

SKRIVANEK, Frantisek

Czechoslovak geologists in the second deepest chasm of the world. Geol Pruzkum 5 no.11:348 N '63.

SKRIVANEK, Frantisek

Exploration of a chasm. Geol pruzkum 5 no.12:3 of cover D '63.

NYVLT, J.; SKRIVANEK, J.

On crystallization. Pt. 6. Coll Cz Chem 29 no. 1:10-23 Ja'64

1. Forschungsinstitut für anorganische Chemie, Usti nad Labem.

HRACH, Otto; SKRIVANEK, Jan

New toroidal current-measuring transformers. Elektrotechnik
17 no.12:335-338 D '62.

1. Zavody prumyslove automatizace, zavod Krizik Smichov.

SKRIVANEK, Jaroslav; MOUDRY, Frantisek

Use of analogue computers in chemical engineering. Chem prum 12
no.8:434-437 Ag '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav angorganicke chemie, Usti nad Labem.

L 13786-65 EWT(d)/T IJP(c)/BSD/ASD(a)-5/AFMD(p)/AFWL/SSD/ASD(d)/AFETR/AFTC(b)/
RAEM(i)/ESD(dp)/AFTC(p)

ACCESSION NR: AT4046498

Z/2503/64/000/010/0303/0312

AUTHOR: Janac, K. (Yanach, K.); Skrivanek, J. (Skrzhivanek, I.) B

TITLE: An analog differential analyzer for solving probabilistic problems /6

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Vyzkumny ustav matematickych stroju.
Stroje na zpracovani informaci, no. 10, 1964, 303-312

TOPIC TAGS: analog computer, analog differential analyzer, probabilistic
problem, hybrid computer

ABSTRACT: A large analog differential analyzer which was developed in the
Institute of Information Theory and Automation of the Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences is described. This computer is intended to solve probabilistic problems
encountered in science and technology and to meet the special requirements of
such problems (use of long-time integration and wide frequency bands, the
possibility of changing subcircuits in the course of running a problem, the need
for determining distribution functions of random processes, et cetera). The
solution of the signal-noise detection problem is discussed as an example. The
basic part of the computer has a first unit with 3 nonlinear function generators,

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12 square function generators, 6 comparators, and 6 combined limiter-comparators; comparators and limiters operate with silicon diodes and reserved computing amplifiers. The frequency source (1, 5, 20, and 100 kc) has a stability of better than $\pm 2 \times 10^{-8}$ per day. The next two units have 30 computing amplifiers, each with the following specifications: gain $> 1.5 \times 10^8$, drift $< 100 \mu v$ per 8 hr, and grid current $< 5 \times 10^{-11}$ amp. The reference voltage source of $\pm 100 v/0.8$ amp has a symmetry of ± 1 mv and a long-time stability of ± 10 mv. The accuracy of fundamental operations executed in this part of the computer is said to be high (better than 0.1% for linear operations). The operator has 12 helipots for rapid change of coefficients and 6 function switches for changing computing schemes in the course of a problem. This computer can be coupled with other equipment in the laboratory — random process generators, probability transformers, electronic counters, and reversible electronic counters. This permits the use of hybrid techniques along with analog techniques. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Information Theory and Automation, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

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ACCESSION NR: AT4046498

SUBMITTED: 20Feb63

SUB CODE: DP, EC

ATD PRESS: 3131

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

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L 26371-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) DIAAP/IJP(c) JD

Z/2511/61/000/001/0081/0089

ACCESSION NR: AT4049958

AUTHOR: Lehar, F. (Legar, F.) (Prague); Paleckova, J. (Palechkova, Y.) (Prague);
Skrivanek, J. (Skrivanek, Y.) (Prague); Skrivankova-Vesela, M. (Vesela, M.)
(Prague)

19
12 -
B+1

TITLE: Study of gamma transitions during the inelastic scattering of neutrons

SOURCE: Prague. Ceske vysoke uceni technicke. Prace. Ser. 6, no. 1, pt. 2, 1961, 81-89

TOPIC TAGS: gamma transition, fast neutron, nuclear reaction, aluminum nitride target, deuterium charge, transition probability, ground state, metastable state, cascade diagram

ABSTRACT: Gamma radiation generated during the inelastic scattering of fast neutrons by certain elements was studied in ring geometry. The neutrons were generated from the following reactions on a UJV CSAV cascade accelerator: $D(d,n)He^3$, $n^{14}(d,n)o^{15}$, and $T(d,n)He^4$. Deuteron energies were 200-800 kev. Several types of targets were used. Neutrons of an average energy of 3.1 Mev were generated from the B + D reaction on a gaseous deuterium target, the deuterium charge being separated from the vacuum space by a 1- μ thick nickel foil. Part of the meas-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4049958

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Measurements were made using a zirconium target with adsorbed deuterium or tritium. The $N^{14}(d,n)O^{15}$ reaction was used for energies of around 4.3 Mev, in this case with a target of pressed aluminum nitride. The gamma radiation energy was measured by a single-crystal scintillation spectrometer. The neutron flux was monitored by a scintillator detector with a scintillator from a mixture of ZnS(Ag) and paraffin. It was determined by measurement that the 1,020 kev, 1220 kev, and 1380 kev lines given in the Nuclear Data Sheets as transitions for Te^{127} are, with great probability, transitions for Te^{124} because they were detected even at the termination of radiation. From the point of view of energy it is not possible for the lines to originate from the decay of Te^{127} from the ground state or the metastable state. The 1179 and 574 kev lines are particularly significant and the most accurately measured. Wherever possible it was attempted to construct cascade diagrams. The amplitude analysis was made in several ways: by a single-channel amplitude analyzer with a range from 0 -- 100 v, by a single-channel amplifier for low-input pulses with a range from 0 -- 20 v without a linear amplifier, by a gray-wedge amplitude analyzer, and by a hundred-channel amplifier. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

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L 26371-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049958

ASSOCIATION: Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Prague (Higher Technical School)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

SKRIVANEK, J.

Skrivanek, J. Problem of matter and energy. p. 377. CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS
PRO FYZIKU. Praha. Vol. 4, no. 4, Sept. 1954.

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

SKAIVANEK, JAROSLAV

✓ Absorption of nitrogen oxide gases by soda solution.
Jaroslav Skřivánek. *Chem. průmysl* 6, 404-8 (1966).
Absorption kinetics of residual gases by soda soln. was
studied for the purpose of producing nitrite from the mother
liquor after absorption. The exptl. results indicate that
for the production of nitrate a continuous system of packed
columns seems suitable. The recycled soln. in the last
column should contain 3% soda, which corresponds to the
highest value of the absorption coeff. For nitrite produc-
tion on the other hand the soln. withdrawn should contain
only a min. of soda. Consequently for the production of
nitrite a batch system seems more appropriate unless a plate
column without recycling is designed. J. A. Helwig

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids. Bases. Salts. H-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 15951

Author : Skrivanek, J.

Inst : Not given

Title : Absorption of NO Gas by Caustic Solution in the Pressure of Gaseous Oxygen

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1957, 7, No 3, 113-118

Abstract : In the previous work (Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, 82240) the absorption of NO gas was investigated for the conditions when the oxidation of NO with gaseous O₂ could be neglected. In this work the author proposes a theory of the process in which the above reaction is of importance. Based on the assumption that absorption of NO gas by

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SKRIVANEK, JAROSLAV

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Application. Processes and Apparatus for
Chemical Technology.

H-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 8213

Author : Skrivanek Jaroslav

Inst : -

Title : Use of Statistical Methods in the Processing of Experi-
mental Data.

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1957, 7, No 6, 289-292

Abstract : No abstract.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids. Bases. Salts. H-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 15943
Author : Skriyanek, J.; Cada, V.
Inst : Not given
Title : Absorption of Sulfur Dioxide in a Venturi Tube
Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1957, 7, No 7, 340-343

Abstract : In experiments involving the absorption of SO₂ by caustic solution (at 0.2% SO₂ concentration in the gas), the relationship between the degree of SO₂ absorption and the pressure loss was determined. The results were in agreement with the theoretical expression $\sqrt{1g(y_0/y_1)7/(L/V)} = A k_g$, where y₀ and y₁ are mol fractions of SO₂ in the gaseous mixture, L and V are volumes of liquid and gas, A is a constant (that is directly proportional to the

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids. Bases. Salts. H-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 15943

volume of equipment), and k_g is the absorption velocity constant. Under optimum conditions, a 68% degree of absorption was obtained while the decrease in pressure constituted 610 mm of water.

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AUTHORS: Skřivánek, J. and Kuzmiak, M. CZ/37-58-5-12/19

TITLE: Local Sensitivity of Photomultiplier Photocathodes
(Lokální citlivost fotokatod fotonásobičů)

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis pro Fysiku, 1958, Nr 5,
pp 602-607 + 1 plate (Czech)

ABSTRACT: One of the factors causing distorted conversion of the light flashes from a scintillation counter into electric pulses is an inhomogeneous photo-cathode. This is discussed here. Statistical fluctuations in the photo-multiplier are neglected. We define $\eta(x,y)$ as the local sensitivity of the photocathode. It is the product of the local conversion efficiency $f(x,y)$, the local dynode collecting efficiency $g(x,y)$, the mean amplification factor of the multiplier and some electrical parameters, such that the peak voltage of the pulse collected at the anode will be

$$V = S\eta,$$

where S is the number of photons in the light pulse.

The distribution function of η is $F(\eta)$ and that of

Card 1/4 S is $G(S)$. The distribution of V is then given by:

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Local Sensitivity of Photomultiplier Photocathodes

$$\Phi(V) = \int_{(\eta)} G\left(\frac{V}{\eta}\right) F(\eta) \frac{d\eta}{\eta} = \int_{(S)} G(S) F\left(\frac{V}{S}\right) \frac{dS}{S} . \quad (3)$$

Two extreme cases must be considered.

a) The light pulses illuminate the photocathode locally only. Eq.(3) then applies.

b) The photocathode is evenly illuminated by each pulse. Then the fluctuations of sensitivity are unimportant.

Real processes always lie between the two extreme cases.

a) is simulated by a thin ZnS layer in optical contact with the photocathode, b) by a crystalline scintillator possibly with a suitable light guide. Mapping of the

local sensitivity was carried out by the following arrangement. The photocathode is illuminated point by point by a steady source of illumination. The resulting current in the photomultiplier is amplified and used to modulate the intensity of a second light source which is recorded photographically. While the first light

Card 2/4 source scans the photocathode, the second scans the

CZ/37-58-5-12/19

Local Sensitivity of Photomultiplier Photocathodes

photographic plate. Some such plates are reproduced in the article. The distribution function $F(\eta)$ was measured by a similar arrangement. The photomultiplier current was now registered by a recording microammeter. The chart movement of the meter was synchronized with the horizontal scanning of the photocathode. Each recording is a record of the sensitivity for one vertical position of the light source. From such recordings the distribution function was constructed. It can be approximated by:

$$F(\eta) = \frac{K}{T} \exp - \frac{\ln 2}{T^2} (\eta - \eta_0)^2 \quad (6)$$

$2T$ - half width of curve,

$F(\eta_0) = \text{max}$,

K - normalization constant.

Results for an RCA 6342 photomultiplier are given. The distribution can be considerably narrowed by a suitable choice of potentials, mainly between cathode and first dynode. This shows that the collecting efficiency $g(x,y)$

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CZ/37-58-5-12/19

Photocathodes

SKRIVANEK, J

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Application. Processes and
Apparatus of Chemical Technology.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31610.

Author : Skriivanek, J.

Inst : NOT given.

Title : Absorption of Chlorine by a Solution of Sodium
Carbonate and a Suspension of Calcium Hydroxide.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No 3, 113-116.

Abstract: Under laboratory conditions, according to a metho
od by Stephens and Morris, measurements were
taken of the speed of the absorption of Cl_2 by
a solution of Na_2CO_3 and a suspension of $Ca(OH)_2$
in a disc column. It was established that the
absorption speed in the first case is considerably
higher than in the second one; in both cases, Kg

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1 / 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electronics - Photocells and Semiconductor Device. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1959, 15939

Author : Skrivanek, Jiri,, Kuzniak Mikulas

Inst : Institute of Nuclear Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Title : Local Sensitivity of Cathodes of Photoelectronic Multipliers.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop., fys., 1958, 8, No 5, 602-607

Abstract : An investigation was made of the effect of the inhomogeneity of the sensitivity of photocathodes of FEU-19 and RCA-6342 photomultipliers on the distribution of the amplitudes in the spectrum of the output pulses of the scintillation detector.

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SKRIVANEK, J.

Distribution curves in a longitudinal fluidized bed reactor. p. 407.

CHEMICKY PRUMYSL. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 9, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

8175-3

Z/037/60/000/04/006/014
E073/E535

24.6810

AUTHORS: Skřivánek, Jiří, Veselá, Marie

TITLE: Temperature Dependence of Scintillation Detectors 19

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1960, No 4,
pp 312-315

ABSTRACT: The temperature dependence of the efficiency was measured on detectors with organic and inorganic scintillators between +5 and +40°C. The entire detector, i.e. the crystal, a type RCA 6655 photo-multiplier and the pre-amplifier, were all enclosed in a thermostat with a water containing shell. The temperature was maintained with an accuracy of $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$. In the case of NaI(Tl), the change in the efficiency was determined from the change in the position of the photo-line, whilst in the case of organic scintillators it was determined from the Compton edge of the appropriate mono-energy gamma radiation. The spectra were measured by a single channel amplitude analyser, whereby the long duration stability of the spectrometer was better than 1%. The measured temperature dependence of various

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NYVLT, J; SKRIVANEK, J; GOTTFRIED, J; KRICKOVA, J

Research Institute for Inorganic Chemistry
(Forschungsinstitut für anorganische Chemie),
Ústí nad Labem (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 5, May 1966, pp 2127-2136

"Crystallization. Part 19: Influence of agitation
on the latitude of metastable zones."

ACC NR: AP6032763

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0080/66/000/009/0239/0242

AUTHOR: Havel, J. (Engineer, Candidate of sciences); Skrivanek, J. (Engineer)

ORG: Institute of Information Theory and Automation, CSAV, Prague (Ustav teorie informace a automatizace CSAV)

TITLE: Certain probability problems and their solution by modeling

SOURCE: Automatizace, no. 9, 1966, 239-242

TOPIC TAGS: probabilistic automaton, analog computer, analog differential analyzer, mathematic model, model theory, Monte Carlo method

ABSTRACT: After a brief discussion of numerical modeling for the solution of probability problems, the ADAPP computer is described (Analog Differential Analyzer for solving Probability Problems) developed at UTIA of CSAV, which is employed with sectional equipment for modeling random processes. It has enough integrators to model the input filters and form continuous random processes, also quadrators to find mean values and divergences. A summator is activated by a compensation current controlled by a potentiometer. Integrators are controlled independently to govern computing circuits, memory cells, numerical voltmeter, and printer in order to record partial and cumulative results. The computer has both times and leveled releases. Other equipment models random processes, such as a succession of independent variables with two values, stipulated probability, successive timed variables with a given mean

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UDC: 519.2 62.001.57

ACC NR: AP6032763

value and divergence, continuous Gaussian distribution with a given mean value and autocorrelative functions. An example is given of solving problems in automobile spring suspension involving six variables: wheel acceleration, body acceleration, vertical and lateral forces on spring hangers, and interrelation of these with driver acceleration. These processes were solved by the Monte Carlo method as applied to tests with model cars, tires, road surfaces, and strain on the driver. A second type of problem was solved involving timing of operations along an industrial assembly line. The third type of modeling problem is illustrated by determining the time lag from a sharp increase in voltage in a reverse current circuit to the point where it causes a line breakdown. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 09, 12/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2

Z/038/61/000/010/004/008

AUTHORS: Musílek, Fráňa; David, Lubomír; Kačena, Vladimír
and Skřivánek, Jiří

TITLE: The VVR-S nuclear reactor and its application
possibilities

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 10, 1961, 343-348

TEXT: This article lists only reactor data essential for experiments and evaluates experience obtained during reactor operation. The reactor has a system of horizontal experimental channels (60 and 100 mm in diameter) and vertical irradiation channels (60, 45 and 40 mm in diameter). Adjacent to the active zone is a movable thermal column, made of graphite, which contains one horizontal and four vertical channels. Three special channels in the reactor shielding are destined for biological research. Laboratories located beneath the reactor are equipped for handling highly-active isotopes. The reactor itself is an intensive source of neutrons and gamma-radiation. The neutron, resulting

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Z/038/61/000/010/004/008

The VV-S nuclear reactor ...

from the fission-chain reaction, can be divided into: (a) fast (fission) neutrons with energies above 10^4 ev; (b) resonance (medium) neutrons; and (c) slow (thermal) neutrons with energies less than 0.1 ev. At a maximum reactor output of 2,000 kw, the average neutron flux in the first part of the core life is approximately 10^{13} n/cm²/sec. The gamma radiation can be divided according to its origin into: (a) prompt (fission) radiation which has a total energy of 7.827 mev and an average energy of 1.1 mev; and (b) radiation emitted by fission products. The total gamma radiation on the boundary of the active reactor zone reaches up to 10^8 tissue rads/hr. The operations performed with the aid of the reactor can be divided into (a) technical irradiation service; (b) production of radioisotopes; (c) physical experiments; and (d) experiments in the field of reactor techniques. Technical irradiations to determine the behavior of various materials or test animals are made in cooperation with other Czechoslovak research institutes. Targets are irradiated either directly in the active zone or on the periphery of the reactor. More than 50% of the time of reactor operation have so

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Z/038/61/000/010/004/008

The VVR-S nuclear reactor ...

far been used for producing radioisotopes. Successful clinical tests were made with Na-24, K-42 and J-131. Regular deliveries of radioisotopes were started in 1960. The institute produces Na-24 in form of NaCl, NaHCO₃ and Na₂CO₃ with specific activities up to 100 mc/g Na; corresponding K-42 compounds with specific activities up to 40 mc/g K; Cu-64 in form of the metal or CuSO₄; P-32 with carrier (specific activity 1.2 mc/mg P), without carrier (specific activity 1.0 mc/mg P), in form of H₃PO₄, Na₂HPO₄, NaH₂PO₄, KH₂PO₄, and K₂HFO₄ solutions, and as red P; and S-35 in form of H₂SO₄, BaSO₄, Na₂S, and elementary S. The production of J-131 and Au-193, which is presently discontinued, will be resumed after completion of the new radiochemical building. Major areas of physical experiments performed at the Nuclear Research Institute are study of nuclear reactions with slow electrodes (radiative capture) and reactor-physical measurements. Individual papers deal with the influence of photomultiplier resolution on the total resolution of a scintillation spectrometer; the basic design of a Compton gamma-ray

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The VVR-S nuclear reactor ...

scintillation spectrometer, etc. Spectrometric investigation of radiative capture by the nuclei of various elements delivered more precise data in the low-energy part of decay schemes and revealed new gamma-transition lines. Studies of gamma-radiation double cascades (which have a total energy equal to the binding energy of neutrons) are important for precise determination of decay schemes and were conducted on compound nuclei Cl-36, Hg-200 and Co-60. Information on spin conditions in compound nuclei can be obtained from angle correlations of two-cascade connected gamma lines. An instrument for measuring such angle correlations, lately installed at the Institute, consists of two scintillation spectrometers, a coincidence system with high time discrimination ($5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ sec), and a multichannel time analyzer. The neutron spectrometer used at the VVR-S reactor employs a mechanical separator, consisting of a steel drum, 200 mm in diameter with a system of radial slots, performing 15,000 rpms. Neutrons are registered by a series of boron counters and liquid neutron-scintillation detectors, developed by the Institute. A special gas fission detector was developed

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The VVR-S nuclear reactor ...

for measuring effective fission cross-sections. Distribution of the neutron flux in rod-shaped fuel elements was investigated in the thermal column of the reactor. The irradiated fuel specimens are provided with Au, In and Dy foils, serving as activation detectors, and the flux distribution of thermal and resonance neutrons inside the fuel element is derived from the registered β and γ activity. The same method is used to determine the diffusion length in moderators containing hydrogen. There are 4 figures and 14 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: K. Way - E.P. Wigner: Phys.Rev.70 (1946), p. 130.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV (Nuclear Research Institute, Czechoslovak AS)

Card 5/5

SKRIVANEK, J.; BETTELHEIM, J.

Approximate solution of short-time diffusion in a spherical body. Chem prum 14 no.7:351-353 J1 '64.

1. Research Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Usti nad Labem.

JANAC, Karel; SKRIVANEK, Jiri

The analog differential analyzer for solving probabilistic problems.
Stroj na zprac inf 10:303-312 '64.

1. Institute of Information Theory and Automation, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences, Prague.

SKRIVANEK, Jiri, inz.

Method of programming the ADAPP computer. Automatizace 7
no. 6:144-148 Je '64.

1. Institute of Information Theory and Automation, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

CA SKRIVANEK, M.

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A new procedure for filtering solutions particularly fermented substrates. M. Skrivánek: *Chemie (Prague)* 4, 227-8(1948).—Freshly pptd. CaHPO_4 in the substrate forms a sediment which permits easy and satisfactory filtration. For monosaccharides and their oxidation products add 1-5 cc. of 70% H_3PO_4 to a l. of substrate, keep at 50° for 10 min., neutralize with freshly pptd. CaCO_3 , and filter with any accepted filtration. For polysaccharides which are hydrolyzed by acids, add 1 g. of slacked lime or the milk of lime to a l. of the substrate, keep at 50° for 10 min., and neutralize with H_3PO_4 dil. 1:1. The method works well for fruit juices. Frank Maresh

SKRIVANEK, M., VONDRA, L., HEJCMAN, K.

Modernizing production equipment in the USSR. p. 145.

STROJIRENSKA VYROBA, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, no. 3, 1959

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

uncla.

SKRIVANEK, Miroslav

Increasing efficiency of electric equipment repair. *Elektrotechnik*
18 no.4:93-94 Ap '63.

1. Vyzkumne stredisko pro hospodareni zakladnimi prostredky, Technicko-
organizacni vyzkumny ustav strojirensky.

STICHA, Vladimir; SKRIVANEK, Miroslav

Suitability of the design of machine tools for their maintenance and repair. Podn org 19 no.3:106-109 Mr '65.

1. Research Institute of Mechanical Engineering and Economics, Prague.

HAASE, Zdenek; SKRIVANEK, Miroslav

Information on the study trip to the German Democratic Republic.
Elektrotechnik 20 no.4:2 of cover Ap '65.

SKRIVANEK, Miroslav

Economic problems of repair services. Tech praca 16 no.10:769-771
0 164.

Methods and management of maintenance and repairs. Ibid.: 772-774

1. Center of Fixed Capital Management, Research Institute of Mechanical
Engineering and Economics, Prague.

SHRIVANEK, Ota Dr

Coauthor, with Maj Dr Jiri NOVOTNY and Maj, Dr Vladimir PLACHY, Hradec Kralove Military Medical Academy, of article, "Hernia of the Infant's Diaphragm," dealing with five cases of major hernia of the diaphragm treated in early stages by surgery.
(VZL, Dec 54)

SO: Sum. 436, 30 March 1955

SPL...
BASTECKY, Jan; BRZEK, Vladimír; STEINHART, Leo; CERNOCH, Zdenek; SKRIVANEK,
Ota; RUZICKA, Karel

Clinical evaluation of splenoportography. Cas.lek.cesk. 94 no.14:
359-365 1 Apr 55.

1. Z radiologicke kliniky klinicke nemocnice VLA a z chirurgicke
kliniky klinicke nemocnice VLA v Hradci Kralove.
(SPLEEN, radiography,
splenoportography, clin. evaluation)

CERNOCH, Z.; TOMANEK, J.; SKRIVANEK, O.; KREN, V.

Roentgenographic cinematography of the digestive tube. Cesk.rentg.
15 no.1:1-9 F '61.

1. Radiologicka klinika LF KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof.

Dr. Sc.dr. Jan Bastecky.

(CINEFLUOROGRAPHY)

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM radiog)

KOVAR, Jiri; SKRIVANEK, Otakar.

Endobronchial chondromartoma. Sborn.ved.prac.lek.fak.Karlov.
Univ. (Hrad.Kral.) 6 no.3:259-268 '63.

1. Chirurgicka klinika (prednosta: prof., MUDr. J.Prochazka)
a Radiologicka klinika (prednosta: DrSc, prof., MUDr.J.Bastecky),
Universita Karlova.

*

SKRIVANEK, Ota; SALAVEC, Miloslav; PRIBORSKY, Jaromir; FINGERLAND,
Antonin; KRCH, Vaclav.

Roentgen picture of the lungs in Wegener's granulomatosis.
Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 8 no.2:249-256
' 65.

1. Radiologicka klinika (prednosta - prof. MUDr. J. Bastecky,
DrSc.); I. interni klinika (prednosta - prof. MUDr. F. Cernik);
Patol. anat. ustav (prednosta: prof. MUDr. A. Fingerland,
DrSc.) Lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.

L 30947-66

ACC NR: AP6023152

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/65/000/004/0153/0154

AUTHOR: Skřivanek, Otakar--Skřivanek, O. (Major; Graduate physician); Svčina, Jaroslav--Svčina, I. (Lieutenant colonel; Doctor of medicine; Candidate of sciences); Dražozal, Hypolit--Dragozal, G. (Major; Doctor of medicine); Maly, Zdenek. (Doctor of medicine; Candidate of sciences) ²⁶
_B

ORG: Neurological Department /headed by Colonel, Doctor of medicine Frantisek Pleskot/, UVN, Prague (Neurologické oddelení UVN); Neurosurgical Clinic /headed by Major general, Professor Zdenek Kunc, Doctor of medicine, Doctor of sciences/, KU, Prague (Neurochirurgická klinika KU)

TITLE: Remarks concerning some similarities of clinical and x-ray findings in lumbar discopathies ²²

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 4, 1965, 153-154 ²⁴

TOPIC TAGS: bone disease, radiography, clinical medicine, man, surgery, diagnostic medicine

ABSTRACT: X-ray findings are very variable and not reliable for making a diagnosis. The spine undergoes certain changes caused by advancing age, and these can influence the x-ray evaluation. The authors investigated 250 patients treated by conservative means and 240 who underwent surgery. Forty-six percent of the discopathies occurred between the ages of 30 and 40. Irritation symptomatology prevails in young patients;

Card 1/2

UDC: 616.70.1.1/[616.711.6]-073.25
₀₉₁₅ ¹³⁶²

L 30947-66

ACC NR: AP6023152

after the age of 50, it was found in only 8.1%. The period of anamnesis influences the x-ray findings. The age of the patient and the clinical state also have a bearing on the x-ray picture. The seriousness of the clinical picture is not a function of the period of anamnesis. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *1c*

L 30946-66

ACC NR: AP6023153

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/65/000/004/0154/0156

AUTHOR: Svacina, Jaroslav--Svachina, I. (Lt. colonel; Doctor of medicine; Candidate of sciences); Maly, Zdenek (Doctor of medicine; Candidate of sciences); Skřivanek, Otakar--Skřshivanek, O. (Major; Graduate physician); Dražozal, Hypolit--Dragozal, G. (Major; Doctor of medicine) 24

ORG: Neurosurgical Clinic /headed by Major general, Professor Z. Kunc, Doctor of medicine, Doctor of sciences/, FVL-KU, Prague-Stresovice (Neurochirurgické klinika FVL-KU); Neurological Department /headed by Colonel, Doctor of medicine Fr. Pleskot/, UVN, Prague (Nervové oddelení UVN) B

TITLE: Value of x-ray examination for indication of surgical treatment of lumbar discopathies 22

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 4, 1965, 154-156

TOPIC TAGS: x ray investigation, clinical medicine, bone disease, surgery

ABSTRACT: Clinical and x-ray findings in 240 patients who underwent surgery in a period of 2 years at the clinic and the hospital where the authors work is discussed. Pneumoperimyelography gives more reliable data than x-rays; in 50%, localizations were found by this method. Clinical findings are the most reliable; in disc L5, surgery confirmed 91.2% of the findings; in disc L4, 70% were confirmed. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 ce

UDC: 616.721.1[616.711.6]-073.75-089-035.1 1364

L 30945-66

ACC NR: AP6023154

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/65/000/004/0156/0157

AUTHOR: ~~Drahozal, Hypolit~~--Dragozal, G. (Major; Doctor of medicine); ~~Skřivanek, Otakar~~--Skřivanek, O. (Major, Doctor of medicine); ~~Maly, Zdenek~~ (Doctor of medicine; Candidate of sciences); ~~Svacina, Jaroslav~~--Svachna, I. (Lt. Colonel, Doctor of medicine; Candidate of sciences) 21
B

ORG: Neurological Department /headed by Doctor of medicine Fr. Pleskot/, UVN, Prague (nervove oddeleni, UVN), Neurosurgical Clinic /headed by Professor, Doctor Z. Junc, Doctor of sciences/, FVL-KU, Prague-Stresovice (neurochirurgicka klinika FVL-KU)

TITLE: Evaluation of x-ray findings in patients suffering from lumbosciatic syndrome 22

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 4, 1965, 156-157

TOPIC TAGS: man, x ray investigation, nervous system disease

ABSTRACT: 250 patients treated conservatively for lumbago and lumbosciatic syndrome were investigated. In 24%, the x-ray findings were normal, in 44.4% the changes were not specific, and only in 31.6% of the patients was there an indication of the location of spinal damage. Of these, one-third does not correspond to clinical findings. The x-ray examination can be considered only a help, but it should not be overrated. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 CC

UDC: 616.711.6:617.5597-039.5-073,75
0915 1368

SKRIVANEK, V.

SKRIVANEK, V. Preparing the KU-2 combine for harvesting corn. P. 367

Vol. 6, No. 19, Oct. 1956
MERCHANISAGE ZEMEDLSTVI
AGRICULTURE
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO; East European Accession, Vol. 6, N^o. 3, March ~~1956~~ 1957

BENES, Milan, inz., C.Sc.; KLEIN, Petr; SKRIVANEK, Vaclav, inz.

Operational determination of barite by the method of mathematical statistics. Rudy 10 no. 4:120-124. Ap '62

1. Ustav pro vyzkum rud, Praha.

SKRIVANEK, V., inz.; KLEIN, P.

Some devices for improvement and speeding the work in ore
laboratories. Rudy 10 no.5:172-174 My '62.

SKRIVANEK, Vaclav, inz.; KLEIN, Petr

An economical analysis of low-copper ores. Rudy 10 no.6:-
Suppl.:Prace vysk ust no.5:34-36 Je '62.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum rud, Praha.

SKRIVANEK, Vaclav, inz.; KLEIN, Petr

Analytical conference of the Ore Research Institute. Rudy 10
no.12:420 D '62.

KLEIN, Petr; SKRIVANEK, Vaclav

Complexometric determination of silver in the AgNO_3 .
Chem prum 12 no.7:359-361 JI '62.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum rud.

SKRIVANEK, Vaclav, inz.; KLEIN, Petr

Analysis of zirconium sand. Rudy 11 no.3:89-92 Mr '63.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum rud, Praha.

KLEIN, Petr; SKRIVANEK, Vaclav

Determination of small amounts of gallium. Chem prum 13 no.5:
250-251 My '63.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum rud, Praha.

SKRIVANELI, N.

Prophylaxis and therapy of rachitis. Lijec.vjes. 72 no.2:74-75
F '50. (GLML 19:2)

1. Of the Pediatric Clinic in Beograd (Director -- Prof. M.Ambro-
zic, M.D.).

SKRIVANELI, N., dr.; ERAK, P., dr.; KALAFATIC, Z., dr.; POTKONJAK, M., dr.

Clinical aspects, pathogenesis and therapy of acute poliomyelitis.
Lijec. vjes. 76 no.5-6:195-208 1954.

1. Iz Dječje klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.
(POLIOMYELITIS, etiol. & pathogen.)

SKRIVANELI, N.dr; PAHSINI, K. dr; PASINI, D. dr.

~~SKRIVANELI, N.dr; PAHSINI, K. dr; PASINI, D. dr.~~
ACTH and cortisone in the treatment of meningeal tuberculosis.
Lijec.vjes.76 no.9-10:450-460 1954.

1. Iz Dječje klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.
(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, ther.
ACTH & cortisone, results(Ser))
(ACTH, ther.use
tuberc.meningeal, results(Ser))
(CORTISONE, ther.use,
tuberc.,meningeal, results(Ser))

YUGOSLAVIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Metabolism.

T-2

Abs Jour : Ref Znur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 31404

Author : Skrivancli, N., Pensini, K., Fiser-Herman, M., Tiefenbach, A., Librenjak, K., Petrovacki, M., Majnaric, D., Svel, I.

Inst : -

Title : Clinical and Biochemical Data Concerning Rickets.

Orig Pub : Acta med. jugosl., 1956, 10, No 3, 337-359

Abstract : Twenty children aged 4 months to 2 years and ill with rickets were placed under observation. The triple introduction into the muscle of 15 mg of calciferol (I) in all the children gave a positive results; however, the rate with which X-ray and clinical symptoms disappeared in different children varied significantly. A different therapeutic effect did not depend on the gravity of the clinical and biological symptoms. The content of Ca in the serum before the beginning of the treatment was $< 9 \text{ mg\%}$ in more than half of the children; after the first

Card 1/2

- 8 -

TAJDER, Miroslav, dr.; SKRIVANIC, Ante

Dr. Stanko Miholic, 1891-1960; obituary. Geol vjes Hrv 14:
423-428 '60 (publ. '61).

1. Clan Urednickog odbora, referent, "Geoloski vjesnik" (for
Tajder).

S/058/62/000/005/023/119
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Skřivánková, M., Trousil, Z.

TITLE: Experience with semi-conducting detectors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal: Fizika, no. 5, 1962, 8, abstract 5B67
("Chekhosl. fiz. zh.", 1961, B 11, no. 10, 755-763, English;
Russian summary)

TEXT: The authors investigated spectrometric characteristics of silicon semi-conducting detectors with surface barrier. n-silicon with specific resistivity of 2×10^2 to 2×10^4 ohm · cm was used for manufacturing detectors. 2 - 3-mm thick plates cut out of n-type silicon single crystals were carefully polished, pickled in the mixture of sulfuric and hydrofluoric acids and washed. A surface barrier was formed by dust-spraying a thin gold film onto one of the faces. Side-by-side with detectors was used a wide-band amplifier with low level of intrinsic noise ($10 \mu v$). The time of pulse growth in the amplifier amounted to 80 nsec. A 100-channel amplitude pulse analyzer was connected to the amplifier output. Best energy resolution attained with detectors of 50-mm² area amounts to 0.6% for α -particles of ThC'. It is pointed out that energy

Card 1/2

Z/038/62/000/009/004/005

AUTHORS: Skřivánková, M., Trousil, Z.

TITLE: Czechoslovak semiconductor detectors
of charged particles

PERIODICAL: JADERNA ENERGIE, no. 9, 1962, 326

TEXT: In the article the preparation of detectors with surface potential barrier on n-type silicon is described. Using these detectors some measurements were carried out, namely of energy resolution which is 0,3 % in the best case for alpha particles, the measurement of the effective layer depth which is in good agreement with calculated value, further the measurement of resolution dependence on the bias, on temperature and on the collimation of incident alpha particle beam. Also the use of this detector as a spectrometer of 6,5 MeV protons was examined. The second part of the article describes the arrangement of the detector enabling to reach the double effective layer on the same silicon and at the same bias. This arrangement may be used as a

Card 1/2

Z/038/62/000/009/004/005

Czechoslovak semiconductor detectors...

combination of E and $\frac{dE}{dx}$ detectors on a single silicon slab.

[Author's summary]

Card 2/2

SKRIVANKOVA, M.; TROUSIL, Z.

Conference on semiconducting detectors in Dubna. Jaderna energie
8 no.7:258-259 JI '62.

ACCESSION NR: AP3003622

Z/0055/63/013/005/0396/0398

AUTHOR: Kremenek, J.; Skrivankova, M.; Simkova, J.

TITLE: Measurement of angular distribution of elastically scattered protons from aluminum atoms with mass number 27

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 13, no. 5, 1963, 396-398

TOPIC TAGS: proton scattering, proton elastic scattering, proton inelastic scattering, proton scattering spectrum, proton scattering distribution

ABSTRACT: The angular distribution of elastically scattered protons and five groups of inelastically scattered protons from Al has been measured with the help of a Sc detector with a barrier corresponding to a proton energy of 7.0 Mev and protected with a 16- μ -thick Al foil to absorb the α particles produced at the target. The range of measurements was 30—170° at an incident proton energy of 6.5 Mev. The measured groups correspond to $-Q$ values of 0.842, 1.015, 2.21, 2.73, 2.98 and 3.00 Mev, of which the first three groups were resolved.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3003622

The angular distribtuion of inelastically scattered protons obtained in measurements repeated several times for each angle are given in a table. The continuation of the studies of inelastic processes on aluminum is announced. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ustav jadernehe vyzkumu CSAV, Prague (Institute of Nuclear Physics, CSAV), Katedra fyziky fakulty strojni, CVUT (Faculty of Machinery, Physics Department, CVUT)

SUBMITTED: 27Aug62

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

KRPMANEK, J.; SKRIVANKOVA, M.; SIMKOVA, J.

Measurement of angular distribution of protons from
 $^{238}\text{Pu}(\alpha, n)^{239}\text{Pu}$ • Czechoslovak Journal of Physics 13 no.5:396-398 1968.

1. Ústav jaderného výzkumu, Československá akademie věd,
Praha (for Kramenek and Skrivankova), 2. Katedra fyziky Slavných
strán, České vysoké učení technické, Praha (for Simkova).

Z/0038/64/000/001/0032/0033

ACCESSION NR: AP4015893

AUTHOR: Skrivankova, M.

TITLE: Conference on semiconductor detectors at rossendorf

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 1, 1964, 32-33

TOPIC TAGS: Ge-based semiconductors, gamma spectrometry, semiconductor detectors, Si detectors, lithium-diffused germanium detector, lithium-diffused silicon detector

ABSTRACT: The author reports on a conference on semiconductor detectors held at Rossendorf in East Germany on 23-28 September 1963. Altogether 50 scientists attended from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, China, Korea, Hungary, East Germany, Rumania, and Soviet Russia. 50 lectures were given on: the technology of semiconductor detectors; use of semiconductor detectors in nuclear physics; technical uses of semiconductor detectors; and electronics. Considered best was the lecture by O. Matveyev from Leningrad describing a new type of detector, suitable for gamma spectrometry and made of Ge into which Li was diffused. It is best for gamma application as Ge has a higher atomic weight than the generally used

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4015893

Si compounds. Fig 1 of the Enclosure shows the peak obtained with Cs-137. The Ge detector has superior analytical capacity compared to scintillation spectrometers, but its photoeffect is not yet fully understood. Improvement will probably be obtained when deeper layers are used; the present layer was only $\frac{1}{2}$ mm thick. However, to prevent Li leakage, it will probably be necessary to maintain the detector constantly at a low temperature. Other lectures covered Si detectors with a potential barrier and a detector with a surface potential barrier protected by a ring electrode. Silicon detectors with diffused Li incited much interest. A device for a continuous control of a cyclotron to prevent a simultaneous production of protons and deuterons and spectrometric detectors for measurements of foil thicknesses were described. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 03Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GE, NS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

26273
Z/038/61/000/003/001/003
A201/A126

21.6000

AUTHOR: Skřivánková-Veselá, Marie

TITLE: New detector type for nuclear spectrometry

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 3, 1961, 79 - 84

TEXT: The article describes three types of semiconductor detectors with p-n junction, their properties, and potential uses in nuclear spectrometry. The use of semiconductor detectors in nuclear spectrometry is based on the following principle: When a ionizing particle passes through a semiconductor, the number of originating electron-hole pairs is proportional to the particle energy. When the particle passes through the p-n junction, and its range is not greater than the effective transition region, the height of the current pulse on an external load is also proportional to the particle energy. Consequently, a semiconductor detector can, in appropriate arrangement, be used as a spectrometer of ionizing particles. The article lists the following three types of Western semiconductor detectors: (1) Detectors with a junction between n-type germanium and germanium oxide formed on the surface of the germanium crystal beneath a vapor-deposited Au layer, as described by J. M. McKenzie and D. A. Bromley [Ref. 5: AECL 887 (1959)] and J. I. Fant-

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CHYTIL, F; SKRIVANOVA, J.

Institute of Physiology of the Czechoslovak Academy
of Sciences, Prague (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 8, 1963, pp 2207-2214

"Factors Influencing the Conversion of the Inactive Form
of Liver Tryptophan Pyrrolase into the Active Form."

PITHA, Vaclav; MENSIKOVA, Zdenka; POLAK, Otakar; MASIN, Zdenek; LEDINSKA, Neda; tech. spoluprac: SKRIVANOVA, S.; KALICKOVA, H.

Electrical responses of cortical and deep cerebral structures to the administration of LSD 25 in cats. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.4:469-480 '60.

1. Neurologicka klinika v Plzni; prednosta prof. MUDr. V. Pitha.
(CEREBRAL CORTX pharmacol) (BRAIN pharmacol)
(LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE pharmacol)

MENSIKOVA, Z.; POLAK, O.; VRBIK, J.; Technicka spoluprace KARLICKOVA, H.;
SKRIVANOVA, S.

The clinical and ~~electroencephalographic~~ picture of brain abscesses.
Acta univ. carol. [Med] no.1:89-110 '61.

1. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University
Karlovy se sidlem v Plzni, prednosta prof. dr. V. Pitha.

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (BRAIN ABSCESS diag)

MENSIKOVÁ, Zdenka; POLAK, Otakar; PÍTHA, Václav; MASIN, Zdenek; LEDINSKA, Hada; technická spolupráce: KARLICKOVÁ, H.; SKRIVANOVÁ, S.

Electrical activity of cortical and deep cerebral structures and its responses to afferent stimuli, strychnine and other drugs in cats. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.4:447-467 '61.

1. Neurologická klinika LFU v Plzni; přednosta prof. MUDr. V. Pitha.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX physiol) (BRAIN physiol)
(STRYCHNINE pharmacol)

MEŠSIKOVÁ, Zdenka; VRBIK, Jan. Technická spolupráce: KARLICKOVÁ, H.;
SKRIVANOVÁ, S.

Clinical picture and electroencephalogram of cerebral hemorrhages. Acta Univ. Carol. [med.] (Praha) 9 no.5:453-482 '63

1. Neurologická klinika lékařské fakulty University Karlovy v Plzni.

MENSIKOVA, Z.; POLAK.O.; VRBIK,J. Technicka spoluprace: KARLICKOVA, H.;
SKRIVANOVA, S.

Clinical and electroencephalographic picture of thrombosis
and stenosis of the carotid arteries. Acta Univ. Carol. [med.]
(Praha) 9 no.8:673-701 '63

1. Neurologicka klinika lekarske fakulty University Karlovy v
Plzni.

MENSIKOVA, Zdenka; VRBIK, Jan; Technicka spoluprace: KARLICKOVA, H.;
SKRIVANOVA, S.

Clinical and electroencephalographic picture of encephalomalacia. Acta Univ. Carol. [med.] (Praha) 10 no.2:109-137 '64

1. Neurologicka klinika lekarske fakulty University Karlovy v Plzni a Neurochirurgicka klinika lekarske fakulty University Karlovy v Hradci Kralove, (prednosta: prof. MUDr. R.Petr.)

SKRIZHALIN, I., kapitan-dastavnik

Passenger traffic on the Kuybyshev - Melekess line.
Rech. transp. 21 no.12:48 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Merchant marine—Passenger traffic)
(Cheremshan River—Inland water transportation)

KAZAKOV, V.I., dots.; MOLODTSOVA, A.A., ordinator; SKRIZHEVSKIY, V.K.,
ordinator; CHERNOVA, S.V., ordinator

Material on a study of photoprotective and photosensitizing properties
ov various drugs for external application. Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.2:
47 Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Stavropol'skogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(DRUGS) (LIGHT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BYKOVA, V.S., SKRIZHINSKAYA, V.I.

Methods of determining small amounts of niobium and tantalum in raw ores. *Zav.lab.* 26 no.5:523-529 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskii institut.
(Niobium--Analysis) (Tantalum--Analysis)

S/081/62/000/005/022/112
5149/5101

AUTHORS: Kukhareenko, A. A., Skrizhinskaya, V. I., Vaynshteyn, E. Ye.,
Kakhana, M. M.

TITLE: Geochemistry of niobium and tantalum in the complexes of
ultrabasic-alkali rocks

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 122-123,
abstract 5G46 (Zap. Vses. mineralog. o-va, v. 90, no. 2,
1961, 172-192)

TEXT: Certain regularities of Nb and Ta behavior in the formation process
of the ultrabasic-alkali intrusions of the Kola Peninsula are considered.
Numerous chemical and spectral analyses of rocks and minerals have
established that Nb and Ta are characteristic elements of the given
complexes. The average contents of these in the massifs of the Kola

Peninsula fluctuate within the range: $1.34-5.18 \cdot 10^{-2}$ % Nb and
 $1.32-5.96 \cdot 10^{-3}$ % Ta. The character of Nb and Ta distribution and the
forms of their occurrence are different for various stages of massif

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Geochemistry of niobium and tantalum in...

S/OS1/62/000/005/022/112
B149/B101

formation. Data are supplied regarding the contents of Nb_2O_5 and Ta_2O_5 in 138 specimens of minerals from these rocks (pyroxene, hornblende, phlogopite, melanite, schorlomite, sphene, titanomagnetite, perovskite, baddeleyite, pyrochlore, zirkelite, natroniobite, dysanalyte). During the initial stages of the massifs' formation Nb and Ta do not form individual minerals, but are endocryptically seized by the rockforming silicates and compound oxides of Ti; the process of minerogenesis Ta precedes Nb. In the products of residual crystallization (pegmatites) of a given magma, these elements form individual minerals (pyrochlore) or appear as components of compound oxides of Zr and Ti (baddeleyite, dysanalite). During the post-magmatic stage the various metasomatic processes bring about their local concentrations. Greater mobility of Nb than Ta is established. The separation of Nb and Ta is conditioned by the factor of crystallo-chemical selection resulting in selective endocryptic position of Ta in structures of Zr-minerals, and collection in the complex oxides with reduced coordination ratio. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SKRLA, Josef

Classification of parts and its use for technology standardization.
Stroj vyr ll no.8:382-385 Ag '63.

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek Blansko, n.p., Blansko.

SKRLA, Josef

Structural and technological classification, a way of technical
and organizational progress in piece production. Podn org 17
no.9:398-402 S'63

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek Blansko.

SKRLA, Josef

"Economical handling of materials" by Jan Vrablik.
Reviewed by Josef Skrla. Stroj vyr 12 no.3:232 '64.

SKRLAND, B.; SPANIHEL, J.

Evaluation of results after Hryntschak's prostatectomy. Rozhl.
chir. 39 no.8:569-574 Ag '60.

1. Urologicka klinika university v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr.
K. Neuwirt.
(PROSTATECTOMY statist)

PACES, V.; HLASIVEC, Z.; SKRLAND, B.

Combination of surgical treatment with implantation of granules of Au-198 in cancer of the urinary bladder. Rozhl. chir. 44 no.6:413-417 Ja '65.

I. Urologické oddělení nemocnice v Praze 8-Bulovka (vedoucí doc. dr. V. Paces) a Onkologický ústav v Praze 8 (ředitel MUDr. F. Vadura).

PAICHL, Premysl; SKRLANT, Lubos; SYKORA, Jindrich. Technicka spoluprace
EYBLOVA, Marie

Fever caused by inhalation of metal fumes from brass welding.
Plzen. lek. sborn. 23:115-118 '64

1. Klinika vnitřních chorob lékařské fakulty University Karlovy
se sídlem v Plzni (prednosta: prof. MUDr. K. Bobek); Oddeleni
chorob z povolani a prumyslove toxikologie Statni fakulni ne-
mocnice v Plzni (prednosta: prim. MUDr, F. Huzl, CSc.).

SKRLKOVA, Emilie
SKRLKOVA, Emilie

New organization and administration of regional health services.
Gesk. zdravot. 6 no.1:6-9 1958.

1. Vyzkumny ustav organisace zdravotnictvi.
(PUBLIC HEALTH
in Czech., organiz. & admin. of regional health serv. (Cz))

LANGER, Bedrich; SKRNA, Vaclav

Hollow floors for dwelling houses. Poz stavby 13 no.1:24-27
'65.

1. Pozemní stavby, Usti nad Labem.

POLAND

SKROZACI, Andrzej /Affiliation not given/

'History of Hospitals in Olsztyn'

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol. XVIII, No 8, 18 Feb
1963, pp 309-310

Abstract: The history, development and administration of
the city's hospitals since their foundation in the Middle
Ages to the present day are briefly surveyed. 3 Western,
2 Polish references.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Effects of Physical Factors.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60914

Author : Raskova, H.; Skrobal, D.; Dionstbier, Z.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Antitoxic Effect of the ATP

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. fysiол., 1956, 5, No 4, 456-459

Abstract : ATP was used for the treatment of radiation sickness, produced in mice by irradiation with 400 - 800 r. doses. A single intravenous injection of 5 mg./kg. of ATP on the 5th day after irradiation did not reduce the mortality of the animals. A single or double injection of the same dose on the 5 - 26th day after the irradiation lowered the mortality only with higher doses of irradiation. It is thought that the lowering of the ATP level in the blood and the rise in the level of the ATP-ase in radiation

Card 1/2

160

WENKE, M.; WENKEOVA, J.; SKROBAL, D.; MUHLBACHOVA, E.

The action of glucose on protamine hyperlipaemia. Rev. Czech. M. 4 no.1:
12-19 1958.

1. Pharmacological Institute of the Medical Faculty, Charles University,
Prague. Director: Dr. M. Wenke, Institute for Human Nutrition, Prague.

Director: Doc. J. Masek.

(LIPIDS, in blood
hyperlipemia induced by protamine sulfate, eff. of glucose
in rats)

(PROTAMINES, eff.
same)

(GLUCOSE, eff.
on hyperlipemia induced by protamine sulfate in rats)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Farm Animals. Honeybee.

Q-6

Abs Jour: Ref Z. ur - Biol., No. 22, 1958, 101283

Author : Skrobal, D.

Inst : -

Title : The Problem of Artificial Fertilization.

Orig Pub: Vcelarstvi, 1958, 11, No. 1, 4-5

Abstract: Attempts to stimulate the queen to mate in closed premises were unsuccessful.. Methods of direct contacts or of introducing portions of the drone's sexual organs appear to be very promising. In laboratory conditions the injection method proved to be successful. However, its installation is made difficult by the complicated instruments which have to be used, and by insufficient knowledge of anatomy and function

Card 1/2

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L 00056-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023869

CZ/0049/64/000/011/0869/0870

AUTHOR: Macko, Vladimir (Matsko, Vladimir)(Ivanka pri Dunaji); Novacky, Anton ⁹_B
(Novatski, Anton)(Ivanka pri Dunaji); Skrobal, Mirko (Shkróbal, Mirko)(Bratislava--
Predmestie)

TITLE: Inhibition in "slide germination test" caused by tilletia controversa
spores extract

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 11, 1964, 869-870

TOPIC TAGS: plant disease, fungus

ABSTRACT: Tilletia controversa has an incubation period of 4-6 weeks. Tilletia caries, and Tilletia foetida spores germinate in a few days. Spore extracts did not inhibit growth test of wheat coleoptile. The extract from the spores of T. controversa inhibited germination of conidia, while the extracts from T. caries, and T. foetida did not. "The authors acknowledge with thanks the technical assistance of J. Hassler and A. Peknikova."

Card 1/2

met
Card 2/2

SKROBAL-M

✓ Hexachlorobenzene and pentachloronitrobenzene as wheat stink-smut preventives. Miroslav Toman, Mirko Skrobal, Teodor Magdolen, Jan Bečka, Juraj Synak, Stefan Lákš, Ján Baráth, Anton Šály, and Jozef Marcinek. *Pol'nohospodárstvo* 3, 218-23(1956)(Russian and German summaries.)—A brief survey is presented of the literature describing the chem. and fungicidal properties of hexachlorobenzene (I) and of pentachloronitrobenzene (II). It was shown that in doses of 20 g. active compd. per 200 g. of disinfectant per quintal of grain I is superior to II as a fungicide against *Tilletia foetida*. B. S. Levine

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SKROBAL, MIRKO

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application.
Pesticides, I-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62149

Author: Toman, Miroslav; Stota, Zdenek; Skrobal, Mirko

Institution: None

Title: On the Procedure of Testing Soil Fungicides

Original

Periodical: Prispvek k metodice zkousek pudnich fungicidu, Biologia, 1956,
11, No 1, 12-21; Czech; Russian and German resumés

Abstract: A simple method has been worked out for testing the activity of soil fungicides (SF), using cauliflower (C) and *Rhizoctonia solani* fungi which cause damping-off of C seedlings. The compounds under study in the form of a 20% dust are introduced into the soil together with the C seed, applying the dust at a rate of 6.3-63 g/m². Graphs of germination and damping-off of C seedlings show the fungicidal and herbicidal action of the compounds under study. A comparative study has been made of the activity of the following SF:

Card 1/2