Karpacheva, S.

62 The role of diffusion in oxide lattices in reactions with oxidation-reduction mechanism and oxygen exchange. A. Rozen and S. Karpecheva. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 88, 507-10(1953).—The transfer of O^{18} by an oxidation-reduction mechanism from catalysts was limited by diffusion in oxide lattices. The effect was illustrated by periodically detg. the rate of exchange of H_2O vapor with Fe oxides at 400° in presence of H and allowing the catalyst to rest between each of the detns. In the presence of N or H. A sharp rise in rate of exchange was noted after every rest period. Similar results were obtained with H_2O vapor and Al_2O_3 catalyst. V. N. Bednarski

(1)

62 The movement of oxygen of several solid bodies and the "geologic thermometer" of Yuri Nir. S. M. Karpacheva and A. M. Rozen. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 88, 709-10(1953).—The Yuri-Nir thermometer is based on the principle that the equil. const. of the exchange reaction of O between carbonates and water depends on the temp. Therefore, the content of O^{18} in limestone must depend on the temp. of the oceans where these limestones form. From the content of O^{18} in limestones of various geol. ages, the temp. of the oceans of those days could be detd. Expts. were conducted showing this assumption to be erroneous. $CaCO_3$ was prepd. in a highly dispersed state ($(NH_4)_2CO_3$ + $CuCl_2$), made into tablets, and dried at 400°. Three 20-g. wts. of tablets were placed in cans, 10 ml. of H_2O contg. 356 g. H_2O^{18} was added, and the cans were sealed with paraffin. After 10, 20, and 40 days at room temp., the water was removed by suction *in vacuo* and analyzed. It was found that the concn. of H_2O^{18} in the water has decreased by 13, 23, and 4h g. in the 12, 20, and 40 days. This proves the occurrence of O exchange between carbonates of Ca and H_2O at room temp. Thus, it is not possible to det. the temp. of $CaCO_3$ by the isotopic compn. of the O in it. J. S. Joffe

(1)

KARPACHEVA, S. M.

(1)

Tests on extraction columns with forced stirring. S. M. Karpacheva, V. A. Vasil'ev, K. A. Dyadina, and K. A. Tyvenev. Kiev. Prom. 1956, 352-63.—Water extn. of

Karpacheva, S.M.

Distr: [illegible]

Data on the extraction properties of tributyl phosphate (TBP). S. M. Karpacheva, L. P. Khorkhorina, and A. M. Rozen. Zhur. Neorg. Khim. 2, 1241-7(1957).—The distribution of uranyl nitrate (~2-300 g./l. in the aq. phase) was measured for extn. with H_2O or the hydrocarbon fraction boiling at 170-200° contg. 10-100% TBP. The capacity of the solvent with respect to $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ calcd. on the basis of pure TBP was ~400 g./l. or ~1.7 moles/l. (U:TBP = 2:1). The distribution of HNO_3 was measured for solns. contg. 20, 40, and 100% TBP. The capacity of the solvent at high concns. of acid is greater than that which corresponds to the formation of the single solvate and approaches approx. 1.2 moles HNO_3 per mole of TBP. The distribution of $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ and HNO_3 was measured for their simultaneous presence and for concns. of 20 and 30% TBP & at 0° for soln., which are up to 2N with respect to HNO_3. In the presence of HNO_3 the capacity of the solvent with respect to $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ almost approaches the value that corresponds to the formation of the disolvate.

J. Rovtar Leach

AUTHOR KARPACHEVA, S.M., KHORKHORINA, L.P., MEDVEDEV, S.F.

TITLE New Constructions of Extraction Columns with Nozzles. (Novyye konstruktsii forsunochnykh ekstraktsionnykh kolon. - Russian.)

PERIODICAL Atomnaya Energiya 1957, II/6, 558-561.

ABSTRACT Two new constructions are described:

1) A multi-step extraction column with one nozzle per each element operates as follows: The feeding of the output solution is carried out over the single elements which are connected in series. The nozzles in each element through which the extractor is fed into the element are fed by a common storage container.
The elements can be made of glass or metal. They have a Ø 23 mm, a total height of 200 mm, and a working height of 150 mm.
The elements described operate particularly well if solvents of low viscosity and small surface can be used.
2) The second extraction column is built in such a manner that each element is fitted with 2 (or also 4) nozzles.

CARD 1/2

81. Effect of Salting-Out Agents on Solvent Extraction of Uranyl Nitrate Investigated

"The Effect of Some Salting-Out Agents on the Distribution of Uranyl Nitrate Between Aqueous Solutions and Solvents Used for Its Extraction," by S. M. Karpacheva, L. P. Khorkhorina, and G. D. Agashkina, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 2, No 4, Apr 57, pp 961-969

The equilibrium distribution of uranyl nitrate between solvents (diethyl ether, dibutyl ether, and n-butyl acetate) and aqueous solutions containing different salting-out agents or free of such agents was studied. Distribution curves were determined and data obtained concerning the specific weights of the aqueous and nonaqueous solutions involved. Comparison of data on the distribution of uranyl nitrate extracted from solutions containing different salting-out agents made it possible to evaluate quantitatively the effectiveness on the latter.

The following concepts have been introduced:

$\underline{B}_1$ = salting-out equivalent (i. e., the quantity of salt which in its salting-out action is equivalent to one mol of uranyl nitrate in an aqueous solution in a state of equilibrium).

$\underline{B}'$ = an equivalent (expressed in a quantity of salt) which corresponds to a definite coefficient of distribution with reference to solutions which have different salt compositions, as distinguished from $\underline{B}$, which corresponds to a definite quantity of uranium extracted. (U)

KARPACHEVA, S.M.

ROZEN, A.M.; KARPACHEVA, S.M.; SHEVELEV, Ya.V.

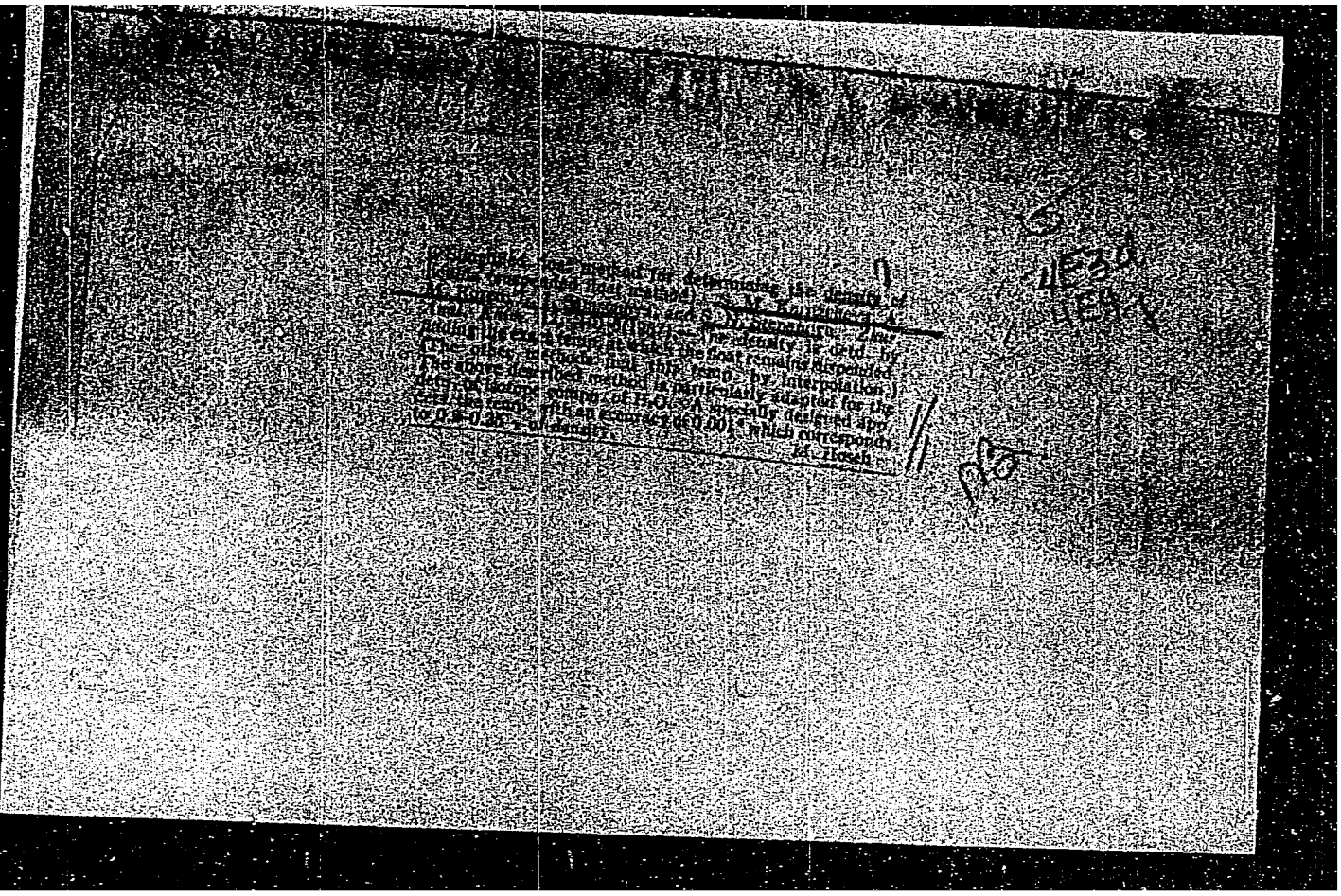
Mobility of oxygen in oxides, and kinetics of oxygen exchange.
Probl. kin. i kat. 9:251-263 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Oxides) (Oxygen--Isotopes) (Catalysts)

KARPACHEVA, S.M.

Discussion. Probl. kin. i kat. 9:278-279 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Calcium carbonate) (Oxygen--Isotopes)

KARPACHEVA, S.M.; ROZEN, A.M.

The method of complete isotope analysis of water. Probl. kin. i kat. 9:386-390 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Water--Analysis) (Hydrogen--Isotopes)



FILIPPOV, I.V.; KARPACHEVA, S.M.

Removal of phenols from tar water by means of an organic solvent. Gaz. prom. no.1:25-30 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Phenols) (Solvents)

KARPACHEVA, S.M., doktor khim. nauk; MEDVEDEV, S.F., inzh.; SENIN, P.T., inzh.; ZAKHAROV, Ye.I., inzh.

Efficiency of packed extraction towers and sectional columns. Khim. mash. no.4:10-13 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Packed towers)

KARPACHEVA, S.M., doktor khim. nauk; ROZEN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; VASIL'YEV, V.A., inzh.; DYADINA, K.A., inzh.

Investigating packed pulse extraction columns. Khim. mash. 3 no.3:6-11 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Packed towers)

ROZEN, A.M.; KARPACHEVA, S.M.; MEDVEDEV, S.F.; RODIONOV, Ye.P.; KISELEVA, L.F.

Investigating mass transfer in packed columns during extraction by means of tributyl phosphate (extraction and reextraction of nitric acid). Khim.prom. no.7:627-630 O-N '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Packed towers) (Mass transfer)

KARPACHEVA, S.M., doktor khim.nauk; ROZEN, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'YEV, V.A., inzh.

Investigating the functioning of a pulse packing column. Khim.mash. no.2:13-16 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Packed towers)

KARPACHEVA, S.M.; RODIONOV, Ye.P.; POPOVA, G.M.

Comparing the effectiveness of extraction by means of pulse packed columns with continuous aqueous and organic phases. Khim. prom. no. 6:496-499 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Extraction (Chemistry)) (Packed towers)

ADAMSKIY, N.M.; KARPACHEVA, S.M.; MEL'NIKOV, I.N.; ROZEN, A.M.

Effect of temperature on the extraction of nitric acid with tributyl phosphate. Radiokhimiia 2 no.1:13-19 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Nitric acid) (Butyl phosphate)

SLEPYAN, T.A.; KARPACHEVA, S.M.

Physicochemical properties of nitric acid solutions of uranyl nitrate, and determination of their composition (using data on the specific gravity, electric conductivity, and index of refraction). Radiokhimiia 2 no.3:369-376 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Uranyl nitrate)

ADAMSKIY, N.M.; KARPACHEVA, S.M.; MEL'NIKOV, I.N.; ROZEN, A.M.

Distribution of zirconium in the extraction with n-tributyl phosphate. Radiokhimiia 2 no.4:400-410 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Zirconium) (Butyl phosphate)

22487
S/186/61/003/003/005/018
E071/E435

21,3200

AUTHORS: Karpacheva, S.M., Adamskiy, N.M. and Borisov, V.V.

TITLE: Extraction of Cesium With Carbonic Acids

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.3, pp.272-283

TEXT: The distribution of microquantities of cesium^{134} between its aqueous solutions and fatty acids (or solutions of fatty acids in benzene and isooctane) was investigated. A mixture of fatty acids obtained by redistilling a technical fraction (C_7 - C_9) was used. Specific gravity of the mixture was 0.917 g/cm^3; refractive index was 1.4260; mean molecular wt. was 140; acidity was 6.59 M. The extraction was carried out at 25°C. The contact time was 30 minutes, settling time not less than 12 hours. The distribution coefficients α were determined as the ratio of the γ activities of the organic and the aqueous phases. The γ activity of aqueous solutions before extraction was 1.2×10^{-4} g/equiv. of Ra; the pH of the aqueous phase was varied by adding various quantities of NaOH or HNO_3. The starting solution was prepared by solving chemically pure sodium nitrate to which radioactive Cs^{134} was added. The experimental data are

Card 1/6

Extraction of Cesium ...

tabulated and also given in Fig.1 to 4. Fig.1 is a plot of log α vs pH with the $NaNO_3$ concentration as a parameter. Curves 1, 2,3 and 4 relate respectively to 0, 2N, 4N and 6N . Fig.2 gives log α for Cs vs pH of the aqueous phase for various diluting media. (1 - 4 isooctane, ($NaNO_3$) = 0; 5 - 8 benzol ($NaNO_3$) = 2 N). Fig.3 gives log α for Cs vs log $(HR)_o$, i.e. the logarithm of the concentration of the monomers in the diluent for pH = const; 1 - 4 isooctane ($NaNO_3$) = 0, pH = 50; 5 - 8 benzol ($NaNO_3$) = 2 N, pH = 4.4. Fig.4 shows $K_1 = (S)_B/(HR)_o$ vs the $NaNO_3$ concentration in the aqueous solution. On studying the dependence of the distribution of cesium between the aqueous phase and fatty acids on the concentration of sodium nitrate within a range of 0 - 6 M and pH of aqueous phase within a range of 0.2 to 6.3, it was established that the dependence of logarithm of the distribution coefficient on pH is not completely covered by the linear sector, characteristic for the middle part of the curves. At all concentrations of sodium nitrate, the curves obtained begin with a section with an insignificant gradient and end with a sector on which the increase of the distribution coefficient stops and then

even begins to decrease. It was found that the slope of the middle section of curves $\log \alpha = f(pH)$ = about 0.9. It was shown that the deviation from its theoretical value of 1 can be explained by the fact that with increasing pH the concentration of HR in the organic phase decreases. At pH above 5, the coefficient of distribution passes through a maximum; this can be explained by a considerable decrease in the concentration of HR due to the passage of sodium into the organic phase and increase in the solubility of water in the latter. As regards the dependence of the distribution of cesium between the aqueous phase (at a constant ionic force and pH) and solutions of fatty acids in benzene and isooctane on their concentration in the organic phase, it was found that for the section with a proportional relationship $\log \alpha = f(pH)$, the slope of the curves $\log \alpha = f\{\log(HR)_o\}$ is nearly 8. Therefore, it is possible that on extraction of cesium, the compound $CsR \cdot 7HR$ is formed in the organic phase. It is shown that with increasing concentration of sodium nitrate in the aqueous phase the coefficients of distribution are decreasing. This can be explained by the

Extraction of Cesium ...

following two main causes: a decrease in the solubility of fatty acids in the aqueous phase; decrease in the activity of cesium with increasing ionic force of the aqueous solution. On studying the distribution of fatty acids at equilibrium with aqueous solutions containing various amounts of sodium nitrate, it was found that on varying the concentration of sodium nitrate from about 0 to 6 M, the coefficient of distribution K_1 = (HR) aqueous/(HR) organic decreases from 0.085 to 0.022. Whereupon the solubility decreases from 0.068 to 0.018 mole/l. On the basis of literature data a rough evaluation of the activity coefficients of cesium in sodium nitrate solutions was made. On increasing sodium nitrate concentration from about 0 to 6 M, the activity coefficient of cesium decreases from 1 to 0.2. The extraction constant of cesium from sodium nitrate solutions was calculated as $(3.55 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-3}$. There are 6 figures, 8 tables and 10 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English language publication reads as follows: A.Katchalsky, H.Eisenberg, S.Lifson, J.Am.Chem.Soc.,73, 12, 5889 (1951).

SUBMITTED: May 24, 1960
Card 4/6

S/186/61/003/003/007/018
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Karpacheva, S.M., Adamskiy, N.M. and Borisov, V.V.

TITLE: Extraction of Iron (III) With Carbonic Acids

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.3, pp.291-294

TEXT: The dependence of the coefficient of distribution of trivalent iron between aqueous solutions of its nitrate and fatty acids on pH of the aqueous phase (within a range 0.48 to 2.5) was studied. As the extracting agent, a mixture of fatty acids (without a solvent), obtained by redistilling their technical fraction ($C_7 - C_9$), was used which had the following properties: mean molecular weight 140, sp.gr. 0.917 g/cm^3, refractive index 1.4260, acidity 6.57 M. The ratio of organic to aqueous phases was 1 to 5. The concentration of iron in the starting solution was 10 g/l. pH of the solution was varied by additions of sodium hydroxide. The experimental procedure is described in some detail. The experimental results show that at pH = 2.5, the aqueous phase is practically free from iron. The dependence of $\lg \alpha = f(pH)$ for iron is represented by a straight line $\lg \alpha = - 0.74 + 2.10 \cdot pH$. It appears from the analysis of the experimental data in which the

Card 1/2

hydrolysis and a decrease in the acid concentration in the organic phase was taken into consideration, that the interaction of iron with the extracting agent takes place with the formation of FeR_3 or $FeR_3 \cdot HR$. A compound of trivalent iron with organic acids was isolated; its chemical analysis showed that its composition corresponds to $Fe_3R_3 \cdot HR$. The results obtained agree with the distribution data. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: May 24, 1960

Card 2/2

S/830/62/000/001/011/012
E111/E592

AUTHOR: Karpacheva, S.M.

TITLE: Contribution to the problem of calculating extraction equipment

SOURCE: Ekstraktsiya; teoriya, primeneniye, apparatura. Ed. by A. P. Zefirov and M. M. Senyavin. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962, 202-212

TEXT: The author has developed a method which aims at giving better design data for the extracting equipment. Laboratory work with shaking funnels is described which covers the extraction of macro- and micro-concentrations of uranyl nitrate from nitric acid solutions with 20% tributyl phosphate into fractions of saturated hydrocarbons (b.p. 170 to 270°C), extraction with the same solvent of nitric acid from aqueous solutions and re-extraction of butyl phosphoric acid with soda solution. The results showed the strong influence of the chemical factors which, in the opinion of the author, had hitherto been ignored. No absolute determination of contact time was possible in these laboratory tests but it is claimed that with specially designed apparatus not only the

Card 1/2

contact time but some characteristic parameters of drop size would be obtainable. Assigning relative mixing intensities to various types of apparatus and calculating contact times for both phases, the efficiency of the design columns can be approximately found. It is concluded that the contact time is a very useful characteristic parameter of the extraction plant. It is suggested that accumulation of data from various extractive reactions and the type of apparatus used will improve the preliminary calculation and design of the equipment. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

KARPACHEVA, S.M.

Design of extraction apparatus. Ekstr.;teor.,prim.,app. no.1:202-212 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Extraction apparatus)

ADAMSKIY, N.M.; KARPACHEVA, S.M.; ROTEN, A.M.

Extraction by carboxylic acids. Ekstr.; teor., prim., app. no.2:80-86 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Extraction (Chemistry)) (Acids, Organic).

ROZEN, A.M.; KARPACHEVA, S.M.; MEDVEDEV, S.F.; RODIONOV, Ye.P.; KISELEVA, L.F.

Mass transfer in the extraction and reextraction of uranyl nitrate in packed columns. Ekstr.: teor.,prim.,app. no.2:284-293 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Uranyl nitrate) (Extraction (Chemistry))
(Mass transfer)

S/186/62/004/005/006/009
E075/E135

AUTHORS: Rozen, A.M., Khorkhorina, L.P., Karpacheva, S.M., and Agashkina, G.D.

TITLE: Influence of temperature on extraction with tributylphosphate

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.4, no.5, 1962, 591-600

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of temperature on the simultaneous distribution of uranyl nitrate and nitric acid between tributylphosphate (TBP) and the equilibrium aqueous phase for acidities up to 8.0 M and the concentration of uranyl nitrate from 0 to 1.0 M. The distribution was studied at 20, 40 and 70 °C. The extractant (TBP) was dissolved in saturated hydrocarbons and shaken with an equal volume of the aqueous solution. The distribution coefficient increases and passes through a maximum with the increasing concentration of HNO_3 (up to 3-4 N) and decreases at higher acidities. The distribution coefficient of uranyl nitrate is lowered by the increase of temperature from 20 to 70 °C but this increase has no effect on the distribution of HNO_3. The distribution of HNO_3 increases, however, with the increase of

Card 1/3

temperature from 20 to 70 °C in the presence of U. This is due to the decreasing distribution coefficient of uranyl nitrate, which increases the concentration of free TBP. The increasing concentration of uranyl nitrate in the organic phase causes a decrease in its content of HNO_3. An increase in the concentration of U in the equilibrium aqueous solution causes initially a sharp fall in the concentration of HNO_3 in the organic phase and, beginning with the U concentration of 100 g/litre, the concentration of HNO_3 remains almost constant. The apparent distribution constants were determined using the formula:

$$\tilde{K}_U = \frac{y_U}{T_{sv.}^2 \, x_U \, (2x_U + x_H)^2} \qquad (1)$$

where: y_U - concentration of U in organic phase; x_U - concentration of U in aqueous phase; x_H - concentration of HNO_3 in aqueous phase; T_{sv} - concentration of free TBP in organic phase.

Card 2/3

The constants for the aqueous solutions possessing different acidities are practically identical. At 20 °C the following approximate relation holds:

$$\tilde{K} \simeq 70\gamma_{\pm}^{3}$$

where $\gamma_{\pm}$ - activity coefficient of $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ in aqueous phase.

The constants decrease with the increasing temperature. The heat of extraction is approximately 4660 cal/mole at a constant effective concentration of HNO_3 in aqueous phase $x_{ef} = 0.2$ M and 3400 cal/mole for $x_{ef} = 1.2$ M.

There are 13 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: October 19, 1961

Card 3/3

S/089/62/013/005/010/012
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Karpacheva, S. M., Rodionov, Ye. P.

TITLE: Peculiarities in the distribution of extracted substances in the washing portion of extraction-washing apparatus

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 5, 1962, 486-491

TEXT: The characteristics of substance distribution in the washing zone of the extraction apparatus were calculated using the results obtained by A. M. Rozen et al. (Atomnaya energiya, 7, no. 3, 277, 1959; Zh. neorganich. khim. II, no.8, 1959, 1957; 4, no. 5, 1210, 1959; Radiokhimiya, 2, no. 1, 13, 1960; 4, no. 6, 1962). The isotherms of the equilibrium distribution of HNO_3 between aqueous uranylnitrate solutions and a 20% tributylphosphate solution in kerosene (extracting agent) were calculated for various concentrations of HNO_3 in the aqueous and in the organic phases, respectively. The acid concentration in the TBPh-solution decreases strongly when the uranylnitrate concentration in the aqueous and organic phases is slightly reduced. The washing conditions in the

extraction-washing column depend on the flux ratio n of organic and aqueous phases. The effect of this ratio in the extraction zone on the HNO_3 contents in aqueous and organic phases in the washing zone, and on the uranylnitrate content in the aqueous phase of the washing zone, are determined and the effect of acid distribution over the column is investigated. Also the distribution of microelements, especially plutonium (Fig 3), is determined. The Pu distribution coefficient un changes for the five stages M shown in Fig. 3 as 0.42, 0.32, 0.26, 0.2, 0.30, i. e. in the upper section of the column Pu is re-extracted. Using formulas from Atomnaya energiya 7, no. 3, 277, 1959, a method of calculating the element distribution in the washing zone is given. For the nitric acid content in the organic phase in the extraction zone

$$y_{ex}^{H} \simeq 0.14 \left[1 + 0.02(x_N^U/100)^3\right]\eta - 0.059/x_N^H \quad \text{mole/l}$$

is obtained for 20% TBPh solution as extracting agent. $\eta = n_{ex}/n_{ex}^{lim}$, x_N^U and x_N^H are the uranylnitrate and acid concentrations in the aqueous

solution of the extraction zone. A method of determining graphically the number of stages for U and HNO_3 is demonstrated. There are 5 figures.

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1961

Fig. 3. Distributions of uranylnitrate (curve 1, abscissa x^U, g/l), HNO_3 (curve 2, abscissa x^H, n) and Pu (curve 3, x_{Pu}, %) in the aqueous phase of the washing zone in the extraction column for M=5.

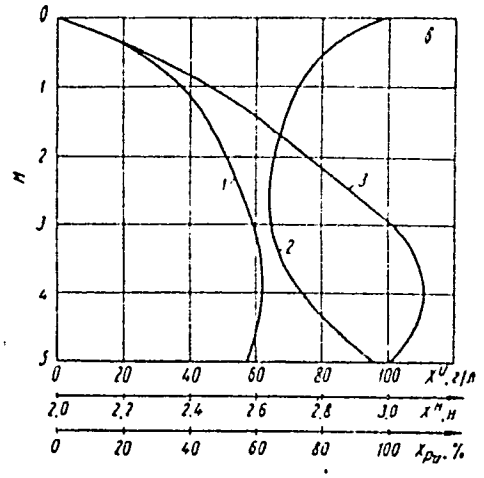


Fig. 3

Card 4/4

KARPACHEVA, S.M., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; MEDVEDEV, S.F., inzh.; ZAKHAROV, Ye.I., inzh.; BELOV, Yu.A., inzh.

Effect of pulsation on the operation of packed columns. Khim.mashinostr. no.2:14-17 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Packed towers)

KARPACHEVA, S.M.; ZAKHAROV, Ye.I.; KISELEVA, L.F.

Laws governing the movement of the disperse phase in a pulsed packed column. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.12:2668-2677 D '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

KARPACHEVA, S. M.; RYZHOV, M. N.; SMELOV, V. S.; et al

"Extraction of Some Elements with Phosphorus-Containang Monobasic Acids."

report submitted for 2nd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

L 1577-66 EWT(m)

AM5009846 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/ 66.062.054+061.5

Karpacheva, S. M.; Zakharov, Ye. I.; Raginskiy, L. S.; Muratov, V. M.

Pulsating extractors (Pul'siruyushchiye ekstraktory) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964. 0298 p. illus., biblio. 2,500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: chemical separation, mechanical separation, solvent extraction, chemical laboratory apparatus

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The liquid extraction method finds a widespread application in chemical engineering. By-products are extracted from waste liquids, pure medicaments and metals are obtained by extraction methods. The development of efficient extractors is of great importance. The most simple and economic extractors used today, the packed or plate towers are of low efficiency. In these type of apparatus the only energy securing the movement and contact of reagents is that resulting from the density difference. With the introduction of an additional energy (mechanical mixers, air or vapor ejectors) the extraction is possible both in vertical and horizontal extractors. Rotary-discs, pulsed-columns and mixer-settler extractors operate with the introduction of mechanical and pulsating mixing. The book deals with problems encountered in the construction and operation of extractors.

Card 1/2

L 1577-66

AM5009846

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

SUB CODE: GC

SUBMITTED: 03Sep64

NR REF SOV: 171

OTHER: 300

Card 2/2

KARPACHEVA, V. A., Cand Med Sci (diss) -- "A comparative evaluation of blood substitutes: therapeutic Belen'kiy serum, 'oval', BK-8, and hydrolizine (L-103)". Perm', 1959. 17 pp (Min Health RSFSR, Perm' State Med Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 10, 1960, 136)

KARPACHEVA, V.A.

Micromethod for the determination of carotene and vitamin A in whole blood. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 58 no.7:120-121 Jl '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii (zav. - prof. A.V.Trufanov) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii (dir. - prof. B.A.Lapin) AMN SSSR, Sukhumi. Submitted May 14, 1963.

KARPOVA, V. ...

"Spectrophotometric micromethod for the determination of the content of vitamin A in liver punctates from rabbits (Modified pharma) and rabbits. Biul. eksp. biol. i ... (MIRA 11:6)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii (zav. ... prof. A.V. Trufanov) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i ... (dir. ... prof. A.I. Lapin) AMN SSSR, Sukhumi.

L 1347-64 EWP(r)/EWT(d)/EWP(b)/FCC(w)/BDS/EWP(q)/EWT(m) AFFTC/I.P(C) JD

ACCESSION NR: AR3005474 S/0124/63/000/006/V003/V004

SOURCE: RZh. mekhanika, Abs. 6 V20

AUTHOR: Karpachevskaya, Ye. L.

TITLE: On the approximate solution of certain mixed problems

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy* 3-y Nauchn. konferentsii aspirantov. Rostovsk. un-t. Rostov-na-Domu, 1961, 97-103

TOPIC TAGS: elasticity theory, Laplace equation, boundary condition, Riemann problem, Bessel function, Fourier transform

TRANSLATION: The author sought an axially-symmetrical solution of the Laplace equation inside a cylinder $r < 1$, $-\infty < x < \infty$ for the boundary conditions

$$u(1, x) = f_+(x),\ x > 0;\ u_r(1, x) = 1,\ x < 0$$

The problem reduces to the Riemann problem

Card 1/2

L 1347-64
ACCESSION NR: AR3005474

$$\Phi^{+}(x) = \frac{I_1(x)}{I_0(x)} x\Phi^{-}(x) + \frac{I_1(x)}{I_0(x)} xF^{+}(x)$$

where $I_0(x)$, $I_1(x)$ are Bessel functions with a pure imaginary argument, $F^{+}(x)$ is some known function. The new problem is solved approximately by replacing the function $xI_0(x)/I_1(x)$ by some elementary, though rather complex function of a large number of variables. The selection of these variables is not discusses, but numerical solutions are given. The author evaluates the error for a certain norm, which is somewhat cumbersome to describe. For the numerical values of the parameters, the relative error turns out to be somewhat greater than 2%. The author then proceeds to solve the 3-dimensional problem of elasticity theory in the absence of mass forces for the layer (which the author calls a "band") $-\infty < x, y < \infty$, $0 < z < 1$ for certain mixed boundary conditions having different forms with $x < 0$ and $x > 0$, respectively. With the aid of the Fourier transform, the problem is reduced to the solution of three Riemann problems of which the first is auxiliary to the other two. The first problem is solved approximately in explicit form through coefficient approximation. S. G. Mikhlin.

DATE ACQ: 01 Jul 63 SUB CODE: FH ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ORLOVSKIY, N.V.; KARPACHEVSKIY, L.O.; MAKAROVA, G.A.; PIKALOV, M.A.

In reference to the textbook "Agricultural chemistry". Reviewed by N.V.Orlovskii and others. Pochvovedenie no.5:127-130 My '56. (Agricultural chemistry--Textbooks) (MLRA 9:9)

USSR / Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties J
of Soils.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 95723.

Author : ~~Karpachevskiy, L. O.~~
Inst : Altay Agricultural Institute.
Title : Some Observations of the Behavior of Water in Altayskiy Kray Soils.

Orig Pub: Tr. Altaysk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 5, 111-117.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

KARPACHEVSKIY, L.O.

Capillary ascent of NaCl solutions in layered soils. Nauch. dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.3:233-236 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziki i melioratsii pochv Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universitata im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Soil physics)

KARPACHEVSKIY, L.O.

Micromorphological investigation of soil leaching and podzolizing processes under forest. Pochvovedenie no.5:43-52 My '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Laboratoriya lesovedeniya AN SSSR.
(Leaching) (Podzol)

VZNUZDAYEV, N.A.; KARPACHEVSKIY, L.O.; Prinimali uchastiye: LIKHTMAKHER, S.N.; GRACHEV, A.V.; STEFIN, V.V.; DEMBO, A.T.; SHEREMET, B.V.

Hydrophysical properties and water balance of forest soils in the central Kamchatka Valley. Pochvovedeniye no.10:30-43 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Laboratoriya lesovedeniya AN SSSR.
(Kamchatka Valley--Forest soils)

ZONN, S.V., prof.; KARPACHEVSKIY, L.O.; STEFIN, V.V.; CHEKMENEV, V.Ye., red.izd-va; SIMKINA, G.S., tekhn. red.

[Forest soils of Kamchatka] Lesnye pochvy Kamchatki. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 252 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Kamchatka—Forest soils)

KARPACHEVSKIY, L.O.

Effect of various tree species on the volcanic soils in Kamchatka. Pochvovedenie no.12:7-19 D '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratoriya lesovedeniya pri Gosplane SSSR.

ABATUROV, B.D.; KARPACHEVSKIY, L.O.; Prinimali uchastiye: DINESMAN, L.G.; DYLIS, N.V.; KISELEV, N.K.

Effect of moles on forest soils. Pochvovedenie no.6:24-32 Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Laboratoriya lesovedeniya AN SSSR. Submitted Aug. 27, 1964.

KARPACHEVSKIY, L.O.

Some characteristics of soil formation in Kamchatka.
Pochvovedenie no.11:1-10 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya lesovedeniya AN SSSR. Submitted June 1, 1964.

VZNUZDAYEV, N.A.; KARPACHEVSKIY, L.P. (Uspenskoye, Moskovskoy oblasti).

"Dry" streams of Kamchatka. Priroda 49 no.5:103-104 My '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Kamchatka--Water, Underground)

KARPACHOV, E. [Karpachou, E.]

On the steep banks of the Dnieper River. Rab. i sial. 35 no.7:4 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Rechitskiy mebel'nyy kombinat.
(Rechitsa--Furniture industry)

KARPACZ, J.

"Preliminary Determination of the Use of Black Loams and Loam Slates Excavated Together with Metal Ores." p. 193, Warszawa, Vol. 9, no. 7, July 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

KARPACZ, J.

Possibilities of using the siliceous earth of the Rejowiec area for the production of heat insulating materials. (To be contd.) p. 321 Vol, 10, no. 11, Nov. 1955. MATERIALY BUDOWLANE. Warszawa.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956.

MARYACZ, J.

MARYACZ, J. Technological chart as a descriptive of technological processes. p. 391.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Warszawa, Poland

Source: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 4, [illegible]

KARPACZ, JERZY

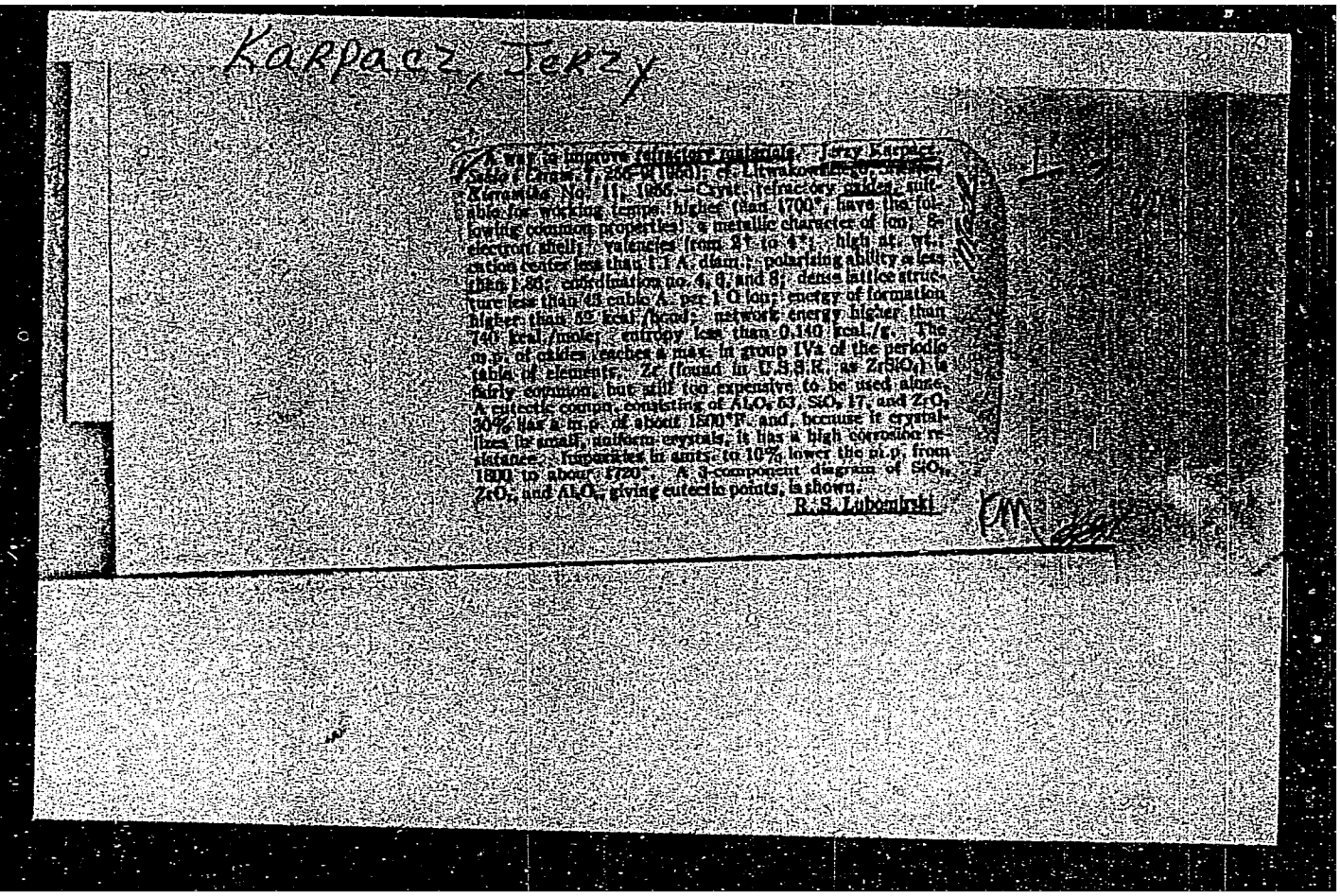
Distr: 4E2c

Adaptation of native diatomite for the production of ceramic thermal insulation materials. Jerzy Karpacz (Inst. Przemysl Szkla i Ceram., Warsaw). *Prace Inst. Przemysl Szkla i Ceram.* 3, 27-30(1956)(English summary).—Classification of raw materials for phys. properties and applications of ceramic thermoinsulating materials as well as production of such materials based on diatomite are reviewed. Silica deposits (I) from Rejowiec (Lublin, Poland) contg. SiO_2 77.19, Al_2O_3 and TiO_2 7.19, Fe_2O_3 10.70, CaO 0.62, MgO 1.60, and H_2O 6.70%, and from Skarżysko (Poland), contg. SiO_2 85.25, Al_2O_3 and TiO_2 5.60, Fe_2O_3 1.60, CaO 0.31, MgO 0.60, and H_2O 4.22% were applied instead of diatomite. Soda, ground glass, and grinding sand were used as fluxes and brick clay as the binding agent. Products obtained from I with 5% and 10% of clay added were best; sp. gr. was 900-1000 kg./cu.m., compression strength 100-140 kg./sq. cm., contraction like that of ceramic building materials. To minimize sp. gr., sawdust, milled glass, and grinding sand were added separately. A linear decrease of sp. gr. from 900 to 530 kg./cu.m. with increasing sawdust content up to 25% was obtained. The most suitable compn. for industrial brick production was found to be I 62, clay 23, and sawdust 25 parts by wt. Bricks burnt at 950° had a sp. gr. 785 kg./cu.m., compression strength 10.2 kg./sq. cm., thermal cond. 0.16 kcal./m.hr. 1° at 30°.

A. Sadowski

3
1

1/1



Karpacz, Jerzy

"A way to improve refractory materials," Jerzy Karpacz, Szkło i Ceramika, 7, 206-9 (1956); cf. Litwakowska, Ceramika, No. 11, 1956.—Synth. refractory oxides suitable for working temps. higher than 1700°, have the following common properties: a metallic character of ion; 8 electron shells; valencies from +1 to +4; high at. wt.; cation center less than 1.1 A. diam.; polarizing ability less than 1.80; coördination no. 4, 6, and 8; dense lattice structure less than 48 cubic A. per 1 O ion; energy of formation higher than 85 kcal./mole; network energy higher than 740 kcal./mole; entropy less than 0.140 kcal./g. The m.p. of oxides reaches a max. in group IVa of the periodic table of elements. Zr (found in U.S.S.R. as $ZrSiO_4$) is fairly common, but still too expensive to be used alone. A eutectic compn. consisting of Al_2O_3 63, SiO_2 17, and ZrO_2 20% has a m.p. of about 1870°F. and, because it crystallizes in small, uniform crystals, it has a high corrosion resistance. Impurities in amts. to 10% lower the m.p. from 1800 to about 1720°. A 3-component diagram of SiO_2, ZrO_2, and Al_2O_3 giving eutectic points, is shown.

R. S. Lubomirski

KARPACZ, J.

Heat processes occuring in the accelerated burning of bricks.
P. 29 MATERIALY BUDOWLANE (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna)
Warszawa Vol. 11, no. 1, Jan. 1956

SOURCE: EEAL IC Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956

KARPACZ, JERZY

Poland /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31557

Author : Karpacz Jerzy

Title : Experiments on Counteracting Calcareous Inclusions by Chemical Means

Orig Pub: Mater. budowl., 1956, 11, No 11, 379-382

Abstract: To free brick clay from marly admixtures, in addition to a proper management of quarry operations, use is made of chemical methods. Addition of $CaCl_2$ and NaCl lessens somewhat the detrimental effect of the marl, KCl produces no appreciable results. Best effect is attained by combined use of NaCl and slag.

Card 1/1

Czechoslovakia /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31560

Author : Fischer J.

Title : Analysis of Wintertime Operations of Brick Factories in 1955-1956

Orig Pub: Stavivo, 1956, 34, No 10, 353-355

Abstract: An analysis is presented of the putting into effect, at the Czech factories, of measures that were recommended by the Ministry: maximum utilization of driers during the summer, maintenance of labor hygiene under winter conditions, adjustment of quarry operations to wintertime work, heating of factory buildings, frost-proofing of

Card 1/2

KARPACZ, J.

MARTYSHEV, F.G., prof., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; LYAYMAN, E.M., prof., doktor biolog.nauk; GRINEVSKIY, A.M., kand.ekonom.nauk; VAVILKIN, A.S., kand.biolog.nauk; KARPANIN, D.P., kand.biolog.nauk; BABKINA, N.G., red.; ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Raising fish in ponds] Prudovoe rybovodstvo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 347 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Fish culture)

KARPAROV, A.; KALYCHEVA, I. [Kalucheva, I.]; TYAGUNENKO, Yu. [Tiagunenko, IU.]

Electron-microscopic study of the ultrathin slices of the tobacco mosaic virus. Trudy epidemiol mikrobiol 8:157-161 '61 [publ.'62].

KARPAROV, A.; SOBEVA, V.; GANCHEVA, Ts.

Immunity in rabies. Trudy epidemiol mikrobiol 8:143-145 '61 [publ.'62].

KARPAROV, Aleksandur.

Detsentralizatsionen metod za protivobiesna imunizatsiia Decentralization method in immunization against hydrophobia Sofiia, 1947. 71-10⁷, 231-290 p.
(Izvestiia na Kamarata na narodnata kultura, Seriia: Khumanna i veterinarna meditsina, t. 2. no 1)

KARPAROV, Al.

Virus of molluscum contagiosum. Suvrem. med., Sofia 5 no.9: 42-49 1954.

1. Iz Republikanskiia institut po epidemiologiia i mikrobiologiia, Sofia. Direktor: Vl.Kalaidzhiev.
(MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM, virus)
(VIRUSES,
molluscum contagiosum)

KARPAROV

BULGARIA/Virology. Human and Animal Viruses. E-3

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Biol., No 7, 1957, 28721.

Author : Karparov.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Varying Virulence of Rabies Virus.

Orig Pub: K voprosu o razlichnoy virulentnosti virusa beshenstva. Tr. Respubl. n.-i. in-t epidemiol. i mikrobiol., 1955, 2, 91-93.

Abstract: In the biological study of 10 virus strains, isolated from humans and different animals, who died of rabies, the most virulent strain was isolated from a wolf, strains of medium and low virulence from a human, dogs, and a cow. The virus was not isolated in the brain of the fetus carried by a woman who died from rabies.

Card : 1/1

tis. When the animals were infected in the eye and through the digestive tract, no disease occurred. In subcutaneous infections of mice and guinea pigs, disease occurred rarely. -- I. A. Shumeykina.

Card 1/1

KARPAROV, Al.

Virusite na herpes simplex i herpes zoster. Suvrem.med. Sofia no.6:68-74 '55.

1. Iz Republikanskiia institut po epidemiologiia i mikrobiologiia (direktor; Vl.Kalaidzhiev)

(VIRUSES, herpes simplex & herpes zoster)
(HERPES, viruses,
(HERPES ZOSTER, viruses)

KARPAROV, Al.

Varicella virus. Suvrem.med.,Sofia 6 no.5:77-81 1955.

1. Iz Nauchno-izsledovatelskaiia institut po epidemiologiia i mikrobiologiia (direktor: Vl.Kalaidzhiev)
(SMALLPOX, virus)
(VIRUSES,smallpox)

KARPAROV, A.

KARPAROV, A. Investigation of viruses: Herpes Simplex, Herpes Zoster, Varicella, Vaiolla-Vaccina, and Molluscum Contagiosum with the help of electron microscope. In French. p. 21. Vol. 8, no.1, Jan./Mar. 1955 DOKLADY., Sofiia, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 April 1957

2177. **Electron micrography of rabies virus.** A. Karparoff *Ann. Inst. Pasteur*, 1955, 89, 701—703 (Inst. d'Epidemiologie, Sofia).—Brains of rabbits infected with rabies virus were freed from lipids by immersion in ether for 4 hr. as electrons cannot pass through fats; the virus was then extracted from the fat free brains by immersion for 20 hr. in physiological saline. Electron micrography of this extract, reveals the virus as of slightly ovoid spherical shape measuring 100 to 300 mμ. Treated with chromium salts the shadow thrown by the virus shows up the spherical shape in relief. (French)

P. Haas.

BULGARIA/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses. E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, 33610

Author : Karparov
Inst :
Title : Virus of Smallpox Vaccine.
(Virus ospovaktsiny).

Orig Pub : Tr. Respubl. n.-i. in-ta epidemiol. i mikrobiol., 1956, 3, 153-163

Abstract : Experiments are described of infecting rabbits and guinea pigs in testicles, cornea, and in other ways by a strain of smallpox vaccine cultivated on chick embryos. Morphology of virus particles was studied electronoscopically and in an illuminated microscope.

Card 1/1

10

KARPAROV, A.

Electron microscopic examination of rabies virus. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.1:28-32 1956.

1. Iz nauchniia inst. epidem. i mikrob. --Sofiia.
(RABIES, virus,
microscopy, electron. (Bul))
(VIRUSES,
rabies, microscopy, electron. (Bul))
(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON,
of rabies virus. (Bul))

KARPAROV,

BULGARIA/Microbiology. General Microbiology. F-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Biol., No 7, 1958, 28827.

Author : Karparov.
Inst : ~~Not given.~~
Title : Electron-Microscopic Study of B. Proteus Morphology.

Orig Pub: Elektronno-mikroskopicheskoe izuchenie morfologii B. proteus.
Svrem. med. 1956, 7, No 3, 112-116.

Abstract: The known data on morphology of proteus cells and flagella are confirmed. In freezing the preparation to -60° for a period of 1 hour, plasma coagula were noted on flagella. 12 electron-microscope photographs.

Card : 1/1

KARPAROV, Al.

Electron microscopic considerations on morphology and multiplication of Staphylococcus albus. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.5:81-83 1956.

1. Iz Nauchniia inst. po epidemol. i mikrobiol. (Direktor: VI. Kalaidzhiev).

(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES,
albus, electron microscopy (Bul))
(MICROSCOPY, electron,
of Micrococcus pyogenes albus (Bul))

BULGARIA/Microbiology. General Microbiology. System- F-1
atics, Morphology, Cytology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 62185

Author : Karparov Al.
Inst : -
Title : Electron-Microscopic Investigation of the Propagation and Certain Morphologic Characteristics of Bacillus Subtilis.

Orig Pub : S"vrem. med., 1957, 8, No 3, 72-77

Abstract : The compounds were prepared from a daily culture of B. subtilis, grown on agar with 1 % phenol (under these conditions flagellates are not formed). Certain cells appeared to be flat, granular, and to have lost their turgor. The membranes of cells which retained their turgor had "pores". The author believes that the pressure of vapors of a volatile metal has the power to displace the protoplasm of bacteria and

Card : 1/2

Is Nauchno izsledovatelskiia institut i mikrobiologiia (Direktor: Vl. Kalaidzhiev)(Nauchen direktor: Kand. Med. Nauki D. Manolov)

Card : 2/2

KARPAROV, Al.; IANCHEVA, V.; RADOSLAVOVA, V.; MIKHAILOV, M.; PASHOV, N.

Electron microscopy of bacteriophage. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.4:67-72 1957.

1. Iz Nauchno-izsledovatelskiia institut po epidemologiia i mikrobiologiia (Direktor Vl. Kalaidzhiev).

(BACTERIOPHAGE,
microscopy, electron (Bul))
(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON,
of bacteriophage (Bul))

KARPAROV, A.M., d-r

Electron-microscopic study of the tobacco mosaic virus subjected to the action of various temperatures. Trudy epidemiol mikrobiol 8:163-165 '61 [publ.'62].

1. Chlen Redaktsionnoy kollegii, "Trudy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii."

KARPAROV, M.

MIKHAYLOV, V.; KAMBUROV, S.; KARPAROV, M.; KRUTILIN, G.

Application and indications for retropneumoperitoneum. Khirurgiia, Sofia 6 no.7:414-422 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Professor for Mikhaylov. 2. Institute of General Roentgenology (Head -- Prof. V. Mikhaylov) and Surgical Propedeutic Clinic (Prof. A. Chervenakov) of I. P. Pavlov Medical Academy, Plovdiv.

KARPAROV, M.

VLAKHOV, K.: KARPAROV, M.

Problem of osteomyelopathic dysplasia (Rusakov) with report of two cases of atypical marble disease. Suvrem.med. Sovia no.6: 104-109 '55.

1. Iz Instituta po obshcha rentgenologiia pri Visshiia med. institut I.P.Pavlov, Plovdiv (zav.katedrata: prof. V. Mikhailov)
(OSTEOSCLEROSIS,
atypical osteopetrosis)

ANGELOV, A.; RADOEV, A.; MILENKOV, Khr.; IANEV, N.; KARPAROV, M.

Peculiarities of atypical pneumonia in small children during 1954. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.8:26-31 1956.

1. Iz Katedrata po detski bolesti (zav. kat: prof. Iv. Andreev), Katedrata po obshcha patologiia i patologichna anatomiia (zav. kat.: prof. As. Prodanov), Katedrata po immunologiia i mikrobiologiia (zav. kat.: E. Ianev) i Katedrata po rentgenologiia (zav. kat.: prof. V. Mikhailov) pri VMI I.P. Pavlov - Plovdiv.
(PNEUMONIA, in inf. and child
clin. aspects of various forms)

MIKHAILOV, V., Prof.; VLAKHOV, K.; KARPAROV, M.

Tomographic examination of lung cancer. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.10:115-124 1956.

1. Iz Katedrata po obshcha rentgenologiia pri VMI I.P. Pavlov - Plovdiv (Zav. katedrata: prof. Ves. Mikhailov).
(LUNG NEOPLASMS, diag.
tomographic exam.)

VLAKHOV, K., dotsent; KARPAROV, M.

Features of the dynamics of x-ray changes in the lungs during the influenza epidemic of the authumn of 1957. Vest.rent. i rad. 34 no.3:11-13 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey rentgenologii (zav. - dotsent K.Vlakhov) Meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova, Provdiv). Adres avtora: Plovdiv, Meditsinskiy institut im. I.P.Pavlova.
(INFLUENZA, pathol.
lungs, x-ray studies (Rus))
(LUNGS, pathol.
in influenza, x-ray studies (Rus))

VLAKHOV, K.; KARPAROV, M.

Bilateral pulmonary aspergilloma. Suvrem.med.,Sofia no.11:99-104 '59.

1. Iz Katedrata po obshta rentgenologiia pri VMI - Plovdiv. Zav. katedrata: dots. K. Vlakhov.

(ASPERGILLOSIS case reports)
(LUNG DISEASES case reports)

VLAKHOV, K.; KARPAROV, M.

Use of a grid in X-ray therapy for cancer of the lung. Vop.onk. 5 no.10:449-454 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(LUNGS--CANCER) (X RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)

VLAKHOV, K.; KARPAROV, M.

Middle lobe syndrome. Suvrem med., Sofia no.12:17-26 '60.

1. Iz Katedrata po obshta rentgenologiia pri VMI "I.P.Pavlov," Plovdiv (Rukovoditel na katedrata dots. K.Vlakhov)
(LUNG DISEASES radiog)

KARPAROV, M.; BALDZHIYSKI, A. [Baldzhiiski, A.]; YANEV, S. [IAnev, S.]

X-ray image of neoplastic formations in the stomach with umbilication or central decomposition. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.2:41-44 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii (rukovoditel' - prof. K. Vlakhov) Meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova, Plovdiv, Bolgariya.

KARPAS, A. A.

Konditsionirovanie vozdukha v tsekhakh. (Vestn. Mash., 1950, no. 11, p.56-58)

/Air conditioning in machine shops./

DLC: TN4, V4

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953

KOSOLAPOV, A.A.; KARPAS, A.A.

Local air suction from electrosmelting furnaces. Lit. proizv. no.8:37-38 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electric furnaces)
(Foundries--Heating and ventilation)

KARPAS, A.M. (Leningrad, Kirovskiy pr. d.9,kv.13)

Foreign response to the article by L.N.Zhinkina and V.P.Mikhailova on the "New cellular theory." Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 34 no.3: 95-97 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:10)
(CELLS) (ZHINKINA, L.N.) (MIKHAILOVA, V.P.)

KARPAS, A.M. [translator]; NIKOL'SKAYA, T.A. [translator]; SAMOSUDOVA, N.V. [translator]; FRANK, G.M., prof., red.; RAYSKAYA, N.A., red.; GRIBOVA, M.P., tekhn.red.

[Problems in the electron microscopy of the tissues; collection of articles] Voprosy elektronnoi mikroskopii tkanei; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 115 p.
(MIRA 13:8)

(ELECTRON MICROSCOPY) (TISSUES)

KARPAS, A.M. (Leningrad)

Ultramicroscopic structure of the cytoplasm of animal tissue cells shown by the electron microscope. TSitologiia 1 no.2: 153-171 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(PROTOPLASM) (ELECTRON MICROSCOPY)

KARPAS, A.M.; MASHANSKIY, V.F.

"Normal and pathological submicroscopic structures of cells and tissues; their physiological and pathogenetic significance" by A.Policard, C.Baud. Reviewed by A.M.Karpas, V.F.Mashanskii. TSitologiia 3 no.4: 485-488 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(CYTOLOGY) (HISTOLOGY) (ELECTRON MICROSCOPY)
(POLICARD, A.) (BAUD, C.)

SOV/137-59-1-312

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 39 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Voskresenskiy, R. M., Kaplanskiy, A. F., Karpasov, M. V., Martynov, B. P.

TITLE: A New Compressor Aggregate for Blast Furnaces (Novyy kompressornyy agregat dlya domennykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nevsk. mashinostroit. z-da, 1957 (1958), Nr 1, pp 49-68

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

SOV/96-59-2-17/18

AUTHOR: Karpasov, M.V., Engineer

TITLE: Letter to the Editor (Pis'mo v Redaktsiyu)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 2, p 95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This letter criticises two books by V.F.Veller on the Control of Steam Turbines. Veller suggests ways of reducing the forces required to move the control valves of steam turbines but his ideas do not stand up to quantitative examination. Veller is also wrong on a question of valve design. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/1

KOVACS, Klara, Dr.; VADASZ, Gyorgy, Dr.; KARPAT, Laszlo, Dr.

Malignant laryngotracheobronchitis in small children. Orv. hetil. 100 no.2:74-77 11 Jan 59.

1. Az Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet (ab. igazgato: Barsony Jeno dr. Kandidatus) Gyermekosztalyanak (foorvos: Steiner Bela dr., kandidatus) es Orr-fulgegeosztalyanak (foorvos: Surjan Laszlo dr., Kandidatus) kozlemenye.
(CROUP
hyperacute malignant, in small child. (Hun))

KARPATHY, Laszlo, dr.; KOVACS, Istvan, dr.

Unusual metastasis of bronchial cancer simulating gynecologic tumor. Magy. onkol. 7 no.1:33-35 Mr '63.

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