

24

21

The possibility of the replacement of volumetric methods for the determination of iron in iron tan liquors by a colorimetric method. L. I. Veiland. *Izvestiya Tsentral Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kuznitsynsk. 1932, No 6/7, 34-6; Chem. Zvest. 1933, II, 648.*—Correct results are obtained in the examn. of Fe tan liquors by titration with $KMnO_4$. Colorimetric detn. of Fe with NH_4SCN , however, is not satisfactory as the liquor must be diluted far and other substances present interfere. W. A. M.

VEILKOVSKIY, A.S.; YUSHKIN, V.V.; KHUDYAKOV, O.F.; SAVVINA, Ya.D.

Concise data on some gas-condensate fields of the Soviet Union.
Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:58-65 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Condensate oil wells)

VEILLARD-CYBULSKA, Henryka

Cooperation of the psychiatrist with the juvenile court
judge. Neurol. Neurochir. psychiat. pol. 13 no. 5:701-705
'63.

*

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System.

T-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3764

Author : Kassil', G. N.; Vein, A. M.; Kamenetskaya, B. I.

Inst : AS USSR

Title : State of Blood-Brain Barrier in Relation to Some
Experimental Effects on the Organism

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 115, No 4, 833-836

Abstract : At various intervals after intraperitoneal administration to white rats of P^{32} , its concentration was determined in the substance of different brain sectors with relation to the activity of the blood. The highest concentration of P^{32} one hour after administration was discovered in the hypothalamic region, after 3 hours, in the cerebral cortex. The brain contents of P^{32} increased considerably one hour after a dosaged trauma to the skull, as well as 3 hours after an experimentally induced

Card 1/2

VEINBAKH, R.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Allergy.

S-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71341

Author : Zager, O., Badenskiy, G., Koteyeski, E., Veinbakh, R.

Inst :

Title : The Influence of Unilateral Removal of Brain Cortex on the Sanarelli-Schwarzman Phenomenon.

Orig Pub : Zh. med. nauk Akad. RNR, 1954(1955), 3, 155-162

Abstract : The Sanarelli-Schwarzman Phenomenon (SSP) was produced in cats by the introduction of inactivated centrifugates at 60 deg. of streptococcal and pneumococcal cultures, and in dogs -with the filtrate of Proteus OX-19. Six months before the test, the animals were subject to unilateral decortication. In cats, the SSP developed weakly and was practically equal to the one in control animals. In the tested dogs the SSP was more intensive than in the controls. The reaction was much more intense and wide-spread on the skin part on the opposite side of decortication.

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USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Allergy.

S-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71341

By repeating the intradermal filtrate injection in 21 days the SSP became more intense than after the first injection. Here the strong reaction was shown on the skin parts connected with the operated hemisphere of the brain. The difference between the action of anesthesia and decortication on SSP is explained by the fact, that in the unilateral decortication the subcortical centers, located in the operated hemisphere, are freed from the balance regulating influence of the cortex; as a result, the reactivity of the skin is heightened. In anesthesia, however, outside of the cortex, the subcortical centers are included, for the inhibition is spread to the lower parts of the brain.

Card 2/2

- 11 -

VEINBERGA, I.; Linde, E.; Rudzitis, G.

Chemical and microbiological composition of sapropel mud of Kaniers Lake.
Report I. p. 91.

LATVIJAS PSR ZINATNU AKADEMIJA. VESTIS. RIGA, LATVIA. No. 7, 1959

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

VEINBERGA, T.; LINDE, E.

Composition of sapropel and microflora of Lake Babite in different seasons. Report 2. Vestis Latv ak no.6:105-110 '61.

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs, Mikrobiologijas instituts.

(Babite, Lake—Sapropels)

LINDE, E.; VEINBERGA, T.

Dynamics of sapropel mud microflora of Lake Kaniers. II. Vestis Latv
ak no.8:91-96 '61.

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs, Mikrobiologijas instituts.

LINDE, E. (Riga); VEINBERGA, T.(Riga); RUDZITIS, G.(Riga)

Short chemanalytic data and microbiologic characteristics of sapropel
mud in Babite Lake. Vestis Latv ak no.11:121-126 1960.
* (EEAI 10:9)

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija, Mikrobiologijas instituts.

(Latvia--Sapropels) (Latvia--Mud)

VEINER, P., candidat in stiinte economice; RABOACA, Gh.

On determination of the mechanization and automation level in industry.
Probleme econ 16 no.2:121-133 F '63.

SISAKIAN, N.M.; VEINOVA, M.K.

The nature and the biological role of peptides and nucleotide
peptides. Analele biol 16 no.6:68-77 N-D '62.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230004-9"

COSCODAN, T.; VEINTRAUB, M.

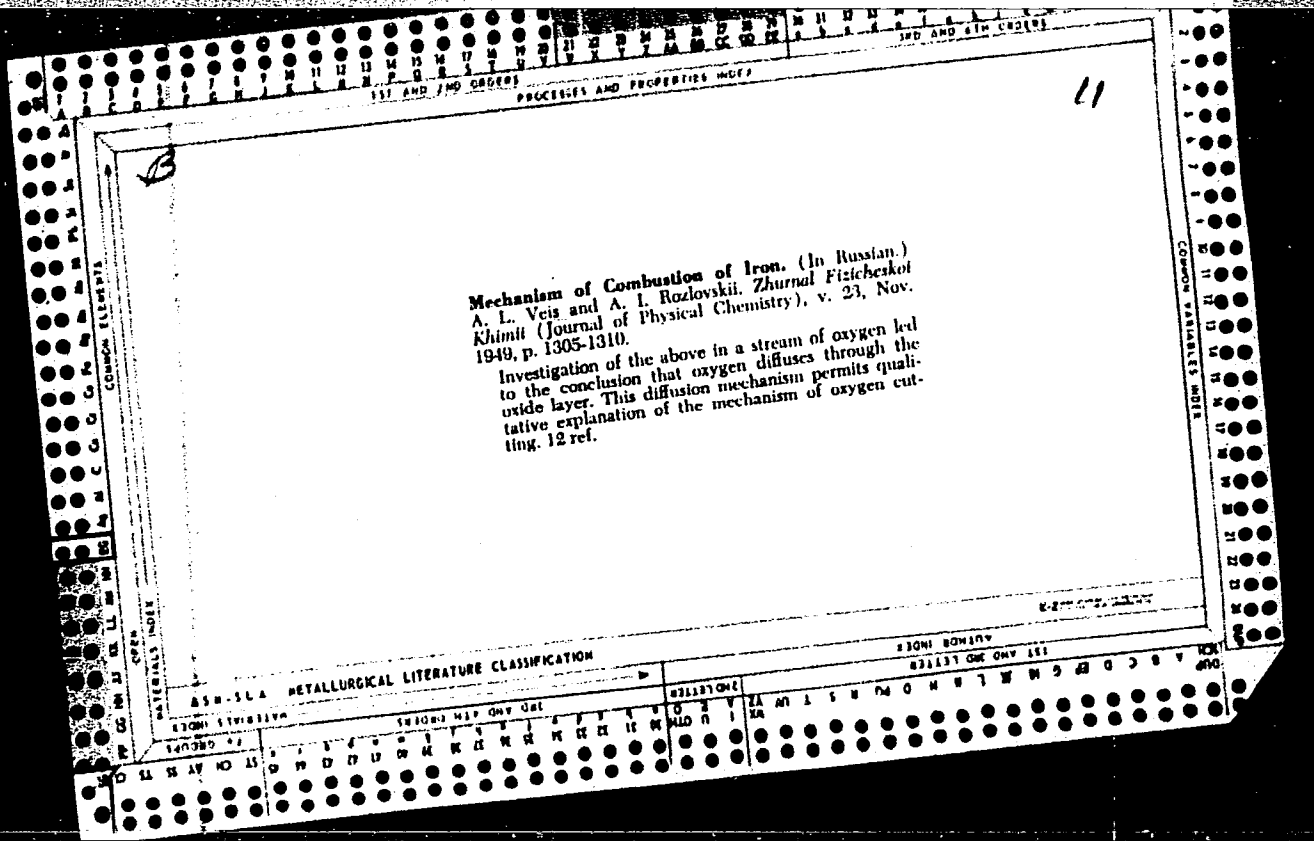
Possibilities of cost price reduction in local construction
organizations. Probleme econ 18 no.3:25-38 Mr '65.

VEINTRAUB, M.

Reserves of reduction of material consumption in constructions.
Problems econ 17 no.10:45-59 O '64.

VEIS.

Ideological education in medical schools. Cas. lek. cesk. 92 no.18:479-481
1 May 1953. (CJML 24:5)



ABRAHAMOVIC, M.; BIAHA, R.; NAUS, A.; PIHRT, J.; STYBLOVA, V.; VEIS, J.

Studies on the state of health in a group of tractor operators. Pracovní
lek. 11 no.6:293-298 Aug 59.

1. Lekarska fakulta hygienicka.
(OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS)

NAUS, Antonin; VEIS, Jaroslav

On the problem of teaching work hygiene, physiology and safety in technical schools. Prac. lek. 14 no.3:115-117 Ap '62.

1. LFH KU v Praze. oddeleni prevence chorob z povolani, prednosta
dr. Antonin Naus.
(VOCATIONAL EDUCATION)

VEIS, K.

Do you brake in time and with good sense? Siln doprava li
no.6:21-22 Je '63.

VEIS, Karel

Car deformation in case of collision. Siln doprava 11
no.10:24-25 S '63.

VEIS, Karel

Highway transportation at the New York World Fair. Siln doprava
13 no.1:22 Ja '65.

VEIS, K.

How to accelerate the running-in of piston engines. Sil:
doprava 12 no.11:20-21 N '64.

VEIS, Karel

Is your car provided with antinoise devices? Siln doprava
11 no.8:13 Ag '63.

1. Stredisko pro rozvoj silnic a dalnic.

FOKS, A.D.; MILLER, S. Ye.; VEIS, M. T.; LOMIZN, L. G. [translator]; MIRIMANOV,
Ruben Gayevich, redaktor; KHYUKOV, I. A., redaktor; KOBUZEV, N. N.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Behavior and application of ferrites in the microwave region.
Translated from the English] Svoistva ferritov i ikh primeneniye
v diapazone SVCh. Perevod s angliiskogo L. G. Lomize. Moskva, Izd-
vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1956. 99 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(Ferromagnetism)

PROCESSED AND RECORDED NOTE

ca

Central and peripheral antagonism between curare and prostigmine. R. A. Vets and V. M. Karasik. *J. Physiol. U.S.S.R.* 33, 229-34(1947).—Injection of prostigmine into mice lowers the mortality and diminishes the convulsions produced by the central action of curare. Curare prevents the fibrillary twitchings produced by the peripheral action of prostigmine. B. A.

114

ALB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1960-1969

100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990

USER / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemo-Therapeutic Preparations. Antibiotics. V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 27916

Author : Storozhev, A. I.; ~~Veis, B. A.~~; Eydel'shteyn, S. I.;
Bykova, M. A.; Ferezina, Ye. K.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Influence of Streptomycin With an Admixture of
Molybdenum on the Animal Organism

Orig Pub : Farmakol. i toksikologiya, 1958, 21, No 1, 67-71

Abstract : Prolonged subcutaneous introduction to white mice and rats of a solution of molybdenum phosphate (I) in a dose of 0.2-4 gamma as well as in the form of admixture to streptomycin does not induce any negative influence on the growth and development of young animals. Multiple injections of 16-30 gamma of I and its mixture with streptomycin do not induce an influence on the function of kidneys and diuresis. Prolonged introduction to rabbits of

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USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemo-Therapeutic Preparations. V
Antibiotics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 27916

streptomycin hydrochloride (50,000 units/kg each, with a total content in it of 80-90 gamma of I) leads to a certain increase of segmentonuclear neutrophiles at the time when their maximum quantity remains within the limits of normal. It is necessary to consider that in streptomycin there should be contained not more than 0.08% of I. -- From the authors' resume

Card 2/2

VEIS, R.A.; EYDEL'SHTEYN, S.I.

Review of the journal "Antibiotiki." Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i imun
30 no.1:120-122 Ja '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(ANTIBIOTICS--PERIODICALS)

VEIS, S.

"A semiconductor resistance gauge with increased sensitivity."

p. 77(Acta, Vol. 2, no. 3, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electronics. - Electrical Discharges in Gases and H
Gas Discharge Apparatus.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 25511

Author : Veis, Stefan

Inst : Katedra Fyziki Prirodovedeckei fakulty UKv. Bratislave,
Bratislava

Title : Equilibrium Concentrations in the Case of Multiple
Thermal Ionization of a Gas

Orig Pub : Mat.-fys. casop., 1958, 8, No 1, 40-51

Abstract : The exact Saha equation is given for equilibrium concen-
trations of ions in the case of multiple thermal ioniza-
tion of gas. For increased pressures and temperatures,
the Saha equation cannot be applied and in order to satis-
fy it it is necessary to take into account the interaction
of the ions. This interaction can be represented by

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electronics - Electrical Discharges in Gases and H
Gas Discharge Apparatus.

- Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 25511

where c, c_{n-1}, c_n are the equilibrium concentrations of the electrons and the atoms of $(n-1)$ -fold and n -fold ionization, respectively, p is the pressure, $K_p^{(n)}(T)$ is the equilibrium constant, e the electron charge, k Boltzmann's constant, and α is a constant equal to approximately 10^{-8} , T is the temperature, Z_{n-1} and Z_n are integers determined by the relation $e_i = Z_i e$ (e is the charge of the 1-fold ionized atom).
Bibliography, 9 titles.

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- 84 -

VEIS, S.

"Equilibrium concentrations at multiple thermal ionization of gas."

p. 40 (Matematicko-Fyzikalny Casopis, Vol. 8, no. 1, 1958,
Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

VEIS, S.

"Technical and scientific transactions of the Ogram Company."
Reviewed by S.Veis. El tech cas 15 no.8:510-511 '64.

35186

Z/037/60/000/005/039/056

E192/E382

2308

AUTHOR: Veis, Štefan

TITLE: Measurement of Pressure of Various Gases by a Pirani Gauge Fitted with a Semiconducting Element

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fyziku, 1960,
No. 5, pp. 448 - 455

TEXT: A Wheatstone bridge whose one arm contains a Pirani gauge with a semiconducting element is considered (Fig. 1). It is assumed that a high-impedance voltmeter is used as the indicating device. The reading of the meter is expressed by:

$$= U \left(\frac{R_3}{R + R_3} - \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \right); \quad (1)$$

where R is the resistance of the semiconductor element of the gauge, R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are the resistances of the remaining arms of the bridge (Fig. 1).

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E192/E382

Measurement of Pressure

The resistance of the semiconducting element is a function of temperature and can be expressed by:

$$R = R_a e^{B \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_a} \right)} \quad (2)$$

- where R_a is the resistance and
- T_a is the temperature of the semiconducting element at atmospheric pressure,
- B in Eq. (2) is a constant for a given semiconducting material,
- T is the temperature of the element at a given pressure p in the gauge.

If it is assumed that the bridge is balanced at atmospheric pressure, so that:



Measurement of Pressure

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$$\frac{R_1}{R_3} = \frac{R_2}{R_4} = q \quad (5)$$

Eq. (1) can be written as:

$$U_{12} = \frac{qU}{1+q} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{B\left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_0}\right)}}{1 + qe^{B\left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_0}\right)}} \quad (6)$$

It is now necessary to find the relationship between the pressure p and the voltmeter reading U_{12} . It is assumed that the heat conducted by the gas per unit time from a unit area of the semiconductor element can be expressed by:

$$W = \frac{\gamma \kappa + 1}{4 \kappa - 1} \left(\frac{2R'_0}{\pi T_0 M} \right)^{1/2} p(T - T'_0) \quad (8)$$

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Measurement of Pressure

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E192/E382

(Ref. 5), where γ is the so-called accommodation coefficient, κ is the ratio of the specific heats, R' is the gas constant, M is the mass of a molecule, T is the temperature of the semiconducting element at pressures p and T_0 is the ambient temperature. If the mean free path of the molecules in the gas is much shorter than the dimensions of the semiconducting element, the pressure as a function of voltmeter reading is given by:

$$p = \frac{C}{\gamma} \frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa + 1} \sqrt{M} \left[1 - \frac{T_0}{B - T_0 \ln \frac{R_0}{R_a}} \ln \frac{U + (1+q) U_{1s}}{U - \frac{1+q}{q} U_{1s}} \right] \times \quad (15)$$

$$\times \left[\frac{T_0}{B - T_0 \ln \frac{R_0}{R_a}} \ln \frac{R_0 [U + (1+q) U_{1s}]}{R_a \left[U - \frac{1+q}{q} U_{1s} \right]} \right]^{-1}$$

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X

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E192/E382

Measurement of Pressure

where C is a constant. As a given reading C of Eq. (15) for two different gases is the same but the pressures in the vacuum system for the two gases will be different. The ratio of the pressures is expressed by:

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{\gamma_1^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\gamma_2^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{(x_2 - 1)(x_1 + 1)}{(x_1 - 1)(x_2 + 1)} \sqrt{\frac{M_2}{M_1}}, \quad (16)$$

where indices 1 characterise the first gas and the indices 2 relate to the second gas. The calibration curves for a Pirani gauge with a semiconductor element can be evaluated by means of Eq. (16), provided the accommodation coefficients are known. These coefficients were evaluated for He, Ne, Ar, Kr and Xe. The calibration curves were evaluated and these are shown in Fig. 2 (see dotted curves). The figure also shows experimental results (solid curves). It is seen that at higher pressures the experimental and the calculated curves are not in agreement. Consequently, it is necessary to introduce a

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Measurement of Pressure

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correction factor in Eq. (16). A more accurate formula is therefore derived. It was found that this formula gave better agreement with the experiments.

There are 2 figures and 8 references: 1 Czech and 7 non-Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra fyziky Prírodovedeckej fakulty
Univerzity Komenského, Bratislava
(Chair of Physics of the Natural Sciences
Faculty of Komenský University, Bratislava)

Card 6/7

X

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Liquids and
Amorphous Bodies. Gases.

B-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 76573.

Author : ~~Veis, S.~~

Inst : ~~NOT given.~~

Title : Equilibrium Concentrations for the Case of
Multiple Thermal Ionization in Gases.

Orig Pub: Mat-Fys Casop, 8, No 1, 40-51 (1958) (in Czech
with summaries in English and Russian).

Abstract: It is assumed that the interaction of ions at
high temperatures and pressures in gases can
be expressed in the form of a potential $\phi_{ab} =$
 $e_a e_b / [1 - \exp(-\alpha r)] / r$. At large r this potential
reduces to the Coulombic potential (L. Landau
and Ye. M. Lifshits, Statisticheskaya Fizika
[Statistical Physics], Moscow, 1951; N. N. Bog-
olyubov, Problemy Dinamicheskoy Teorii v Stat-

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Liquids and
Amorphous Bodies. Gases.

B-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 76573.

Abstract: isticheskoy Fizike [Problems in Dynamic Theory
in Statistical Physics], GITTL, 1946). When
the above interaction is taken into account the
Sakh/TN: spelling uncertain equation takes on
the form of equation (1)

$$\frac{c_{n-1}}{c_n c} = p k_p^{(n)}(T) \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (Z_n^2 - Z_{n-1}^2 + 1) \times \right. \\ \left. \times \frac{e n}{k T} \left[1 - \left(1 + \frac{4e}{\alpha k T} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\alpha}} (Z_{n-1}^2 + n - 1) \right)^{-1/2} \right] \right\} \quad (1)$$

where c , c_{n-1} , c_n are the equilibrium concen-
trations of the electrons and of the (n-1)- and
n-fold ionized atoms, p is the pressure, $k_p^{(n)}$
is the equilibrium constant, e is the electronic
charge, $\alpha = \sim 10^{-8}$ is a constant, T is the tem-
perature, Z_{n-1} and Z_n are intergers determined
by the ratio $e_i = Z_i e$, where e_i is the charge on
the i-fold ionized atom.

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83380

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E192/E382

AUTHOR: Veis, Štefan

TITLE: Extending the Saha Equation to the Case When the
Interaction Between the Ions is Expressed by "Distant"
Forces

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fyziku, 1960,
No. 5, pp. 398 - 403

TEXT: The physical quantities which characterise thermally-
ionised gas are described by the Saha equation:

$$\frac{c_{n-1}}{c_n c} = p K_p^{(n)}(T), \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots; \quad (1)$$

where c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots are equivalent concentrations of
neutral atoms, singly, doubly and triply ionised atoms,
 c is the equilibrium concentration of the electrons, p is
the pressure and $K_p^{(n)}(T)$ is the equilibrium constant
expressed by:

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Extending the Saha Equation to the Case When the Interaction
Between the Ions is Expressed by "Distant" Forces

$$K_P^{(n)}(T) = \frac{g_{n-1}}{2g_n} \left(\frac{2\pi}{m} \right)^{3/2} \frac{h^3}{(kT)^{5/2}} e^{I_n/kT} \quad (2)$$

where g_{n-1} , g_n are statistical weights,

m is the mass of an electron,

h is the Planck constant,

k is the Boltzmann constant,

T is the temperature and

$I_n = \epsilon_{0n} - \epsilon_{0n-1}$ is the energy of the n -th ionisation
of an atom.

Eq. (1) does not take into account the interaction between the ions. This deficiency of the equation was rectified by B.L. Timan (Refs. 2-4), who assumed that the interaction is due to Coulomb forces. The expression derived by Timan is in the form of Eq. (3). However, this equation is inadequate when

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Extending the Saha Equation to the Case When the Interaction
Between the Ions is Expressed by "Distant" Forces

it is necessary to consider high pressures and temperatures. The Saha equation can be further generalised by considering the so-called "distant" forces whose potential can be expressed by Eqs. (5). For the purpose of deriving a generalised equation, it is possible to employ the binary distribution function derived by Bazarov (Ref. 8). The final formula is now in the form of Eq. (28). For a singly- or doubly-ionised gas this can be written as Eq. (29). This is equivalent to the Timan generalisation of the Saha equation. When the number of doubly ionised atoms is small in comparison with the singly-ionised particles, it is possible to use Eq. (29) to express the rate of ionisation α_2 . This is defined by Eq. (31). The rate of ionisation α is plotted in Fig. 1 as a function of pressure p . Curve 1 in Fig. 1 shows α_2 as evaluated from the Saha equation; Curve 2 was calculated from the Timan equation, while Curve 6 shows α_2 as found from Eq. (29). The curves were calculated for

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Extending the Saha Equation to the Case When the Interaction
Between the Ions is Expressed by "Distant" Forces

the doubly-ionised oxygen atoms at the temperature of
20 000⁰ K.

There are 1 figure and 8 references: 2 German, 2 Czech and
4 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra fyziky prirodovedeckej fakulty
Univerzity Komenského, Bratislava (Chair
of Physics of the Natural Science Faculty of
Komenský Bratislava) ✓

Card 4/4

26.2358

Z/037/60/000/005/039/056

E192/E382

AUTHOR: Veis, Štefan

TITLE: Measurement of Pressure of Various Gases by a Pirani Gauge Fitted with a Semiconducting Element

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1960, No. 5, pp. 448 - 455

TEXT: A Wheatstone bridge, whose one arm contains a Pirani gauge with a semiconductor element, is considered (Fig. 1). It is assumed that a high-impedance voltmeter is used as the indicating device. The reading of the meter is expressed by:

✓C

$$U_{12} = U \left(\frac{R_3}{R + R_3} - \frac{R_4}{R_2 + R_4} \right) \quad (1)$$

where R is the resistance of the semiconductor element of the gauge, R₂, R₃ and R₄ are the resistances of the remaining arms of the bridge (Fig. 1).

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E192/E382

Measurement of Pressures of Various Gases by a Pirani Gauge Fitted with a Semiconducting Element

The resistance of the semiconducting element is a function of temperature and can be expressed by:

$$R = R_a e^{B \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_a} \right)} \quad (2) \quad \text{sc}$$

where R_a is the resistance and

T_a is the temperature of the semiconducting element at atmospheric pressure,

B in Eq. (2) is a constant for a given semiconducting material,

T is the temperature of the element at a given pressure p in the gauge.

The resistance R can therefore be expressed by Eq. (4). If it is assumed that the bridge is balanced at atmospheric pressure,

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Measurements of Pressures of Various Gases by a Pirani Gauge Fitted with a Semiconducting Element

so that the condition given by Eq. (5) is fulfilled, Eq. (4) can be written as Eq. (6). It is now necessary to find the relationship between the pressure p and the voltmeter reading U_{12}^q . It is assumed that the heat conducted by the gas per unit time from a unit area of the semiconductor element can be expressed by Eq. (8) (Ref. 5), where γ is the so-called accommodation coefficient, κ is the ratio of the specific heats, R' is the gas constant, M is the mass of a molecule, T is the temperature of the semiconducting element at pressures p and T_0 is the ambient temperature. If the mean free path of the molecules in the gas is much shorter than the dimensions of the semiconducting element, the pressure as a function of temperature is expressed by Eq. (9), where C is given by Eq. (10). Consequently, the pressure as a function of the voltmeter reading is given by Eq. (15). At a given reading C of Eq. (15) for two different gases is the same but the pressures in the vacuum

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Measurements of Pressures of Various Gases by a Pirani Gauge Fitted with a Semiconducting Element

system for the two gases will be different. The ratio of the pressures is expressed by:

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \cdot \frac{(\kappa_2 - 1)(\kappa_1 + 1)}{(\kappa_1 - 1)(\kappa_2 + 1)} \sqrt{\frac{M_2}{M_1}} \quad (16)$$

✓

where indices 1 characterise the first gas and the indices 2 relate to the second gas. The calibration curves for a Pirani gauge with a semiconductor element can be evaluated by means of Eq. (16), provided the accommodation coefficients are known. These coefficients were evaluated for He, Ne, Ar, Kr and Xe. The calibration curves were calculated and these are shown in Fig. 2 (see dotted curves). The figure also shows experimental results ('solid' curves). It is seen that at higher pressures the experimental and the calculated curves are not in agreement. Consequently, it is necessary to introduce a correction factor in Eq. (16). The more accurate formula has

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Measurements of Pressures of Various Gases by a Pirani Gauge
Fitted with a Semiconducting Element

the form of Eq. (24). It was found that this equation gives
better agreement with the experiments. ✓c

There are 2 figures and 8 references: 3 English, 2 German,
2 Soviet and 1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra fyziky Přírodovedeckej fakulty
Univerzity Komenského, Bratislava
(Chair of Physics of the Natural Science
Faculty of Komenský University, Bratislava)

Card 5/5

Vois, Stefan

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Dr, Docent

Affiliation: Physics Chair, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Comenius University
(Katedra Fyziky, Prirodovedecka fakulta, Komenskeho university),
bratislava

Source: Bratislava, Nasa Veda, Vol VIII, No 6, 1961, pp 456-461.

Data: "Electrical Rocket Engines."

Equilibrium concentrations at multiple thermal ionization
of a gas? Stefan Vejs, *Mat.-fys. Tidsskrift* 8, 40-51(1958).--
An improved form of the Saha equation is introduced for the
equil. concns. of ions at various degrees of thermal ioniza-
tion of a gas. The original Saha equation does not provide
for the effect of ion interaction and does not present the true
picture of equil. concns. of ions at higher pressures. Ion in-
teraction is expressed by means of potentials based on the
equation: $\varphi_{ab} = e_a e_b (1 - e^{-\alpha r})/r$. This ion interaction
potential at high values of r assumes the form of the Cou-
lomb potential and for very small values of r allows for ex-
change and polarization interaction. The improved form
of the Saha equation is: $c_{n-1}/c_n c = p K_p^{(n)}(T) \exp \left\{ - \right.$
 $\left. \frac{1}{2} (Z_n^2 - Z_{n-1}^2 + 1) (e^2 \alpha / k T) \left[1 - \left(1 + (4e / \alpha k T) (\pi p \right. \right. \right.$
 $\left. \left. (Z_{n-1}^2 + n - 1) / n \right)^{1/2} \right]^{-1} \right\}$ where c_n , c_{n-1} and c_e are the
equil. concns. of electrons and atoms with $(n - 1)$ and n de-
gree of ionization; p , the pressure; $K_p^{(n)}(T)$, the equil.
const.; e , the charge of an electron; k , the Boltzmann const.
 α a const. $\sim 10^8 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$, T the temp.; Z_{n-1} and Z_n are
whole nos. given by the relation $e_i = Z_i e$, where e_i is the
charge of an atom with an i degree of ionization.

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ar
1/1

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Distr: 4E3c/4E3d/4E4j

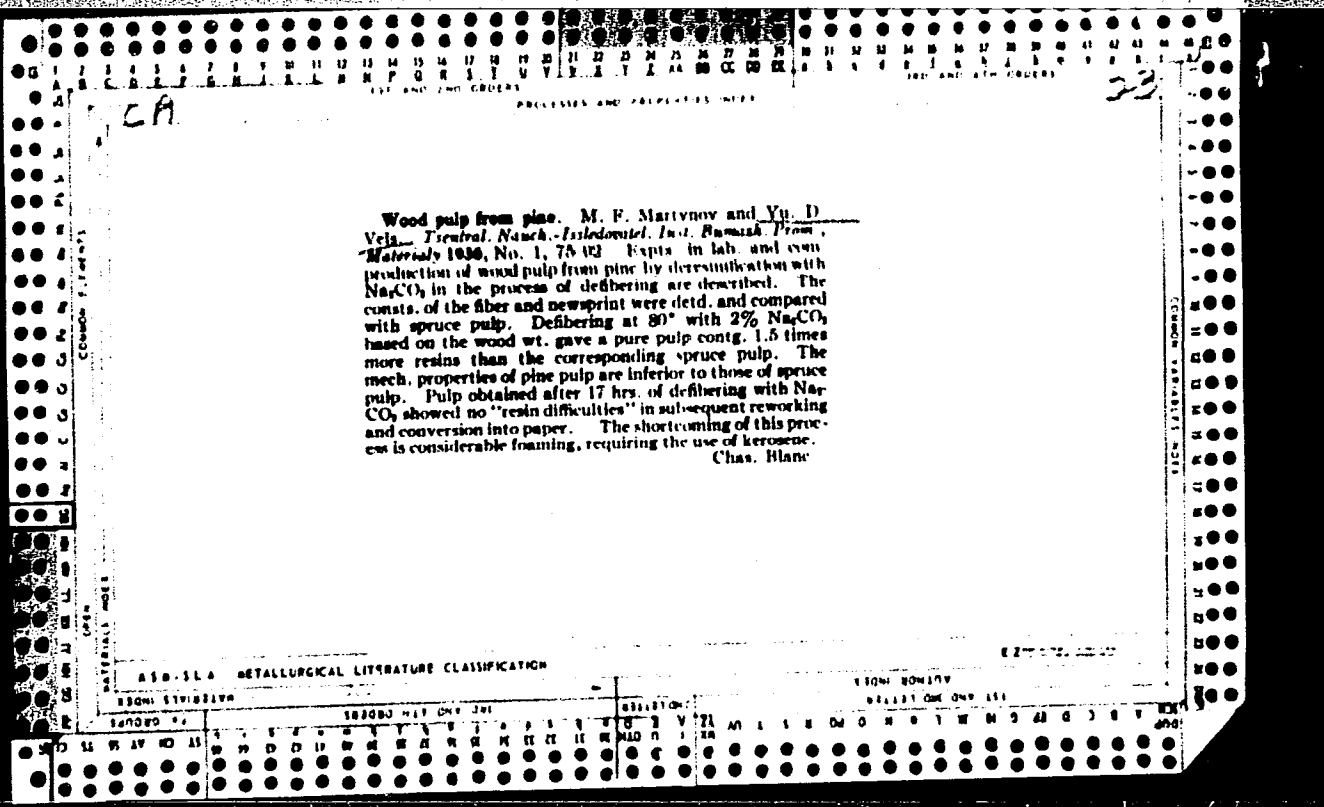
1. VEIS, Yu. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Agriculture
7. Machinery for cultivating and seeding in grassland agriculture. Minsk, Gosizat BSSR, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Unclassified.

VFIS, Yu.D., red.; SMOLYAKOV, B.L., red.

[Advanced practices in the improvement of technique and technology in the woodpulp, hydrolysis, and wood chemicals industry] Peredovyi opyt sovershenstvovaniia tekhniki i tekhnologii v tselliulozno-bumazhnom, gidroliznom i leso-khimicheskom proizvodstve. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 81 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo bumazhnoy i derevo-obrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti. Tsentral'noye pravleniye.



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

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

25

ca

New fast dyes. I. Veisband and N. Artem'ev. *Auz-mezhbranchnaya Press. 4, 313-14(1964)*.—Problems of the projected production of indanthrene dyes, such as Indanthrene Blue RS and GC1N, Dark Blue HO, Yellow G, Red RK and others, and intermediate products are discussed. Chas. Blanc

MATERIALS INDEX

COMMON PARALLEL INDEX

ABB. S. L. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUPS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

REGISTRATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

25

CA

Induline. I. I. Veisband and M. V. Nevrev. Russ. 34,664, Feb. 28, 1934. The melt, prepd. in the usual manner from *p*-aminosobenzene, aniline-HCl and excess of aniline, is treated with alkalis and the aniline is distd. off with live steam in the presence of a strong electrolyte such as NaCl and of a K soap. The induline base, obtained as a powder, is filtered, washed and dried in the usual manner

Common Elements

Common Variables Index

ABB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYMBOLS

FROM LETTERS

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
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	

VEKSLER, V.J.; VODOPJANOV, A.F.; JEFREMOV, D.V.; MINC, A.Z.; VEISBEIN, M.M.;
GASEV, M.G.; ZEJDIC, A.J.; IVANOV, T.P.; KOLOMENSKIJ, A.A.; KOMAR, E. G.;
MALYSEV, J.E.; HONGSZON, M.A.; NEVJAZSKIJ, J.Ch.; PETUCHOV, V.A.;
RABINOVIC, V.A.; RUBCINSKIJ, S.N.; SINEENIKOV, K.D.; STOLOV, A.M.;
KULT, Karel, inz.

The synchrotron for particle acceleration to 10 BeV energy of the
Soviet Academy of Sciences. Jaderna energie 3 no.1:5-9 Ja '57.

1. Ustav jaderno fyziky (for Kult).

WEISBERG, M.; Pakk, A.

Laboratory tests for determining the chlorine consumption in bleaching reed-sulfate pulp for papermaking, by means of adding black liquor to the pulping liquor. p. 286.

CELULOZA SI MIRTIE. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din Romania si Ministerul Industriei Petrolului si Chimie) Bucuresti, Romania. Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

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

Uncl.

9

ACCESSION NR: AP501750

AUTHOR: Veiser, I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Evaluation of the Medgidia clays for their possible use in the manufacturing of refractory products

SOURCE: Metalurgia, no. 7, 1964, 110-112

TOPIC TAGS: clay, nonmetal plasticity, solid mechanical property, refractory product

ABSTRACT: Analysis of the Medgidia clays shows them to be characterized by high plasticity, high sintering capability, and high vitrification temperature and

ions suggest that the...
Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 tables.

...Research Institute

L 31726-66 EWP(e) WH

ACC NR: AP6021197

SOURCE CODE: RU/0017/65/000/003/0418/0421

AUTHOR: Veiser, I. (Engineer)

19
B

ORG: Metallurgical Research Institute (Institutul de Cercetari Metalurgice)

TITLE: Studies aiming at the improvement of the quality of ladle bricks by using medgidia clays

SOURCE: Metalurgia, no. 8, 1965, 418-421

TOPIC TAGS: clay, refractory product

ABSTRACT: The author studied the use of Medgidia-Tugui clays in the industrial production of refractory materials to be used for ladle lining, refractory bricks, etc. Some data are presented on the technical-economic advantages provided by these clays. It is also pointed out that Gherghina clay is technically the equal of the Medgidia one but involves higher costs in its processing. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 *LD*

UDC: 621.746.329.2.669.763.1

LIDAK, M. [Lidaks, M.] (Riga); LICIS, Ya. [Licis, J.] (Riga); VEISS, A.
(Riga)

Potentiometric determination of ethylenimine groups. Vestis Latv ak
no.2:101-106 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut organicheskogo sinteza.
(Potentiometer) (Ethylenimine)

LIDAK, M. [Lidaks, M.] (Riga); LICIS, Ya. [Licis, J.] (Riga); VEISS, A.
(Riga)

Potentiometric determination of ethylenimine groups. Vestis Latv ak
no.2:101-106 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR, Institut organicheskogo sinteza.
(Potentiometer) (Ethylenimine)

VEISS, Milan, Potpukovnik dr.

~~Non-traumatic~~ Non-traumatic apoplectiform deafness. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr.
12 no.11-12:652-656 Nov-Dec 55.

1. Vojna bolnica u Zagrebu.
(MENIERE'S DISEASE,
non-traum. (Ser))

VEISS, T. A. and SUKHOTINIKAYA, M. A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230004-9"

"Resorption and Elimination of Streptomycin",
Sciences USSR, Vol. 22, Issue 1, pp 58-63, 1952.
Works of the Academy of Medical

VEISTERIS, PETERIS PETERA

"d. Rokas gramata darzenu audzetajiem. Riga, Latvijas valsts izdevnieciba,
1957. 194 p. (Manual for vegetable growers)."

DA

Not in DIC

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

VEIT, J.

Czechoslovak participation at the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. p. 762. (POKROKY MATEMATIKY, FYSIKY A ASTRONOMIE, Vol. 1, No. 5/6, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Radio Physics - Propagation of Radio Waves

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 9, 1959, 20957

Author : Veit, Jan

Inst :

Title : Application of Integral Equations for the Solution of
Maxwell's Equations.

Orig Pub : Slaboprody. obzor, 1958, 19, No 12, 866-867

Abstract : An integral equation is obtained for the intensity of
the electric field as applied to the problems of the
fraction of electromagnetic waves. Mention is made of
the problem of the diffraction around a body located
over the earth.

Card 1/1

- 89 -

VEITKOV, PAVEL LEOTCH'DOVICH

razskaz o tvortsakh telegrafii. [The story about creators of the telegraph].
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1951. 107 p. 11208.
ports.

DIC: 445241.445

SC: SOVIET TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, Library of Congress
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

535.371

7145. Variation of the optical properties of ZnS,Cu, ZnS,Mn and ZnS,CdS,Mn phosphors caused by mechanical disintegration. V. L. LEVSHIN AND I. V. YARTS, *J. Exp. Theor. Phys. USSR*, 20, 411-20 (May, 1950) *In Russian*.

The crystals of a ZnS,Cu phosphor were crushed from a volume of 5 600 to one of 150 μ^3 and crystals of ZnS,Mn and ZnS,CdS,Mn phosphors from about 100 to 5 μ^3 . Some fractions of each phosphor were investigated. The crushing shifts the emission spectrum, i.e. of the Zn band, to higher frequencies, the Cu and Mn bands to lower ones. The total radiance (brightness of a thick layer) varies linearly with grain volume. The quenching rate is slightly reduced by the crushing. The variation of the optical properties is not connected with the reduction of the absolute crystal size, but with the relative reduction of the original crystal volume, and determined by the internal changes of the crystal lattice. The X-ray investigation reveals the transition from the Wurtzite to the sphalerite (blende, cubic system) structure, but this does not cause a reduction of the luminous output. The X-ray diagrams further show a blurring of the high-order bands for all crushed crystals, with a reduced intensity of luminescence, thus confirming the occurrence of internal deformations during the crushing of the crystals, and resulting in a quenching of the luminescence.

D. F. KRALUS

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE C

GENERAL INDEX

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Effect of mechanical comminution on the optical properties of ZnS.Cu, ZnS.Mn, and ZnS.CdS.Mn phosphors.
 V. L. Levskii and I. V. Velts (Phys. Inst., Moscow State Univ.). *Zhur. Eksp. Teoret. Fiz.* 20, 411-20 (1956). The changes brought about by comminution from an original av. vol. of the crystals v_0 (in cu. μ) to a smaller av. v are illustrated by the following data: $v_0 \rightarrow v$, and the shift of the longer-wave (activator) and of the shorter-wave (Zn) emission bands (in m μ) caused by the comminution: ZnS.Cu, 5000 \rightarrow 338, 17, +8, and the comminution: ZnS.Mn, 87.5 \rightarrow 14.6, 0, +10, and -8; ZnS.(80%).CdS.(20%).Mn (10^{-3} g./g.), 118 \rightarrow 22, 5.4, +8, and -15. The brightness of both bands decreases as a result of the comminution. With ZnS.Cu and ZnS.Mn this decrease is approx. the same for both bands; in ZnS.CdS.Mn, the intensity of the Zn band decreases more rapidly than in ZnS.Mn or ZnS.Cu, and incomparably more rapidly than the Mn band, which appears to be much more persistent in ZnS.CdS.Mn than in ZnS.Mn. It is noteworthy that the maxima of the 2 bands are shifted in opposite directions. In ZnS.Cu and ZnS.Mn, the total yield of luminescence decreases linearly with decreasing mean vol. v of the crystals, and the same linearity, with different slopes, applies to the intensity of the yellow (Mn) emission band of ZnS.(85%).CdS.(15%).Mn (10^{-3} g./g.) and of ZnS.(80%).CdS.(20%).Mn (10^{-3} g./g.). The steep fall of the brightness on comminution is conceivable only as a result of deep lattice distortions produced in the process of grinding. With ZnS.Cu,

almost complete extinction of the luminescence was produced by comminution to grain size still higher than the original grain size of the strongly luminescent ZnS.Mn and ZnS.CdS.Mn phosphors. The form of the decay law of the luminescence, $I = At^n$, remains unaffected by the comminution. The exponent n either remains unchanged or, at most, decreases slightly with decreasing v . Thus, for ZnS.Cu, $v = 5000, 338, 242$ cu μ , $n = 0.90$; ZnS.Mn (10^{-3} g./g.), $v = 87.5, 29.8, 14.6, 5.4$, $n = 1.24, 1.24, 1.00, 0.81$; ZnS.(80%).CdS.(20%).Mn (10^{-3} g./g.), $v = 118, 72, 64, 40$, $n = 1.11, 1.04, 1.04, 0.97$. The fact that comminution, if anything, results only in a slowing-down of the decay, invalidates Lenard's assumption that longer luminescence centers consisting of a greater vol. of the luminescence centers consisting of an activator atom surrounded by a large no. of host atoms. X-ray examn. confirmed Frey's (C.A. 44, 3358a) finding that on comminution the original wurtzite structure of ZnS and ZnS.CdS goes over into the sphalerite structure, but, contrary to Frey's conclusion, this transition does not affect the change of luminescence. This follows from the observation that ZnS.Mn, which had the sphalerite structure from the outset and underwent no change of structure on comminution, and ZnS.Cu, which on grinding changed its structure from wurtzite to sphalerite, both showed the same decrease of the brightness of luminescence. The main factor responsible for the observed effects of the comminution is the distortion and deformation of the lattice, and this point of view is borne out by the observed increased diffuseness of x-ray diffraction lines in all comminuted samples. N. Thou

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
2			
<p>The applicability of the nephelometric method to the determination of the visibility and the extinction coefficients in dense smoke and cloud. Ya. I. Veitzer. <i>J. Tech. Phys. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 17, 409-74 (1947); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1947, II, 1092. -- The view that nephelometer readings depend upon the size of the particles of an aerosol and their optical properties was checked caply. The results indicate that the nephelometer method is inapplicable for comparative detns. of visibility in aerosols of different types (as P_2O_5, oleum vapor, smoke). M. G. M.</p>			
MATERIALS INDEX		ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z		A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	

TIT AND 1200 CDS 151
TIT AND 1200 CDS 151

33

Trityl ethers of cellulose. F. P. Shuryalo, A. B. Valla-
man and N. N. Makarova-Amylnokaya. *J. Gen.
Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 7, 430-41 (1937). Trityl ethers of
cellulose do not swell in alkali nor form alkali salts.
Hence, they do not form xanthates with CS₂. This ef-
fect is probably due to the loss of alc. property of the
mol. on addn. of the heavy trityl group. Methylation of
trityl ethers with MeSO₃ or MeI and Ag₂O is very slow,
and trityl groups begin to split off after 1 Me group has
been added per glucose unit. Tritylation of methylcellu-
lose gives an insol. product which cannot be purified.
Acetylation of trityl ethers goes very slowly to an acetate
contg. 1.5 Ac groups per glucose unit. This compd. is
sol. in CHCl₃. Tritylation of cellulose diacetate goes to
the extent of 1/3 of the amt. of acetate. Since only tri-
mary OH groups are tritylated, this shows that the Ac
groups are equally distributed on the cellulose OH groups.
H. M. Leicester

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

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

1965

VEITS, Veniamin Isaakovich

DECEASED

1905-1961

ELECTRIC POWER

KRASNICKAS, K.; VEITIENE, J.

Domicillary treatment of acute non-specific pneumonias under conditions of a polyclinical center. Sveik. apsaug. no.12:15-18 '62.

1. Vilniaus I tarybines klinikines ligonines (vyr. gyd. V. Bernackis) poliklininis skyrius (vyr. gyd. pavad. L. Slucevskaja).
(PNEUMONIA)

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

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

19

Determination of perfumes in solutions, from the iodine value. M. M. Elderman and M. A. Veltman, *Moskoben Zhirony Delo* 1937, No. 3, 23-4. The values of eau de Cologne and of a soln. of a compn. of known concn. are detd. by Marguiches' method and the perfume content is derived therefrom. B. C. A.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	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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B-7-7

BC

Influence of the quality of the raw material and method of esterification on the properties of ester varnishes obtained from polyacrylates produced by controlled processes and from such groups of compounds as: A. I. Dreyfus and K. L. Foss (Zn acetate, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Anal. Ed.*, 1954, 26, 1, 2-87). Synthetic acids used for esterification must have exp. wt. < 125 and vol. < 27. Unreactable mineral oil should be present in the reaction medium of the ester of which by characteristics of the polymerization should be carried out in progressive stages. Ch. Ann. (p)

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

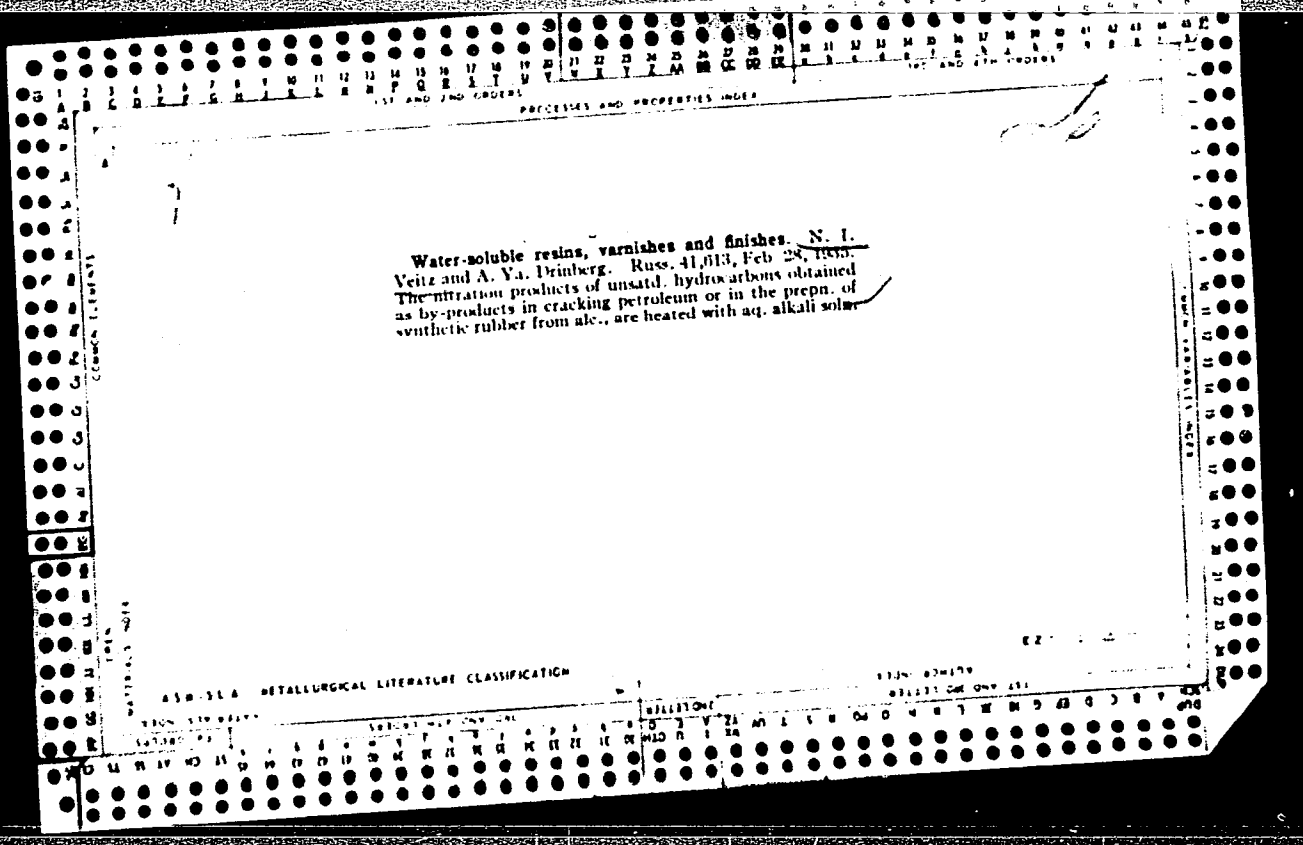
FROM SOURCE

CLASSIFY ONE ONLY

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CLASSIFY ONE ONLY

CLASSIFY ONE ONLY



POPA, Mioara, dr.; POPA, G., dr.; VEIZA, Lidia, dr.

Tuberculin anergy as a criterion of biological delimitation of malignant reticulopathies. Med. intern. (Bucur.) 16 no.7: 811-818 JI'64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica I si a II-a medicala, in colaborare cu Clinica de ftiziologie, Iasi.

VEJBORA, O.; FRANCOVA, D.

Influence of endotoxin and tuberculin on lymphocytes isolated from normal rabbits and rabbits sensitized with BCG vaccine. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.14:372-378 5 Ap '63.

1. Mikrobiologicky ustav lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta MUDr. O. Vejborova Ustav ser a ockovacich latek v Praze, reditel MUDr. J. Malek.

(ENDOTOXIN)	(TUBERCULIN)	(SALMONELLA PARATYPHI)
(BCG VACCINATION)	(LYMPHOCYTES)	

VEJBORA, O.; JOHANOVSKY, J.; VRANA, M.

Dynamics of changes in specific hypersensitivity and of the nonspecific increase in sensitivity to endotoxin in BCG-sensitized mice. Folia microbiol. 6 no.6:370-378 '61.

1. Institute of Sera and Vaccines, Prague 12.

(BCG VACCINATION) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VEJBOHA, O.

FRANCOVA, D., Institute of Microbiology of the Faculty of Medicine of the Comenius University, Head O. Vejboha, M.D. (Mikrobiologicky ustav lekarske fakulty KU) Kralovec, Institute for Serums and Inoculation Substances, Head J. Malak, M.D. (Ustav pro ockovaci ch latek, Nemocnice MUDr J. Malak), Prague.

"Influence of Endotoxin and Tuberculin on Lymphocytes Isolated from Normal Rabbits and Rabbits Sensitized with BCG Vaccine."

Prague, Sbornik Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 102, No 11, 3 Apr 1963, pp 372 - 378.

Abstract (Authors' English summary modified): Effect of PPD tuberculin and endotoxin *S. paratyphi B* was tested on lymphocytes isolated from rabbits. Nonspecific antigen is more toxic to sensitized than normal cells, specific antigen shows immunologically specific reactions.

4 Figures, 4 Tables, 27 Western, 6 Czech references.

1/1

ZARUBA, K.; VEJBORA, O.; HORAK, V.

Experience with the examination of quantitative bacteriuria
in chronic pyelonephritis. Vnitřní lek. 11 no.9:873-877
S '65.

1. II. Vnitřní klinika lékařské fakulty Karlovy University
v Hradci Králové (prednosta prof. Dr. Vilo Jurkovic, Dr.Sc.)
a Ustav lékařské mikrobiologie lékařské fakulty Karlovy Uni-
versity v Hradci Králové (prednosta Dr. O. Vejborá).

PEKAREK, Jan; VEJBORA, Oldrich

Pertussis parapertussis vaccine. Cesk.epidem.mikrob.imun.10 no.2:
111-120 Mr '61.

1. Ustav ser a ockovacich latek v Praze.
(WHOOPING COUGH immunol)

CA

18

Preparation of the hydrazide of *m*-nitrobenzoic acid.
Z. Vchlick. *Chem. Listy* 37, 137-8(1943). --*m*-O₂NC-
C(=O)OH (18 g.) in 80 ml. H₂O was heated with 7 g. N₂H₄·
H₂O until all the ester dissolved. The hydrazide m. 182
(from MeOH or H₂O). Milan Hudlicky

CA

Nitrogen-substituted thioureas in analytical chemistry.
Z. Hrubáček and Z. Vejdělek. (United Pharm. Works,
Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 45, 38 (1951).—Aq. solns.
(1%) of 17 substituted thioureas were tested for Bi and cat-
ions of groups I and II. The color developed was in all
cases weaker than that with thiourea itself. M. Hudlický

VEJCHAR, J.

Ledvik, F.; Vejchar, J.

Use of plastic materials. P. 529

SC: East European Accessions List, Vol. 9, No. 9, Sept. 1954, Lib. of Congress

VEJCHAR, J.

"Plastic Materials, A Modern Construction Material." p. 292, (Strojirenstvl, Vol. 3,
no. 4, Apr. 1953, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.
~~1953~~

VEJCHAR, J.

"Plastic Materials and Metal Economy" p. 3, (HUTNIK, Vol. 3, no. 1, Jan. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

VEJCHODA. J.

Fast-operating vises. p. 490

TECHNICKA PRACA. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, No. 11, No. 1955

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Uncl.

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