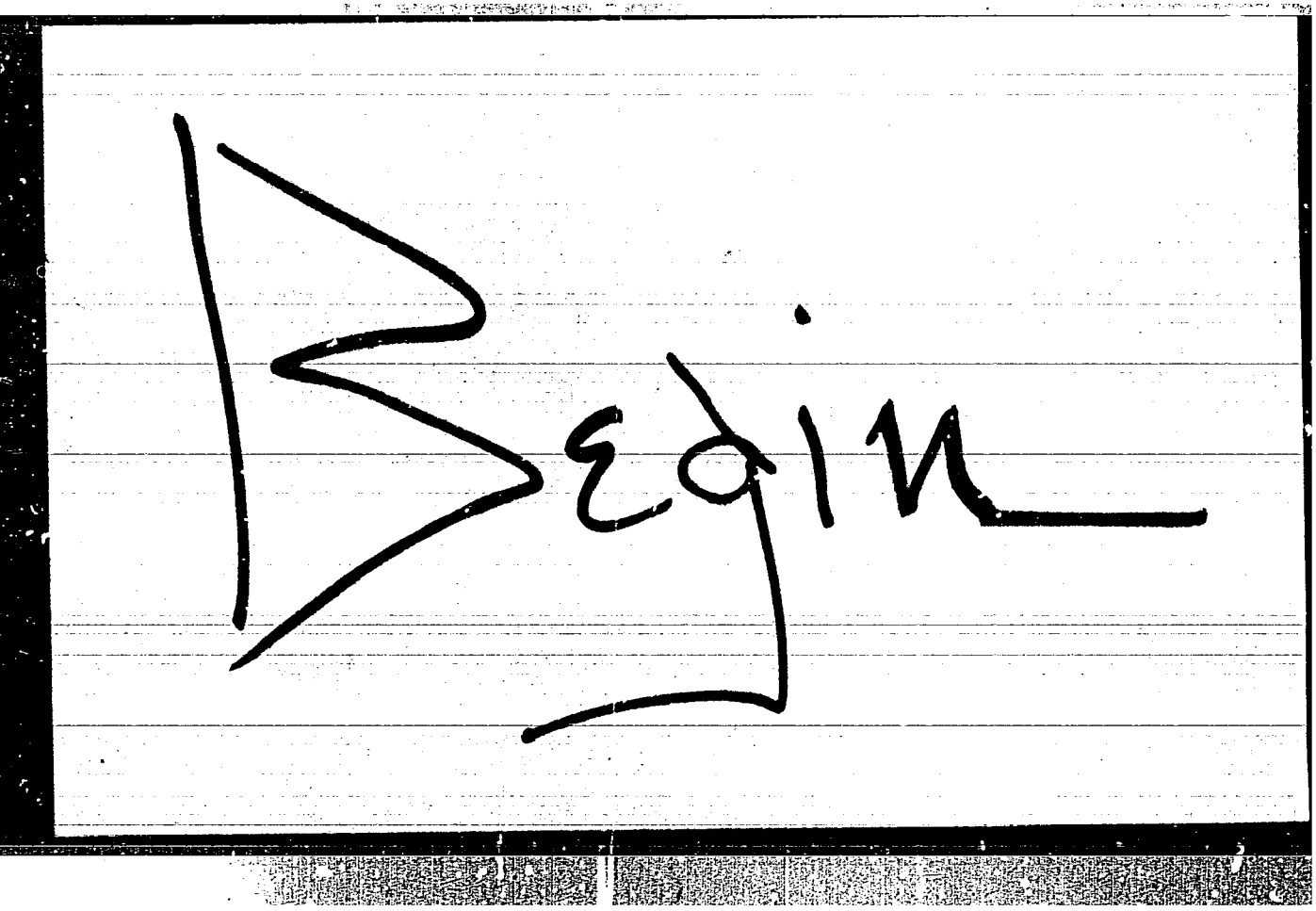
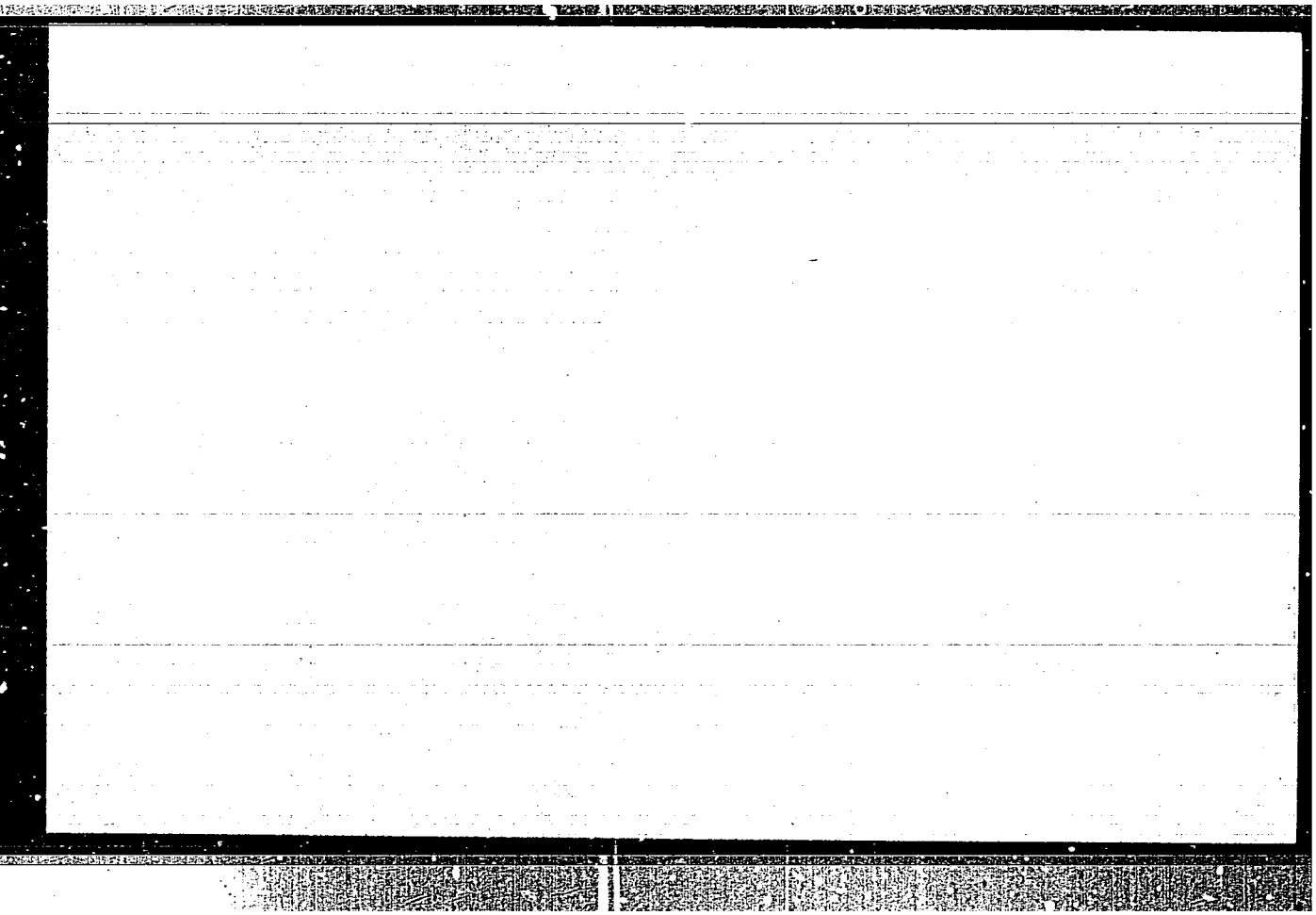


Reel #268

Krupinski, J.

to



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810001-5"

KHUPINSKI, J.

Materialistic-dialectic approach in pathology. Polski tygod.lek. 5 no.31-32:1137-1144 7 Aug 50. (CLML 20:5)

KRUPINSKI, J.

Marxist approach to medical statistics. Polski tygod.lek. 5 no.51-52 1745-1751 27 Dec 50. (CLML ??:6)

KRUPINSKI, J.

Report of hospital reports and statistics. Zdrow publ no.2:98-109 Mr-Ap '54. (KRAL 3:7)

1. Z katedry organizacji ochrony zdrowia AM w Warszawie (kierownik doc. dr med. J.Krupinski)
(HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION,
*reports & statist., organiz. in Poland)
(RECORDS, MEDICAL,
*hosp. reports & statist., organiz. in Poland)

KRUPINSKI, J., Doc. Dr

Contents and methods of teaching organization of public health in medical schools. Zdrowie pub., Warsz. no.1:60-65 Jan-Feb 55.
(PUBLIC HEALTH, education,
in Poland, med. schools)

KRUPIŃSKI, Jerzy, LYZWAŃSKA, Nonna, SABLIŃSKI, Jan

Plan for the development of cadres of physicians in Poland to 1957.
Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.17:647-649 28 Apr 58

1. (Z Katedry Organizacji Ochrony Zdrowia Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie, kierownik: doc. dr. J. Krupinski). Adres: Warszawa, ul. Chocimska 24 Zaklad Org. Ochrony Zdrowia.
(PHYSICIANS, statistics,
in Poland, future plans (Pol))

KRUPINSKI, Jerzy; BIELECKI, Jan; EYCHNER, Wiktor; PIEKUTOWSKA, Barbara; WOJTASZEWSKA, Krystyna

The appearance of coronary disease in Poland in the light of diseases of the circulatory system. Postepy hig. med. dosw. 15 no.6:641-676 '61.

1. Z Katedry Organizacji Ochrony Zdrowia AM w Warszawie Kierownik: doc. dr. J. Krupinski.

(CORONARY DISEASES statist)
(CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES statist)

KRUPINSKI, Jerzy

2 cases of unilateral ulcerative stomatitis (hemistomatitis ulcerosa, stomatitis odontica). Czas. stomat. 18 no.10:1199-1201 O '65.

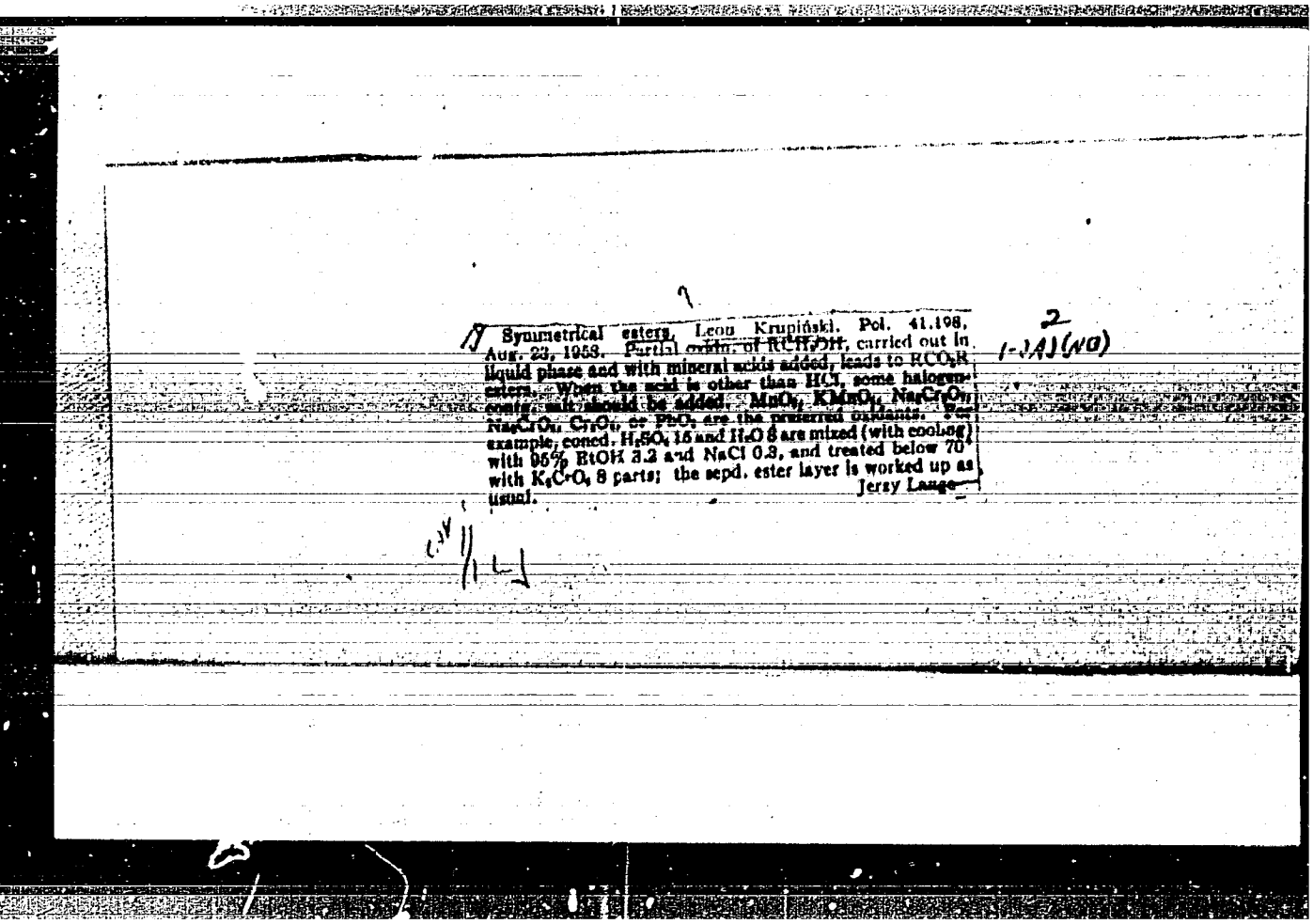
1. Z Zakladu Stomatologii Zachowawczej AM w Krakowie (Kierownik: doc. dr. J. Wodniecki).

POL

2819

Krupiński L. De-Acidising Floricin by Means of Esterification.
"Odkwaszanie floryciny przez estryfikację". Przegląd Skórniczy, No 6, 1953, (Biul. IPS, pp. 5), 1 tab.

Attempts to de-acidize floricin (obtained by concentrating castor oil in temperatures from 200 to 300°C) by esterification, by means of ethyl alcohol in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid, of the COOH groups. The acid value of the floricin obtained, by using a quadruple quantity of ethyl alcohol and a corresponding quantity of sulphuric acid, amounted to slightly more than 5.



Symmetrical esters. Leon Krupiński. Pol. 41,198, Aug. 23, 1958. Partial oxidn. of RCH_2OH, carried out in liquid phase and with mineral acids added, leads to RCO_2R esters. When the acid is other than HCl, some halogen-contg. salt should be added. MnO_2, $KMnO_4$, $Na_2Cr_2O_7$, Na_2CrO_4, Cr_2O_3, or PbO_2 are the preferred oxidants. For example, concd. H_2SO_4 15 and H_2O 8 are mixed (with cooling) with 95% EtOH 3.2 and NaCl 0.3, and treated below 70° with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ 8 parts; the sepd. ester layer is worked up as usual.

Jerzy Lange

KRUPINSKI, L.

New method of staining vaginal mucus. p. 275; FOLIA BIOLOGICA. (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe) Warszawa; Vol. 3, no. 3, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955.

ACKERMANN, J.; ALEKSANDROWICZ, J.; KRUPINSKI, L.; KULCZYCKI, A.; NOWICKI, Z.

Vaginal cytogram in leukemias. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.23: 1016-1019 4 June 56.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych w Krakowie; kier. prof. dr. J. Aleksandrowicz i z Zakladu Histologii A.M. kier. prof. dr. J. Ackermann, Krakow, A.M. Zaklad Histologii III Klinika Chorob Wewn.

(LEUKEMIA, pathology,
vaginal smear (Pol))
(VAGINAL SMEAR, in various diseases,
Leukemia (Pol))

KRUPINSKI, L.

The influence of the adrenal cortex on the hormonal effector of the vagina of freeborn children. Folia biol 8 no.1/2:119-133 '60.
(EEAI 10:4)

1. Department of Histology, Medical Academy, Krakow; head: Prof. Dr. Jadwiga Ackermann. I Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical Academy, Krakow; head: Prof. Dr. St.Schwarz.
(INFANTS)
(ADRENAL GLANDS)
(HORMONES)
(VAGINA)

KRUPINSKI, Lech

Physiological and stilboestrol estrogenization of the vaginal epithelium in the mouse. Postepy hig. med. dosw. 18 no.2:267-318 Mr-Ap '64.

1. Z Zakladu Histologii Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie (Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Ackermann).

KRUPITSA, A.N., inzhener.

Glass filter cloths. TSvet.met. 28 no.1:74-75 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 10:10)
(Filters and filtration)

KRUPITSA, A.

Indispensable changes. Sots.trud no.8:54-56 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Metal Industries--Production standards)

KRUPITSA, A.N.; FAYNSHTEYN, M.Ya.

Increasing labor productivity in concentration plants. TSvet.met. 29 no.5:5-11 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Nonferrous metal industries) (Labor productivity)

AUTHOR: Krupitsa A.N. and Faynshteyn, M.Ya. 136-4-1/23

TITLE: Better organisation of technical control departments at beneficiation plants. (Uporyadochit rabotu otdelov tekhnicheskogo kontrolya na obogatitelnykh fabrikakh).

PERIODICAL: "Tsvetnye Metally"(Non-ferrous Metals) 1957, No.4, pp. 1 - 6 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The authors maintain that technical control departments at many beneficiation plants fail to carry out the measures essential for the proper working of the plant. In practice most control operations of the process are not in the hands of the technical-directorate of the plant but in those of technical-control department workers who have no direct operational responsibility. The staff of the technical control department sometimes amounts to 12% of the total works personnel and thus represent an important cost item. Such excessive staffing cannot be justified and, in fact, much of the information that the staff collect fails to reach the operators in time: as a result, plants are frequently operated by rule of thumb. This state of affairs is particularly unsatisfactory in view of the greater responsibility devolved on the foremen by the instructions of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. of September 20, 1955. Several plants

Card 1/2

Better organisation of technical control departments at beneficiation plants. (Cont.) 136-4-1/23

have proposed drastic reduction in the technical-control department staffs, e.g. the Karabash Copper Smelting Works, the Sorskiy and the Severonikel' combines. It is proposed to enlarge the field of operation of research laboratories at plants to assist foremen in the making of technical decisions: therefore, more attention should be paid to the organisation and recommendations of such laboratories. Wider use should also be made of automatic sampling, grinding and analytical methods. The main function of the technical-control department should be the testing and certification of the products despatched from the plant: for this restricted function a large plant should not require more than one technical-control department head, two senior controllers with an average technical education and two to three sample-takers.

Card 2/2

AVAILABLE:

KRUPITSA, N. P.

Foundations

Foundations of large blocks. Stroi, prom. 30, No. 3, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Uncl.

1. KRUPITSA, K. K., Eng.: CHAYKO, I. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Leningrad - Building, Stone

7. Leningrad experience with the design and construction of buildings made of large stone blocks. Stroi.prom. 30 no. 11 1952

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

1. KRUPITSA, K. K., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Leningrad - Building

7. Using large blocks in building construction in Leningrad, Biul. stroi. tekh., 10 No. 9, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953. Uncl.

KRUPITSA,K.K., inzhener; GAPOTCHENKO,A.I., inzhener; SHLOKIN,A.M., inzhener

Three-ton capacity two cantilever crane. Rats. i izobr.predl. v stroi no.109:14-17 '55. (MLRA 8:12)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

KHUPITSA, K.K., inzhener

Experience in building with large blocks in Leningrad. Mekh trud. rab. 9 no.6:25-29 Je '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Leningrad--Building blocks)

KHALTURIN, K.D., arkhitektor; CHAYKO, I.M., arkhitektor; GOLUBEV, S.L., inzhener; DOBROKHOTOV, I.G., inzhener; KRUPITSA, K.K., inzhener; POGORZHEL'SKIY, L.A., inzhener; POSTNIKOV, A.A., inzhener; SHAĬYY, Yu.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OL', A.A., professor, doktor arkhitektury; URAV'YEV, B.V., kandidat arkhitektury; VASIL'YEV, B.D., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk professor, redaktor; SHUR, N.Ya., redaktor izdatel'stva; ROZOV, L.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Large-block construction in Leningrad] Krupnoblochnoe stroitel'stvo v Leningrade. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 93 p. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Leningradskiy filial.
(Leningrad--Precast concrete construction)
(Leningrad--Apartment houses)

KRUPITSA, K.K.; CHAYKO, I.M.

Leningrad's experience in large-block construction. Biul.tekh. inform. 3 no.1:12-16 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Upravlyayushchiy stroytrestom No. 102 (for Krupitsa).
2.Glavnyy inzhener proyekta instituta Lenproyekt (for Chayko).
(Leningrad--Precast concrete construction)

KRUPITSA, K.K.

CHAYKO, I.M., arkhitektor; KRUPITSA, K.K., inzhener.

Building large-block apartment houses in Leningrad. Stroi. prom. 35 no.4:10-16 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Leningrad--Apartment houses)

KRUPITSA, K.K.

Preface. Stroi. v rajon. Vost. Sib. i Krain. Sev. no.1:3-7 '61.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po stroitel'stvu, Krasnoyarsk.

GERASIMOV, Igor' Dmitriyevich, inzh.; KRUPITSA, K.K., otv. red.; PACHKOVSKIY, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Mesh-reinforced concrete in in construction]Armotsement v stroitel'stve. Krasnoiarsk, Nauchno-issl. in-t po stroit., 1962. 117 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Precast concrete construction)

AGAFONOV, K.N.; KRUPITSA, K.K., otv. red.; RUZHZHE, V L., red.; TOKAREVA, K.A., red.

[Some problems of housing construction in the Far North]Nekotorye voprosy zhilishchnogo stroitel'stva na Krainem Severe. Krasnoiarsk, Naucnno-issl. in-t po stroitel'stvu, 1962. 90 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Russia, Northern—Apartment houses)
(Building—Cold weather conditions)

[redacted], M.; [redacted], IA.

"Concerning the work of the Division of Technical Control at the ore-dressing plants. Tr. from the Russians."

p. 56 (Minno Delo, Vol. 13, no. 1, 1958, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 9, September 1958

33070
S/169/61/000/012/077/089
D228/D305

3,2410(2205, 2705, 2805

AUTHOR: Krupitskaya, T. M.

TITLE: Determining the energy spectrum of primary diurnal variations in the intensity of cosmic rays

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961, 10, abstract 12G56 (V sb. Variatsii kosmich. luchey i solnec. n. korpuskulyarn. potoki. no. 2. M., AN SSSR, 1960, 94-100)

TEXT: The energy spectrum of solar-diurnal variations of the intensity was determined from the data of the neutron and rigid components of cosmic rays for the period of the IGY. It is suggested that the energy spectrum of variations of the primary spectrum is a graded function of the energy ε with the form:

Card 1/2

Determining the energy...

$$\frac{\delta D(\varepsilon)}{D(\varepsilon)} = \begin{cases} a\varepsilon^{\alpha}, & \text{if } \varepsilon \geq \varepsilon_1, \\ 0, & \text{if } \varepsilon < \varepsilon_1. \end{cases}$$

It was found that this spectrum satisfies the experimental data best of all if $a = 0.09 \pm 0.03$, $\alpha = -1$, and $\varepsilon_1 = (7.1 \pm 0.9)$ bev. The obtained results, however, can only be considered as preliminary since the rigid component was not corrected for the temperature effect. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012743 S/2961/60/000/002/0094/0100

AUTHOR: Krupitskaya, T. M.

TITLE: Determination of the energy spectrum of primary diurnal variations of cosmic ray intensity

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduvedomst. komit. po prov. mezhdunarodn. geofizich. goda. 7 razdel program. MGG. Kosmicheskiye luchi, Sb. statey, no. 2, 1960, 94-100

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic rays, cosmic ray intensity, diurnal cosmic ray variation, cosmic ray meson component, cosmic ray neutron component, cosmic ray energy spectrum, meson component temperature effect

ABSTRACT: The energy spectrum of the diurnal variations is determined from experimental material obtained from various stations of the IGY world network. By determining the ratio of the amplitudes of the variations for the neutron and meson components for both the

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012743

same stations and for different stations, it is found that the energy spectrum of the primary diurnal variations can be approximately represented in the form

$$\frac{\delta D(\varepsilon)}{D(\varepsilon)} = \begin{cases} a\varepsilon^{-1}, & \text{if } \varepsilon > \varepsilon_1, \\ 0, & \text{if } \varepsilon < \varepsilon_1, \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = (7,1 \pm 0,9)\ \text{BeV}, a = 0,09 \pm 0,03.$$

These results must be regarded as only approximate, since no corrections are made for the temperature effect in the meson-component data. These corrections may almost double the amplitude of the observed diurnal variations. The results differ only slightly from those obtained by L. I. Dorman (Variatsii kosmicheskikh luchey, M., Gostekhizdat, 1957) (ε_1 = 6.6 BeV, a = 0.14). Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 5 formulas, and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 2/3

L 19963-65 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AT5005819 S/2764/64/271/000/0031/0044

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible] approximation of two-dimensional fields by Chebyshev polynomials

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy [illegible] institut. Trudy, v. 271, 1964. Chislennyye metody issledovaniya gidrometeorologicheskikh [illegible] v Arktike i ispol'zovaniye [illegible] vychislitel'nykh [illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: two dimensional field approximation, Chebyshev polynomial, Chebyshev least squares method, [illegible]

[illegible] asserted that analytic [illegible] by Chebyshev [illegible] constructed functions result in insufficiently [illegible] and they increase [illegible] for the approximation errors are [illegible] dimensional fields [illegible] which

Card 2/3

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ACCESSION NR: AT5005818

... uniform approximation of these fields. The representation of the field ...

$$H(x, y) = A_{00} + A_{10}T_1(x) + A_{01}T_1(y) + A_{11}T_1(x)T_1(y) + \ldots + \sum_{m,n=0}^{M} A_{mn}T_m(x)T_n(y),$$

... $T_m(x)$, $T_n(y)$ are Chebyshev polynomials. The coefficients of the expansion ... by the method of least squares, utilizing the orthogonality property ...

A program for the Ural-2 computer was ... [LK]
... art. has: 15 figures and 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Leningrad (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

Card 2/3

L 39963-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005818

ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES MA

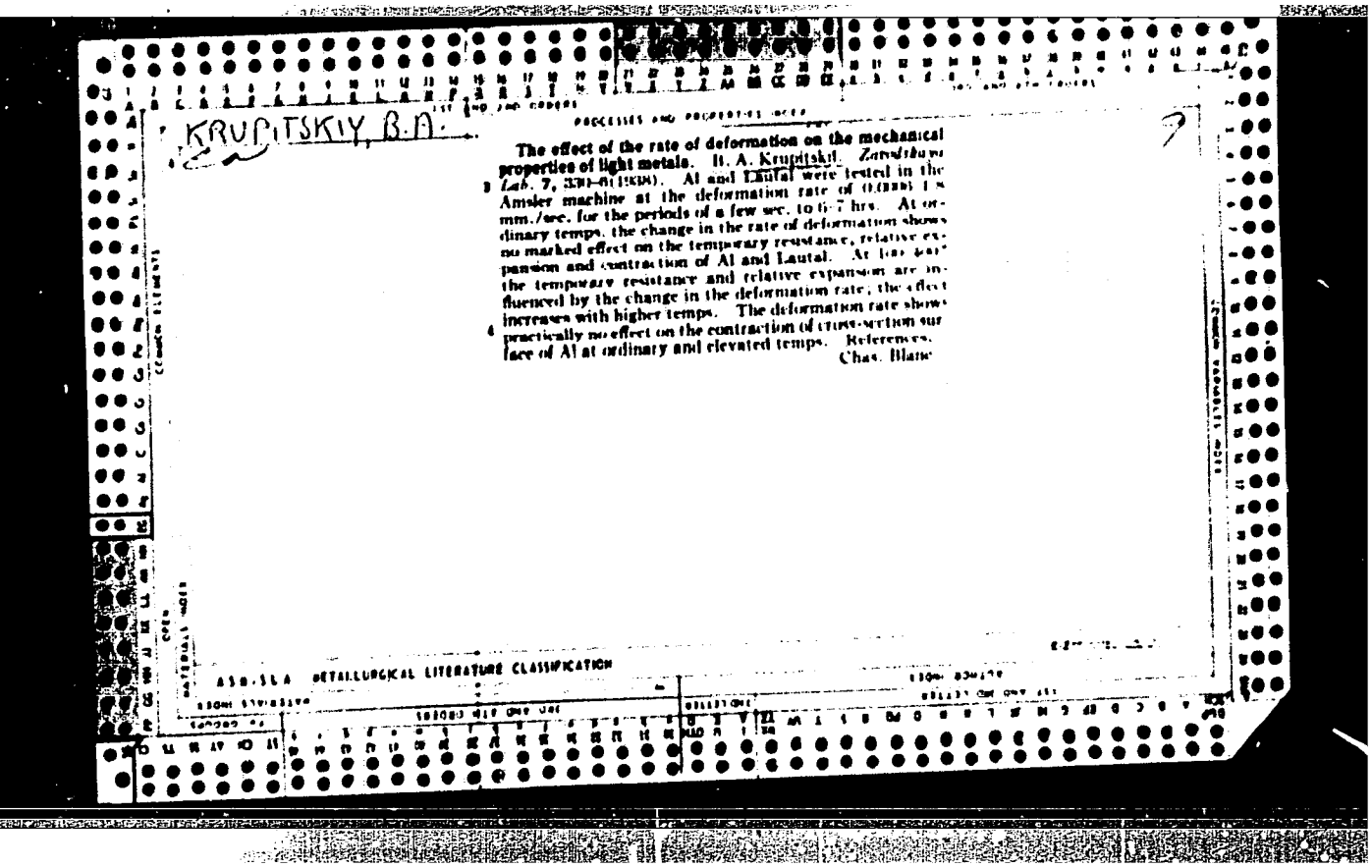
OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 3190

Card 3/3 JO

KAKUYEVITSKI, L.I.; KRUPITSKIY, A.Yu.; SAKOV, A.D.; KHEYFITS, M.E., inzh., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, M.I., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Manual on relays used in electric protection and automatic control systems] Spravochnik rele zashchity i avtomatiki. Pod red. M.E.Kheifitsa. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 190 p. (MIRA 15:7)

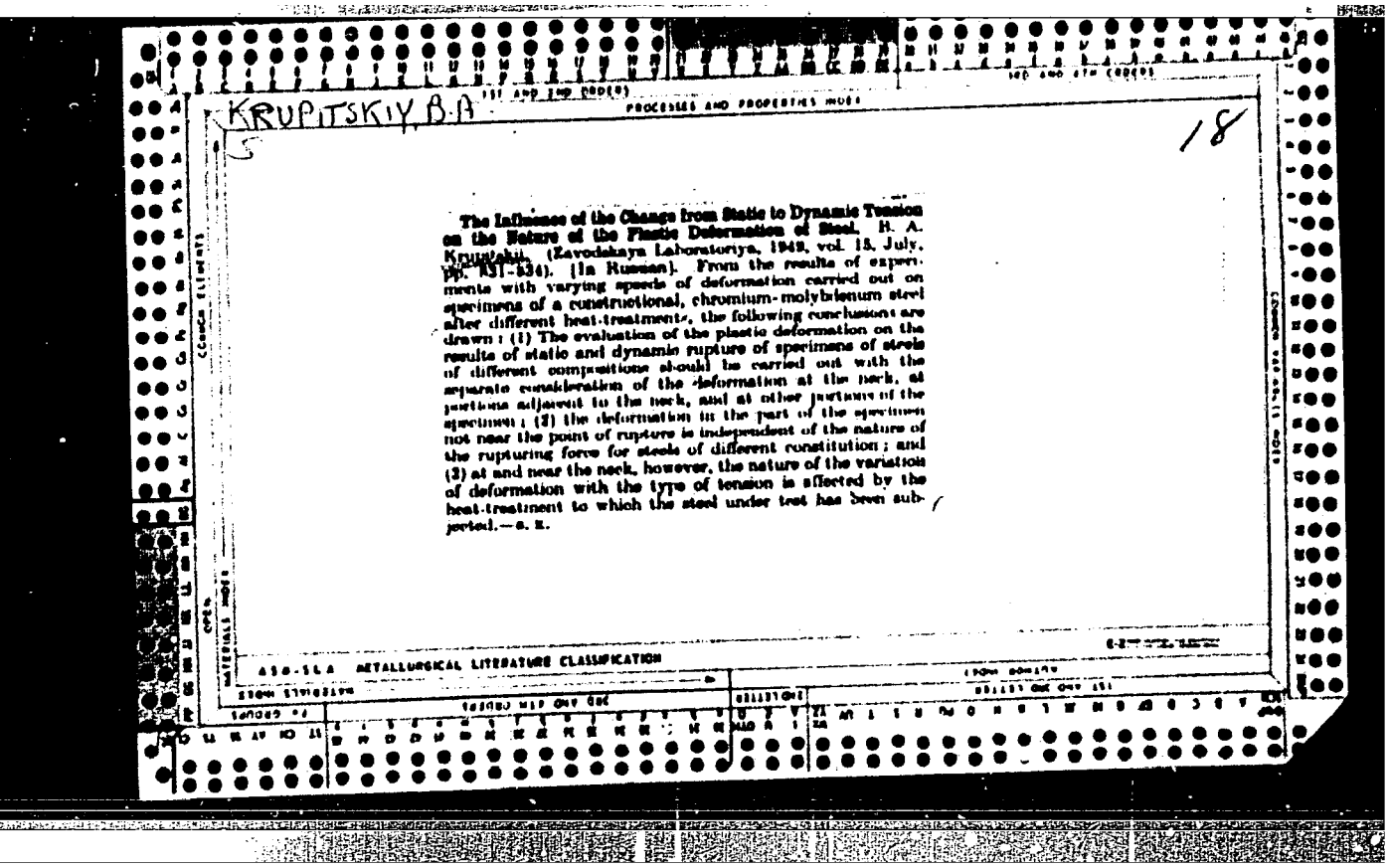
(Electric relays--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)



KRUPITSKIY, B.A.

The effect of the rate of deformation on the mechanical properties of light metals. B. A. Krupitskii. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 331–6(1938). Al and Lautal were tested in the Amsler machine at the deformation rate of 0.0333 to mm./sec. for the periods of a few sec. to 6–7 hrs. At ordinary temps. the change in the rate of deformation shows no marked effect on the temporary resistance, relative expansion and contraction of Al and Lautal. At [illegible] the temporary resistance and relative expansion are influenced by the change in the deformation rate; the effect increases with higher temps. The deformation rate shows practically no effect on the contraction of cross-section surface of Al at ordinary and elevated temps. References. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



KRUPITSKIY, B.A.

18

The Influence of the Change from Static to Dynamic Tension on the Nature of the Plastic Deformation of Steel. B. A. Krupitskii. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1949, vol. 15, July, pp. 831-834). [In Russian]. From the results of experiments with varying speeds of deformation carried out on specimens of a constructional, chromium-molybdenum steel after different heat-treatments, the following conclusions are drawn: (1) The evaluation of the plastic deformation on the results of static and dynamic rupture of specimens of steels of different compositions should be carried out with the separate consideration of the deformation at the neck, at portions adjacent to the neck, and at other portions of the specimen; (2) the deformation in the part of the specimen not near the point of rupture is independent of the nature of the rupturing force for steels of different constitution; and (3) at and near the neck, however, the nature of the variation of deformation with the type of tension is affected by the heat-treatment to which the steel under test has been subjected.—S. E.

KRUPITSKIY, B. A.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Electrochemistry

Tempering hardness of layers produced by the electric-spark method. V. N. Tsvibel, B. A. Krupitskii, and L. N. Balakina. *Vestnik Mashinostroeniya* 33, No. 12, 75–6 (1953).—The microhardness of layers deposited on annealed steel by discharge of 6 microfarads at 0.25 amp. and 80 microfarads at 1 amp. and employing as electrodes hard metal alloys, FeCr, Armco Fe, steel, W, Al, and Cu were but little affected by the procedure used. However, their thickness was a function of both techniques and the nature of electrodes. Hardness distribution and softening produced by heating at 200–700° were shown in charts. Softening depended on the case with which deposited layer alloyed with the base.
J. D. Cat

Evaluation B-77554

SOV/137-57-6-10459

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 150 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Balakina, L.N., Krupitskiy, B.A., Lukhina, Ye.M.

TITLE: Investigation of the Wear Resistance of a Layer Hardened by Electric Spark Treatment (Issledovaniye iznosostoykosti sloya, uprochnennogo elektroiskrovoy obrabotkoy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. voyen.-mekhan. ir-t, 1955, Nr 3, pp 151-157

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the comparative wear resistance of 40-grade steel which was hardened by electric spark treatment (ET) with a hard T15K6 type alloy, nitrogenized, carburized, and quenched. ET was performed at a 200 μf capacity and a 5-6 amp intensity of the short-circuit current, and was followed by a smoothing operation at a 6 μf capacity and a 0.25 amp current intensity. The thickness of the hardening layer was 0.02-0.03 mm. The microhardness H_V of the specimens investigated was 1300 after ET, 1200 after nitrogenization (St 35KhMYuA grade steel), 930 after carburization followed by quenching (St 15 grade steel), and 595 after quenching and annealing at 200°C (St 40 grade steel). Rings hardened by ET exhibit a high wear resistance in contact with a hardened or

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Wear Resistance of a Layer (cont.)

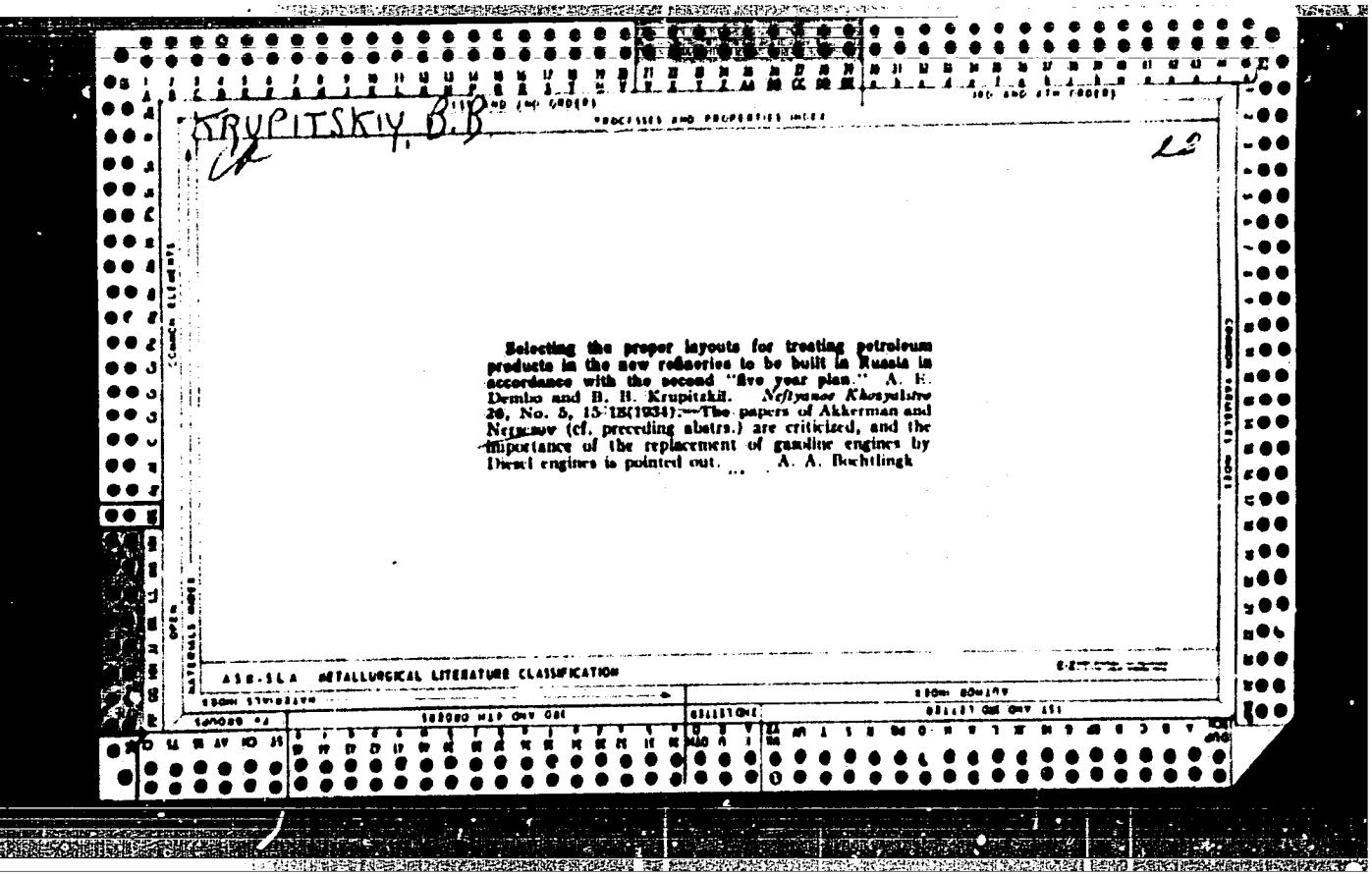
nitrogenized surface. A rubbing pair in which both surfaces have been hardened by ET is undesirable because in that case a great wear of the block (shoe) surface is observed. It is noted that with a decrease of the difference in the hardness of the bearing surface and the ring, the wear resistance of the rubbing pair is decreased. The authors advance their opinion that in a number of cases the employment of a rubbing pair can be recommended in which the ring has been hardened by ET and the bearing surface has been quenched and annealed instead of receiving thermochemical treatment. For lightly loaded articles the authors recommend use of a friction pair in which the bearing surface has been hardened by ET and the ring is made of refined steel quenched and annealed at low temperature. It is pointed out that the substitution of electric-spark hardening for carburization and nitrogenizing permits a considerable reduction in the cost of thermochemical treatment.

E.S.

Card 2/2

KRUPITSKIY, Boris Abramovich; CHERVOVA, M.S., red.; LEVONEVSKAYA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Principles of heat treatment] Osnovy termicheskoi obrabotki. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1959. 250 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Metals--Heat treatment) (Metallography)



KRUPITSKIY, B.B.

Selecting the proper layouts for treating petroleum products in the new refineries to be built in Russia in accordance with the second "five year plan." A. F. Dembo and B. B. Krupitskii. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 20, No. 5, 15-18(1934).—The papers of Akkerman and Nemtsov (cf. preceding abstrs.) are criticized, and the importance of the replacement of gasoline engines by Diesel engines is pointed out. A. A. Buchtilngk

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KRUPITSKIY, B.B.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants. I-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2527

Author : Krupitskiy, B.B., Sakharov, N.A.
Inst :
Title : For Further Amelioration of Technical and Economic Indices of Petroleum Processing Plants Under Construction.

Orig Pub : Khimiya i tekhnol. topliva i masel, 1957, No 4, 1-7

Abstract : The radical revision of the plans of petroleum processing plants under construction and of those that are in the planning stage, which has been carried out by planning and scientific research agencies, has made it possible to decrease capital investment per unit of rated capacity and to improve the technical and economic indices. The basic trends in lowering the estimated cost of the plants were an enlargement of technological units and a drastic

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants. I-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2527

reduction of their number; a more complete automation of the technological processes and overall plant facilities; reduction of areas and communication extent; more efficient system of power supply; simplification of organizational structure with reduction in personnel, etc.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810001-5"

SOV/65-59-4-1/14

AUTHORS: Arefyev, A.P., Krupitskiy, B.B. and Sorokin, N.I.

TITLE: Development of New Improved Technological Schemes and Reducing Specific Capital Costs in Refining of Petroleum Is the Most Important Problem of the Seven-Year Plan of Development of the Soviet Petroleum Industry (Sozdaniye novykh sovershennykh tekhnologicheskikh skhem i umen'sheniye udel'nykh kapital'nykh zatrat v pererabotku nefti - vazhneyshaya zadacha semiletnego plana razvitiya neftyanoy promyshlennosti SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 4, pp 1-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In accordance with the directives of the Twentieth Party Congress, the Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu neftepererabatyvayushchikh zavodov (State Institute for Planning Oil Refineries) (Giproneftezavod) jointly with numerous other project and research institutes carried out in 1956 and 1957 major work on revising completely the projects and plans for several petroleum refineries. Plans for small capacity refineries were substituted by plans for larger units, automation has been introduced on an extensive

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Development of New Improved Technological Schemes and Reducing Specific Capital Costs in Refining of Petroleum Is the Most Important Problem of the Seven-Year Plan of Development of the Soviet Petroleum Industry

scale and the floor space and the number of required personnel have been greatly reduced compared to previously drawn-up plans. These changed projects provide a good basis for the projects for building new refineries during the 1959/1965 period. Due to the fact that the eastern areas of the Soviet Union possess very large resources of cheap coal, whilst petroleum to these regions has to be transported from the very distant Tataria and Bashkiria, the policy is to use in these regions refinery processes resulting in a minimum production of boiler fuel. On the other hand, in the European part of the Soviet Union and the Urals there is a shortage of coal and the coal costs are high. Therefore, the main aim is to increase the use of oil and gaseous fuels and to use refining processes which yield a high proportion of liquid boiler fuel; this also permits reducing the costs and the time of building

refineries. Up until recently the optimum size of a refinery was considered to be one with a capacity of 6 million tons/annum. The present views are that the optimum size is considerably larger than this figure. In 1957/58, VNII NP jointly with Giproneftezavod carried out preliminary planning work for refineries of larger unit sizes intended for producing a higher percentage of boiler fuels. Such a refinery is to consist of two or more blocks of the highest unit sizes and it is intended that each refinery will process the entire quantity of raw materials becoming available at each stage of the refining process. Centralised control is to be introduced for the entire technological process, i.e. atmospheric-vacuum distillation and catalytic cracking, catalytic reforming and hydro-purification, gas fractionation, alkylation and polymerisation. The method used in this new plant consists in subjecting the petroleum to stabilisation, dehydration and processing

it in an atmospheric-vacuum plant (annual capacity 6 million tons). The gasoline distillates are partly used for reforming and partly for the manufacture of kerosine. The 240 to 350°C fraction is utilised in winter and summer diesel fuels. Both types of fuel are desulphurised by hydro-purification but the winter grade is also subjected to de-paraffination. The heavy distillates, obtained by fractional distillation, are further processed. The dried gas is desulphurised and the C_3, C_4 and C_5 stabilised light fractions led into the gas fractionation plant where they are separated into the propane-propylene, butane-butylene and pentane-amylene fractions. The first two fractions are used for polymerisation and alkylation processes. Asphalt and sulphuric acid are also to be produced. A 65% separation of light fractions and 20% separation of boiler fuel and petroleum asphalt will be achieved. The quality of

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gasoline is to be considerably improved, the octane number of the pure gasoline is to be increased to 75-76 (86-87 when adding TEL) and the sulphur content will not exceed 0.1%. The summer diesel fuel will have a sulphur content of 0.72% and a cetane number of 47. The most important modifications of the plants are discussed in detail. The yield of light fractions and boiler fuel, obtained by the proposed process, is compared with yields obtained by American methods. There is 1 table.

Card 5/5

FEYGIN, S.A.; KOPYTOVSKIY, B.D., KOVALENKO, L.

Prospects for the introduction of new methods for the production of benzene. Neftepererab. i neftekhim. no.3:37-40 '56. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

KRUPITSKIY, D.

How we plan and make major repairs in apartment houses.
Zhil.-kom.khoz. 10 no.4:19-20 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Voronezhskogo oblkomkhoza, Voronezh.
(Voronezh--Apartment houses--Maintenance and repair)

KRUPITSKIY, Emmanuil Iosifovich; NAYDOVICH, A.N., red.; BELEN'KAYA, I.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for machine-shop mechanics] Posobie po slesarnomu delu Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniia BSSR, 1961. 235 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Machine-shop practice)

L 7811-66 EWT(1)/T/FCS(k) WR
ACC NR: AP5027619 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/65/010/011/1967/1976

AUTHOR: Krupitskiy, E. I.; Sapozhnikova, T. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Minimum number of controllable elements in a long linear array with wide electrical beam sweep

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 11, 1965, 1967-1976

TOPIC TAGS: radar, radar antenna

ABSTRACT: A theoretical solution is reported for the case of a linear array consisting of nondirectional radiators (point sources) uniformly deployed along a straight line and a wide sector of the beam sweep. With an allowance for a specified level of minor lobes, an approximate formula is developed for the minimum number N of controllable elements required. For a sweep sector $\theta \leq 50-60^{\circ}$ or under, a simplified formula is deduced which permits calculating

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.396.673.4

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ACC NR: AP5027619

N from specified values of $\Delta\theta$, R, and θ. The solution also holds true for practically important short arrays if $d/\lambda \geq 0.5$ (see C. L. Dolph, Proc. IRE, 1946, 34, 6, 335); the solution is inapplicable, however, for narrow sweep sectors where pencil-beam elements may be used. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 27 formulas.

SUB CODE: 17, 09 / SUBM DATE: 24Jul64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 36192-66 EWT(1)/T WR

ACC NR: AP6011446 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/004/0653/0661

AUTHOR: Krupitskiy, E. I.

ORG: Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute of Communications im. M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich (Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi)

TITLE: Synthesizing continuous linear antennas by the stationary-phase method

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 653-661

TOPIC TAGS: antenna synthesis, radio antenna, antenna directivity ~~directional pattern~~

ABSTRACT: The problem of synthesizing a continuous linear antenna as solved by H. E. Shanks (IRE Trans., 1960, AP-8, 5, 485) is reduced to solving a first-kind integral equation which determines the antenna directional pattern. The current-phase distribution is specified in the form of a simply realizable function that ensures a phase-stationary point in the integrand. The present article suggests a

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.396.673.4.001.24:517.512.2

L 36192-66
ACC NR: AP6011446

phase function promising higher accuracy of results. The method is illustrated by an example of synthesizing a long linear antenna with a nondirectional characteristic. The slow-varying amplitude diagram results in a slow-varying current-amplitude distribution; the phase distribution is nonlinear, close to square-law. It is sufficient to vary the current-amplitude distribution (no variation of the phase distribution) in order to control the antenna directional pattern. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 30 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 27Nov64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 MLP

KRUPITSKIY, E.I.

One class of polynomials least diverging from zero on two intervals.
Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.3:533-536 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.I.Smirnovym.
(Polynomials)

9,1911 (1127)

S/020/62/143/003/015/029
B104/B102

AUTHOR: Krupitskiy, E. I.

TITLE: Maximum directivity of antennas consisting of discrete radiators

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 3, 1962, 582 - 585

TEXT: The existence and uniqueness proofs for the solution of the problem of an ideal, discrete antenna are the purpose of this study. For simplicity, antennas are studied that consist of a finite number of equally polarized individual radiators. The spatial distribution of the individual radiators is assumed to be arbitrary but known. The following theorem is set up: an unambiguous totality of excitation currents $I_k^{(m)}$ (k = 1, 2, ..., n) of the antenna exists for which the directivity in an arbitrary, given direction reaches a maximum value. The I_k are the complex excitation currents of the individual radiators. On the basis of this theorem a formula is obtained for the maximum directivity D_{max} which is equivalent to the analogous formula of A. Bloch et al. (Proc. I. E. E., Pt. III, 67

Card 1/2

(1953)). Furthermore, a formula is obtained for the best current values. The results obtained can be easily applied to the case with radiators of different polarization. There are 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. 4

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institute svyazi im. M. A. Bonch-Bruyevicha (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute of Communications imeni M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich)

PRESENTED: September 7, 1961, by B. A. Vvedenskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 22, 1961

L 12[illegible]-63 FCS(k)/EWT(1)/BDS/EEC-2 ASD/APGC Pi-4/Pz-4/Pl-4 [illegible]
ACCESSION NR: AP3000748 S/0020/63/150/003/0537/0540

AUTHOR: Krupitskiy, E. I.

TITLE: Optimal linear antennas with differential direction characteristics

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 3, 1963, 537-540

TOPIC TAGS: antenna characteristics

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work is the construction of an optimal antenna with a differential direction characteristic; that is, such an antenna that has in the perpendicular direction not a maximum, but zero of the directional characteristics (see enclosure). The solution is sought for an arbitrary d/Lambda, where d is the distance between the equidistant point emitters located on a straight line, and Lambda is the wavelength. It is desirable to have the angular distance between two maxima as small as possible, and the slope of the characteristics maximal. The results obtained indicate the optimum number of elements for a given antenna length. "In conclusion, it is a pleasure to express my gratitude to Prof. L. D. Bakhrakh for many useful suggestions." Orig. art. has: 18 equations and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi im. M. A.

Card 1/1

KRUPITSKIY, Emmanuil Iosifovich; AKALOVICH, N.M., red.; KISLYAKOVA, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Manual for bench work] Posobie po slesarnomu delu. Izd.2. Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniia BSSR, 1963. 248 p.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Machine-shop practice)

KRUPITSKIY, E.I.

Optimum line-source antennas with a zero directional characteristic. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.3:537-540 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi im. M.A. Bonch-Bruyevicha. Predstavleno akademikom B.A. Vvedenskim.
(Antennas(Electronics))

ZVYAGIN, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich; SHABAROV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; KRUPITSKIY, E.Z., inzh., retsenzent; CHUVIKOVSKIY, G.S., inzh. retsenzent; BOCHKOV, B.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; VLASOVA, Z.V., red.

[Testing the strength and vibrations of ships on underwater wings] Ispytaniia prochnosti i vibratsii sudov na podvodnykh kryl'iakh. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 211 p. (MIRA 18:11)

KRUPITSKIY,K.

Some "limits" in production planning. Prom.koop. no.7:16-18 Jl'55.
(Efficiency, Industrial) (MLRA 8:11)

KRUPITSKIY, K.

Nine months of work according to a new system. Prom.koop.no.3:6 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Latpromsoveta.
(Latvia--Clothing industry)

KRUPITSKIY, K.

Conference of representatives of the peat industry of the Baltic Republics. Torf.prom. 40 no.1:36-37 '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Baltic States--Peat industry)

KRUPITSKIY, K.L.

Promising plan of over-all mechanization in the peat industry of the Latvian S.S.R. Torf. prom. 40 no.7:15-17 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Upravleniye toplivnoy promyshlennosti Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Latviyskoy SSR.

KRUPITSKIY, K.L.

Fruitful collaborqtion. Torf. prom. 40 no.2:34-35 '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Baltic States—Peat industry)

KRUPITSKIY, M., ekonomist

Improving the desing of apartments in standard projects.
Zhil. stroi. no.9:12-14 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KRUPITSKIY, N.

Some suggestions concerning new methods for planning overhead expenses. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 8 no. 8:12-13 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Apartment houses--Maintenance and repair)
(Building--Estimates)

KHUPITSKIY, Ye.Ye.

On the wear and repair of carriage guides of lathes and of boring machines. Stan.i instr. 24 no.11:21 N '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Lathes) (Drilling and boring machinery)

3 (4)

AUTHOR: Krupiy, N. I.

SOV/6-59-11-9/21

TITLE: On the Use of Rock for the Preparation of Triangulation Station Marks

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 11, pp 25-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Ustyurt Plateau is a barren plain semi-desert. Large amounts of sandstone and shell limestone are found here. Sand, gravel or rubble, which would meet the requirements for the preparation of concrete blocks for markings are not found here. Therefore, such markings had to be hauled up on trucks. Meanwhile it has been established that the small pieces obtained when crushing the shell-limestone conglomerate are very solid despite their low specific gravity (1.5-2.0). These stones are so solid that they can be sawed. Tombstones from earlier centuries found in this region were made of this material. It is recommended to use these stones for the preparation of marks. For fixing and cementing the upper edge of the marking little sand and fresh water is needed. Such markings can be prepared on the spot even at temperatures below zero. Use of stones occurring in this region reduces costs in the preparation of markings and improves their quality.

Card 1/1

KUBISZ, Jerzy, mgr.,inz.; KRUPKA, Wiktor, mgr.,inz.; KRUPKA, Danuta, mgr.,inz.

Device for measuring the sulphuric acid concentration in zinc electrolysis baths. Rudy i metale 7 no.2:51-54 '62.

KRUPKA, F.

The theory of oblique contact of rough bodies. p. 143.
STROJNICKY SBORNIK, Prague, No. 8, 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956, Uncl.

KRUPKA, FRANTISEK

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibrium, Physicochemical Analysis, Phase Transition. B-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24121

Author : Krupka Frantisek, Horak Zdenek
Inst :
Title : Determination of Specific Heat of a Liquid in an Electric Calorimeter from Temperature Change with Time.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1956, 6, No 5, 536-541

Abstract : A method has been worked out for calorimetric determination of specific heat of liquids. The curve of heating up of the calorimeter, containing the liquid being stirred, is represented by a parabola and when the constants of this parabola have been determined it is possible to calculate the specific heat of the liquid. In so doing it is assumed that Newton's law holds, that temperature

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibrium, Physicochemical Analysis, Phase Transition. B-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24121

of the calorimeter jacket is constant and that is no temperature drop between the liquid being stirred and the walls of the calorimeteric vessel. An example of specific heat determination is given.

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KRUPKA, F.

December 1956, pp. 612-619, 2 illustrations.)

WHEN determining the specific heat of a liquid in a electric calorimeter, it is practically always necessary to correct the final reading of the increase in temperature of the liquid in the calorimeter. Thus, the calorimeter and its surroundings are taken into consid-

KRUPKA F AND HORAK J

... known methods of determining the temperature correction, i.e., (1) all exchange of heat between the calorimeter and its surroundings, including radiation, is governed, for fairly small temperature ...

... heating of the liquid ...

... able when determining the ... the specific heat of a large number of figures; furthermore, it permits the use of automatic temperature recording, provided that this is sufficiently accurate. 2/2

SH

KRUTA, Frantisek

Group fitting of equidistant measurements by power polynomials. Cs cas fys 14 no.2:119-130 '64

Physics, mechanics by [illegible]. Reviewed by Frantisek Krupka. Ibid.: 155

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

Krupka, J.

Suitability of the indicator method for determining digestibility coefficients with pigs: digestibility of fish pastes and mushroom meal. J. Krupka, Z. Pliszczyński and J. Skulmowski (*Roczn. Nauk rol.*, 1955, **69**, B, 195—210).—In digestibility trials with pigs Cr_2O_3 is preferable to SiO_2 as an indicator substance. For Norwegian fish pastes and mushroom meal (*Cantharellus cibarius*), respectively, the digestibility data were: org. matter, 83·4, 99·6; crude protein, 78·7, 53·9; true protein, 99·5, 66·3; fibre, —, 85·0; N-free extractives, —, 91·7%. A. G. POLLARD.

(2)

KRUPKA, Jan

Reconstruction of tunnel kilns in Louny. Sklar a keramik 12 no.4:125 Ap '62.

1. Elektroporcelan, narodni podnik, Louny.

KRUPKA, Miloslav, inz.; HODIK, Miloslav, inz.

Overhaul of blast furnaces at the steel mills Trinecke zelezarny Velke rijnove socialisticke revoluce, National Enterprise, in Trinec. Ins stavby 11 no.5:161-170 My '63.

1. Trinecke zelezarny, n.p., Trinec (for Krupka).
2. Vysoke uceni technicke, Brno (for Hodik).

KRUPKA, M.A., inzh.

Introducing advanced technology in metalworking by pressure.
Mashinostroenie no.4:53 JI-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

HRUBÝ, V.

HRUBÝ, V. The Askania theodolite and trigonometric measurement of the altitude of cables. p. 226.

Vol. 5, no. 12, Dec. 1954
ZEMĚMĚRICTVI.
SCIENCE
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1956

KRUPKA, V.

Czechoslovakia

Punktsignalisierung durch hochfliegende Raketen und einen vertikalen Lichtkegel (tschech.) S. 107-110

SO: Vermessungs Technik, Nov 1955,Uncl.

KROPA, V.

Calculation of the stability of a frame post. p.149 (Inzenyrske Stavby, Vol. 5 no. 3 March 1957) Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6 no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

KRUPKA, V.

Certain problems on the stability of steel structures dealt with in the new Soviet NITU 121-55 standard, p. 258. (Inzenyrske Stavby, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

[redacted], V.

Influence lines of bi-moments and twisting support moments. p. 365

INZHENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi)
Praha, Czechoslovakia Vol. 7, no. 10, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

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E073/E335

10.7000

AUTHOR: Krupka, V., Doctor Engineer, Candidate of Sciences

TITLE: Strength calculation of cylindrical thin-walled vessels with transverse stiffeners

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, v. 12, no. 5, 1962, 332 - 338

TEXT: The calculations are based on the semi-bending theory of shells of V.Z. Vlasov. According to A.G. Immermann simplifications can be applied if the length ℓ, wall thickness t and radius r are within the following limits:

for $\ell/r = 5$; $t/r < 1/30$;
$\ell/r = 10$; $t/r < 1/50$;
$\ell/r = 20$; $t/r < 1/100$.

X

The principle of the solution is based on subdividing the stresses and strains in the two parts, the first part being elementary stresses and strains, i.e. such that instead of a

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three-dimensional structure the piping is considered as being a rod; the second part, expressed in the form of series, forms an addition to the real stress and is referred to as "shell stresses". In the here presented calculations it is sufficient to utilize the equations for the normal stresses σ_x and the transverse bending moments m_s in the wall:

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_{x1} + \sum_{2}^{n} \sigma_{xn} \qquad (1)$$

$$m_s = m_{s1} + \sum_{2}^{n} m_{sn} \qquad (2) .$$

Relations pertaining to other values are similar and are not given since they have little influence on the stressing calculations. Relations are derived in the paper for both the elementary and shell stresses. To verify the theory on which these calculations

are based, experiments were carried out on a PVC model of a vessel which was 2 000 mm long, 420 mm in diameter and had a wall thickness of 1.2 mm. The main purpose of these tests was to determine the influence of the rigidity of stiffening rings between supports. The tests described in some detail, were made on the model as follows: a) without stiffener; b) with a 2 x 20 mm transverse stiffener, welded onto the outside circumference in the middle of the vessel; c) with an external T-shaped transverse stiffener; d) in addition to the T-shaped ring on the outside, three rods in the form of a transverse triangle were used as inside stiffeners. The results have confirmed that the theory of Vlasov satisfactorily describes the behaviour of a cylindrical shell subjected to continuous transverse loading (internal pressure). In most cases, the shell stresses in unstiffened thin vessels (and pipes) cannot be disregarded. These can be appreciably reduced by using transverse stiffeners. If the shell under investigation is not fitted with transverse stiffeners, the stress in the empty shell at the bottom part of the cross-section is 58 kg/cm^2 and is

higher than if the shell were filled with water, i.e. subjected to double the load, when the stress was 48 kg/cm^2. Only if the transverse stiffening of the cross-section is strong enough will the piping behave as a rod. The rigidity of the transverse cross-section and its deformation are particularly important with regard to oscillations. Graphs reproduced in the paper indicate that for vessels with a small relative thickness $t/r < 100$ and length $l/r < 10$ the transverse bending moments are low, i.e. the spatial effect of the transverse ribs is considerable, as was pointed out by Esslinger (Ref.4: Stahlbau, v.9, no.9, 1959, 233-239). The author did not solve the problem of the influence of stresses produced by individual loads, which manifests itself particularly at the supporting points. However, preliminary tests have shown that the dimensions of stiffening rings obtained according to equations derived in this paper err on the side of strength. There are 16 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VAAZ, Brno

Card 4/4

KRUPKA, V., doc., inz., C.Sc.

Calculation of ring strength of horizontal tanks. Strojirenstvi 13 no.3:172-180 Mr '63.

1. Vojenska akademie Antonina Zapotockeho, Brno.

KRUPKA, V. doc. inz. CSc. (Brno)

Circulation of locally stressed vessels reinforced by rings.
Strojirenstvi 14 no.4:261-267 Ap'64

KUBISZ, Jerzy, mgr.,inz.; KRUPKA, Wiktor, mgr.,inz.; KRUPKA, Danuta, mgr.,inz.

Device for measuring the sulphuric acid concentration in zinc electrolysis baths. Rudy i metale 7 no.2:51-54 '62.