

KISELEV, P.N.; NIKITINA, K.I.; CHEN SHAO-CHEN; KAGMANOVA, Z.P.

Role of autoinfection in the development of hemorrhagic syndrome
in acute radiation sickness. Radiobiologiya 4 no.5:790-793 '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy
institut Ministerstva zdorov'ya i khraneniya SSSR, Leningrad.

POPOV, S.N., kand. med. nauk. (Tambov, ul. Komsomol'skaya, d. 79, kv. 5)
KARMANOVA, Z.Ya.

Chronic antral gastritis as a precancerous state of the stomach.
Vest. rent. 1 rad. 34 no.1:23-29 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Tambovskogo oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy
vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR T.M. Grozdov).

(GASTRITIS

chronic antral as precancerous state (Rus))

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS, etiol. & pathogen,
gastritis, chronic antral (Rus))

KARMANOVSKIY, B.E., Cand Agr Sci — (diss) "Certain ^{at} agricultural engineering ^{methods} flax ^{Belarus}
under condition of the north regions of Kirovskaya
Oblast." Leningrad-Pusakin, 1959, 17 pp (Min of Agr
USSR. Len Agr Inst) Author not ^{known} on cover (IL, 34-59:
115)

- 67 -

USSR/Cultivar: Flaxseed - Commercial. Color: white. Super-bearing. 11.

Abstr Jour : Tr. Vses. Nauch. Konf., 1977, 14211

Author : Korotkiy, D.I.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Flax

Title : On the Periods of Sowing of Flax in the Northern Regions of Kirovskaya Oblast.

Orig pub : Byul. Nauchno-Tekhn. Inform. Vost. n.-v. in-ta L'na, 1977, No 3, 14-15.

Abstract : Expts. wts conducted in 1976-1978 under field conditions on the local variety Belokoplye (Kirovskaya Oblast) showed that early sowing of flax insured a maximum yield of fiber, its better quality and a good crop of seeds. Such sowings carried out during the first 2-3 days after the beginning of soil cultivation under the conditions of the Northern regions of Kirovskaya Oblast and adjacent.

Cont 1/2

- 110 -

KARMANOVSKIY B.K.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugars.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20393.

Author : B.K. Karmenovskiy.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : 'The Agrotechny of Flax in the Northern Rayons of Kirovskaya Oblast'. (Agrotekhnika l'na v severnykh rayonakh Kirovskoy Oblasti).

Orig Pub: Len i konoplye, 1957, No 9, 24-27.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

KARMANOVOVA, J. G.

Method of sanitary sessions in hospitals. Cesk. zdravot.
4 no.6:320-324 June 56.

1. Reditelka Ustredniho vedeckovyzkumneho ustavu zdravot.
osvety v Moskve. J. F. Michajlovova, starsi metodolog
zdravotnicke osvety.

(HEALTH, education,
in Czech., sanit. sessions in hosp. (Cz))

ZWIERZ, J.; KARMANSKA, K. (Wroclaw)

Preliminary research on Q-fever in animals in Poland. Roczniki nauki rolniczej
wet 70 no.1/4:282 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Q fever) (Animals)

ZWIERZ, Jozef; KARMANSKA, Krystyna

Observations on the appearance of "nidi" in *Leptospira* cultures. Acta
microb. polon 10 no.1:117-118 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Badan nad Leptospiroza Instytutu Weterynarii we Wroclawiu
(LEPTOSPIRA culture)

KOZAR, Maria; KOZAR, Zbigniew; KARPANSKA, Krystyna

Comparative evaluation of agglutination tests in the diagnosis of trichinosis. Wlad. parazyt. 10 no. 341-346 '61

1. Praceznia Antroposochnoz Zakladu Parazytologii i Epidemiologii Akademii Nauk, Wrocław, i Katedra Parazytologii i Epidemiologii w Wydziale Wzrostu i Leków Rolniczych, Wrocław.

ZWIERZ, Jozef; KARMANSKA, Krystyna; KONARSKA, Danuta; WASILEWSKA, Eleonora

Area irrigated with sewage. Its hygienic and sanitary evaluation.
VI. Examination of the fauna from irradiated fields for the carriage
of Leptospira during 1957-1959. Acta microbiol. pol. 10 no.4:447-
456 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Badan nad Leptospiroza Instytutu Weterynarii we Wroclawiu.
(SEWAGE microbiol) (LEPTOSPIRIA)
(RODENTS microbiol)

KARMANSKA, Krystyna

Studies on a strain of *Leptospira* designated "Tomaszow I". *Med. dosw.mikrob.* 13 no.1:19-23 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Badan nad Leptospiroza I. W. we Wroclawiu Kierownik:
prof. dr J. Zwierz.

(LEPTOSPIRA)

KARMANSKA, KRYSZYNA

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: POLAND

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 9, September 1961, pp 542-547

Data: "Isolation of a Strain of Leptospira from Material Collected on the Third Day Following the Death of a Fox."

Authors:

KARMANSKA, Krystyna, [academic degrees not given], Department of Leptospirosis Studies (Zaklad Badan nad Leptospiroza), Veterinary Institute (Instytut Weterynarii) [Wroclaw?]; Director: Prof dr. Jozef ZWIERZ
MICHALSKA, Zofia, [academic degrees not given], Department of Pathological Anatomy (Katedra Anatomii Patologicznej), Veterinary Division (Wydział Weterynaryjny), Higher Agricultural School (WSR -- Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza), Wroclaw; Director, Prof. Aleksander ZAKRZEWSKI, dr.

870 981643

KARMANSKA, Krystyna

Studies on the Wroclaw Leptospira strain belonging to Javanica serogroup.
Acta microbiol. polon. 12 no.1:55-60 '63.

1. From the Department of Leptospirosis Research, Veterinary Institute,
Wroclaw.

(LEPTOSPIRA)

1
KOZAR, Maria; KOZAR, Zbigniew; KARMANSKA, Krystyna

The comparative evaluation of some agglutination tests in the
diagnosis of trichinellosis. Wlad. parazyt. 10 no.6:717-737
'64

1. Laboratory of Antropozoonoses of the Department of Parasitology,
Polish Academy of Sciences and Department of Parasitology,
Veterinary Faculty, Wroclaw, Poland.

ZWIERZ, Jozef; KARMANSKA, Krystyna; NEYMAN, Kazimierz

A case of human leptospirosis caused by *L. cynopteri*. Przegl. epidem. 18 no.3:363-368 '64

1. Z Zakladu Badan nad Leptospiroza Instytutu Weterynaryjnego we Wroclawiu (kierownik: prof. dr. J. Zwierz); i z Oddzialu Chorob Zakaznych Szpitala Miejskiego im. J. Strusia w Poznaniu (ordynator: dr. K. Neyman).

KARMANSKA, Krystyna; MICHALSKA, Zofia

Studies on the distribution of *Leptospira interrogans* in the organism of infected guinea pigs. *Acta microbiol. Pol.* 13 no.2:119-127 '64.

1. From the *Leptospira* Research Laboratory, Institute of Veterinary, Wrocław, and the Department of Pathological Anatomy, Agricultural College, Wrocław.

KARMANSKA, Krystyna

Immunofluorescence and its application in parasitology with
particular reference to toxoplasmosis and trichinellosis.
Wiad. parazyt. 11 no. 5:433-442 ' 65

1. Katedra parazytologii i Chorob Inwazyjnych Wyższej
Szkoły Rolniczej, Wrocław.

L 29758-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6020899

(A)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0071/65/000/008/0465/0467

AUTHOR: Zwierz, Jozef (Professor; Doctor; Department head); Karmanska, Krystyna; Konarska, Danuta 18
B

ORG: Department of Leptospirosis Research/headed by Professor Dr. J. Zwierz/,
Institute of Veterinary Medicine (Zaklad Badan nad Leptospiroza Instytutu Weterynarii)

TITLE: Serologic studies on horse sera for leptospirosis b

SOURCE: Medycyna weterynaryjna, no. 8, 1965, 465-467

TOPIC TAGS: leptospirosis, experiment animal, immunology, blood serum

ABSTRACT: Serologic studies in horses for leptospirosis were carried out on 10,976 serologic specimens from 6,445 horses during 1956 to 1961: 13 serotypes of Leptospira were tested. The specific results, including the presence and degree of immune reaction in horses from three different groups and various sub-groups are tabulated and discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 CC

L 1352-66 ENP(j)/EWT(m) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5024396

UR/0286/65/000/015/0080/0080

678,743.22-426

AUTHOR: Kiya, N. V.; Rotenberg, I. P.; Khranova, Z. M.; Khobotova, Ye. N.;
Zapol'skaya, K. I.; Lebedeva, V. S.; Kupriyanova, K. I.; Karmanskaya, M. A.;
Kiselev, M. P.; Yerevin, V. I.; Lopatentova, N. A.

TITLE: A method for producing polyvinyl chloride foam. Class 39, No. 173403

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 80

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, foam plastic

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing polyvinyl chloride foam by mixing polyvinyl chloride resin with a plasticizer and additives and then saturating the resultant mass with inert gas under pressure and heating it in a high-frequency current field. The processing is made independent of the moisture-content of the resin by vacuum evaporation treatment of the plastic mass before saturation with the inert gas.

ASSOCIATION: Vladimirevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol
(Vladimir Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Resins)

SUBMITTED: 02Jan63

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MT

Card 1/1 KC

KOLOSOV, A.V.; ALEYEV, I.A.; SERYY, Ye.Ya.; KARMANSKAYA, P.A.

Changes in cutaneous vessels caused by chemical stimulants in elderly and senile persons under the effect of treatment with generally stimulating substances. Vop. geron. i geriat. 4:94-99 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskoye geriatricheskoye otdeleniye Instituta gerontologii AMN SSSR i Tsentral'naya bol'nitsa Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

SPIEWAK, Florian, dr.; KRAUS, Gabriel, mgr.; KARMANSKI, Henryk, mgr.; GREGOROWICZ, Stanislaw

Structure of the working crew of the 1 Maja coal mine of the Rybnik Coal District. Glow inst gorn prace no.343/351:119-139 '64.

1. Central Mining Institute, Katowice.

KARMANSKI, Jan

Caecal diverticula. Pol. przegl. chir. 37 no.7:693-695
Jl '65.

1. Z II Oddziału Chirurgicznego Szpitala im. dr. Mieleckiego
w Chorzowie (Ordynator: dr. A. Paprotny).

KAF'ANSKIY, P

Vatikan-Vsokhnovitel' Mrakolesiya i Reaktsii (Vatican-Inspirer of
Obscurantism and Reaction) Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1970.

52 p.

So: 1
941.001
.K1

BABETSKIY, Mark I'vovich; MIGUNIN, Aleksandr Timofeyevich;
KAMASHENSKIY, A.N., red.

[Organization of the repair of earthmoving machinery and
repair equipment attachments] Organizatsiya remonta zemle-
roinykh mashin i remontnye prispособleniya. Leningrad,
1964. 27 p. (MIRA 18:3)

~~KARMASHIN~~ inzhener.

The D-12 windmill. Nauka i zhizn' 24 no.7:63 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Windmills)

1. Karmashova, N.N. Dembskaya, I.B.
2. USSR (600)
4. Honey Plants - Asino District
7. Honey plants of Asino District (Tomsk Province) and their use. Trudy Tomsk. un. 114, 1951.

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

20
S/089/60/009/006/007/011
B102/B212

21.2000 also 153P

AUTHORS: Petukhov, V. A., Gabanets, I., Zhuravlev, A. A., Karmasin, M.,
Kotov, V. I., Myae, E. A., Obukhov, Yu. L., Sokhor, V.,
Tsirak, Yu., Benda, F., Dobiash, I., Marek, M., Fukatko, T.,
Svetov, L. V.

TITLE: The model of the ring proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 9, no. 6, 1960, 491-493

TEXT: The ring proton synchrotron which is a powerful focusing
accelerator with a magnetic field constant with respect to time, has been
suggested in 1953 by A. A. Kolomenskiy, V. A. Petukhov, and M.S.Rabinovich
and, independently of them, in 1955 by Symon (Phys.Rev. 98, 1152 (1955)). X
The new device seems to be able to produce very intensive accelerated
particle beams. A model of this ring synchrotron (with radial sectors)
has been constructed in the Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute of Nuclear Research). The electromagnet consists of
eight elements arranged periodically, each of which has a direct and an
inverse sector; it also has two straight sections. The azimuthal

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22447

S/089/60/009/006/007/011
B102/B212

The model of the ring...

dimension of the direct sector, which focuses the beam in radial direction, is $22^{\circ}30'$, and that of the inverse sector, which brings about the vertical focusing, is $7^{\circ}30'$. The inverse sectors cause the orbital perimeter of the ring synchrotron to be bigger than that of a standard strongly focusing accelerator. The ratio of the maximum radius of the orbit to the minimum radius of curvature is approximately equal to 3. The coils generating the field are arranged such that the magnetic field increases with the radius of the orbit according to $H = H_0 (R/R_0)^4$, i.e.,

it increases from 42 oe at $R = 35$ cm to 340 oe at $R = 59$ cm. The magnet exhibits the characteristic that the gap between its poles increases in proportion to the gap radius. Therefore, the vertical dimensions of the working area will also change from 2 to 4 cm. The increase of all geometrical dimensions of the sectors and the constancy of the field index k (the field index of the model is equal to 4) bring about a dynamic similarity of the orbits, and the frequency of the free oscillations will also be constant. The number of betatron oscillations per circulation may be varied from 1 to 3 in the vertical direction, and from 2.5 to 3.5 in the radial direction. The model is especially suited for

Card 2/3

ZHURAVLEV, A.A.; IVANOV, I.N.; KARMASIN, M.; KOTOV, V.I.; MYAE, E.A;
OBOZNYI, V.A.; OBUKHOV, Yu.L.; PETUKHOV, V.A.

[Motion of particles in an annular synchro-cyclotron] Issledovanie
dvizheniia chastits v kol'tsevom fazotrone. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t
iadernykh issl., 1961. 24 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Synchrotron)

26850

Z/038/61/000/004/005/005

D238/D305

213100

also 2406, 2606

AUTHORS:

Petukhov, V.A., Habanec, J., Zhuravlev, A.A., Karmasin, M.,
Kotov, V.J., Myae, E.A., Obukhov, J.L., Sochor, V., Cirak,
J., Benda, F., Dobias, J., Marek, M., Fukátko, T., Svetov, L.
V.

TITLE:

A model of an annular cyclotron

PERIODICAL:

Jaderná energie, no. 4, 1961, 136 - 137

TEXT:

This is a translation of an Russian article entitled "Model' kol'tseвого fazotrona" (Model of an Annular Cyclotron) originally published in the Soviet periodical "Atomnaya energiya", 9, (1960), no. 12, pp 491-493. It deals with the model of an annular cyclotron which is a fixed-field, alternating-gradient accelerator, built by Soviet and Czechoslovak physicists at the United Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna. The proposal for an annular cyclotron was made for the first time in 1953 by A.A. Kolomenskiy. V.A. Petukhov and M.S. Rabinovich (Ref 1: Nekotoryye voprosy teorii tsikli- cheskikh uskoriteley (Some Problems of the Theory of Cyclic Accelerators), AN SSSR, 1955; Prihory i tehnika experimenta (1956), no. 2, p. 26). The elec-

Card 1/2

23795
Z/038/61/000/008/002/003
D218/D306

21.2000
AUTHOR: Karmasin, Miroslav
TITLE: Annular cyclotron with radial sectors
PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 8, 1961, 265-271

TEXT: The model of a novel particle accelerator, designated in Russian nomenclature as an annular cyclotron with radial sectors, was designed and built at the Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (United Institute of Nuclear Research), in Dubna in 1957-1959 by a group of scientific workers of the Ustav jaderného výzkumu CSAV (Institute of Nuclear Research, Czechoslovak AS) headed by Doctor J. Habanec. Further members of the group were: Designer Fr. Benda; electronics experts J. Dobiáš and T. Fukátko; high-vacuum expert M. Marek; experimental workers M. Karmasin and V. Sochor; and J. Círák of Bratislava. They were assisted in their work by a group of Soviet engineers and physicists headed by Professor V. A. Petukhov. The new accelerator was for the first time proposed in 1953 by Soviet physicists A.S. Kolomenskiy, M.S. Rabinovich and V.A. Petukhov (Ref 2: Novyy uskoritel' zaryazhennykh

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23795

Annular cyclotron...

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D218/D306

chastits - koltsevoy fazotron (A New Accelerator of charged particles - an Annular cyclotron), Sbornik "Nekotoryye voprosy teorii tsiklicheskikh uskoriteley", izd. AN SSSR, Moscow 1955). It belongs to the group of fixed-field alternating-gradient accelerators. Its magnetic system consists of N identical periodicity elements, symmetrically arranged in an annulus around a common center. Each periodicity element consists of a focusing and a defocusing sector and two gaps between sectors. An annular vacuum chamber is installed in the space between the pole pieces of the sectors. The direction of the magnetic field changes in adjoining sectors. The path of the accelerating particle has the shape of a waved, closed curve resembling a cycloid. The new accelerator can accelerate both electrons and protons to a wide range of energies. Both resonance and induction methods of acceleration can be employed. A combination of both methods is especially advantageous for electron acceleration. The main advantage of the new accelerator is that much higher flux densities of particles in a more-strongly-focused beam can be obtained than by cyclic acceler-

Card 2/3

28780
S/057/61/031/010/013/015
B111/B112

24/1/72
AUTHORS:

Benda, F., Gabanets, I., Dobrash, I., Zhuravlev, A. A.,
Karmasin, M., Kotov, V. I., Murak, M., Myas, D. A., Obukhov,
M. L., Potukhov, V. A., Svetov, L. V., Sokhor, V., Tukatko,
G., and Tsirak, Yu.

TITLE: Annular proton synchrotron with radial sectors

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 10, 1961. 1253-1261

TEXT: This article describes the model of an annular proton synchrotron with radial sectors, built and put into operation at the Ob'edinenenyy Institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research).
Technical data:

Number of periodicity elements
Azimuthal dimensions of a direct sector
Azimuthal dimensions of an inverse sector
Azimuthal dimensions of the gap
amplification factor
Initial radius

8
22°30'
7°30'
7°30'
~3
35 cm

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10

Annular proton synchrotron with ...

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B111/B112

Final radius	59 cm
Vertical dimension of the chamber for the initial radius	2 cm
Coefficient k for which $H = H_0 (r/r_0)^k f(\theta)$	4
Field strength in the initial radius	~ 42 oe
Field strength in the final radius	~ 340 oe
Injection energy	20 - 40 kev
Critical energy (total)	1.12 Mev
Final energy (total)	10.2 Mev

The frequencies of free particle oscillations were found to be $\nu_x \approx 3.1$ and $\nu_z \approx 1.8$, which are lower than the theoretical value. The machine can also be used for studying the behavior of the particle beam and its accumulation. A cross-sectional view of the electromagnet is shown in Fig. 1. A pressure of $1 - 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mm Hg prevailed in the vacuum chamber. The injection system is designed both for pulsed and continuous operation. Acceleration is effected by an electric rotating field of 500 cps and 10 - 25 v per revolution. A special "speed up" system (rotating field of 600 v per revolution) serves for improving the electron-capture efficiency.

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Annular proton synchrotron with ...

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B111/B112

The pulse, which is excessively increased by the "speed up" process, is reduced by a thyatron circuit. A constant value of k could be attained with a theoretically calculated arrangement of the field coils along the ideal orbit. In addition to the principal coils, a coil was placed at the yoke of each sector, by which the influence of the iron resistance was eliminated. k and the azimuthal field distribution were measured with induction coils and a ballistic galvanometer. With a few exceptions, the values of k agreed with theoretical values to within $\pm 1\%$. The azimuthal inhomogeneity of the field was never greater than $\pm 1\%$. The position of the magnetic surfaces was determined with Permalloy feelers with an error of 0.2 mm. The deviation from the theoretical values was never greater than 0.5 mm. The indication of the beam during the first revolutions (without acceleration) was carried out with screens and coordinate nets in the chamber, and later (with acceleration) with photomultipliers equipped with radially adjustable sets of targets. The measurements showed that the field is strongly affected by the induction and "speed-up" core (e.g., azimuthal inhomogeneity). It was found that under optimum conditions, the upward deviation of the beam from the center of the chamber did not exceed ± 4 mm, and that the deviation of the equilibrium

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10

Annular proton synchrotron with ...

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B111/B1'2

orbits at one and the same point of the magnetic field was 25 mm per revolution. It is noted that this model can be used to study resonances with free oscillations, electron capture into a betatron system, and accumulation of accelerated particles. Yu. A. Chernyshov, A. Grachov and R. N. Fedorov are thanked for assistance. There are 6 figures, table, 9 references: 4 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 7: T. Ohkawa, Rev. Sci. Instr., 29, 108, 1958. Ref. 8: P. T. Cole et al., Rev. Sci. Instr., 28, 403, 1957. Ref. 9: K. M. Terwilliger et al., Rev. Sci. Instr., 28, 967, 1957.

SUBMITTED: December 6, 1960

Fig. 1: Cross-sectional view of electromagnet and vacuum chamber.
Legend: (1) magnet; (2) chamber; (3) principal coils of magnet; (4) yoke coils.

Card 4/5

S/057/62/032/008/001/015
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Zhuravlev, A. A., Ivanov, I. N., Karmasin, M., Kotov, V. I.,
Myae, E. A., Oboznyy, V. A., Obukhov, Yu. L., and Petukhov,
V. A.

TITLE: Study of the particle motion in a ring synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 8, 1962, 905 - 913

TEXT: The perturbed equation of free particle oscillations in a synchrotron (ZhTF, no. 10, 1253, 1961) is derived in the following form:

$$\xi + (A_{0z} + A_{1z} \cos N\theta + A_{2z} \cos 2N\theta) \xi = (\delta F_{0z} + \delta F_{1z} \cos N\theta + \delta F_{2z} \cos 2N\theta) \Delta \chi. \quad (10).$$

ξ is the deviation of the particles from an orbit,

and

$$\delta F_z \approx -ar_1 [1 + (k+2) q_1 \cos N\theta] \Delta f(0),$$

$$\delta F_z \approx (A_{0z} + A_{1z} \cos N\theta + A_{2z} \cos 2N\theta) \Delta z(0),$$

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Study of the particle motion...

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B104/B102

characterize the deviations in radial and vertical direction, $\Delta f(\theta)$ describes the deviations from the ideal field distribution. The general solution of this equation leads to the equation for the disturbed orbit and to a study of the distortions that arise when disturbances occur in some sectors of the synchrotron. Such distortions were determined experimentally with the aid of seven special targets built into the accelerator chamber. Good agreement was obtained between experimental and theoretical results. The equation of motion $\ddot{\xi} + v_{\xi}^2 \xi = F$, which holds if an external force F (electrical field strength $\mathcal{E}$) exists, producing a forced oscillation, if

$$F = \frac{e\delta c^2}{\omega_0 E} \cos\left(\frac{\Omega}{\omega_0} \theta - \gamma_i\right) \delta(\theta - \theta_i), \quad (15)$$

(uniform field with azimuthally localized action), furnishes

$$\xi(\theta) = \frac{e\delta c^2 E}{2\pi\omega_0^2 E} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos\left[\frac{\Omega}{\omega_0} \theta - \gamma_i - j(\theta - \theta_i)\right]}{v_i^2 - \left(\frac{\Omega}{\omega_0} - j\right)^2}. \quad (16)$$

Card 2/3

BENDA, F.; GABANETS, I.; DOVIASH, I.; ZHURAVLEV, A.A.; KARPASIN, N.; LOTOV,
V.I.; MAREK, M.; MYAE, E.A.; OBUKHOV, Yu.L.; PETUKHOV, V.A.; SVEIDY,
L.V.; SOKHOR, V.; FUKATKO, T.; TSIRAK, Yu.

Angular f-m cyclotron with radial sectors. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 31
no.10:1253-1261 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Cyclotron)

ZHURAVLEV, A.A.; IVANOV, I.N.; KARMASIN, M.; KOTOV, V.I.; MYAE, E.A.;
OBOZNYI, V.A.; OBUKHOV, Yu.L.; PETUKHOV, V.A

Study of particle motion in a circular synchrocyclotron. Zhur.
tekh.fiz. 32 no.8:905-913 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Synchrotron)

KARMASIN, Miroslav, inz.

Direct current bias magnetization of the Glasgow University
synchrotron. El tech obzor 52 no.1:51-52 Ja '63.

1. Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.

KULT, K.; KARMAŠIN, M.; FUKATKO, T.

Acceleration of alpha particles on the U-120 cyclotron.
Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 14 no. 3:206-209 '64.

1. Nuclear Research Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Rez.

I 18513-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)		IJP(c)	WW
ACC NR: AP6010230		SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/000/004/0144/0144	
AUTHOR: Karmasin, Miroslav--Karmazin, M.			
ORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, CSAV, Rez (Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu CSAV) 53 B			
TITLE: Analytical method of calculation of the magnetic field for a cyclotron with radial sectors 19			
SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 4, 1965, 144			
TOPIC TAGS: cyclotron, magnetic field, magnetic induction, elliptic function, harmonic analysis			
ABSTRACT: Candidate's Dissertation, published in Jaderna Energie only as Author's Czech and Russian summaries (modified): In the work the course of the magnetic field in the plane of symmetry between pole tips with the shape of rectangular sectors is solved. The problem is reduced to a two-dimensional Dirichlet problem which is solved by the method of conformal mapping with the use of a Schwartz-Christoffel integral. The analytical solution gives, in elliptical functions, the course of the magnetic induction in the median plane of the magnetic field as a function of the dimensionless geometric parameters of the valley. In addition, a formula was found for the mean induction of the magnetic field $\langle B \rangle$. The amplitude of variation of the induction, which determines the focal properties of the field, were determined by the method of harmonic analysis of the course of the individual waves of induction. [JPRS]			
SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none			
Card 1/1		UDC: 621.384.633 2	

KARMATSKIY, Yu.I.

Automatic hydraulic press for the sectioning of round rolled
metal products. Kuz.-stam.proizv. 5 no.7:21-25 JI '63.
(MIRA 16x9)

KARLATSKIY, Yuriy Ivanovich; KOROVIN, Yevgeniy Akimovich; KOZANOV,
B.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Pumped-storage electric power plants; their construction
and design] Nasosno-akkumuliatornye stantsii; konstruktسيا
i raschet. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 243 p.
(MIRA 19:1)

KOLESNIKOV, A. (R18ABD); KARMAEV, Yu. (R18AVG)

Bravely explore new frequency ranges. Radio no.1:15-16
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Predsedatel' soveta Tashkentskogo radiokluba (for Kolesnikov).
2. Predsedatel' seksii ul'tra korotkikh voln Tashkentskogo radiokluba (for Karmaev)
(Amateur radio stations)

L 04241-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/GD

ACC NR: AT6031231

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0012

AUTHOR: Marey, A. N. ; Karmayeva, A. N.

43

ORG: none

B+1

TITLE: Some hygienic aspects related to radium-226

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.
Doklady, 1965. Nekotoryye gigiyenicheskiye aspekty problemy radiya-226, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: radium, radium isotope, radium 226, tissue radium, tissue
radium content, radiation biologic effect, radiation effect

ABSTRACT: An analysis is made of data obtained in a 3-year study, conducted in a large city [unidentified] in Central Asia, on the accumulation of radium-226 in the human organism, via food and water. The study involved analyses of food, drinking water, and samples of human bone tissue. The results obtained showed that 1) in the area considered, where the content of naturally occurring radium is somewhat higher than normal, the amount of radium entering the human organism via food was the same as that entering through water; 2) that the slightly

Card 1/2

L 04241-67

ACC NR:

AT6031231

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higher-than-normal amount of radium-226 present in the bone tissue of the natives is due mainly to intake through water, and to the peculiarities of the local diet; and 3) that the calcium present in the water restricts the accumulation of radium in human bone tissue, provided the content of calcium in the food is in accordance with man's physiological requirements. Orig. art. has: 9 tables.
[Based on authors' abstract]

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

Card 2/2 *sla*

KARMAYSYEVA, A.F.

Committee for the Branches of a Symposium. A.E. Petersen and A. M. Shusterman, 10, 243 (1959) (see above). According to I. S. R. 10, 243 (cf. preceding item), a symposium was held with SOBIT as the sponsor and BITE as the initiator. Of the two, Branch A was the one which was formed by joining SOBIT with BITE in which is added PBC.

District 4B3d

92

KARMAZE, V.V., inzh.

Chain grip for pallets. Rech.transp. 18 no.7:42-43 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kiyevskogo rechnogo porta.
(Unitized cargo systems)

ACC NR: AP7005139

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/004/5632/0635

AUTHOR: Pines, B. Ya.; Karmazin, A. A.

ORG: Khar'kov State University (Khar'kovskiy gosuniversitet)

TITLE: Concerning the activation energy of the temperature background of internal friction

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 4, 1966, 632-635

TOPIC TAGS: activation energy, internal friction, temperature dependence, crystal dislocation, impurity level

ABSTRACT: Two standard equations were given for temperature dependent internal friction:

$$Q^{-1} = A \exp(-U/kT)$$

$$Q^{-1} = \frac{A_1}{T} \exp(-U/kT).$$

In these equations it was noted that the activation energy of background internal friction (U) was very different from the activation energy of the grain boundary peak (U_1). For example, in Cu the value of U_1 is 48 kcal/mol, while U is only 8-10 kcal/mol. No internal friction mechanism could be related easily to such low values of U . Therefore a new equation was presented:

$$Q^{-1} = K [\omega \exp(U_0/kT)]^{-n}.$$

Cord 1/2

UDC: 539.67

ACC NR: AP7005139

where K and n are constants in a particular temperature range, U_0 is the activation energy for viscous dislocation flow, and ω is the oscillation frequency. The value of n could be obtained from the frequency dependence of Q^{-1} , and was related to U by $U = nU_0$. Values of U , n , U_0 , and activation energies for self diffusion were tabulated for ten different pure metals, in various temperature and frequency ranges. In every case, U_0 was equivalent to the activation energy of self diffusion. Values of n ranged from 0.17 to 0.38. The experiments quoted were done on vacuum pendulums of the Ke type at frequencies ranging from 0.25 to 3.3 cps and amplitudes below $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$. Data were also given on the effects of linear and point defects in pure aluminum. Dislocation densities were varied by cold working different amounts and Fe, Si, and Cu additions were made up to 0.3%. Values of U ranged from 4.0 to 11.0 kcal/mol; however, U_0 did not vary by more than 10% from the 99.9998% aluminum value of 36 kcal/mol. From a phenomenological point of view the new equation for Q^{-1} was related to a broad spectrum of relaxation times $\tau = \tau_0 \exp(U_0/kT)$, where U_0 is constant; that is

$$Q^{-1} = A_1 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\omega \tau}{1 + \omega^2 \tau^2} dz,$$

where dz is the number of values of τ_0 in the interval $d\tau_0$. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

KOSLOV, Ye.A.; KARMAZIN, A.A.

Determining effective velocities under conditions of curvilinear
reflected boundaries. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geofiz. no. 40016-20 161
(M.R. 18:1)

YEFIGENKO, G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; GIMEL'FARB, A.A., knad.tekhn.nauk;
Prinimali uchastiye: POLTAVETS, V.V., inzh.; GRISHKO, V.A., inzh.;
NEMCHENKO, S.Z., inzh.; OSTAPENKO, V.A., tekhnik; POBUDINSKIY, L.I.,
tekhnik; KATSMAN, V.Kh., tekhnik; KARMAZIN, A.G., tekhnik

Regulating blast furnace operations by fluctuations of gas pressure
and the distribution of materials in the hearth bottom. Stal' 22
no.10:876-880 0'62.

(Blast furnaces)

(MIRA 15:10)

KHARTKOV, A.I.

Khartkov, A.I. -- Investigation of injuries to the rolling surfaces of the wheels of freight cars in operation." Min Railways USSR. Khartkov Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers Leonid S.M. Khartkov. Khartkov, 1955

(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science.)

80: Kharkovskaya Letopis', No. 9, 1957

Karmazin, A. I.

USSR/ Engineering - Tools

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 14/31.

Authors : Karmazin, A. I., Engineer

Title : ~~Socket wrench for a given torque~~
 : Socket wrench for a given torque

Periodical : Vest. mash. 35/5, 38-39, May 1955

Abstract : The principal technical characteristics of a socket wrench adjustable to any given torque is described. Drawings; illustration.

Institution :

Submitted :

KISLIK, V.A., professor (Rostov-na-Donu); KARMAZIN, A.I., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk (Rostov-na-Donu).

Selecting steel for pairs of car wheels. Zhel. dor. transp.
38 no.8:24-26 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Wheels)

KISLIK, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KARMAZIN, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk,
dots.

Wear and damage to rolling surfaces of freight-car wheels. Trudy
RIIZHT no.23:5-169 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Car wheels) (Mechanical wear)

KISLIK, I. A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent [deceased]; KARMAZIN, A.I., kand.
tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Laboratory equipment for studying the torsion of thin-walled rods
with an open profile. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.6:129-132
'62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Rostovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Testing machines)

KISLIK, V.A.; KARMAZIN, A.I.

Method of evaluating the contact strength of rail steel. Zav. lab. 30
no. 12:1497-1499 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

KISLIK, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk (Rostov-na-Donu); KARMAZIN, A.I., kand.
tekhn. nauk (Rostov-na-Donu)

Prevent contact defects. Put' i put. kuz. 9 no.3:7-8 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

KISLEK, V.A.; KARMAZIN, A.I.

Reproduction of fatigue cross fractures in rail steels
laboratory conditions. Zav.lab. 31 no.5:344-350 1984.

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut inzhenerov Zhелеznodorozhnogo
transporta.

BLANDIN, I.A.; KARMANIN, E.I.; ISLAFANO, A.D.

Testing tractor transmission in a test chamber. Trakt. i sel'-
khozash. no.11:15 16 N 165. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy traktorny zavod.

KASHUBA, B.P.; KOVAL', I.A.; VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; DONDE, V.N.;
YEREMENKO, B.S.; ZELIKOVSKIY, L.M.; KARMAZEN, E.I.;
LINCHEVSKIY, V.V.; OGIY, G.Ye.; SEPITYI, V.T.;
FESTRYAKOV, A.I., red.

[The T-74 tractor; its design, operation and maintenance]
Traktor T-74; konstruktsiia, ekspluatatsiia, ukhod. Mo-
skva, Kolos, 1964. 204 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KASHUBA, B.P.; DONDE, V.N.; ZELIKOVSKIY, L.M.; KARMAZIN, E.I.;
KUT'KOV, G.M.; LINCHEVSKIY, V.V.; OGIY, G.Ye.; SEPITYY,
V.T.; SKVORTSOV, V.F.; BANNIKOV, S.A., red.; PESTRYAKOV,
A.I., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.; GUREVICH, M.M.,
tekhn. red.

[The T-75 tractor; design and operation] Traktor T-75;
ustroistvo i ekspluatatsiya. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-
ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 335 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Tractors)

LEVITANUS, A.D.; KARMAZIN, E.I.; ROMEN, A.A.

Bench testing of the frames of crawler tractors for fatigue strength. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 33 no.3:8-11 Mr '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy traktorny zavod.

KARMAZIN, I.A., inzhener.

Conditions of flood formation on one of the rivers in the Ural Mountains.
(MLRA 6:10)

Gidr.stroi. 22 no.10:42-43 0 '53.

(Ural Mountains--Hydrology) (Hydrology--Ural Mountains) (Floods)

KORMAZIN, I. A.

AID P - 1392

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 19/30

Authors : Ivanov, L. M., Karmazin, I. A.,
Freyman, Yu. A., Engs.

Title : Rebuilding of the UK-type speed governor of a
medium capacity water-wheel

Periodical : Elek. Sta., 2, 52-54, F 1955

Abstract : The described speed governor built by the
Leningrad Metal Works im. Stalin is installed
at a fully automatic hydropower station with
remote control. The article describes the
reconstruction details and the step-by-step
functioning of the governor after its
reconstruction. 2 drawings.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

KARMAZIN, I.A., inzhener.

Water supply simplification and improvement and tests on automatic
bracking in hydraulic turbine-generator units. Elek.sta.26 no.12:
17-19 D '55. (MIRA 9:4)
(Hydraulic turbines)

KARMAZIN, I.A., inzhener.

Analysis of observations of deformations in hydraulic structures
based on rock-fill dams. Gidr.stroi. 25 no.11:21-27 D 156.
(Dams) (MLRA 15:1)

KARMAZIN, f.A., er.

New design he RK complete speed governor for Kaplan turbines.
Elek. sta. .9:11-13 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Hyd .c turbines) (Governors (Machinery))

KARMAZIN, I.A., inzh.

Determining the degree of effectiveness of working conditions
of a hydroelectric power station operating in a power engi-
neering system. Elek.sta. 31 no.1:23-27 Ja '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Hydroelectric power stations)

GABINOV, L.A.; GUREVICH, T.Z.; KARMAZIN, I.Ya. (Moskva)

Some data concerning the working ability of persons with hypertension performing mental work. Sov. zdrav.22 no.6: 28-31'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz dispansernogo otдела (zav. O.Ye.Morokhovets) Tsentral'noy polikliniki (glavnyy vrach N.I.Yermolov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(HYPERTENSION) (DISABILITY EVALUATION)

GUREVICH, T.Z.; KARMAZIN, I.Ya.; FURSOVA, M.M. (Moskva)

Use of hypothiazide in polyclinical practice. Klin.med. 40
no.6:134-136 Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz dispansernogo otdela (zav. O.Ye. Morokhovets) TSentral'noy
polikliniki pri Ob'yedinennoy tsentral'noy bol'nitse Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (glavnyy vrach N.I. Yermolov).
(THIADIAZINE)

GUREVICH, T.Z., kand.med. nauk (Moskva); KARMAZIN, I.Ya., kand.med.nauk
(Moskva); ROVINSKIY, V.I. (Moskva)

Review of M. IA. Ar'ev's book "Cardiac asthma". Kaz. med. zhur.
4:82-83 J1-Feb '63 (MIRA 17:2)

KARMAZIN M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals Dec 50

"Taxin," R. Zedina, M. Karmazin

"Casopis Ceskeho Lekarnictva" Vol LXIII, No 9-12,
pp 331-333

Isolated taxin by combined Thorpe-Stubbs and Winterstein-Tatrides methods, and examined its chemical properties, isolation, and toxic effect. It was obtained from leaves of yew trees in Prague. Pharmacological showed depressive effect on blood circulation of cat and rabbit, isolated frog heart, isolated intestines of rat, rabbit, and mouse, isolated human,

181T19

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals Dec 50
(Contd)

cat, and dog uteri, and irritative effect on rabbit and Guinea pig uteri. Taxin is cardiac and vascular poison lacking effects of digitalis.

181T19

KARMAZIN, M.

A review of the present knowledge of rhizomes of Chinese and European rhubarb. Cas.cesk.lek. 63 no.23:322-340 15 Dec 50.

(CLML 20:5)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy, Charles University (Head--Prof.B.Polak,M.D.).

KARMAZIN, M.

Fluctuation of content of essential oil in various species of *Thymus scrpyllum* L.; studies on value of the flora in Czecho-slovakia. Cesk. farm. 3 no.5:169-171 My '54.

1. Z Vyzkumneho ustavu lecivych rostlin v Praze.

(PLANTS,

**Thymus scrpyllum*, content of essential oils in various species)

(OILS,

*in *Thymus scrpyllum*, variation in different species)

KARMETZIN, M.

CZECH

Critical examination of celery fruit and root on the basis of a colorimetric determination of apiol and myristicin. M. Karmazin (Research Inst. Medicinal Plants, Prague, *Pharmazie* 10, 57-60(1955)). Since the active principles of parsley, apiol, and myristicin show considerable variance, volatile oil detns. should be accompanied by assays for these substances. Two colorimetric methods were perfected for this purpose, the H_2SO_4 method (Thoms), which develops a red color with apiol, and the chloramine method (Rosenthaler), which produces a violet color with apiol. The iodometric method of Vignoli (*C.A.* 27, 4628) employs too little of the 0.1N $KBrO_3$ soln. for quant. detns. so that the values obtained are uniformly low. Detn. of apiol and myristicin in the drug (not in the oil) by the H_2SO_4 method regularly produced too high results so that the chloramine method was preferred. 22 references. G. M. Hocking.

KARMASIN, M

✓ 849. A colorimetric method for the estimation of strychnine and brucine in our vomits by the use of ammonium reineckate. M. Karmazin and J. Boswart (Forschinst. f. Heilpflanzen, Prague, Czechoslovakia). *Pharm. Zentralbl.*, 1936, 86 (1), 10-14. Strychnine and brucine are pptd. as their reineckates, which are dissolved in acetone and the extinction at 525 m μ is measured. The alkaloids are extracted from the sample by the method of the D.A.B.VI. with peroxide-free ether-chloroform (2:1). To an ice-cold aliquot representing 0.4 g of sample in 1% H₂SO₄ add astd. ammonium reineckate soln. (3 ml) and allow to stand in an ice-bath for exactly one hour. Separate the ppt. on a No. 4 sintered-glass filter and wash twice with 5 ml of a soln. containing 2 ml of astd. ammonium reineckate soln. in 1 litre of water. Dissolve the ppt. in acetone and dilute to 10 ml. Measure the extinction at 525 m μ and calculate the alkaloid content from a calibration curve obtained by using a mixture of equal quantities of strychnine and brucine.

P. S. STROSS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Application. Synthetic and Natural Medicinal
Substances. Galenicals and Medicinal Forms. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1959, 36014.
Author : Karmazin, M.
Inst :
Title : Pharmacognostic Evaluation of Medicinal Plant Raw
Materials.
Orig Pub : Farmacia (Ceskosl.), 1957, 26, No 10, 291-297.
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

H-74

L 6719-65 EWT(d)/BED-2 Pb-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4 IJP(c)/SSD/ASD(d)/RAEM(1)/
 ASD(a)-5/AFETR/AFTC(p)/AMD/ESD(dp)/ESD(t)/RAEM(t) BB/QO
 ACCESSION NR: AP4042198 S/0020/64/157/002/0303/0306

AUTHORS: Karmazin, M. A.; Kolmogorov, A. N. (Academician) 25

TITLE: Concerning one class of correction codes 16C

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 157, no. 2, 1964, 303-306

TOPIC TAGS: correcting code, cybernetics, kN code, error detection
 code, control theory

ABSTRACT: The author introduces symbols and definitions useful in the study of the systems of information communication. He uses these symbols for expressing theorems most of which are contained in the book by W. Peterson "Error Correcting Codes" (New York, 1961). The paper concerns particularly with the kN-codes (k informational and $\lfloor \log(N+1) \rfloor$ error-checking symbols, which comprise the totality of $N, 2N, \dots, (2^k-1)N$ numbers). No simple method of decoding of kN-codes are known at present. It appears that they are more useful in error detection than in error correction. Orig. art. has: 4 equations

Card 1/2

L 6719-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4042198

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 04Dec63

SUB CODE: DP

NR REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

Card

2/2

MAKAR, A.; KARMAZIN, N., inzh. (Moskva); DROBYSHEVSKIY, V., inzh. (Moskva);
KOLESHNIKOVA, N., inzh.; SAF'YAN, B., inzh.; POSPELOV, N., inzh.
(Gor'kiy); VESELOV, A.

Suggested, developed, introduced. Izobr.i rats. no.2:34-35 F
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Chlen soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov stroitel'nogo tresta, g. Krasnotur'insk (for Makarov).
 2. Tekhnicheskij otdel tipografii "Pечатный двор" imeni A.M. Gor'kogo, Lenindrad (for Kolesnikova, Saf'yan).
 3. Predsedatel' soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov, poselok Maksatikha, Kalininskaya oblast' (for Veselov).
- (Technological innovations)

KARMAZIN, N., inzhener

Asbestos-cement pillars. Sel'. stroi. 10 no. 6:14 Je'55.
(Columns) (Asbestos cement) (MLRA 8:10)

STUDENTSOV, P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KARMAZIN, N., inzh.

Supporting and decorative columns of asbestos-cement
pipes. Zhil. stroi. no.10:23-30 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

KARMAZIN, N.A., inzh.

Using asbestos-concrete pipes in making columns. Nov. tekhn. i pered.
op. v stroi. 20 no.9:26-27 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Columns, Concrete) (Pipe, Asbestos-cement)

KARMAZIN, N. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into the effect of consequences of conditions of wear on conditions of filling water reservoirs at large hydroelectric power stations, operating in complex power systems." Moscow, 1960. 20 pp; 1 page of graphs; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Inst); 250 copies; free; (KL, 19-60, 134)

KARMAZIN, P.S.

Some characteristics of fault tectonics in the Kal'mius Valley.
Dop. AN URSR no.8:1073-1075 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Artemovskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya.

KARMAZIN, R.V.

Seed reproduction of Metasequoia. Visnyk Bot.sada AN URSR
no.4:8-14 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Ukraine--Metasequoia)

KARMAZIN, S Ya.

CA

9

The production of fittings of chromo molybdenum and carbon steels. S. Ya. Karmazin. *Lutskoe Delo* 9, No. 10, 6-12 (1938); *Chem. Zvesti.* 1939, 1, 4110. A study is reported on the use of various types of steel for the manuf. of a special type of fitting such as is used for the joining of 2 or more tubes of a tube furnace for the distn. of petroleum. A steel contg. C 0.15-0.35, Mn 0.4-0.8, Si 0.2-0.4, S up to 0.06, and P up to 0.03% could be used at temps. up to 420° and pressures up to 20 atm. A Mo steel contg. C 0.25-0.35, Mn 0.5-0.8, Cr 0.2-0.3, Mo 0.4-0.6 and P or S up to 0.05% could be used up to 520°. A Cr-Mo steel contg. C 0.15-0.25, Mn 0.3-0.45, Cr 4-6, Mo 0.5-0.6 and P or S up to 0.05% was serviceable up to 600° and 55 atm., while an austenitic Cr-Ni steel with 18% Cr and 8% Ni could also be used for temps. up to 600°. Suitable smelting and casting methods are described. Sufficiently high and uniform heating of the casting and the prevention of surface oxidation were necessary in the heat-treatment of the cast fittings of C steel. In the case of the Cr-Mo steel, which had a tendency to

transverse crystal, and the formation of a coarse grained structure, the heat treatment had to be such as to remove the undesirable influence of a dendritic lamination, to assure a fine-grained structure in the steel, and to give good mech. properties and eliminate residual strains. These objectives were attained by a 3-hr. diffusion annealing at 925-50° with slow cooling of the furnace followed by heating to 1000° (above the upper critical point) for another 3 hrs. and cooling in air, with a final annealing at 1000° with cooling in the furnace, the casting remaining in the furnace 5 hrs. M. G. Moore

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KARMAZIN, S. Ya., Docent

"Methods for Improving Steel Castings for Equipment in the Petroleum Industry."
Thesis for degree of Dr. Technical Sci. Sub 24 May 49 Moscow Order of the Labor
Red Banner Petroleum Inst imeni Academician I. M. Gabkin.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and
Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

KARMAZIN, S. Ya.

"Comparative Properties of Cast Steel Smelted in Acid and Basic Electric Furnaces." From the book, "Heat Treatment and Properties of Cast Steel." edited by N. S. Kreshchanovskiy, Mashgiz, Moscow 1955.

WAGNER, V. (Romya)

Factor of Flare-up therapy at health resort. Sp. for,
fizioter. i lek. fil. 20 1977-1979 No. 164
(MIRA 1979)

L 00972-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020204

UR/0332/65/000/008/0002/0006
665.3/35:663.853.493:631.563.2

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TITLE: Investigation of aerodynamics and drying of rape seeds in the boiling layer

SOURCE: Maslozhirovaya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1965, 2-6

TOPIC TAGS: rape seed, drying, vegetable oil

ABSTRACT: The optimum conditions for the drying of rape seeds were determined, and the experimental drying installation is shown schematically. The rate of drying was found to be given by

$$-\frac{dW}{dt} = 6.09 \cdot 10^{-7} H^{-0.379} (7.8 \cdot 10^{-3} v + 1.28 \times 10^{-2}) (1.48 \cdot 10^{-3} W + 1.8 \cdot 10^{-3})^{3.21} \% / \text{sec.}$$
 where W - is the humidity in %, H - the initial depth of the seed layer in mm, v - the velocity of hot air in m/sec, t - the temperature, and τ - the time. It was also found that increasing the temperature of the seeds beyond 357C led to a considerable lowering of their quality. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 6 graphs, and 9 equations.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (L'vov Polytechnical Institute)

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Measuring the electric conductivity of coal in the process of coking. L. M. Saporinikov and V. I. Karmazin. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 2, No. 8, pp 72-19311. The changes in the elec. properties of coals during coking were investigated, with gas coal, coking coal and low grade coal. Elec. cond. was noticeable upon the hardening of the plastic mass of the coal. The cond. of coke depends mainly upon the temp. The evapn. of moisture, the melting of bitumen on the surface of the coal particles, and the formation of melted alloys affect the cond. The conversion of the semi-coke to coke and the evapn. of the C cause a permanent loss of the cond. The difference is particularly noticeable at room temp. It is possible to det. the degree of crystal. of C which would correspond to a given temp. on measuring the cond. of the cooled sample previously heated to 700° and higher. The cond. curves obtained for coked and non-coked coals are very much alike. It may be assumed that the characteristic coking phenomena do not have any effect on the cond. curves. A. A. B.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Regenerator for a Siemens-Martin steel furnace. V. I.

Karman, Russ. 50,189, Jan. 31, 1937. Construction details.
for holding metal castings.

ASM AIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Deculfurizing properties of aluminum in steel making processes. V. Karmazin. *Teoriya i Prakt. Met.* 1938, No. 6, 23-30. *Mett. Abstracts on Metals & Alloys* 10,

No. 1, 18-1900. Solv. of Al_2S_3 in Fe was investigated by melting the Fe under $Al_2S_3 + Al_2O_3$ slags, and was found to be low. As Al decomposes FeS completely, it can be used for desulfurization of steel in practice. The distribution coeff. between the Al_2O_3 -CaO slags and metal for Al_2S_3 is about 125, so that good desulfurization is possible, provided the metal is well deoxidized. Ten basic-open-hearth heats were killed with 10% FeSi and FeMn, treated with a Si-Mn-Al alloy, and tapped 15-20 min. later. S originally present was cut 30-50%, from 0.025 to 0.010%, and from 0.065 to 0.010%, these values being the limits of S range. Al_2S_3 can be detd. by decompn. with water and measuring the H_2S evolved. The app. and methods employed are described. C. L. B.

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