KASPAR, Emil

"Hartl's optical plate" by Antonin Spalek. Reviewed by Emil Kasper. Pokroky mat fyz astr 9 no.4:252-253 '64.

L 31783-66 T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6021645 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0030/65/000/010/0310/0313

40
B

AUTHOR: Kaspar, E.; Cernicky, F.

ORG: Department of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University, Prague (MFF KU)

TITLE: Dependence of wedge shape error and of ray deviation error on production errors of optical prism angles

SOURCE: Jemna mechanika a optika, no. 10, 1965, 310-313

TOPIC TAGS: optic prism, error function, light radiation

ABSTRACT: A previous paper of the authors presented a derivation of some general relations concerning the passage of a ray through an optical prism and characteristics of some current types of prisms or of their systems. The present paper gives a general form of the dependence of the prism wedge shape on production errors of prism angles and an analogous relation for the deviation of the ray. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 30 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 14Apr65 / ORIG REF: 001

LS

Card 1/1 UDC: 535.315:681.4

KASPAR, F.

9

3857. Propagation of electromagnetic waves in an isotropic medium with complex electric and magnetic conductivity. F. Kašpar. *Elektrotech. Obzor*, 42, No. 7-8, 428. [illegible] *(in Czech.*

The paper is based mainly on the works of V. K. Arkad'ev, V. Vvedenskiĭ and U. G. Breckman, P. H. Dowling and W. G. Screck. Local and average permeability, $\mu = \mu' - j\mu''$, and permittivity, $\epsilon = \epsilon' - j\epsilon''$, are defined, and the propagation constant, wave impedance and power relations for a plane monochromatic wave are derived in terms of μ and ϵ. The complex μ and ϵ are applied to the solution of the wave propagation in: (1) an infinite magnetodielectric cylinder and slab placed in an external magnetic or electric field; (2) a ferromagnetic cylinder and slab. The latter solution is illustrated by a number of graphs. The dependence of μ and ϵ on frequency is briefly discussed, some of the calculated and measured results being shown graphically. 29 references are given.

R. S. SIDOROWICZ

6

KASPAR, FRANTISEK

SCIENCE

KASPAR, FRANTISEK. Vseobecna fyziologia telesnych cviceni Bratislava, Slovenske pedagogicke nakl., 1957. 91 p. (Vysokoskolske ucebne texty)
DNLM Not in DLC

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1959, Unclass.

KASPAR, F.

The Leipzig Fair 1957. /Supplement/ p. Z14.

(Elektrotechnicky Obzor. Vol. 46, no. 4, Apr. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

KASPAR, F.

"Short-circuit resistance of thermal protective relays."

p. 517 (Elektrotechnicky Obzor) Vol. 46, no. 10, Oct. 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

KASPAR, F.
KOPECKY, O.

Coordination of research work on the fattening, the fattening tests, and the commercial value of hogs and poultry. p. 251

Praha. Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelskych ved. VESTNIK. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 6. no. 5, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2 Feb. 1960. Uncl.

89304
Z/017/60/049/001/001/002
E197/E235

9,2140 (1001, 1143, 1325

AUTHOR: Kašpar, František, Doctor Engineer

TITLE: Special Materials for Thermal Relays

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnický obzor, 1960, No. 1, pp. 14-19

TEXT: The article deals with the calculation of stresses in bimetallic strips and of their deflection. The strips considered are made up of two different materials and are plated for the purpose of either better electrical conduction or protection against corrosion or as a bonding layer. The author states that bimetallic strips, improved by additional plating are used abroad. For better electrical conduction the bimetallic element has a film of copper. The author calculates the final stress as the sum of stresses due to elongation and of bending but assumes that there is no transfer of stress at the boundary of any of the layers. Under the quoted assumptions, the maximum combined stress in a bimetallic strip plated with copper on both sides will be, in the outside layer of the compressed component, as illustrated in Fig. 5 of the article. For a strip with a third layer in the middle, the maximum stress will be at the boundaries of the middle

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E197/E235

Special Materials for Thermal Relays

layer, as illustrated in Fig. 10 of the article. The approximate deflection per unit length of strip, k' will be in both cases:

$$k' = \frac{3(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)h}{4\, h_o}$$

in which h_o, the unplated thickness; h, the thickness including plate; α_2 and α_1, the coefficients of thermal expansion of the main materials. There are 10 figures and 3 references: 1 Czech and 2 non-Czech.

SUBMITTED: October 19, 1959

Card 2/4

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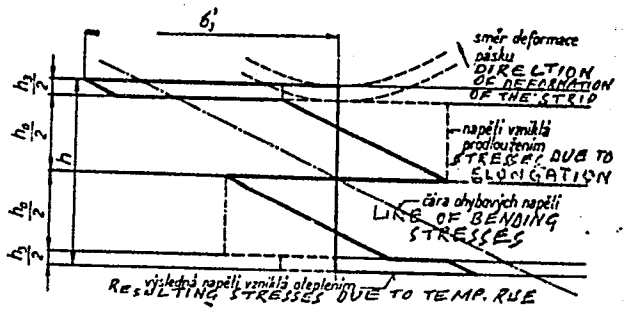
Special Materials for Thermal Relays

Internal stresses in the strip caused by temperature rise

Fig. 5



Obr. 5. Vnitřní napětí v pásku vzniklá jeho oteplením pro $E_1 = E_2 = E_3 = E$; $h_1 = h_2 = \frac{h_0}{2}$.

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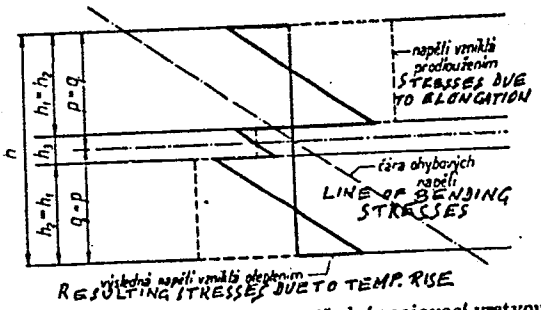
E197/E235

Special Materials for Thermal Relays

Internal stresses in a strip with an intermediate connecting layer caused by a temperature rise

Fig. 10



Obr. 10. Vnitřní napětí v pásku se střední spojovací vrstvou vzniklá jeho oteplením pro $E_1 = E_2 = E_3 = E$; $h_1 = h_3$; $p = q = \frac{h}{2}$.

Card 4/4

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E142/E135

15.7100

AUTHORS: Otakar Kolář, Zdeněk Pelzbauer and František Kašpar

TITLE: Determination of the Particle Size, Distribution and Specific Surface of Pigments Used in Paints

PERIODICAL: Chemický Průmysl, 1960, Vol 10, Nr 5, pp 274-278

ABSTRACT: Lacquers contain an average of 20 to 50 volume % of pigments and fillers. The properties, especially the size and the distribution of particles, as well as the specific surface, are therefore most important. These parameters were determined by electron microscopy and results compared with data obtained by the sedimentation method devised by Andreasen (Ref 7). The specific surface of the pigments and fillers was estimated by the BET (Refs 8-10) gas adsorption method and values compared with results obtained according to the Carman method (Ref 14). The tested pigments and fillers are listed in Table 1. Photographs of the vacuum adsorption apparatus and the Carman apparatus are shown in Figs 2 and 3. Electron microphotographs of the various tested substances are given in Figs 4-8. The electron-microscope method was found to be most satisfactory for

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E142/E135

Determination of the Particle Size, Distribution and Specific Surface of Pigments used in Paints

estimating the size and distribution of particles. Results obtained were in good agreement with data obtained by other authors (Ref 17). This method also makes it possible to determine the formation of the pigment particle, and to define the specific surface of particles with a non-porous surface where the diameter does not exceed 1 μ. The Andreasen method cannot be used for particles with a size of less than 1 μ (Table 4) and even for particles between 1 to 20 μ results are not sufficiently accurate. The BET method was found to be most satisfactory for determining the specific surface of pigments and fillers. The Carman method is recommended when the pigments or fillers are dispersed in the lacquers. There are 8 figures, 4 tables and 18 references, of which 6 are Czech, 9 English and 3 German.

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav syntetických pryskyřic a laků, Pardubice (Research Institute for Synthetic Resins and Lacquers, Pardubice)

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1959

KASPAR, Frantisek

Tricycles with a body made by Ceske zavody motocyklove [Czech Motocycle Factory] used by communication services. Cs spoje 7 no.3:27 Mr '62.

1. Reditel Mestske postovni spravy Praha

KASPAR, Frantisek; PELZBAUER, Zdenek

Interaction between adsorption of substances on pigments and pigment agglomeration. Chem prum 12 no.10:569-575 O '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav syntetickych pryskyric a laku, Pardubice (for Kaspar). 2. Ustav makromolekularni chemie, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha (for Pelzbauer).

KASPAR, Fr.

Establishment of a group of rheology specialists affiliated with the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technological Society. Chem prum 13 no.10:535 O '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav syntetickych pryskyric a laku, Pardubice.

KASPAR, F., inz., dr.

"Motor protection; over-currents, overheating" by H. Franken. Reviewed by F. Kaspar. El tech obzor 52 no.5:272 My '63.

KASPAR, F.

Analytic representation of demagnetizing curves of permanent magnets. El tech obzor 52 no.6:313 Je '63.

KASPAR, F., inz. dr.

Use of supercon uctivity in electrical engineering. El tech obzor 53 no.11:611-613 N '64.

KASPAR, Frantisek; STANEK, Jiri

Rheological characteristics of concentrated alkyde solutions.
Chem prum 15 no.3:165-170 Mr '65.

1. Research Institute of Synthetic Resins and Lacquers, Pardubice.

KASPAR, I.; KUTMAN, O.

"Electronic microcoulombmeter." P. 389.

SLABOPROUDY OBZOR. (Ministerstvo presneho strojirenstvi, Ministerstvo spoju a Vedecka technicka spolecnost pro elektrotechniku pri CSAV). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 20, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

SANDEROVA, Vera, promovany fyzik; KASPAR, Ivan, inz.

Device for measuring the dynamic response of selenium rectifier elements. Slaboproudy obzor 23 no.6:334-337 Je '62.

1. Katedra fyziky elektrotechnicke fakulty, Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha.

KASPAR, J.

Industrial television in railroad operation. p. 165.

ZELEZNICNI DOPRAVA A TECHNIKA. (Ministerstvo dopravy)
Praha, Czechoslovakia
Vol. 7, no. 6, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11.
Nov. 1959
Uncl.

KASPAR, J.

Determination of constants in periodical movements of the plumb line by means of compensating computation.

P. 313, (Geofysikalni Sbornik) Ceased publication. No. 36/60, 1956 (Published 1957) Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

J. KASPAR.

The image of a curve in modeling an optional surface upon another one. In German. p. 131.

ACTA TECHNICA. (MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA) Budapest, Hungary.
Vol. 23, no. 1/3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI). LC. Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan., 1960.

Uncl.

G

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electricity - General Problems.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 25173

Author : Kutman, D., Kaspar, J.
Inst : -
Title : Measurement of Electric Field

Orig Pub : Slaboproudy obzor, 1959, 20, No 2, 117-118

Abstract : Survey of methods used to measure electric field.

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Agents Affecting Blood Coagulation. V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No2, 1959, 9241

Author : Duchon, J., Kasper, J.
Inst : -
Title : Experience in the Treatment of Coronary Sclerosis with Heparin

Orig Pub : Lekar. obzor, 1958, 7, No 2, 112-115

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KORINEK, Stanislav, inz.; KASPAR, Jaroslav, inz.

Modern technology and automation in mass production of drilling tools. Stroj vyr 10 no.8:384-388 '62.

1. Zavody Rijnove revoluce, n.p., Vsetin.

KASPAR, Josef, prof., inz.

Commemorating the 70th birthday of professor Jindrich Sarek. Hut listy 16 no.9:675-676 S '61.

KASPAR, J.

Professor Bedrich Salamon, cartographer and surbeyor; a biography. p. 20. Ceskoslovensk spolecmost aemepisna. SBORNIK. Praha. Vol. 61, no.1, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List. (EEAL) Library of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

S/035/62/000/010/113/128
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Kašpar, Jan

TITLE: On transformation of coordinates in geodesy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 36, abstract 10G189 ("Compte rendu 1-er sympos. internat. calculs géod. Cracovie, 1959", Cracow, 1961, 127 - 138, German and French)

TEXT: The author describes the method of coordinate transformation in triangulation networks, based on the principle of conform mapping. Conform mappings of one surface onto the other are considered under conditions of preservation of the length and direction of a curve (2 cases). Corresponding equations of the images of geodetic lines are derived. In the second case, a special example is considered: geodetic curvature of the image of a geodetic line is constant. As an example, the author presents transformation of a triangulation network from one surface of reference to the other under condition of minimizing the sum of squares of divergences between the similar points. (See also RZhAstr, 1958, no. 11, 7842; 1960, no. 4, 3691). L. D'yachenko
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/044/63/000/002/039/050
A060/A126

AUTHOR: Kašpar, Jan

TITLE: Method for verifying experimentally established functions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 2, 1963, 40, abstract 2V182 (Compte rendu 1-er sympos. internat. calculs géod. Cracovie, 1959. Kraków, 1961, 207 - 214; German)

TEXT: The paper sets forth certain characteristics of the method of least squares as applied to observations of a periodic function $Y = f(t; x, y, z)$ of the argument t with unknown parameters x, y, z. The formulae are cited for the mathematical expectation of the first absolute and some other moments of the quantity $Y - Y_i$, where Y_i is the observed value of the function; the error of observation is assumed to be normally distributed.

A.Kh. Zaslavskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KASPAR, Jan

Conformal representation of a surface on the other surface under optional conditions. Studia geophys 6 no.2:105-139 '62.

1. Geophysikalisches Institut der Tschechoslowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Bocni II, Praha 2 - Spcrilov.

KASPAR, Jan

Professor Augustin Semerad; obituary. Studia geophys 6 no.4:415-416 '62.

KASPAR, Jan; PIESKOT, Vaclav

Commemorating the 80th birthday of professor Frantisek Fiala.
Aplikace mat 8 no.1:79-80 '63.

KASPAR, Jan

Dr. Frantisek Fiala's eightieth birthday. Studia geophys 7 no.2:207-208 '63.

ZOUBEK, Vladimir, akademik; KARNIK, V.; KASPAR, J.; MASKA, M.; VACHTL, J.; ZATOPEK, A.

Research on the deep earth layers and its place in the research on inorganic nature. Vestnik CSAV 72 no.3:327-332 '63.

KASPAR, Jan, dr.

One hundred years since the birth of Professor Vaclav Laska.
Rudy 11 no.8:280 Ag '63.

L 3730-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5027647 CZ/0023/65/009/002/0178/0185

AUTHOR: Kaspar, Jan (Doctor, Engineer)

TITLE: Obtaining a suitable system of coordinates on the surface from the point of view of determination of an approximate geoid [This paper was presented at the Symposium on the Determination of the Figure of the Earth, October 6 - 10, 1964, Prague]

SOURCE: Studia geophysica et geodaetica, v. 9, no. 2, 1965, 178-185

TOPIC TAGS: geodesy, surface geometry, coordinate system, parameter

Abstract [Author's Russian summary, modified]: An equation has been derived for the surface, in separate vectors of its accompanying trihedron, with parameters representing the arcs of the principal parametric curves. Here, curvilinear lines of the surface are the parametric curves. In addition, equations have been derived for transormation of analogous parameters for the case of a general orthogonal system with a common origin into the above cited system. A system of rectangular curvilinear coordinates, corresponding to the directions of the extreme distortions in the case of reflection of the original surface on the other, was

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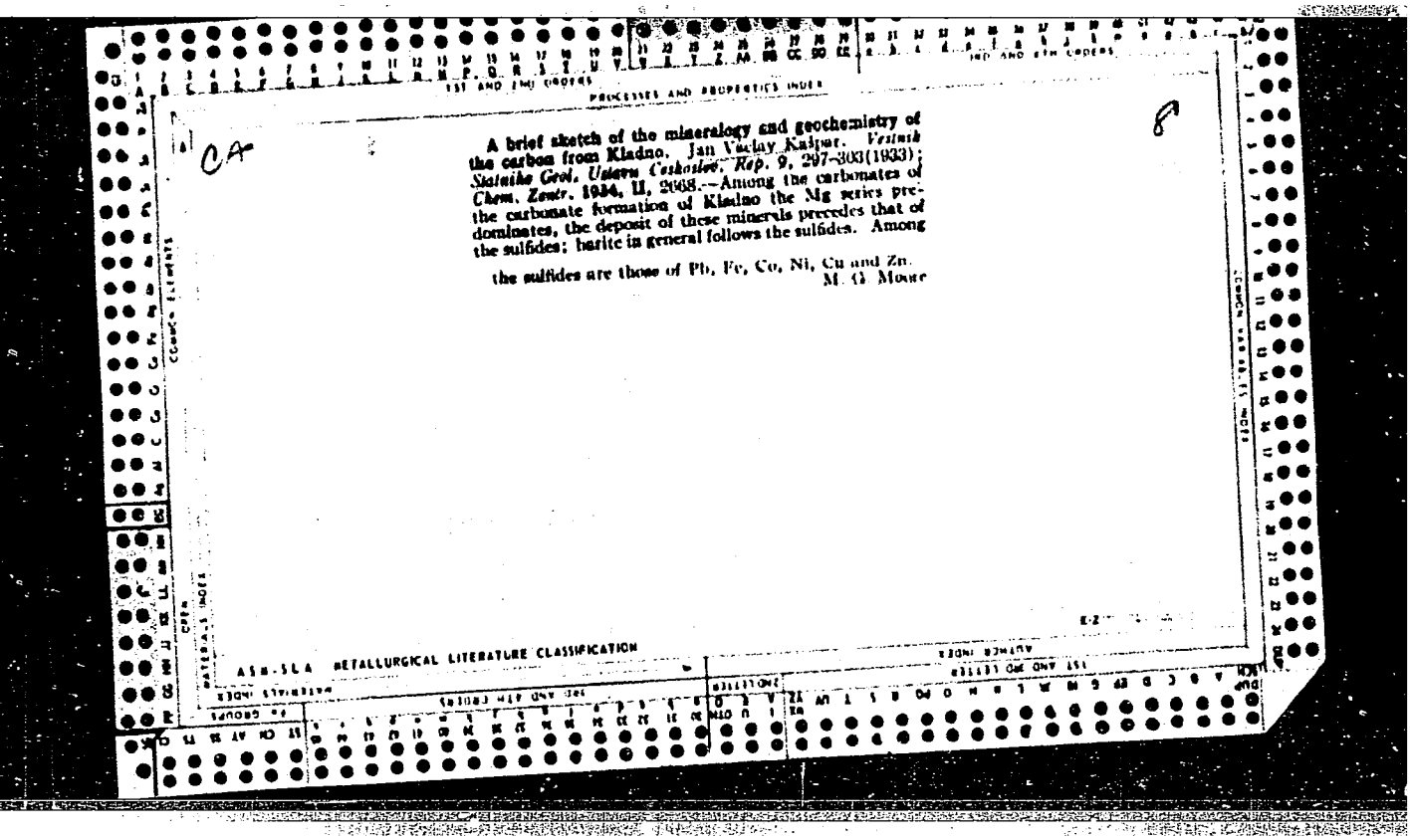
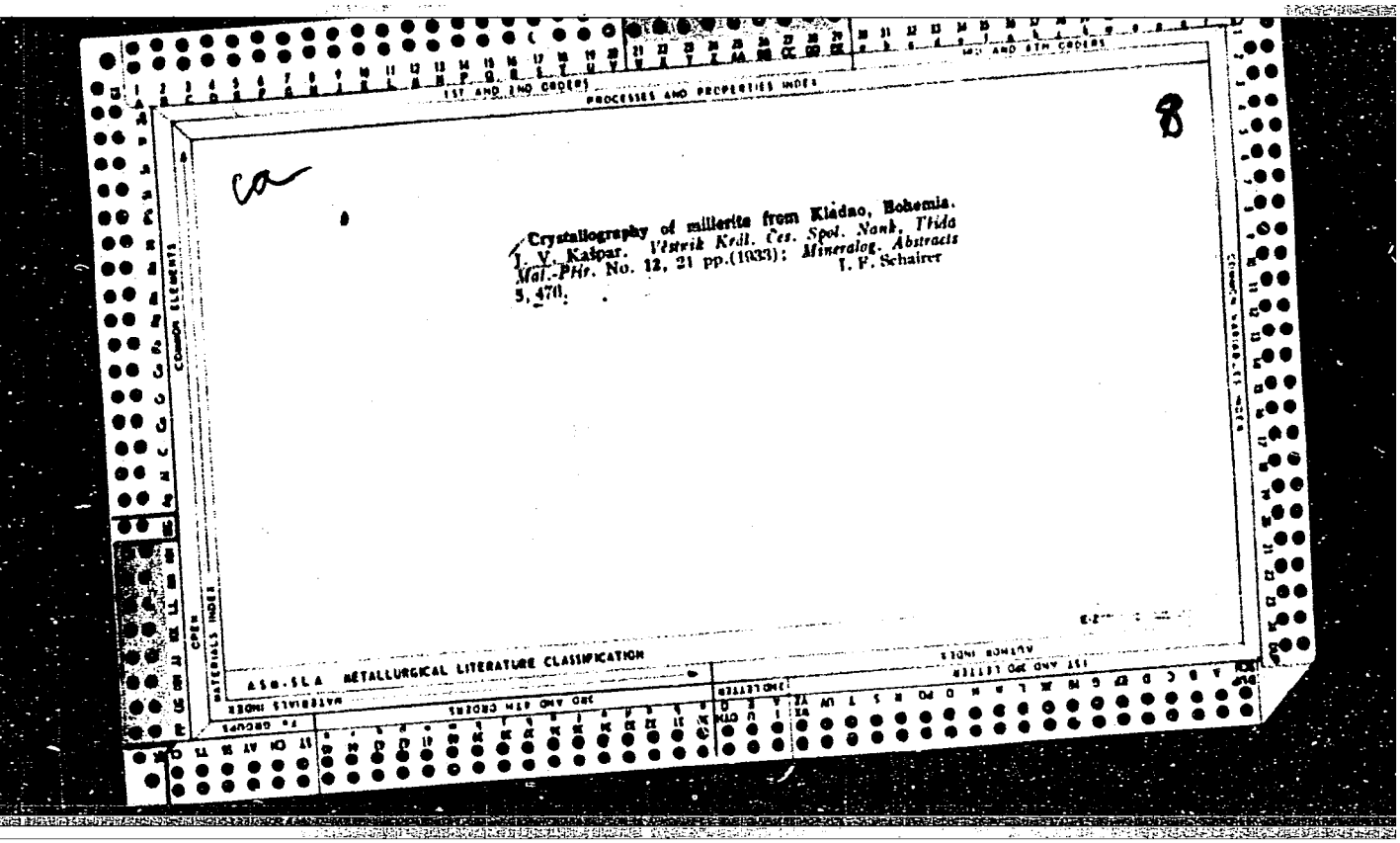
used to determine transformation formulas for the arcs of the curvilinear lines. An equation was derived for the surface of reflection with parameters representing arcs of the curvilinear lines on the original plane. This method was also used in the case of single vectors of the accompanying trihedron in reflection. As a result, identical parameters were obtained for the two surfaces, by which it proves possible, for example, to compare the normals of the surface of reflection, considered an approximation of the geoid, with the system of normals obtained on the basis of suitable reduced astronomical latitude and longitude, or to compare the normals and coordinates of the two surfaces. The original surface is considered the surface of relativity. Since the resulting equations contain, besides constants determining the reflection regardless of the form of the surface, invariant expressions as well which have geometric value, they can be used to determine the form of the surface of reflection. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Geophysikalisches Institut der Tschechoel. Akad. d. Wiss., Prague (Geophysics Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences)



A brief sketch of the mineralogy and geochemistry of the carbon from Kladno. Jan Vaclav Kaljar. *Vestnik Statniho Geol. Ustavu Ceskoslov. Rep.* 9, 297–303(1933); *Chem. Zentr.* 1934, II, 2068.—Among the carbonates of the carbonate formation of Kladno the Mg series predominates, the deposit of these minerals precedes that of the sulfides; barite in general follows the sulfides. Among the sulfides are those of Pb, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu and Zn.
M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Crystallography of millerite from Kladno, Bohemia.
J. V. Kaspar. *Vestník Kral. Čes. Spol. Nauk, Třída Mat.-Přír.* No. 12, 21 pp.(1933); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 5, 470. I. F. Schairer

8

ca

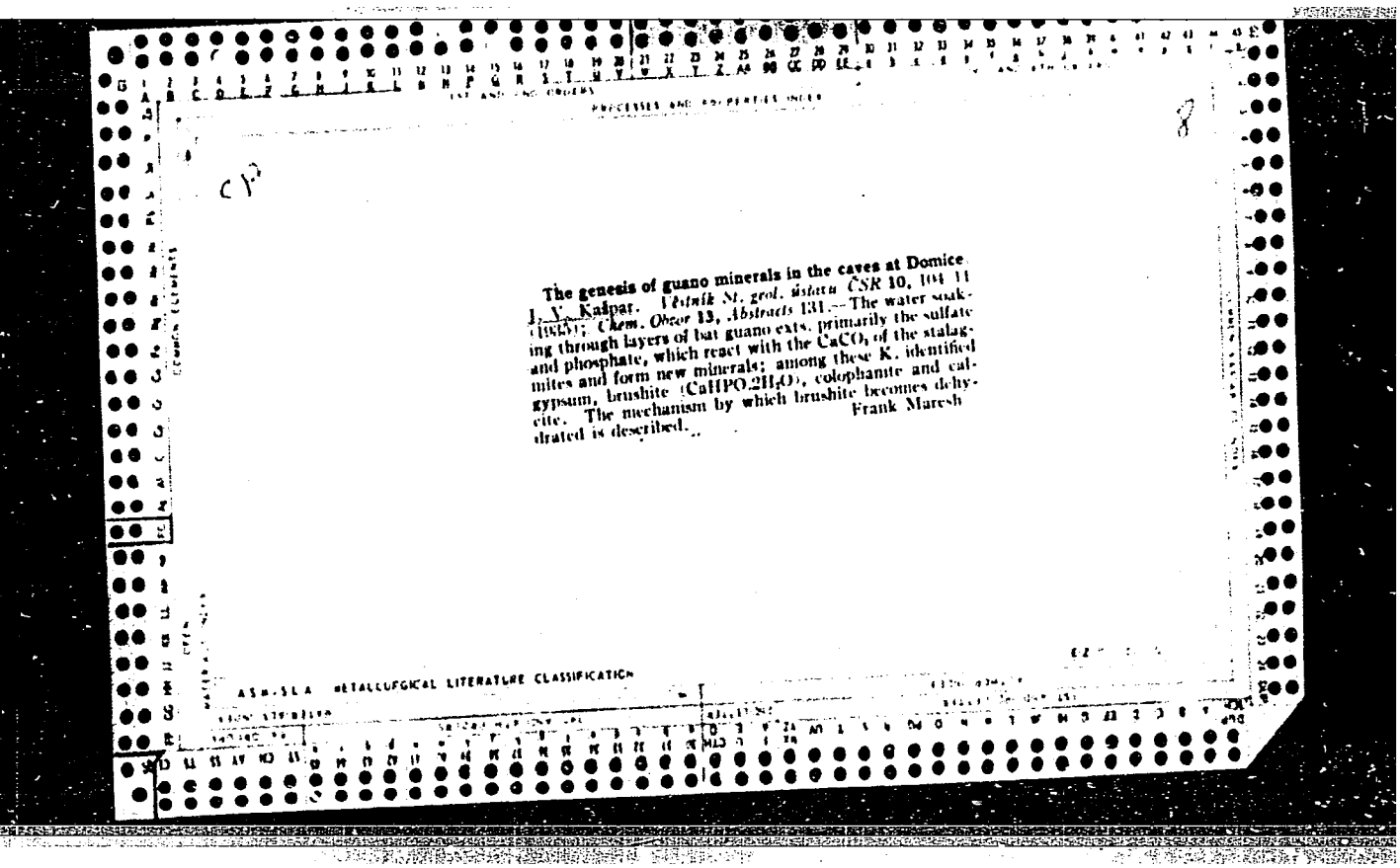
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

a-2

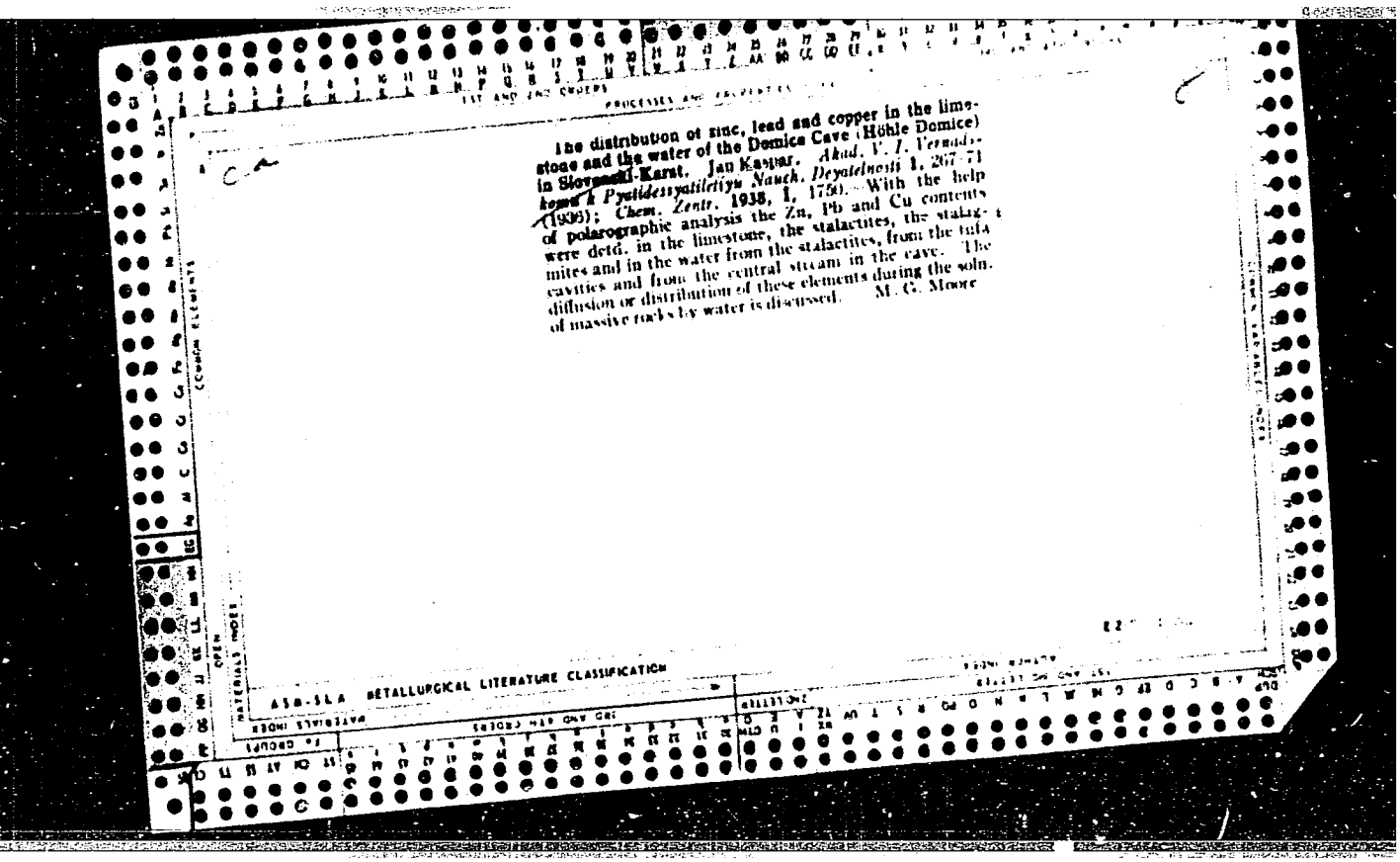
BC

Origin of guano minerals in the Domican Grotto, Slovakia. J. V. Kaštan (Věstn. Stát. Geol. Úst. Českoslov. Repub., 1934, 10, 104—111; Chem. Zentr., 1935, I, 3537).—Analytical data are given. H. J. E.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The genesis of guano minerals in the caves at Domice. J. V. Kaipat. *Věstník St. geol. ústavu ČSR* **10**, 104-11 (1933); *Chem. Obzor* **13**, *Abstracts* 131.—The water soaking through layers of bat guano exts. primarily the sulfate and phosphate, which react with the $CaCO_3$ of the stalagmites and form new minerals; among these K, identified gypsum, brushite ($CaHPO_4.2H_2O$), colophanite and calcite. The mechanism by which brushite becomes dehydrated is described. Frank Maresh



The distribution of zinc, lead and copper in the limestone and the water of the Domica Cave (Höhle Domice) in Slovenský-Karst. Jan Kaspar. *Akad. V. I. Vernadskogo k Pyatidesyatiletiyu Nauch. Deyatelnosti* 1, 267-71 (1936); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, I, 1750.—With the help of polarographic analysis the Zn, Pb and Cu contents were detd. in the limestone, the stalactites, the stalagmites and in the water from the stalactites, from the tufa cavities and from the central stream in the cave. The diffusion or distribution of these elements during the soln. of massive rocks by water is discussed. M. G. Moore

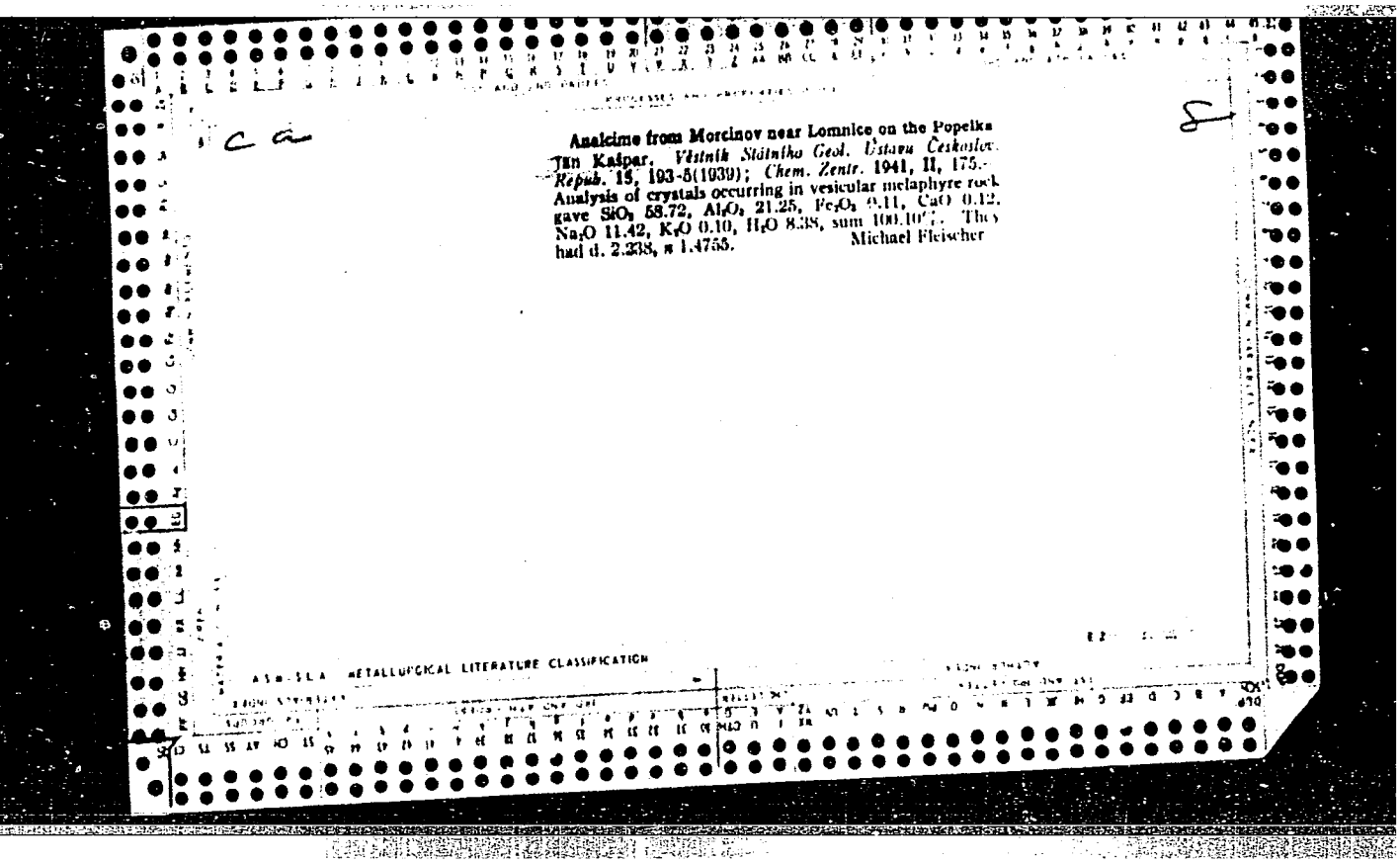
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Mineralogy and geochemistry of the granite massif at Ricany. J. V. Kaspar. *Vĕda Přírodní* 17, 1-4(1936); *Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Geol.*, Ref. I, 1938, 304.—The granite massif at Ricany is the youngest intrusion into the mid-Bohemian pluton. Differentiation has clearly resulted in a marginal facies and pegmatite veins. In the granite the order of crystn. has been apatite and titanite, biotite, plagioclase and oligoclase, quartz. In the pegmatites orthoclase and tourmaline were noted usually assocd. with aplite, beryl, biotite, quartz and muscovite. In one pegmatite in contact-metamorphism hornblende, cassiterite and arsenopyrite were observed. Traces of a hydrothermal phase resulting in introduction of barite, quartz and fluorite were found in some fissures. Migration of magmatic material into the surrounding sediments is shown by the presence of tourmaline, epidote and fluorite with hessonite, vesuvian, chlorite, pyrite and calcite.

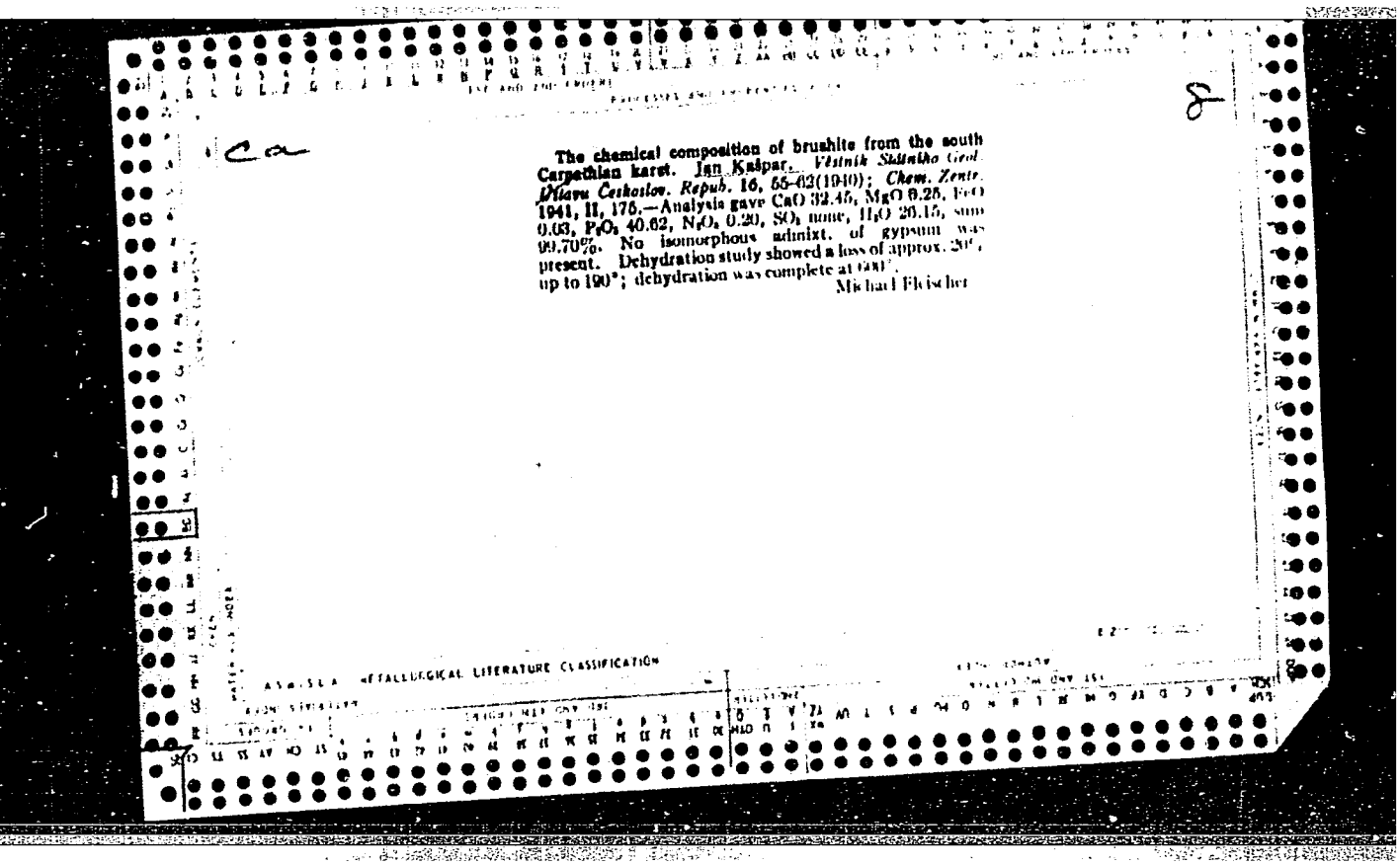
C. A. Silberrad

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



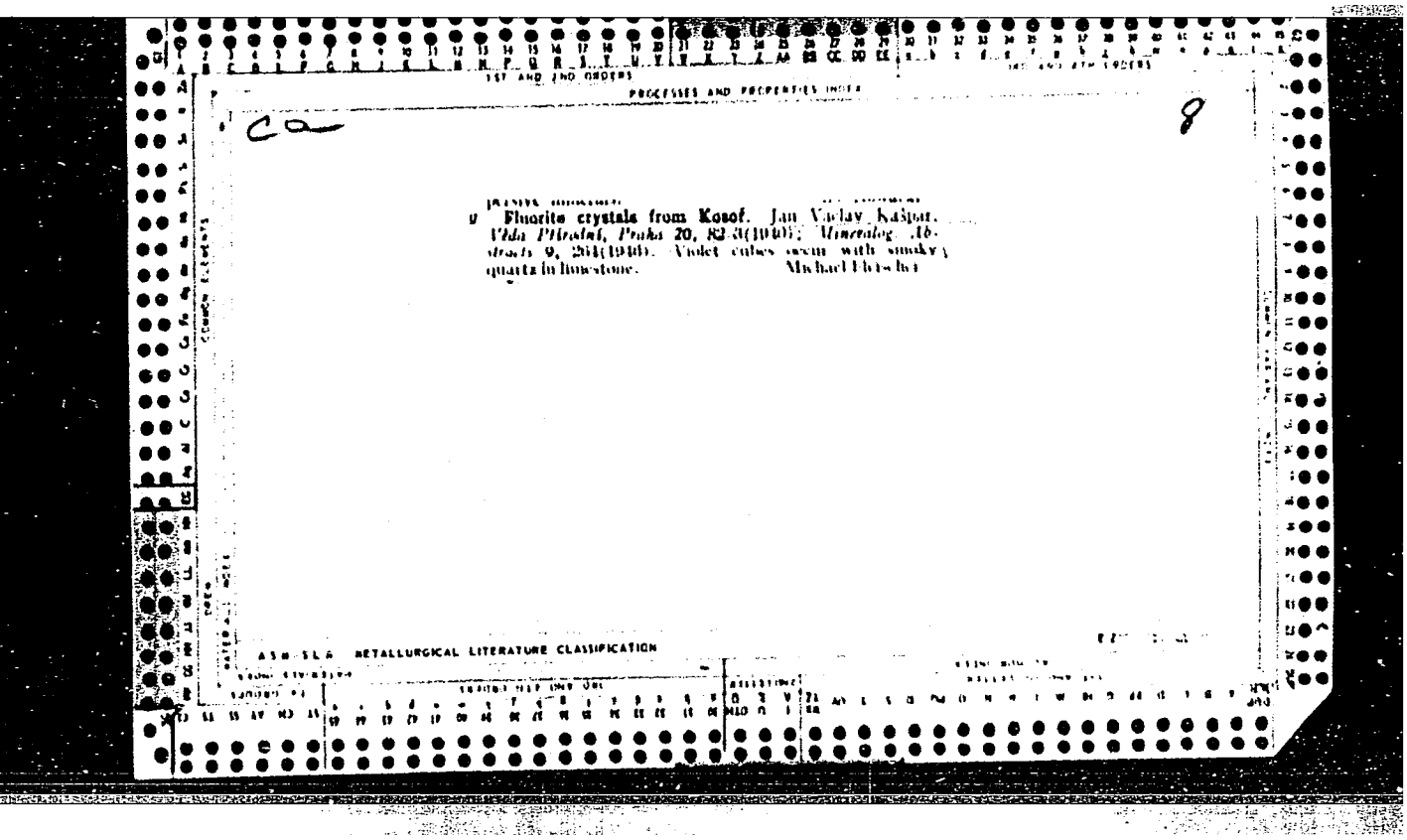
Analcime from Morcinov near Lomnice on the Popelka
Jan Kašpar. *Věstník Státního Geol. Ústavu Československé Republ.* 15, 193-5(1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1941, II, 175.-
Analysis of crystals occurring in vesicular melaphyre rock
gave SiO_2 58.72, Al_2O_3 21.25, Fe_2O_3 0.11, CaO 0.12,
Na_2O 11.42, K_2O 0.10, H_2O 8.38, sum 100.10%. They
had d. 2.238, n 1.4755.
Michael Fleischer

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



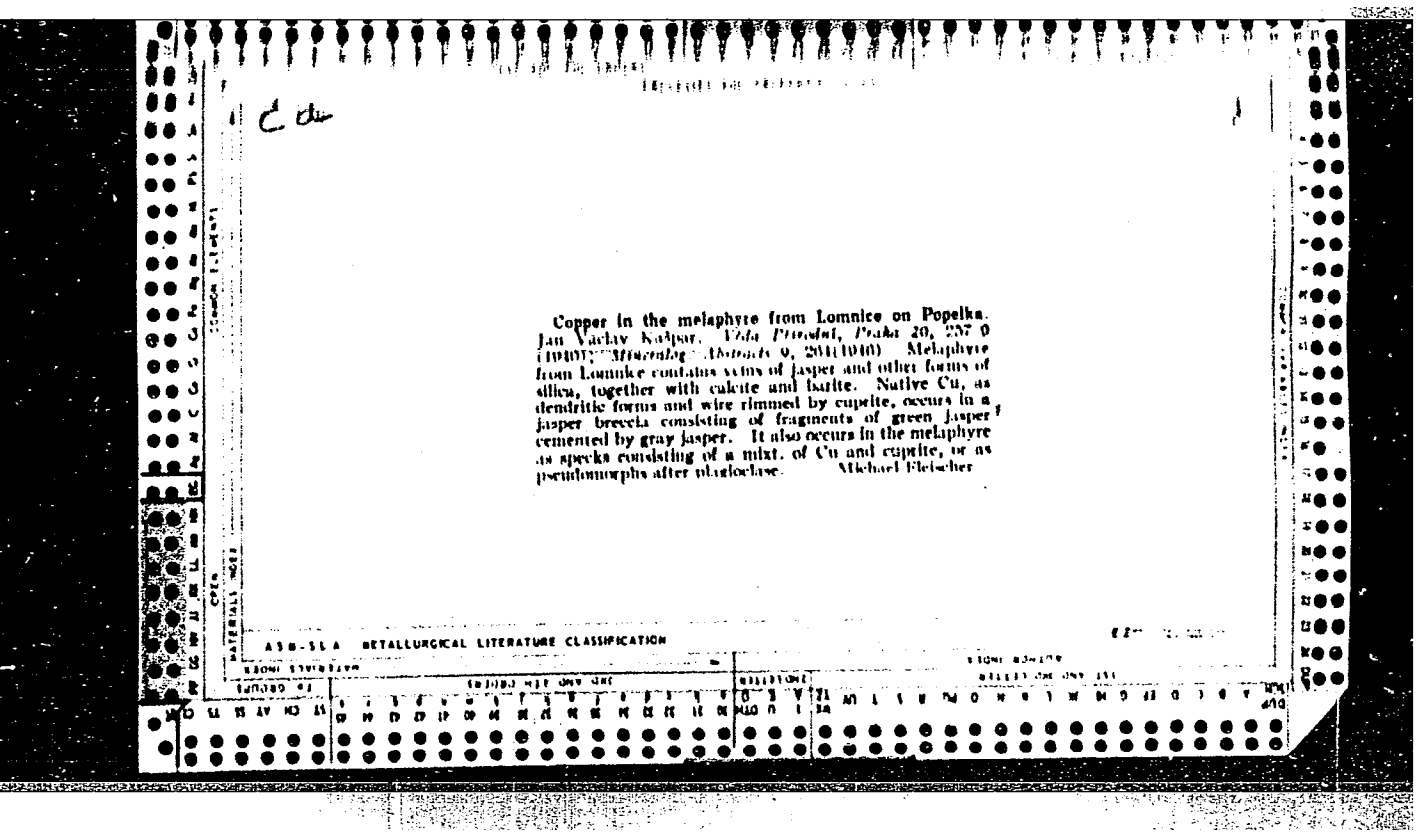
The chemical composition of brushite from the south Carpathian karst. Jan Kaspar. *Vestník Státního Geol. Ústavu Československ. Repub.* 16, 55–62(1940); *Chem. Zentr.* 1941, II, 176.—Analysis gave CaO 32.45, MgO 0.26, FeO 0.03, P_2O_5 40.62, N_2O_5 0.20, SO_3 none, H_2O 26.15, sum 99.70%. No isomorphous admixt. of gypsum was present. Dehydration study showed a loss of approx. 20% up to 190°; dehydration was complete at 600°.

Michael Fleischer



Fluorite crystals from Kosof. Jan Václav Kašpar. *Věda Přírodní, Praha* 20, 82-3(1940); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 9, 264(1940). Violet cubes occur with smoky quartz in limestone. Michael Fleischer

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Copper in the melaphyre from Lomnice on Popelka. Jan Václav Kašpar. *Věda Přírodní, Praha* 20, 257-9 (1940); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 9, 204 (1940). Melaphyre from Lomnice contains veins of jasper and other forms of silica, together with calcite and barite. Native Cu, as dendritic forms and wire rimmed by cuprite, occurs in a jasper breccia consisting of fragments of green jasper cemented by gray jasper. It also occurs in the melaphyre as specks consisting of a mixt. of Cu and cuprite, or as pseudomorphs after plagioclase. Michael Fleischer

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

8

Pectolite from Zelechov-Tal near Liebstadtl. Jan Kašpar. *Zprávy Geol. Ústavu Čechy Moravu* 17, 12-30 (in German, 50)(1941)(Pub. 1942). Pectolite occurs in a tholeite, the occurrence resembling that in the New Jersey trap rock. Two analyses, one showing a slight excess of Ca, and a dehydration curve are given. The water is essential.

Michael Fleischer

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

8

C A

A new natural ferric silicate. Jan V. Kašpar. *Rozpravy České Akad.* 51, No. 14, 8 pp.(1941). *Mineralog. Abstracts* 9, 180(1946).—Limonite-like incrustations on pyrrhotite from Chiuzbaia, Rumania, contained SiO_2 28.79, Fe_2O_3 40.20, FeO 1.00, S 0.82, H_2O (below 240°) 22.06, H_2O (above 240°) 7.87, sum 100.74%. This corresponds to $H_2Fe_2Si_2O_8 \cdot 6H_2O$. The mineral, named *němecite*, has sp. gr. 2.075, hardness 2½, and is isotropic, with *n* 1.608.

Michael Fleischer

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

Cuprite from Bilowes near Nachod. Jan Kaspar. *Zpravy Geol. Ustavu Cechy Moravu* 18, 21-7(in German, 27)(1942)(Pub. 1943). Cuprite, formed by oxidation of native Cu, occurs in veins in granite porphyry. Assocd. minerals include hematite, domeykite, and wad.

Michael Fleischer

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

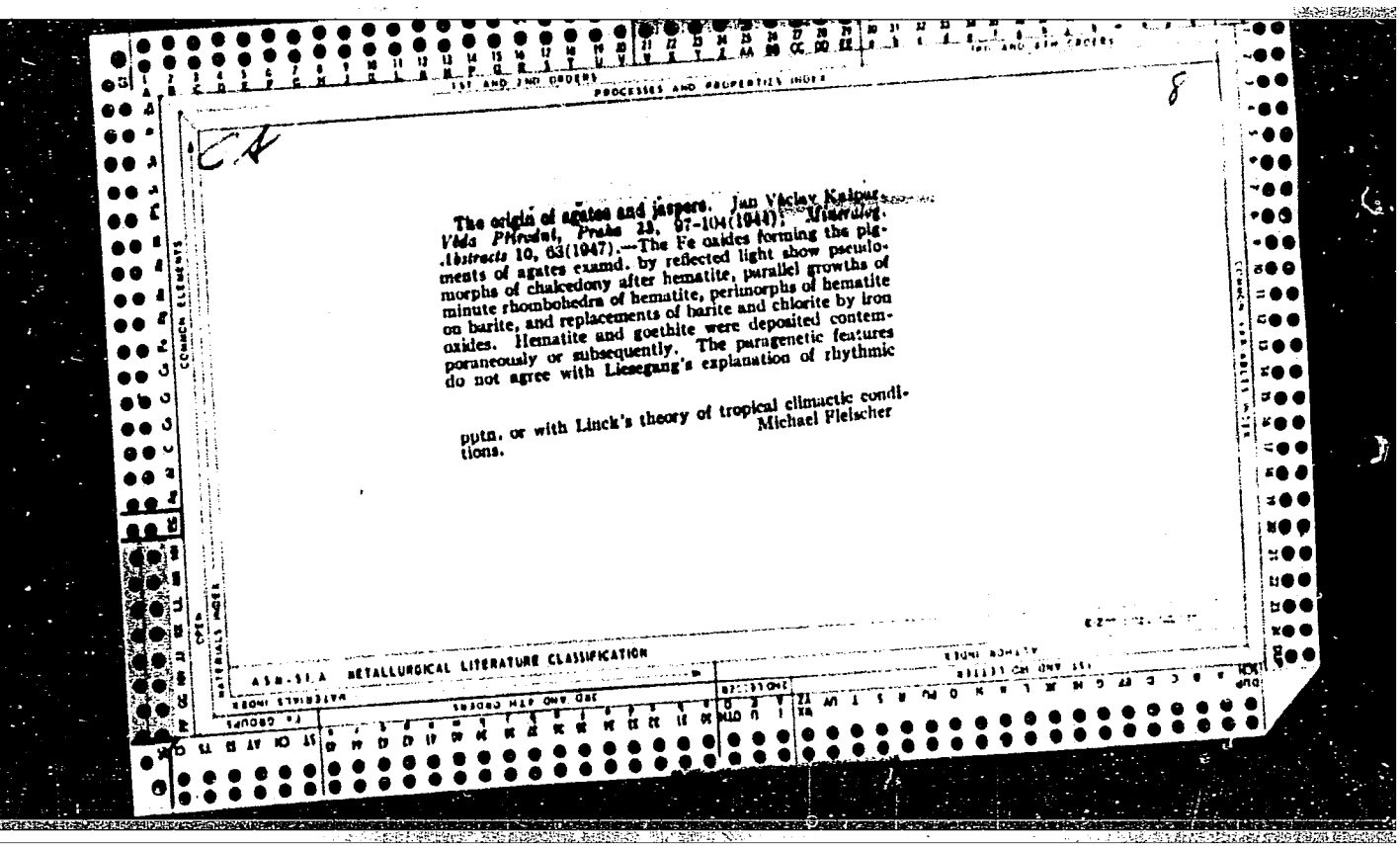
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

8

Axinite veins of Záběhlice near Zbraslav, Bohemia. Jan Václav Kašpar. *Rozpravy České Akad.* 52, No. 13, 17 pp. (1942); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 9, 205 (1946). Pale violet crystals of axinite, occurring assocd. with quartz and calcite in veins, gave on analysis: SiO_2 40.12, B_2O_3 5.87, Al_2O_3 17.96, Fe_2O_3 4.88, FeO 4.75, MnO 0.81, MgO 1.49, CaO 20.11, Na_2O 2.12, H_2O^- 0.16, H_2O^+ 2.45, Sr trace, sum 100.75%. It had sp. gr. 3.244-3.254.
Michael Fleischer

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

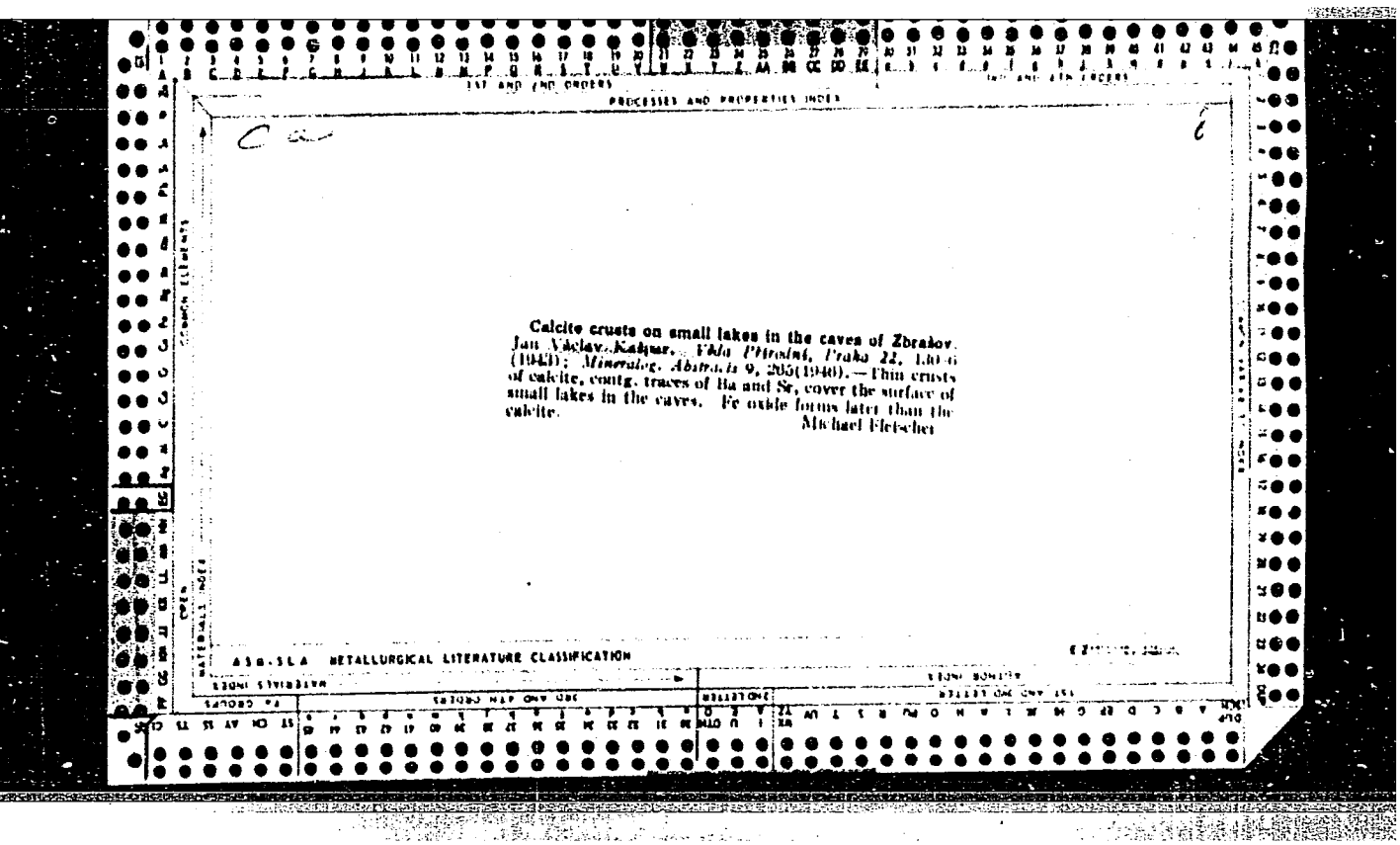


CA

8

The origin of agates and jaspers. Jan Václav Kaipus. *Věda Přírodní, Praha* 23, 97-104(1944); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 10, 63(1947).—The Fe oxides forming the pigments of agates examd. by reflected light show pseudomorphs of chalcedony after hematite, parallel growths of minute rhombohedra of hematite, perimorphs of hematite on barite, and replacements of barite and chlorite by iron oxides. Hematite and goethite were deposited contemporaneously or subsequently. The paragenetic features do not agree with Liesegang's explanation of rhythmic pptn. or with Linck's theory of tropical climactic conditions.

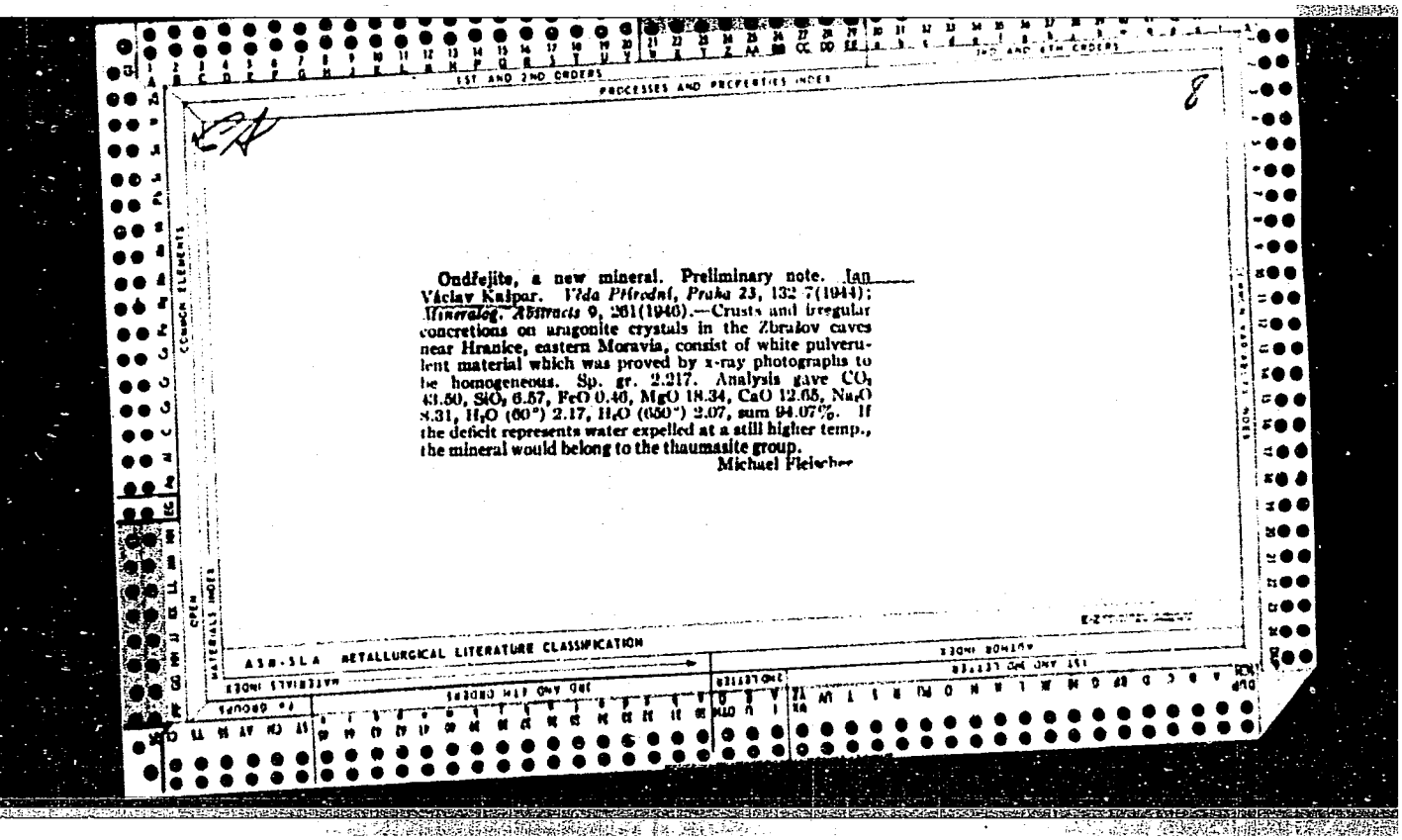
Michael Fleischer



Calcite crusts on small lakes in the caves of Zbraslov. Jan Václav Kašpar. *Věda Přírodní, Praha 22*, 140-6 (1941); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 9, 205(1940).—Thin crusts of calcite, contg. traces of Ba and Sr, cover the surface of small lakes in the caves. Fe oxide forms later than the calcite.

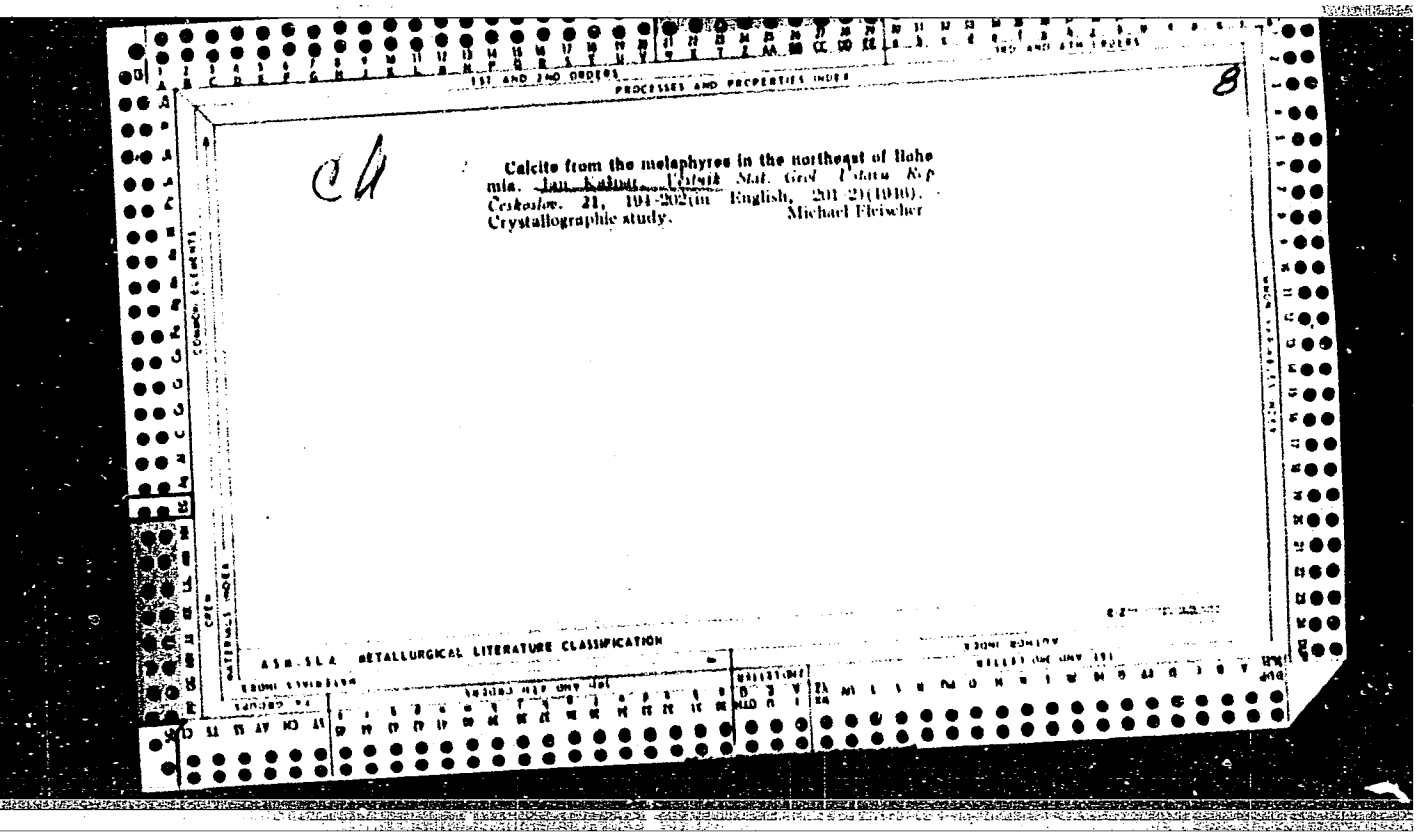
Michael Fleischer

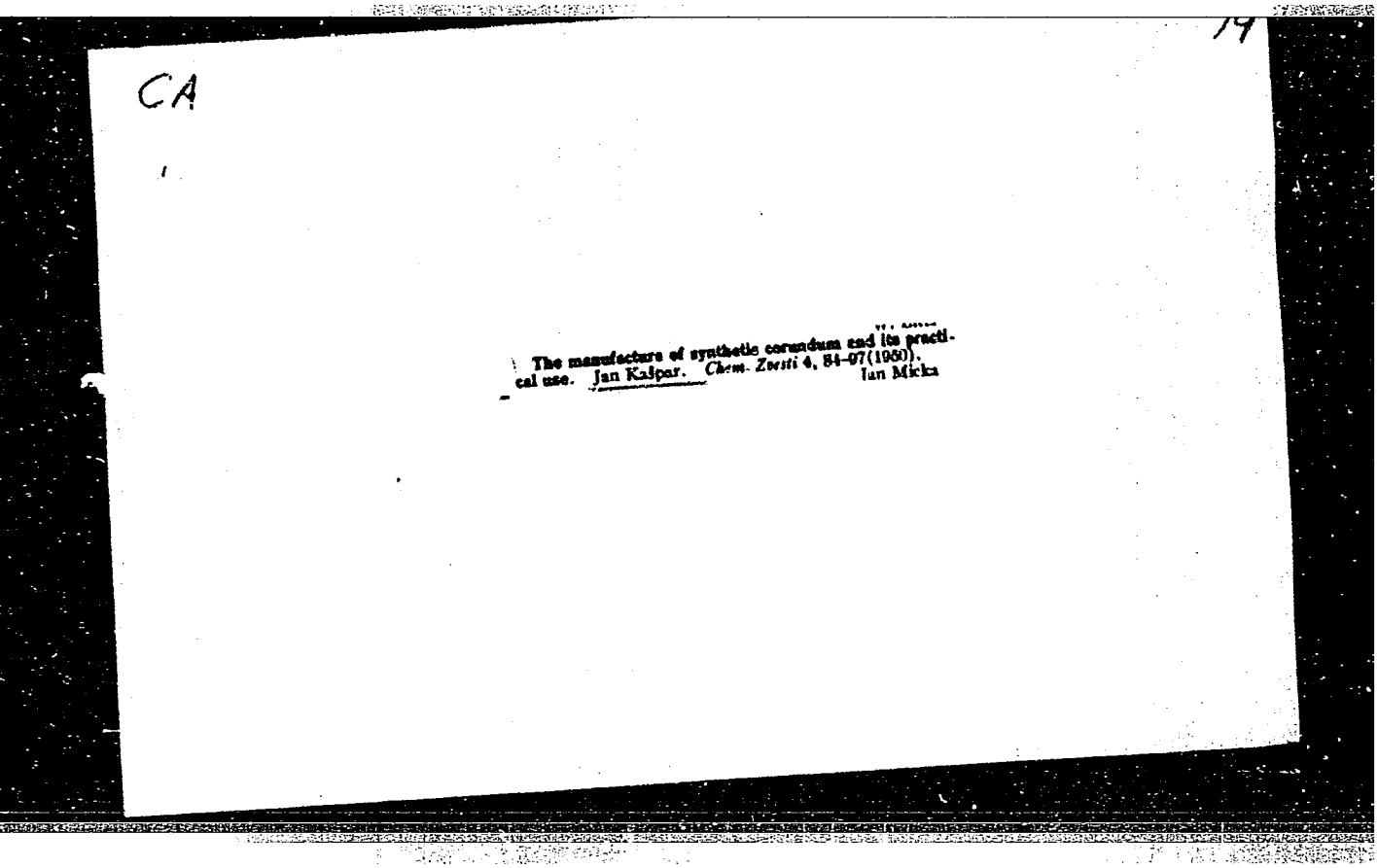
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Ondřejite, a new mineral. Preliminary note. Ian Václav Kašpar. *Věda Přírodní, Praha* 23, 132-7(1944); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 9, 261(1946).—Crusts and irregular concretions on aragonite crystals in the Zbrašov caves near Hranice, eastern Moravia, consist of white pulverulent material which was proved by x-ray photographs to be homogeneous. Sp. gr. 2.217. Analysis gave CO_2 43.50, SiO_2 6.57, FeO 0.40, MgO 18.34, CaO 12.65, Na_2O 8.31, H_2O (60°) 2.17, H_2O (650°) 2.07, sum 94.07%. If the deficit represents water expelled at a still higher temp., the mineral would belong to the thaumasite group.

Michael Fleischer





CA

14

The manufacture of synthetic corundum and its practical use. Jan Kašpar. *Chem. Zvesti* 4, 84–97(1950).
Ian Micka

KASPAR, J.

KASPAR, J.; POSPISIL, R:
"Meteoric Iron From Opava." p. 54. (Casopis. Series A. Historia Naturalis. Vol. 2, No. 1/2, 1952, Opava.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions,/Library of Congress, March 1954, Vol. 3, No. 3. Uncl.

REPORT

3

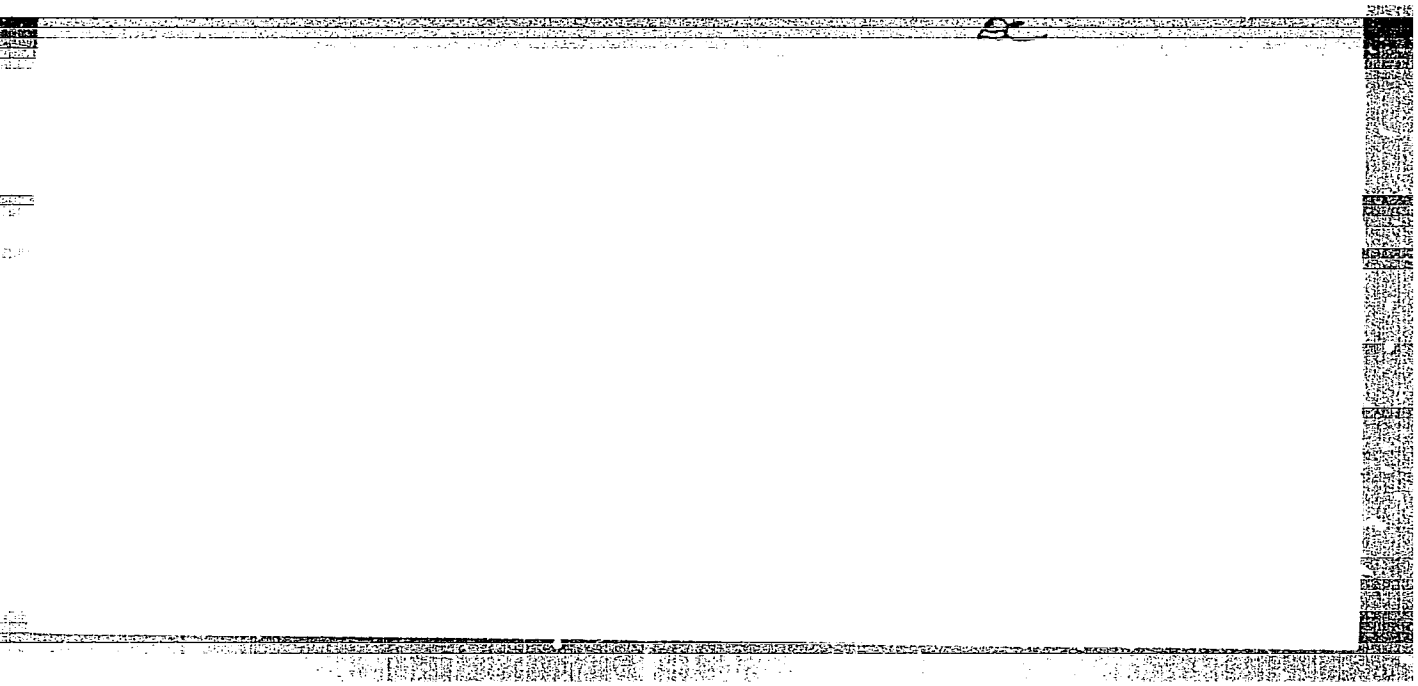
Kaspar, J., and Pistoupil, V. Nerostné suroviny Prague: Státní Nakl. Tech. Lit. reviewed in Chem. Listy 49 CH

Kaspar, J., and Pistoupil, V. Mineral Raw Materials. Prague: National Technical Literature Publishing House. 1954. 550pp. Reviewed in Chem. Listy 49(1955).

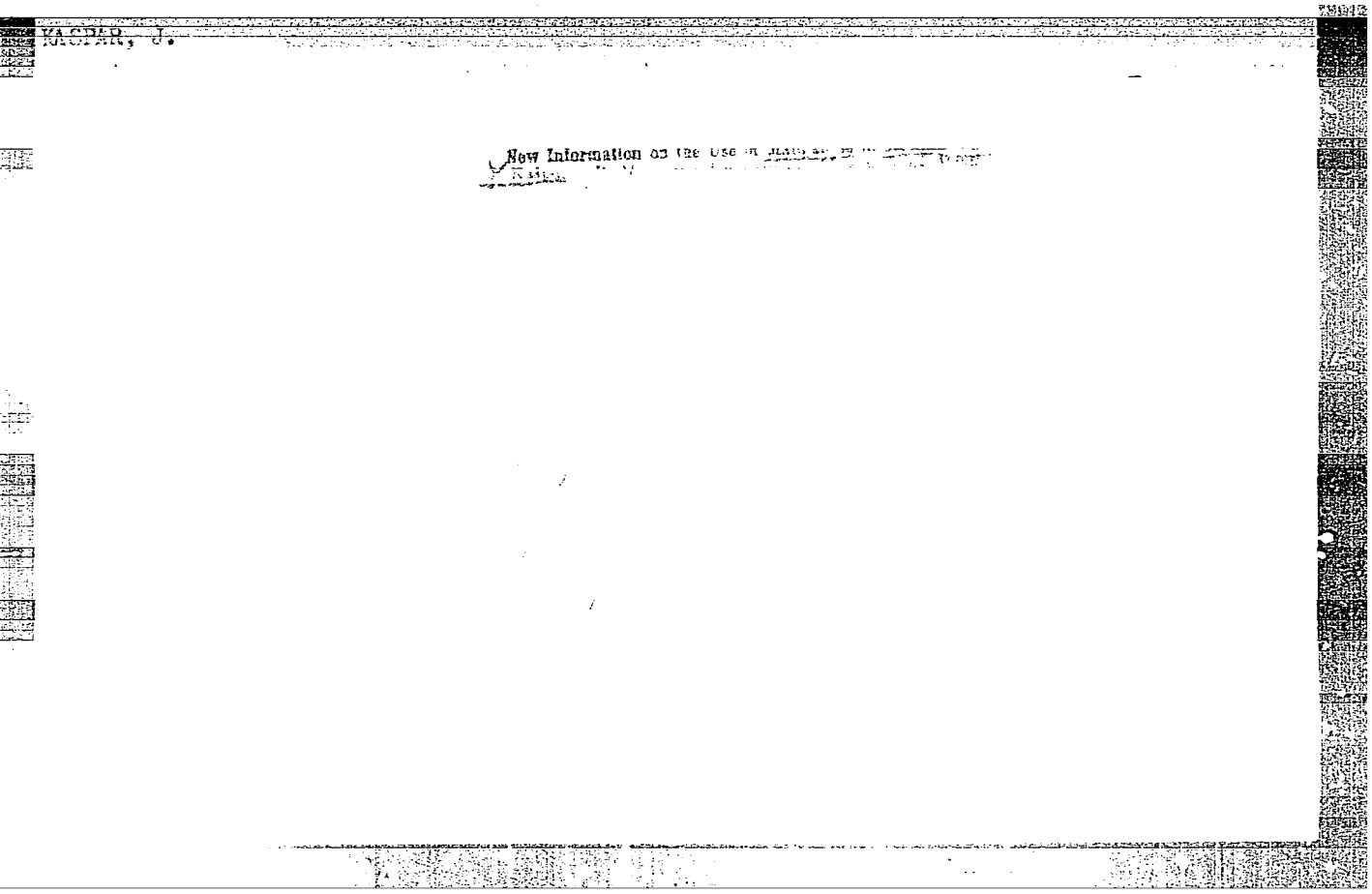
Kaspar, J.

Production of Thomas slag in Talbot furnaces. p. 236. HUTNIK, (Ministerstvo hutniho prumyslu a rudnych dolu) Praha. Vol. 4, no. 8, Aug. 1954.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030001-7"



KASPAR, Jan

Monokrystaly. (Single Crystals. 1st ed. English and Russian summaries, illus., bibl, indexes, notes) Authors: Jan Kaspar, Josef Smid, Juraj Eckstein. Prague, SNTL, 1957. 213 p.

Principles of the chemistry of crystals and their application for manufacturing single crystals. First part of the book is devoted to the theory of single crystals, their inner structure and properties, and their growth as well as solution. The second part deals with the synthesis of single crystals. It analyses the most important methods used in the crystallization of metals a nd the preparation of single crystals of various inorganic and organic matters.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. 32, 17 Sept. 57, p. 676

S/564/57/000/000/001/029
D258/D307

AUTHOR: Kašpar, Jan (Czechoslovakia)

TITLE: Studies in the field of preparation and investigation of technical monocrystals in Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: Rost kristallov; doklady na Pervom soveshchanii po rostu kristallov, 1956 g. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957, 32-38

TEXT: A brief historical review of the state of this field is first given, beginning from the gem-cutting in Czechoslovakia in the 14th century. A description is then given of: (1) The synthesis of monocrystals by Verneille's method (corundum and spinal), comprising the studies of G. F. Shotter (1944) and of J. Bárta (1956), summarizing a procedure for automation of the process, and mentioning application of the method to laboratory scale production of other minerals, e.g., rutile, scheelite, and

Card 1/3

Studies in the field...

$BaWO_4$. Czechoslovakia may be regarded as the leading country in some directions in this field. (2) Synthesis of piezoelectric monocrystals, beginning from the work on ammonium dihydrogen phosphate in 1950, and summarizing the procedure which is based on Walker's work. Numerous, particularly theoretical, problems remain unsolved although crystals are now in production. The procedure may be extended to potassium dihydrogen phosphate and potassium tartrate. Walker and Kohman's method was also used for growing crystals of ethylenediamine tartrate; quartz crystals were produced in 1953 on laboratory scale. (3) Synthesis of optical crystals, chiefly alkali metal halides, beginning in 1951. The work on KBr is summarized, which has now led to production of crystals on a semi-industrial scale. (4) The utilization and work on diamonds, including rapid and reliable crystallographic assessment of the crystals. Theoretical and practical studies began in 1950. Considerable progress and increased application of monocrystals is foreseen by the second 5-year plan in Czechoslovakia. [Abstracter's note: Parts

Card 2/3

Studies in the field...

(2) and (3) include author's past work. 7 There are 1 figure and 11 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION CZECH/4900

Kašpar, Jan, Professor, Doctor of Natural Sciences

Nerosty radioaktivních prvků, jejich vznik a vývoj (The Minerals of the Radioactive Elements, their Origin and Development) Prague, SNTL, 1959. 155 p. 2,700 copies printed.

Reviewer: Mikuláš Gregor, Professor, Doctor, Engineer, Corresponding Member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; Tech. Ed.: Vladislav Lacina; Chief Ed.: Adolf Balada, Doctor; Resp. Ed.: Marie Mervartová, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for researchers in the field of radioactive minerals, personnel engaged in refining radioactive minerals, students in special [technical] schools and institutions of higher learning, and for geologists, mineralogists, geochemists and chemists.

COVERAGE: The author gives a detailed description of radioactive minerals, appraises radioactive ores to determine their suitability for refining, and considers various refining methods.

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7

Preface

Card 2/4

KASHPAR, JAN.

24(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2353

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut kristallografii

Rost kristallov, tom. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1959. 238 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Resp. Eds.: A. V. Shubnikov, Academician, and N. N. Sheftal', Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: K. S. Aleksandrov; Tech. Ed.: T. V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and researchers engaged in crystallography and in growing industrial monocrystals.

COVERAGE: This is the second of two volumes on crystal growth. The first volume contained reports delivered at the First Congress on Crystal Growth. The present volume also contains an extensive study of corundum synthesis by S. K. Popov [deceased]. These studies reflect the development of Soviet research in crystallography in the period following the first congress. The studies contain some essentially new results obtained by Soviet scientists. The editors express the hope that these studies will unite the efforts of Soviet scientists engaged in studying the process of crystal growth and in growing industrially valuable monocrystals. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of each article.

II. GROWING OF MONOCRYSTALS (APPARATUS, METHODS, SUPPLEMENTARY WORK)

III. SURVEYS AND DISCUSSION ARTICLES

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

25

KASPAR, Jan

The history of mineralogy at the Technical High School in Prague.
Sbor chem tech no.3,part2:5-35 '59.

1. Katedra mineralogie, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha.

KASPAR, Jan

Adularia from Obri Dul below Snezka Mountain. Sbor chem tech no.3, part 2:157-162 '59.

1. Katedra mineralogie, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha.

KASPAR, Jan

Genetic relation between uranyl carbonates, liebigite, uranothallite and voglite; synthesis of carbonate III. Sbor chem tech no.3, part 2: 197-210 '59.

1. Katedra mineralogie, Vusoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha.

H-

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electronics - Semiconductors.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 3, 1960, 6434

Author : Koseh, F., Horak, J., Kaspar, J.

Inst : Technical or Chemical College, Pardubice, Czechoslovakia

Title : Conductivity of Copper Tungstate

Orig Pub : Collect. Czechsl. Chem. Communs, 1959, 24, No 6, 2034-2037

Abstract : Sintered specimens of $CuWO_4$ were used to investigate the dependence of the conductivity on the temperature. From this dependence, the energy of activation was calculated; on the basis of the analysis of the lines and the Debye patterns of certain conducting specimens of $CuWO_4$, the strength of the Cu -- O -- W bond is evaluated.

Card 1/1

06605

CZECH/8-53-1-1/20

AUTHOR: Kaspar, Jan

TITLE: Raw Material Base of Fluorine Chemistry

PERIODICAL: Chemické listy, 1959, Vol 53, Nr 1, pp 1 - 5

ABSTRACT: Lecture presented to a conference on fluorine chemistry in Prague. It deals with the current world supplies of fluorine containing minerals. It is stated that the problem of flotation containing less than 30% fluorine has been solved in Czechoslovakia. The author draws attention to the necessity of recovery of fluorine from the wastes of apatite processing and from the manufacture of super-phosphate. The locations of fluorine deposits in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, China, Western Europe and the USA are briefly enumerated. Plants for the beneficiation of fluorine ores exist in Czechoslovakia and Eastern Germany. The Czech deposits consist mainly of ores with fluorine contents between 20 and 30%. The quantities of the deposits vary between 10 000 and 100 000 tons for most locations, with the exception of the deposits at Harrachov which are larger.

Card1/2

06605

CZECH/8-53-1-1/20

Raw Material Base of Fluorine Chemistry

Particularly large fluorine deposits exist in China and this is of practical interest from the point of view of the Czech industry. In Western Europe France has particularly rich deposits of fluorine ores.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra mineralogie, Vysoká škola chemicko-technologická, Praha (Chair of Mineralogy, Faculty of Chemical Technology, Technical University, Prague)

Card 2/2

KASPAR, Jan; TALANDOVA, Marie

Arsenic, material for mineralogy of Bohemia. Sbor chem tech 4 no.1: 217-222 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Katedra mineralogie, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologica, Praha.

(Arsenic) (Mineralogy)

KASPAR, Jan

Second report on Iceland spar. Sbor chem tech 4 no.1:229-255 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Katedra mineralogie, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha.

(Iceland spar)

23070

Z/037/61/000/002/002/003
E133/E435

24,7700 (1055, 1137, 1144)

AUTHORS: Kosek, F., Horák, J. and Kašpar, J.

TITLE: The Semiconducting Properties of Copper Tungstate

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1961, No.2, pp.133-140

TEXT: The semiconducting properties of tungstates have been inadequately studied. So far, the reactions during the formation of copper tungstate from metallic oxides have been studied and the diffusion processes at the contact between copper oxide and tungsten oxide (Ref.4: Tamman, G., Westerhold, F., Z.anorg.allg. Chem.35 (1925),149). Recently, the equilibrium between copper tungstate and hydrogen as well as the thermodynamic properties of copper tungstate have been studied (Ref.5). The electrical properties of sintered samples of copper tungstate were studied by the authors. The samples were prepared from sodium tungstate (Merck) and copper nitrate. From these, tungsten oxide and copper oxide were prepared. These were mixed and heat-treated at 800°C for 48 hours in oxygen. Samples 1 and 2 were prepared by this method while another two samples (3 and 4) were prepared by mixing the oxides into molten sodium chloride. The melt was held at

Card 1/5

820°C for 48 hours. After cooling, the powdered preparation was extracted in hot distilled water and washed in water several times. The samples were pressed at 15000 kg/cm^2 into cylindrical shape and heated in a quartz tube to 580°C for 4 hours in oxygen. After slow cooling, gold contacts were evaporated onto the samples. These electrodes proved ohmic between 0 and 1 Volt. The measurements on all samples gave identical and reproducible results. The conductivity σ of the samples was measured at a constant oxygen pressure of 750 mm Hg in the temperature range from 273 to 873°K. Fig.1 shows the results for the samples 1 to 4. The samples sintered at lower partial pressures (about 50 mm Hg) of oxygen showed higher conductivity than those sintered at atmospheric pressure of oxygen. An investigation of the dependence of the conductivity upon the partial pressure of oxygen was undertaken next. The measurements were taken only after equilibrium had been set up, i.e. after approximately 15 hours. σ was found to be a linear function of the partial pressure of oxygen. It can be expressed by the equation

$$\sigma = \text{const} \times p_{O_2}^{-\frac{1}{x}}$$

where p_{O_2} is the partial pressure of oxygen. The values of x vary between 3.48 at 703°K and 4.96 at 856°K. We might speculate that the conductivity is due to either oxygen vacancies or to copper (or tungsten) ions or atoms in interstitial positions. In the monoclinic lattice, the second possibility seems rather unlikely. Assuming that the conductivity is due to the electrons from oxygen anions, we can calculate the conductivity as a function of partial pressure of oxygen and find that the probable mechanism is given by equation 1:

(1) oxygen molecule $\rightleftarrows$ oxygen atom + (oxygen vacancy)$^{+}$ + e^{-}

(2) oxygen molecule $\rightleftarrows$ oxygen atom + (oxygen vacancy)$^{++}$ + $2e^{-}$

At higher temperatures, a second mechanism (equation 2) might come into action. This assumption is supported by the fact that the dependence of log σ upon 1/T changes at about 693 to 753°K (Fig.1). Measurements of the thermoelectric e.m.f. as a function of temperature supported the assumption that copper tungstate is an n-type semiconductor. The view that oxygen vacancies determine the conductivity of copper tungstate is in agreement with

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E133/E435

The Semiconducting Properties ...

Landsberg et al (Ref.11) and Pschera and Hauffe (Ref.12). The luminescent properties of cadmium tungstate also point to oxygen vacancies as the most likely defects in this substance, which is isomorphous with $CuWO_4$. There are 5 figures and 13 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet bloc).

ASSOCIATION: Vysoká škola chemickotechnologická, Pardubice
(School of Chemical Technology, Pardubice)

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1960

Card 4/5

SORM, Frantisek, akademik; MASTOVSKY, Otakar; KASPAR, Jan; SIRACKY, Andrej; VANA, Josef; ZACHOVAL, Ladislav; RASKA, Karel; BLASKOVIC, Dionyz, akademik; WICHTERLE, Otto, akademik; PRANTL, Ferdinand; CUTA, Frantisek; JERIE, Jan; HENNER, Kamil, akademik; CAPEK, Ladislav; LINK, Frantisek; STRNAD, Julius

Report on the activities of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences made at its 12th General Assembly, and the discussion. Vestnik CSAV 70 no.1: 26-34 '61.
1. Namestek presidenta Ceskoslovenska akademie ved (for Sorm).
2. Clen korespondent Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for Mastovsky, Kaspar, Siracky, Vana, Zachoval, Raska, Prantl, Cuta, Jerie, Capek, Link and Strnad). 3. Predseda Slovenskej akademie vied (for Siracky).

KASPAR, Jan

The 4th Conference on Monocrystals. Vestnik CSAV 70 no.5: 650-655 '61.

1. Clen korespondent Ceskoslovenske akademie ved.

KOZESNIK, Jaroslav, akademik; BLASKOVIC, Dionyz, akademik; KOLMAN, Arnost, akademik; MACURA, Jiri, dr.; VANA, Josef; GOSIOROVSKY, Milos; BOHM, Jaroslav, akademik; PROCHAZKA, Jaroslav, prof., dr.; HAMPEJS, Zdenek, dr.; BRABEC, Frantisek, prof, inz., dr.; SORM, Frantisek, akademik; NOVAK, Josef, akademik; NEUMANN, Jaromir, doc., dr.; BAZANT, Vladimir, inz., dr.; KOUNOVSKY, Bohumil, dr.; SZANTO, Jan, dr.; ROZSIVAL, Miroslav, dr.; KASPAR, Jan, dr.; HANKA, Ladislav, prof., inz.; STRNAD, Julius; WICHTERLE, Otto, akademik; ZATOPEK, Alois; JAVORNICKY, Jan, inz.; VAVRA, Jaroslav, dr.; BLATTNY, Ctibor, akademik; ONDRIS, Karol, dr.; KUKAL, Vaclav, inz.

The 22d Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the tasks of Czechoslovak science; discussion. Vestnik CSAV 71 no.1:3-59 '62.

1. Hlavni vedecky sekretar Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for Kozesnik). 2. Clen korespondent Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for Vana, Gosiorovsky, Kaspar, Strnad, Zatopek). 3. Rektor Karlovy university (for Prochazka). 4. Rektor Ceskeho vysokeho uceni technickeho (for Brabec). 5. Namestek presidenta Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for Sorm)

KASPAR, Jan

Symposium on the use of radioisotopes in soil research in Bombay.
Vestnik CSAV 71 no.4:459-462 '62.

1. Clen korespondent Ceskoslovenske akademie ved.

KASPAR, Josef

Principles of designing die castings. Slevarenstvi 12 no.4:133-137 Ap '64.

1. Ceske zavody motocyklove, Strakonice.

KASPAR, Jaromir, inz.

Uniform qualification requirements for employees in technical and economic services. Prace mzda 11 no.4:161-164 Ap '63.

1. Jachymovske doly, n.p., Zadni Chodov.

KAŠPAR, Jaroslav, Ing.

Problems of the Danube-Oder-Elbe canal and the third main railroad line construction. Doprava no.5:377-381 '64.

KASPAR, Jaroslav, inz.

Development of a standardized European automatic coupler and its effectiveness. Zel dop tech 12 no. 3: 72-74 '64.

KASPAR, Jaroslav, inz.

Problems of automatic couplers in Czechoslovakia. Zel dop tech 12 no.11:290-292 '64.

KASPAR, Jaroslav, inz.

The VZLU experimental air turbine. Zpravodaj VZLU 3:37-39 '64.

KOROPECKY, Igor; KOROPECKA, Helena; GEMZA, Emil; KASPAR, Jiri

Continuous measurement of the viscosity of liquids. Pt. 3.
Sbor VSChT Pardubice 1/2 145-151 '62 [publ. '63].

1. Katedra automatizace chemickych vyrob, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Pardubice.

KASPAR, Jiri, dr.; VRSECKY, Arnost, ina.

Methods of establishing and using the technical and economic indexes of capital investment in the food industry. Prum potravin 13 no.6:286-289 Je '62.

1. Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu, Praha.

KASPAR, Josef, prof., inz.

Introduction. Sbor VSB Ostrava 9 no.1:5-6 '63.

1. Vedouci katedry ocelarstvi, Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

Kaspar, K.

Construction of electric installations in residential buildings. p. 232. ELEKTROTECHNIK. (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha. Vol. 11, no. 7, July 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

26272
Z/009/61/000/008/005/005
E112/E153

5.3831

AUTHORS: Juračka, František, and Kašpar, Karel

TITLE: Adsorption of trimethylamine on chloromethylated divinylbenzene-styrene copolymers

PERIODICAL: Chemický průmysl, 1961, No.8, pp. 444-445

TEXT: The batchwise amination of chloromethylated divinylbenzene-styrene copolymers (CDSC) has been previously described by D. Jones (Ref.2: Ind. Eng. Chem. 44, 2686 (1952)). The present paper reports the adsorption of trimethylamine by CDSC from aqueous solutions under dynamic conditions in an absorption column. The effects of trimethylamine concentration, rate of flow and reaction temperature on yields are studied. A diagrammatic cross-section of the apparatus (Fig.1) and experimental details are presented. CDSC was allowed to swell in toluene, the excess of which was removed by suction. 90 ml. of CDSC were placed in column k_2 (27 mm diameter, 270 mm long). A solution of trimethylamine was then introduced into the column from container z1 through float-valve P, dripper k1 and heat exchanger V, in which the solution of trimethylamine was preheated. It enters

Card 1/5

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Adsorption of trimethylamine on ....

column k through the three-way tap TK_1, and is finally led through three-way tap TK_2 into the calibrated cylinder OV. Heat exchanger and jacket of column k_2 are heated by means of water from thermostat Th. The system was closed hydraulically by means of wash-bottles p, containing dilute sulphuric acid. The reacted solution of trimethylamine was withdrawn from the system at regular time intervals through TK_2 and the concentration of trimethylamine determined acidometrically. Its concentration was plotted against volume, and comparative curves were plotted for the absorption of trimethylamine on a non-chloromethylated divinylbenzene-styrene copolymer. On conclusion of each experiment samples of the resin were withdrawn from different parts of the column and their anion-exchange capacity tested. Results of tests showed that high concentrations of trimethylamine (20% solutions) gave unsatisfactory products. The reaction was strongly exothermic, leading to boiling and escape of free trimethylamine. Flow of aqueous trimethylamine was finally completely stopped. Dilute solutions improved yields and sorption of trimethylamine was found to increase inversely with the charge. Lower concentrations of trimethylamine permit the study of temperature effects on the rate of conversion, the latter

Card 2/ 5

26272
Z/009/61/000/008/005/005
E112/E153

Adsorption of trimethylamine on ...

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav syntetických pryskyřic a laků, Pardubice (Research Institute for Synthetic Resins and Paints, Pardubice)

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1961

Caption to Fig.1 Diagram of apparatus.

Z_1 - container of starting solution; Z_2 - container of reacted solution; P - float valve; k_1 - dripper (to gauge rate of flow); k - column with jacket; K_1, K_2 - taps; TK_1, TK_2 - three-way taps; OV - calibrated cylinder; V - preheating of amine-solution; Th - thermostat; p - wash bottles.

Card 4/5

DOKOUPIL, Stanislav; KARPINSKY, Jurij; KASPAR, Milan

The attenuation of electromagnetic waves in rocks. Studia geophys 6 no.2:176-192 '62.

1. Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Lumumbova 1, Praha 8 - Kobylisy (for Dokoupil, Karpinsky). 2. Ore Research Institute, Modranska 23, Praha 4 - Hodkovicky (for Kaspar).

KASPAR, Milos, inz.

Replacement of steel rollers of rubber belt conveyers.
Energetika Cz 14 no.1:35 Ja'64.

1. Elektrarna Hodonin, n.p.

KASPAR, M.

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