KARYUGIN, D.T., inzh.

Device for heating frozen ground. Stroi. i dor. mash. 6 no.10:31-32 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Frozen ground)
(Soil heating)

KARYUK, A.S.

[Struggle between materialism and idealism in Russian physics; the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century] Bor'ba materializma i idealizma v otechestvennoi fizike; II polovina XIX i nachalo XX vv. Minsk, Redaktsionno-izdatel'skii otdel BPI im.I.V.Stalina, 1959. 1 v.
(Physics--Philosophy) (MIRA 13:7)

MIKHAYLOV, V.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; KRAPIVIN, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KARYUK, G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZHENTSEV, Yu.T., aspirant; GARASHCHENKO, P.A., aspirant; MALYAROV, G.P., aspirant; KOGAN, K.B., inzh.; SUKACH, V.D., inzh.; TKACHENKO, V.A., inzh.; LINENKO, Yu.P., inzh.; MOZNAIM, G.I., inzh.; MARTYNENKO, I.A., inzh.

Cutting tool for the cutter loader. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.8:37-39 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Coal mining machinery)

GONTAR', N.V., kand; KARYUK, G.G., kand, tekhn. nauk; ISAKOV, E.I., inzh.; LINENKO, Yu.P., inzh.; KUZ'MICH, V.F., tekhnik

Testing of hard alloy instruments for punching holes in reinforced concrete structures. Energ. stroi. no.1:91-94 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

NAVYAZHSKIY, G.L.; KARYUK, L.A.

Disinhibition as a prophylactic measure in occupational deafness. Probl.fiziol.akust. 2:109-121 '50 (MIRA 10:11)

1. Laboratoriya po bor'be s proizvodstvennym shumom Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov, Leningrad.
(DEAF) (NOISE) (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5570.

Author : Karyuk, S. Yo.
Inst : Military Medical Academy.
Title : Use of Complete Antigens for Diagnosis of Acute Bacterial Dysentery.

Orig Pub: Tr. Voyen.-med. akad., 1957, 72, 12-16.

Abstract: Ring precipitation reaction (RP) with complete antigen was used alongside with agglutination reaction (AR) to investigate 233 blood sera of 106 patients with acute dysentery. The complete antigen was prepared by the Boivin method from a Flexner dysentery SSP. culture, and and was diluted with sterile physiological sal-

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5570.

Abstract: ino solution to a concentration of 1:1,000. The RP specificity as tested on sera of healthy individuals and those ill with non-dysentery ailments was quite high. It was found that RP exceeded AR by 22.7% in positive reactions. The highest percentage of positive results with RP was obtained in the period following the 10th day after the start of the illness. Seeding of causal agents was high, despite the light course of the disease. In patients with ulcerative intestinal disease, positive results with RP were obtained in 79.5% of cases, and with AR in only 54.5%; in catarrhal-follicular affections, RP was positive in

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5570.

Abstract: 66.6% of cases, and AR in 50.0%; in catarrhal diseases in 53.5% and 39.2%, respectively. -- M. Ya. Boyarskaya.

Card 3/3

KARYUK, S.Ye., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, dotsent; KUDRYAVTSEV, M.G., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; CHUKHLOVIN, B.A., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk

Clinical characteristics of salmonellosis Heidelberg in adults. Voen.-med. zhur. no.5:62-64 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(SALMONELLA HEIDELBERG)

AVDEYEVA, T.A.; KARYUK, S.Ye.

Data on immunological and quantitative microbiological characteristics of acute dysentery. Report No.3: Specific immunological changes detected during animal experiments ("pulmonary model") and quantitative aspects of isolating the pathogen from patients with acute dysentery. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 24:134-140 '63.

(MIRA 18:10)

KARYUK, S.Ye.; KAZANTSEV, A.P.

On the 70th birthday of Professor P.A. Alisov. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.7:153 Jl '62.
(MIRA 17:1)

KARYUK, S.Ye., dotsent, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Some problems in the clinical picture and diagnosis of alimentary toxinfections; a review of literature. Voen.-med.zhur. no.7:28-33 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

POSTNIKOV, I.S.; UTYUNYAN, K.G.; TUGUSHEVA, N.I.; EL', M.A.; KARYUKHINA, T.A.

Investigating the operation of an air sedimentation tank at the Kur'yanovo aeration station. Nauch. trudy AKKH no.20:80-96 '63. (MIRA 18:12)

KARYUKINA, A.T., kand.med.nauk

Characteristics of the radical surgical treatment of purulent diseases of the lungs in children. Vest.khir. no.5:22-26 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V.P. Radushkevich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LUNGS—DISEASES) (LUNGS—SURGERY)

KARYUKINA, A.T. (Voronezh (obl.), ul. Kirova , d.38, kv.49)

Commissurotomy for mitral stenosis at the peak of pulmonary hemorrhage. Grudn. khir. 5 no.4:84-85 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:1)

KARYUKINA, A.T., kand. med. nauk

Forcing of the blood into the ascending aorta in an agonal condition of a parturient. Akush. i gin. 39 no.5:68-70 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V.P. Radushkevich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BABIY, L.T., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KRYLOV, V.S., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KRIKUN, A.A., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; STOLIYAR, T.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KARYUKINA, K.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; PLAUNOV, P.A., kand. ekon. nauk; IVANOVA, A., red.; SERGEYEVA, V., red.

[The economics and organization of poultry raising] Ekonomika i organizatsiia ptitsevodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kolos," 1964. 357 p. (MIRA 18:2)

KARPINSKIY, A.A.; KARYUKHINA, T.A.

Investigation of the work efficiency of the primary sedimentation tanks of the Kur'ianov aeration station. Vod.i san.tekh.no.5:17-20 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Moscow--Water--Aeration)

POPOVA, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KARYUKHINA, T.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik
EL', M.A., inzh.

Condensation of activated sludge at sewage-treatment plants in Moscow. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 34 no.9:28-30 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Moscow--Sewage--Purification)

POSTNIKOV, I.S.; ARUTYUNYAN, K.G.; TUGUSHEVA, N.Yu.; EL', M.A.; KARYUKHINA, T.A.

Semi-industrial studies of air tanks or clarifiers developed by the Academy of Municipal Economy at the Kur'ianovskii aeration station. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKKH no.6:15-35 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Sewage—Purification)

2258 Karyukin, N.

Prosteyshaya Mekhanizatsiya Transportirovki Solomy K Zhivotnovo Dcneskim Ferma M. (Saratov, 1954). 9s. s Ill. 20 sm. (Saragobl. UPR. Sel'skogo Khozyaystva. UPR. s.-Kh. Propagandy). 3.000 EKZ. Bespl.- Sost. Ukazan V Kontse Teksta.- Bez Tit. L. I Obl.-
(54-56230)p

636.0025-

KARYUKIN, N.

Skillful worker Ivan Bolebonov. Izobr.i rats. no.8:39-40 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener oblastnogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva po izucheniyu i propagande peredovogo opyta, Saratov.
(Saratov Province--Agriculture--Technological innovations)

KARYUKIN, N.I., inzh.

Activity of rural efficiency promoters. Izobr. i rats. 3 no. 4:40-41 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Agricultural machinery)

ORLOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKOLAYEV, N.S., inzh.; KARYUKIN, S.Ye., inzh.

Electronic analog computers for designing hympyards. Zhel.dor. transp. 41 no.8:55-56 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Electronic analog computers)
(Railroads--Hump yards)

RADUSHKEVICH, V.P., prof.; KARYUKINA, A.T.

Results of surgery in acute cholecystitis [with summary in English]. Khirurgiia 33 no.11:74-79 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(CHOLECYSTITIS, surg.
indic. & results (Rus))

KARYUKINA, A. T.: ~~Master~~ Cand. Med Sci (diss) -- "Forcing the blood into the ascending portion of the aortal arch in severe terminal states". Voronezh, 1958. 18 pp (Voronezh State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 131)

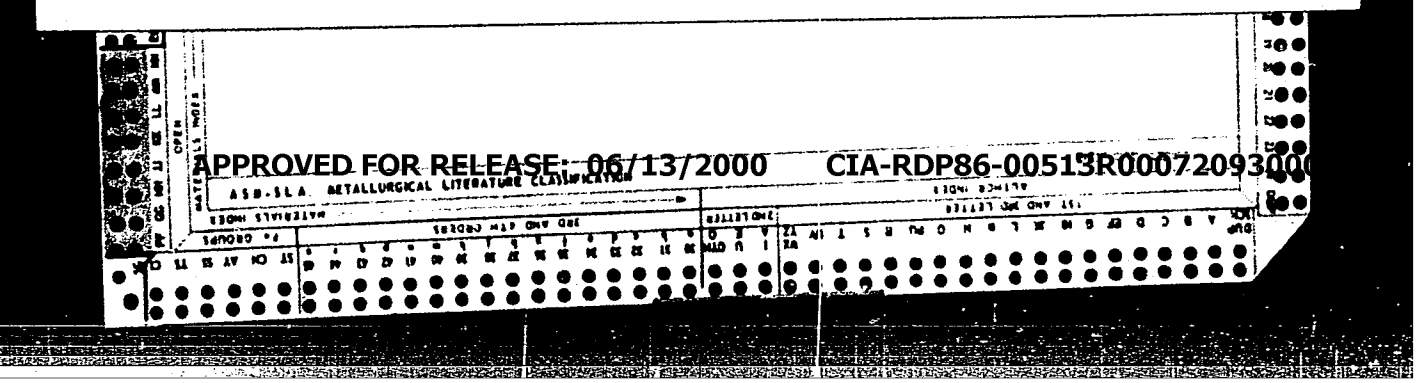
KARYUKINA, A.T. (Voronezh)

Intra-aortal blood transfusion in terminal states under experimental and clinical conditions. Eksp.khir. 4 no.2:58-59 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION,
intra-aortal, in resuscitation, clin. & exper. aspects (Rus))
(AORTA,
intra-aortal blood transfusion in resuscitation, clin. & exper. aspects (Rus))
(RESUSCITATION,
same)

KARYUKINA, K. I.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Effectiveness of raising of ducks for meat under conditions of Priazov'ye. (From the example of the kolkhozes of the Kanevskiy Rayon of the Krasnodarskiy Kray)." Moscow, 1961. 18 pp; (Moscow Veterinary Academy of the Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 251)



KARYUKINA, V. N.

1948

USSR/Minerals
Bauxite
Ore Dressing

"The Methods of Separating Finely Dispersed Minerals From the Bauxites of the Kamensk Region (Ural)," Ye. V. Kopchenova, V. N. Karyukina, VIMS, 7 pp

"Sovet Geolog" No 29

Discusses methods employed in separation of and surveying for finely dispersed minerals. Describes finely dispersed components of Kamenskiy region bauxite deposits.

PA 67T85

KARYUKINA, V.N.

Microcrystalloscopic method for the quantitative determination of some cations and anions in minerals. Min.syr'e no.6:83-100 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Mineralogy, Determinative)

KARYUKSHTIS, V.I.

Studies on the synergism of certain drugs in the treatment of internal diseases. Klin. med., Moskva 30 no. 7:93 July 1952.(CLML 22:4)

1. Docent. 2. Kaunas.

KARYUTIN, F.G.

Methods for taking blood samples in determining the glycemic picture.
Lab.delo 3 no.6:48 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

GORTSEVSKIY, S.A.[Hortseva'kyi, S.A.], kand. sel'khoz. nauk;
KOLOSOVSKIY, V.L.[Kolosovs'kyi, V.L.], kand. sel'khoz.nauk;
ZIMOGLYAD, M.A.[Zymohliad, M.A.], kand. sel'khoz.nauk; KARYY, V.G.
[Karyi, V.H.], red.; CHEREVATSKIY, S.A.[Cherevats'kyi, S.A.],
tekhn. red.

[Diseases of young animals] Khvoroby molodniaka. Kyiv, Derzhsil'-
hospvydav URSR, 1961. 226 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Veterinary medicine)

BERDNIKOV, Viktor Nikolayevich[Berdnikov,V.M.], kand.med.nauk;
GRINEV, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich[Hrin'ov, O.IE.], lekar';
KARYY, V.G.[Karyi, V.H., translator]; CHERNISHOV, V.P.,
red.; BYKOV, N.M., tekhn. red.

[The health resort of Feodosiya]Kurort Feodosiia. Kyiv,
Derzh. vyd-vo med. lit-ry URSR, 1962. 98 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(FEODOSIYA--SEASIDE RESORTS)

LITMAN, V.; KARYZHSKIY ; EINS.I., inzh.

Our readers' letters. Avt. transp. 36 no. 7:43 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Korsakovskaya avtotransportnaya kontora Sakhalinskogo avtotresta (for Litman; Karyzhskiy). 2. Avtotransportnaya kontora No. 1 Chelyabinskogo sovnarkhoza(for Eins).
(Transportation, Automotive)

KARZANOV, P. A.

KARZANOV, P. A. -- "Gonorrheal Arthritis. Etiopathogenesis, Clinical Aspects, and Therapy." Gor'kiy, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Medical Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Litopis', No. 7, 1956.

GORCHAK, V.; KARZANOV, V.

We need a greater variety of inexpensive toys. Sov.torg. no.5: 19-24 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Toy industry)

ZHMYKHOVA, nna; BORODIN, Ye., red.; GERSHANOV, Ye., red.; GUR'YANOV, S., red.; KARZANOV, V., red.; IVANOV, Ye., red.; MAMSUROVA, L., red.; MEDVEDEV, A., red.; KADYROVA, Z., red.

[International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; academic lectrues on the "International labor and trade-union movement"] Mezhdunarodnaia konfederatsiia svobodnykh profsoiuzov; uchebnye lektsii po distsipline "Mezhdunarodnoe rabochee i profsoiuznoe dvizhenie. Moskva, Kursy profdvizheniia dlia profaktivistov iz stran Azii, Afriki i Latinskoi Ameriki, 1963. 51 p. (MIRA 17:9)

KARZANOV, V.

We shall start now with the solution of future tasks of the machine industry. Pod org 17 no.5:2 of cover My '63.

KARZANOV, V.A.; KIRAKOZOVA, N.Sh., red.; MAMONTOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Permanent production councils; from the experience of the "Detskii Mir" Department Store] Postoiannо deistvuiushchee proizvodstvennoe soveshchanie; opyt moskovskogo univermaga "Detskii mir." Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1959. 20 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(Department stores--Employees)

KARZANOV, V. A.

PA 65/49T98

USSR/Medicine - Penicillin Jan/Feb 49
Gonorrhea, Therapy

"The Water-Lanolin-Oil Emulsion of Penicillin in the Treatment of Gonorrheal Infection," V. A. Karzanov, 2 pp

"Vest Venerol i Dermatol" No 1

Conducted tests with a sterile solution of one part of water-free lanolin, and two parts of vegetable oil added to a physiological solution. Final preparation contained 200,000 units of penicillin in each milliliter of solution. Mixed physiological solution and lanolin-oil solution

65/49T98

USSR/Medicine - Penicillin (Contd) Jan/Feb 49

in a 1:3 ratio. All traces of penicillin disappeared from the blood after 2 hours. Urine indicated penicillin traces after 9 hours. Gave repeated administrations to 25 cases, and complications developed in ten. Considers repeated (twice) treatments most effective if given at intervals of 12 - 24 hours.

65/49T98

KARZANOV, V.P.

AUTHOR: None Given 3-2-26/32

TITLE: Backwardness of an Institute Can Be and Must Be Overcome (Otstavaniye instituta mozhet i dolzhno byt' preodoleno)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, Feb 1957, # 2, p 71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Reference is made to an article of Dotsent V.P. Karzanov which appeared in # 8, 1956, of this periodical and dealt with the decrease in the scientific work level of the Moscow Machine-Tool and Instruments Institute. In connection therewith the Deputy-Director of said Institute, Doctor of Technical Sciences I.V. Kharizomenov, has written to the editor of this journal enumerating the improvements which have been introduced in the meantime with a view to eliminate the noted shortcomings. Further improvement will take place as soon as the new laboratory building will be completed in 1957-58.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KARZANOV, V.P.

3-4-4/28

AUTHOR: Karzanov, V.P., Dotsent, Candidate of Economics

TITLE: Qualified Cadres for and Thorough Research into the Automation of Production (Delu avtomatizatsii proizvodstva - kvalifitsirovannyye kadry, polnotsennyye issledovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, April 1957, # 4, p 20-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The beginning of the article is devoted to general deliberations on the development of technical progress, automation, on mastering the ever-increasing velocities, pressures and temperatures, on the intensification of technological processes, the complexity of machines and mechanisms, and the demand for interchangeability of parts and assemblies. For instance, the author states, that the velocity of modern polishing machines exceeds 100,000 r.p.m., the speed in machining metals by cutting exceeds 3800 m per minute, the velocity of rolling steel on continuous rolling mills is 2000 m per minute, the synthesis of ammonia is carried out in plants with a pressure exceeding 3000 atmospheres, turbines with a capacity of 150,000 kilowatts have been built and turbines of 250 and 400 thousand kilowatts are being planned

Card 1/3

Qualified Cadres for and Thorough Research into the Automation of Production

and built. The author then points to the personnel as the decisive factor in the struggle for technical progress and automation of the production processes and stresses the need for higher qualified engineering and technical workers. He emphasizes the fact that the press, various conferences and, particularly, the October Session of the AN SSSR have paid much attention to the necessity of increasing the training of specialists in automation. The author then enters into a polemic with the Academician S.G. Strumilin and states that the standard of the automation specialists' knowledge is unsatisfactory. It is, therefore, the AN's and the Vuz institutions' task to assist in the re-training of specialists. The author then quotes examples to prove that in the plans and programs of the higher schools automation has not been assigned the proper priority and suggests that a number of new courses be introduced at the Vuz institutions. He stresses the necessity for the instructors to know and pass onto the students all changes in the science and technics of their speciality. But automation training is not the higher school's only task. Considering the matter in its true aspects, the

Qualified Cadres for and Thorough Research into the Automation of Production

pedagogical process must be such as to comply with the demands of modern technic and first of all with that of automation.

ASSOCIATION: The Moskva Machine Tool and Tool Institute imeni I.V. Stalin (Moskovskiy stanko-instrumental'nyy institut imeni I.V. Stalina)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Karzanov, V.P., Dotsent 5-58-5-16/35

TITLE: From Casual Relations to Systematic Cooperation (Ot epizodicheskikh svyazey - k planomernomu sodruzhestvu)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1958, Nr 5, pp 52-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Party has set Soviet science the task of attaining the leadership in all branches of knowledge. To solve the great problems facing science, not only a powerful material and technical basis and a great number of scientists are required, but also an extensive cooperation of these scientists, a centralized guidance of their activity and a strict planning of development in every branch of sciences. Until recently many scientific vuz workers did not perform the scientific research work required by industry; when it was done it was based on a cost-accounting agreement. This latter work is one of the main forms of contact between science and industry, and involves the vuz chairs in treating the most actual problems of industry. The closing of such agreements is still taking place only casually and unorganized. These casual contacts established by the vuzes with the industry are effected

Card 1/3

through the sovnarkhozes. The author indicates the lack of auxiliary personnel as another cause hindering the activization of the vuzes' scientific work. He cites 3 instances which have occurred at the Moscow Machine Tool and Instrument Institute where scientists, who initiated important automation and machine tool control work, were denied auxiliary personnel. For this reason and because of departmental quarrels the completion of the work is still pending. An increase of the sovnarkhoz influence on the entire process of vuz scientific work will undoubtedly contribute to overcome the deficiencies existing in research at technical vuzes. The sovnarkhozes should actively participate in guiding the vuz scientific work, directing it towards the solution of problems of national and economic importance. To strengthen the connection between science and production, a conference of the enterprises' leading technical personnel, of vuzes and scientific institutions of the Moscow area was recently convened. At this conference the institute scientists, accepted for development 14 large-scale themes brought forward by the enterprises of the area. In conclusion the author expresses the hope that the vuz scientific

From Casual Relations to Systematic Cooperation 3-58-5-16/35

workers will at last obtain a direct access to the industrial enterprises and not through third persons as is the case at present.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy stanko-instrumental'nyy institut imeni I.V. Stalina (Moscow Machine-Tool and Instrument Institute imeni I.V. Stalin)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

YEMEL'YANENKO, P.F.; KARZANOVA, A.Ya.; KUZNETSOV, Ye.A.

Biotites and amphiboles of the Akkuduk intrusive (Kazakhstan). Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 19 no.3:46-54 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra petrografii Moskovskogo universiteta.

TSAROVSKIY, I.Z., inzh.; KARZANOVA, V.P., inzh.

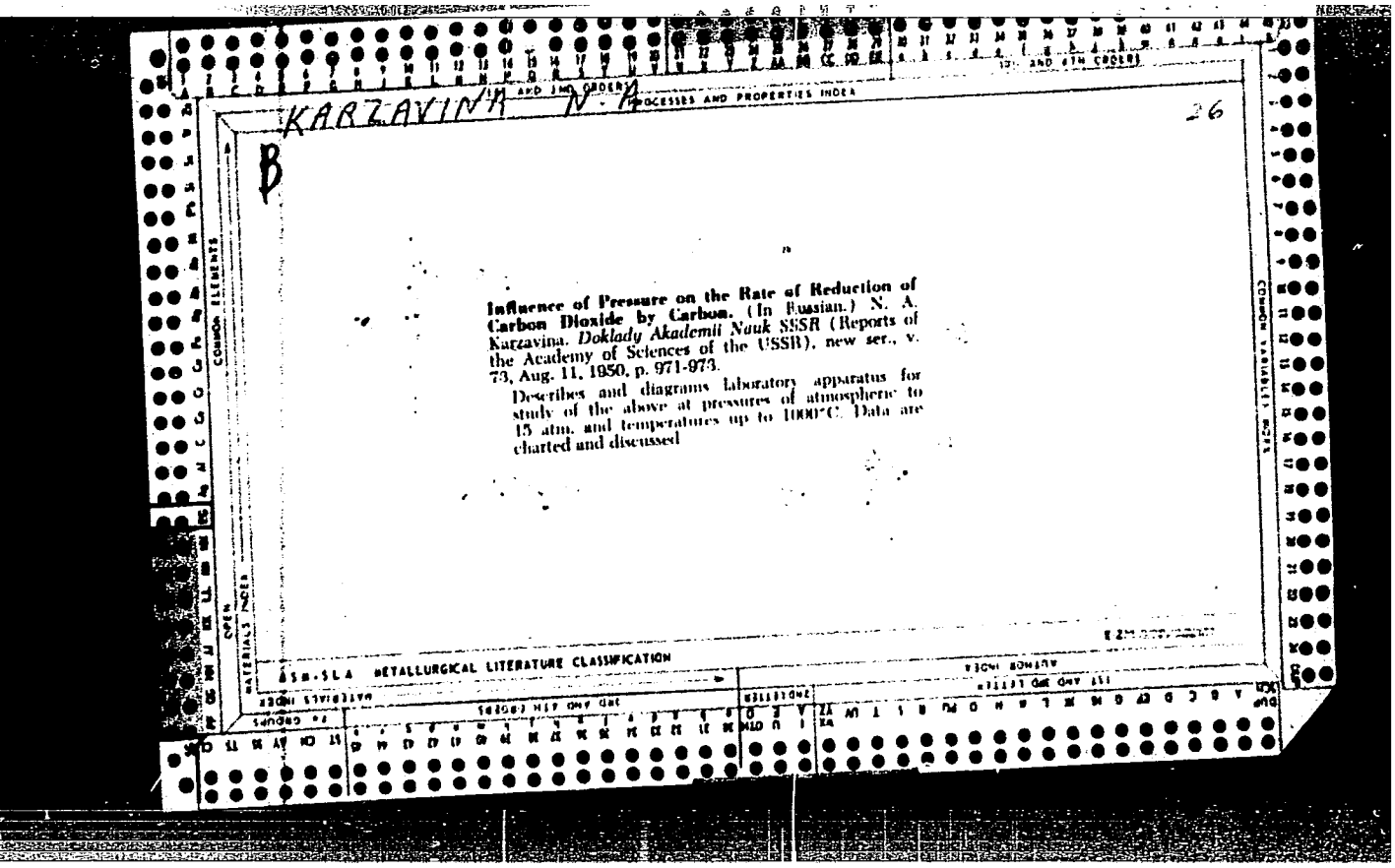
Experimental study of the creation of equipment and the technology of double-layer ceramic blocks. Sbor.trud. VNIIstrommasha no.2: 5-78 '60. (MIRA 16:12)

KARZARNOVSKIY, Yu. Ye.

Water Supply

Concerning the articles of I. A. Zheleznyak and M. V. Delitsyn. Gidr. i mel. 4, No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED



KARZAVINA N. A.

26

B

Influence of Pressure on the Rate of Reduction of Carbon Dioxide by Carbon. (In Russian.) N. A. Karzavina. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR* (Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), new ser., v. 73, Aug. 11, 1950, p. 971-973.

Describes and diagrams laboratory apparatus for study of the above at pressures of atmospheric to 15 atm. and temperatures up to 1000°C. Data are charted and discussed

KARZENIOWSKI, J. A.

2

Karzeniowski J. A. "Theoretical Explanation of Electrical Methods for the Protection of Cables" against Corrosion Caused by Earth Currents.

"Teoretyczne uzasadnienie elektrycznych metod ochrony kabli przed korozją powodowaną prądami błądzącymi". Przegląd Telekomunikacyjny. No. 1, 1951, pp. 21—25, 2 figs.

An analysis is made of potential and current distribution in the sheath of a cable located in a uniform earth current field. Various methods are given for the reduction of these currents and for the elimination of anodic zones on cables, to protect them against corrosion.

PECHERKIN, I.A.; KARZENKOV, G.I.

Underground and shaft waters in the Kizel karst region. Trudy MOIP 12:142-150 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their II
Applications. Chemical Processing of Natural Gases*
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60219

AUTHOR : Karzev, V.I.; Kosatkin, D. F.; Crocko, D. I.
INSTITUTE : Not given
TITLE : Hydrogenation of Heavy Petroleum Distillates and Residua from Thermal and Catalytic Cracking
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1958, No 11, 571-574

ABSTRACT : Abstract of presentation made at the 1st Fuel Convention in Karlovi Vari (Czechoslovakia) pertaining to the results of an investigation, conducted by the Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Industry (USSR, Moscow), which indicated that hydrogenation of heavy petroleum distillates and of residua over stationary catalyst beds is the optimum method of their refining.

*and Petroleum, Motor and Rocket Fuels, Lubricants.

Card: 1/1

KARZHAN, V.V.

Cutter die for a bore bit dressing press. Kuz.-shtam. proizv 4 no.6:44 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Dies (Metalworking)) (Metal-cutting tools)

BOGATENKOV, P.; KARZHAUBAYEV, Kh.; YAKOVLEVA, V.N., red.; OYSTRAKH, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Railroad of friendship] Doroga druzhby. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos.izd-vo, 1958. 60 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Railroads) (China--Railroads)

KARZHAUV, T.K.

Celestite in the Sulu-Terek basalts. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR 21 no.8: 32-34 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki imeni Abdullayeva AN UzSSR. Submitted Sept. 20, 1963.

KARZHAUV, T.K.

Celestine in the Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments of the desert regions in Central Asia. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.3:87-90 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut geologii AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

KARZHAUV, T.K.

Concretion of celestine in the Upper Cretaceous sediments of eastern Fergana. Uzb. geol. zhur. 7 no.6:27-32 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geologii im. Kh.M. Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

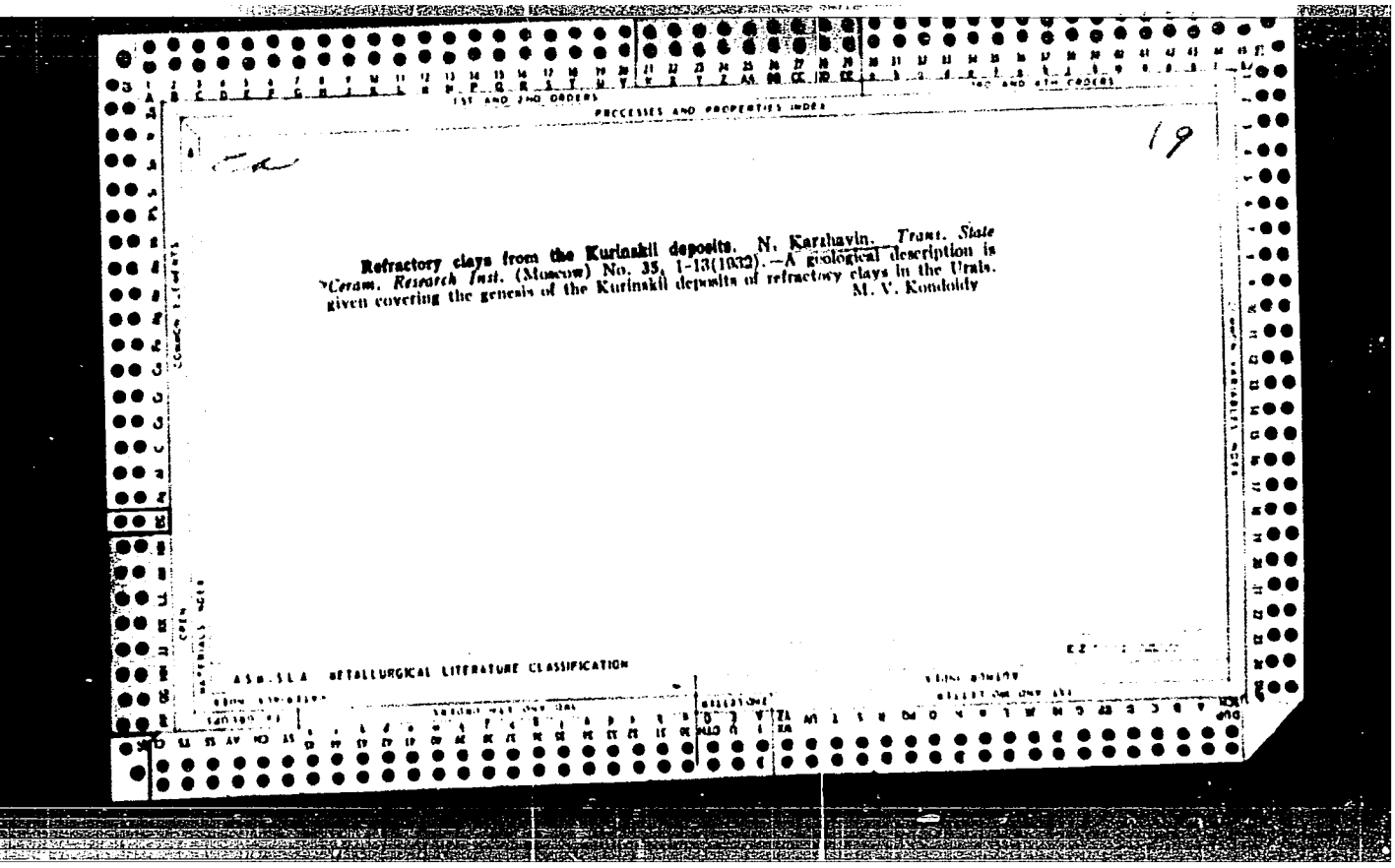
KARZHAUV, T.K.

One more sign of petroleum occurrence within the limits of the Pushion anticlinal structure of the Kulyab region. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR no.21:11-12 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

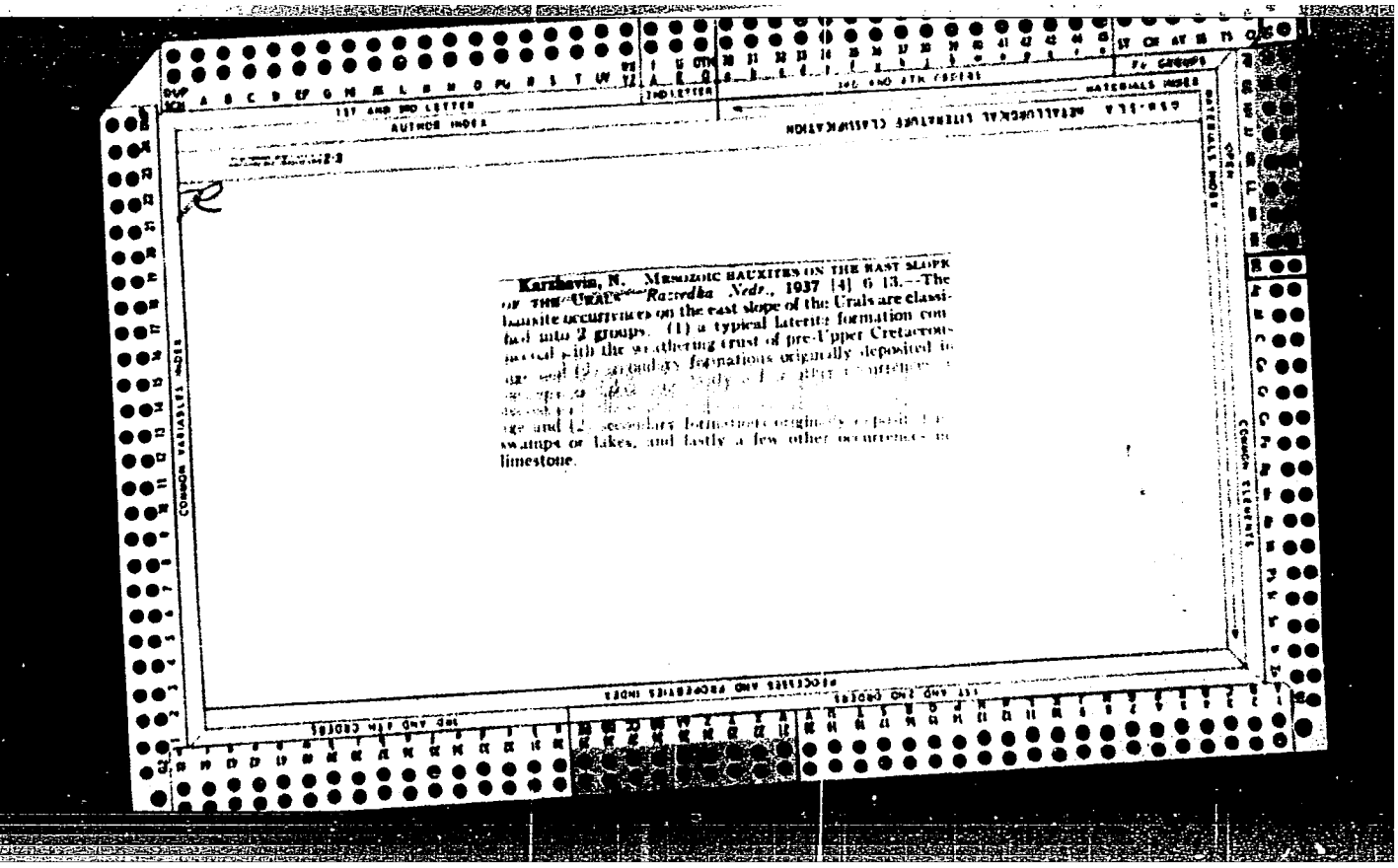
1.Institut geologii AN Kirgizskoy SSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR R.B. Baratovym.
(Kulyab Province--Petroleum geology)

KARZHAUV, T.K.

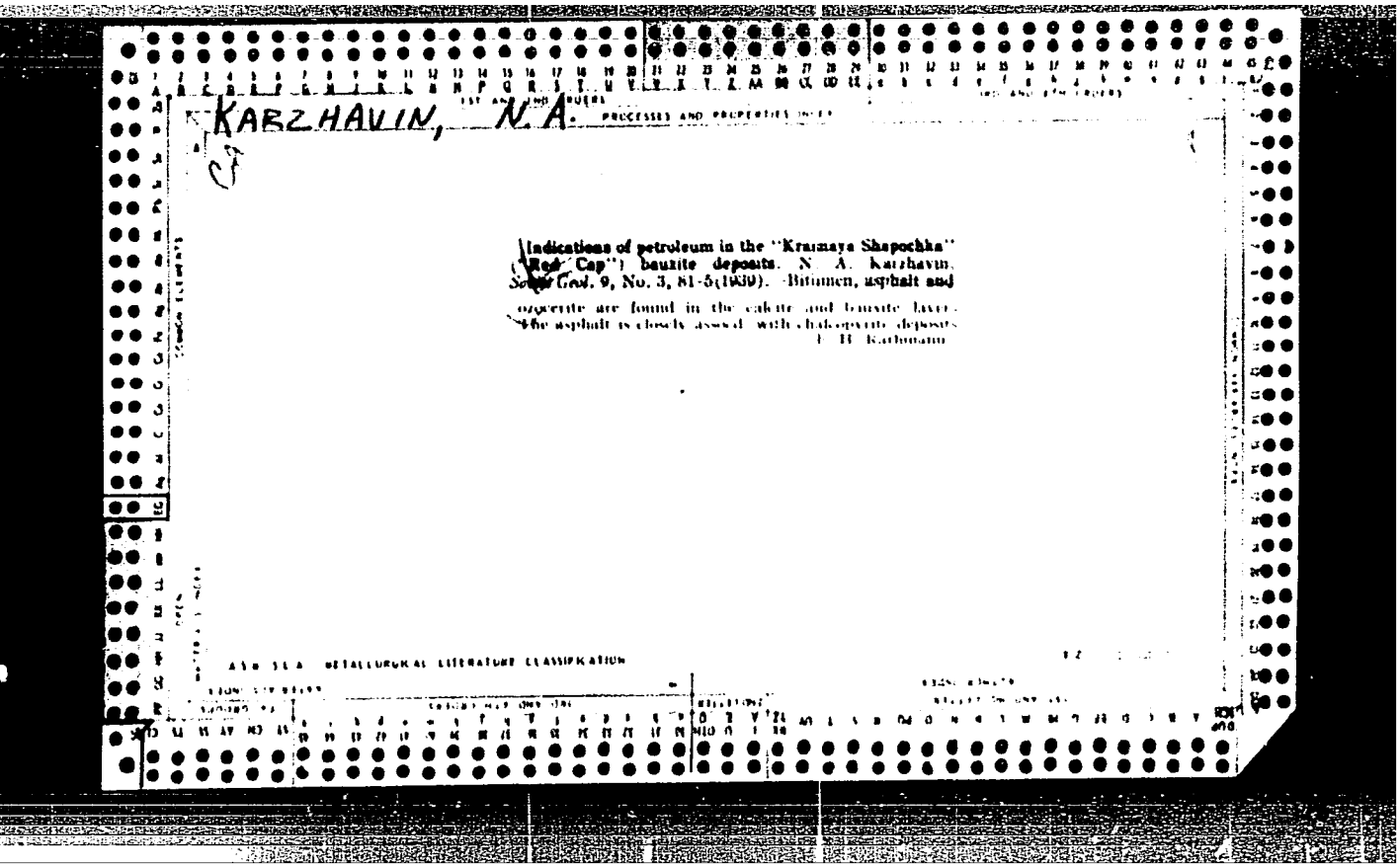
Genesis of fibrous gypsum in Tertiary deposits of the piedmont regions of the Kirghiz Range. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekh. nauk 3 no.4:113-121 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Kirghiz Range region--Selenite)



Refractory clays from the Kurinskii deposits. N. Karzhavin. *Trans. State Ceram. Research Inst.* (Moscow) No. 35, 1-13(1932).—A geological description is given covering the genesis of the Kurinskii deposits of refractory clays in the Urals.
M. V. Kondolsky

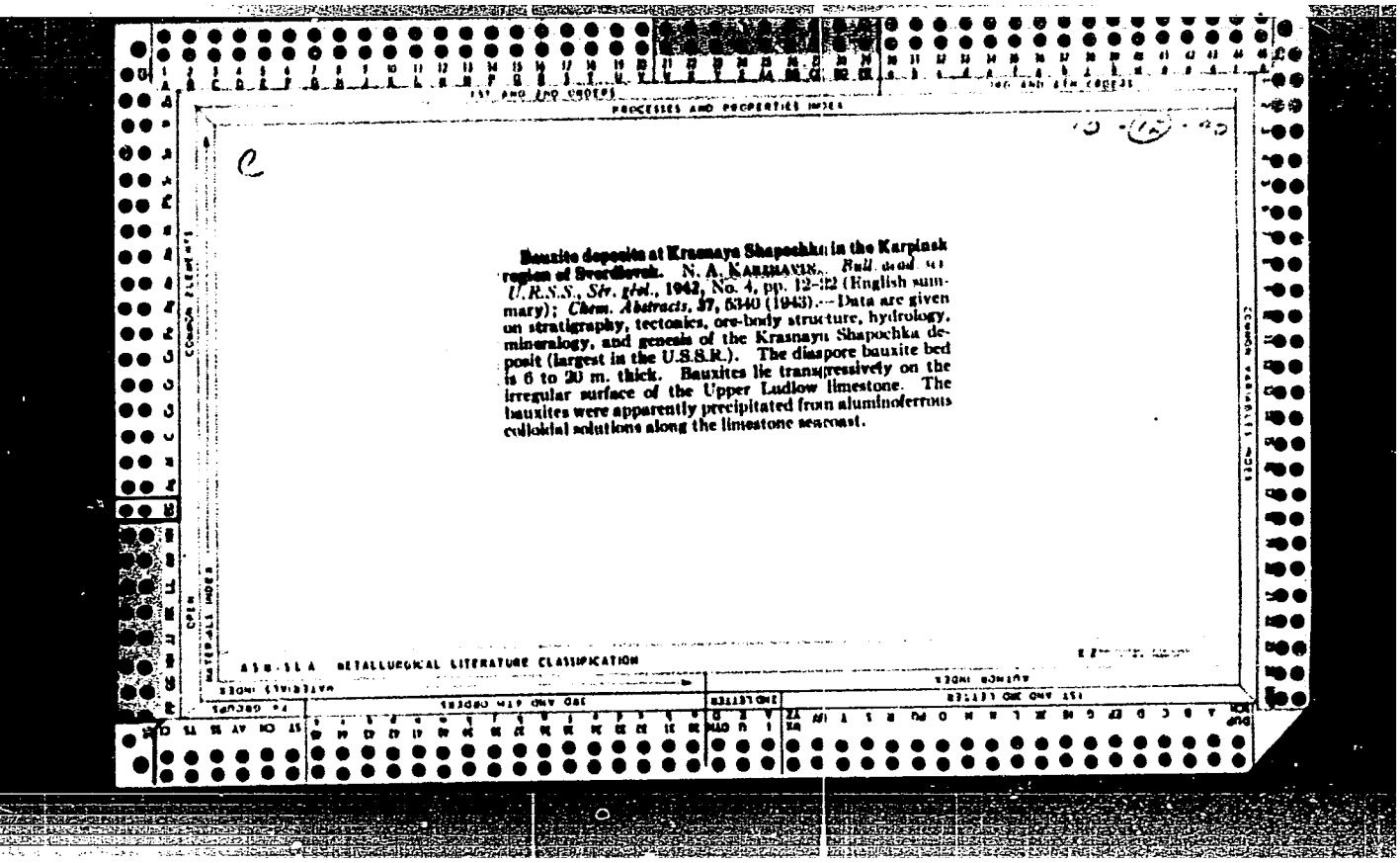


Karshevin, N. MESOZOIC BAUXITES ON THE EAST SLOPE OF THE URALS. *Razvedka Nedr*., 1937 [4] 6 13.--The bauxite occurrences on the east slope of the Urals are classified into 2 groups. (1) a typical laterite formation connected with the weathering crust of pre-Upper Cretaceous [illegible] (2) secondary formations originally deposited in swamps or lakes, and lastly a few other occurrences in limestone.



KARZHAVIN, N. A.

Indications of petroleum in the "Krasnaya Shapochka" ("Red Cap") bauxite deposits. N. A. Karzhavin. Sovetskaya Geol. 9, No. 3, 81-5(1939). Bitumen, asphalt and ozocerite are found in the calcite and bauxite layers. The asphalt is closely associated with chalcocerite deposits. I. H. Kathmann



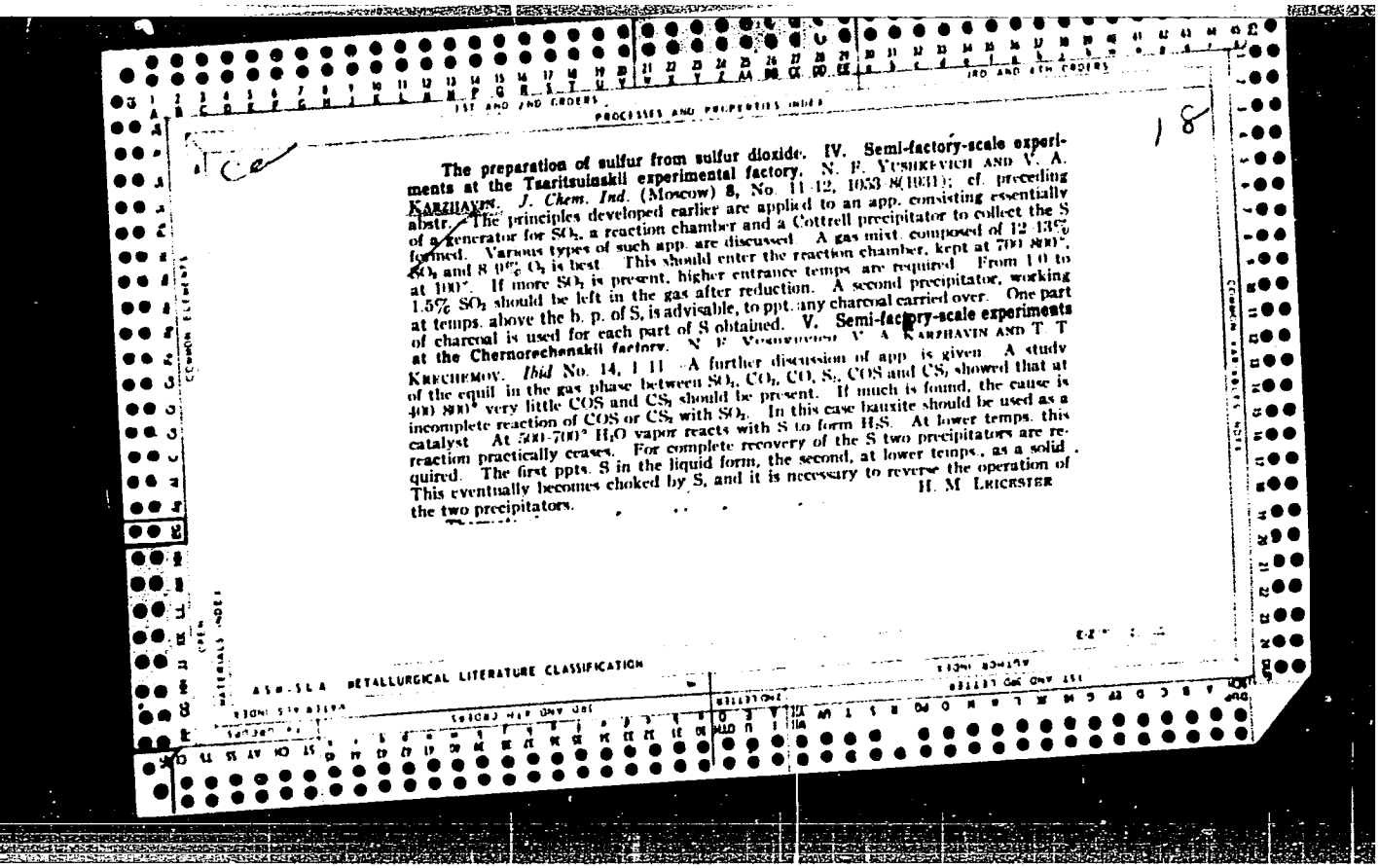
Bauxite deposits at Krasnaya Shapochka in the Karpinsk region of Sverdlovsk. N. A. KARPINSKII. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Sér. géol.*, 1942, No. 4, pp. 12–22 (English summary); *Chem. Abstracts*, **37**, 5340 (1943).—Data are given on stratigraphy, tectonics, ore-body structure, hydrology, mineralogy, and genesis of the Krasnaya Shapochka deposit (largest in the U.S.S.R.). The diaspore bauxite bed is 6 to 20 m. thick. Bauxites lie transgressively on the irregular surface of the Upper Ludlow limestone. The bauxites were apparently precipitated from aluminoferrous colloidal solutions along the limestone seacoast.

KARZHAVIN, N. A.

"Lower Cretaceous Bauxites of the Eastern Slope of the Urals and Their Origin" p.355

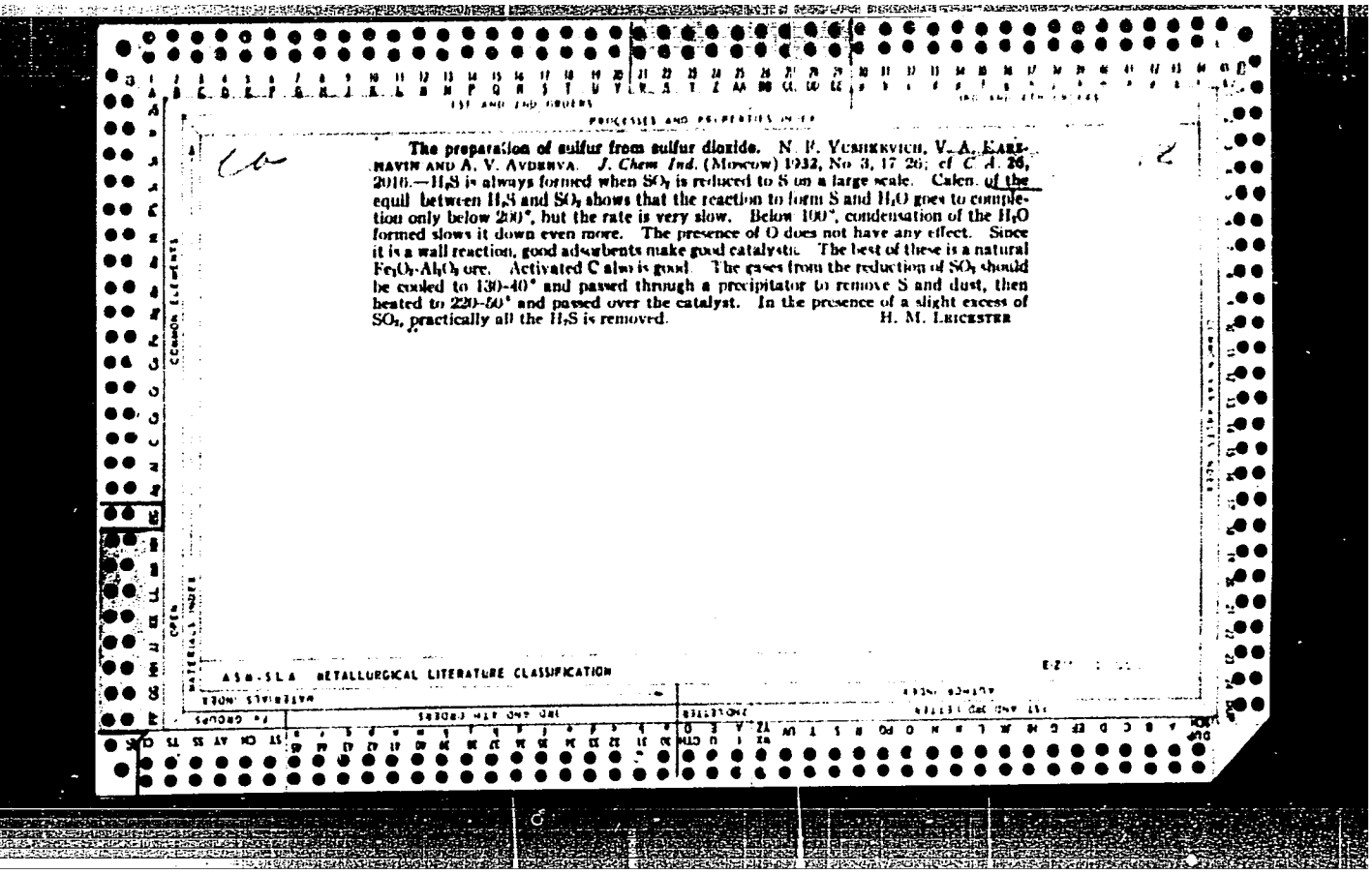
Mineralogy and Origin of Bauxites, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR (otd. geologo-geograf. nauk) 1958, 488pp.

This collection of articles by various authors on the mineralogy and geochemistyy of bauxites appeared as a result of 1955 conf. on the origin of bauxite (Chairman, Acad. N. M. Stakhov)



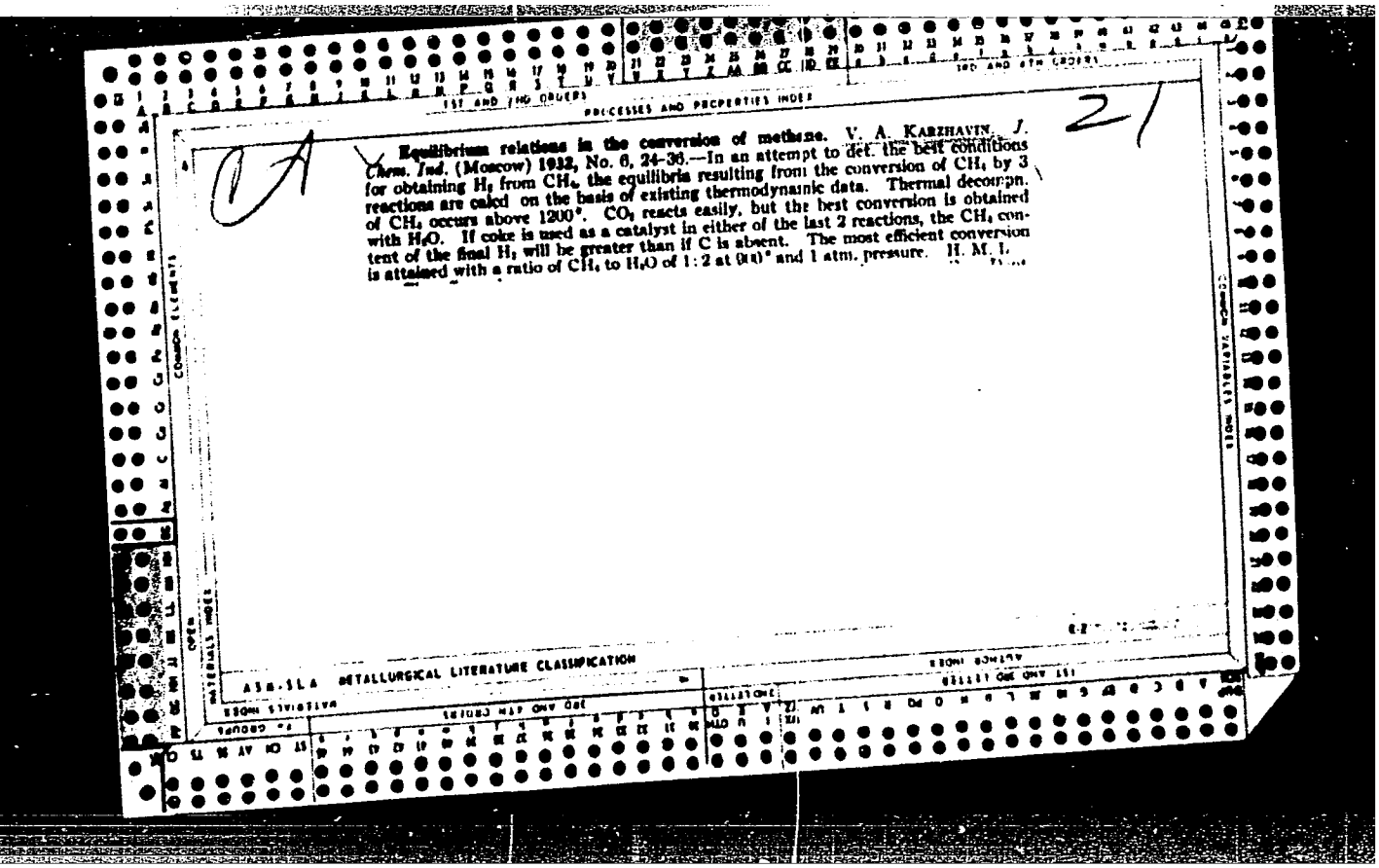
The preparation of sulfur from sulfur dioxide. IV. Semi-factory-scale experiments at the Tsaritsuinskii experimental factory. N. F. YUSHKEVICH AND V. A. KARZHAVIN. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) **8**, No. 11-12, 1053-8(1931); cf. preceding abstr. The principles developed earlier are applied to an app. consisting essentially of a generator for SO_2, a reaction chamber and a Cottrell precipitator to collect the S formed. Various types of such app. are discussed. A gas mixt. composed of 12-13% SO_2 and 8-9% O_2 is best. This should enter the reaction chamber, kept at 700-800°, at 100°. If more SO_2 is present, higher entrance temps. are required. From 1.0 to 1.5% SO_2 should be left in the gas after reduction. A second precipitator, working at temps. above the b. p. of S, is advisable, to ppt. any charcoal carried over. One part of charcoal is used for each part of S obtained. **V. Semi-factory-scale experiments at the Chernorechenskii factory.** N. F. YUSHKEVICH, V. A. KARZHAVIN AND T. T. KRECHEMOV. *Ibid.* No. 14, 1-11.—A further discussion of app. is given. A study of the equil. in the gas phase between SO_2, CO_2, CO, S_2, COS and CS_2 showed that at 400-800° very little COS and CS_2 should be present. If much is found, the cause is incomplete reaction of COS or CS_2 with SO_2. In this case bauxite should be used as a catalyst. At 500-700° H_2O vapor reacts with S to form H_2S. At lower temps. this reaction practically ceases. For complete recovery of the S two precipitators are required. The first ppts. S in the liquid form, the second, at lower temps., as a solid. This eventually becomes choked by S, and it is necessary to reverse the operation of the two precipitators.

H. M. LEICESTER



The preparation of sulfur from sulfur dioxide. N. P. Yushkevich, V. A. Karavaev and A. V. Avdeeva. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1932, No 3, 17-26; *cf C. A.* **26**, 2016.—H_2S is always formed when SO_2 is reduced to S on a large scale. Calcn. of the equil between H_2S and SO_2 shows that the reaction to form S and H_2O goes to completion only below 200°, but the rate is very slow. Below 100°, condensation of the H_2O formed slows it down even more. The presence of O does not have any effect. Since it is a wall reaction, good adsorbents make good catalysts. The best of these is a natural Fe_2O_3-Al_2O_3 ore. Activated C also is good. The gases from the reduction of SO_2 should be cooled to 130-40° and passed through a precipitator to remove S and dust, then heated to 220-50° and passed over the catalyst. In the presence of a slight excess of SO_2, practically all the H_2S is removed. H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

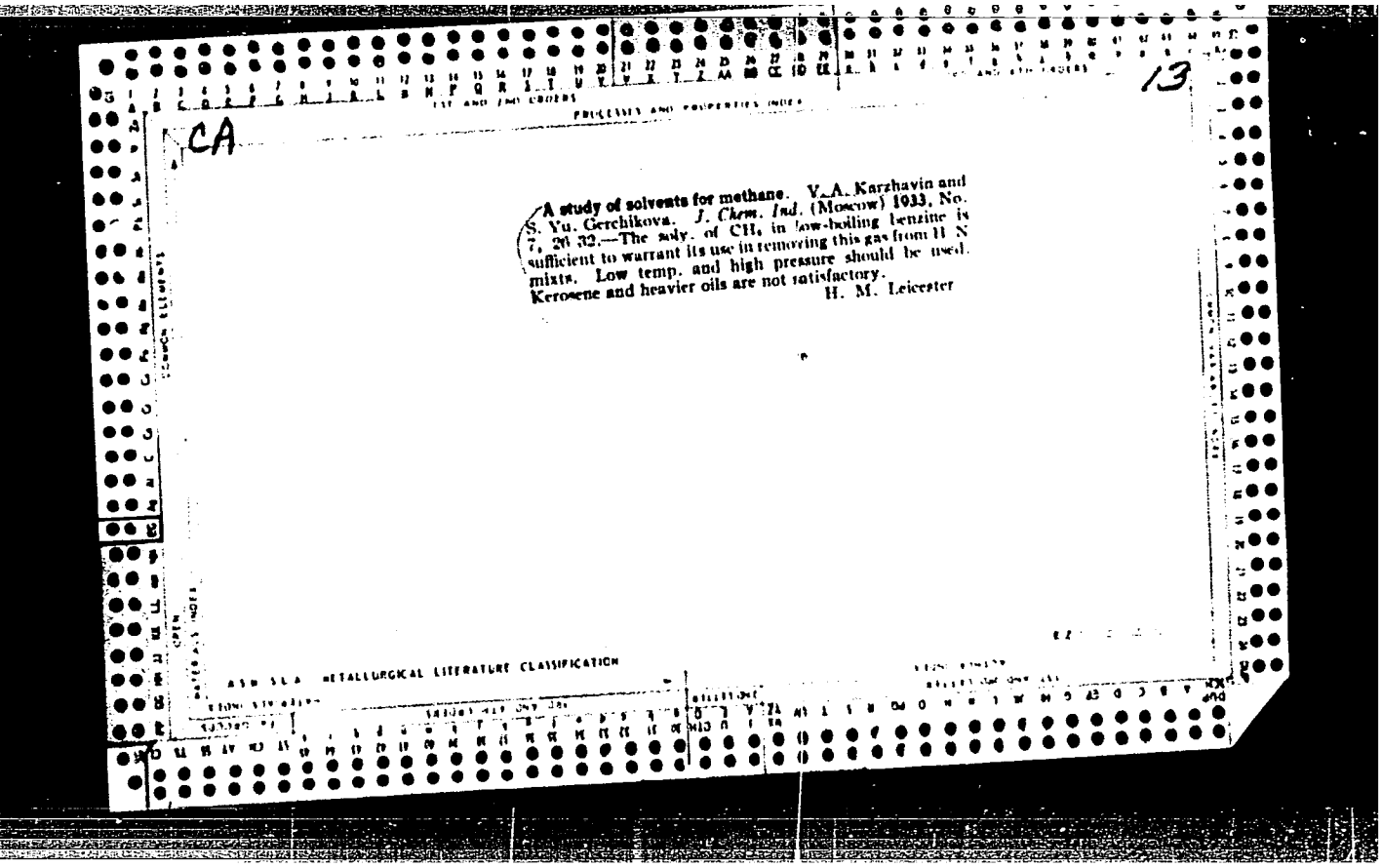


CA

21

Equilibrium relations in the conversion of methane. V. A. KARZHAVIN. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) **1932**, No. 6, 24–36.—In an attempt to det. the best conditions for obtaining H_2 from CH_4, the equilibria resulting from the conversion of CH_4 by 3 reactions are calcd on the basis of existing thermodynamic data. Thermal decompn. of CH_4 occurs above 1200°. CO_2 reacts easily, but the best conversion is obtained with H_2O. If coke is used as a catalyst in either of the last 2 reactions, the CH_4 content of the final H_2 will be greater than if C is absent. The most efficient conversion is attained with a ratio of CH_4 to H_2O of 1:2 at 900° and 1 atm. pressure. H. M. L.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

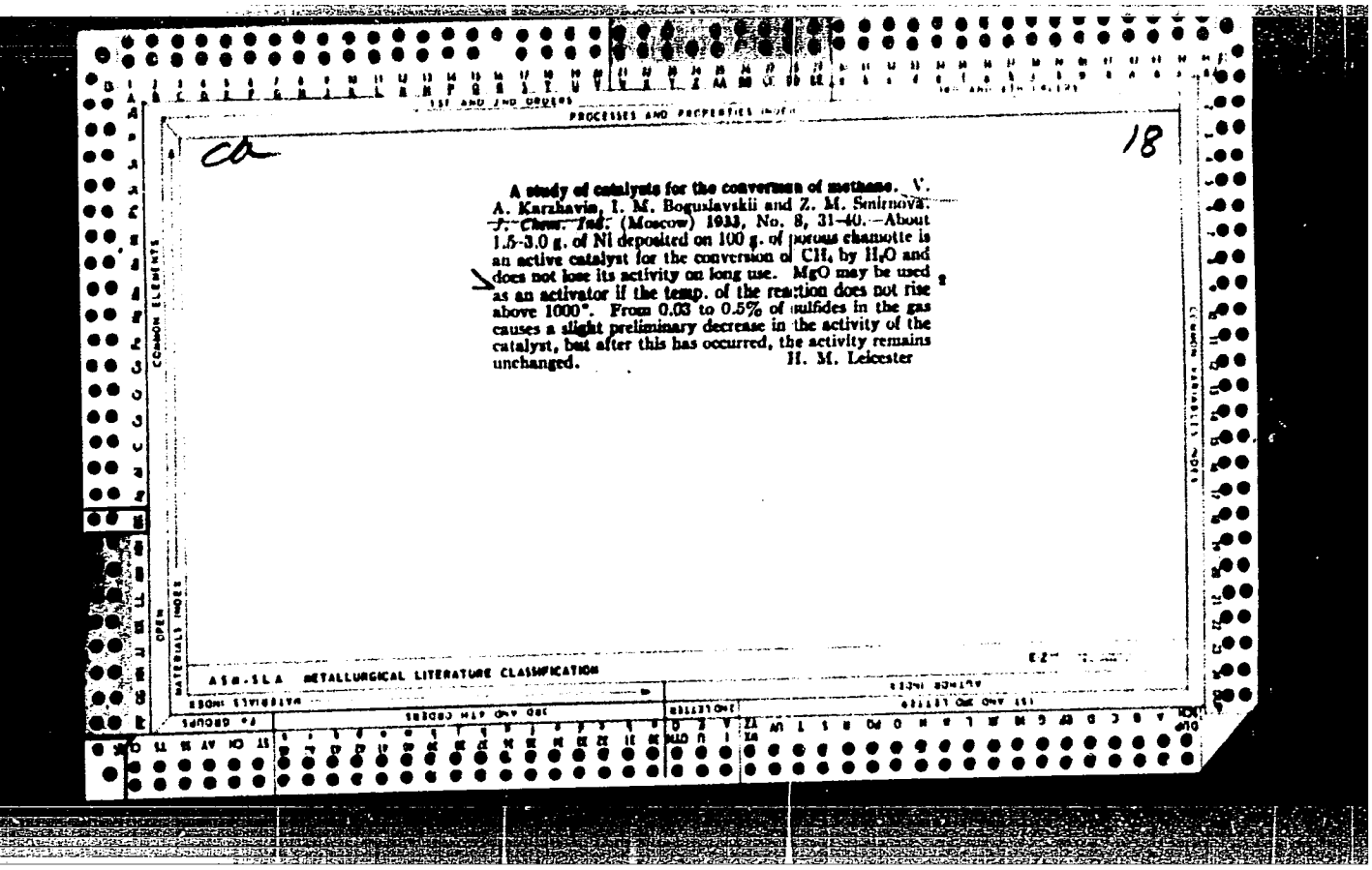


CA

13

A study of solvents for methane. V. A. Karzhavin and S. Yu. Gerchikova. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1933, No. 7, 28-32.—The solv. of CH_4 in low-boiling benzine is sufficient to warrant its use in removing this gas from H N mixts. Low temp. and high pressure should be used. Kerosene and heavier oils are not satisfactory.

H. M. Leicester



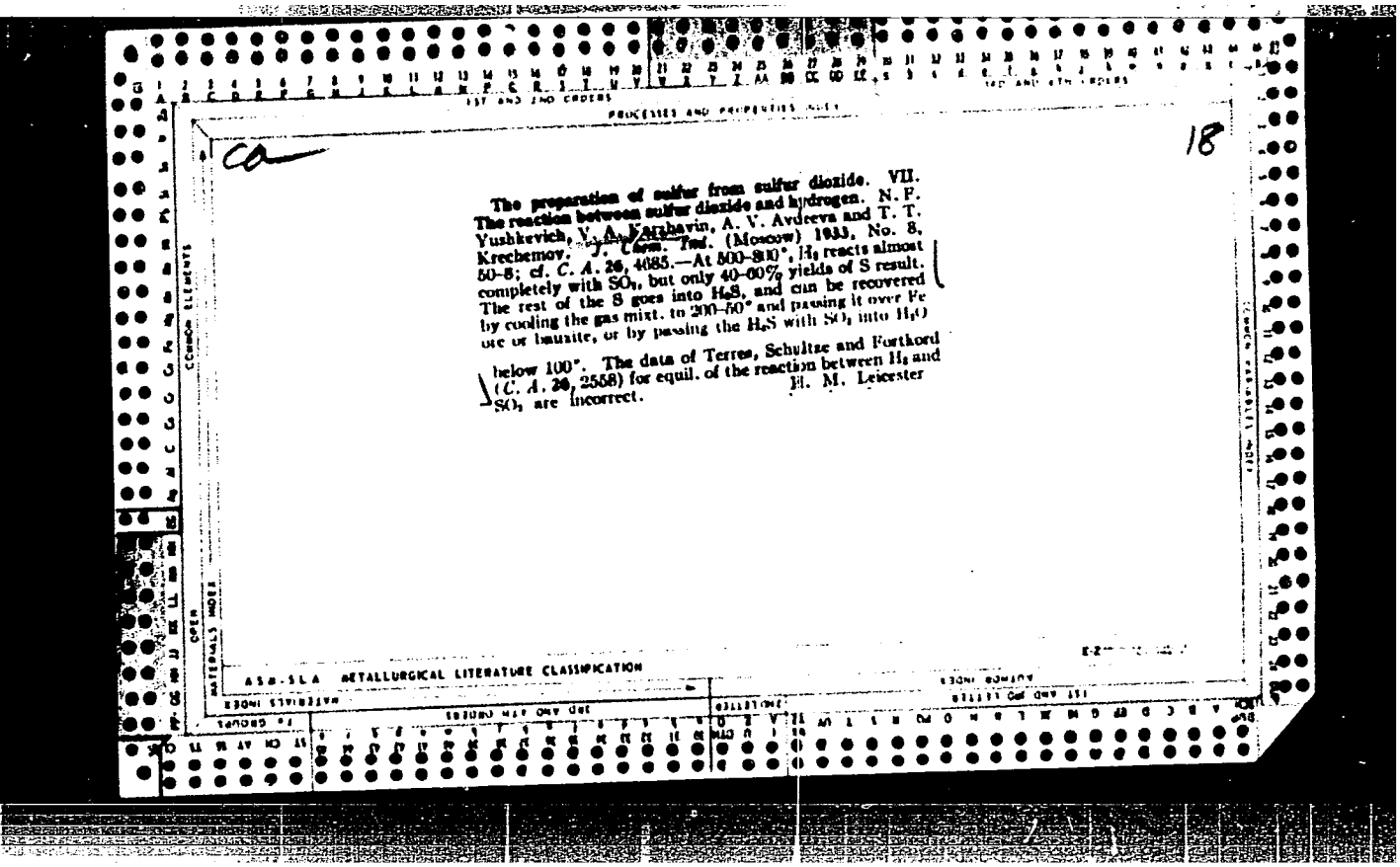
ca

18

A study of catalysts for the conversion of methane. V. A. Karzhavin, I. M. Bogusiavskii and Z. M. Smirnova. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1933, No. 8, 31–40.—About 1.5–3.0 g. of Ni deposited on 100 g. of porous chamotte is an active catalyst for the conversion of CH_4 by H_2O and does not lose its activity on long use. MgO may be used as an activator if the temp. of the reaction does not rise above 1000°. From 0.03 to 0.5% of sulfides in the gas causes a slight preliminary decrease in the activity of the catalyst, but after this has occurred, the activity remains unchanged.

H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



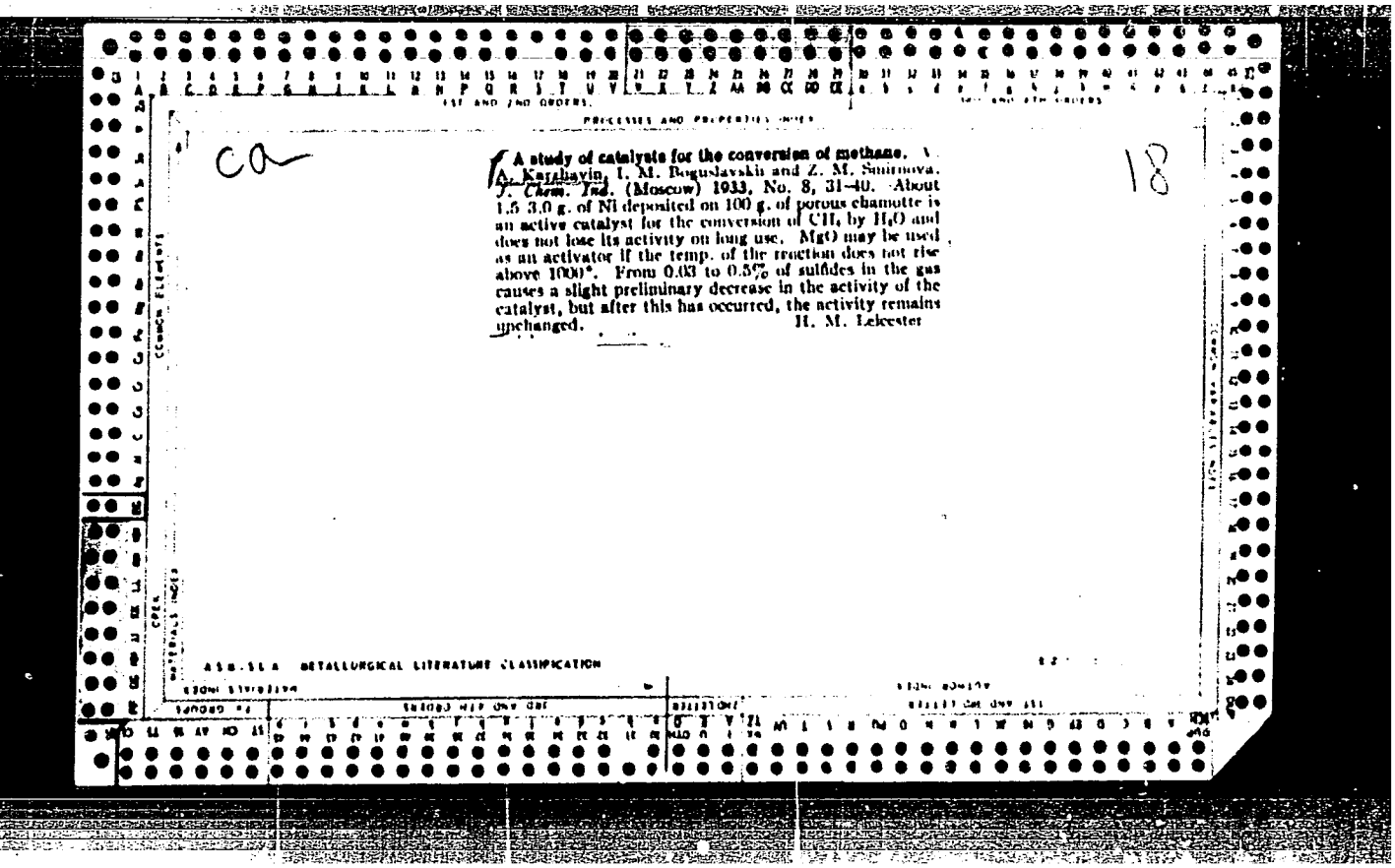
Ca

18

The preparation of sulfur from sulfur dioxide. VII. The reaction between sulfur dioxide and hydrogen. N. F. Yushkevich, V. A. Karzhavin, A. V. Avdeeva and T. T. Krechemov. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1933, No. 8, 50–8; cf. *C. A.* **26**, 4085.—At 300–310°, H_2 reacts almost completely with SO_2, but only 40–60% yields of S result. The rest of the S goes into H_2S, and can be recovered by cooling the gas mixt. to 200–50° and passing it over Fe ore or bauxite, or by passing the H_2S with SO_2 into H_2O below 100°. The data of Terres, Schultze and Forthord (*C. A.* **26**, 2558) for equil. of the reaction between H_2 and SO_2 are incorrect.

H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

18

A study of catalysts for the conversion of methane. V. A. Kazakhavin, I. M. Boguslavskii and Z. M. Smirnova. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1933, No. 8, 31–40. About 1.5–3.0 g. of Ni deposited on 100 g. of porous chamotte is an active catalyst for the conversion of CH_4 by H_2O and does not lose its activity on long use. MgO may be used as an activator if the temp. of the reaction does not rise above 1000°. From 0.03 to 0.5% of sulfides in the gas causes a slight preliminary decrease in the activity of the catalyst, but after this has occurred, the activity remains unchanged. H. M. Leicester

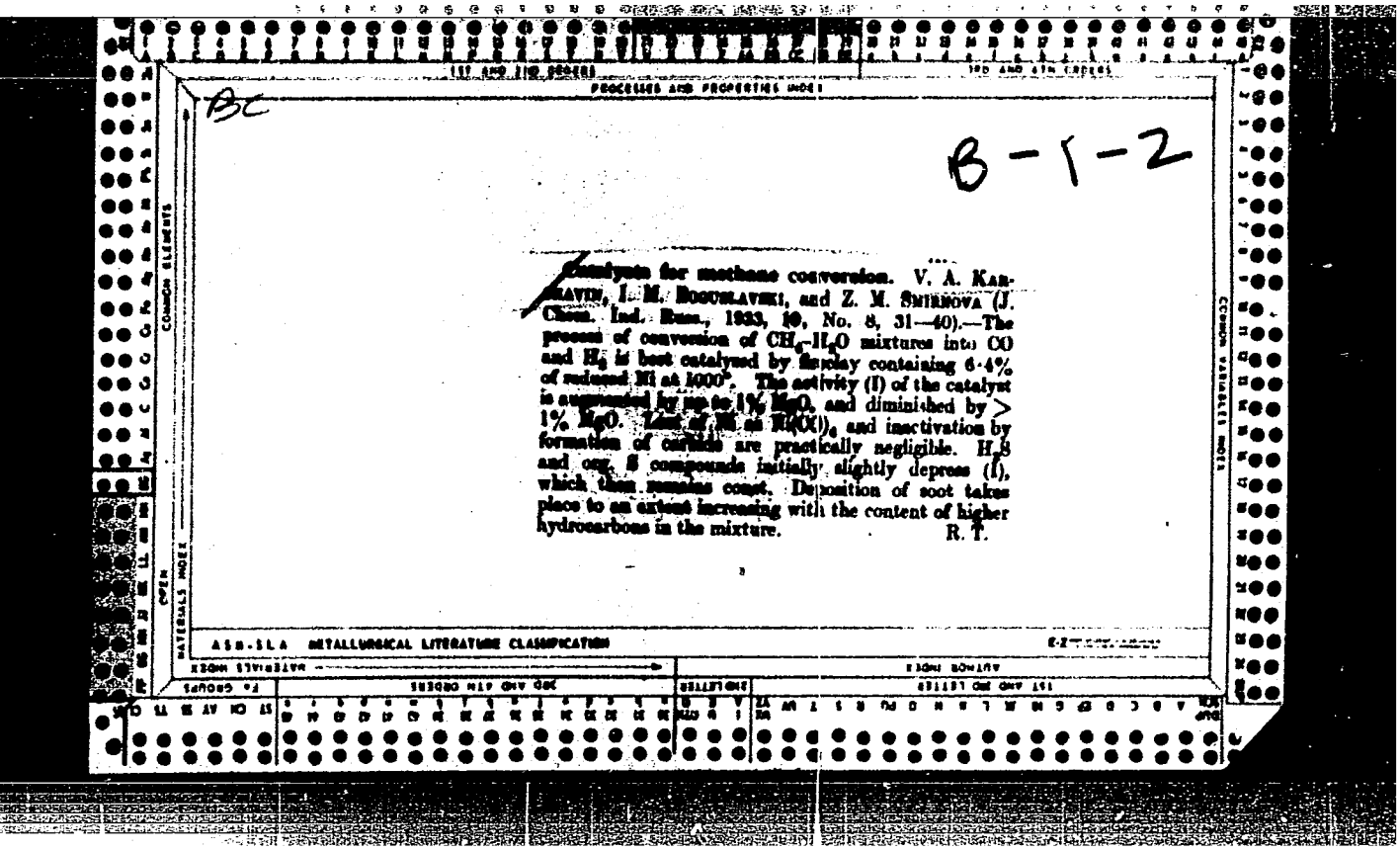
BC

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-1-2

Solvents of methane. V. A. KARSHAVIN and S. J. GENTSCHIKOVA (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1933, 10, No. 7, 36—38).—The solubility of CH_4, N_2, and H_2 in various benzines (I), paraffins, transformer and solar oils at −60° to 20°, and at pressures of ≯ 2 atm., follows Henry's law. (I) can be used for the elimination of CH_4 from N_2-H_2 mixtures, the best results being obtained at low temp. and high pressures. R. T.

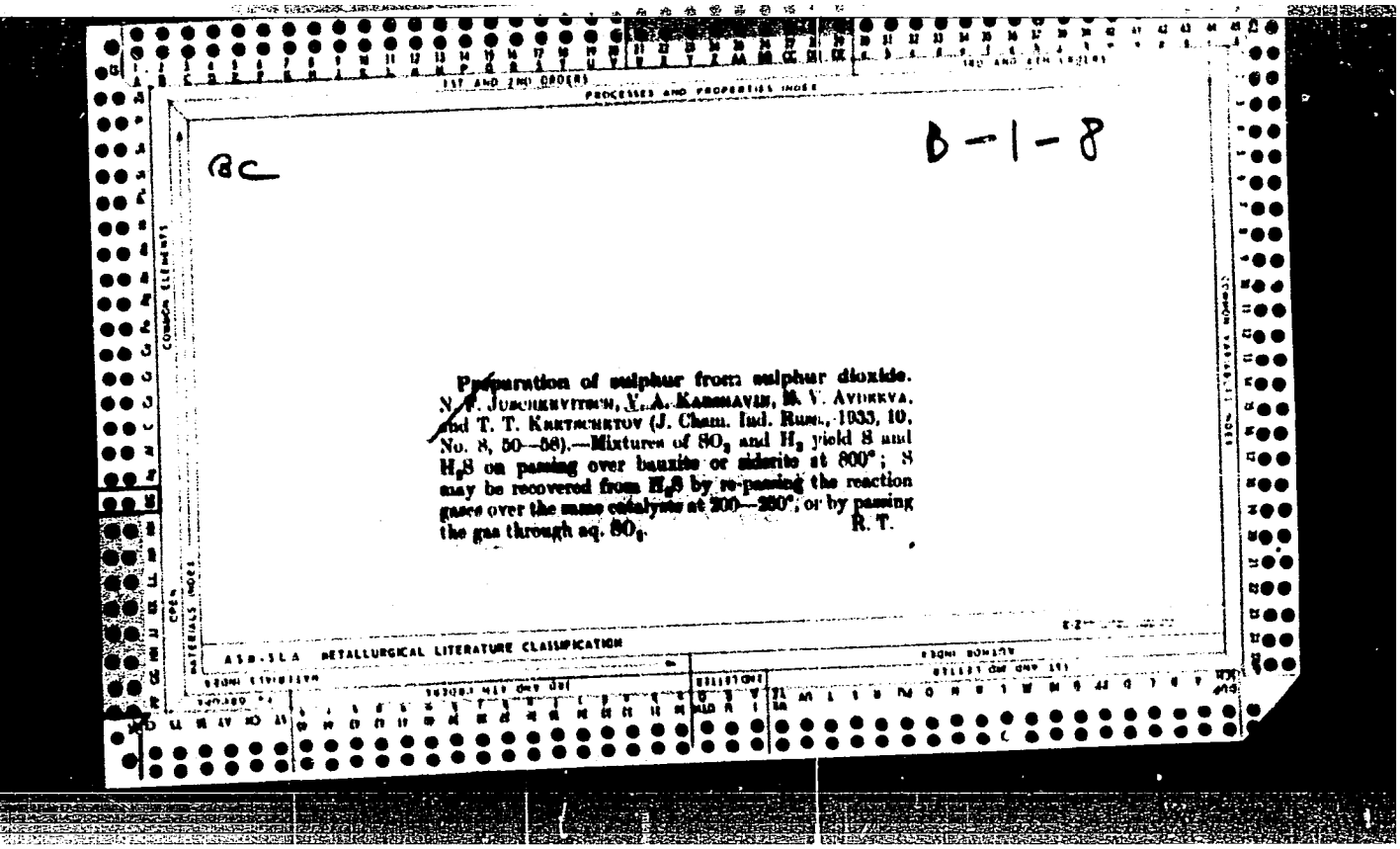
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

B-1-2

Catalysts for methane conversion. V. A. KARAVAEV, I. M. ROZOVLAVSKI, and Z. M. SMIRNOVA (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1933, 10, No. 8, 31—40).—The process of conversion of CH_4–H_2O mixtures into CO and H_2 is best catalysed by fireclay containing 6·4% of reduced Ni at 1000°. The activity (I) of the catalyst is suppressed by up to 1% K_2O, and diminished by > 1% K_2O. 1 mol. of Ni as $Ni(OX)_4$ and inactivation by formation of carbide are practically negligible. H_2S and org. S compounds initially slightly depress (I), which then remains const. Deposition of soot takes place to an extent increasing with the content of higher hydrocarbons in the mixture. R. T.

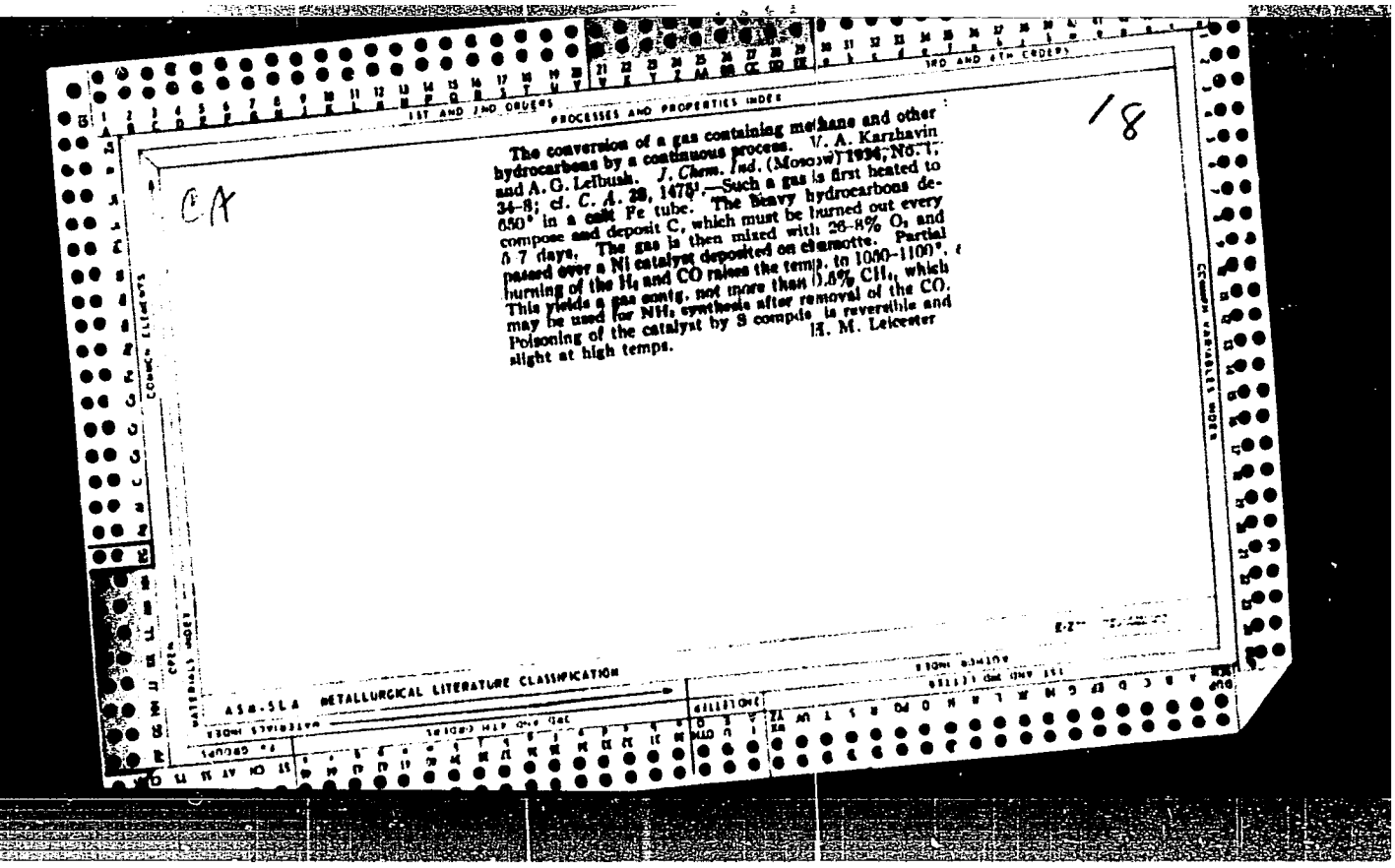


B-1-8

BC

Preparation of sulphur from sulphur dioxide. N. F. Juschkewitsch, V. A. Kammajew, M. V. Awdejewa, and T. T. Kartschetow (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1935, 10, No. 8, 50—58).—Mixtures of SO_2 and H_2 yield S and H_2S on passing over bauxite or siderite at 800°; S may be recovered from H_2S by re-passing the reaction gases over the same catalysts at 200—250°, or by passing the gas through aq. SO_2. R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



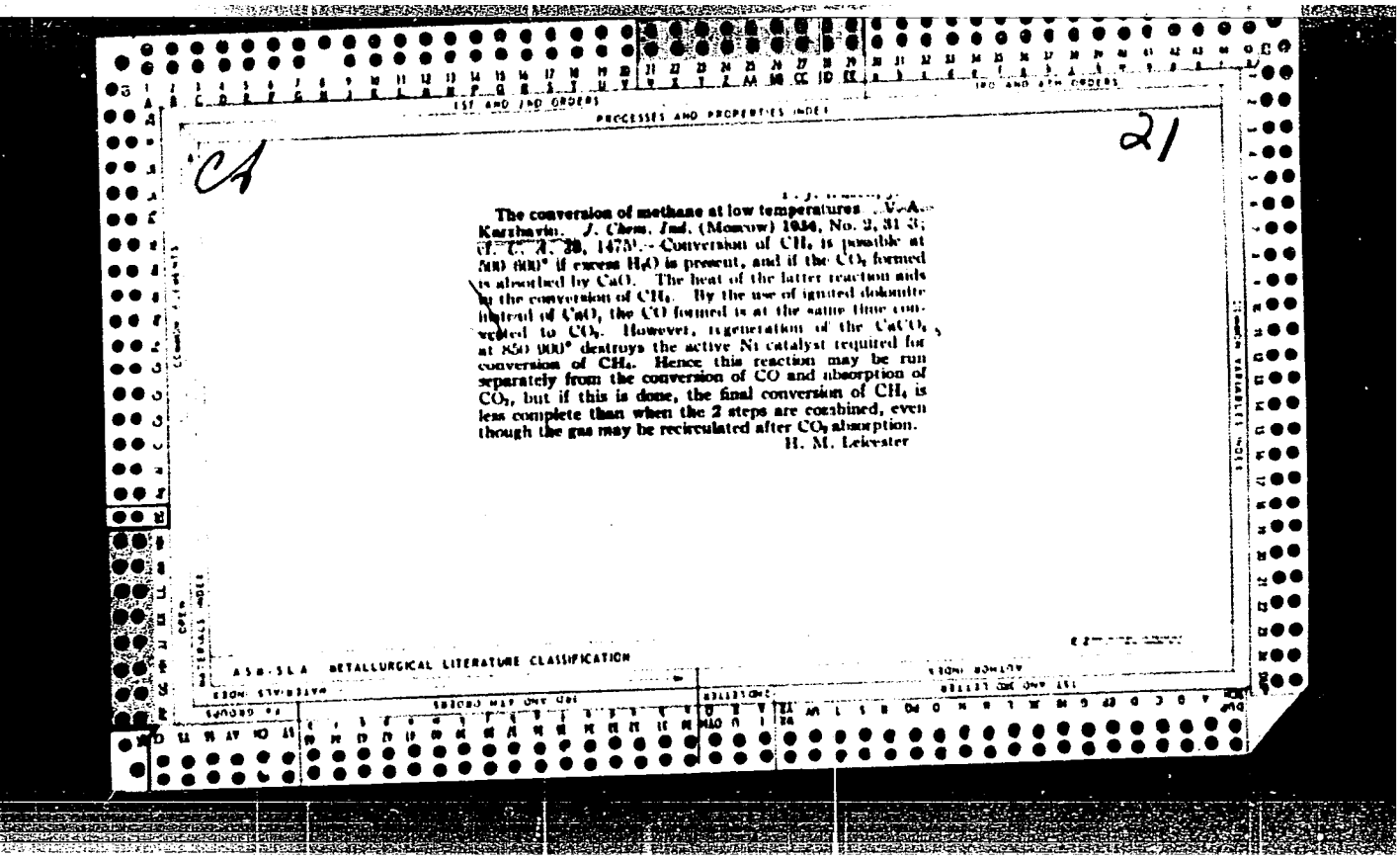
CA

18

The conversion of a gas containing methane and other hydrocarbons by a continuous process. V. A. Karzhavin and A. G. Lelbush. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1934, No. 1, 34–8; cf. *C. A.* 28, 1478⁹.—Such a gas is first heated to 650° in a cast Fe tube. The heavy hydrocarbons decompose and deposit C, which must be burned out every 5–7 days. The gas is then mixed with 26–8% O, and passed over a Ni catalyst deposited on chamotte. Partial burning of the H_2 and CO raises the temp. to 1000–1100°. This yields a gas contg. not more than 0.8% CH_4, which may be used for NH_3 synthesis after removal of the CO. Poisoning of the catalyst by S compds. is reversible and slight at high temps.

H. M. Leicester

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



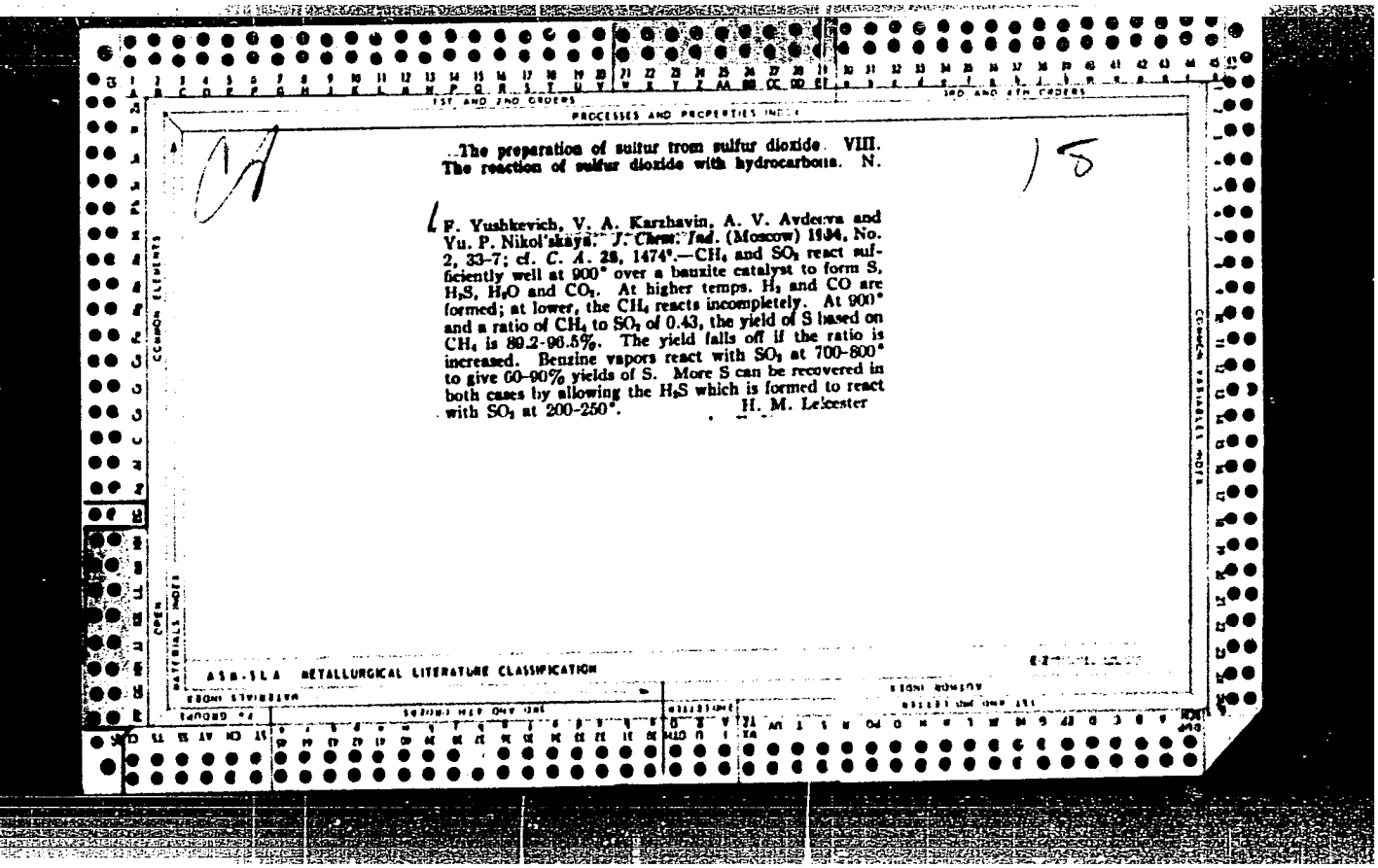
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

21

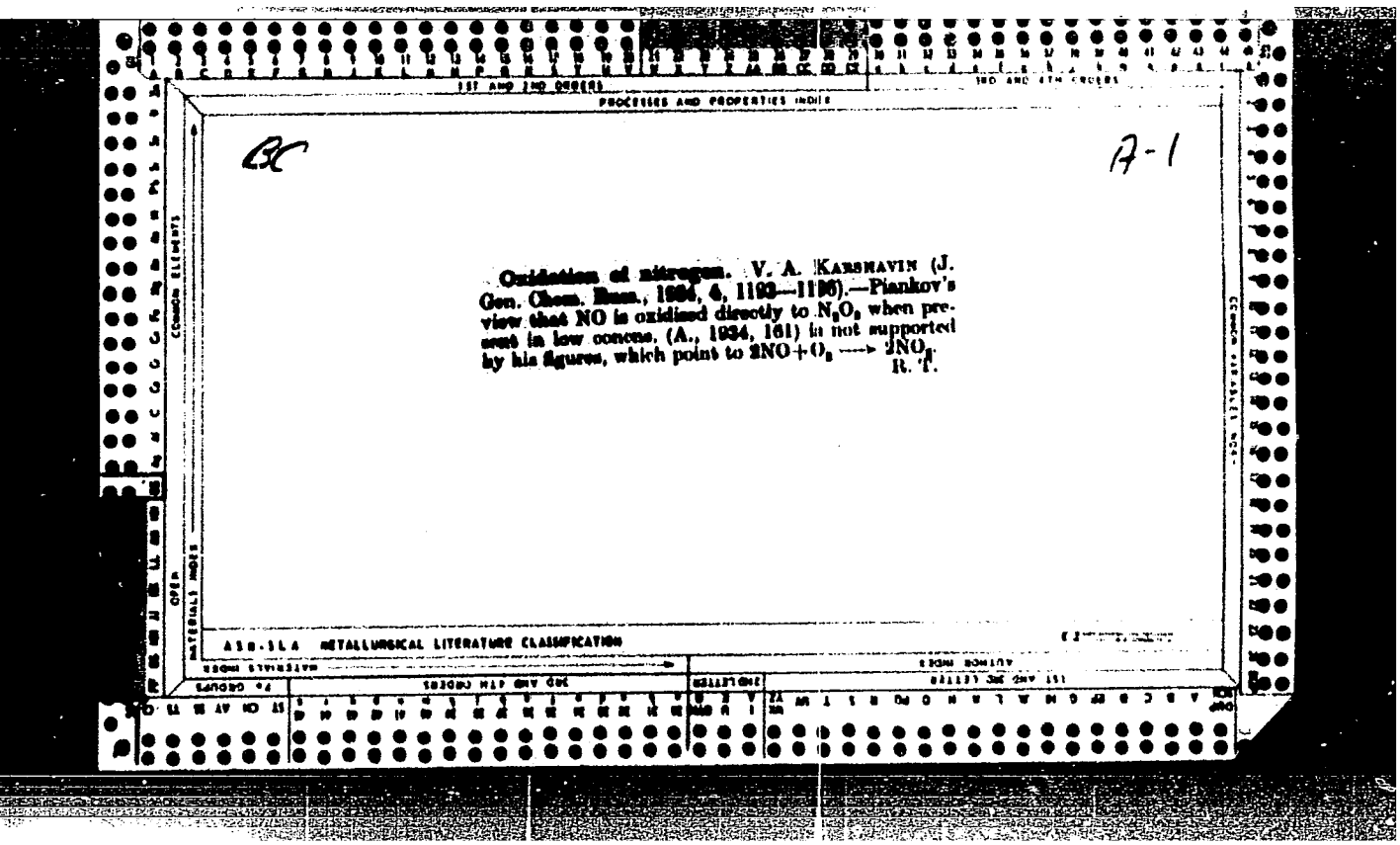
The conversion of methane at low temperatures . V. A. Kasthavin. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) **1934**, No. 2, 31-3; *C. C. A.* **28**, 1475.—Conversion of CH_4 is possible at 800-900° if excess H_2O is present, and if the CO_2 formed is absorbed by CaO. The heat of the latter reaction aids in the conversion of CH_4. By the use of ignited dolomite instead of CaO, the CO formed is at the same time converted to CO_2. However, regeneration of the $CaCO_3$ at 850-900° destroys the active Ni catalyst required for conversion of CH_4. Hence this reaction may be run separately from the conversion of CO and absorption of CO_2, but if this is done, the final conversion of CH_4 is less complete than when the 2 steps are combined, even though the gas may be recirculated after CO_2 absorption.
H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



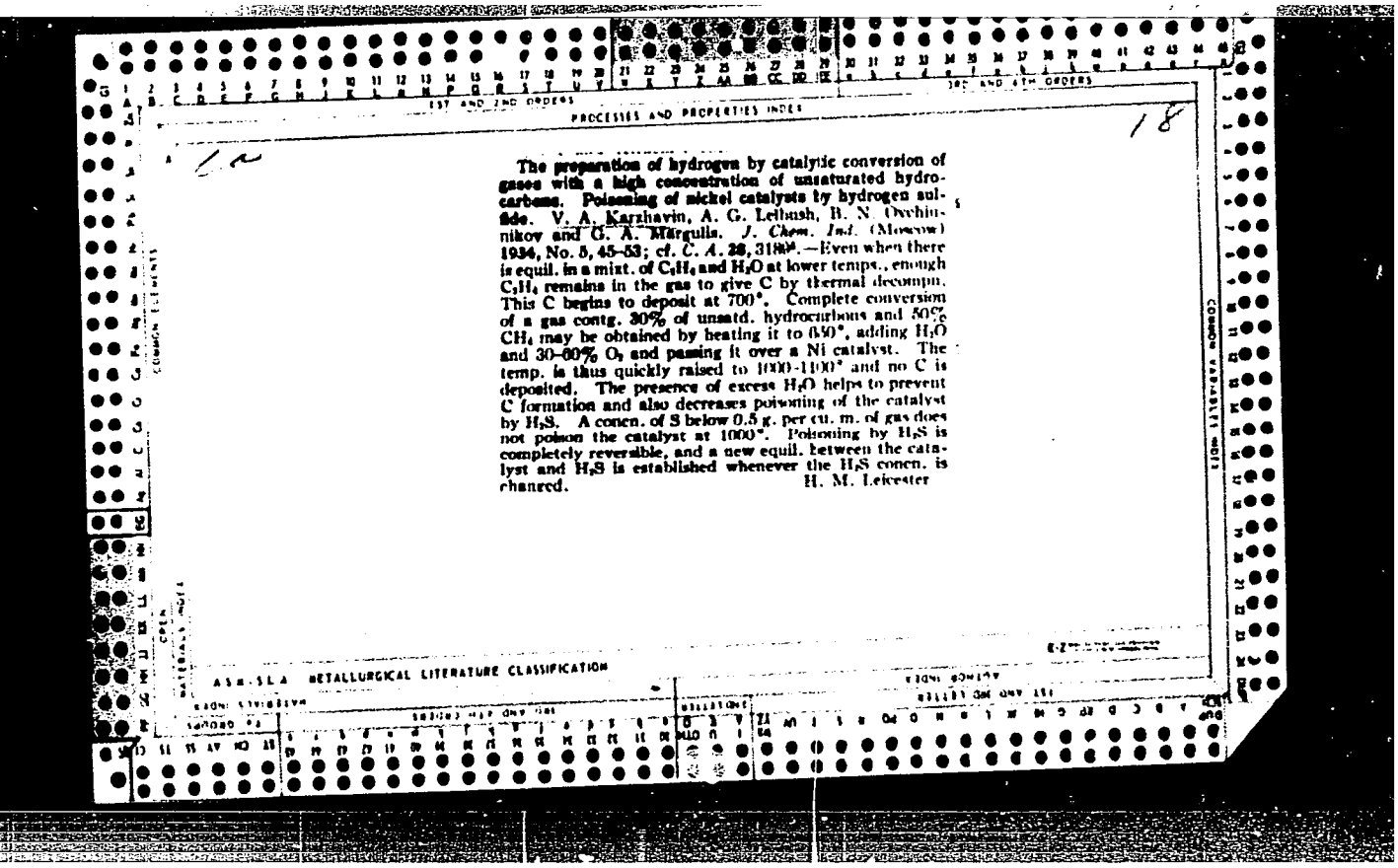
...The preparation of sulfur from sulfur dioxide. VIII. The reaction of sulfur dioxide with hydrocarbons. N.

F. Yushkevich, V. A. Karzhavin, A. V. Avdeeva and Yu. P. Nikol'skaya. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1934, No. 2, 33-7; cf. *C. A.* **28**, 1474°.—CH_4 and SO_2 react sufficiently well at 900° over a bauxite catalyst to form S, H_2S, H_2O and CO_2. At higher temps. H_2 and CO are formed; at lower, the CH_4 reacts incompletely. At 900° and a ratio of CH_4 to SO_2 of 0.43, the yield of S based on CH_4 is 89.2-96.5%. The yield falls off if the ratio is increased. Benzine vapors react with SO_2 at 700-800° to give 60-90% yields of S. More S can be recovered in both cases by allowing the H_2S which is formed to react with SO_2 at 200-250°. H. M. Leicester



A-1

Oxidation of nitrogen. V. A. KARSHAVIN (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1934, 4, 1193—1196).—Plankov's view that NO is oxidised directly to N_2O_3 when present in low concns. (A., 1934, 161) is not supported by his figures, which point to $2NO+O_2 \longrightarrow 2NO_2$. R. T.



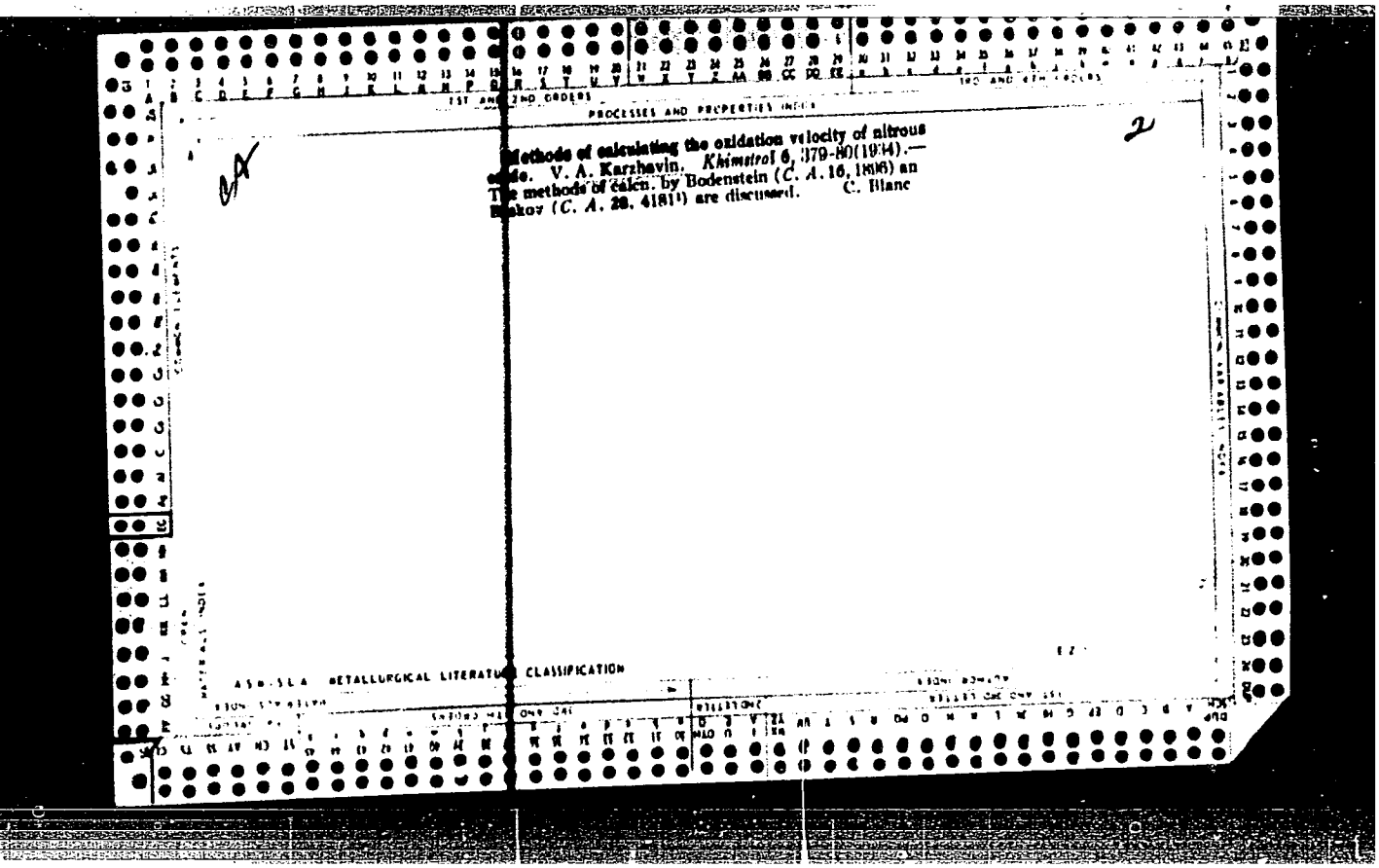
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

18

The preparation of hydrogen by catalytic conversion of gases with a high concentration of unsaturated hydrocarbons. Poisoning of nickel catalysts by hydrogen sulfide. V. A. Karzhavin, A. G. Leibush, B. N. Ovchinnikov and G. A. Margulis. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1934, No. 5, 45–53; cf. *C. A.* **28**, 3188⁹.—Even when there is equil. in a mixt. of C_2H_4 and H_2O at lower temps., enough C_2H_4 remains in the gas to give C by thermal decompn. This C begins to deposit at 700°. Complete conversion of a gas contg. 30% of unsatd. hydrocarbons and 50% CH_4 may be obtained by heating it to 650°, adding H_2O and 30–60% O_2 and passing it over a Ni catalyst. The temp. is thus quickly raised to 1000–1100° and no C is deposited. The presence of excess H_2O helps to prevent C formation and also decreases poisoning of the catalyst by H_2S. A concn. of S below 0.5 g. per cu. m. of gas does not poison the catalyst at 1000°. Poisoning by H_2S is completely reversible, and a new equil. between the catalyst and H_2S is established whenever the H_2S concn. is changed.

H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Methods of calculating the oxidation velocity of nitrous
ide. V. A. Karzhavin. *Khimstroi* 6, 1979-80(1934).—
e methods of calcn. by Bodenstein (*C. A.* 16, 1806) an
kov (*C. A.* 28, 4181[1]) are discussed. C. Blanc

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

B I 2

B. A.

Continuous process for conversion of gases containing methane and other hydrocarbons. V. A. Karzhavin and A. G. [illegible] (J. Chem. Ind. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], No. 1, [illegible].—The hydrocarbon constituents are converted into CO and H_2 by passing the gas, mixed with air, over Ni at 1000—1100°; at lower temp. the Ni is inactivated by 0·2—0·25% of S in the reaction gases.

R. T.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

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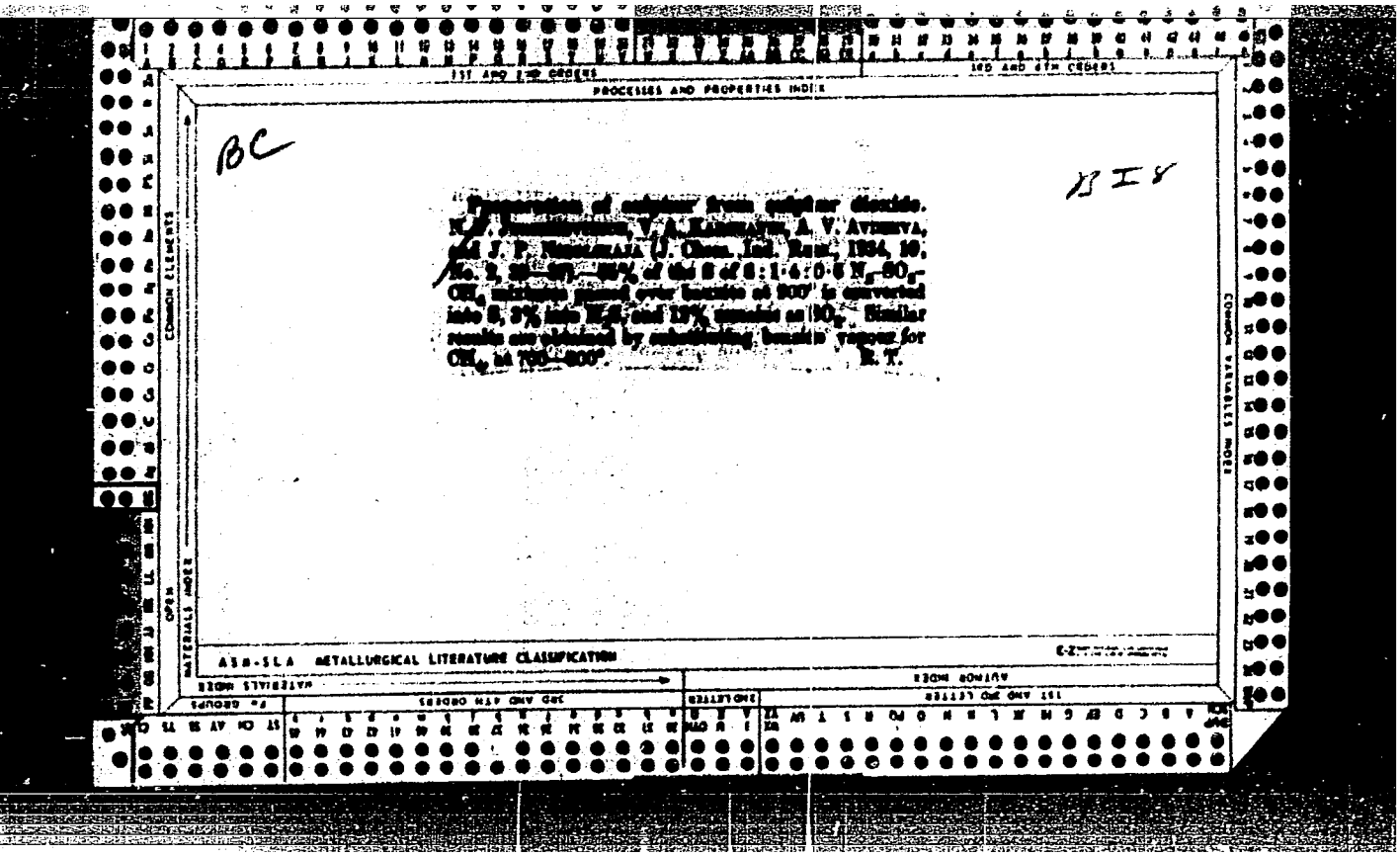
OPEN

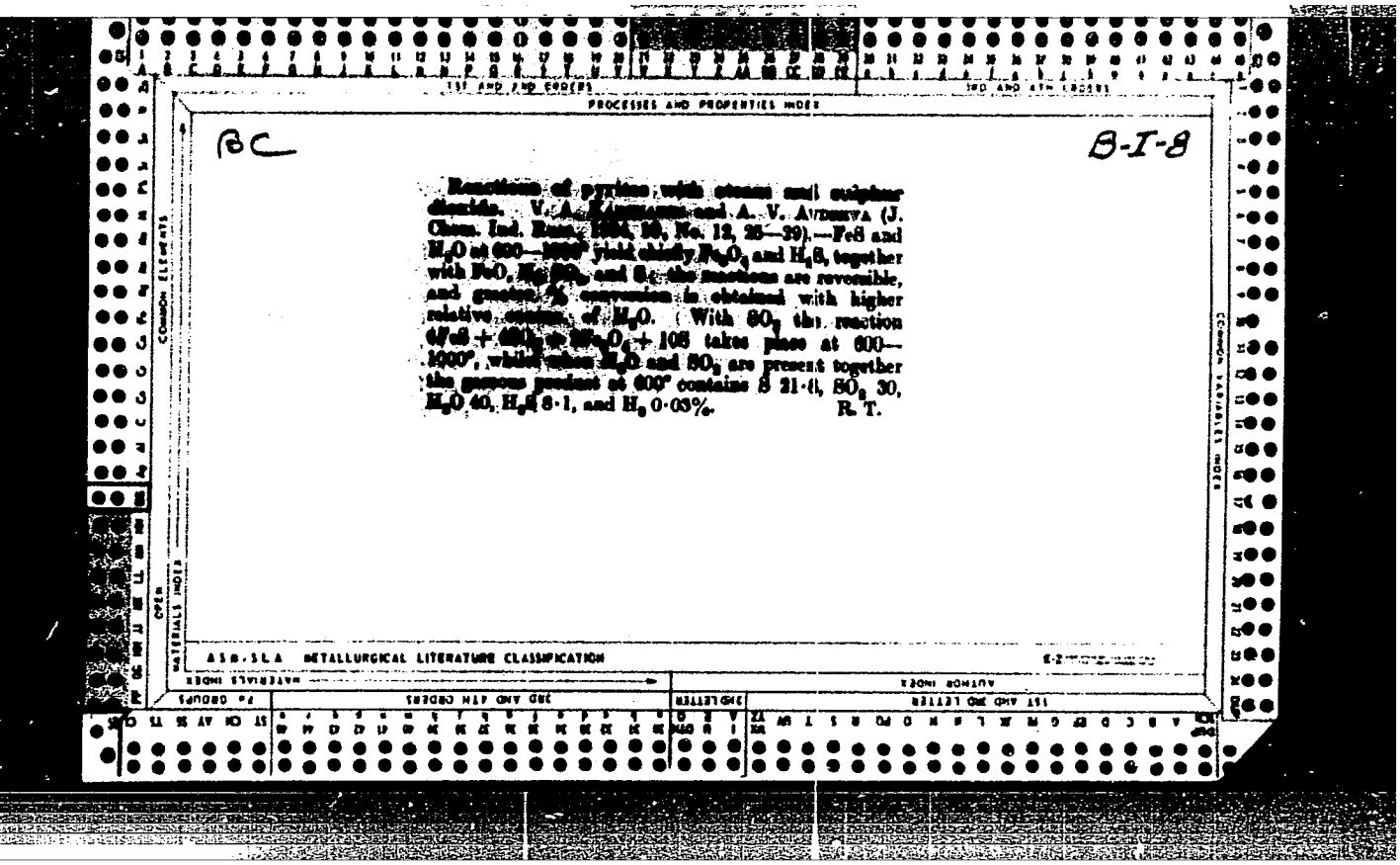
ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTER

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

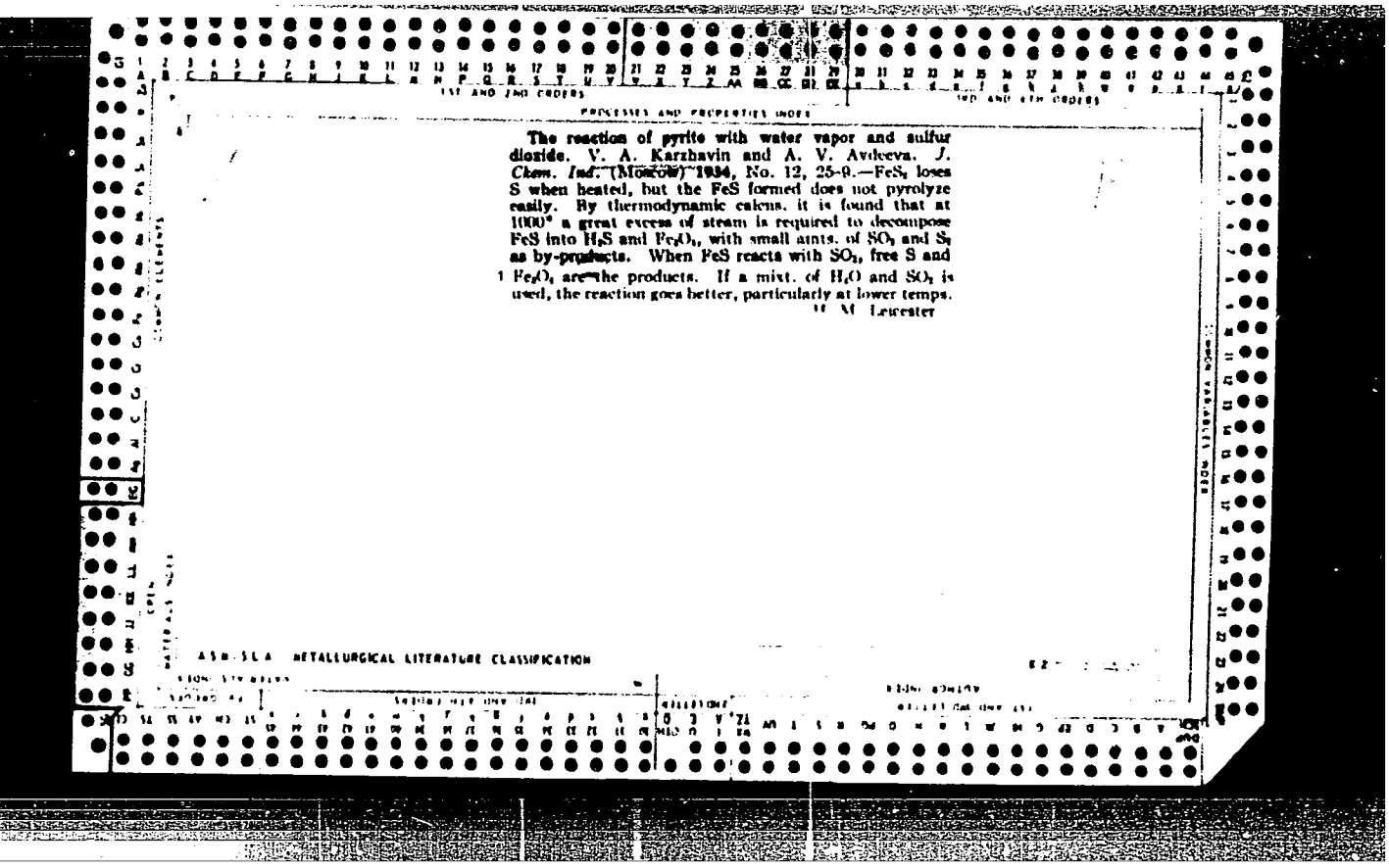




BC

B-I-8

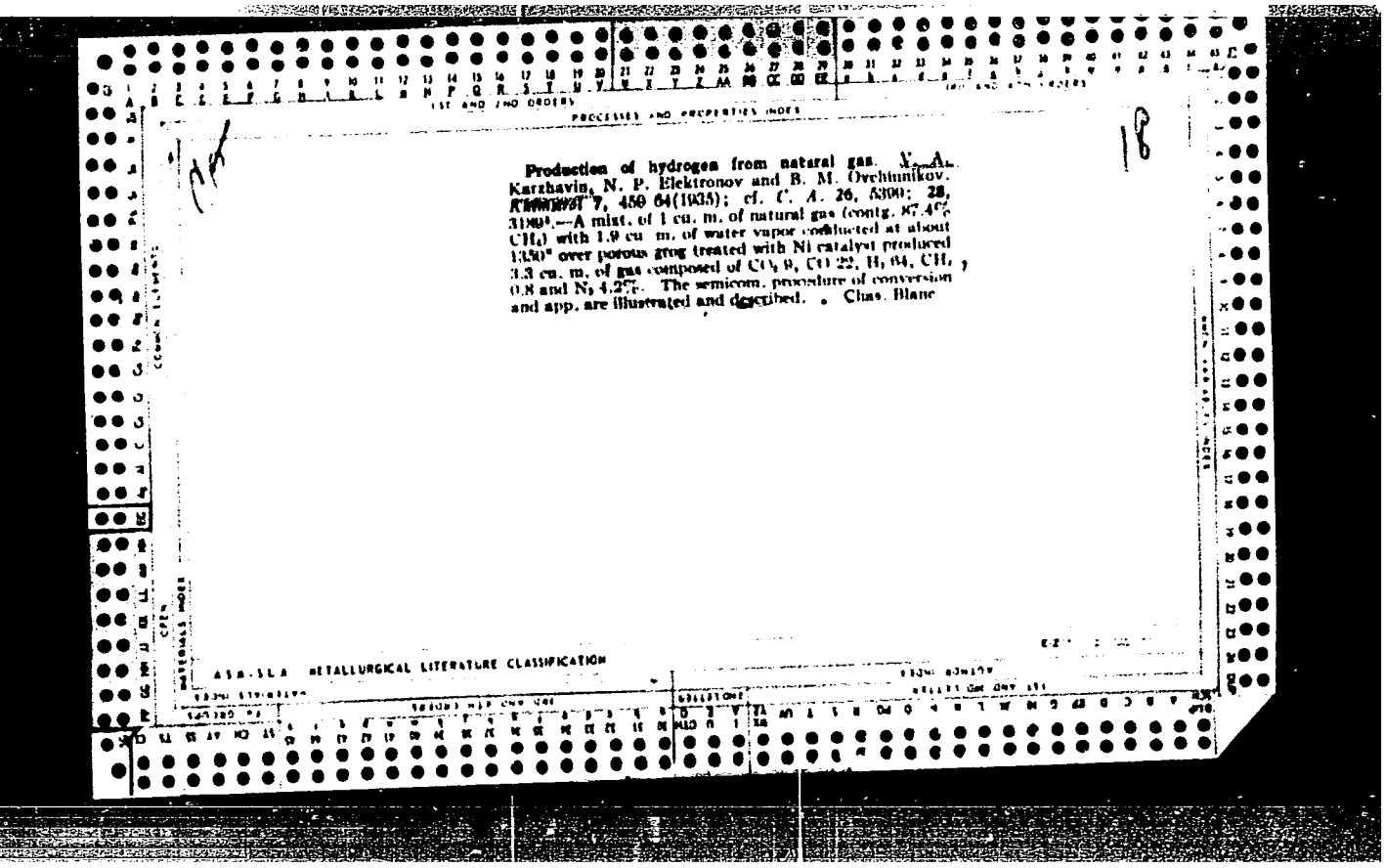
Reactions of pyrites with steam and sulphur dioxide. V. A. Kuznetsova and A. V. Avdeeva (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1937, 14, No. 12, 25—39).—FeS and H_2O at 600—1000° yield chiefly Fe_3O_4 and H_2S, together with FeO, Fe_2O_3, and S; the reactions are reversible, and greater % conversion is obtained with higher relative amounts of H_2O. With SO_2 the reaction $4FeS + 4H_2O + SO_2 = 2Fe_2O_3 + 10S$ takes place at 600—1000°, whilst when H_2O and SO_2 are present together the gaseous product at 900° contains S 21·1, SO_2 30, H_2O 40, H_2S 8·1, and H_2 0·05%. R. T.



The reaction of pyrite with water vapor and sulfur dioxide. V. A. Karzhavin and A. V. Avdeeva. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1934, No. 12, 25-8.—FeS_2 loses S when heated, but the FeS formed does not pyrolyze easily. By thermodynamic calcns. it is found that at 1000° a great excess of steam is required to decompose FeS into H_2S and Fe_3O_4, with small amts. of SO_2 and S_2 as by-products. When FeS reacts with SO_2, free S and Fe_3O_4 are the products. If a mixt. of H_2O and SO_2 is used, the reaction goes better, particularly at lower temps.

H. M. Leicester

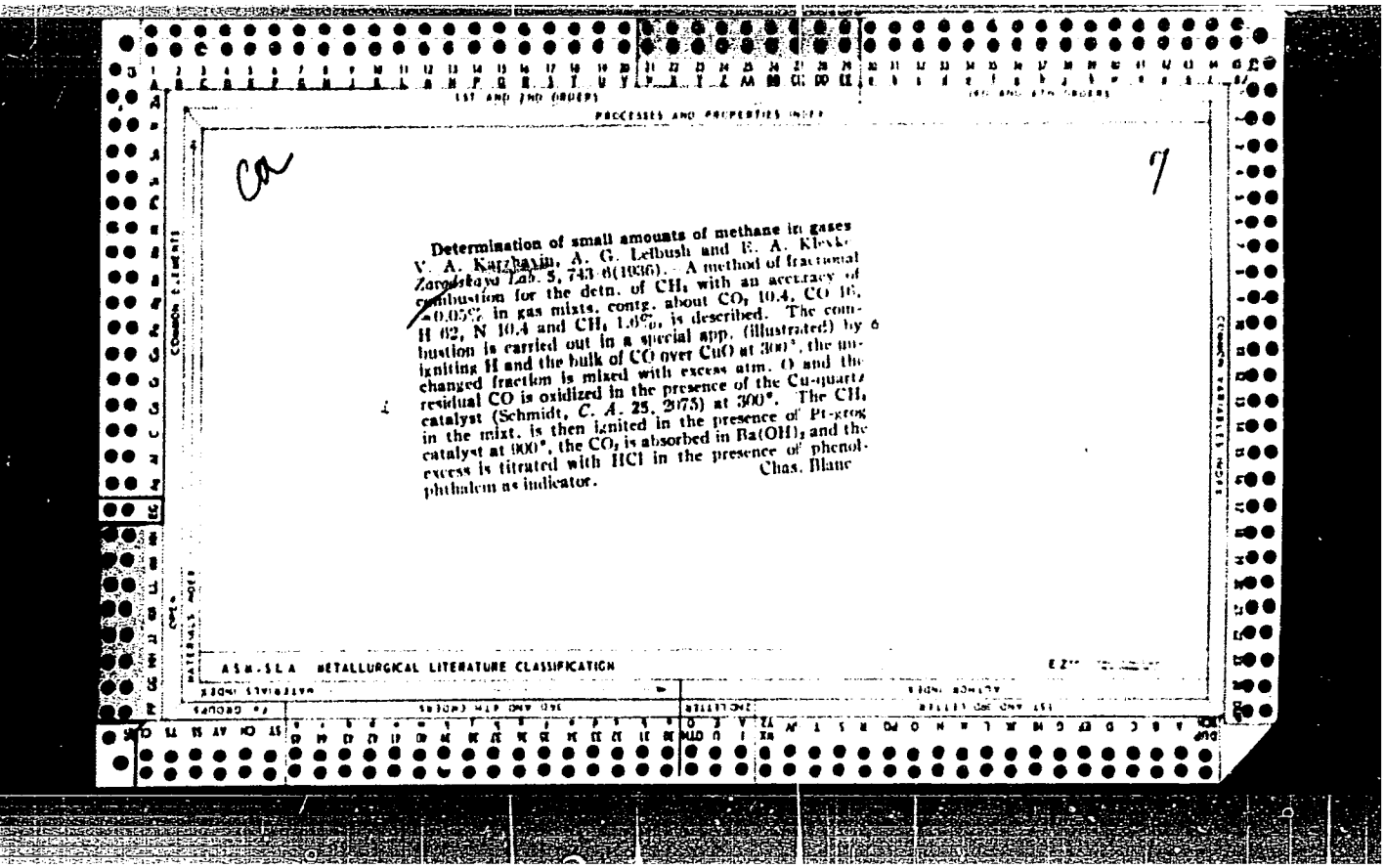
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

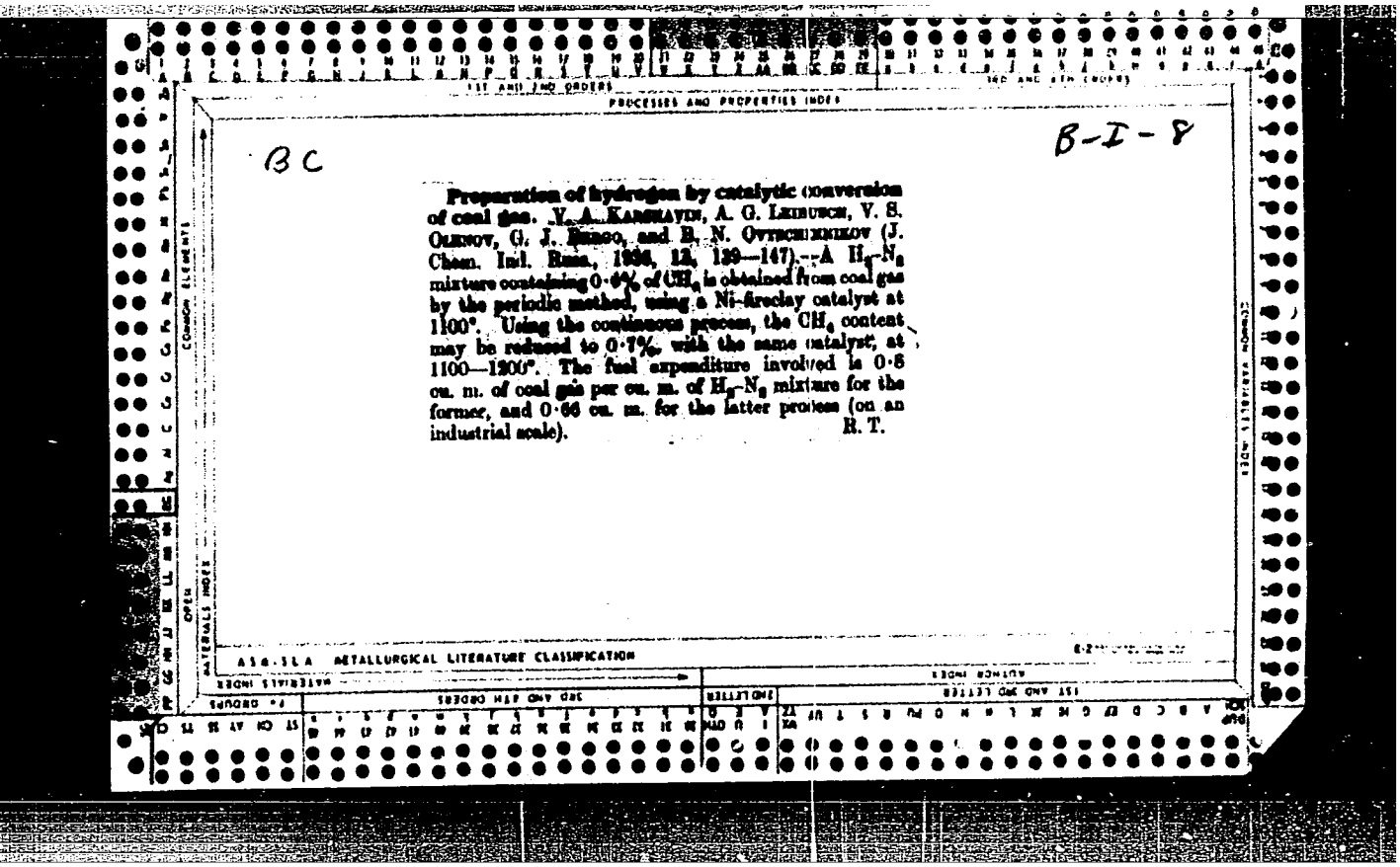
Production of hydrogen from natural gas. V. A. Karzhavin, N. P. Elektronov and B. M. Ovchinnikov. *Khimstroi* 7, 459-64(1935); cf. *C. A.* 26, 5300; 28, 3189⁹.—A mixt. of 1 cu. m. of natural gas (contg. 87.4% CH_4) with 1.9 cu. m. of water vapor conducted at about 1350° over porous grog treated with Ni catalyst produced 3.3 cu. m. of gas composed of CO_2 9, CO 22, H 64, CH_4 0.8 and N_2 4.2%. The semicom. procedure of conversion and app. are illustrated and described. . Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Determination of small amounts of methane in gases. V. A. Kazbazin, A. G. Lelbush and E. A. Kleshchova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 5, 743-8(1936). A method of fractional combustion for the detn. of CH_4 with an accuracy of ±0.05% in gas mixts. contg. about CO_2 10.4, CO 16, H_2 62, N_2 10.4 and CH_4 1.0%, is described. The combustion is carried out in a special app. (illustrated) by 6 igniting H and the bulk of CO over CuO at 300°, the unchanged fraction is mixed with excess atm. O and the residual CO is oxidized in the presence of the Cu-quartz catalyst (Schmidt, *C. A.* 25, 2075) at 300°. The CH_4 in the mixt. is then ignited in the presence of Pt-gross catalyst at 900°, the CO_2 is absorbed in $Ba(OH)_2$ and the excess is titrated with HCl in the presence of phenolphthalein as indicator.

Chas. Blanc

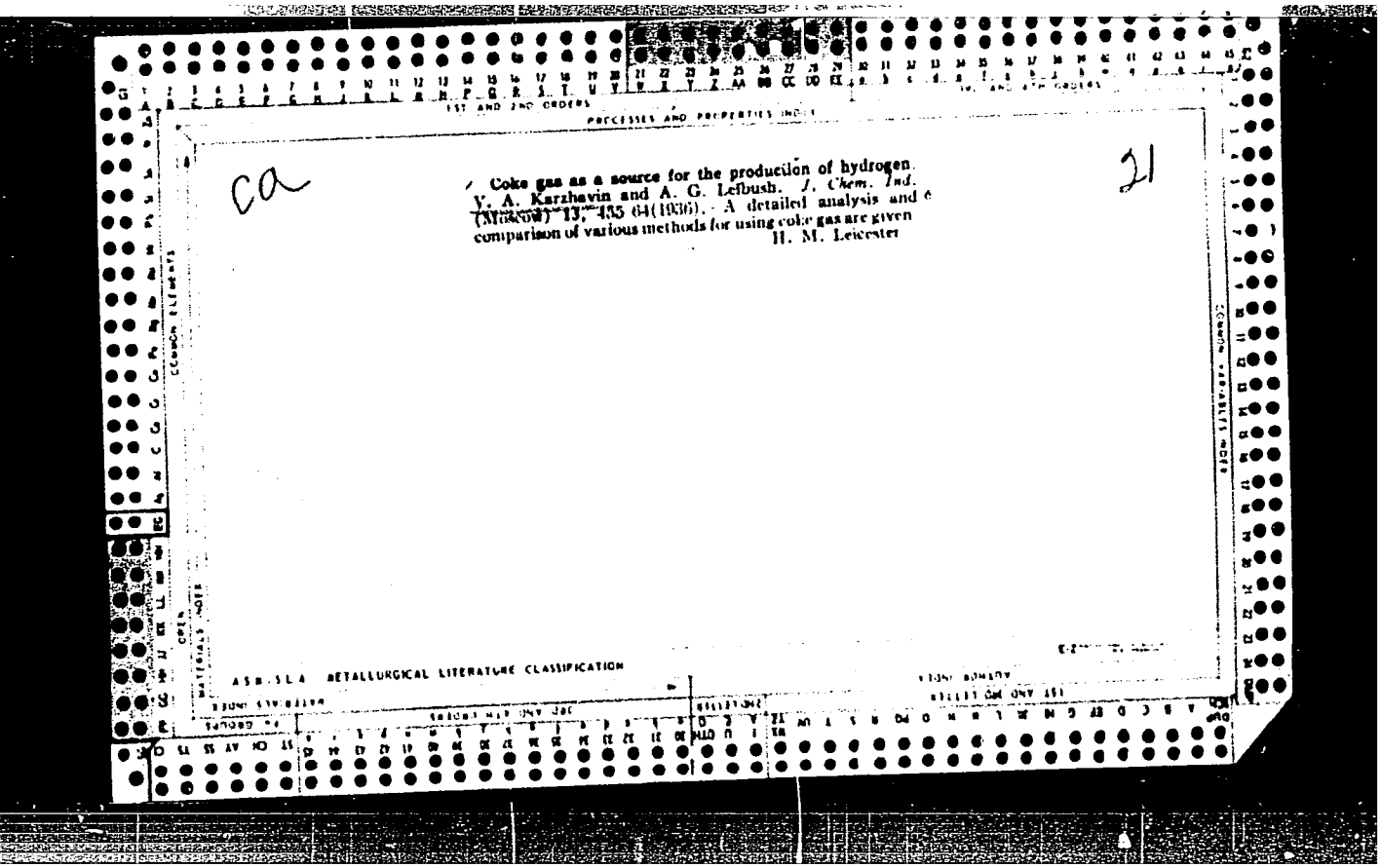


BC

B-I-8

Preparation of hydrogen by catalytic conversion of coal gas. Y. A. KARSHAVIN, A. G. LEIBUSCH, V. S. OLENOV, G. J. RENCO, and B. N. OVTSCHINNIKOV (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1936, 13, 139—147).—A H_2–N_2 mixture containing 0·4% of CH_4 is obtained from coal gas by the periodic method, using a Ni-fireclay catalyst at 1100°. Using the continuous process, the CH_4 content may be reduced to 0·7% with the same catalyst at 1100—1200°. The fuel expenditure involved is 0·6 cu. m. of coal gas per cu. m. of H_2–N_2 mixture for the former, and 0·66 cu. m. for the latter process (on an industrial scale).

R. T.

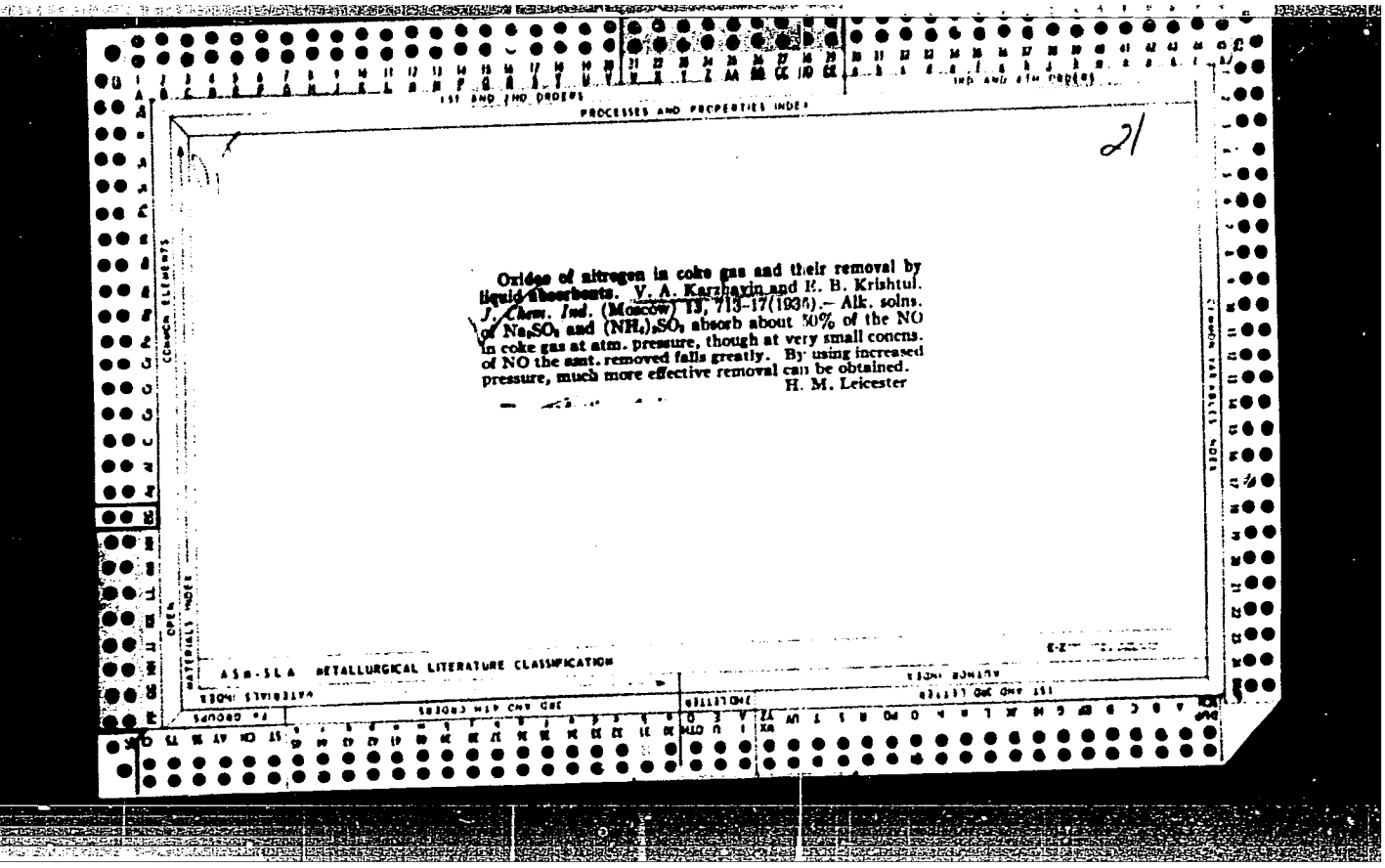


ca

21

Coke gas as a source for the production of hydrogen. V. A. Karzhavin and A. G. Lefbush. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 13, 435-64(1936). A detailed analysis and c comparison of various methods for using coke gas are given H. M. Leicester

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

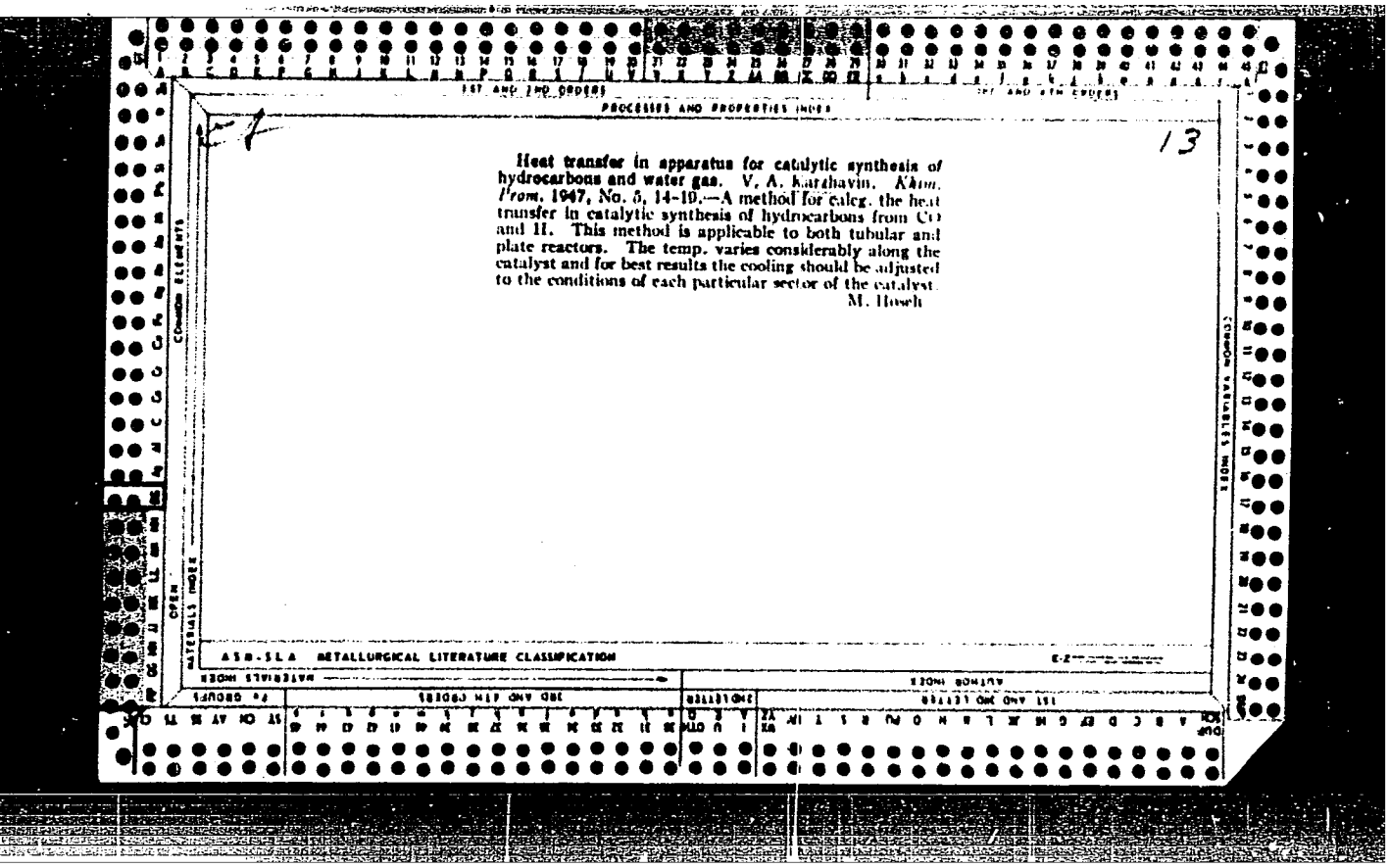


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

21

Oxides of nitrogen in coke gas and their removal by liquid absorbents. V. A. Kazhavin and E. B. Krishtul. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 13, 713–17(1936).— Alk. solns. of Na_2SO_3 and $(NH_4)_2SO_3$ absorb about 50% of the NO in coke gas at atm. pressure, though at very small concns. of NO the amt. removed falls greatly. By using increased pressure, much more effective removal can be obtained.
H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

13

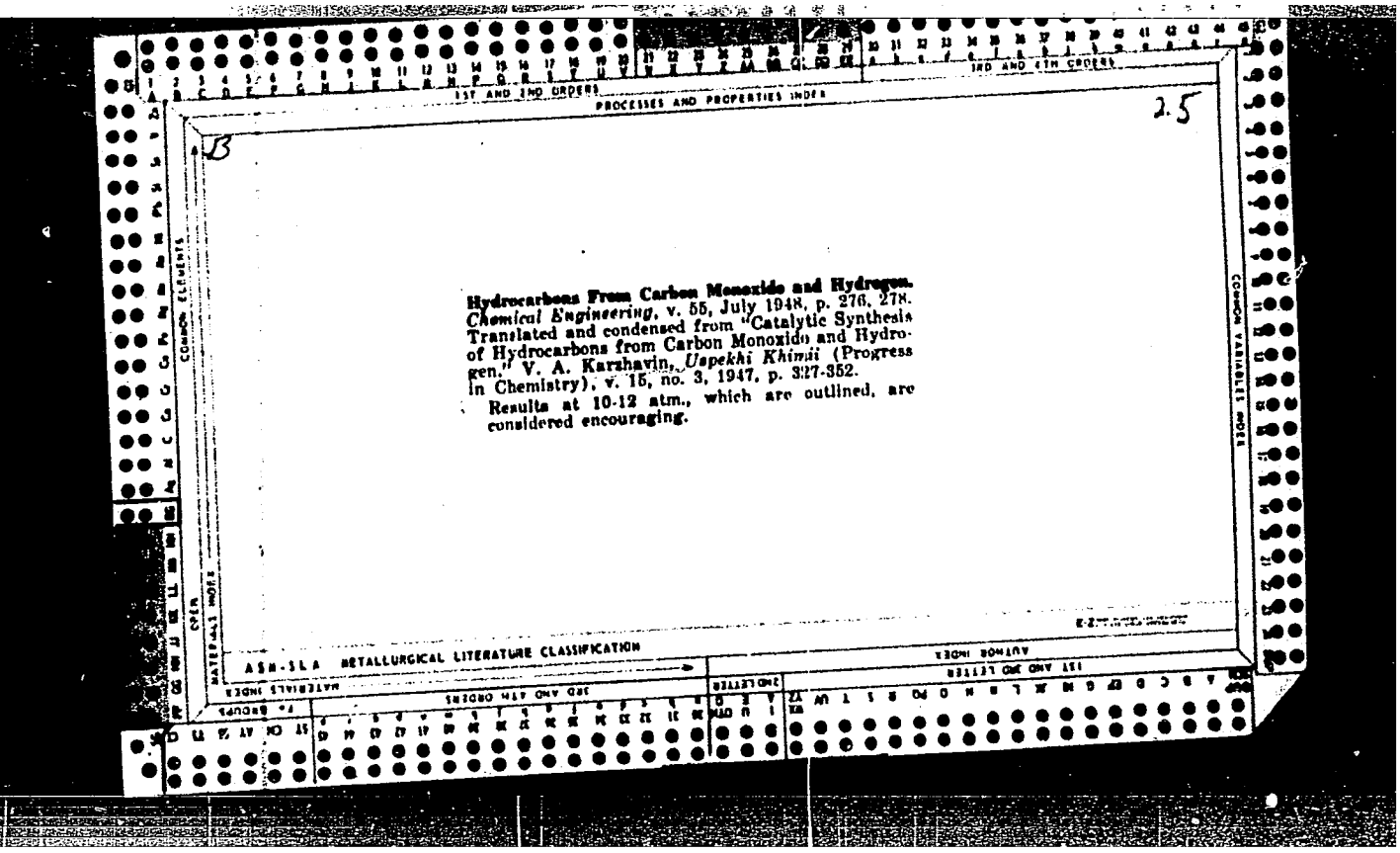
Heat transfer in apparatus for catalytic synthesis of hydrocarbons and water gas. V. A. Kurdhavin. *Khim. Prom.* 1947, No. 5, 14–19.—A method for calcg. the heat transfer in catalytic synthesis of hydrocarbons from CO and H. This method is applicable to both tubular and plate reactors. The temp. varies considerably along the catalyst and for best results the cooling should be adjusted to the conditions of each particular sector of the catalyst.
M. Hosch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KARZHAVIN,V.A., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk

Heat transfer in apparatuses designed for the catalytic synthesis of hydrocarbons from water-gas. Khim.prom. no.5:142-147 My '47.
(MLRA 8:12)

(Hydrocarbons) (Chemical reaction, Heat of)



Hydrocarbons From Carbon Monoxide and Hydrogen. *Chemical Engineering*, v. 55, July 1948, p. 276, 278. Translated and condensed from "Catalytic Synthesis of Hydrocarbons from Carbon Monoxide and Hydrogen," V. A. Karzhavin, *Uspekhi Khimii* (Progress in Chemistry), v. 15, no. 3, 1947, p. 327-352.

Results at 10-12 atm., which are outlined, are considered encouraging.

KARZHAVIN V. A.

CA 10T47

USSR/Catalysis Mar 1947
Chemistry - Hydrocarbons - Synthesis

"Catalytic Synthesis of Hydrocarbons from Carbon Monoxide and Hydrogen," V. A. Karzhavin, 26 pp

"Uspekhi Khimii" Vol XVI, No 3

Discusses general characteristics of the synthesizing process, catalyzers for the synthesis of hydrocarbons, theoretical account of the synthesis, conditions of origin of the catalyzers for the synthesis, and methods of development of catalytic synthesis. A full-page bibliography.

10T47

KARZHAVIN, Yu.A.; CHUVILO, I.V.; KIRILOV, S.S.; INKIN, V.D.; GOLUTVIN, I.A.; NEUSTROYEV, V.D.; STEPANOV, V.D.; TULAYEV, B.P.; KOLESOV, I.V.; ALMAZOV, V.Ya.; PROKOF'YEV, Yu.P.; SHINAGL, I.

Device for automatic measurement of the coordinates of charged particle tracks recorded on bubble chamber photographs. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.5:54-60 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

L 2482-66 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 LJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5007040 S/0120/65/000/001/0120/0123

AUTHOR: Karzhavin, Yu. A.; Kulikov, Yu. V.; Malashkevich, N. I.; Rakitskiy, D. V.; Ramzhin, V. N.

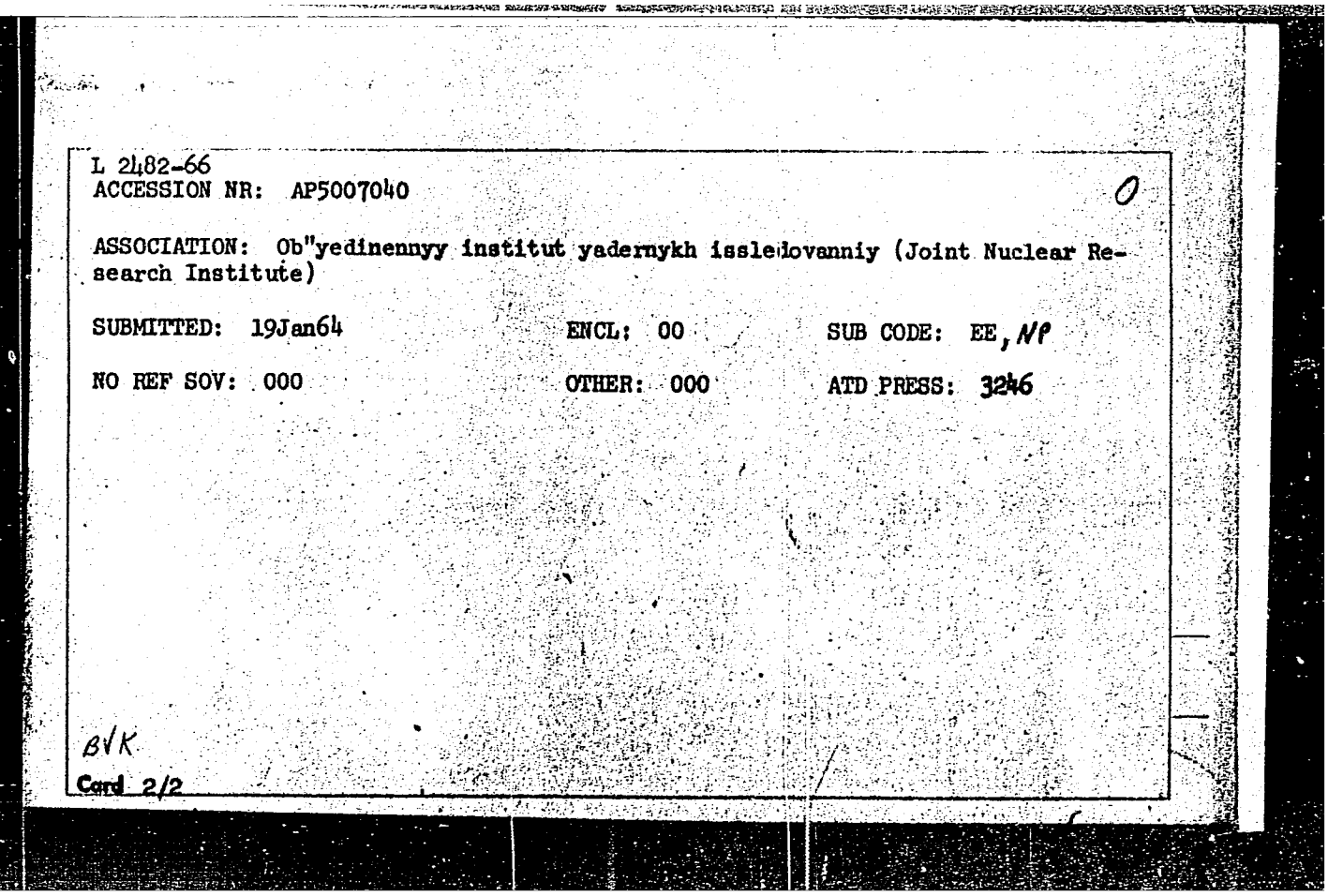
TITLE: Stabilized high-voltage power source of ±250 kv

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1965, 120-123

TOPIC TAGS: high voltage generator, separator, k meson beam, antiproton beam, proton synchrotron

ABSTRACT: A ±250-kv power source is described for use in conjunction with a separator to produce pure k-meson and antiproton beams on the Joint Nuclear Research Institute's proton synchrotron. The stability of the source is ±0.1%; its power output is 6 kw. High voltage is produced in two stages. The first stage is a standard ultrasonic generator with a slightly modified circuit, which, together with a series resonant circuit, assures an effective output voltage of 70 kv. The second stage consists of two cascade-connected generators which produce +250 kv and -250 kv, respectively. The source is relatively simple in construction and uses standard components. With a slightly modified ultrasonic generator, voltages 5—15 times higher can be obtained with a load power of several kw. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [JR]

Card 1/2



L 2482-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5007040 0

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovanniy (Joint Nuclear Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 19Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EE, NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3246

BVK

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4018373 S/0120/64/000/001/0097/0100

AUTHOR: Golutvin, I. A.; Inkin, V. D.; Karzhavin, Yu. A.; Mal'tsev, E. I.; Neustroyev, V. D.; Stepanov, V. D.; Chan, I.

TITLE: Measuring multiple-scattering parameters from the pattern of tracks in a xenon chamber

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1964, 97-100

TOPIC TAGS: multiple scattering, multiple scattering measurement, ionization chamber, xenon ionization chamber, BMI microscope, scattering measurement BMI microscope

ABSTRACT: A BMI microscope was equipped with a step-feed mechanism and a translation sensor based on the diffraction-grating principle. Electronic equipment includes a data-processing unit, a binary reversible counter, a transcription-to-punch-tape control, and a keyboard for introducing additional

Card 1/3