

ABYZBAYEV, Ismail Ibragimovich; SATTAROV, Maqsum Murtazovich; KARTSEVA, Aleksandra Vasil'yevna; ORLOV, V.S. red.; MAKLAKOVA, L.F., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Using solution gas drive in developing oil fields as exemplified by the Ishimbay oil fields] Razrabotka nefiannykh mestorozhdenii pri rezhime rastvorennogo gaza: na primere Ishimbaiskikh mestorozhdenii nefi. Moskva, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1962. 151 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Ishimbay region--Oil reservoir engineering)

KARTSEVA, A.V.; CHIRIKOV, L.I.

Economic efficiency in the use of various methods for stimulating
the recovery of oil in the Arlan field. Nefteprom. delo no. 3:
22-25 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. TSekh nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i proizvodstvennykh rabot
neftepromyslovogo upravleniya "Arlanneft".

TSYRLINA, V.B.; KARTSEVA, G.N.

Stratigraphy, petrography, facies, and oil and gas-bearing prospects
of Devonian sediments in the Kuznetsk Basin. Avtoref. nauch. trud.

VNIIGRI no.17:155-169 '56.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Petroleum geology)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Gas, Natural--Geology)

KARTSEVA, G.N.

New data on the age of the Barzas series. Trudy VNIGRI no.
95:143-146 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Geology, Stratigraphic)

KARTSEVA, G.N.; TSYRLINA, V.B.

Stratigraphy of Devonian deposits in the Kuznetsk Basin.

Trudy VNIGRI no.95:147-164 '56.

(MLRA 9:12)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SHUL'GINA, N.I.; KARTSEVA, G.N.

Results of the conference on completing and refining generalized
and correlating stratigraphic scales of the West Siberian Plain.
Inform.biul. NIIGA no.19:5-7 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(West Siberian Plain—Geology, Stratigraphic)

PUK, P.S.; KARTSEVA, G.N.

Prospecting outlook for petroleum in the lower Yenisey River
area. Inform.biul.NIIGA no.16:22-29 '59. (MIRA 15:3)
(Yenisey Valley--Petroleum geology)

SIDOROVA, N.G.; KARTSEVA, I.I.

Cycloalkylation of aromatic compounds. Part 22: Alkylation of toluene and mesitylene by cyclohexanol. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2785-2789 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Lenina.
(Toluene) (Mesitylene) (Cyclohexanol)

L 21341-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4 BSD/SSD/AFWL/APGC(b)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)
RWH/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5001011

S/2850/64/011/000/0104/0107

AUTHOR: Lyubman, N.Ya., Agashkin, O.V., Kushnikov, Yu.A., Kartseva, I.I.,
Shostak, F.T., Imangaziyeva, G.K. B+1

TITLE: Membranes based on styrene-formaldehyde resins. Part 2. A study of the structure of styrene-formaldehyde resins by infrared spectroscopy

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Institut khimicheskikh nauk. Trudy, v. 11, 1964. Sintez i issledovaniye vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy (Synthesis and research of high-molecular compounds), 104-107

TOPIC TAGS: styrene formaldehyde resin, polystyrene membrane, infrared spectroscopy, polymer composition, styrene polymerization

ABSTRACT: Styrene-formaldehyde resins were prepared by a method described in the first part of the paper (Izv. AN KazSSR, Seriya Khim. i Tekhn. Nauk (1963), #3), involving condensation in the presence of 45% sulfuric acid and when 0.5:1 to 3:1 molar ratios of formaldehyde to styrene; they were analyzed by infrared spectroscopy of the membranes or their solutions in carbon tetrachloride. The spectra shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure proved the absence of vinyl groups; thus, the reaction proceeds with the participation and

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ACCESSION NR: AT5001011

elimination of double bonds in the styrene chain. Oxygen is bonded into ether and acetal groups, and the length of the acetal chain increases with the feed concentration of formaldehyde. Aromatic rings do not form a part of the linear chain, whose terminals are formed by hydroxyl and methyl groups. Ketone groups are present, but the low intensity of the corresponding bands indicates a low concentration. Selected structures for the chain of styrene formaldehyde resins are proposed. Elemental composition, molecular weight, specific gravity, and refractive index of the studied specimens were determined and tabulated. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 1 figure, and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk, Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (Institute of Chemical Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card

2/3

YATSENKO, N.A.; GUTSALYUK, V.G.; KARTSEVA, I.I.

Solubility of petroleum resins in acetone. Trudy Inst. khim. nauk
An Kazakh. SSR 11:151-155 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

KARTSEVA, M. V.

Analysis of crude tall oil. V. D. Khudovekov and M. V. Kartseva. Zhur. Priklad, Khim. (J. Applied Chem.) 23, 428-31(1950).--Use of commonly applied methods for tall oil analysis without detn. of petr. ether insol. matter leads to erroneous interpretations, since the specimen may contain varying amts. of oxidized substances, The amt. of rosin acids in all specimens examd is variable and is always larger when the detn. is made by volumetric method without sepn. of petr. ether insolubles than when it is made gravimetrically. insolubles may range from 8.8 to 16.5%. Correspondingly, such volumetric method will give low fatty acid value, especially when rosin acid level is high. The sum of neutral bodies, petr.ether insolubles, and rosin and fatty acids is never 100 %. The petr. ether insolubles form, even after removal from the original sample, in the course of analysis (during sapon.) largely at the expense of the rosin acids. Hence, they are oxidation products of rosin acids. G.M. Kosolapoff

(A) KARTSEVA, M.V.

Method for increasing the yield of tall oil. V. D. Khudovkov and M. V. Kartseva. *Bumash. Prom.* 25, No. 2, 30-2(1950).—An air-flotation method for the recovery of tall oil from sulfate black liquor (I) is described and a comparison of various methods of tall oil recovery is made. In detg. the tall oil in I, 60 cc. I is decompd. with 30% H₂SO₄ and the residue is filtered and washed with H₂O, dried, and extd. with toluene, the toluene is evapd., and the residue is extd. with Et₂O, and dried to const. wt. The petr. ether soly. of the Et₂O ext. is also detd. The Et₂O-sol. fraction of the samples of I tested ranged from 4.2 to 15.6 g./l., and the corresponding petr. ether-sol. fraction 3.2 to 15.4 g./l. Three methods of tall oil sepn. are studied: air flotation by treatment of the warm I with regulated flow of air, cooling the I from 75 to 40°, and letting the I stand 48 hrs. The total Et₂O-sol. fraction removed from the I by the 3 methods is 86.1-48.4, 48.9-36.0, and 72.6-42.4%, resp., and the total petr. ether fraction removed is 93.8-74.7, 61.5-57.7, and 73.8-51.1%, resp. The total petr. ether fraction of the I removed by the flotation method is independent of the original concn. in the I. In mill trials of the flotation method, the concn. of the Et₂O-sol. fraction is reduced from 18 to 10-11 g./l. for concd. I and from 5-6 to 2.5-2.8 g./l. for dil. I. The most favorable results obtained are a reduction of Et₂O-sol. fraction from 4.0 to 2-2.5 g./l. for I from the washers and from 8-10 to 3.5 g./l. for I from the evaporators, results which can be duplicated only by letting the I stand more than 100 hrs., and representing an increase in tall oil recovery of 15-20 kg./ton of pulp. The higher degree of tall oil removal facilitates evapn. of the I.

John Lake Keays

1. KHUĐOVEKOV, V. D.; KARTSEVA, M. V.
- 2/ USSR (600)
4. Alkalies - Analysis
7. Determining the amount of sulphate soap in black liquor. Bum. prom., 27, No. 10, 1952

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

KARTSEVA, N. V. and Yu. V. Kozlov (Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene of the Red Army)

"Determination of Fermentative Activity of the Pancreas and Its Preparation in the Practice of Production of Tryptic Hydrolysates"

for determination of the quantity of fermentative preparation necessary to obtain hydrolysates

(from ANNOTATIONS OF THE ARTICLES SUBMITTED TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE)

Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 6, pp 78-79, 1945

(Trans V831 (partial) by L. Lulich)

KARTSEVA, O.P.; LYCHAK, P.P.; SMIRNOVA, V.V.; STARIKOV, G.M., edsent,
nauchnyy red.:

[Bibliography of scientific works by members of the Smolensk State Medical Institute, 1920-1959] Bibliografiia nauchnykh rabot sotrudnikov Smolenskogo Gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta, 1920-1959 gg. Smolensk, 1960. 310 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Smolensk. Smolenskiy Gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
2. Sotrudniki biblioteki Smolenskogo Gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Kartseva, Lychak, Smirnova).
3. Direktor Smolenskogo Gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Starikov).

(BIBLIOGRAPHY--MEDICINE)

KARTSEVA, V. D.

261T33

USSR/Chemistry - Antibiotics

Jan/Fed 52

"Physicochemical Methods for Determining Antibiotics:
1. Colorimetric Method for the Quantitative Determination of Streptomycin," Ye.M. Savitskaya and V.D. Kartseva, All-Union Sci-Res Inst for Penicillin and other Antibiotics, Moscow

Zhur Anal Khim, Vol 8, No 1, pp 46-49

Developed a two-variant colorimetric method for detg streptomycin with a high specificity and sensitivity. With this method, they could det streptomycin both in commercial preps and in semi-finished industrial products down to the culture medium.

261T33

KARTSEVA, V. D.

Sept. 53

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2539. Physico-chemical methods of determining antibiotics. I. Colorimetric method for determining streptomycin. E. M. Savitskaya and V. D. Kartseva (*J. anal. Chem., USSR*, 1953, 8, 46—49).—Streptomycin in acid medium gives with 2 : 4-dinitrophenylhydrazine a yellow hydrazone; the excess of the orange coloured reagent is extracted with butyl acetate and the absorption of the aq. solution containing the product of the reaction is measured at 4300 Å. by means of a differential photoelectric colorimeter. A similar reaction is given by D-mannosido-streptomycin which usually accompanies streptomycin. Otherwise the reaction is specific for streptomycin in an unpurified preparation.

G. S. SMITH.

KARTSEVA, V. D

✓ Physicochemical methods for determination of antibiotics. M)
II. Anthranone method for quantitative determination of
mannosioestreptomycin. E. M. Savitskaya, B. P. Bruns,
A. A. Korobitskaya, and V. D. Kartseva (All-Union Sci.
Research Inst. Antibiotics, Moscow). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.*
10, 124-7; *J. Anal. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 10, 113-16 (1955)
(Engl. translation); cf. *C.A.* 47, 5070g. — A check of the
Kowald-McCormack method (*C.A.* 44, 2703i) led to certain
modifications which improved its accuracy. To prep. the
reagent dissolve 0.1 g. of anthranone in 100 ml. concd.
 H_2SO_4 , slowly add 15 ml. H_2O , and allow to stand for 1 hr.,
after which it is ready for use. After addn. of the reagent
to the analyzed soln. the mixt. should be kept in boiling
 H_2O for 6 min. This is to develop the max. color intensity.
Heating for a shorter period or over 6 min. affects the color
adversely. The procedure of analysis is given. By this
procedure deviation did not exceed 2%. M. Hosen

3

KARTSEVA, V.P.

1954. Physico-chemical methods of determining antibiotics. II. Anthrone method of determining mannitol-streptomycin. E. M. Savitskaya, B. P. Bruns, A. A. Korobitskaya, and V. D. Kartseva. *Zh. Anal. Khim.*, USSR, 1955, 10, 124-127. In carrying out the method of Kowald and McCormack (*Brit. Abstr. C*, 1950, 183) for determining D-mannose, errors up to $\pm 13\%$ were observed. The following method is claimed to be accurate to $\pm 3\%$. To 7 ml. of the aq. soln. of mannose or the streptomycin preparation are added, in a thin stream with continuous stirring, 21 ml. of anthrone reagent, prepared by dissolving 0.1 g. of anthrone in 100 ml. of conc. H_2SO_4 , adding 15 ml. of water, and setting aside for 1 hr. before use. The soln. is rapidly heated for 6 min. on a bath of vigorously boiling water, and then cooled in water containing ice. The optical density is determined at room temp., a red filter being used. The green colour of the soln. is stable for 4-5 hr. G. S. SMITH.

MD (3)

694. Determination of streptomycin and mannose-6-phosphoryl streptomycin in culture liquids and in streptomycin intermediates. B. P. Dima, V. D. Karasava, S. M. Savitskaya and A. A. Korobitskaya (All Union Sci. Res. Inst. of Antibiotics, Moscow, USSR). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* 1957, 12, 1002. Antibiotics are collected from a solution of 1-6 on silica gel (Na form) and extracted in N H₂SO₄. The contents are determined by the method (Schenk et al., *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1945, 67, 2276) and anthrone (Savitskaya et al., *Anal. Abstr.*, 1955, 1, 5189) methods. G. S. Smith

4E3d
4E4j

gmb
11/13

KARTSEVA, V.D.; BRUNS, B.P.

Physico and chemical methods for the determination of antibiotics.
Part 5: Effect of various factors on the accuracy of determination
of streptomycin with the maltol method. Antibiotiki 3 no.5:39-44
S-O '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(STREPTOMYCIN, determ.
maltol method, eff. of various factors on
accuracy (Rus))

KARTSEVA, V.D.; BRUNS, B.P.

Physicochemical methods for the determination of antibiotics. Report
No.10: Determination of polymyxin in a culture medium. Antibiotiki 4
no.5:45-48 S-Q '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS chem.)

KARTSEVA, V.D.; CHEKULAYEVA, Yu.S.; KORCHAGIN, V.B.; BRUNS, B.P.

Determination of streptomycin a culture solutions obtained from an enriched medium. Antibiotiki 5 no.4:50-53 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(STREPTOMYCIN)

KARTSEVA, V.D.; BRUNS, B.P.

A new variation of the method for determining polymixin
in culture fluids. Med. prom. 15 no.6:49-50 Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(POLYMXIN)

7186 KARTSEVA, Y. P.

KARTSEVA, E. P. and ARTYEV, M. Y.

On hypo- and anoxia of the myocardium. IIIrd communication. Experiments with KCN Klinitcheskaya Meditsina 1947, 25/2 (35-40)

In previous experiments it was shown that hypoxia and anoxia of the myocardium had a most marked influence on the R wave. In various experiments on isolated animal hearts it was found by Konig and others that in anaerobic conditions (N or H atmosphere) the perfused heart may beat for some time without oxygen, for one hour and longer. The same experimental condition is realized by intoxication of the heart with KCN which in concentrations of 0.001 N does not interfere with dehydrase (Belitzer.). This explains why no immediate death of tissues follows this mode of intoxication. In experiments on dogs electrocardiograms were compared before and after the introduction of 70 mgm KCN into the circulation. Very definite changes occurred in the R and T waves, R becoming much lower and T higher.

This confirms the impression that the R wave is concerned with the oxygen-consuming chemical process of the metabolism of the heart and the T wave with the anaerobic processes. Low voltage of the R wave is seen in infection, anaemia, diffuse myocardial sclerosis, myxoedema, and all conditions where oxygen consumption of the heart muscle may be presumed to be low. High T waves were seen in stenocardia, in convalescence from typhoid fever, etc. This illustrates conditions where, as a result of serious damage to the heart muscle, anaerobic processes are intensified. In the normal E. C. G., R and T may express two phases of the metabolic process in the muscle, the former the aerobic and the latter the anaerobic phase.

Van der Molen - Terwolde (Sec. VI)

SO: Section II Vol. 1 No. 7-12

KARTSEVA, Ye.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SHARIKOVA, A.I.

Effect of teeth extraction on coronary circulation. Klin. med.
32 no.10:66-71 O 154.
(MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz kliniki vnutrennikh bolezney (dir. zasluzhennyy deyatel'
nauki prof. M.Ya.Ar'yev) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo stomatologi-
cheskogo instituta.

(TEETH EXTRACTION,
eff. on coronary circ.)

(HEART, blood supply,
coronary circ., eff. of teeth extraction)

KARTSEVA, Ye.P.

Role of exacerbation of the rheumatic process (in particular endocarditis) in the development of cardiovascular insufficiency in patients with valvular defects of the heart of rheumatic etiology. Trudy LSGNI 48:54-61 '59. (MIRA 14:2)

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)

(HEART FAILURE)

KOSHKIN, K.; KATSIGRAS, G.; SERGEYEV, A.; YAKUBOV, Kh.

Assembly of the reductor and front axle by the selective trial-and-error method. Avt.transp. 41 no.11:26-30 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

PALEYEV, V.G., inzh.; KARTSIN, N.A., inzh.

Technical centers in plants. NTI no.11:23 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Mebel'no-derevoobrabatuvayushchego kombinata imeni Yermana, g. Volgograd. (for Paleyev) 2. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii zavoda "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" g. Volgograd (for Kartsin).

KISELEV, A.A., inzh.; LAPSHOVA, M.P.; KUL'KOVA, M.N.; V rabote prinimali
uchastiye: KUPRYAKHINA, S.Z., inzh.; KARTSIN, Yu.A., inzh.
ZHELUDEVA, O.S., inzh.

Smelting roller-bearing steel in acid furnaces using natural
gas and fuel oil [with summary in English]. Stal' 18 no.1:35-40
Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (for Kiselev, Lapshova, Kul'kova).
(Smelting) (Bearing metals)

KARTSIVADZE, A.I.; OKHUDZHAVA, A.M.

Methods for measuring temperature gradients and the humidity of
the lowest atmospheric layer. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR
16:239-243 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Atmospheric temperature) (Humidity)

SOV/49-59-2-11/25

AUTHORS: Balabanova, V. N., Bibilashvili, N. Sh., Kartsivadze, A. I., Kiryukhin, B. V. and Sulakvelidze, G. K.

TITLE: Experiments on the Stimulation of Cumulus Clouds in the Alazani Valley (Opyty po vozdeystviyu na kучevuyu oblachnost' v Alazanskoj doline)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 262-275 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Alazani valley (Fig 1) is often affected by the hail from the cumulus cloud developing over the Caucasus Mountains. In an attempt to prevent the hail falling on the valley, experiments on affecting the hail formations by means of artificial stimulation were carried out in 1956 by the Institute of Applied Physics, Academy of Sciences, USSR, in conjunction with the Institute of Geophysics of the Georgian SSR and the Faculty of Physics of Leningrad University. A method of generating silver iodide smoke from ground level was used because seeding from aircraft proved to be too difficult in this mountainous area (the circle in Fig 1). The smoke was produced from red phosphorus which reached the cloud in 5 to 10 minutes. It was found that the best results were obtained where the ratio of silver iodide to phosphorus was 1:2. The amount of 2 kg of silver iodide gave a full crystallization of 1 km² of cloud

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Experiments on the Stimulation of Cumulus Clouds in the Alazani Valley

at the temperatures -5 to -10°C . The effect of sunlight in these circumstances was found to be negligible. The weather conditions were forecast the evening before the day of the experiments. The air lift was checked by means of the pilot balloons each time the smoke was produced. The formation of the nucleus in the cumulus cloud was followed on the radar screen and at the same time it was filmed. The height of the cloud was measured with theodolites. The results are presented in the form of a Table on pp 264 and 265. The data given are (from left to right): date, experiment number, place of experiment, amount of reagent in kg, time and height of the isotherms 0° and 6°C , time and height of cloud top, zone number and time of nuclei formation, remarks on visual observations. The remarks are as follows:

Experiment Nr 1 - precipitation at 15.30 hours from the cloud spot where smoke entered - then cloud dispersed;
2 - cloud dispersed at 14.20 hours.
3 - no results observed.
4 - cloud subsided between 14 and 15 hours.

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Experiments on the Stimulation of Cumulus Clouds in the Alazani Valley

- 5 - cloud breaking and dispersing, formation of crystalline forms.
- 6 - cloud dispersed during first 30 minutes.
- 7 - no results observed.
- 8 - first raindrops from the affected spot at 13.40 hours followed by hail and rain at 14 hours.
- 9 - first raindrops from the affected spot, rain started 17.20 hours.
- 10- cloud breaking at the affected spot.
- 11- hail at 10.20 hours.
- 12- weak rain at 13.45 hours, followed by cloud dispersing above place of experiment.
- 13- a weak precipitation at 11.35 to 11.40 becoming intensive at 12.25 from affected spot.

The locations of the cloud nucleus for various dates are shown in Figs 2, 5, 7, 9 and 10. The photographs of the smoke from some experiments are shown in Figs 3, 4, 6, 8 and 11. The following conclusions were made, based on the experiments:

1) The success in some cases suggests the possibility of rain stimulation by seeding the silver iodide into cloud composed of super-cooled drops at certain weather conditions.

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Experiments on the Stimulation of Cumulus Clouds in the Alazani Valley

- 2) In order to ascertain the results, the analysis of the complex data of the physical conditions of the cloud (such as stratification of the atmosphere, the cloud energy, visual observation on cloud formation and precipitations, radar observation of nuclei, etc) should be made.
- 3) The characteristic feature of the formation of the artificial nuclei by means of smoke is their lower height (1.5 to 2 km) in comparison with the natural conditions.
- 4) As the smoking is not always practicable, some other methods of cloud stimulation should be investigated (from pilot balloons etc).
- 5) The vital moment of affecting the cloud is when it reaches the region of -5 to -10°C . However, because of the very high speed of hail formation (20 m/sec), that moment can be easily misjudged. Therefore, in order to prevent this, an investigation of a possibility of the air layer stimulation should be carried out.
- 6) The experiments on combustion with red phosphorus show that

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SOV/49-59-2-11/25

Experiments on the Stimulation of Cumulus Clouds in the Alazani Valley

a method of determination of the action of hygroscopic matter on a warm part of the cloud should be investigated.

7) It is important to obtain more data on the necessary amount of the active chemicals which can be applied for cloud stimulation. There are 11 figures, 1 table and 5 references; 1 of the references is Soviet and 4 are English.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut prikladnoy geofiziki
(Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Applied Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1958.

Card 5/5

KARTSIVADZE, A.I.

Determination of the angle at which the sun's rays strike
an inclined surface. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 22 no.1:25-31 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut geofiziki, Tbilisi. Predstavleno
akademikom Ye.K.Kharadze.
(Solar radiation)

AKSENOV, M. Ya.; VERNIDUB, I. I.; KARTSIVADZE, A. I.; OKUDZHAVA, A. M.;
PLAUDE, N. O.; SHISHMINTSEV, V. V.

Study of the ice-forming activity of silver iodide aerosol
generated in the burning process of pyrotechnical compositions.
Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 20:197-204 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Silver iodide) (Atmospheric nucleation)

GABARASHVILI, T.G.; KARTSIVADZE, A.I.

Freezing of droplets of aqueous solutions of salts. Soob. AN Gruz.
SSR 36 no.1:61-67 0 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

i. Institut geofiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi. Submitted April
16, 1964.

L 27293-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/GW
ACCESSION NR: AP5003271 5/0251/64/036/003/0555/0559

AUTHORS: Gabarashvili, T. G.; Kartsivadze, A. I.

TITLE: On freezing of water drops with silver iodide v1

21
13
B

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya. v. 36, no. 3, 1954, 555-559

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, climatology, cloud, cloud crystallization, atmosphere

ABSTRACT: The results of experiments performed to study the freezing of water drops in the presence of suspensions of silver iodide, both with and without the presence of an electrical field, are presented. The silver chloride suspensions were prepared in a distilled water base in the proportion of 1 gram/liter. Drops of diameter 500-1000 μ microns containing AgI particles were fixed to a fine filament of diameter 20-25 μ and placed in a chamber 2100 cm³ in volume. Cooling within the chamber took place at a controlled rate of 1 degree/min. Very sensitive temperature measuring equipment was used in the experiments, as the beginning of phase transition to freezing is detected by a minute increase in temperature. Techniques of microphotography by reflected polarized light beams were used to record various events in the processes, and identification of different stages in the freezing process was in accordance with the methods proposed by N. V. Glikl, A. A. Yeliseyev, N. M. Marchenko (Obrazovaniye monokristal'noy granuly l'da pri zamerzani
Card 1/2

L 27293-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003271

persokhlazhdennoy kapli vody. DAN SSSR, 135, No. 3, 1960). Fundamental differences were noted in crystalline form and orientation for granules formed with an electric field as opposed to those formed without an electric field. Photographs are presented of several granules observed during crystallization. Orig. art. has: 5 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geofiziki, Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi (Institute of Geophysics, Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

I. 16229-66 EWT(1)/EGG GW
ACC NR: AR5016458

UR/0169/65/000/006/B062/B062
551.509.6

33
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 6B388

AUTHOR: Vernidub, I.I.; Kartsivadze, A.I.; Kiziriya, B.I.; Labutin, R.A.

TITLE: A method for the introduction of reagents into clouds with the use of aviation
12,4155

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. soveshchaniya po aktiv. vozdeystviyam na grad. protsessy. Tbilisi, 1964, 182-192

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric cloud, cloud seeding, climate control, pyrotechnics

TRANSLATION: A method is proposed for the introduction of iceforming aerosol substances into overcooled clouds, by firing into them from an airplane using an automatic multibarrel mount firing special anti-hail cartridges. The cartridges pyrotechnic charge ignites at a proper point in the trajectory and causes a trace of active smoke to form. The firing device is a 24-barrel block, consisting of six 4-barrel units. The anti-hail cartridge is described, and a formula given for an effective pyrotechnic compound to be used in it. The above method of introducing reagents was used to affect the heavy cumulous clouds in the Alazanskaya valley, during the period 1958 to 1962. The tests gave positive results. Similar methods may be used for the introduc-

Card 1/2

L 16729-66

ACC NR: AR5016458

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tion of other reagents, e.g., solid carbon dioxide and reagents in pulverized form.
In this case, the dispersion of the reagent is initiated by explosion. L. Krasnovskaya

SUB CODE: 04/

~~ENCL: 00-~~

SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *mt*

KARTSIVADZE, G. N.

23923

KARTSIVADZE, G. N. Resheniye Zadaya! Poperechnogo Udara S Uchetom
Mestnykh Deformatsiy. Trudy Tbilis. II-TA Inzhenerov Zh.-D.
Transporta III. Lenina, VYP. 20, 1949, S. 5-21. - Bibliogr: 15 NAZV.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

KARTSIVADZE, G.N.

Problem of impact on a system with one degree of freedom [in
Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy Inst. stroi. dela
AN Cruz. SSR 4:97-110 '53. (MLRA 9:10)

(Impact)

Distr: 4F1

2485. Karlyuzhko, G. M. The construction of an engineering theory of lateral impact (in Russian). *Trud. in-ta stroit. delo Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 73-85, 1955; *Ref. Zh. Mekh.* no. 11, 1956, Rev. 7785.

The general system of calculation for lateral impact with consideration of local deformations is discussed, the problem being reduced to an integral equation of the Timoshenko type.

When local deformations are linearly related to the impacting force, the impact phenomenon may be regarded as the free oscillation of a system consisting of a beam and an elastically attached load. In this regard, the displacing impact force and internal energy factors may be represented as time functions in explicit form.

The relationships obtained are valid only during the first period of impact, while the impact force exceeds zero.

For the case of complex bar frames it is recommended replacing the distributed mass by concentrated (point) masses, reducing the system to a form with plural degrees of freedom.

G. L. Bldeman
Courtesy *Referativnyi Zhurnal*, USSR
Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

3
1

KARTSIYADZE, G.

KARTSIYADZE, G. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Tbilisi); KVITSAHIDZE, O.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Tbilisi).

Using high-strength steel in reinforcing lightweight concrete
building elements. Gor. i sel'. stroi. no.2:8-10 F '57.
(Lightweight concrete) (Reinforced concrete) (MIRA 10:6)

97-10-5/14

AUTHOR: KartSivadze, G. N., Candidate of **Mechanical Sciences.**

TITLE: Increase of Coefficient of Deformation of Reinforced Concrete Elements Under prolonged loading. (O koeffitsiyente vozrastaniya progitov izgibayemykh zhelezobetonnykh elementov pri dlitel'nom deystvii nagruzki).

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1957, Nr.10. pp. 402 - 403. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The recently published "Norms and Technical Data for Designing Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Constructions" (Ni TU 123-55), analyses in detail the publication "Building Norms and Regulations". Calculations of stresses of bent reinforced concrete structures are based on the theory developed by Prof. V. I. Murashev (in collaboration with Ya. M. Nemirovski) in TsNIPS. The effect of prolonged loading is given in NiTU. Theoretical formulae and examples of calculations are presented. Table gives border values of coefficient for a rectangular section. There are four Russian References.

AVAILABLE Library of Congress.

Card 1/1 1. Reinforced concrete-Deformation 2. Reinforced concrete structures-Design

ZAVRIYEV, Kiriak Semsonovich; KARTSIVADZE, Georgiy Nikolayevich;
LORDKIPANIDZE, R.S., dotsent, red.; ABRAMISHVILI, T.A., red.
izd-va; ZHIVIDZE, D.I., tekhn.red.

[Strength and dynamics of structures] Ustoichivost' i dinamika
sooruzhenii. Tbilisi, Gos.izd-vo uchebno-pedagog.lit-ry "Tsodna,"
1959. 318 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Structures, Theory of)

KARTSIVADZE, G.N.

Role of various normal components in processes of free vibrations of elastic systems. Trudy Inst.stroi.dela AN Gruz. SSR. 7:61-78 '59, (MIRA 13:5)
(Vibration) (Elastic rods and wires)

KARTSIVADZE, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KVITSARIDZE, O.I., kand.tekhn.
nauk; SAGATELOVA, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; GVELESIANI, L.O.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of temperature and moisture conditions on the increase
of deflections in bent reinforced concrete construction ele-
ments subjected to long-time loads. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.1:
27-31 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Strains and stresses)

34500

S/169/62/000/002/020/072
D228/D301

3,9300

AUTHOR: Kartsivadze, G. N.

TITLE: The role of separate normal components in the process of seismic oscillations of complex systems

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1962, 19, abstract 2A138 (Soobshch. AN GruzSSR, 25, no. 6, 1960, 723-730)

TEXT: For structures with many degrees of freedom the problem of determining seismic actions is solved by breaking down seismic oscillations according to their normal components; this enables the maximum values of the inertias to be ascertained for each of the oscillatory forms. Determination of the calculated values of seismic forces meets difficulties of a principle and a technical nature in view of the fact that spectral analysis does not yield information about the phases of normal oscillations and about the comparative role of each of the normal components. The analogy of the behavior of any normal coordinate and the corresponding linear

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The role of separate ...

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D228/D301

oscillator is incomplete, since the dependence of the inertias of the normal components on the natural oscillation period is not expressed by the spectral curve of the cited accelerations. The non-correspondence is due to the disregarding of the oscillatory forms which determine the coefficients of resolution when the function is presented as a series for the normal components. It is concluded that the relative role of individual normal components depends on the properties of a structure. Therefore the number of oscillatory forms taken into account in the calculation should be established separately for each specific system. In the case of the slow convergence of the series, representing the resolution of the full maximum inertia for the oscillatory forms, the summation becomes difficult. In this instance it is expedient to give preference to another method, which considers the seismic forces for each of the oscillatory forms as an independently calculated case. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

12.8000,

S/169/62/000/009/014/120
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Kartsivadze, G. N.

TITLE: Seismic inertia distribution down a building

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 21, abstract 9A135 (Tr. Gruz. politekhn. in-t, no. 5 (76), 1961, 47-52)

TEXT: The author studies the distribution of seismic forces down a pivot, which is fastened at one end and has distributed masses. The distribution of seismic forces is compared according to the static theory, the USSR's standards (CH 8-57 (SN 8-57)), and the Californian building code. The static theory considers seismic forces as being uniformly distributed down a pivot; in the SN 8-57 standards and the Californian code seismic forces are taken as equal to zero at the pivot's base. While solving the problem mathematically by the method of Fourier for an arbitrary moment of time, a sufficient number of terms must be retained in the formula of expansion. The practice of considering just one term, i.e. of

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Card 1/2

Seismic inertia distribution ...

S/169/62/000/009/014/120
D228/D307

the fundamental tone's vibrations, when determining seismic forces has been insufficiently substantiated. The maximum value of seismic forces can be found only on the basis of analysis for a specific seismic movement. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KARTSIVADZE, G.N.; MEDVEDEV, S.V.; NAPETVARIDZE, Sh.G.; ZAVRIYEV, K.S.,
red.; DUZINKEVICH, S.Yu., red.; BUDARINA, E.M., red. izd-va;
GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Earthquakeproof construction abroad] Seismostoikoe stroitel'stvo
za rubezhom; po materialam Vtoroi vsemirnoi konferentsii po
seismostoikomu stroitel'stvu v 1960 g. v g. Tokio. Pod ob-
shchei red. K.S.Zavrieva i S.IU.Duzinkevicha. Moskva, Gosstroi-
izdat, 1962. 223 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Earthquakes and building)

KARTSIVADZE, G.N.

The distribution of seismic forces of inertia along the
height of a structure. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.5:47-52
'61. (MIRA 15:12)
(Earthquakes and building)

KARTSIVADZE, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Experimental data on the dynamic characteristics of arched
spans of reinforced concrete bridges. Bet. i zhel.-bet.
no.11:513-515 N '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Bridges, Concrete)

KARTSIVADZE, G.N.; BYUS, I.Ye.; DZHINCHARADZE, D.I.

New experimental data on the dynamic parameters of reinforced
concrete arched bridges. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.7:55-60 '63.
(MIRA 18:6)

KARTSIVADZE, G.N.

Longitudinal seismic vibrations of girder bridges with rigid supports
on a pliable foundation. Trudy Inst. stroi.mekh. i seism. AN Gruz. SSR
9:183-188 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

KARTSLVADZE, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk (Tbilisi)

Lateral seismic vibrations of girder bridges. Anal. po teor.
sooruzh. no.13:85-96 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

KARTSIVADZE, G.N.

Free lateral vibrations of continuous-beam bridges. Trudy
Inst. stroi. mekh. i seism. AN Gruz. 10:199-204 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

TVALTVADZE, G.K.; KARTSIVADZE, G.Ye.

New location data of epicenters and hypocenters of Caucasian earthquakes. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz., SSR 16:163-175 '57.
(Caucasus--Earthquakes) (MIRA 11:6)

IOSELIANI, M.S.; KARTSIVADZE, G.Ye.

Seismogeological structure of the Akhalkalaki upland and some adjacent regions. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 18:81-89 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Akhalkalaki Region--Seismology)

S/169/61/000/009/014/056
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Ioseliani, M. S., and Kartsivadze, G. Ye.

TITLE: The question of the seismo-geologic structure of the Akhalkalak highlands and some adjacent areas

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 9, 1961, 19, abstract 9A151 (Geopizikis institutis shromebi. Sakartvelos SSR Metsniyerebata Akademia, Tr. In-ta geofiz. AN GruzSSR, 18, 1959 1960 , 81-89)

TEXT: The general geologic structure of the Akhalkalak region and adjacent areas is exposed, and seismologic data are given for this territory. The epi- and hypocenters of earthquakes are determined from G. K. Tvaltvadze's hodographs. Comparison of seismologic and geologic data provides the basis for drawing the conclusion that there is no seismo-genetic connection between the Akhalkalak highlands and the Kazbek area. The foci of strong earthquakes are related to the boundaries of tectonic units (Artva-Somkhit block, Adzharo-Trialet fold-system, and the

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The question of the...

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D228/D304

Georgian block). The seismo-geologic structure of the Akhalkalak highlands is related to the seismo-geology of Turtsiya. Their intensive seismicity is, in the opinion of the authors, caused by recent volcanic movements. As is known, the Akhalkalak highlands were a stable part of the crust throughout the Alpine orogenic-cycle, whereas intensive tectonic movements took place in their adjacent areas. Towards the end of the Neogene the picture changed: intensive tectonic movements began--in consequence of which the dismemberment of the crystalline basement into small blocks took place--and tectonic fractures, to which the earthquake foci are also confined, were formed. The results obtained by abyssal seismic sounding and other geophysical methods will have great significance for the deeper study of the seismo-geologic structure of the Akhalkalak highlands. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

KARTSIVADZE, I.N.

Functions represented in the form of a potential. Trudy Vych.
tsentr. AN Gruz. SSR 4319-28 '64 (MIRA 17:6)

KARTSIVADZE, I.V.

Maths

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 8
Sept. 1953
Analysis

Karcivadze, I. N., and Hvedelidze, B. V. On an inversion formula. Soobščeniya Akad. Nauk Gruzin. SSR 10, 587-591 (1949). (Russian)

Let C_k ($k=1, 2, \dots$) be simple closed, suitably smooth curves, exterior to each other and with a positive direction assigned on each; $C = \sum C_k$; it is assumed that no point of accumulation of the sequence C_1, C_2, \dots belongs to C ; C_1 is given by $t=t(s)$, $0 \leq s \leq l_1$, where s is length of arc and l_1 is the length of C_1 . Let $\omega(r; \phi) = \sup \{ |t_2 - t_1| \leq r \} | \phi(t_2) - \phi(t_1) |$

($\omega \in R$)

Handwritten notes:
Karcivadze, I. N.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 8
Sept. 1953
Analysis

Handwritten: 6-24-54
LL

Karcivadze, I. N. On the behavior of an integral of Cauchy type near the ends of the path of integration. Akad. Nauk Gruzin. SSR. Trudy Mat. Inst. Razmadze 18, 256-263 (1951). (Russian. Georgian summary)
The author studies the Cauchy integral

(1)
$$\phi(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{\varphi(t)}{t-z} dt$$

near an end point c of the open curve L . If (i) $\phi(t)$ is in H on every arc interior to L and if (ii) near c one has $\phi(t) = (t-c)^{-\alpha} \psi^*(t)$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$), $\psi^*(t)$ being in H near c , included, then, according to Mushelishvili [Singular integral equations . . . , OGIZ, Moscow-Leningrad, 1946; these Rev. 8, 586] $(z-c)^\alpha \phi(z)$ is bounded near $z=c$; here $(z-c)^\alpha$ is a suitable branch, single-valued in the plane, cut along L . The author investigates (1) when the condition (ii) is deleted. When L is smooth and ϕ is Lebesgue integrable over L , then $(z-c)^\alpha \phi(z)$ is bounded near c outside any closed angular neighborhood of c , which contains a portion of L abutting on c . The situation generally becomes quite complicated. The modulus of $\phi(z)$ may be made to increase arbitrarily fast when z tends to c , provided that the density of the integral (1) and the mode of approach to c are suitably chosen. *W. J. Trjitzinsky (Urbana, Ill.).*

KARTSIVADZE, I.N.; KHVEDELIDZE, B.V.

Cauchy type integral [in Georgian with in summary in
Russian]. Trudy Tbil.mat.inst. 20:211-244 '54.
(Integrals) (MLRA 8:8)

KARTSIVADZE, I.N.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Fourier series CARD 1/2 PG - 329
 AUTHOR KARCIVADZE I.N.
 TITLE On a changing formula for integrals.
 PERIODICAL Soobščeniya Akad. Nauk Gruzinskoj 16, 3-10 (1955)
 reviewed 10/1956

Let $H(x, t)$ belong to L^q in $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$, ($q > 1$). Let $\varphi(x)$ belong to $L_p(0, 2\pi)$ with $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. Then

$$\int_0^{2\pi} H(x, t) dt \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(s) \cot \frac{t-s}{2} ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(s) ds \int_0^{2\pi} H(x, t) \cot \frac{t-s}{2} dt,$$

where both sides of this equation for almost all x of $(0, 2\pi)$ have a sense and belong to $L_q(0, 2\pi)$. In this sense also

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cot \frac{x-s}{2} ds \int_0^{2\pi} H(s, t) \varphi(t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(t) dt \int_0^{2\pi} \cot \frac{x-s}{2} H(s, t) ds.$$

Acad Sci Rep SSR Tbilisi Math Inst im Rignadze

Soobščeniya Akad. Nauk Gruzinskoj 16, 3-10 (1955)

CARD 2/2 PG - 329

This generalization of results due to M. Riesz uses these and the closure of the trigonometric orthogonal system in L_p for the proof. The result for the case that $H(x,t)$ satisfies a Hölder condition is already contained in a paper of B.V. Chvedelidze (Soobščeniya Akad. Nauk Gruzinskoj 8, No.5 (1947)).

KARTSIVADZE, I.N.

Singular integral operator with discontinuity coefficients. Dokl. AN
SSSR 109 no.3:450-452 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Tbilisskiy matematicheskiy institut imeni A.M. Rasmadze. Pred-
stavleno akademikom N.I. Muskhelishvili.
(Integral equations) (Spaces, Generalized)

KARTSIVADZE, I.N.

Potential of positive charges. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no. 1:11-16
0 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN GruzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
V.D.Kupradze.

L 61910-65 ENT(d)/T TIP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AT5015890

UR/2774/64/004/000/0019/0028

AUTHOR: Kartsivadze, I. N.

TITLE: Functions presentable in the form of potentials

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr. Trudy, v. 4, 1964, 19-28

TOPIC TAGS: three dimensional space function, Borel group function, nonnegative function, potential representation, Lebesgue integral

ABSTRACT: The author studies the presentability, in the form of a potential of positive mass, of the function $W(P)$ defined in a region of three-dimensional space. Throughout the paper, the potential of a certain distribution $\nu(e)$ ($e \in B$) is understood to consist of a Lebesgue integral over the generalized metric of the point function of Q , $1/r(P, Q)$; where $r(P, Q)$ is the Euclidean distance between the points P and Q of the three-dimensional region. By positive mass, the author denotes a certain finite metric, i.e., a finite, denumerably additive, non-negative function of the group defined over the class B of all Borel groups of the three-dimensional space. Any distribution constitutes a certain generalized metric, i.e., a certain finite, denumerably additive group function of arbitrary sign, defined over the Borel class of groups. The

Card 1/2

Card ^{Ann} 2/2

KARTsIVADZE, K. S., Cand Agri Sci — (diss) "Certain questions on the consideration of relief in mountain soil cultivation conditions," Tbilisi, 1958, 15 pp, 110 cop. (Georgian Agricultural Institute) (KL, 44-60, 131)

KARTSIVADZE, N. I.

Kartsiyadze, N. I. "Material for the study of external parasites of cert in mammals under the prevailing conditions of the Tbilisi zoological park," Trudy Tbilis. zooparka, Vol. I, 1948, p. 93-101, (In Georgian, resume in Russian), - Bibliog: 11 items

SO: U-1934, 29 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949).

Kartsivadze, R. ~~fe~~.

The carbohydrate and detoxifying functions of the liver during treatment of tuberculosis with streptomycin and pask. R. E. Kartsivadze. *Klin. Med. (U.S.S.R.)* 31, No. 12, 42-5 (1953). Streptomycin and pask (a trade-name for a Soviet antibiotic) are not merely bacteriostats; they also influence favorably the metabolism, especially in early forms of TB. They also normalize the disturbed functions of the liver-formation of glycogen and hippuric acid. Streptomycin is much more effective and lasting than pask is, and therefore can be used in smaller doses, which are less toxic. A combination of both antibiotics was found to be very beneficial when applied in small doses. In advanced cases the carbohydrate and detoxifying functions deteriorate to such a degree that the damage becomes irreparable.

A. Mirkin

Sci. Res. Inst. Tuberculosis, Min. Pub. Health ^{Geo} USSR

KARTIVADZE, RYE

1117. The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by combined streptomycin, PAS, and tibione. R. E. Kartivadze *Probl. Tuberk.*, 1955, No. 2, 29-32; *Referat. Zh. Dv. Khim.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 46378. -- Among 210 cases of various forms of pulmonary tuberculosis there were some who had in addition infections of the larynx, the intestines, the peritoneum, and meningia. When streptomycin and p-aminosalicylic acid (PAS) treatment showed no results, a treatment with PAS and tibione (I, *ibid.*) in doses of 0.02-0.06 g a day and PAS 8 g a day, the whole treatment comprising 8-10 g. of I and 600-800 g. of PAS in the course of 3-4 months. Particularly good results were shown by I in comparatively recent laryngeal or enteric tuberculosis. In patients with fibrous-cavernous forms the treatment with I and PAS weakened the outbreaks. In recent infiltration processes in the lungs the effect of I and PAS was the same as of streptomycin and PAS. The combined treatment was more effective, when a transfusion was made of the emulsion of the erythrocytosis substance or blood at 100-150 ml., 3-4 times a week. (Russian).

E. L. PARKS

KARTSIVADZE, R.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Experience of endolumbar introduction of oxygen in case of blockage of the subarachnoid space as a complication of meningeal tuberculosis [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 35 no.4:113-116 '57. (MLPA 10:8)

1. Iz Respublikanskogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdorovo-okhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR (dir. - prof. G.Z.Inasseridze)

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, compl.

blockage of CSF circ. in subarachnoid space, ther., oxygen, endolumbar admin. (Rus))

(SUBARACHNOID SPACE, CSF in

circ., blockage in meningeal tuberc., ther., oxygen, endolumbar admin. (Rus))

(OXYGEN, ther. use

blockage of CSF circ. in subarachnoid space in meningeal tuberc., endolumbar admin. (Rus))

KARTSKHIYA, M.B.

Important Transcaucasian economic geography region and prospects for its development. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.5:42-52 3-0 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskii institut Gosekonomsoveta SSSR.

(Transcaucasia--Economic geography)

KARTSMAN, Ye. L., Engineer

"Influence of Alloying Elements on the Kinetics of Isothermal Transformation of Austenite." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 19 May 49, Moscow Aviation Technological Inst.

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

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4325

USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po radioveshchaniyu i televideniyu

Radio i televideniye v SSSR (Radio and Television in the USSR) Moscow, 1960.
164 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Editorial Board: S.V. Kaftanov, N.P. Kartsov, N.I. Sakontikov, M.S. Gleyzer, and
P.S. Mozharovskiy; Tech. Ed.: Ya. Dubson.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The book gives a description of the main features of Soviet radio and television. Information is given on radio and television programs transmitted from central and local stations in the USSR, on radio and television publications, on the volume of broadcasting, and on broadcasts to non-Soviet listeners. The activity of the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zvukozapisi (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sound Recording) and of the Gosudarstvennyy dom radioveshchaniya i zvukozapisi (State House of Broadcasting and Sound Recording) is described. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card ~~1/9~~

ARTICLES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

CA KARTSOVNIK B. A.

Study on the structure of starch. I. The mechanism of gelatinizing. B. M. Lipatov, B. A. Kartsovnik, and I. V. Babich. *Kolloid. Zhur.* 10, 310-50 (1948); cf. *Kolloid. Zhur.* 8, 143 (1946).—The heat Q of immersion of starch (I), starch monoacetate (II), and starch diacetate (III) in H_2O decreases as the original moisture content of the sample increases. Extrapolation of Q to zero shows that the amt. of H_2O which can be bound by I, II, and III is 34%, 25%, and 19%, resp., i.e., 1 mol. H_2O per free OH in the mol. Gelatinized starch (IV) dried at 105° has a smaller Q (26.0 instead of 28.5 cal./g. at about 10°) than dried I and can bind less H_2O . Temp. increase lowers Q ; above 50° Q of I and IV are identical. Gelatinizing increases the no. of exposed OH groups. This is shown by greater adsorption of PhNH₂, chrysophenine, and Congo red on IV compared with I. From viscosity measurements, the ratio, length:width of starch mol. decreases from sol. starch to II to III. J. J. Bikerman

ASB-564 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASB-564 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KARTSOVNIK, B.A.

CA

Study of the structure of starch. II. Structure of different starch modifications. S. M. Ligtov, B. A. Kartsovnik, and M. S. Shul'man. *Kolloid. Zhur.* 12, 220-231 (1950); cf. C.A. 43, 8714f. Native potato starch (I), sol. potato starch (II), and potato starch dispersed in a colloid mill (III) were compared. The dielec. const. of 1% aq. solns. for various wave lengths λ were identical (78 for $\lambda = 80$, 82 for $\lambda = 300$ m., etc.) for I, II, and III (and also for glucose) showing that only OH groups rather than the whole mol. turn in the elec. field. The heats Q of soln. in H₂O were almost equal (25.0-27.5 cal./g.) for I, II, and III at 10°, but were 25.0 for III (dispersed for 20 hrs.) and 17.0 for I and II at 70°. The great temp. coeff. of Q shows that I and II dissolve to aggregates rather than to single mol. Amylopectin, converted into a sol. state by a colloid mill, had $Q = 25.7-25.8$ at 20° and 60°. The osmotic mol. wt. found by extrapolation to infinite diln. was 170,000, 80,000, and 70,000 for I, II, and III, resp. The Cu nos. were 7, 15.4, and 7, resp., while cooked and then dispersed starch had 10.8, dispersed amylopectin 3, dispersed amylose 26.2, and dextrin (IV) 100. Hence, rupture of I to form III does not involve O bridges. From the viscosities of dil. solns. the ratios $a:b$ were calcd.; a and b are the axes of the spherulite approximating the mol. From this ratio and the mol. wt., a and b were found to be 20 and 925 A. for I, 20 and 475 A. for II, 19 and 405 A. for III, and 19 and 112 A. for IV. Hence, III forms from I by cross-rupture of long aggregates. II was amorphous for x-rays. When a soln. of III was evapd. at 40° and the residue dried at 60°, the resulting starch was insol., but could be made sol. by another treatment in a colloid mill. Fractional pptn. of aq. III solns. by BuOH yielded amylopectin and amylose.

J. J. Rikerman

BALEZIN, S.A.; KARTSOVNIK, B.A.

Methods for removing grease from metal items. Uch.zap.MOZPI
2:105-117 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Metal cleaning)

KARTSOVNIK, B.A.

Investigation in the field of starch structure. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
tekh.tekst.prom. no.5:118-121 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy
promyshlennosti.

(Starch)

KARTSOVNIK, I. I.

"Forehead Syndrome and Its Clinical Variants in Penetrating Wounds of the Brain (From Data of the Deep Rear Area)." Sub 13 Feb 47, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians

Dissertations presented for degrees *Dr. Med. Sci* of science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr. 55

KARTSOVNIK, I.I., red.

[Collection of scientific papers by the Department of Nervous Diseases at the Institute of Advanced Training for Physicians in Stalinsk] Sbornik nauchnykh rabot. Pod red. I.I.Kartsovnik. Stalinsk, 1957. 97 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Stalinsk. Institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney. (NEUROLOGY)

KARTSOVNIK, I. I.
SAMYSHKINA, O.F.; KARTSOVNIK, I.I., red.

[Diseases of the lumbosacral section of the peripheral nervous system in metal workers of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine and clinical characteristics of their course] Zabolevaniia poiasnichno-krestsovogo otdela perifericheskoi nervnoi sistemy u rabochikh-metallurgov Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata i nekotorye klinicheskie osobennosti v ikh techenii. Pod red. I.I.Kartsovnika. Stalinsk, Izd. otdela tekhniki bezopasnosti Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata, 1957. 188 p.

(NERVES, SPINAL--DISEASES)

(MIRA 11:4)

KARTSOVNIK, I.I.

Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases of the lumbosacral segment of the peripheral nervous system in metallurgical workers and miners. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.9:1361-1363 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. I.I.Kartsovnik)
Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(NERVES, SPINAL--DISEASES)
(MINERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)
(METALWORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

GRITSENKO, T.M.; YAKUBOVICH, V.S.; KARTSOVNIK, V.I.

Polymerization of acrylonitrile in the presence of a Ziegler
catalyst. *Vysokom.sped.* 2 no.7:1120 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Acrylonitrile) (Polymerization)

87033

S/190/60/002/007/017/017
B020/B052

158105

AUTHORS: Gritsenko, T. M., Yakubovich, V. S., Kartsovnik, V. I.

TITLE: Polymerization of Acrylonitrile in the Presence of a Ziegler Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 7, p. 1122

TEXT: In the form of a letter to the editor, the authors report on their successful production of polyacrylonitrile on a Ziegler catalyst with a reduced sorption of the monomer on the catalyst by additions competing with the monomer. Acetonitrile was used as such addition. The experiments took place in the atmosphere of an inert gas at 20°C. For an example, the composition of the reaction mixture in one test was the following: 25 g of n-octane (solvent), 12 g of acrylonitrile, 0.05 g of acetonitrile, $TiCl_4$, and tributyl aluminum in a molar ratio of 1 : 1 as catalyst in an amount of 1% by weight of the reaction mixture. After 25 hours the polymer yield was 6%. The intrinsic viscosity of the polymer solution in dimethyl
Card 1/2

87033

Polymerization of Acrylonitrile in the Presence of a Ziegler Catalyst

S/190/60/002/007/017/017

B020/B052

formamide at 25°C was 0.3. The application of this method for other polar vinyl monomers may be possible. There are 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 US. ✓

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1960

Card 2/2

C 15336-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6000982

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0059/0059

AUTHORS: Gritsenko, T. M.; Kartsovnik, V. I.; Simenido, A. V.

ORG: none

Handwritten initials

TITLE: A method for obtaining polyoxyalkylene polyols. Class 39, No. 176405
[announced by Vladimir Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Resins (Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 59

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymerization, catalytic polymerization, quaternary amine, resin catalyst, ammonium

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining polyoxyalkylene polyols by the polymerization of alkylene oxides in a medium of hydroxyl-containing compounds at a temperature of 50-80C in the presence of quaternary ammonium base catalysts. To increase the molecular weight of the polymers, the alcoholate or the hydroxide of tetramethyl ammonium is used as the quaternary ammonium base catalyst.

SUB CODE: 11/07/ SUBM DATE: 01Jul63

Handwritten initials

Card 1/1

UDC: 678.644'142'4

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA KARSHULIN, M. 10

Spectrographic investigation of yohimbine. M. KARSHULIN. *Arkiv Hem. Farm.* 5, 227-31 (231 German) (1931) --The absorption spectra of yohimboic acid and yohimbine were found by comparison to agree with the spectrum of indole, but not that of quinoline. Two products were isolated on dry distn. of yohimbine the compons. of which were $C_{11}H_9N$, m. 41°, and $C_{11}H_9ON$, b. 100°, resp. The last substance seems to be identical with 7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline, whereas the solid substance, $C_{11}H_9N$, appears to be identical with methylidihydroindole. I. KUCERA

AND SEE DETAIL SUPPL. LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

8

Structure and synthesis of halloysite. M. Karšulinj and V. Stubčan (Yugoslavian Acad. Sci., Zagreb). *Kolloid Z.* 124, 109-70(1951). -Halloysite was prepd. by mixing a soln of $AlCl_3$ and $Al(NO_3)_3$ with Na_2SiO_3 at a pH of 5, and seeding with natural halloysite. Two species of ppts. result: the first ppt. (I) forming a cryst. (x-ray pattern) and the second, more voluminous ppt. (II) is amorphous. Comparison of I with natural halloysite shows that the synthetic species contains an excess of about 2 to 3 moles of SiO_2 , and that the synthetic species lacks the dehydration max. found by differential thermal analysis at 350° for the natural mineral. I and II result, on drying at 105° , in a structure similar to that of the natural mineral. The difference between I and the natural material is explained by the relation of the silicic acid mols. in the synthetic substance. R. N. R.

KARŠULIN, MIROSLAV

100

YUGO 3

Bardic, L. Miroslav Karšulin, Antonia Tomić, and
Anđel Lohar. BiH: Entrepreneurs yougoslave sci. et beaux-
arts, 1953. Classe sci. math., phys. et tech., Livre 1,
11-61953. See C.A. 46, 9231g. N. B.

BT

KARSULIN, M.

(3)
Corrosion of lead in the petroleum industry. H. M. Karbulin
and T. Marković (Nafta, Zagreb, 1952, 3, 353--359).--An e.m.f.
is observed between a smooth and a rough Pb plate in conc. H₂SO₄
when a stirrer immersed in the acid is switched on or off. Similar
effects are given by 7 : 3 mixtures of crude oil and conc. H₂SO₄.
The effects are ascribed to establishment or abolition of concn.
gradients between the plates.
R. Truscov.

10-11-54
RTP