

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

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7453

distillation of the mixture of the components constituting the saddle-point azeotrope. The composition of the saddle-point azeotrope is determined by graphic interpolation. An example is given based on the results of the investigation of the system acetic acid-pyridine-n-decane.

See also RZhKhim, 1954, 28555.

Card 2/2

- 88 -

Paramagnetic absorption in solutions in parallel magnetic fields. B. Zavoitski (Kazan Univ.), *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys. (U.S.S.R.)* 19, 267-7 (1945) (in Russian).— Paramagnetic losses in Mn salt solns. were detected and detd. by use of the elec. method of Aitshuler, Zavoitski, and Kopyrov (*C.A.* 39, 2016), requiring calibration with substances of known paramagnetic dispersion. Standardization was done with solid $MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ and $MnSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, at two different frequencies. Subsequent measurements with solns. permit calcn. of the paramagnetic losses, hence the relaxation time, the relation used being $x'' = \chi_0^2 \nu \tau / (1 + \omega^2 \tau^2)$, where χ_0 is the static magnetic susceptibility, x'' the imaginary part of the susceptibility, τ the relaxation time (spin-lattice interaction), ω the frequency of the oscillating magnetic field, $\nu = aH^2 / (b + aH^2)$ where H is the field strength and a and b are const. When x''/χ_0 , ratio of x'' at the given field strength to its max. value, is plotted against H (in oersteds), curves are obtained with max. at about 1800, 2480, 1560, 2200, 850 oersteds for solid $Mn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, λ 27.0 m.; solid $Mn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, λ 55.6 m.; $Mn(NO_3)_2$ soln. at 0.264 g./cc., λ 28.0 m.; same soln., λ 53.8 m.; soln. at 0.18 g./cc., λ 28.0 m., resp. Tabulation of values of the paramagnetic absorption per magnetic ion, at 290°K. and γ 24.0 m., for 3 solns. of $MnSO_4$, at the concns. 0.314, 0.100, 0.034 g./cc., for field strengths from

235 to 1580 oersteds, shows that absorption increases with field strength (for the soln. at 0.100 g./cc., from .25 to 27.5, for H varying from 235 to 1580), and, at fixed H , with diln. (at $H = 903$, the absorptions at the 3 decreasing concns. are, resp., 5.3, 19.6, 51.8). The relaxation times τ computed for two solns. of $MnSO_4$, at 0.100 and 0.034 g./cc., at 290°K., in each case for $H = 1000, 2500, 3200$ oersteds, are, resp., 1.3, 1.9, 3.4×10^{-7} sec. and 1.5, 1.7, 1.8×10^{-7} sec.; the corresponding relaxation times are longer for solid $MnSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ (3,

5.2, 0.8×10^{-7} sec. The values for the solns. are averages of measurements at λ 55.5, 40.0, 29.0, 24.0 m. and accurate within 15%. The av. value of the const. b/a is 4×10^4 oersteds², within 50%, as compared with 6×10^4 for the solid salt. The present findings account for the failure of Teinbaev and Gorter to observe paramagnetic dispersion in solns.; their measurements were incapable of detecting short relaxation times of the order 2×10^7 sec., and they were unaware of the rapid decrease of the absorption with rising concn. of the soln. N. Thon

Magnetic properties of the α , β , and γ allotropic varieties of metallic cerium. Ellis Trombe. *Compt. rend.* 219, 90-2 (1944).—When Ce is cooled from approx. 300° to the temp. of liquid N_2 , it is changed into the α state. This transformation is accompanied by a decrease in vol. of more than 10%. Below 200° it is possible, by small temp. variations to convert the γ into the β state with only about 5% of the contraction that is characteristic of the $\gamma\alpha$ transformation. T. detd. the magnetic susceptibilities of Ce contg. less than 0.1% total impurities (Si 0.05%, Fe 0.01 to 0.02%) through various temp. cycles, using the Poëx-Forver method. For the β state the sequence was: room temp. to liquid- N_2 to 200°; for the γ and α states: 200° to liquid- N_2 to room temp. The results are shown in graphs giving $1/\chi$ as a function of T , for $H = 6350$ gauss. For the β state the value of χ from 190° to 450°K. is always less than that found for the γ state at the same temp. In liquid N_2 , on the contrary, Ce which has undergone the $\gamma\alpha$ transformation has a lower susceptibility than Ce in the β form. The same specimen when transformed into the γ form by being heated to 473°K. and carried through the 200°-liquid N_2 -room-temp. cycle shows the anomaly at the low temps. characteristic of the $\gamma\alpha$ and $\alpha\gamma$ transformations. Ce in both the β and in the $\gamma\alpha$ states at about 200°K. has a susceptibility independent of the field, but,

2

as shown by T. in 1934, the susceptibility is strongly de-
pendent on the field at low temp. W. W. Stiller
Technique of determining the ferromagnetic Curie
point of thin nickel films. André Aron. *Cahiers Phys.*
4, 19-24(1941).—Description of the app. and methods
used to det. the results previously reported (C.A. 29,
1935).

BUDA, Erno, okl. banyamernok (Lovaszi); JURATOVICS, Aladar, okl. olajmernok
(Mezokeresztes); MIHALYI, Gyorgy, okl. gepesz- es olajmernok (Budapest);
TROMBITAS, Istvan, okl. olajmernok (Bazakerettye)

Well completion for hydraulic fracturing of oil bearing formations.
Bany lap 85 no.1:60-68 Ja '62.

TROMBITAS, Istvan

Hydraulic blasting of strata containing oil. Musz elet 16 no.17:7
Ag '61.

(Petroleum)

TROMBITAS, Jozsef, dr.; BICE, Imre, dr.; NICOARA, Ioan, dr.

Data on the problem of cervical erosion and trichomonal vaginitis.
Magy.noorv.lap. 26 no.5:307-312 3 '63.

1. M¹arosvasarhelyi Orvostudományi és Gyógyszertészeti Intézet Szülészeti
-Nagygyógyászat Klinika (vezető: Lorincz Ernő Andras prof., as orvos-
tudományok doktora).

*

TROMBITAS, J. dr.; VARGA, L. dr.; BEKE, G. dr.

Complicated cases of pregnancy, labor and puerperium in heart diseases. Magy.noorv.lap. 20 no.6:334-340 N '59.

1. A marosvásárhelyi szülészet-nőgyógyászati klinika közleménye
(Igazgató: Lorincz E. Andras dr. az orvostudományok doktora).
(PREGNANCY compl)
(HEART DISEASES in pregn)

TROMBITAS, Miklos

Quality level of bare aluminum conductors manufactured in Hungary.
Koh lap 96 no.12:542-546 D '63.

1. Magyar Kabel Muvek, Budapest.

TROMBOVLYA, V.I., inzh.

Papers published by the State Trust of the Organization and
Efficiency of Electric Power Plants during the second half of
1961. Teploenergetika 9 no.10:93-95 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Bibliography--Electric power plants)

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part III. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51482

Author : Daniec, E., Tromszczynski, J., Naczynski, J.

Inst : -

Title : Protective Devices for Gas Burners.

Orig Pub : Gaz, woda, techn. sanit., 1957, 31, No 12, 468-472

Abstract : A survey of protective devices for gas burners of municipal and industrial ovens used in various countries was presented. The devices automatically stop gas inflow, upon extinction of the flame. A possibility of construction of similar instruments using

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POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Uses. Part III. Chemical Processing
of Solid Fossil Fuels.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51482

photoelements, or the phenomenon of gas
ionization around the burner's flame was
noted. A drawing of a simplified device
with a bimetallic element, which was ma-
nufactured in Poland, was given. Biblio-
graphy, 17 References.

Card : 2/2

TACI... ..

1993
LUCZEWSKI J. Próbczynski J. Concerning the Acetylene Method of
Determining Water

W sprawie oznaczenia wody metodą acetylenową. Przemysł Chemiczny, No. 3, 1955, pp. 147-149, 1 fig., 3 tabs.
A verification of the acetylene method of determining water is given by Winiogrodoff. Empirical determination of the coefficient k in the volume of acetylene to the weight of water is shown to depend on the results dependent on the means of bonding water in the sample, and is expressed in the terms of disintegration of the sample. See also 144

3
144

S/080/62/035/007/006/013
D214/D307

AUTHORS: Turetskaya, T.A., Golubtsov, S.A., Tromimova, I.V.
and Andrianov, K.A.

TITLE: The influence of additions of some metals on the
activity of silicon-copper alloy in its reaction
with ethyl chloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 7, 1962,
1496-1502

TEXT: The general and selective activities of Si-Cu alloys
in the reaction with EtCl to give a mixture of ethyl chlorosilanes
are affected by the chemical nature of the alloy. The presence of
1-2% Fe, Al, Ca or Ti in the alloy increases its general activity,
while Al, Ca and Ti also increase its selective activity by increas-
ing the yield of EtSiHCl₂. The increase in activity is more evident
at low Cu concentrations. The added metals are localized at the
interphase boundaries in the alloy, these being the active centers
in the reaction. The influence Ca bears on the activity of the

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S/030/62/035/007/006/013
D214/D307

The influence of additions ...

of the alloy is affected by the presence of other metals. Fe in concentrations of up to 10%, does not influence the process. Concentrations of Bi and Sb of the order of 0.001% influence the selective activity and increase the yield of Et_2SiCl_2 . Pb, in these concentrations, acts as a catalytic poison. At higher concentrations, both Bi and Sb also become poisons and at concentrations of 0.01% these metals render the alloy inactive. The mechanism of the action of the added metals cannot as yet be explained. There are 4 figures and 6 tables. ✓

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1960

Card 2/2

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

LET AND THE CIPHERS

PRINCIPLES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

5

Steel Foundries in the Foreign Literature of 1940 and 1941. H. Juretzek and W. Trommer. (Gieseler, 1943, vol. 30, Dec., pp. 261-272). The American, English, and Russian literature for the years 1940 and 1941 on steel foundries is reviewed. The bibliography contains 79 references.

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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S/275/63/000/002/020/032
D405/D301

AUTHOR: Trommler, H.
TITLE: Ultrasonic equipment for laboratory and industry
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i eye primeneniye,
no. 2, 1963, pp. 2-10 of 27 (VEB Carl Zeiss Jena
Hochf., W. G. D., 1963, 10, 191, 192, 193,
(Ger.: summaries in Rus. Eng. and Fr.))

TEXT: The description and specifications are given of large and small general purpose ultrasonic baths which are convenient in the laboratory and for small scale industrial operation. The ultrasonic bath consists of the bath, an exchangeable unit with a quartz transducer of longitudinal type, and a Becher container with resonant bottom. Water cooling of the vibrator in the working liquid of the container is provided for. The equipment of the bath ultrasonic bath includes 2 interchangeable vibrators with transducers at 400 and 600 kc, of 74 mm diameter each, and 100 watt acoustic power each. The capacity of the Becher container is 0.5 liter. The equipment

Card 1/2

Ultrasonic equipment ...

S/275/65/000/002/020/032
0405/0301

of the small bath includes 1 unit with a transducer at 800 kc, diameter 400 mm and acoustic power 100 watt. The capacity of the Becher container is 0.125 liter. A closed loaded ultrasonic transducer with a holder 400 mm long is also produced. The fundamentals of ultrasonic design and engineering are set forth. The main specifications of the ultrasonic field created in the large ultrasonic bath are listed. 3 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2...

PATOLICHEV, N.S.; TROMPCHINSKIY, V. [Tramczynski, V.]

Development of trade in the interest of both countries. (Russia and Poland). Vnesh.torg. 43 no.4:14-16 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ministr vneshney trgovli SSSR (for Patolichev). 2. Ministr vneshney trgovli Pol'skoy Narodnoy Respubliki (for Trompchinskiy).
(Russia--Commerce--Poland) (Poland--Commerce--Russia)

TROMPETER, I.F.

High number yarn made from a cotton and nylon blend. Tekst. prom. 21
no. 4:17-19 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii Ivanteyevskoy khlopkopryadil'noy fabriki
imeni Lukina.

(Yarn) (Spinning machinery)

KURBANOV, A.M.; TROMPETER, I.F.

Modernizing sliver machinery. Tekst.prom. 18 no.5:65-67 My '58.
(Cotton machinery) (MIRA 11:5)

TROMPETER, I.F.

Improving the operation of combing machinery. Tekst.prom. 16
no.9:57-58 S '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey fabriki imeni Lukina.
(Combing machines)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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Example 1

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J. Trompler

4
3 May

27
Quadrivalent chromium properties. B. Pungor and J. Trompler (L. Eötvös Univ., Budapest, Hung.). *J. Inorg. & Nucl. Chem.* 7, 412-17 (1958) (in German).—Trimerization of Cr(IV) influences the disproportionation rate and interferes with both detn. and calcn. of the Cr(IV) absorption spectrum.
de

Jack J. Bulloff

JJ

7 7
✓ Gas analysis. IV. Microchemical vapor pressure measurement of phenol. E. Schulek, E. Pungor, and I. Trompler (L. Eötvös-Univ., Budapest, Hung.). *Mikrochim. Acta* 1958, 63-9; cf. C.A. 51, 11174c. A previously described app. was used in the detn. of the vapor pressure of pure phenol and of the phenol above phenol-water mixts. between 50 and 70°. The deviation from the av. result was ± 1 to 2%. The findings relating to pure phenol are compared with those obtained by Kahlbaum (*Z. physik. Chem.* (Leipzig) 26, 603(1898)) on a phys. basis. The results were in every case greater than Kahlbaum's. The percentage of difference decreased as the exptl. temp. was increased.

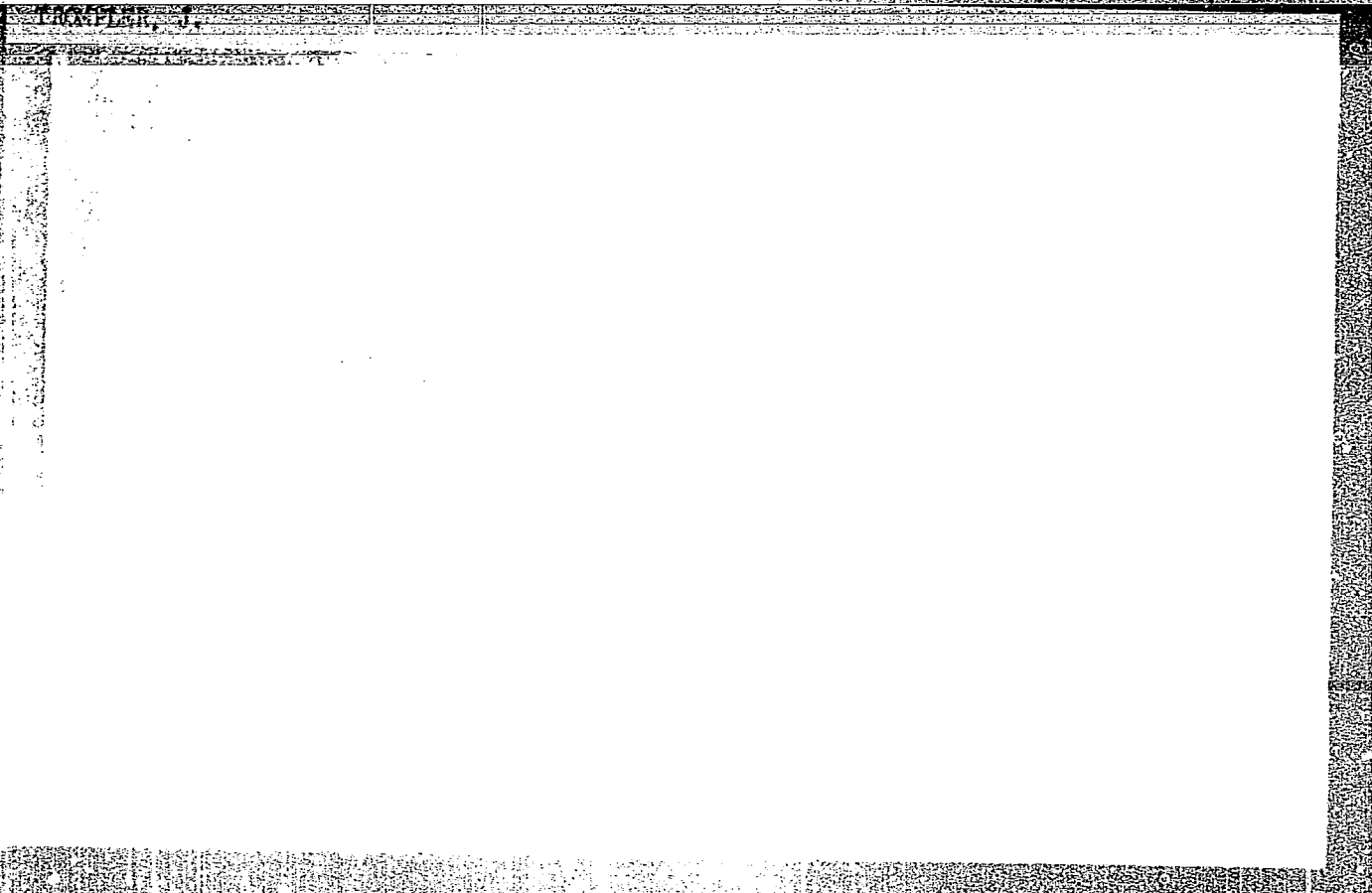
H. W. Harvey

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2 May

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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TROMSA, F.H.

Introducing over-all mechanization in growing corn. Mekh. sil'.hosp.
11 no.8:5-6 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kolkhozom "40 rekov Zhovtnya," Grebenkovskogo rayona,
Kiyevskoy oblasti.
(Corn (Maize)) (Agricultural machinery)

NACZYNSKI, Jerzy; PLESKACZ, Janina; TROMSZCZYNSKI, Janusz

VIAG generators after guarantee tests in Poland. Gaz woda techn
sanit 37 no.7:226-229 J1 '64.

1. Central Gas Engineering Laboratory, Warsaw.

NACZYNSKI, Jerzy; TROMSZCZYNSKI, Janusz

Material and heat balances of gas installations. Gaz woda tech
sanit 36 no.5:172-175 My '62.

1. Centralne Laboratorium Gazownictwa, Warszawa.

NACZYNSKI, Jerzy; TROMSZCZYNSKI, Janusz

Safety devices in gas appliances. Koks 7 no.2:81-85 Mr-Ap '62

1. Centralne Laboratorium Gazownictwa, Warszawa.

Distr: LE3d

✓ Experimental pebble-type generator for carbonization and gasification of fuels. Jadwiga Kudrinska, Leonard Lesniewicz, Wladaw Kijewski, Janusz Promieczyński, and Janina Pleskner Inst. Chem. Przerobki Wgla, Warsaw, U.S.S.R. Izv. Akad. Nauk 33, 130 (1969). The gas generator was composed of (a) pebble heating (by direct contact with combustion gases) and (b) reaction chambers, (c) variable speed and (d) bucket elevator. Coal dust, moisture content 10%, was heated in chamber (a) at a rate of 0.5 m³/hr. The pebbles (1.5 mm diam) heated to 1100°C. The gas flow rate at 20°C and 1 atm was 1.5 m³/hr. The gas composition was: CO 12.5%, CO₂ 1.5%, H₂ 0.5%, CH₄ 0.5%, and C₂H₆ 0.5%. The heat transfer pebble surface area in the generator was 400 m². The overall thermal efficiency was 23.4%. Natural draft was ineffective.

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2-RUK(SW)
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7K

Tromszczyński, J.

H-22

COUNTRY: : Poland
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKHim., No. 5 1960, No. 19356
 AUTHOR : Rudzinska, J., Lesniewicz, L., Kigewski, W.*
 INST. : Not given
 TITLE : An Experimental Gas Producer Using a Solid Heat Transfer Agent
 ORIG. PUB. : Gaz Woda i Techn Sanit, 33, No 4, 130-135 (1959)
 ABSTRACT : A three-zone gas producer is described consisting (from top to bottom) of a ceramic cylinder (zone in which the heat transfer agent (T) is heated), a cylindrical reactor, and a distributor bin from which the solid residues are discharged and the T is returned to the heating zone by conveyer. The T (corundum balls of 10-mm diam) is effected by the combustion of gas [natural?] in burners mounted below the heating zone. Powdered coal and a carrier gas are injected below the reactor counter-
 CARD: 1/3 * Tromszczyński, J., and Pleskatz, J.

COUNTRY	:	Poland	H-22
CATEGORY	:		
REF. JOUR.	:	RZKHin., No. 5 1960, No.	19356
AUTHOR	:		
TIT.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	current to the descending T. The T has a surface of 360 m ² per m ³ of reactor volume. In a first series of experiments on the heat treatment of one ton of coal (grain size 0-1.5 mm, moisture content 8.04%, ash content 9.45%, volatile matter 32.66%), the coal was fed in at the rate of 20 kg/hr, the velocity of the particles in the reactor was 4 m/sec, the T was heated to 1,100° and left the reactor at 235°: the thermal efficiency in the heating zone was 46.3%, and for the installation as a whole	
CARD:		2/3	315

COUNTRY:	: Poland	FILE
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	19356
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	: 29.4%. Stable operation could not be achieved in this series of experiments. An attempt to utilize the above installation for the production of unsaturated hydrocarbons (e.g., ethylene) is noted.	
CARD:	3/3	

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H I N G

... solution is acidified with 10 per cent H_2SO_4 (2-0.75 ml), heated at $50^\circ C$ for 5 min., cooled, and the separated I is titrated with 0.01 N $Na_2S_2O_3$ in the presence of starch. The method is valid for ... The simultaneous determination

PRO... ..

HUNG

1. Peroxy compounds. L. L. Hung's determination of persulphuric acid in the presence of hydrogen peroxide. Chlorine method. L. L. Hung, J. Analyt. and Applied Chem., 1964, 11, 111-114.

1. An accurately measured vol. of sample (0.2 to 1.4 mg of H_2O_2 or 1 to 10 mg of $H_2S_2O_8$) is diluted to 20 to 25 ml. of water until the pH exceeds 1, in a glass stoppered 100-ml Erlenmeyer flask, and then shaken with 3 ml of freshly saturated bromine-free chlorine water. After 30 sec. freshly prepared 5 per cent aq KCN (1 ml) is added and the mixture is shaken for 3 min. with frequent release of the stopper. After the addition of 10 per cent H_2SO_4 (2-1 ml), CO_2 (washed by 5 per cent $KHCO_3$), and 0.1 N $KMnO_4$ is passed through the solution for 20 min. to remove air and the bulk of the cyanogen chloride. Potassium chloride (0.5 g) and $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (4 g) are added and the loosely stoppered flask is heated at $50^\circ C$ for 2 min. The liberated I_2 is titrated in the cooled solution with 0.01 N $Na_2S_2O_3$ and starch as indicator. H_2O_2 and $H_2S_2O_8$ are to be determined in the same way as the sample is assayed as described above.

2. A 20 to 25 ml. treated with 80 per cent H_2SO_4 (2-1 ml), CO_2 (washed by 5 per cent $KHCO_3$), and 0.1 N $KMnO_4$ is passed through the solution for 20 min. to remove air and the bulk of the cyanogen chloride. Potassium chloride (0.5 g) and $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (4 g) are added and the loosely stoppered flask is heated at $50^\circ C$ for 2 min. The liberated I_2 is titrated in the cooled solution with 0.01 N $Na_2S_2O_3$ and starch as indicator. H_2O_2 and $H_2S_2O_8$ are to be determined in the same way as the sample is assayed as described above.

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... of ... H_2O ... electric deter-
mination of phosphorus and ... presence of hydro-
and peroxide. Thiocyanate method ...
... to 10 ml of H_2SO_4 ...
... and ... with ...
... drop of 3 ...
... and then ...
... After ...
... the ...
... with ...
... towards the ...
... 50 ml of water. The ...
... The ... of ...

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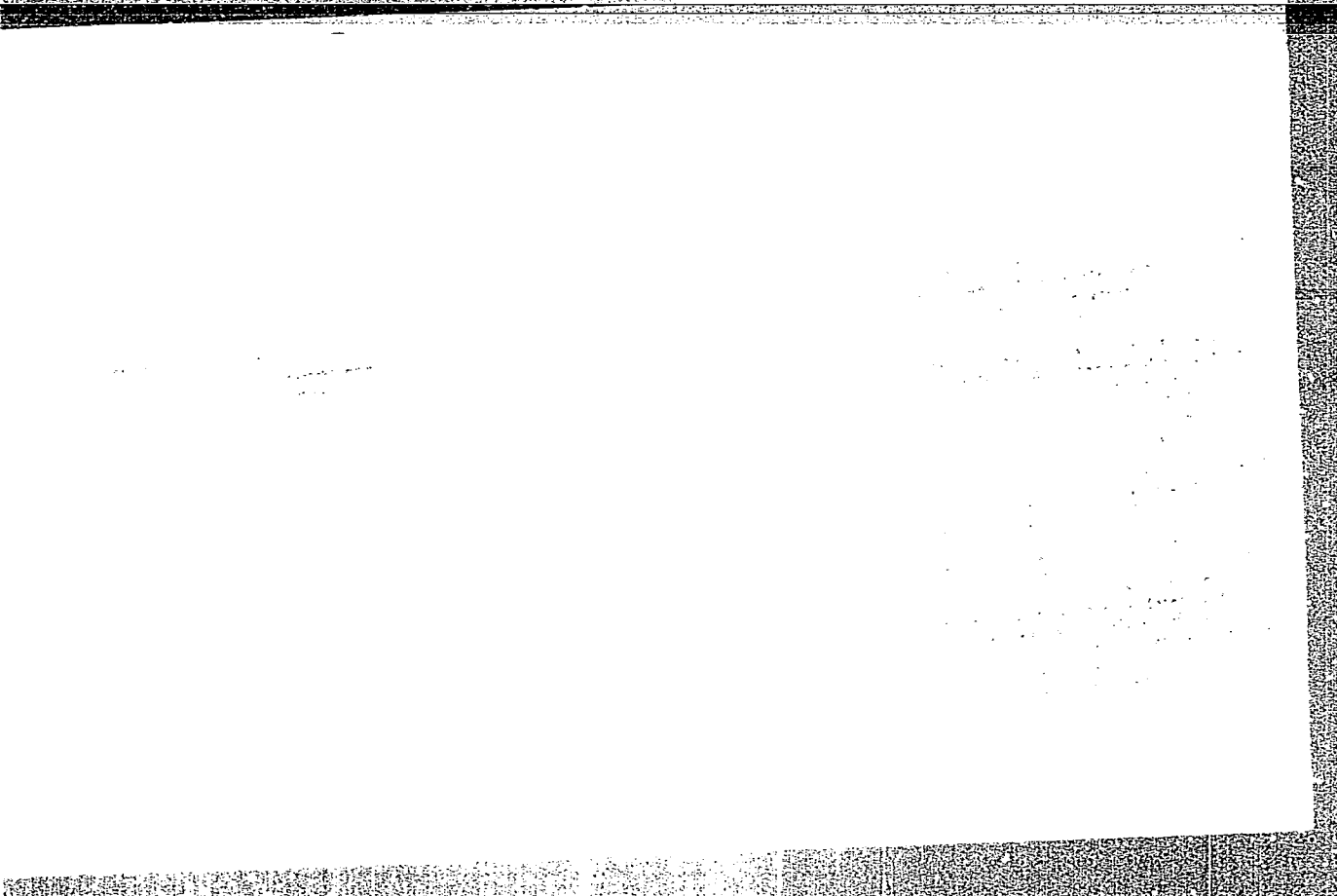
HUNG *ca*

IV. Iodometric determination of ~~peroxy~~ peroxy compounds. Caro's acid and hydrogen peroxide in presence of potassium acid thiocyanate one another, and V in presence of potassium acid thiocyanate method. E. A. Adams 1914 421-424 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

MA
JP

HUNG

... determination of permanganate (Cao) and hydrogen peroxide in the presence of one another. (Thiocyanate method.) E. Pungor, E. Schulek and J. Tremler (*Acta Chim. Hung.*, 1954, 4 [2-4], 417-422). The sample (ca. 0.7 to 1.4 mg of H_2O_2 or ... solutions H WREN



6

HUNG 7

910. Peroxy compounds. V. Iodimetric determination of permonosulphuric and paraperoxy acid and of hydrogen peroxide in the presence of one another. (Fulicyanate method.) E. Pungger, E. Schulck and J. Trompler (*Acta Chim Hung.*, 1954, 4, 23-28). ~~For~~ The determination of total H_2SO_5 , $H_2S_2O_8$ and H_2O_2 , the sample (≈ 12 mg of O) is diluted with water to ≈ 20 to 25 ml in a glass-stoppered 100-ml Erlenmeyer flask and acidified with 10 per cent H_2SO_4 (≈ 1 ml). After addition of KI (0.5 g), $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (4 g) and one drop of 5 per cent ammonium molybdate solution, the solution

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is warmed at $\approx 50^\circ C$ for 5 min., and the liberated I is titrated in the cooled solution with 0.01 N $Na_2S_2O_3$ in the presence of starch solution. For the determination of $H_2S_2O_8$ plus H_2O_2 , the sample, measured and diluted as described above, is shaken after the addition of 10 per cent H_2SO_4 (≈ 0.2 ml) and 0.1 M KCNS (≈ 0.5 ml). After ≈ 15 sec KI (0.5 g) is added and the solution is well shaken, treated with 1 drop of 5 per cent ammonium molybdate solution followed by $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (4 g), warmed at $50^\circ C$ and cooled. The liberated I is titrated with 0.01 N $Na_2S_2O_3$ in the presence of starch solution (added towards the end of the titration and after dilution with ≈ 50 ml of water. For

MS

the determination of H_2SO_4 , the sample measured and diluted to 100 ml. is treated with one drop of 5 percent ammonium molybdate solution and 0.1 M HCl (2 ml). After 3 min. the solution is made alkaline for a few sec. with 4 percent $NaOH$ (1.5 ml) and re-acidified with 10 percent H_2SO_4 (2 ml). 0.5 gram of $FeSO_4$ and $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (4 g) are dissolved in the mixture which is heated at $\geq 60^\circ C$ for ≥ 5 min. The liberated I is titrated in the cooled solution with 0.01 N $K_2S_2O_8$ in the presence of starch solution. The method is only recommended for use with 0.01 N solutions. The sequence of addition of the reagents is important. The composition of the anode liquid in H_2O_2 manufacture is thus determined after 24 hr. the solution contains almost pure H_2SO_4 . H. Wain.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756720011-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756720011-1"

TROMSA, Fedor Nikolayevich; KHRYASHCHEVSKIY, V.M. [Khriashchevs'kyi, V.M.], red.; NEMCHENKO, I.Yu., tekhn. red.

[Put the forage supply on a level to meet new tasks] Kormovu bazu - na riven' novykh zavdan'. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav (MIRA 15:7)
URSR, 1961. 44 p.

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni "40-letiyu Oktyabrya" Gretenkovskogo rayona, Kiyevskoy oblasti (Tromsa).
(Ukraine---Forage)

Tromszczyński

2

3469

545 727 81 - 062.764

Tromszczyński, J. Some Methods of Quantitative Determination of Benzol in Town Gas

„Hołowe metody oznaczania benzolu w gazie” Gaz. Woda i Technika Sanitarna, No. 1, 1954, pp. 8-11, 13 figs.

PO

In order to find the best method of determining benzol in town gas, a number of methods were examined. The methods examined included the method of absorption in a liquid, the method of absorption in a solid, the method of absorption in a gas, and the method of absorption in a liquid. The author found that the methods noted in group I were simpler and quicker than those of the other groups. The methods noted in group I did not require the use of a gas meter, and the accuracy of the results obtained by the method noted in the first group is the most suitable for quantitative determinations in the course of routine control.

B2

TROMSZCZYNSKI, J., Rudzinska, J.

Instrumentation in the gas industry. p. 71.
(KOKS, SMOLA, GAZ. Vol. 1, no. 2, Apr./June 1956, Katowice, Poland)

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

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Instruments and Automation H-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 24, 1958, No 81912

Author : Naczynski J., Rudinska J., ~~Tromszeynski J.~~

Inst : -

Title : Control and Automatic Regulation of Technological Processes of Gas Industry

Orig Pub : Gas, Woda i techn. sanit., 1958, 32, No 3, 118-121

Abstract : Reviewed are the basic integral parts of coke-gas industry with a description of modern instruments and apparatus employed for the automatic control of temperature, pressure, humidity, O₂ content, and other process variables involved. Six technological flow diagrams are attached that depict position of such instruments and indicate their interrelation with regard to operation of the whole operations blocks or departments, as well as to operating characteristics of the coal gasification process. -- Yu. Skoretskiy.

Card : 1/1

TRMSZCZYNSKI, J.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: POMIARY, AUTOMATYKA, KONTROLA. Vol 4, No. 8, Aug. 1958

TRMSZCZYNSKI, J. The problem of control and automatic regulation in the gas industry. p. 382.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 6, No. 4
April 1959, Unclass.

TROMSZCZYNSKI, J.

(GAZ WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA, Vol. 28, No. 1, Jan, 1954., Warsaw, Poland)
"Quantitative methods of determining benzil in gas." p. 6.

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, APRIL 1954

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756720011-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756720011-1"

TRON', A.P., kapitan 2-go ranga

Application of the theory of war games to naval research. Mor.
sbor. 46 no.1:23-30 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(War games) (Naval research)

I. 08340-67 EWP(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EPI/EWP(r) IJP(c) JD/HM/HW/JG
ACC NR: AR6033105 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/007/D009/D010

AUTHOR: Smirnov, V. S.; Tron', A. S.; Aleksandrov, A. A.; Rybal'chenko, N. D. 4/

TITLE: Producing bimetals by hot rolling in vacuum

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 7D70

REF SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. politekhn. in-ta, no. 260, 1965, 22-27

TOPIC TAGS: bimetal, hot rolling, plastic deformation, bimetal welding

ABSTRACT: The results are presented of an investigation of the effect of reduction values, the ratio of thicknesses in a packet, and the purity of treatment of welding surfaces on the weld strength of Me during plastic deformation in vacuum. The results of metallographic examination of the transition zone are also given. The investigations were carried out on pairs of Me: steel 3—Cu, steel 3—Ti, steel 3—1Kh18N9T, Mo—Ni, and Mo—Cu. To ensure strong welds deformation of 5--10% is sufficient. With increased reduction of the packet, the weld strength grows. In changing the ratio of thickness of layers of individual Me in a bimetal packet, the weld strength decreases with increased thickness of the layer of more plastic Me. At the boundary of Me contact in a bimetal, obtained

UDC: 621.771.014.2

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ACC NR: ARG033105

by hot rolling in vacuum, a transition zone is produced as a result of diffusional processes. The thickness of the zone depends on the temperature of rolling, the value of reduction of the packet, the purity of mechanical treatment of welded surfaces, and on the subsequent metal heat treating. N. Yudina. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13/

Card 2/2 not

85490
S/133/60/000/010/007/013
A054/A029

1,1300 also 2108, 19~~46~~, 1496

AUTHORS: Amonenko, V.M.; Tron', A.S.; Mukhin, V.V.; Tarasov, V.A.

TITLE: Vacuum Rolling Mill

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 10, pp. 920 - 922

TEXT: Some metals, such as W, Mo, V [Abstracter's note: U in the original text is probably a mistake and should be read V], Zr, Nb, Ta and their alloys, which are only deformable with difficulty at high temperatures when applying the conventional methods, can be heated and rolled more easily in vacuum or in an inert atmosphere. In 1953 in the FTI AN UkrSSR an experimental vacuum rolling mill was developed, which, however, had a number of drawbacks. For instance, the complete mill with the exception of the reductor and the motor was mounted in the vacuum chamber. Consequently its size and its output were considerably limited, moreover, the ball bearings and other parts were not easily accessible for lubrication, etc. In order to eliminate these drawbacks, the authors designed a new type of vacuum rolling mill, where the stand forms an inherent part of the vacuum system, into which only the rollers are placed, while secondary mechanisms were designed outside the vacuum system. In this way a mill was designed, which

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Vacuum Rolling Mill

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A054/A029

in spite of smaller external dimensions had a greater capacity and could be more easily maintained than the old one. The stand (Ст. 3 - St. 3 type steel, with walls 45 mm thick) has two openings arranged on either side, to which the vacuum chambers (320 mm in diameter and 1,000 mm long) are connected. The dimensions of the new and the old-type vacuum mills are as follows: the length of the operating part of the roll in the new type is 300 mm (in the old type 150 mm); the diameter of the roll neck is 85 mm (30 mm), the distance between the rollers is adjustable up to 20 mm (up to 12 mm); in the new-type mill specimens 450 mm long can be rolled, whereas in the old type the maximum was 200 mm. The new mill also features resistance furnaces placed into the vacuum chambers, with molybdenum wires (2.2 mm in diameter), in which the specimens can be heated up to 1,500 - 1,600°C, the rollers are driven by asynchronous motors (18 kw, 1,450 rpm), the rolling velocity can be regulated between 0.1 and 1.0 m/sec; in the chambers a vacuum of 2 - 5.10⁻⁵ mm Hg can be obtained by MM-500 (MM-500) and PBH-20 (RVN-20) type pumps. Facilities are provided for an extension of the vacuum and the furnace when longer workpieces have to be rolled, moreover, pre-heating and cooling of the rollers is also possible. The new-type vacuum mill, on which heat resistant alloys, molybdenum and other metals are rolled in sheets that have a minimum thickness of 0.3 mm, is described in detail. There are 2 figures, 1 set of figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physical-Technical Institute of the AN UkrSSR)

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ACC NR: AT7003263 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2563/66/000/263/0042/0047

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, A. A.; Tron', A. B.; Rybal'chenko, N. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Production of nickel-copper composite material by vacuum rolling

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 263, 1966. Mashiny i tekhnologiya obrabotki metallov davleniyem (Machinery and technology of metal working by pressure), 42-47

TOPIC TAGS: composite material, nickel copper composite material, composite material rolling, vacuum pack rolling, composite material bond strength, composite material rolling technology.

ABSTRACT: M-1 grade copper and 99.99%-pure nickel sheets, 10 mm thick, vacuum annealed at 700 and 900C, respectively, were slowly cooled, assembled into 20 x 40 x 100 mm packets, pack rolled in a vacuum of up to $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg at 750-1050C with a 5-52% reduction, and investigated to determine the effect of the rolling temperature, depth of vacuum, and degree of reduction on the bond strength and microstructure. The highest bond strength, 24-25.5 Kg/mm², was observed in

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composite sheets rolled with a 30% reduction in a vacuum of $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mm Hg at 1050—950C and a packed width-to-height ratio of 1:2. The surface finish of the joined sheets had no effect on the bond strength of the composite metal. The bond strength was also practically unaffected by annealing at 400—600C, but slightly decreased to 22—23 Kg/mm² with annealing at 800—1000C. The metal near the interface had a finer grain structure than the base metal. No transition zone was observed at the interface of composite specimens in the as-rolled condition, but the specimens annealed at 900C for 24 hr had a 25-40 μ thick intermediate layer, probably of a solid solution of copper in nickel. This indicated that the diffusion of copper into nickel was a predominant process in the rolling and annealing of composite metal. Further experiments showed that composite parts can be obtained by one-pass hot rolling of composite blanks in vacuum followed by rolling the blanks into finished parts in the air. The copper-nickel and nickel-copper composite metal, pack rolled at 950C in a vacuum of $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg with a 15—25% reduction per pass and subsequently rolled in the air at room temperature, had a bond strength of 22—24 Kg/mm². The nickel-copper-nickel and nickel-copper foils, 0.2—0.4 mm thick, satisfied all requirements for metal composites used in the radioelectronic industry. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011

Card 2/2

SMIRNOV, V.S.; AMONENKO, V.M.; TRON', A.S.; ALEKSANDROV, A.A.

Effect of rolling in vacuum on the properties of metals.

Trudy LPI no.238:95-100 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

S/133/60/000/c11/009/023
A054/A029

AUTHORS: Amonenko, V.M., Romanchenko, K.G., Tron', A.S.

TITLE: Reaction Between Heat-Resisting Alloys and Refractory Oxides
at High Temperatures in Vacuum

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 11, pp. 1002-1004

TEXT: Many heat-resisting alloys contain elements which enter easily into reaction with the oxides of the refractory crucible during vacuum casting at high temperatures. Consequently, the alloys are contaminated with oxygen and with the material of the crucible which affects their mechanical properties. In order to investigate this phenomenon and to establish such a composition of the crucible that has least effect on the alloys, tests were undertaken with crucibles containing ZrO_2 , BeO , MgO , Al_2O_3 and $(Al_2O_3 + 1\% TiO_2)$ and nickel-base heat-resisting alloys of the ЭИ 617 (EI 617)-type at various temperatures and with various holding times in vacuum. The tests were carried out in resistance furnaces having molybdenum heaters, the crucibles were made from chemically pure oxides, having a porosity between 0-2% and which were stabilized with 5% MgO or CaO . In the tests the effect of casting temperatures, of the duration of the vacuum treatment and of the crucible material on the

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S/133/60/000/011/009/023
A054/A029

Reaction Between Heat-Resisting Alloys and Refractory Oxides at High
Temperatures in Vacuum

gas content of the alloy were investigated while the quantity of non-metallic inclusions in the alloy was examined by petrographic analysis. It was found that the refractory materials of crucibles made from Al_2O_3 , ZrO_2 , MgO and BeO entered into reaction with the C of the casting. Al, Zr and Be reduced from the oxides was dissolved in the metal while carbon oxide and magnesium were eliminated in the gas-phase. The reduction process was accelerated by the rising temperature. The minimum reduction rate was observed at 1,450-1,500°C and the minimum amount of reduction products were found in the alloy when the vacuum process did not last longer than 20-30 minutes. The lowest oxygen content was found in alloys cast in ZrO_2 and BeO crucibles while the reduction process was the most intensive in MgO crucibles. When casting in Al_2O_3 -containing crucibles, an exchange reaction took place between metal and refractory material, during which chrome and titanium were oxidized and Al_2O_3 was reduced to Al_2O , followed by its decomposition into Al_2O_3 and Al. Petrographically it was established that Cr_2O_3 was present in the refractory substance, indicating a reaction between the crucible and the chrome of the alloy. The

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S/133/60/000/011/009/023
A054/A029

Reaction Between Heat-Resisting Alloys and Refractory Oxides at High Temperatures in Vacuum

tests on inclusions and the microscopic investigations showed spinelides of $Mg(Cr,Al)_2O_4$ in MgO crucibles, which were formed as a result of the reaction between the alloying elements and magnesium oxide. The higher the casting temperature, the longer the holding time of the metal and the lower the remaining pressure in the chamber, the more complete was the elimination of N and H from the alloy. The refractory materials were arranged according to their degree of resistance against reaction with the alloy in the following series: $MgO < Al_2O_3; (Al_2O_3 + 1\%TiO_2) < BeO < ZrO_2$. There are 5 figures and 8 references: 4 Soviet, 2 English, 1 German, 1 French. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut AN UkrSSR (Physical-Technical Institute AS UkrSSR), Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov (Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Refractory Materials)

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... the ... suggested that ...

ACC NR: AP7002844

SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/66/000/012/0078/0081

AUTHOR: Amonenko, V.M.; Trofi', A.S.; Mukhin, V.V.; Rybal'chenko, N.D.; Kovaleva, Ye.A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Production and properties of vacuum-hot rolled metal composites

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 12, 1966, 78-81

TOPIC TAGS: composite metal, hot rolling, ~~composite metal hot rolling~~, vacuum hot rolling, ~~composite bond strength~~, molybdenum niobium composite, steel titanium composite, *metal bonding, sheet metal, stainless steel, annealing, mechanical property*

ABSTRACT: Packs consisting of two dissimilar metal plates 10 mm-thick, 20 mm wide, and 100 mm long, were vacuum rolled from vacuum-arc melted ingots of Cu, Ni, Ti, Nb, St.3 steel and 1Kh18N9T stainless steel under various conditions. The bond strength of all composites was found to increase with increasing reductions and deeper vacuum and, in the case of metals which form solid solutions (Cu-Ni, Mo-Ti, Mo-Nb and others), with increasing rolling temperature. In the case of metals which form brittle eutectics, or chemical compounds (Ti-steel) which lower the bond strength, satisfactory bond strength can be produced only by rolling at temperatures

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UDC: 669-419.4:621.771

ACC NR: AP7002844

below that of the formation of the eutectics or chemical compounds. The deeper vacuum is especially important in rolling composites from titanium, niobium and other chemically active metals. For example, Mo-Nb composite rolled with a 30% reduction at 1200C in a vacuum of $1 \cdot 10^{-1}$ — $1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm Hg had a bond strength of 5—8 kg/mm² compared with 32 kg/mm² for the strength of composite rolled in a vacuum of $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg, other conditions being the same. No visual changes were observed in the interface structure of Mo-Nb, Cr-W, Cr-Mo, Cu-Ni and other composites of metals which form solid solutions. But at the interface of joined Ti-Mo, Cu-steel, Ti-1Kh18N9T steel, and other composites of metals which form a eutectic or chemical compound (e.g., Ti-Fe, Nb-Ni), a transition zone formed whose thickness depended on the temperature and reduction of rolling. In all these composites, annealing brought about the formation of transition zone and the growth of the existing ones, which was associated with the interdiffusion of contacting metals. [MS]

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001
ATD PRESS: 5114

Card 2/2

LUK'YANCHIKOV, V.P.; TRON', Ye.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
KHASANKAYEV, Ch.S.; ZLOTIN, A.Z.; GEVLICH, O.P., mezhrayonnyy
lesopatolog; DAVIDENKO, L.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SATEYEV, A.P.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Brief information. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.3:
53-55 '64. (MIR^A 17:4)

1. Biologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (for Luk'yanchikov). 2. Ternopol'skaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Tron').
3. Tatarskaya lesnaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Khasankayev).
4. Grakovskoye opytnoye pole, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy (for Zlotin).
5. Borovaya lesnaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Davidenko).
6. Karagandinskiy botanicheskiy sad AN KazSSR (for Satayev).

EXCERPTA MEDICA SER 8 Vol 12/2 Neurology Feb 59

991. DISLOCATION SYMPTOMS ON THE PART OF THE VISUAL PROJECTION AREA (Russian text) - Tron E. Zh. - VOPR. NEIROKHIR. 1957, 5 (51-56)
Dislocation symptoms of the visual pathways, found in 18 cases, should be considered as rare phenomena. They were seen in tumours of the convexity, which caused a downward pressure. Most frequently they are parasagittal brain tumours, located in the frontal, parietal or the temporal lobe. Of these, 13 were meningiomas, 5 gliomas, 2 astrocytomas, 1 oligodendroglioma and 2 of unknown origin. Pressure symptoms occurred as a result of either increased intracranial tension or pressure on the cerebrum. Two stages were noted. In the first stage, only papilloedema was found, while in the 2nd stage chiasmal symptoms became apparent as bitemporal, or less commonly as binasal, hemianopsias accompanying the papilloedema. Out of 570 cases in which the diagnosis brain tumour was con-

firmed subsequently, only 3.16% showed these phenomena. Optic symptoms were also found to be associated with other cerebral signs, thus causing still greater diagnostic difficulties.

Dimitrijević - Sarajevo

Tron, Ye. Zh.

Tron, Ye. Zh. and Kutuzova, N. I.--"Studies on the penetrability of the crystalline lens cavity," Sbornik nauch. rabot, posvyashch. pamyati akad. Aberbakha. Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 202-13

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

TROE, Ye.Zh.

Modifications of the optic nerve in sclerosis of the internal carotid artery. Vopr. klin. eksper. oft., Moskva no. 1:71-94 1952. (GLML 22:4)

1. Professor. 2. Leningrad.

TRON, Ye. Zh.

[Diseases of the optic tract] Zabolevania zritel'nogo puti. Leningrad.
Medgiz, 1955. 387 p. (MIRA 9:6)

(OPTIC NERVE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

TRON, Ya.Zh.,; PRESSMAN, Ya.M.

Clinical significance of electroencephalography in homonymous
hemianopsias. Probl. fiziol-opt. 11: '55. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neyrokhirurgicheskiy institut imeni
professora Polenova.

(HEMIANOPIA,

homonymous, EEG (Rus))

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various diseases,
hemianopia, homonymous (Rus))

TRON, Ye.Zh.

Hereditary elements in the optic apparatus of the eye. Probl. fiziol.
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The refraction was tested by means of atropine in the parents and children of 3 families; besides the depth of the anterior chamber, the thickness of the lens and the radiuses of its surface curvatures were measured by means of Tscherning's ophthalmometer. In addition, the radius of the cornea curvature was defined by Javal's ophthalmometer. On the basis of these measurements the refractory power of the cornea, lens and the whole eye were calculated, as well as the length of the axis. Comparison of the elements of the optic apparatus and of the refraction in parents and children resulted in the following conclusions: The optic apparatus is not inherited as a whole; in all of the 3 families investigated the refractory power of the eye and the length of the axis were inherited separately. The refraction of the eye was not inherited as a whole, either. In each individual case the refraction of the child's eye is dependent upon the particular kind of combination of the elements of the parental optic apparatus.

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