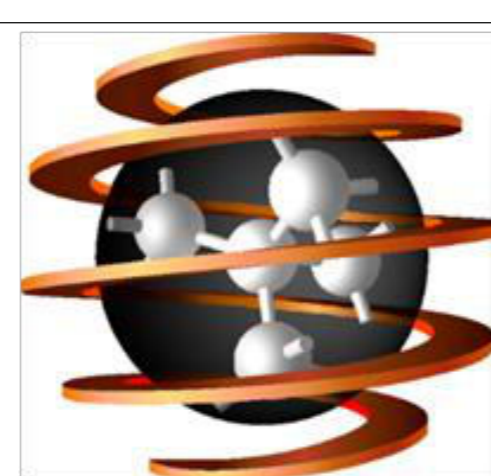


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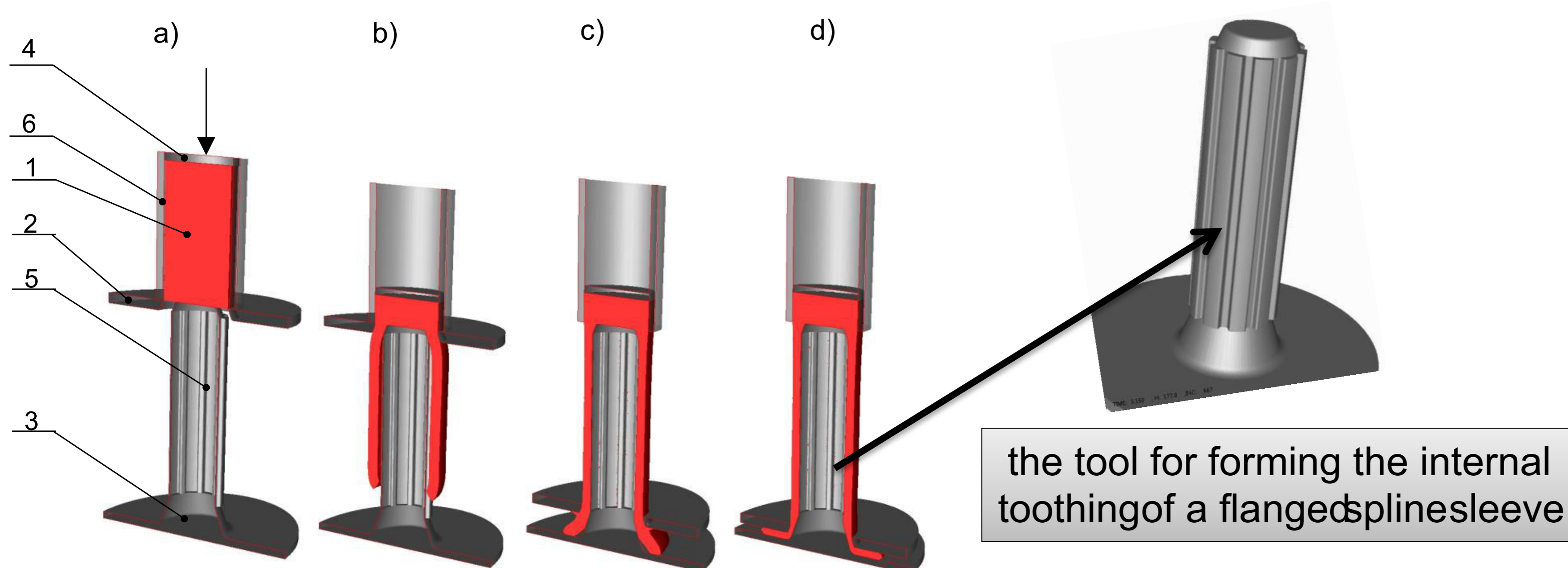


Jacek Michalczyk, Sylwia Wiewiórowska



## New unconventional process and tool of plastic forming of the internal tothing of coupling spline sleeves

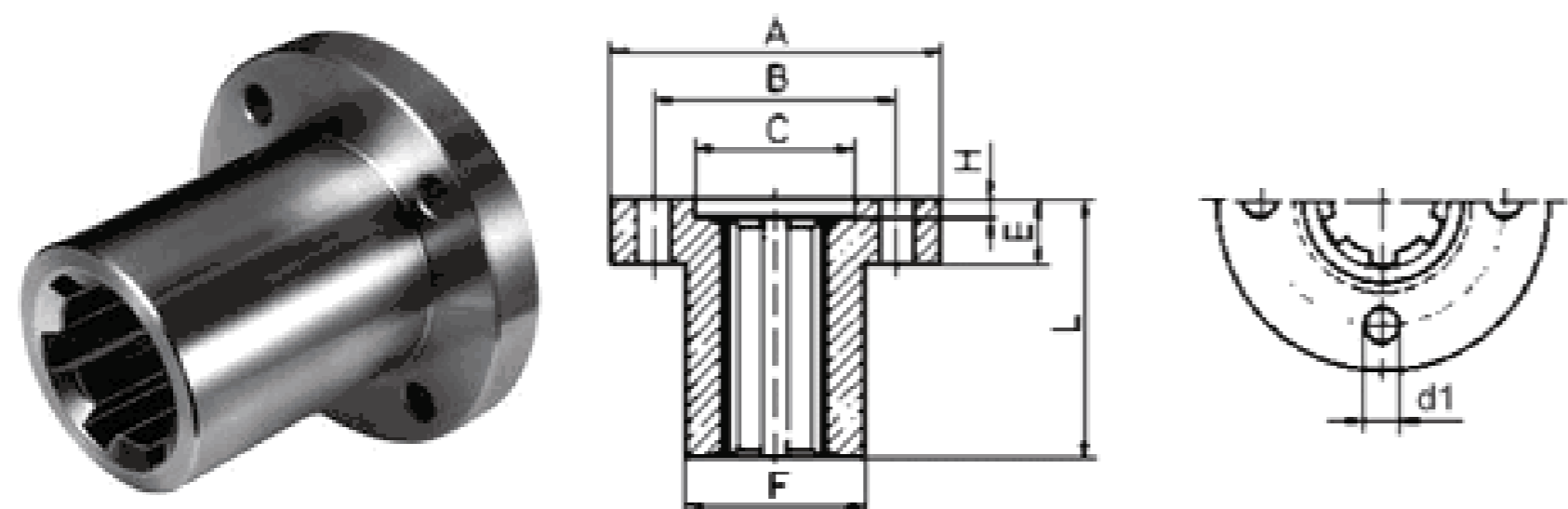
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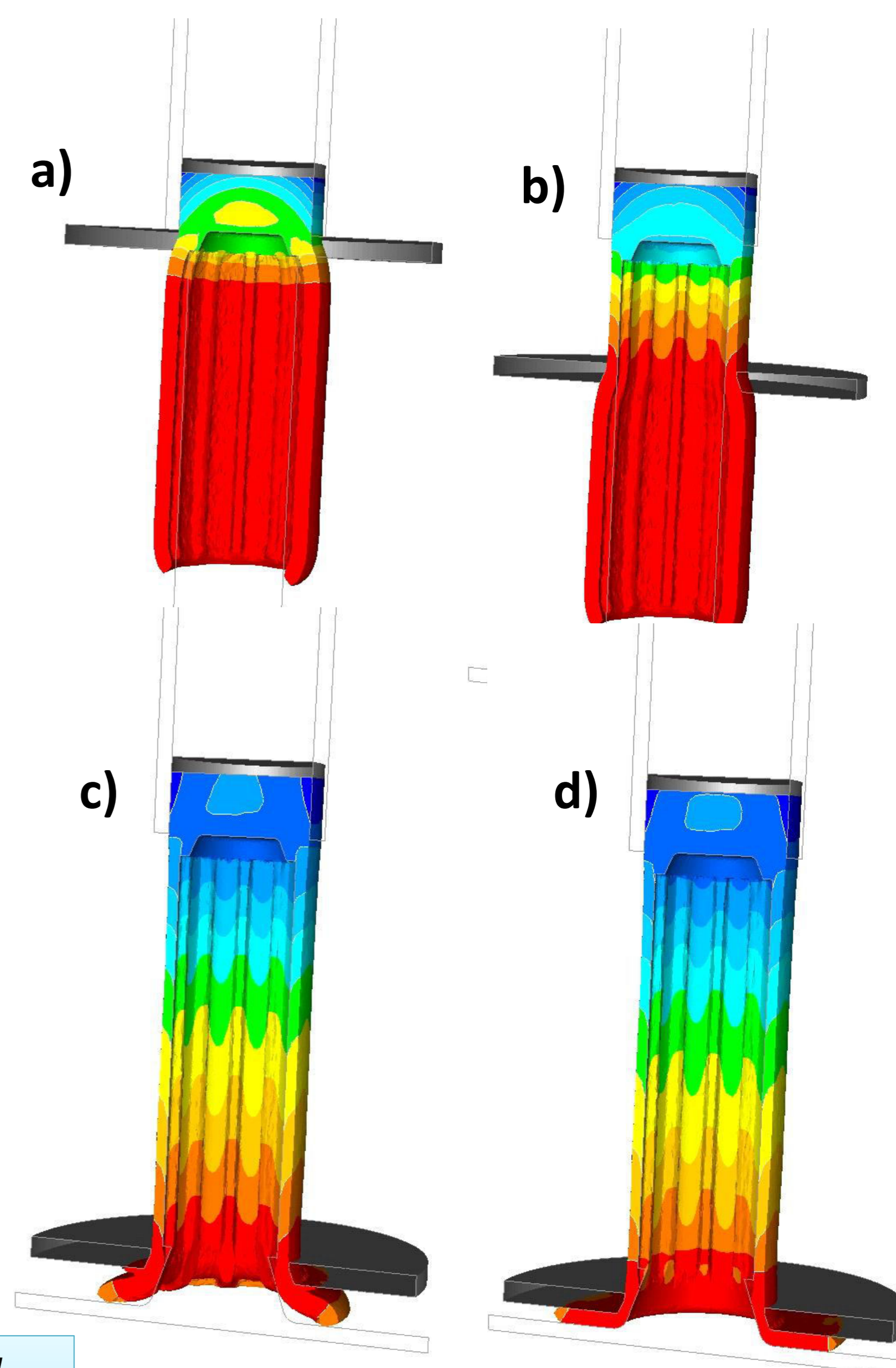
(Fig. 1) 1. perform 2. die, 3. mandrel base, 4. punch, 5. mandrel, 6. container

### Products manufactured according to the patent method -flanged spline sleeve

(Fig. 3)



At the first stage (Fig1b), the process involves the direct extrusion of a conical thick-walled hollow. The second stage includes the die press forming of the sleeve wall on a mandrel with impressions, as a result of which the wall thickness is reduced. At the final third stage, the die presses the flange formed at the second stage on the mandrel base



(Fig. 2)

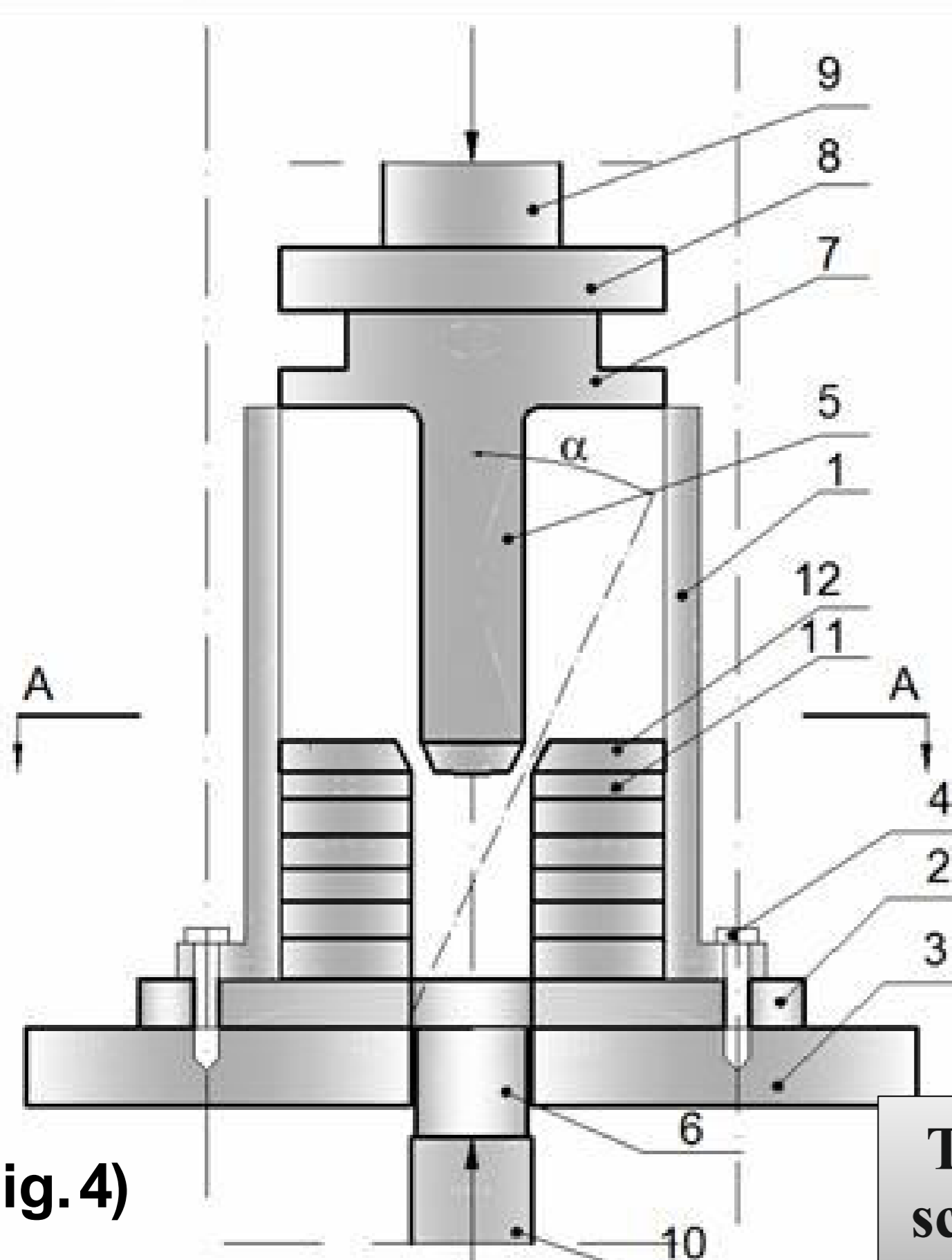
NUMERICAL MODELING PROCESS (FEM)

2

## The new thool of plastic forming of internal tothing in flange spline sleeves Polish patent PL 235009

The tool operates with a double-sided press, where the stock positioned in sleeve 11 is co-extruded with ejector 10 and pusher 6 through the clearance between die 12 and punch 5. A conical sleeve forms with a preliminarily profiled internal tothing. Next, after pusher 6 and ejector 10 retract, the conical sleeve is drawn through die 12. Then, the sleeve is gradually stretched, the internal tothing is finish formed, and the sleeve flange is preliminarily formed by turning up on plate 7. After punch 5 has gone into sleeve 11, plate 7 will press the spline sleeve flange on the surface of die 12. The simultaneous return motion of pusher 6 and punch 5 will remove the finished product from the tool.

(Fig. 4)



The concept of a numerical computation verification tool. 1. body, 2. base, 3. press table, 4. clamping screws, 5. punch, 6. pusher, 7. plate, 8. cross-beam, 9. drive, 10. ejector, 11. sleeve, 12. die.



# Phage preparation for rectal use

**Polish Patent: PL 214743B16**

One from the inventors

## Future of the medicine

Associate professor dr hab.  
Medical Sciences &  
PhD Humanities (Philosophy)

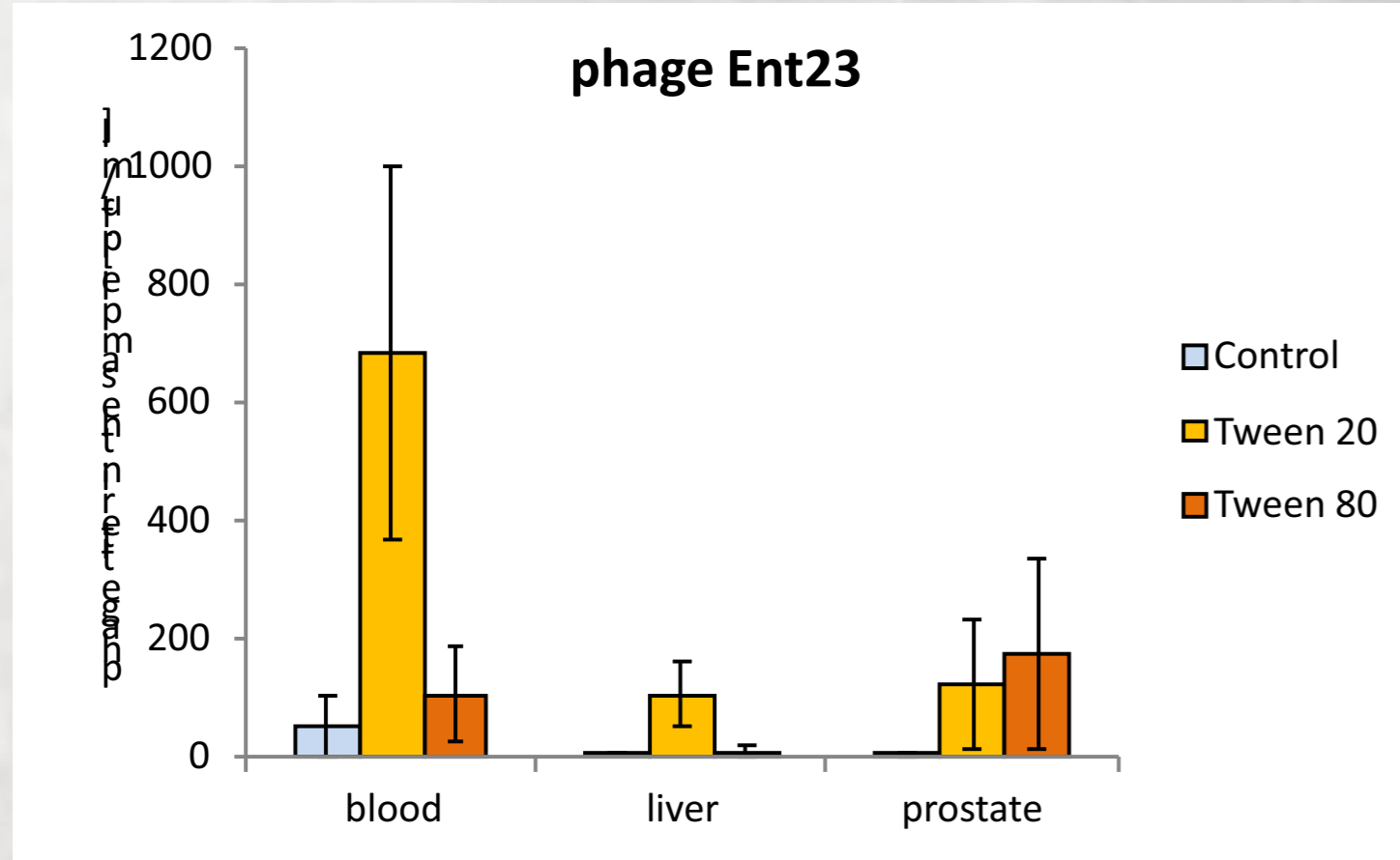
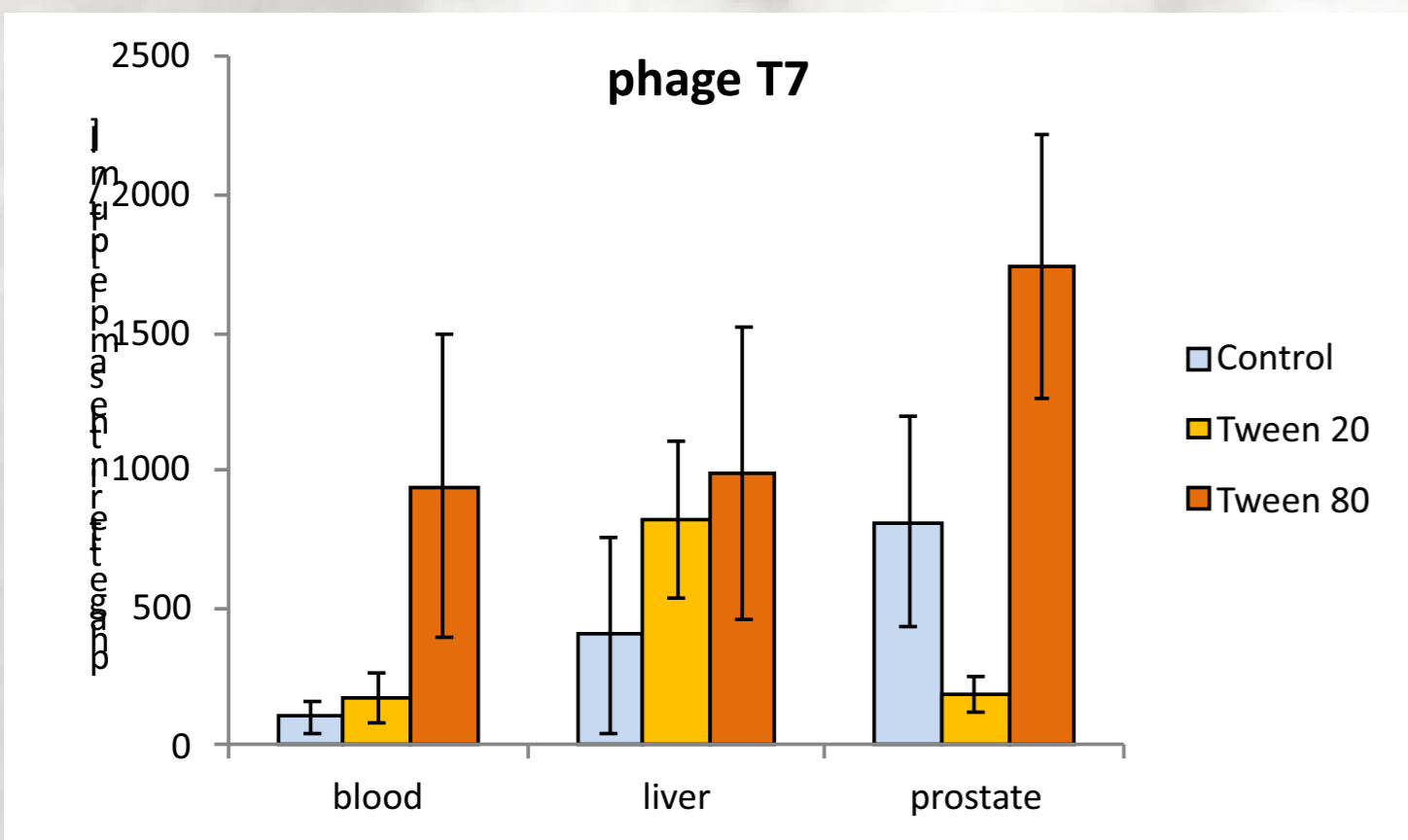


Figure 1. Effect of Tween 20 and Tween 80 on the penetration of bacteriophages into the blood, liver and prostate of rats after rectal administration. Phage preparations contained 5% surfactant. Blood and organs for phage titer determination were collected after 60 min. from their application. A group of control animals received a phage preparation with the addition of 5% broth on which the phages were propagated. Mean phage titers in tissue samples and standard deviation are shown. The groups consisted of 4 animals.



Based on the obtained results (results are shown in Figure 1 and Table 1), it was found that adding Tween 20 or Tween 80 to a preparation containing bacteriophages had a positive effect on increasing the amount of phages in the blood, liver and prostate tissues. In the case of the Ent23 phage, the addition of 5% Tween 20 or 80, compared to the phage preparation with the same addition of broth serving as a control, increased the average titre of phages in the blood at least twofold, caused the appearance of phage in the liver and increased their titer in the prostate gland more than a hundred times. In the case of T7 phage, the addition of 5% Tween 20 or 80 increased the phage titer in the blood by 60% to over 900% and in the liver over 100%. The addition of Tween 20 to the T7 phage preparation decreased its penetration into the prostate, but the addition of Tween 80 more than doubled it. It should be emphasized that the test, in which the titre of phages in samples was determined, detects only active phages, i.e. those capable of lysing bacterial cells. It follows that the addition of Tween 20 or Tween 80 to the preparation containing bacteriophages not only did not inhibit the activity of phages in tissues, but also favorably increased the amount of phages showing the ability to kill bacteria.

### Application possibilities:

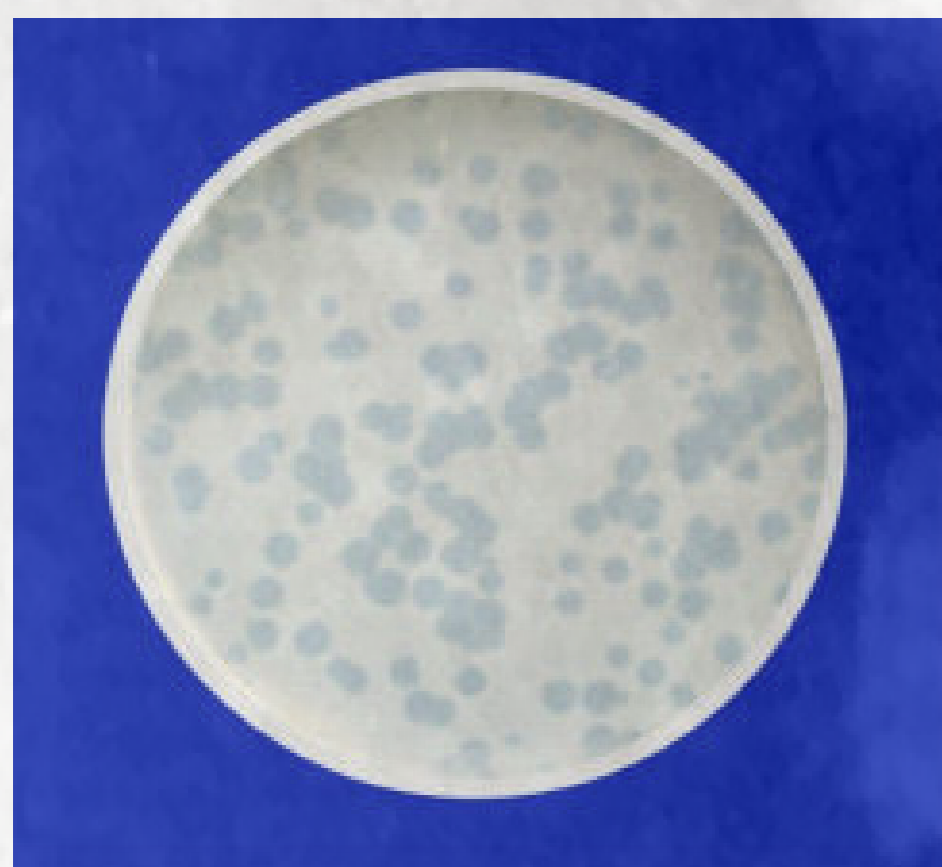
As a rectal composition (enemas, reticoles - microenemas, rectocapsules, suppositories, gels, creams and ointments) containing bacteriophages and Tween 20 (or Tween 80) for rectal use in the treatment of bacterial infections in humans and animals, in particular for the treatment of infections of female and male organs genitals, especially chronic bacterial

### Bacteriophage penetration into prostate tissue

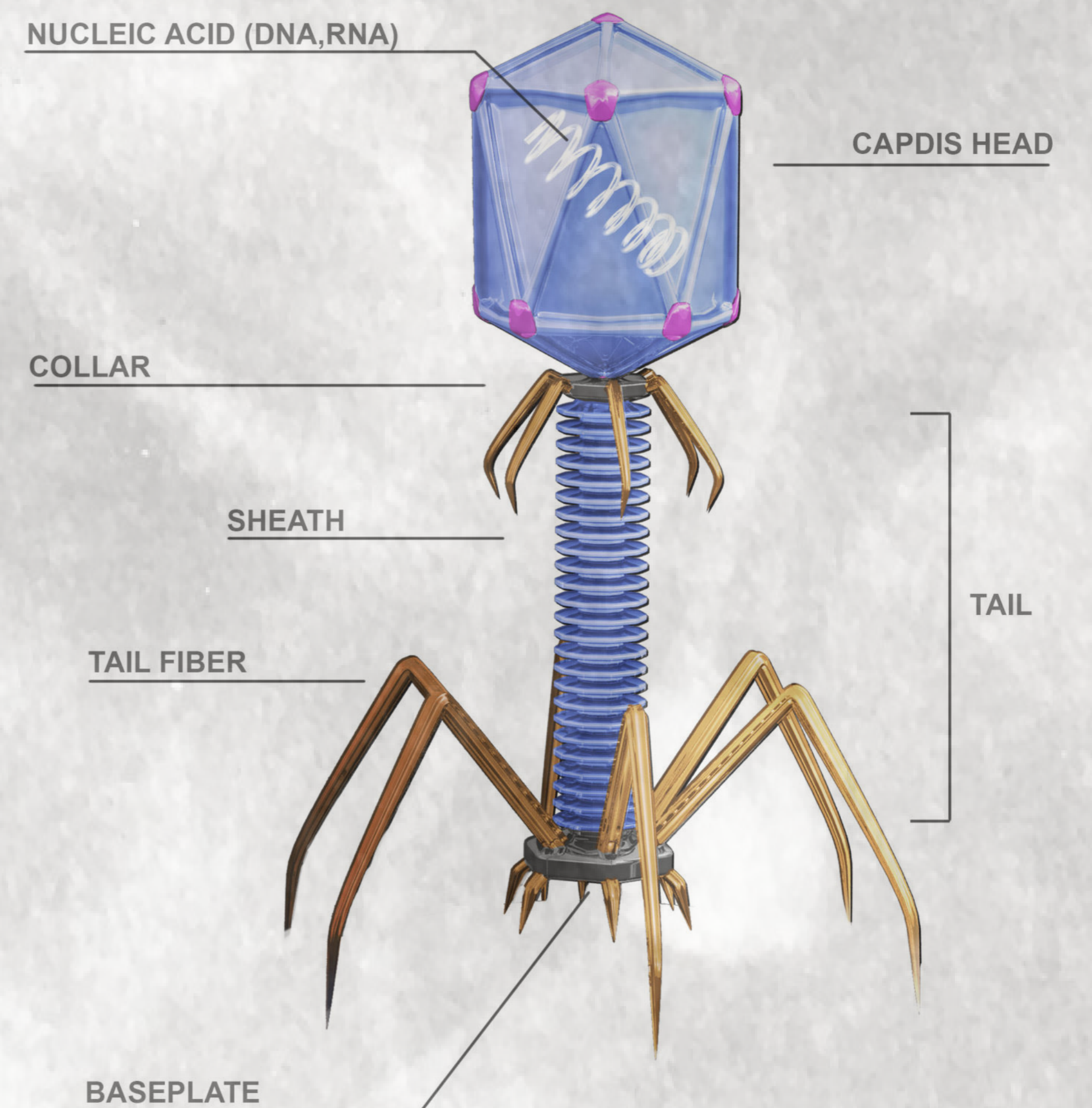
Międzybrodzki R., Letkiewicz S., Kłak M., Bubak B., Jończyk E., Weber-Dąbrowska B., Górski A.: Bacteriophage penetration into prostate tissue and its implication for the phage treatment of chronic bacterial prostatitis. First International Congresses on Viruses of Microbes, Paris June 21-25, 2010

**Table.** Bacteriophage penetration into the blood, liver and prostate tissue of rats 30-60 min. after rectal administration of phage lysates.

Phage	dose [pfu]	number of animals	Phage titer in sample [pfu/ml]		
			blood	liver	prostate
M13	$10^{10}$	3	460 ±58	1931 ±966	1035 ±414
T7	$2,5 \times 10^9$	4	58 ±48	8 ±1	102 ±50
Ent23	$1,25 \times 10^9$	7	26 ±21	26 ±17	12 ±5
Ent13	$5 \times 10^9$	4	0 ±0	73 ±41	150 ±112



Plaques (double layer agar technique) of enterococcal phage isolated from homogenized rat prostate tissue 30 min after intravenous administration of  $5 \times 10^8$  phage particles.



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