber structure. Karl Schwerdtguck (Wirkstoff-forschungsmitt., Brno, Czech.). *Průmyslová B. Textiloch.* 9, 331-9 (1958). Swelling and dissolving of cellulose fibers in H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is studied microscopically to clarify the reaction between the fiber and reactive dyes (which combine with the fiber). Dyeing of the fibers increases the crit. soln. concn. of the fiber. Microscopic exams. of the soln. process indicates this is due to cross-linking of the fiber with the dye; this being true of cold-dyeing dyes only. Erno Wofthuis

4  
3 May

aw  
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gg

SCHWERTASSEK, KARL

Schwertassek, Karl, Brno, Czech., "Determination of Emulsifier Contents in  
~~the Powders~~"; Chemical Technology (Chemische Technik), June, 1955, Vol 7,  
No. 6, p 336.

*Schwertassek*

Can the properties of viscose fibers be improved through increasing the crystal ratio? K. Schwertassek, J. Sodomka, and O. Kucelova. (Výzkumny ústav vlnsky, Brno, Czech.). *Textil* 10, 105-6 (1965).—Increasing the crystal ratio can exercise favorable changes only on fibers with high orientation. The properties of such fibers will resemble the properties of natural cellulose. The crystn. process depends merely on temp., not on pressure. I. Hynt.

*CH*  
*2*  
*A*  
*2*  
*8/24*

SCHWARTZ, F.

Twenty-five years of quantitative evaluation of iodine sorption.

v. 7 (Veda a Vyzkum v Pruvyslu Textilnim. No. 1, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

Schwertassek, Karl

50000

Relationship between iodine absorption and state of crystallization of cellulose fibers. XII. Is the Willows-Alexander reaction influenced by structure disturbances at the cutting ends? Karl Schwertassek (Wirkereiforschungsinst. Brüno, Czech.) *Textiltech.* 7, 477-8 (1968); cf. *C.A.* 48, 10335d. Photomicrographs show that the formation of amorphous cellulose at the cutting ends of a cellulose fiber will affect unfavorably the Willows-Alexander reaction (*C.A.* 17, 1151). By moistening the fiber sample and drying it over the gas flame the amorphous cellulose is caused to recrystallize at the cutting end and an essential increase of the sensibility of the W.-A. reaction is obtained. F. K. Brauns

Mach

pm

4-1 May

Distr: 4E2c(j)

The origin and properties of a surface membrane on polyamide 6 fibers / <sup>5</sup> K. Schwetassek and L. Plišek (Wool Research Inst., Brno, Czech.). *Chem. průmysl* 8(33), 218-18 (1958); cf. *Textil* 10, 293(1954); *C.A.* 49, 9231b. When polyamide 6 fiber is placed in a series of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solns. of concns. differing in steps of 0.1% between 26 and 32%, the lowest concn. at which the whole fiber just dissolves is called the crit. soln. concn. (CSC). A concn. can be found at which the core of the fiber dissolves, leaving the membrane. Thus, the membrane has a higher CSC. The values of CSC are increased by drawing out and by fixing the fibers. An identical membrane is produced whether spinning takes place in air, in N, or in O. The membrane probably differs from the core in having a higher orientation and degree of crystn. The membrane would probably have lower I sorption than the core, although this could not be shown owing to exptl. difficulties. However, the sorption of dyes was not affected by the presence of a membrane, which is unlike the case of viscose. Perhaps, while an increase in orientation decreases porosity, an increase in degree of crystn., which does not take place in viscose membranes, increases porosity. The I sorption of polyamide 6 fibers decreases slightly with increasing denier. Probably the core of a larger fiber cools more slowly and this promotes crystn. Thus, the difference between the membrane and the core is less in a thick fiber than in a thin one. But the core of a thick fiber, while of higher crystallinity, is of lower orientation.

CC  
4/1

JG

H. Newcombe

COM. :  
 CATEGORY : High Polymer Chemistry  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 28 1959, No. 84552  
 AUTHOR : Schwertassek, K.; Doubek, J.  
 INST. :  
 TITLE : Intrusion of Iodine into the Oriented Portions  
 of Cellulose Lattice and Accounting for Them  
 During the Determination of the Degree of\*  
 ORIG. PUB. : Textil (Ceskosl.), 1958, 13, No 10, 384-388  
 ABSTRACT : Validity of a determination method, proposed  
 previously by the authors, was checked. By  
 this method the degree of crystallinity of  
 cellulose may be determined as a function of  
 iodine sorption that occurs in the intrusion  
 of iodine into the lattice with concentrations  
 exceeding 8-12% iodine. It was established  
 that the effect of iodine penetration into the

\*Crystallinity With the Aid of Iodine Sorption  
 XIV. Dependence Between the Iodine Sorption  
 and Crystalline condition of Cellulose Fibers.

CARD:

1/2

the crystallinity by iodine sorption  
 of the "degree of gain". For Part XI see Ref.  
 Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 76010.  
 -- E. Kazbekov.

CARD:  
 1488 B  
 1015 C D G F  
 1223 E  
 " T



SCHWERTASSEK, K.; JANACKOVA, J.

Contribution to the determination of the degree of fixation of synthetic fibers. p. 145.

TEXTIL. (Ministerstvo lehkého průmyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 14, no. 4, April 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

Uncl.

SCHWERTASSEK, K.

Contribution to the determination of the degree of fixation in chemical fibers. (To be contd.). p. 103.

TEXTIL. (Ministerstvo lehkeho prumyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 11, no. 3, March 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

Uncl.

SCHWERTASSEK, K.

Distr: <sup>16</sup> 4E2c(j)  
 The microstructure of polyamide-6 fibers. Karel Schwertassek and R. Mareš (Výzkumný ústav textilní, Brno, Czech.). *Faserforsch. u. Textiltech.* 11, 125-9(1960).—Rhythmically degraded (in vivo; portions of a prosthesis fitted into the head of a dog) nylon (polyamide-6) fibers, stained with an iodine-Glauber's salt soln., showed lamellar fragments. Undamaged fibers, stained with the above soln., were found to lose their soly. in 26-7% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at those locations where I was adsorbed; these portions merely swelled in the acid. Owing to the fact that I is adsorbed principally at the outer fiber skin, preps. of the skin could be prepd. by staining followed by acid treatment. Undamaged polyamide-6 fibers have a lamellar structure; this was also confirmed by the examn. of the fiber skin prepd. by Schwertassek's method (CA 49, 9281b). The skin is considered to be the outermost lamella. At least 9 lamellar layers were distinguishable in preps. of degraded fibers. The lamellae were telescopically arranged in a concentric manner. This lamellar structure is one of the principal causes for the high abrasion resistance of polyamide-6 fibers, as compared with the fibrillar structure of animal, synthetic cellulose, polyester, and acrylic fibers. Cotton has a combination of fibrillar and lamellar structure in that the individual fibrillae have a concentric lamellar configuration caused by growth rings.  
 G. J. Eryas

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J-22(NB)

BA  
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AMR

Structures 30

729. A. Schwertner, "Continuous or coupled frames" in Hungarian, *Föld. Tech. Univ. Budapest (Magy. Tud. Akad. Közl.)*, 1948, no. 1, pp. 89-111.

An analytical method is given which permits the stress calculation of systems consisting of a series of curved frames with variable cross-sectional areas. The method takes into consideration the elastic deformation of the points of interconnection or support of these frames. This is a novel application of the standard analysis for restrained single arches which was first suggested in 1891 by Mueller-Breslau; in this analysis the three unknowns are assumed to be acting at the "elastic center" of the arch, so selected that the deformations which would interconnect the three unknowns become zero, thus allowing the solution of the problem by three independent equations, one for each of the unknowns.

Expanding on this principle, it is shown that a system of continuous or otherwise coupled frames can be analyzed by expressing each unknown by a sum of quantities each of which can again be obtained from one independent equation. General equations relating to various frame configurations are derived in detail. No numerical examples are given.

Karl Arstein, USA

AND SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GENERAL INDEX

INDEX

SEARCHED

INDEXED

FILED

JUN 49

*Plates, disks, shells, ...*

*j*

2005. Schwertner, A. Tests to determine the distribution of stress on the surface of steel in reinforced concrete (in German). *Acta Techn. Hung., Budapest 2, 2:1, 333-344, 1952.*

Paper discusses distribution of bond stress on reinforcement in concrete. Tests were done on one column 4 m long, one column 1 m long, and numerous pull-out specimens with varying lengths of embedment. Theory assumes that bond stress is proportional to the difference in deformation when both steel and concrete are loaded and deformation when steel alone is loaded. No justification for this assumption is given. Tests are all short-time and no account is taken of gradual transfer of load on concrete to steel. Strain measurements on first specimen were too scattered to allow conclusions to be drawn. Measurements on the short column were more uniform, but the position of reinforcement right at edge of column makes the usefulness of conclusions drawn in this case open to doubt.

Finally, the theory is applied to bond distribution in cast-in-place prestressed members. Frank A. Blakey, Australia

SCHWERTNER, A.

6. Dynamics of girders treated by the method of elastic points (In English) A. Schwertner, (Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol. 10, 1956, No. 1-2, pp. 155-186, 18 figs., 1 tab.) MN

The elastic point method of frame analysis is a calculatory method for solving the problem of the multi-fold-hyperstatic girder without simultaneous equations. There are springs at the elastic points. Spring dynamics is a simple problem which has already been solved, therefore, this method offers a new and simple solution of the problem of girder dynamics. However, springs can perform oscillations only if they possess masses. The determination of these masses is the principal subject of the paper. Examples are given for the application of the method. It is pointed out that the dynamic effect of weights dropped onto girders may also be easily calculated by the method.

gjt 824

SCHWARTNER, A.

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205/122

624.072.2 1539.384.4

Buckling of Beams Treated by the  
Method of Elastic Points: (in German)

Acta. tech. hung.  
12(3/4), 245-273  
1955  
Hungary

MD

A. Schwartner  
The method replaces beams by rigid bars, interrupted by elastic points. This concept permits the solution of problems without recourse to higher mathematics or systems of equations and is equally valid for beams of constant or variable cross-section, for elastic or plastic buckling. The values obtained are generally 20% lower than those obtained by the Euler theory, but agree fully with experiments and engineering practice.

*[Handwritten signature]*

SCHWERTNER, A.

Arching of open bridges. p. 189. Vol. 1 No. 1/3, 1956. KOZLEMENEI.  
Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1  
January 1956.



SCHWERTNER, A., Kandidat der technischen Wissenschaften [deceased]

Contribution to the theory of rectangular slabs supported on four sides. Acta techn Hung 49 no.1/2:55-66 '64.

1. Planungsburo fur Tiefbau der Hauptstadt Budapest.

SCHWERTNER, J.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Refining Solid Fuel Minerals.

H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58614

Author : Schwertner Janos, Schumicky Imre

Inst : -

Title : Preparation and Enrichment of Coal in the Dunay Metallurgical Combine.

Abs Jour : Kohasz. lapok, 1957, 12, No 8-9, 359-364

Abstract : A detailed description of the starting period of the coal-enrichment unit of the combine. The coal comes from the Pech and Komlo deposits with an ash content 22-29%; projected ash content after enrichment ~10%. Enrichment is accomplished, according to the plan of Soviet engineers, in jiggling machines for the fraction >1 mm, and in flotation machines for the fraction <1 mm. The floatreagent (1.2 kg/T) is kerosene or gas oil, as a collector, and amyl alcohol as a frothing agent.

Card 1/1

SCHWERTNER, J.

Report on the National Conference on Coking Coal and Coke Chemistry. p.516

KOHASZATI KAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesult)  
Budapest, Hungary.  
Vol. 13, no. 10/11, Oct./Nov. 1958

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

L 51662-65 EWA(k)/FBD/EWG(r)/EWT(l)/EWF(e)/EEG(k)-2/EWP(i)/EEC(t)/I/EEC(b)-2/  
EWP(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) Pm-4/Pn-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Pf-4/PeB/Pi-4/Pl-4 SCTB/IJP(c)  
WG/WH

UR/0051/65/018/004/0733/0735 70  
535.32 69

ACCESSION NR: AP5011139

AUTHORS: Ritschl, R. (Ritschl, R.); Glas, P.;  
Shvider (Schwider), I.

TITLE: Selective reflection and the form of dispersion near  
the red lines of ruby

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 733-735

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, emission line, selective reflection, co-  
herent reflection, optical interference

ABSTRACT: This is a sequel to an earlier effort by one of the  
authors (Ritschl, Scientific Journal of Humboldt University,  
supplement to the jubilee issue, v. 9, 91, 1959/60) to observe  
selective reflection in ruby crystals close to the red ruby lines.  
While the earlier attempt failed, recently, using a ruby laser  
as a light source and very small line width, which could be shifted  
within definite limits by changing the temperature of the laser  
crystal, the authors successfully observed selective reflection.

Card 1/3

L 61662-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011139

The ruby temperature could be varied from -10 to -1500 using liquid air. In this case the wave length of the laser emission varied from 694.0 to 693.4 nm. The light beam from the laser was split into two rays, one reflected from an impurity-free corundum crystal, and the other reflected from a ruby crystal. The reflecting ruby was kept at constant temperature (-850). The difference between the measured intensities of the rays reflected from the ruby and from the crystal revealed selective reflection from the ruby close to the point corresponding to equal temperatures of the ruby laser and ruby reflector. An auxiliary experiment showed that a high intensity of laser emission is not essential for observation of the phenomenon. To prove that the light observed in selective reflection is coherent, the reflecting crystal was rotated slightly with respect to the position in which light reflected at the reflection angle fell on the photocell. It is concluded that at the resonance wavelength, the  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ions in the ruby cause the reflection coefficient and refractive index to behave in the manner expected for resonators

Card 2/3

L 61662-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011139

that oscillate coherently with the incident wave. Original  
article has: 5 figures

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Optics and Spectroscopy, Berlin-  
Adlershof (East Germany)

SUBMITTED: 15 Sep 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

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Card 3/3

L 63986-65 EWP(e)/EWP(i) WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5020662

GE/0027/64/006/012/0937/0938

AUTHOR: Ritschl, R.; Glas, P.; Schwider, J.

22  
B

TITLE: Selective reflection and dispersion characteristics of ruby at the red ruby lines

15

SOURCE: Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin. Monatsberichte, v. 6, no. 12, 1964, 937-938

TOPIC TAGS: light reflection, fromium, ion, light dispersion

ABSTRACT: The article reports on the selective maximum of monochromatic light reflection at the wavelength of the red resonance doublet of the Cr+++ ions in corundum. The photocurrent characteristic as function of temperature and the MACH-ZEHNDER interferences in a continuous spectrum are shown. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fur Optik und Spektroskopie der Dt. Akad. Wiss., Forschungsgemeinschaft (Research Group, Institute of Optics and Spectroscopy at the German Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 22Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 1/1 dm

SCHWIEDE, H., prof., dr.

The structure, technical and hydraulic properties of the  
German trasses. Epitoanyag 12 no.2:41-49,53 F '60.



SCHWIETER, A.; HUBER, H.; FALVAI, Alfred, dr.

Heat utilization during the drying of leached slices. Cukor 16  
no.3:75-81 Mr '63.

SCHWIMMER, E

E

HUNGARY/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77275.

Author : Schwimmer E.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : New Method of Microchemical Detection of Ions of Trivalent Iron.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 14, No 3-4, 311-313.

Abstract: A method based on the formation of a colored compound of Fe<sup>3+</sup> with diethylparaphenylenediamine (I) is described. The drop variation of the method is applied to samples containing 0.2 · 10<sup>-3</sup> to 1.0 · 10<sup>-3</sup> % of Fe<sup>3+</sup>; the reagent is the 1% -ual solution of I. If Fe is present, rose color will appear in

Card : 1/3

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author

Card : 2/3

BARCA, Sandor, dr.; SCHWIMMER, Gyorgyne, dr.

Paroxysmal auricular fibrillation after vaccination. Orv. hetil.  
97 no.3:82-83 15 Jan 56.

1. A Kutvolgyi uti Allami Korhaz (igazgato: Hancsok Mariusz dr.)  
Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Policzer Miklos dr. az  
orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.

(AURICULAR FIBRILLATION

paroxysmal, caused by vacc. with combined vaccines,  
pathogen. (Hun))

(VACCINES AND VACCINATION

combined vaccines, causing paroxysmal auricular  
fibrillation (Hun))

SCHWIND, O., dr.

Possibilities of testing and allergy case reports in stomatology.  
Stomatologia (Bucur.) 12 no.5:397-404 '65.

1. Lucrare efectuata la Policlinica Spitalului din Radauti,  
Sectia de stomatologie.

SCHYLEK, ELEMER

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Questions.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 42992.

Author : Schylek Elemer, Maros Laszlo

Inst :

Title : Data Relative to Analytical Chemistry of Dithionites.

Orig Pub: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1957, 63, No 2-3, 61-67.

Abstract: A detailed review of literature relating to methods of determination of dithionite (I), thiosulfate (II), pyrosulfite (III) and sulfur dioxide (IV) (18 references). The authors have worked out a method for conjoint determination of I, II, III, IV (or sulfite (V)). The determination is based on the property of I to undergo disproportionation on heating in aqueous solution:  $2S_2O_4^{2-} + H_2O = 2HSO_3^- + S_2O_3^{2-}$ . The ion of I reacts with 6

Card : 1/3

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Questions.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 13, 1958, 42992.

equivalents of iodine, while V and II, formed on disproportionation, combine with 2.5 equivalents of iodine. From two determinations it is possible to determine in addition to I also the total amount of II, III and I (or V). To determine the sum of reducing components, iodine is added to the weighed sample, and excess iodine is back-titrated with thiosulfate. For a second determination the weighed sample is added to boiled distilled water at 80-90°, a layer of paraffin is spread over the surface of the water, to prevent oxidation, and decomposition of I is carried out on a water bath. A sample of the solution is titrated with iodine. The described method permits a differential determination of

Card : 2/3

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Questions.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 13, 1958, 42992.

of the decomposition products of I. III and IV are determined by titration with sodium hydroxide in the presence of thymolphthalein. Thereafter there are added to the solution a solution of Ag<sup>+</sup> and excess Ag<sup>+</sup> is precipitated with KCl. II is determined by titration of the sulfuric acid which is formed by the action of Ag<sup>+</sup> ions. By combining the data of all four determinations it is possible to determine the amounts of all the components, including those which were present initially, as well as those formed on decomposition of I. For this purpose the authors provide the necessary formulas. Accuracy  $\pm 0.5\%$ .

Card : 3/3

18

STACHURSKI, Wieslaw, dr inz.; SCIBAK, Witold, mgr inz.

Testing ferroconcrete piles composed of two folded plates. Inz  
i bud 19 no.4:133 Ap '62.

1. Katedra Konstrukcji Żelbetowych, Wydział Inżynierii  
Budowlanej, Politechnika, Warszawa.



SCIBIOR JABLONKA, Jadwiga

Extrahemoglobin content of the blood serum and the "total iron-binding capacity of the blood serum" in parturient women and newborn infants. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.39:1487-1489 28 S '64

I. Z II Kliniki Patologii i Chorob Zabieganych Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Tynecki).

TYNECKI, Jozef; SCIBIOR-JABLONSKA, Jadwiga; ZRUBEK, Henryk

Blood serum content of extrahemoglobin iron, hemoglobin and total proteins in women during labor and its effect on the efficiency of labor. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.30:1107-1108 26 J1 '65.

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobietych AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Jozef Tynecki).

SCIBOR, Eugeniusz

Some current information problems as seen from the example of  
the Polfer Works. Akt probl inf dok 8 no.2:26-30 Mr-Ap '63.

SCIBOR, Eugeniusz

For complete utilization of universal compound tools. Przegl  
techn 85 no.28:3,9 12 J1'64.

BIRECKA, H.; HYBICKA, H.; SCIBOR-MARCHOCKA, A.

Lupinus albus alkaloids and a method of their quantitative determination. Acta biochim. polon 6 no.1:25-36 1959.

1. Zaklad Fizjologii Roslin S.G.G.W. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr H. Birecka.

(ALKALOIDS, determ.

Lupinus albus alkaloids (Pol))

BIRECKA, H.; SCIBOR-MARCHOCKA, A.

Alkaloid transformation in yellow lupine after introduction of sparteine or lupinine. Bul Ac Pol biol 8 no.10:449-455 '60.  
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Plant Physiology College of Agriculture, Warsaw.  
Presented by S. Barbacki.

(Lupine) (Sparteine) (Lupinine)

RZANY, H.; SCIENSINSKI, J.

Scattering of slow neutrons by liquid  $H_2S$ . Inst fiz jadr report  
no.213:1-5 0 '62.

1. Instytut Fizyki Jadrowej, Krakow.

SCIENSKA, I.

4130 541.123.31  
Sarnowski M., Zygadlo J., Scieńska I. Investigation of Vapour Pressure  
in Three-Component Aqueous Solutions.

„Badania nad przebiegiem prężności par roztworów wodnych trój-  
składnikowych”. Przemysł Chemiczny. No. 8, 1955, pp. 422—425, 5 figs.,  
4 tabs.

The results of a study of changes of vapour pressure over a three-  
component solution obtained by adding solid urea to the solution of  
electrolyte. The measurements were carried out by the isopiestic method  
and a two-component solution of electrolyte used as a comparative so-  
lution. It was found that by adding urea to aqueous solutions of ade-  
quate concentration of  $\text{CaCl}_2$ ,  $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{CaBr}_2$  and  $\text{LiBr}$ , an increase  
in water vapour pressure resulted. The rate of increase of vapour pres-  
sure (contradictory to the Raoult law) is at first raised, with the addi-  
tion of urea, reaching a certain maximum. The decrease of vapour in  
less concentrated solutions of these electrolytes is, when adding urea,  
approximately linear.

598

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SCIENSKA, IRENA

New complex salts with urea. Maciej Sarnowski, Jan Zygallo, and Irena Scienska (Inst. Chem. Synthet. Tarnob. Poland). Polish Chem. 29, 1130-40 (1965) (English summary). The following complex salts were prepd. by the slow evapn. at about 20° of the following solns.:  $\text{LiBr} \cdot \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (from solns. of molar ratio salt to urea 1:0.7 and 1:1.5,  $\text{LiF} \cdot 2\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$  (1:1 and 1:2.5);  $\text{LiNO}_3 \cdot 2\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$  (1:1, 1:2, and 1:3);  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1:0.5 and 1:1);  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1:2, 1:4, and 1:6);  $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1:1, 1:4, and 1:6);  $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1:1, 1:2, and 1:4). The increase of vapor pressure of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  over some concn. solns. of electrolyte by adding urea is probably connected with the formation of similar complexes.

A. Sementsov

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*2 May*

A new complex compound:  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 M. Sarnowski, J. Krawczyk, J. Zygodło, and J. Ścieński  
 (Inst. Syntez. Chem. Tarnów, Poland), *Przemysł Chem.* 34,  
 228-30 (1955).  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (I) was prepd. by  
 crystn. from aq. solns. contg. molar ratios of  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ -  
 $4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ :urea from 1:0.5 till 1:1.5. By increasing the amt. of  
 urea another complex  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$  was prepd.  
 which was known already. The hygroscopicity of I compares  
 favorably with that of  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and fertilizers contg.  
 it and of nitro-chalk, therefore, it can be used as a N ferti-  
 lizer  
 Werner Jacobson

Distr: 4E2c(j)

*J.F.*

7

Course of the vapor pressure in three-component water solutions. II. M. Sarnowski, J. Zygodlo, and I. Scieszka (Inst. Syntez. Chem., Tarnow, Poland). *Przemysl Chem.* 34, 422-5 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 51, 3243b. Solid urea was added to solns. of  $\text{CaCl}_2$ ,  $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{CaBr}_2$ , and  $\text{LiBr}$ , and the measurements were done according to an isobaric method, pure salt solns. being used as reference. If the amt. of urea is fairly high (exact value changes from salt to salt), an increase of the vapor pressure of the soln. is obtained, in full contradiction to Raoult's law. This increase reaches a max., beyond which the vapor pressure decreases as concn. increases. At very small addns. of urea Raoult's law is obeyed. III. Interpretations. M. Sarnowski, B. Baranowski, and J. Zygodlo. *Ibid.* 425-80.—Modern theories of salt effects and of salting-out are discussed. As none of these can explain the observations satisfactorily, a new hypothesis is given, based on the concept that mols. of double salts exist in soln., accompanied by complex ions. Exptl. work by other authors is cited, which would justify such assumptions. 56 references. Werner Jacobson

3 May

no

SCIENSKA, IRENA

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Equilibrium. Phase Transitions. Physicochemical Analysis. B-8

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 26453.

Author : Sarnowski, M., Scienska, I., and Zygadlo, J.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Study of Nonideal Ternary Solutions. I. Deviations from Raoult's Law as Criteria for the Feasibility of the Preparation of New Complex Compounds in Electrolyte-Urea-Water Systems.

Orig Pub: Roczniki Chem, 31, No 3, 949-958 (1957) (in Polish with English and Russian summaries).

Abstract: Continuing previous work on the measurement of vapor pressures over ternary solutions and on the study of deviations from ideality connected with complex formation (RZhKhim, 1956, 46327, 77533; 1957, 57156), the authors have studied the increase in vapor pressure over a solution of an electrolyte

Card 1/2

*Inst. Syntezy Chem, TARNOW, Poland.*  
22

SCIENSKA, I.

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Solutions. Theory of Acids and Bases. B-11

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 76785.

Author : Sarnowski, M. and Scienska, I.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Deviations from Ideal Behavior in the Systems:  
CaCl<sub>2</sub>, CaBr<sub>2</sub>, and CaI<sub>2</sub>-CO(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>OH.

Orig Pub: Roczniki Chem, 32, No 1, 81-84 (1958) (in Polish with English and Russian summaries).

Abstract: When solid CO(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (I) is added to a 16.8% solution of CaCl<sub>2</sub> in CH<sub>3</sub>OH (II), to a 30.1% solution of CaBr<sub>2</sub> in II, or to a 34.4% solution of CaI<sub>2</sub> in II, an increase in the vapor pressure of II is observed. A comparison of the maximums in the isotherms characterizing the dependence of the mole ratio electrolyte : II on the ratio I : electro-

Card 1/2

SCIGALA, Jerzy, mgr inż.

Certain problems connected with the evaluation of the  
development trends in the nonferrous metallurgical industry.  
Rudy i metale 9 no. 3:123-126. Pr '64.

*SCINTEI, N.*  
KHULUBEY, Kh. [Hulubei, H.]; FRANTS, Zh. [Francz, J.]; MARTALOGU, N.;  
SKYINTEY, N. [Scintei, N.]; IVASHKU, M. [Ivascu, M.]; BERINDE, A.;  
~~NYAMU, I. [Neamu, I.]~~

Proton scattering on  $Ne^{20}$  at energies below 5 Mev. Zhur. eksp.  
i teor. fiz. 45 no.6:1822-1826 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut atomnoy fiziki, Rumyniya, Bukharest.

ACCESSION NR: AT4022289

P/2535/64/000/012/0083/0088

AUTHOR: Swierzawski, Tadeusz (Doctor of engineering); Szweda, Jozef (Master of engineering); Scierski, Klemens (Master of engineering); Ziebiak, Andrzej (Master of engineering)

TITLE: Design of subcritical system operating in conjunction with the nuclear reactor

SOURCE: Gliwice. Politechnika Slaska. Zeszyty naukowe, no. 99, 1964. Energetyka, no. 12. Materiały na Konferencję Spotkanie Techniki Konwencjonalnej i Techniki Jądrowej (Materials of the Conference on General and Nuclear Engineering), 83-88

TOPIC TAGS: subcritical system, nuclear reactor, moderating water, reflecting water, graphite chamber, external neutron source, thermal pile uranium enriched fuel

ABSTRACT: A subcritical system is one which contains fissionable material and a moderator in such quantities and configuration, that it can never reach the critical state. Subcritical systems are very useful for research and experiments.

Card 1/5



51"  
ACCESSION NR: AT4022289

tion in nuclear physics and engineering. A necessary condition for the feasibility of such system is the existence of an external source of neutrons such as Ra-Be, Pu-Be, Po-Be, Sb-Be, or the accelerator or the thermal pile of a critical reactor. The analysis and evaluation of various types of subcritical systems have led to the selection of enriched uranium moderated with common water as best suited to conditions and requirements in Poland. It utilizes the thermal pile of the IRT pool-type reactor as external source of neutrons. A graphite chamber was designed for deflecting the path of neutrons. Those neutrons which have been dispersed by the graphite walls toward the gate on top, constitute a powerful source for the subcritical system located above the chamber. There are two shutters in the thermal pile, at a distance of 340 mm from its end surface: one made of cadmium 1 mm thick and one made of lead 150 mm thick; they control the radiation dose inside the graphite chamber. The core and the water, which serves as moderator and reflector, are in a container 16000 mm in diameter and 1200 mm high. This container is made of aluminum sheet, is covered with a biological shield, another aluminum coat and a cadmium coat. Both the subcritical system and the graphite chamber are surrounded by a concrete structure 2700x2800x5200 mm and 1000 mm thick. A labyrinth passage for the personnel is provided in the back of the biological shielding. The rear wall

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Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4022289

here is made of steel plate 300 mm thick covered with 1 mm cadmium; this is equivalent to the thickness of the concrete wall, which was removed for installing this passage. The core of the subcritical system is made of EK-10 fuel rods (UO<sub>2</sub> with 10% enrichment into U-235 isotope, the only nuclear fuel available in Poland). These 688 rods form a cylinder 1000 mm in diameter and 500 mm and weigh 6.5 kilograms. The square lattice parameter is  $a = 34$  mm, which corresponds to  $k_{\infty} = 1.021$  and an effective coefficient of multiplication  $k_{ef} = 0.88$ . The maximum neutron flux is  $1.65 \times 10^7$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>sec, the mean flux is  $4.65 \times 10^6$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>sec.

ASSOCIATION: Polytechnika Slaska (Silesia Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: FL, NS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

Card 3/53

SCIESINSKI, J.

29568

P/046/60/005/007/007  
D238/D304

16.22.12

AUTHORS:

Janik, Jerzy A., Janik, Janina, Krańnicki, Szczepan,  
Kaniański, Franciszek, Murawik, Andrzej, Rżany, Henryk,  
Szkutula, Antoni, Sciesiński, Jan, and Janic, Adam

TITLE:

On the scattering of thermal neutrons in molecules  
containing hydrogen

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v. 5, no. 7-8, 1960, 495 - 499

TEXT: Investigations carried out in this field can be divided into  
the following areas: 1) Verification of the neutron scattering  
theory by molecules of molecular gases. 2) Examination of the struc-  
ture of liquids by determining how far the active cross sections  
obtained experimentally differ from neutron scattering derived from  
theory. 3) Neutron scattering on polarized molecules. 4) Neutron  
scattering by molecules which show an oscillation level in the re-  
gion of thermal energy. After mentioning the T.I. Krieger- M.S.

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20568

P/046/60/005/007/007/007  
D238/D304

On the scattering of ...

Belin formula for the active cross section of neutron scattering in an atom of a molecule as a function of the sample temperature, the geometric molecular structure and the neutron energy, the authors indicate the exhaustive calculations of Krieger and Belkin -- to prove their theory -- for the molecules  $\text{CH}_4$  and  $\text{H}_2$  and which established their agreement with E. Melkonian's experimentally obtained data in the field of energy. Similar calculations have been carried out in the Cracow Center for the molecule  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ , and the results compared with measurements made by Melkonian; as a result, an identical agreement has been established between experiment and theory (Ref. 3: J.A. Janik, Z. Maniowski, and H. Rianys Acta Phys. Polon. 17, 489, 1958). In addition measurements have been made in the EWA-reactor with gas molecules of  $\text{NH}_3$  (Fig. 2); in these an aluminum crystal was employed as neutron monochromator. Results obtained in this way conform fully with the Krieger-Belkin theory (Ref. 4: J.A. Janik, J. Janik, and A. Janic: Physica 26, 449, 1960).

Card 2/8

39032  
P/046/62/007/003/006/008  
D256/D308

21.6000  
AUTHORS:

Kolber, Stanisław and Ścieszński, Jan

TITLE:

Automatic control for a neutron spectrometer

PERIODICAL:

Nukleonika, v. 7, no. 3, 1962, 193-196

TEXT:

A brief description is given of an automatic control and data recording system for a neutron crystal spectrometer used for neutron scattering and total cross-section measurements. The system provides for a fully automatic control of the spectrometer operation following a predetermined experimental program, comprising: change of the spectrometer turn-table angles, removing and inserting samples for background runs etc., as well as timing the exposures, operating and resetting the scalars and operating the data print-out. The latter includes information concerning the spectrometer settings, the time of exposure and the scalar readings. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION:

Instytut fizyki jądrowej PAN, Kraków, Dział elek-  
troniki (Institute of Nuclear Physics, PAS, Krakow,  
Department of Electronics)

Card 1/2

Automatic control ...

39032

P/046/62/007/003/006/008  
D256/D308

SUBMITTED: January, 1962

Card 2/2

JANIK, J.A.; RZANY, H.; SCIESINSKI, J.

Scattering of slow neutrons by  $\text{NH}_3$  molecules. Pt. 2. Scattering  
by liquid  $\text{NH}_3$ . Inst fiz jadr report no.214:1-5 0 '62.

1. Instytut Fizyki Jadrowej, Krakow,

KOLBER, Stanislaw; SCIESIŃSKI, Jan

An equipment for automatic control of the neutron spectrometer.  
Nukleonika 7 no.3:193-196 '62.

1. Instytut Fizyki Jadrowej, Dzial Elektroniki, Polska Akademia Nauk, Krakow.



S/261/62/000/008/001/005  
1006/1206

AUTHOR: Scieszka, Miloslav

TITLE: Prospects of development of radical and axial turbocompressors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 34. Kompresory i kholodil'naya tekhnika no. 1, 1962, 8, abstract 34.8.57. "Techn. szprávy ČDK", 1961, 7, no. 5, 84-88

TEXT: None given.

[Abstracter's note: Translation of title.]



Card 1/1

SCIGALA, Jerzy, mgr.

Profitableness of zinc production and methods of its calculation. Rudy i metale 8 no.12:493-495 D'63.

SCINTEE, V

27  
 9  
 The complexometric determination of phosphates and hexaphosphate. R. Vasiliev, Vera Scintee, Elena Sisman, J. Fruchter, M. Iecu, I. Chialda, and Gr. Anastasescu (Inst. cercetari farm. si controlul med., Bucharest, Romania). *Lucrările prezentate conf. naț. farm., Bucharest 1958*, 160-7.—A new complexometric method is proposed for the indirect detn. of the phosphates of Na, K, Ca, Mg, and codeine, as well as of hexaphosphate, by pptn. with Bi nitrate in a medium of dil. HNO<sub>3</sub> and titration of the excess of Bi nitrate with Complexon III, with Pyrocatechol Violet used as a specific indicator. The pptn. of the Bi nitrate is quant. and thus the soly. of the ppt. does not affect the results. Felicitas D. Goodman

LB  
//

*Scintee, Vera*

YANJUV, B.  
Bucharest (in caps); Given name

4

Country: Rumania

Academic Degree: Pharmacist

Affiliation: \*)

Source: Bucharest, Pharmacia, No 5, May 61, pp 303-306.

Data: "Determination of 3-Benzylthiomethyl-6-Shloro-7-Sulfamyl-1,2,4-Benzothiadiazin-1,1'-Dioxide in "Fovane" Tablets."

Co-authors:

JUCU, M., Pharmacist.

SCINTEE, Vera, Pharmacist.

\*) Work performed at the Institute for the State Control of Drugs and of Pharmaceutical Investigations (Institutul pentru Controlul de Stat al Medicamentului si Cercetari Farmaceutice), Bucharest.



VASILIEV, R.; SCINTEE, V.; SISMAN, E.

Codeine and luminal in the product Codenal, and their determination in nonaqueous media. Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.1:56 Ja '62.

1. Institutul pentru controlul de stat al medicamentelor si cercetari farmaceutice.

VASILIEV, R.; SCINTEE, V.; FRUCHTER, J.

Determination in waterless medium of the pyramidon and veronal  
in the "Veropirin" product. Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.3:170-  
171 Mr '62.

VASILIEV, R.; SCINTEE, V.; CHIALDA, I.; SISMAN, E.; FRUCHTER, J.;  
JECU, M.

Identification and determination of antipyrine pyramidon, and  
novalgin in the mixtures which contain these three components.  
Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.12:759-760 D '62.

1. Institutul pentru controlul de stat al medicamentelor si  
cercetari farmaceutice.



*Scintec - PARAZINA, VERA*

ROMANIA

*Biblio  
reTaru*

VASILEV, E., Pharmacist; SCINTEC-PARAZINA, VERA, Pharmacist.

Institute of State Control of Medicines and Pharmaceutical Research  
(Institutul pentru Controlul de Stat al Medicamentelor si Cercetari  
Farmaceutice), Bucharest - (for all)

Bucharest, Romania, No 1, Jan 63, pp 57-61.

"Spectrophotometric determination of synopen."

VASILIEV, R.; SCINTEIE-PAZARINA, V.

Spectrophotometric determination of synopen. Rev chimie Min  
petr 14 no.4:236-237 Ap '63.

1. Institutul pentru controlul de stat al medicamentelor si  
cercetari farmaceutice.

VASILIEV, R.; SCINTEE-PAZARINA, V.; SISMAN, E.

A new determination method of papaverine hydrochloride in a nonaqueous medium. Rev chimie Min petr 14 no.6:352-353 Je '63.

1. Institutul pentru controlul de stat al medicamentelor si cercetari farmaceutice.

CRISTU, M.; SCINTELE, N.; SAVU, V.; DORCIOMAN, D.; COJOCARU, V.

Automatic system for the zero adjustment o mechanical counters.  
Automatica electronica 5 no.5:228-229 S-0 '61.

36850

S/056/62/042/006/001/047  
B104/B102

24 6670  
AUTHORS:

Hulubei, H., Neamu, I., Franz, I., Martalogu, N., Scintei, N.,  
Ivascu, M., Berinde, A.

TITLE:

Scattering of low energy proton from  $S^{32}$

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42,  
no. 6, 1962, 1433 - 1437

TEXT: Experiments were carried out with the  $\gamma$ -120 (U-120) cyclotron of the  
Institute of Atomic Physics in Bucharest. Protons of 5.70, 5.85, 6.02,  
6.20 and 6.34 Mev with an energy spread of 150 keV were focused into a  
scattering chamber with a tantalum tube. 4 diaphragms in this tube  
reduced the diameter of the incident particle beam to 4 mm. The vacuum  
sputtered  $S^{32}$  target had a surface area of  $4 \text{ cm}^2$  and a thickness of less  
than  $2 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ . The sensitivity of the angular distributions of inelastic-  
ly scattered protons to the incident proton energy (Fig. 2) indicates the  
formation of a compound nucleus. The asymmetry of the distribution curve  
may be explained by direct interaction. The angular distribution curves of

Card 1/3

2

Scattering of low energy proton from  $S^{32}$

S/056/62/042/006/001/047  
B104/B102

elastically scattered protons show that the reaction mechanism via compound nucleus formation in elastic processes with  $E_p \approx 6.02 - 6.34$  Mev plays an increasingly important role. There are 4 figures.

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ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy fiziki Akademii nauk Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki Bukharest (Institute of Atomic Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1961

Card 2/3

HULUBEI, H., acad.; NEANU, I.; FRANZ, I.; MARTINO, N.; SCINTEI, N.;  
IVASCU, H.; BERINDE, A.;

Diffusing protons with 4,90 and 5,30 Me V energy on aluminum.  
Studii cerc fiz 14 no.6:741-745 '63.

1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.

MARTALOGU, N.; SCINTEIE, N.; MOLEA, M.; NEAMU, I.; IVASCU, M.

The scintillation recoil spectrometer with two crystals. Studii  
cerc fiz 12 no.3:693-706 '61.

1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.

(Scintillation spectrometry)



SCINTELE, Stefan, ing.

Contributions to the increase of efficiency of the  
defectosopic control by the method of magnetic powdera.  
Constr mas 16 no.9:513-518 S '64.

83425

R/009/60/000/006/004/005  
A124/A026

18.7400

AUTHOR: Scinteie, Ștefan, Engineer

TITLE: The Protection of Engine Bearings by Surface Deposition of  
Metallic Indium ✓

PERIODICAL: Metalurgia și Constructia de Mașini, 1960, No. 6, pp. 544-546.

TEXT: After a certain number of operating hours, the bearing surface of internal combustion engines shows a certain degree of corrosion, which is caused by the self-oxidation of the lubricant used. Even lead, which is applied as a thin layer on the surface of bearings and bushings of modern, high-speed internal combustion engines, is corroded by organic acids originating from the lubricants. By searching for a more advantageous material than lead, indium was found to be the metal, which can accomplish the same functions. It can be easily applied on the bearing and is resistant against the corrosive action of organic acids. High-speed engines are equipped either with bearings of bronze coated with lead, or steel bearings coated with silver and a layer of lead. In order to protect the lead against corrosion, both types of bearings have to be covered with indium. After briefly referring to the general properties of

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The Protection of Engine Bearings by Surface Deposition of Metallic Indium

indium, the author describes a few experiments conducted with this material. In the first stage, indium was electrochemically deposited on plates in cyanic and sulfuric electrolytes. The sulfuric electrolyte proved to be more advantageous, since it has a stable composition, a good dispersion capacity, it does not contain poisonous components and has a current efficiency of 60-80%. In the next stages of the experiments, indium was applied in a sulfuric electrolyte on a lead coated bronze bearing, and on a silver and lead coated steel bearing. Due to the fact that indium is an expensive metal, the rinsing water and the electrolytes are collected for the recovery of indium. Finally, the author describes the preparation of a sulfuric electrolyte, the plating of a piston rod with a lead-coated bronze bearing and the equipment used. The anode was a cylindrical indium plate. The indium coated bearings were installed in an engine, which first had been checked on a test stand. After satisfactory results the engine was put into trial operation. The deposition method of indium on silver and lead-coated steel bearings will be worked out after having completely developed the technological process of depositing indium on lead-plated bronze bearings. There are 3 figures and 5 references: 2 Rumanian, 2 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: I.C.R.M.A.

Card 2/2

L 64928-65 EWP(e)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(n)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/

ACCESSION NR: AP5023457 ETC(m) JD/WW

RU/0018/64/000/009/0513/0518

26  
B

AUTHOR: Scinteie, Stefan (Engineer)

TITLE: Contributions to increasing the efficiency of defectoscopic control by means of magnetic powders

SOURCE: Constructia de masini, no. 9, 1964, 513-518

TOPIC TAGS: metal test, nondestructive test, powder metal

ABSTRACT: Author's English summary modified: The author examines the use of magnetic powders in defectoscopic control, describes the proper testing of these powders, and gives technical suggestions for improving the effectiveness of their use. Orig. Art. Incl.: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, MM

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 008

JPRS

1/1

SCIPAK, J.

"Iraq: an economic and geographical characteristic" by S.G. Gorelikov. Reviewed by J.Scipak. Geogr cas SAV 17 no.1: 92-93 '65.

"World geography; Australia, Oceania, polar regions" by J. Kinsky, B.Kvasnicka, D.Loucek, R.Malek, B.Vasicek, F.Vilhum. Reviewed by J.Scipak. Ibid.:93-94

SCIPTADNS, E., VACZY, L., HIGO, J.

Recent research on the possible correlation of cystic glandular hyperplasia and genital carcinoma. *Hagy. noorv. lap.* 13:5, May 50.  
p. 152-60

1. Second Women's Clinic, Budapest University (Acting Head of Clinic—  
Dr. Inre Zoltan).

*CLM* 19, 5, Nov., 1950

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Farris' rat reaction in determination of human ovulation time. Magyar. orv. lap. 13:6, June 50. p. 190-9

1. Second Women's Clinic (Acting Head—Dr. Imre Zoltan), Budapest University.

CLL 19, 5, Nov., 1950

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TURR, E.; ZSIGMOND, Z.; SCIPIADES, E.

Experiences with large doses vitamin C therapy in functional  
uterine hemorrhage. Magy. Noorv. lap. 14 no.8:230-238 Aug 1951.  
(CLML 20-11)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Women's Clinic (Dr. Imre Zoltan,  
Director), Budapest Medical University.



VACZY, L.; KUBINYI, J.; SCIPIADES, E.; SANDOR, T.

~~Experimental researches concerning the effect of endocrines on the~~  
endometrium-stroma. Acta med. hung. 3 no.1:53-61 1952, (CML 23:4)

1. Of the Second Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Budapest  
University.

SCIPIADES, ELEMER.

SAMUEL, Andras, dr.; KERTESZ, Imre, dr.; SCIPIADES, Elemer, dr.

Conservative therapy of abortion in advance pregnancy. *Magy. noorv.*  
lap. 17 no.4:221-223 July 54.

1. Peterfy Sandor-utcai Poliklinika Szul.-Nogyogyassati Osztalyanak  
kozlemeny (Osztalyvezeto foorvos: Palik Frigyes dr.)  
(ABORTION,  
theratened, ther. in advanced pregn.)

KERTESZ IMRE; SAMUEL ANDRAS; SCIPIANES ELEMER

Perinatal mortality of the obstetric ward of the Peterfy Sandor Street Hospital and Outpatient Clinic in the years of 1948-1955 Aug 58.

1. Peterfy Sandor utcai Korhaz-Rendelointezet szulo-nobeteg osztalyanak kozlemeny (Foorvos: Palik Frigyes dr.)

(INFANT MORTALITY

perinatal, in Peterfy Sandor Street Hosp. in Budapest (Hun))

SCISLO, JOZEF

Scislo, Jozef. Przenosniki kopalniane o napędzie elektrycznym. Warszawa, Państwowe Wydawn. Szkolnictwa Zawodowego, 1951. 175 p. (Mine transporters with electric drive. Illus.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Uncl.