

VORBRÖDT-K.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/2 Dermatology Feb 59

359. THE CHANGES IN THE RELATIVE NUCLEIC ACID CONTENT IN THE
LOCALLY IRRADIATED RAT EPIDERMIS - Zmiany względnej zawartości
kwasów nukleinowych w miejscowo napromienianym naskórku szczura -
Vorbrodt K., Godlewski H. and Dux A. Inst. Onkol., Odd. Gliwice;
Zakł. Biol., Nowotworów - FOLIA MORPH. (Warszawa) 1958, 9/1 (39-48)
A decrease of nucleic acid tests immediately after irradiation was established and
an increase of intensity up to the control values in the following hours. (1, 13)

VORBRÖDT, K.; CHORAZY, M.

Cytochemical and cytophotometric studies on the effect of actinomycin D on the cells of the regenerating liver of a rat poisoned with thioacetamide. Bull. acad. Pol. sci. (Biol) 13 no.3:131-137 '65.

1. Submitted December 31, 1964.

VORBRODT, K.

FOLIA BIOLOGICA. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Zakład Zoologii Doświadczalnej)
Warszawa. (Journal on Morphogenesis, genetics, and evolution issued by the
Laboratory of Experimental Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences; with English,
French, and Russian summaries.)

Histological changes in the muscles of sea trout (Salmo trutta L.) embryos
caused by a temperature of +30°C. p. 175.

Vol. 5, No. 3, 1957

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 3, March 1959
Unclass.

VORBRODT, Krzysztof

Histochemical reactions for succinic dehydrogenase in the
liver of thyroxine-treated rats. Folia morphol 21 no.3:325-
330 '62.

1. Instytut Onkologii, Gliwice.

VORBRODT, Krzysztof

Histochemical studies on the activity of the succinic dehydrogenase system in the genital tracts of pregnant rabbits.
Folia morphol 21 no.1:101-116 '62

1. Histochemical Laboratory, Department of Tumor Biology, Institute of Onkology at Gliwice. Director: J. Siecki, M.D.

P. T. A.

402 531.78
 Trokalski A., Vorbruhl T. On the Theoretical Principles for the
 Construction of Differential Vessel Manometers with Second Root
 Insert.

...0) podstawach teoretycznych konstrukcji manometrów różni-
 cowych, naczyniowych ze wsławką pierwiastkową" Przeglad Mecha-
 niczny No. 1-3, 1950, pp. 35-44, 10 figs., 1 tab.

Theoretical principles for the construction of differential vessel
 manometers with second root insert, used for measurements of the
 intensity of flow through flanges, nozzles and Venturi meters. Prin-
 ciple of such measurements. Profile determination of the second in-

sert. Monometer with partly cut away insert. Monometer with second
 root insert and conical passage.

VORBRODT, T.

2

5085 629.13.00-762

Vorbrot, T. Thread Connection Gaskets in Airplane Power and Fuel Installations.

„O uszczelnieniach złącz gwintowych w lotniczych instalacjach energetycznych i paliwowych”. Technika Lotnicza. No. 1, 1958, pp. 16-22, 19 figs., 1 tab.

The technology of producing surfaces of flange connections for aggregates and connection seals directly tightening the gasket. The perpendicularity of these surfaces to the connecting thread ensures complete tightness, important for higher pressures and in cases when the initial tightness of the gasket decreases under pressure. The author presents a simple comparison of tensions in a threaded tightening connection before and at the time of pressure, and on the basis of this example points out faults in tightening by means of gasket with initial tightness. He also shows the high cost of two surfaces accurately made and perpendicular to the thread of the seat and the connection, a method requiring a number of tools and gauges. These shortcomings call for new solutions in the matter of self-tightening devices. The paper includes several examples of self-tightening gaskets.

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GAP

VORBRODT, T.

Tightening of threaded fittings in aircraft power and fuel systems.

P. 16 TECHNIKA LOTNICZA) (Warszawa, Poland) Vol. 13, no. 1, Jan./Feb. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of Est European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11d

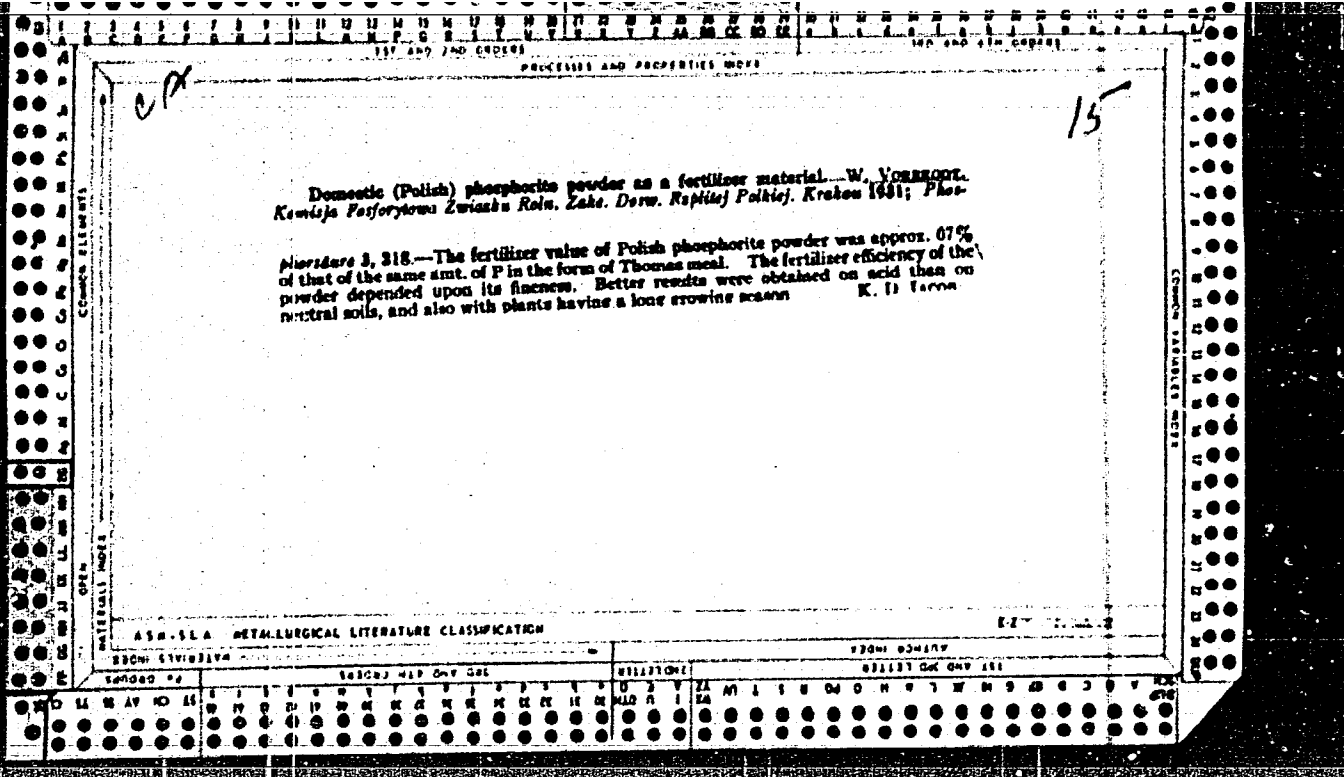
ch
 Presence of tyrosine in the proteins of *Aspergillus niger*. W. Vachecot. *Bull. Intern. Acad. Polonaise, Classe sci. math nat.* 1936, B1, 85-8; cf. C. A. 15, 1331.— The proteins of the mycelium of *A. niger* were purified by washing the mycelium with H₂O and alc. to remove free amino acids, then extg. with 2 N NaOH and acidifying the ext. with HCl. Yields of 5.5-15.5% dry substance contg. 7-9% N were secured. The procedure precludes the presence of free amino acids in this fraction. Hydrolysis by boiling 16 hrs. with H₂SO₄, followed by elimination of sulfate as BaSO₄, left a cryst. residue on evapo. of the filtrate. To remove color this residue was extd. twice with cold 95% alc. contg. NH₃. After extn. of the residue with boiling alc. nearly colorless crystals sepd. on cooling. Crystn. from H₂O gave pure tyrosine. The mycelium of *A. niger* contains at least 0.3% tyrosine in the protein substance as opposed to free tyrosine in the mycelium.
 W. F. Bruce

ASD-51A DETALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS



CA

7

Use of concentrated hydrogen peroxide for the oxidation of organic substances prior to the determination of phosphorus.—W. Verbrugg (Univ. Jagellons, Krakow). *Bull. intern. acad. polon. sci., Classe sci. math. nat.* 1939, 31, No. 1/5, 1-7 (in French); cf. C.A. 31, 1321¹.—V. has had considerable experience in detg. S in org. compds. and obtained such satisfactory results in destroying org. matter with 30% H_2O_2 that he has now applied the method to the detn. of P. The results of the detns. with 20 different materials show excellent agreement with values obtained after removing org. matter by H_2SO_4 - HNO_3 , or by ignition. V. proceeds as follows: Add 20 ml. of concd. H_2O_2 to 1.0 g. or less of sample or 25 ml. if the mass is very compact (which is sufficient for 2 g. in most cases). Treat the sample in a 300-ml. Kjeldahl Pyrex flask. When the reaction subsides heat a little, add a few drops of concd. HNO_3 , and evapor. to a small vol. but not to dryness as a small explosion may then result. Now add 10 ml. more of the H_2O_2 and a few drops of HNO_3 and heat again. Add a little water and wash down the neck and sides of the flask. Heat to boiling and again evapor. to a small vol. Finally add 50 ml. of a mixt. contg. 30% concd. HNO_3 and 2% HNO_2 . Det. P as usual.

W. T. Hall

100 AND 4TH CODES

1ST AND 2ND CODES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

ca

Attempt to employ concentrated hydrogen peroxide for determining the mineral constituents of vegetable and animal substances. W. Vorbrodt. *Bull. intern. acad. polyméris sci., Classe sci. math. nat.* 1936, BI, 120-53.—A series of expts. with various products showed that a wet oxidation of the org. material by digesting 25 g. of material with large quantities of 30% H₂O₂ sufficed in many cases although it sometimes failed. In many cases, excellent results were obtained in detg. P after such treatment. W. T. H.

ASB. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100 AND 4TH CODES

1ST AND 2ND CODES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

100 AND 4TH CODES

1ST AND 2ND CODES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

VORBRD.T - SKALSKA, JANINA

JASINSKI, Wladyslaw; ~~VORBRD.T - SKALSKA, JANINA~~; SWIECKI, Jeremi

X-ray therapy of laryngeal cancer. Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.18:
677-678 29 Apr 57.

1. Z Oddzialu Instytutu Onkologii w Gliwicach; Dyrektor Instytutu;
dr. med. Jeremi Swiecki; kierownik Zakladu Rentgenoterapii; doc.
dr. Wl. Jasinski. Instytut Onkologii; Gliwice, Czerwonej Armii
15.

(LARYNX, neoplasms
x-ray ther. (Pol))
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.
cancer of larynx (Pol))

WIECZORKIEWICZ, Anna; HLINIAKOWA, Irena; VORBRODTOWA, Janina

Complications following radiotherapy of cervical cancer and effect of general conditions of the patient before therapy on the survival according to material of the Institute of Oncology in Gliwice. Nowotwory 12 no.2:131-138 '62.

1. Z Instytutu Onkologii Oddział w Gliwicach Dyrektor: dr med.
J. Swiecki.
(CERVIX NEOPLASMS radiother) (RADIOTHERAPY compl)

VORBYEV, A. A.

USSR/Physics : Dielectrics

Card : 171

Authors : Vortyev, A. A., Vodouyanov, V. A. and Krivov, M. A.

Title : Dielectric losses and nature of alkali-halide salt crystals

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 5, 1135 - 1136, June 1954

Abstract : Investigations confirmed that dielectric losses are an ionic phenomenon. The magnitude of dielectric losses in alkali halide salt crystals is proportional to the square of the dielectric constant. The dielectric losses in alkali halide salt crystals are proportional to the square of the dielectric constant.

Institution : Siberian Physico-Technical Scient. - Research Institute and the S. M. Kirov Polytechnicum, Tomsk

Presented by : Academician A. F. Ioffe, March 15, 1954

VORB'YEVA, N.N.; LESHCHINSKIY, Ya.L.

Use of antibiotics in the control of *Shigella dysenteriae* carrying.
Pediatrics 39 no.6:60-62 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.K.Gorchakov) i 2-y detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (dir. A.A.Rudik)

(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeutic use,
dysentery, bacillary, ther. of suspected carriers (Rus))
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, prevention and control,
antibiotic ther. of suspected carriers (Rus))

ACC NR: AP7001821

SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/012/0008/0009

AUTHOR: Vorchakov, M. T. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Nonlinear function generators using silicon voltage-regulating diodes

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 12, 1966, 8-9

TOPIC TAGS: zener diode, function generator, analog computer

ABSTRACT: Five circuits of the Zener-diode function generator are briefly described. Operating on the piecewise-linear-approximation principle, they are intended for analog computers and similar applications where a nonlinear input-output relation is needed. Compared to other known circuits, these circuits use minimum number of diodes and have minimum power consumption. Two circuits-- with a voltage divider and with series-connected diodes -- can generate monotonous increasingly-steep functions. One circuit is intended for generating decreasingly-steep functions. The rest two circuits permit combining linear operations (summation, integration) with function generation; they are suitable for computing amplifiers. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.382.2

VORCHAKOV, M.T., inzh.

Calculation of the cross-section of the plunger of a control
valve. Teplonergetika 12 no.3:93-94 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

VORCS, J.

Experiences with production and use of actidione. p. 132.
KOZLEMENYEI, Budapest. Vol. 8, no. 1/2, 1955

SOURCE: EEAL Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956

VORCHENKO, Ye.

Disengaging wheels of the front driving axle of the UAZ motor
vehicles. Av.transp. 40 no.7:47 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vedushchiy konstruktor Ul'yanovskogo avtozavoda.
(Motor vehicles—Transmission devices)

VORDER, S.B.

Selection of the 50-cycle system in the modernization and electrification of British railroads. Tehnika Jug 17 no.6: Suppl.: Saobracaj 9 no.6:1189-1195 Je '62.

1. Glavni elektroinzenjer Britanske komisije za transport, London.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim.; No 28, 1958, 77097.

Author : Cuta J., Vorderwinklerová H.

Inst :

Title : Marsh Gas Analysis as Indicator of Activity of Sediments in the Zelivca River Valley. I. Methods and Results of Qualitative Analysis.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. hyg., 1957, 2, No 7, 417-425.

Abstract: The method of determination of marsh gas components by absorption and chromatographic separation was tried in practice and found applicable under field conditions. The marsh gas analysis can serve as an indicator for the qualitative assessment of sediments. G. Vorob'yev.

Card : 1/1

CHALUPA, Jiri; VORDERWINKLEROVA, Hana

Limnologic study of the reservoir Sedlice near Zeliv IV. Research
on sedimentation. Sbor pal vod VSChT 3 no.2:167-219 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Institut gigiyeny i Kafedra tekhnologii vody, Praga.
(Czechoslovakia--Reservoirs)
(Sedimentation and deposition)

VORECHOVSKY, Ladislav

Specialized enterprise Fasadostav and its main activities. Poz
stavby 11 no.7:347-349 '63.

1. Reditel narodniho podniku Fasadostav, Praha.

VORNEHOVSky, Ladislav

Technological and economic conference in the Masadostav National
Enterprise in Prague. Poz stavby 12 no.5:222-223 '64.

VORECHOVSKY, Ladislav

Conclusions of the technical and economic conference held on November
7-8, 1962. Poz stavby 11 no.2:115 '63.

VOREL F.

KACL, K.; PROKIS, J.; ~~VOREL, F.~~; AMCHOVA-PRAZAKOVA, E.

Effect of synthetic antidiabetics on the metabolism of liver glycogen.
Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.6-7:217-220 14 Feb 58.

1. I ustav pro chemii lekarskou a Ustav pro chemii soudni, toxikologii a mikroskopii KU Praha, prednosta prof. Karel Kacl,
(ANTIDIABETICS, eff.
on metab. of liver glycogen (Cz))
(LIVER, metab.
glycogen, eff. of antidiabetics (Cz))
(GLYCOGEN, metab.
liver, eff. of antidiabetics (Cz))

DOLEZAL, V.; VOREL, F.; ANDEL, J.

Effect of prolonged oxygen inhalation at normal barometric pressure
on carbohydrate metabolism in rats. *Physiol. bohemoslov.* 11 no.3:
236-242 '62.

1. Institute of Aviation Medicine, Prague, Faculty of Mathematics and
Physics, Charles University, Prague.

(CARBOHYDRATES metabolism) (OXYGEN pharmacology)

^{VOREL, F}
PROKES, Jaroslav; VOREL, Frantisek

Oscillopolarography of several substituted basic esters & amides (local anesthetics). Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.6-7:226-228 14 Feb 58.

1. Laborator pro toxikologii a soudni chemii Karlovy university v Praze
prednosta: prof. Karel Kacel.

(ANESTHETICS, LOCAL, determ.
oscillopolarography (Cs))

TESAR, J.; NADVORNIK, F.; PECH, Z.; REHANEK, L.; SOBOTKA, J.; VOREL, F.

Sudden death in ischemic disease of the heart. Acta univ. carol.
[med.] Suppl. 14:501-511 '61.

1. Katedra soudního lékařství fakulty všeobecného lékařství
University Karlovy v Praze, vedoucí doc. dr. J. Tesar.
(CORONARY DISEASE) (DEATH SUDDEN)

31444

27.1150

S/177/61/000/010/001/002
D298/D305

AUTHORS: Koldovsky, O., Novak, P. and Vorel, F.
TITLE: The development of atherosclerosis in jet pilots
PERIODICAL: Voenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 10, 1961, 70-72

TEXT: In previous work (Ref. 12: Koldovsky O., Novak, P. Riv. di Med. Aeronaut. e. Spaz., 23, 203, 1960) the authors noted a higher level of cholesterine in the blood of helicopter pilots compared with a control group of non-flyers. This led the authors to assume that there might be a higher incidence of atherosclerosis among pilots, a thesis which is corroborated by pathoanatomical studies of dead pilots (Ref. 20: Vorel F., Nadvornik, F. Voj. zdrav.listy, 6, 11, 1960). In the present work the authors describe further studies of the cholesterine level in the blood of jet pilots and the result of a further analysis of pathoanatomical diagnoses. The general cholesterine level was studied

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31444

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D298/D305

The development of ...

in 138 jet pilots (average age 29) and in 142 men of other professions in the control group. In autopsies of dead pilots atherosclerotic lesions were detected on the basis of a positive macroscopic diagnosis of lipoid infiltrations in conjunction with atherosclerotic lesions of the coronary arteries. Autopsies performed on young men of the same age at the Institute of Forensic Medicine, Charles University, Prague, were taken as a control. By analyzing their canteen food a study was made of the pilot's diet. It was found that the general cholesterol level in the blood of jet pilots (237.4 mg%) was higher than in the control group (206.4 mg%). This corresponded to a more marked incidence of atherosclerosis among pilots (55%) as compared with the control group (24.7%). The cholesterol level in the blood of the control group was found to increase with age. A similar, but less marked, increase in the cholesterol level was noted in the pilots. Comparison of the two groups showed

Card 2/4

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D298/D305

The development of ...

that the cholesterol level in the pilots corresponded to that of a 50-year old man. In both pilots and control group atherosclerosis became more pronounced with age, although this was more marked in the pilots. The incidence of atherosclerosis in the pilots corresponded to the incidence among men about 15 years older. The concentration of cholesterol in the blood and the atheromatous lesions lead to the conclusion that atherosclerosis develops much earlier in pilots than in the persons of the control group. The authors then examine the factors which may underlie the higher cholesterol level and the earlier appearance of atherosclerosis in pilots. Diet studies showed that the daily food ration of the pilots had an excess calorific content (approximately 40% higher than the energetic consumption). However, this calorific disbalance did not lead to marked obesity. The authors call for more research to determine the connection, if any, between diet and the development of atherosclerosis. There are 1 table, 3 Soviet-bloc and 19 non-Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/4

4

311111

The development of ...

S/177/61/000/010/001/002
D298/D305

The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: Brouns H., Delecluse A. Report on IV Congress of Av.Med., Roma 1959; Glantz V.M., Stenbridge V.A. J.Av.Med., 30, 75, 1959; Joliffe N. Circulation, 20, 109, 1959; Mason L.K. Medical Aspects of Flight Safety. Pergamon Press, London 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Aviation Health, USSR

Card 4/4

✓

VOREL, F.; BAGAROVA, I.

The significance of fat emboli in the evaluation of aviation accidents. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.8:496-500 31 0 '65.

1. Ustav leteckeho zdravotnictvi, Praha (vedouci MUDr. M. Hanka).

PROKES, J., and VOREL, F.

"Oscillopolarographic Study of Barbiturates," Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, No. 11-12, Nov-Dec 60, p. 818.

Affiliation: Laboratory of Toxicology and Forensic Chemistry, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University, Prague.

NADVORNIK, F.; REHANEK, L.; VOREL, F.

Incidence of fat embolism in 400 cases of fatal trauma. Acta
chir. orthop. traum. cech. 30 no.3:190-196 Je '63.

1. Katedra soudního lékařství fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU
v Praze, vedoucí doc. dr. J. Tesar, CSc.
(EMBOLISM, FAT) (WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(PULMONARY EMBOLISM) (PNEUMONIA)
(STATISTICS)

KVICALA, Vaclav; VOREL, Frantisek

Calcium in the cerebrospinal fluid. Cesk. neur. 24 no.3:186-197
My '61.

1. Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik prof. K. Henner
I ustav pro lekarskou chemii KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. K. Kacl.

(CALCIUM cerebrospinal fluid)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM diseases)

CHUNDELA, Bedrich; VOREL, Frantisek

Determination of arsenic and antimony. Cas. lek. cesk. 96
no.4:113-114 25 Jan 57.

1. I. Ustav pro chemii lekárskou a Ustav pro chemii soudní,
toxikologii a mikroskopii Karlovy university v Praze.
Prednosta: prof. Dr. Karel Kacel. B. Ch., Praha 2, Katerinska 32.
(ARSENIC, determ.
qualitative separation of arsenic from antimony (Cs))
(ANTIMONY, determ.
qualitative separation of arsenic from antimony (Cs))

VOREL, Frantisek

Prague, Czechoslovakia

"Bemerkungen zur Biochemie der blutzuckersenkenden Substanzen," by Karel KACL, Jaroslav PROKES, Frantisek VOREL und Eva Amchova-Prozakova, Institut fur Medizinische Chemie der Karls-Universitat in Prag (Vorstand: Prof., Dr. Karel Kac..)

SOURCE: Die Naturwissenschaften, 1 Sep 56, Unclassified.

KYNCL, Miroslav, inz. VOREL, Jiri

Microvision, a blind landing device. Letacky obzor 9 no.4:91
Ap '65.

VYTRENS, Miroslav; ZELENKA, Josef; VOREL, Ladislav

Low-temperature and starting properties of some auto-
mobile motor oils. Ropa a uhlie 6 no. 4: 112-115
Ap '64.

1. Vyzkumne a zkusebni stredisko 150 a 080, Prague.

45384

S/081/63/000/002/072/088
B149/B144

11,0140
AUTHORS: Vytřens, Miroslav, Zelenka, Josef, Vorel, Ladislav
TITLE: Properties of diesel fuels at low temperatures
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 465-466,
abstract 2P159 (Ropa a uhlie, v.4, no.5, 1962, 145-149 [Czech;
summaries in Russ., Fr., Eng., and Ger.]

TEXT: The properties at low temperatures of four diesel fuels (with b.p. 170-340°C) manufactured in Czechoslovakia were investigated, as well as the influence on these properties of the following depressors: AZNIA OCT 8443-57 (GOST 8443-57), Fluxan E (Badische Anilin u. Soda Fabrik, FRG), and Santopour (Monsanto, England). The laboratory tests performed included: pour point, crystallization point, the temperature of paraffin separation (TPS), extreme temperature of filtration (ETF) according to DIN 51570, and viscosity between 0° and -35°C, at 5°C intervals. Low-temperature properties of the fuels were evaluated according to the ETF determined during the test in a Tatra-928 motor in a cooling chamber; the temperature was lowered stepwise by 5°C until it

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Properties of diesel fuels at ...

S/081/63/COO/002/072/088
B149/B144

caused unsatisfactory results; the lowest temperature at which the results were still satisfactory was taken as the ETF. The addition to the fuels of depressors lowered the pour point (from 5° to 15° C) and slightly increased the viscosity, but practically did not affect the crystallization point, TPS, ETF according to DIN 51700, or the results of motor tests. The pour point does not correspond to the ETF in the motor test, and the difference between ETF in the motor and the pour point varies from fuel to fuel; the crystallization point and ETF according to DIN 51770 are closer to ETF in a motor test, and TPS corresponds well to it. The results obtained (fuel, pour point in °C, ETF according to DIN 51770 in °C, TPS in °C, ETF in the motor in °C) are listed as follows: hydrated NM-30, -34, -23, -24, -25; hydrated NM-30 + 0.2% of AZNIA additive -43, -26, -24, -25; NM-30 distillate from a mixture of Romashkino and Mukhanovskaya crudes, -39, -26, -33, -35; the same + 0.2% of AZNIA additive -43, -28, -32, -35; NM-30 (a mixture of 70% of Anastas'yevka petroleum distillate and 30% of Saratov distillate) -50, -28, -26, -25. It was also found that the addition of Saratov petroleum distillate considerably impaired the low-temperature properties of Anastas'yevka petroleum distillate. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

VOREL, Lubos

Effect of storage conditions on the quality of coating materials.
Tech praca 17 no.3:Suppl:Naterove hmoty a natery:insert Mr '65.

VOREL, Lubos

Coating materials for light metals. Tech praca 16 no. 1:71-72
Ja '64.

VOREL, Lubos

Oil coatings for furniture surface treatment. Tech praca 16
no. 6; Suppl. 1; Naterove hmcty a natery 16 no. 6; insert '64.

VOREL, Lubos

From shellac varnish to polyester lacquers. Tech praca:Suppl.:
Natorove hmoty a natery 15 no.5:n.p. My '63.

VOREL, STANISLAV.

Zelezne hory. [Autori: Stanislav Vorel, Jiri Cizek a Frantisek Rozhon.
1. vyd.] Praha, Statni telovychovne nakl. [1954] 11 p. (Sbirka
pohledovych map, c. 3) [Zelezna Hory. 1st. ed. fold. col. map.]

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

MAVRODIU, A., ZOTTA, V., VOREL-STOENESCU, M., OTLEAMU, D.

Untersuchungen aus der Gruppe der Sulfone (IV) Neue Sulfon-Hydrazid-Derivate.

SO: Pharmazent Zent, September 1956, Unclassified.

MAVRODIN, A. I. prof.; ZOTTA, V.; VOBEL-STOENESCU, Manon; OTELEANU, D.

Investigations on the class of sulphones (VI). New derivatives
by coupling with mono-ethers of alkylresorcinols. Rumanian M.
Rev. 3 no. 4: 84-87 O-D '59.

(SULPHONES, therapy)

(RESORCINOL, related cpds.)

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY, therapy)

VOREL, Zdenek (Praha)

Estimates of the distance of two solutions based on the theory of
generalized differential equations. Cas pro pest mat 85 no.2:
158-187 My '60. (ERAI 9:10)
(Differential equations)

DOLEZAL, Vaclav; VOREL, Zdenek

The theory of Kirchhoff networks. Cas pro pes mat 87 no.4:440-476
0 '62.

1. Matematicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha 1, Zitna
25.

DOLEZAL, Vaclav, inz., C.Sc.; PROKOP, Josef; VOREL, Zdenek, inz., C.Sc.

The theory of graphs in the analysis of electrical networks.
Aplikace mat 7 no.5:331-343 '62.

1. Matematicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha 1,
Zitna 25 (for Dolezal and Vorel). 2. Vyzkumny ustav
telekomunikaci, Praha 10 - Strasnice, Trebohosticka (for
Prokop).

S/044/62/000/010/033/042
B160/B186

16.8000
AUTHORS:

Kurzweil, J., ~~Voral, Z.~~

TITLE:

Linear control systems

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 10, 1962, 49,
abstract 10V244 (Bul. Inst. politehn. Iasi, v. 6, nos. 3-4;
1960, 13-20 [Eng.; summaries in Russ. and Rum.])

TEXT: For the linear system $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu(t)$, where A is a $n \times n$ matrix of $x(t) \in E_n$ and B is a $n \times r$ matrix of $u \in E_r$, the problem is posed of finding what equation of $u(t)$ with the measurable components $u_i(t)$ and $|u_i(t)| \leq 1$ will in a certain time T transfer the vector head of the system E_n from a fixed position x^0 to the origin of the coordinates $x = 0$. The basic subject of discussion is the large number of possible values for S in the initial positions of x^0 for which the required equation exists (even if at a given value of T). If S contains some open surroundings of the origin of the coordinates the system is called

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Linear control systems

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correct. For the correct systems three theorems are proved which establish the existence of a solution for the problem posed and which characterize the multiple values of S when the actual values of the A matrix are not positive. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

/B

Card 2/2

DOLEZAL, Vaclav, inz., C.Sc.; VOREL, Zdenek, inz., C.Sc.

Some basic properties of Kirchhoff networks. Aplikace
mat 8 no.1:30-54 '63.

1. Matematicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved,
Praha 1, Zitna 25.

DOLEZAL, Vaclav; VOREL, Zdenek

Periodic solutions of Kirchhoff's networks. Cas pro pest
mat 88 no.4:479-491 '63.

1. Matematicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Praha 1,
Zitna 25.

23065
Z/026/61/006/001/001/004
D231/D305

16.3400

AUTHOR:

Vorel, Zdeněk, Engineer

TITLE:

Some estimates in the theory of a quasilinear system with one degree of freedom

PERIODICAL:

Aplikace matematiky, v. 6, no. 1, 1961, 1-20

TEXT: The article gives instances for the solution of the scalar equation $\ddot{x} + x = \epsilon f(x, \dot{x}, t, \epsilon)$ obtained by using successive approximations, and estimating the errors for the amplitude and phase of the plane x, \dot{x} . Considering the scalar equation

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + x = \epsilon f\left(x, \frac{dx}{dt}, t, \epsilon\right). \tag{1.1}$$

the function $f(x, y, t, \epsilon)$ is defined for $(x, y) \in D$, where $D = \{ (x, y) \mid \alpha \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \beta \}$, $0 < \alpha < \beta$, $0 \leq t \leq T$, $0 \leq \epsilon \leq 1$, and has the following characteristics: 1) f is continuous in x, y, t, ϵ and $f(x, y, t, \epsilon) \leq K$ for $(x, y) \in D$, $0 \leq t \leq T$, $0 \leq \epsilon \leq 1$ and 2) There exists a constant L such that

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$$|f(x_2, y_2, t, \epsilon) - f(x_1, y_1, t, \epsilon)| \leq L(|x_2 - x_1| + |y_2 - y_1|)$$

$$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in D, 0 \leq t \leq T, 0 \leq \epsilon \leq 1.$$

Eq. (1,1) can by means of polar coordinates a, ψ be transformed into

$$\dot{a} = -\epsilon f(a \cos \psi, -a \sin \psi, t, \epsilon) \sin \psi, \quad (1,3)$$

$$\dot{\psi} = 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{a} f(a \cos \psi, -a \sin \psi, t, \epsilon) \cos \psi.$$

Eq. (1,3) can be solved by means of successive approximations, defined as follows: If $a(t), \psi(t)$ is a solution of (1,3) and satisfies the conditions $a(0) = a_0, \psi(0) = \psi_0$ and defined as $\langle 0, T \rangle$ and if $a_k(t), \psi_k(t)$ is the k th approximation, then

$$a_{k+1}(t) = a_0 - \epsilon \int_0^t f[a_k(\sigma) \cos \psi_k(\sigma), -a_k(\sigma) \sin \psi_k(\sigma), \sigma, \epsilon] \sin \psi_k(\sigma) d\sigma, \quad (1,4)$$

$$\psi_{k+1}(t) = \psi_0 + t - \epsilon \int_0^t f[a_k(\sigma) \cos \psi_k(\sigma), -a_k(\sigma) \sin \psi_k(\sigma), \sigma, \epsilon] \frac{\cos \psi_k(\sigma)}{a_k(\sigma)} d\sigma.$$

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Some estimates in the theory...

Putting $a_0(t) = a_0$, $\psi_0(t) = \psi_0 + t$. Denoting $B = (\alpha + 1) 2L + 2K$, let $T_p = T$ be the period of one revolution of the solution $x(t)$ of (1,1) around the origin of the (x, \dot{x}) -plane. Also let $T_k \leq T$, $\psi_k(T_k) = \psi_0 + 2\pi$. Theorem 1: If m is a positive integer and $\epsilon \leq \min(\frac{B - a_0}{KT}, \frac{a_0 - \alpha}{KT}, \frac{\alpha}{K}, 1)$ then for $0 \leq t \leq T$

$$|a_m(t) - a(t)| \leq KB^m \frac{\epsilon^{m+1} t^{m+1}}{\alpha^m (m+1)!},$$

$$|\psi_m(t) - \psi(t)| \leq KB^m \frac{\epsilon^{m+1} t^{m+1}}{\alpha^{m+1} (m+1)!} \tag{1,5}$$

and $[T_p - T_m] \leq \epsilon^{m+1} \frac{KB^m}{(1 - \frac{\epsilon K}{\alpha}) \alpha^m (m+1)!} \left(\frac{2\pi}{1 - \frac{\epsilon K}{\alpha}} \right)^{m+1}$

It is further shown that this last estimate cannot be essentially improved. The case of the scalar equation (1,1) where f does not depend on t (autonomous case) is further studied, and the existence of a positive stable periodic orbit of (1,1) is proved as well as

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Some estimates in the theory...

its position and period, using formulae (1,5) and the one immediately following it. The method of progressive approximations is compared with the asymptotic method of Bogolyubov-Krylov (Ref. 1: Yu. A. Mitropol'skiy: Nestatsionarnyye protsessy v nelineynykh kolebatel'nykh sistemakh. (Transient Processes in Non-Linear Oscillatory Systems) Kiev, 1955). Theorem 2 states: Let $a_{ni}(t), \psi_{ni}(t)$ where $i = 0$ be the n th approximation of (1,1) satisfying the following conditions: 1) $a_{ni}(0) = a_i, 0 < a_i < a_0, \psi_{ni}(0) = 0$; and 2)

then

$$[a_i - a_{ni}(T_n)](-1)^i > e^{n+1} \left[\frac{KB^{n_i}}{\alpha^{n_i}(n_i + 1)!} T_{n_i}^{n_i+1} + \right. \\ \left. + e \frac{K^2 B^{n_i} (2\pi)^{n_i+1}}{\alpha^{n_i}(n_i + 1)! \left(1 - \frac{eK}{\alpha}\right)^{n_i+2}} \right], \text{ kde } B = (\alpha + 1) 2L + 2K. \quad (3,5)$$

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Denoting by C_0 (C_1) a closed curve, consisting of firstly, a closed arc bounded by two points a_0, c_0 (a_1, c_1) on the x-axis, (Fig. 2) where c_0 (c_1) is the next intersection of the semiorbit starting from a_0 (a_1) with the transversal Γ bounded by the points α, β for the x-axis and secondly, an open arc bounded by the points c_0, a_0 (c_1, a_1), there exists at least one positively stable periodic orbit of $(1,1)$ intersecting the segment $\overline{c_1 c_0}$ in only one point. This orbit is contained in the domain D^* bounded by the curves C_0 and C_1 . Moreover if the approximation $a_m(t), \psi_m(t)$ satisfies the initial conditions $a_m(0) = \frac{a_0 + a_1}{2}, \psi_0 = 0,$ if T_m is the number for which $\psi_m(T_m) = 2,$ and if T_p is the period of the

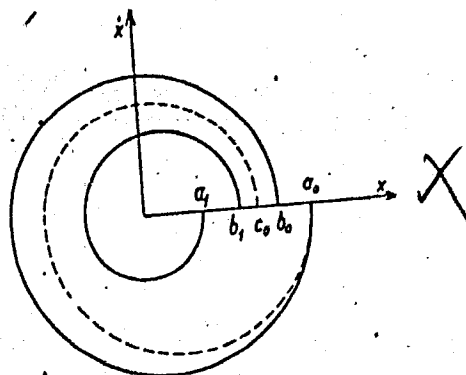


Fig. 2

Fig. 2

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periodic orbit contained in D^* , then there exist constants K_1, K_2 such that $T_p - T_m \leq K_1 \epsilon^{m+1} + K_2 \epsilon(a_0 - a_1)$. There follow some numerical examples illustrating the results and quoting S. Vojtášek (Ref. 2: Kathodové vázany oscilátor jako kvasilineární soustava (A Cathode-Coupled Oscillator as a Quasilinear System) Apl. mat. vol. 1, no. 2 1956). There are 3 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: N. Levinson, O. K. Smith A General Equation for Relaxation Oscillations, Duke Math. Journal 9, 1942, p 382. X

ASSOCIATION: Matematický ústav ČSAV (Mathematical Institute of the Czechoslovak AS)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1959

Card 6/6

VCREL, Z.; DOLEZAL, V.; KURZWEIL, J.

The Dirac function in nonlinear differential equations. p. 348

APLIKACE MATEMATIKY. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Matematicky ustav)
Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 3, No. 5, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 12,
December 1959
Uncl.

DOLEZAL, Vaclav, inz., CSc.; VOREL, Zdenek, inz., CSc.

Periodic states in Kirchhoff networks. Aplikace mat 9 no.1:
31-38 '64.

1. Matematicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha 1,
Zitna 25.

FABIAN, Liboslav, inz.; VAVRIN, Jiri, inz.; VOREL, Zdenek

Reversing heavy-duty amplifiers in control methods. Automatizace 6 no.12:297-301 D '63.

1. Zavody prumyslove automatizace, Praha, Zavod Krizik, Smichov.

FABIAN, Liboslav, inz.; VAVRIN, Jiri, inz.; VORKL Zdenek.

Reversion power amplifiers in control technique. Pt.2.
Automatizace 7 no.2:33-37 F'64

1. Zavody prumyslove automatizace, n.p.

L 31263-66

ACC NR: AP5024846

(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/009/0011/0012

AUTHOR: Vavrin, J. (Engineer) (Prague); Fabian, L. (Engineer) (Prague); Vorel, Z. (Prague) ²_B

ORG: none

TITLE: Czech patent no. 2183-64

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 9, 1965, 11-12

TOPIC TAGS: voltage regulator, potentiometer, resistor, fixed resistor, electro-mechanic converter

TRANSLATION: A circuit for group excitation of alternators in which each alternator-exciter has a master regulator, whose reference level is controlled by the reference voltage of a secondary regulator of the integrating type is discussed. Both regulators are connected to the voltage changer of the alternator and fed by an internal feed line, characterized by the fact that at the constant voltage source in each secondary regulator a potentiometer is connected in series with a fixed resistor which serves for the generation of the reference voltage. The reference voltage removed from the potentiometer arm and from the constant voltage supply of the secondary regulator is applied to the fixed resistor. All reference voltages of the individual secondary regulators are connected in parallel but each potentiometer arm is connected with the interconnecting wire by a switch.

SUB CODE: 09 SUBM DATE: 15Apr64
Card 1/1 JI

L 01955-67 EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)

ACC NR: AP6022435 (4) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/003/0013/0013 45

AUTHOR: Vavrin, Jiri (Engineer; Prague); Fabian, Liboslav (Engineer; Prague); Vorel, Zdenek (Prague)

ORG: none

TITLE: Reversible automatic and manual control switching circuit. CZ Pat. No. PV 3742-64, Class 21

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control design, switching circuit, magnetic amplifier

ABSTRACT: An electronic network for shifting from automatic control to manual and vice versa has been introduced. It incorporates a magnetic d-c output amplifier applied to the manual control system, a balancing circuit with a three-way switch, a preamplifier that feeds the output magnetic amplifier, and a controllable d-c power source with output diodes or a high resistance. The network operates under three possible settings: 1) the d-c output of the output magnetic amplifier is connected to the controlled system, for instance to the excitation winding of a synchronous alternator; 2) the output magnetic amplifier is parallel-coupled with the controllable d-c power source and both elements are linked to the controlled

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L 04955-67

ACC NR: AP6022435

system; 3) only the d-c power source is applied to the controlled system. A milliammeter is attached to the final stage of the preamplifier. [Translation]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 20Jun64/

Card 2/2 *ll*

VORESHILOVA, A. P.
M. N. MIKHNEV, Zavod Lab, 1948, v. 14, Oct. pp. 1210-1216

TEST AND TAG CODES

PROCESSING AND PREPARATION

CH

Application of concentrated hydrogen peroxide solutions to oxidation of plant and animal material, for phosphorus determination. W. Vorbrugg. *Rozniski Chem.* 19, 471-6 (1939).--The substance is ashed by heating with 30% H₂O₂ contg. a few drops of HNO₃. B. C. P. A.

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	SYMBOLS	DESCRIPTION	DATE
ASB-55A			

AMS

551 577.38
 (The) Sucha in the Czechoslovak Republic in the last decades] Czechoslovak, Statistický
 1937-1944 a hydro-technický T. G. Masaryka v Praze, Práce a Studie, No. 22, 1937. 13 p.
 142. Tables. French summary p. 13. Reprint from: Vojenská škola technická, Zprávy, 1937.
 The "drought" in a river basin is defined as a group of months in each of which the mean
 run-off is less than the long period mean. Droughts are listed for 5 basins and their statistical
 characteristics calculated. Subject Headings: 1. Drought. 2. Czechoslovakia.—C. E. P. B.

climatology

VORESKOV, G.K.

BC

BIV

Fixation of vanadium by preparation of complex vanadate-silicate catalysts and their properties. I. E. Anasunov, G. K. Voreskov, and Z. M. Lazanovskaya (J. Chem. Ind., Russia, 1931, 8, 606-612).—V acolites are good catalysts for SO_2 oxidation, but the V is. sol. in H_2O . A catalyst containing inact. V is prepared from $(NH_4)_2VO_4$, K_2SiO_3 , and Na silicate solutions (V_2O_5 , 5, SiO_2 , 15, SiO_2 , 30%) heated at 70° and neutralized with 51-60% of the theoretical quantity of HCl. The ppt. is washed with 3-500 c.c. H_2O per 50 g. and dried at room temp. for 24 hr. The colour should be light yellow; the activity slowly decreases. At 400° with 159 c.c. per min. of gas containing 6.5-10% SO_2 , 89.5% conversion into SO_3 occurs.

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDGHS 5716811V

EDGHS 50410V

147089 74

187080 NAT ONV 000

00111011

00111011

0	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
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VOREVSKAYA, B. D.

Vorevskaya, B. D. - "On the disturbance of the extra-secretory function of the pancreas during alimentary dystrophy," Trudy Medinstituta (Izhev. gos. med. in-t), Vol. VII, 1949, p. 224-27

SO: U-3950, 16 June 53, (Letopis, Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

8/768/GU/000/UCA/004/004
1060/1242

AUTHORS: Plyusain, V.G., Vorfalomeyev, D.F., and Lyseimo, A.P.

TITLE: Refinement of highly unsaturated sulphurous distillates of the cracking of petroleum

SOURCE: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut Khimii. Trudy. no.4. 1960. Sbornik nauch. Laboratorii neftesinfeza, 35-34

TEXT: The purpose of this work is to study the best method of increasing stability and of deculfurization of cracking products of heavy residues. The various existing methods are unsuitable. The method of hydro-dehydropolymerization, where hydrogen required for hydrogenation of unsaturated and sulfur compounds is obtained by dehydrogenation of a fraction of crude oil is suggested, with hydrogen fluoride as catalyst. The latter is completely eliminated from the resulting hydropolymers by distillation. The combined alkyl fluorides are partly eliminated by distillation and the remainder by thermal destruction over granulated CaF_2 and by the absorption of the hydrogen fluoride formed by bauxite or lime. The hydro-dehydropolymerization method is superior to the hydrogenation method as it requires a simple installation and no hydrogen. The yield of hydropolymers varies 30-9% in relation to the amount

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5/763/60/000/004/004
1060/1042

Refinement of highly...

of unsaturated compounds in the crude. They contain no sulfur and are characterized by a low freezing point. Dehydropolymers combined with the catalyst can be easily separated by heating, with subsequent recovery of the hydrogen fluoride. Dehydropolymers are actually olefines with two or three double bonds and can be used as artificial drying oils. There are 6 figures and 6 tables. ✓

Card 2/2

PLYUSNIN, V.G.; VORFALOMEYEV, D.F.; LYSENKO, A.P.

Upgrading of highly unsaturated sulfur-bearing cracked distillates.
Trudy Inst.khim. UFAN SSSR no.4:85-94 '60. (MIRA 16:6)
(Petroleum--Refining)

VORGALIK, Vadim Gabrieleovich, prof.; GARANINA, L.F., red.; YUNISOVA,
M.I., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the Chinese therapeutic method of acupuncture]
Osnovy kitaiskogo lechebnogo metoda chzhen'-tsziu. Gor'kii,
Gor'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 318 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy meditsinskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova (for
Vogralik).

(ACUPUNCTURE)

VORGUCIC, Aleksandar, ing., Assistant (Nis, I ustanka 15)

Four layer diode. Tehnika Jug 17 no.1:107-110 Ja '62.

1. Technological Faculty in Nis.

(Diodes)

VORGUCIC, Aleksandar, inz. (Nis, Marka Oreskovića 4)

A method for the direct and continuous measurement of the linearity of precision potentiometers. Tehnika Jug 17 no.9: Suppl. Elektrotehnika 12 no.9:1746-1750 s '62.

1. Predavac Tehnickog fakulteta u Nisu.

Y/001/62/000/009/003/004
D294/D308

AUTHOR: Vorgučić, Aleksander, Engineer, Lecturer

TITLE: Method for direct and continuous measurement of linearity of precision potentiometers

PERIODICAL: Teznika, no. 9, 1962, 1746-1750

TEXT: The bridge method was developed for measurement of the linearity of multi-turn potentiometers used in computer and automation devices. Two potentiometers, one of them of standard linearity, connected in parallel to the voltage source form a resistance bridge when an instrument is connected as a balance detector between the sliding contacts of potentiometers. The shafts of the potentiometers are mechanically coupled. Analysis is given for two cases: comparison of potentiometers of the same and of different resistances. The expression for linearity $L = \frac{\Delta R}{R}$ is discussed. It is shown that the relative error $\Gamma = \frac{L - L'}{L}$ (L being the accurate

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Method for direct ...

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value and L' the approximate, obtained by assuming that the detector resistance is much larger than potentiometer resistances) is largest in the middle position of potentiometers. For the given maximal error Γ_{\max} the detector resistance R_3 should have the value

$$R_3 = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{4} \cdot \frac{1 - \Gamma_{\max}}{\Gamma_{\max}}$$

✓

where R_1 and R_2 are resistances of a measured and standard potentiometer respectively. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tehnički fakultet, Niš (Technical Faculty, Niš)

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1962

Card 2/2

VORGUL', V.N.

Treatment of traumatic bursitis. Vest. khir. 93 no.12:105-106
D '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - V.N.Vorgul') Glushkovskoy
rayonnoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnyy vrach - M.I.Skobel'din).

VORIK, S.I., inzh.

Standards for machines with rotating drums. Khim.mashinostr. no.5:
30-32 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

VORININ, V. (Irkutskaya oblast')

Courage wins the battle. Pozh.delo 7 no.4:17-18 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Irkutsk Province---Petroleum industry---Fires and fire prevention)

VORISEK, J.

On magnesium complexes of the ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid.
Coll Cz chem 25 no.12:3921-3925 '59. (EBAI 9:6)

1. Institut für Chemie, Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule, Prag.
(Ethylenedinitrotetraacetic acid)
(Magnesium)

Z/037/65/000/001/003/008
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Voříšek, Miroslav and Babala, Dušan
TITLE: Measurement of the neutron temperature in the beam
from the thermal column of the VVR-S reactor

TEXT: The temperature measurements of neutrons in the
beam of the VVR-S reactor (Výzkumný reaktor středně
teploty) at the Institute of Atomic Physics, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences (Ústav atomové fyziky, Československá
akademie věd, Praha) are described. Measurement was performed in the following five ways:

1. Using In foils as an absorber (400 and 500 mg/cm^2) and a
detector (100 mg/cm^2);
2. using 600 and 800 mg/cm^2 Au foils as absorbers and 200 mg/cm^2
Au foils as detectors;
3. using Ly_2O_3 (100 mg/cm^2 and 160 mg/cm^2) as absorber and Dy_2O_3
(35 mg/cm^2) as detectors;
4. In foils as absorber, scintillation counter with a scintillator
 $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{ZnS}(\text{Ag})$ as detector;
5. Au foils (300 mg/cm^2 and 500 mg/cm^2 as absorber, the detector

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Measurement of the neutron temperature ... Z/037/63/000/001/003/008
E073/E535

same as in the preceding case. The results of measurement at the temperature of graphite $(292 \pm 1)^\circ\text{K}$ are as follows:
1) $T = (206 \pm 10)^\circ\text{K}$, 2) $T = (314 \pm 17)^\circ\text{K}$, 3) $T = (292 \pm 10)^\circ\text{K}$,
4) $T = (311 \pm 12)^\circ\text{K}$, 5) $T = (298 \pm 10)^\circ\text{K}$. The mean effective temperature of all measurements $\bar{T}_{\text{eff}} = (298 \pm 6)^\circ\text{K}$ is in good agreement with published measurements inside graphite and with the results of published theoretical calculations and indicates that neutrons achieve thermal equilibrium with the medium in a graphite column. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

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

SUBMITTED: December 11, 1961

Card 2/2

VORISKOVA, M.; PADOVCOVA, H.

Multiple stenosis of the peripheral branches of the lungs with pulmonary hypertension. Cesk. pediat. 17 no.12:1091-1096 D '62.

1. Katedra fakultni pediatrie fakulty detskeho lekarstvi Karlovy university v Praze, vedouci katedry prof. dr. J. Houstek.
(HYPERTENSION PULMONARY) (PULMONARY STENOSIS)
(ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY)

SIMONOVIC, I.; KOSTIAL, K.; VORGIC, J.

The effect of heparin on the number of platelets in stored blood. Bul.
sc Jug 5 no.3:80 JI '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Department of Internal Medicine, Medical Faculty, University of
Zagreb, and Institute for Medical Research, Yugoslav Academy of
Sciences and Arts, Zagreb.
(Blood) (Heparin)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8068.

Author : Sloupensky Jiri, Vorisek, Miroslav.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Determination of Humidity by the Neutron Method.

Orig Pub: Inzen. stavby, 1958, 6, No 5, 246-251.

Abstract: Description of the neutron sonde (NS), built at the Institute of Nuclear Physics in Czechoslovakia, for determination of the moisture content of different materials. Operation of the instrument is based on strong deceleration of fast neutrons (N) on their passage through a medium containing hydrogen, as a result of which the number of slow N that are formed is found to be linearly correlated with the number of hydrogen atoms contained in the sample under study per unit of path of the neutrons.

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VOPISEK, J.

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*Analysis of Iron Nickel Mixtures. Josef Hanuš and Jaroslav Vopišek. (*Chem. Listy*, 1935, 29, 283-295; *C. Abs.*, 1936, 30, 2522).—For separating Fe from Ni the authors used and compared critically the acetate, succinate, and hexamethylenetetramine methods. From a solution having an Fe : Ni ratio greater than 40, the Fe was separated from Ni completely by a single precipitation in all 3 methods. When the Fe : Ni ratio exceeded 40, the Fe was separated from Ni by a double precipitation in the acetate and succinate method. In the hexamethylenetetramine method the Fe precipitated still contained traces of Ni after 2 precipitations. In order to prevent the adsorption of Ni on the precipitated Fe during the separation, the acidity of the acid solution cannot exceed 5 c.c. of N AcH per 500 c.c. of solution. The adsorption of Ni on the precipitated Fe is decreased by an addition of NH_4Cl . The ratio of Fe to Ni in the Fe precipitate is always constant for a given procedure. For the second precipitation the Fe should be precipitated by the acetate or succinate method again and not by NH_4OH which, when the Fe : Ni ratio exceeds 2, begins to give Fe precipitations containing large amounts of Ni and demands a third precipitation. In slightly acid solution containing NH_4Cl the acetate and succinate methods were equally accurate and useful. The results obtained by the hexamethylenetetramine method were inferior to those obtained by the acetate or succinate methods but remain better than those obtained by separating Fe from Ni by means of NH_4OH .—S. G.

ASS-11A 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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PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS

M

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*Separation of Copper and Cadmium by isoNitroso-3-phenylglyoxal.
V. Hovorka and J. Votisek (*Chem. Listy*, 1943, 37, 5-7; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1943, 116, (1), 1700; *C. Abs.*, 1944, 38, 3212).—*Cf. ibid.*, 1942, 36, 73; *Met. Abs.*, 1944, 11, 121. The method previously recommended for determining Cu can be carried out in the presence of considerable amounts of Cd if sufficient NH₄ tartrate is present. Co-precipitation of Al, Fe, Pb, Ni, Co, Ac., can be prevented likewise. To the slightly acid solution, add about 5 c.c. of 0.5N-H₂SO₄ and 2.5-5.0 g. of NH₄ tartrate. Dilute to 100-150 c.c., heat to 80° C., and add at once an excess of reagent (about 90 c.c. of a 1% solution in water and methyl alcohol (1:2) for 0.1 g. of Cu). After 3 hr. filter, wash with 1-2% NH₄ tartrate, sprinkle with powdered oxalic acid, and ignite to CuO. If the solution is too acid at the start, neutralize with NH₄OH. Cd can be precipitated in the filtrate with (NH₄)₂S solution.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

