

KALSZ, I.

KALSZ, I. Visit of the delegation of Czechoslovak quarrymen to our association. p. 239.
Information on the 1955 research premiums. p. 240.

Vol. 7, No. 6, June 1955.

ÉPÍTŐANYAG.

TECHNOLÓGY

Budapest, Hungary

See: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

Kaut, V.

KAUT, V.; TUSL, M.; SVORCOVA, S.; TESAR, V.

CSSR

Dept. of Hygiene of the medical faculty, Charles University (Katedra hygieny
lekarske fakulty KU), Hradec Kralove; Research Institute for Forestry and
Huntsmanship (Vyzkumny ustav lesniho hospodarstvi a myslivosti), VS, Opocno

Prague, Ceskoslovenska hygiena, No 2, 1963, pp 70-77

"Evaluation of some Measures Against Harmful Exhalations"

(4)

KAUT, V.; TSUL, M.; SVORCOVA, S.; TESAR, V.

Evaluation of some measures against harmful exhalations. Cesk.
hyg. 8 no.2:70-77 Mr '63.

1. Katedra hygieny lekárske fakulty KU, Hradec Kralove Vyzkumny
ustav lesniho hospodarstvi a myslivosti, VS Opocno.
(AIR POLLUTION)

MARAN, Bohuslav, akademik, laureat statni ceny; KAUT, Vl., inz.;
SVORCOVA, S., MUDr.; TUSL, M., MUDr., C.Sc.; RABA, Jan.;
MATERNA, Jan, inz.; KLIMECEK, Rostislav; BETTELHEIM, Jan, inz.;
HALA, Eduard, doc., inz., dr.; UHER, L., inz.; KORDIK, E.;
ERDOS, Emerich, doc., inz., dr.; VOSOLSOBE, Jan, doc., inz., dr.;
NADENIK, O., inz.; HRUDKA, J.; HOSTALEK, Zdenek, inz., dr.;
RADL, K., inz.; PEKAREK, Vl., MUDr.; BLISTAN, J., inz.; STORCH, O.
inz.

A national conference on protection against chemical fumes
from electric heat plants; a summary of reports. Energetika Cz
11 no.2:109-111 F '61.

TUSL, Miloslav; SVORCOVA, Stepanka; KAUT, Vlastislav

The influence of exertion on the metabolism of irradiated rats.
Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ.: Suppl. 8 no.4:471-
481 '65.

1. Katedra hygieny (prednosta prof. MUDr. V. Dvorak).

TUSL, Miloslav; SVORCOVA, Stepanka; KAUT, Vlastimil

The influence of CO₂ on the respiration of irradiated rabbits.

Sborn.ved.prac.lek.fak.Karlovy.Univ.(Hrad.Kral.) 6 no.1:
95-97 '63.

1. Department of General Hygiene, Faculty of Medicine, Charles
University at Hradec Kralove (head: prof.Vladimir Dvorak,M.D.)

*

SERCL, Miroslav; JECHOVA, Dagmar; KOMRSKA, Milan; KOVARIK, Jaromir;
KRYAL, Vlastimil; LICHA, Helena; LICHY, Josef; NETTL, Sasa;
SIMKOVA, Dagmar; STOVICEK, Jaroslav; VRCHA, Lubomir; ZDRANAL,
Leopold; TUSL, Miloslav; SVORCOVA, Stepanka; KAUT, Vlastislav

On the effect of 1-centimeter electromagnetic waves on the nervous
system in man (radar). Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ.
(Hrad Kral) 4 no.4:427-440 '61.

1. Neurologicka klinika; prednosta prof. DrSc. MUDr. M. Sercl
Katedra obecne hygieny; prednosta prof. MUDr. V. Dvorak.
(RADAR) (NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol)

TUSL, Miloslav; KAUT, Vlastislav; SVORCOVA, Stepanka

Changes in oxygen consumption and respiration equivalent in irradiated rats. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 9 no.1:241-249 '64.

A contribution to the problem of the relationship of age and the adaptability of the organism to higher CO₂ concentrations. Ibid. :419-425

1. Katedra obecné hygieny (prednosta: prof. MUDr. V. Dvorak)
Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.

Name: KAUT, V. M.

Dissertation: Investigation of the process of absorption of nitrogen oxides
by concentrated nitric acid

Degree: Cand Tech Sci

Defended at
~~Defended at~~ Institution: Min Higher Education UkSSR, Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst imeni
V. I. Lenin

Publication
Defense Date, Place: 1956, Khar'kov

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 45, 1956

AUTHOR: Kaut, V. M.; Tsareva, N. S.; Vorob'yeva, N. Yo.

ACC NR: AF7008064

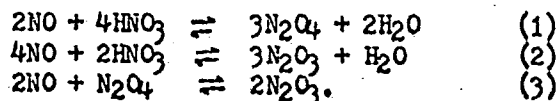
ORG: North Donets Branch, State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry (Severodonetskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Absorption of nitrogen oxides by concentrated nitric acid at subzero temperatures

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 33, no. 1, 1967, 110-114

TOPIC TAGS: nitric acid, nitrogen oxide

ABSTRACT: The possibility of a complete oxidation of nitric oxide by concentrated nitric acid at subzero temperatures was studied in three series of experiments. In the first, a study of the absorption of gaseous NO (0 to 45 g) in 75 g of 98% HNO₃ at -20° showed the following reactions to occur:



In the second, the absorption of 0 to 22 g of NO in 73 g of 93% liquid N₂O₄ was studied at -12°; the amount of HNO₃ and water was found to remain practically unchanged in the single-layer four-component system HNO₃-N₂O₄-N₂O₃-H₂O formed, and

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UDC: 661.563:66.074.321.001.5

ACC NR: AP7008064

the change of the other two components is described by reaction (3). At a low N_2O_3 concentration, NO is absorbed quickly and almost completely by N_2O_4 , but as the N_2O_3 content reaches 55 wt. %, the absorption of NO decreases. The third series of experiments, set up to determine the absorption of nitrous gases in the range from 0 to 17 g of NO + 114 g of NO_2 in 75 g of 98% HNO_3 , showed the absorption to occur in two steps in this range: first, the single-layer three-component system $HNO_3-N_2O_4-H_2O$ is formed, and then unmixing takes place. The reaction is described by (1). A fourth series of experiments showed that a 50% dilution of nitrogen oxides with nitrogen has practically no effect on the change in the composition of the solution. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 22Mar65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

Kauf, V.M.

ATROSHCHENKO, V.I.; KAUF, V.M.

Kinetics of nitrogen oxides being absorbed by concentrated nitric acid. Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.3:352-360 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskoy institut im. V.I. Lenina.
(Nitrogen oxides) (Nitric acid) (Absorption)

KAUTER, Kurt. (Berlin)

General outline of petroleum research in the German Democratic Republic. Spis Bulg geol druzh 25 no.2:103-108 '64.

USSR/General and Special Zoology - Insects.

P.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30620

Author : Kautsis, A.R.

Inst : -

Title : The Significance of Trophobiosis of Ants and Aphids in Forest Economy.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. po zashchite rast. Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1956, 139-142.

Abstract : The food relations between the reddish forest ant and aphids conditioned the relatively steady numbers of the ants. The closer the trees were to the ant-hills, the greater the concentration of aphids was on the trees. In pine trees near the ant-hills the aphids depressed the growth of individual trees, without, however, causing their drying up entirely. Total cutting of the trees led to the disappearance both of the aphids and of the red forest ant; selected cutting enabled the ants to

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Card 2/2

L 32092-66 IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6020636

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0045/65/000/003/0206/0214

AUTHOR: Kautski, Yoset--Kaucky, J. (Bratislava)

ORG: Department of Mathematics, SAV, Bratislava (Kabinet matematiky, SAV)

29
B

TITLE: Note on the cycle indicator of the symmetric group

SOURCE: Matematicko-fyzikalny casopis, no. 3, 1965, 206-214

TOPIC TAGS: permutation, isobar, combinatorial analysis, group theory

ABSTRACT: The article examines two problems of the theory of permutations. One problem applies to the construction of permutations of n different elements which have cycles with a prescribed number of elements. The solution of that essentially combinatorial problem leads to a simple derivation of a formula for the number of those permutations. In the second problem it is a matter of finding a method by which the cycle indicator $C_{n+1}(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n, t_{n+1})$ is readily obtained from the cycle indicator $C_n(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$. The method is based on the proper of the latter cycle indicator that it is an isobaric function of the variables t_1, t_2, \dots , of weight n . Orig. art. has: 23 formulas. [Based on author's Eng. abstract. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 *BLG*

KAUTSKY, E., inz.

Some organization problems of preparing technical plans and projects for underground mines. Uhlí 6 no. 7:247-250 JI '64.

1. Ministry of Fuel, Prague.

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 502-510.

Topic index: earth magnetic field, statistical analysis, harmonic analysis, mathematical model, probability theory.

The three field magnitudes X^* , Y^* , Z^* are represented as expectation values in the

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SECRET

L 29262-66 EWI(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6019299

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/004/0745/0748

AUTHOR: Kauttsleben, G.

ORG: Geomagnetic Institute, AN GDR (Geomagnitny institut AN GDR)

TITLE: Analytical representation of secular variation

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 4, 1965, 745-748

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic field, geophysics

ABSTRACT: This represents a continuation of earlier work done at the Geomagnetic Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic (references are cited at the end of the article). In this paper the analytical representation of the main part of the earth's magnetic field has been expanded by a description of the dependence of the field on time for the period approximately from 1850 to 1950. Important components of secular variation are analyzed. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 21Dec64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

Cord 1/1 *cc*

UDC: 550.383

KAUZAL, G.

Fluorosis as an etiopathogenetic factor in the development of gastroduodenal lesions in newborn infants. Rozhl. chir. 42 no.6:379-382 Je '63.

1. Chirurgické oddelenie OUNZ v Ziaru n. Hronom, veduci MUDr. G. Kauzal.

(INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES)
(PEPTIC ULCER HEMORRHAGE)
(PEPTIC ULCER PERFORATION)
(AIR POLLUTION) (FLUORINE)
(MATERNAL-FETAL EXCHANGE)

KAZANSKAYA, V. G.

14-57-6-12838

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

AUTHOR: Kazanskaya, V. G.

TITLE: Epidemiological Importance of the Altay Mole (Epidemiologicheskoye znachenie altayskogo krota)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tomskogo n.-i. in-ta vaktsii i syvorotok, 1956,
Vol 7, pp 212-214

ABSTRACT: The Altay mole, Talpa altaica, inhabits a wide section of western and Central Siberia. Recent studies have shown that it is a carrier of germs which produce a number of infectious illnesses. Leptospyrites were discovered on moles of the Altay district in 1950 and 1951; in 1954 Bact. tularense was removed from a mole in one of the districts of the Tomsk district. Tularense is also found on the European mole. The Altay mole has commerical uses. This fact makes it quite

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14-57-6-12838

Epidemiological Importance of the Altay Mole (Cont.)

possible that it can infect humans directly.
Card 2/2

N. K. K.

KAUCIS E.
LEVINS, A.F.; KAUCIS, E.

Determination of small quantities of magnesium in solutions of common salt. Kim. Inst. Zinātnisk. Raketi, Latvijas PSR Zinātņu Akad. 1, 68-77 '50.
(CA 47 no.19:9852 '53)

KAUTSKIY, L. S.

Budzhetniy uchet i otchetnost' [Budgetary records and accounts]. Moskva, Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniia SSSR, 1952. 350 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No. 11 February 1954.

KAUTSKY, Emil, inz.

Symposium on measurement of shifts in buildings. Uhli 4
no.4:120 Ap '62.

1. Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky.

KAUTSKY, J.

Kautský, Jaroslav. The solution of a quasilinear parabolic differential equation with an absolute member of a special type by the method of finite differences. *Apl. Mat.* 2 (1957), 327-341. (Czech. Russian and English summaries)

The author deals with the system of differential equations

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = g(x, t, u) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + h(x, t, u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f(x, t, u, y(x, t)),$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = f(x, t, u, y(x, t)), \quad y(x, 0) = 0.$$

He proves (under certain assumptions on the coefficients and on the initial and boundary conditions) the existence and uniqueness of the classical solution of this system in the rectangle $Q = [0, 1] \times [0, T]$. T is a function of $|f(x, t, u, y)|, |\partial g/\partial u|, |\partial h/\partial u|$. The solution u_n is obtained by the method of "finite differences". The convergence theorem for the solutions u_n is based on Arzela's theorem and the estimates of the differences of the finite differences solutions. *M. Pini (Cologne)*

JR
1/1

KAUTSKY, Jaroslav (Praha)

"Tables of Weber functions" by I.Ye. Kireyeva and K. A. Karpov. Reviewed
by Jaroslav Kautsky. Gas pro pes mat 87 no.2:241-242

KAUTSKY, Jaroslav (Praha)

"Tables of Weber functions" by I.Ye. Kireyeva and K.A. Karpov.
Reviewed by Jaroslav Kautsky. Cas pro pes mat 87 no.2:241-242
'62.

ACCESSION NR: AP4031640

S/0203/64/004/002/0352/0361

AUTHOR: Kauttsleben, G.

TITLE: Derivation of an expression for the potential of the main part of the geomagnetic field

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 352-361

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic field, magnetic potential, approximation method

ABSTRACT: The author has undertaken this study because of the current inadequacies in computing the geomagnetic potential. Observations of the geomagnetic field at the earth's surface may be approximated by an analytical expression of scalar potential. If observations are made only at discrete points, they may be represented by a rather complex expression of potential, but this expression will not generally agree with the theoretical requirements. The author points out that an expression for geomagnetic potential will be complete if it allows for the presence of courses inside and outside the earth. Starting with a theoretically spherical earth and an expression for potential on its surface, he derives a lengthy and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031640

involved expression, involving average approximation, for evaluating the potential of the actual geomagnetic field. Since the potential itself cannot be observed, the desired coefficients are determined by approximations of observed field values. And the field values, because the full actual values lead to difficulties in computation, are generally resolved into their vector coordinates, three for each point. This permits computations to be made without recourse to computers. Orig. art. has: 34 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geomagnetizma AN Germanskoy Demokraticheskoy Respubliki
(Institute of Geomagnetism AN German Democratic Republic)

SUBMITTED: 21Aug63

DATE ACQ: 30Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

KAUTZKA, J.

On a sheep farm in the Habelschwerdt Mountains. p. 7. TURYSTA.
(Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno-Krajoznawcze) Warszawa. No. 5,
May 1955.

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

1970 1980. geomagnetic survey, geology, etc. of the
Czechoslovakia - error approximation

1970 1980. geomagnetic survey, geology, etc. of the
Czechoslovakia - error approximation

ASSOCIATION: Geomagnetisches Institut der DAW, Potsdam (Geomagnetic Institute)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210013-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210013-4"

KAUTZLEBEN, Heinz

Evaluation of errors of the magnetic topographical survey of
Czechoslovakia for the period 1958, O. Studie Geofiz. 9 no.1:
80-84 '65.

1. Geomagnetic Institute of the German Academy of Sciences,
Potsdam, Telegrafenberg, German Democratic Republic. Submitted
March 13, 1964.

KAUZAL, G.

The malignant degenerated peptic ulcer and its prognosis. Bratisl. lek.
listy 35 no.1:32-42 15 Jan 55.

1. Z Chirurgického oddelenia KUNZ v Ziline, prednosta primar dr.
G.Kausal

(PEPTIC ULCER
malignant, degenerated, progn.)

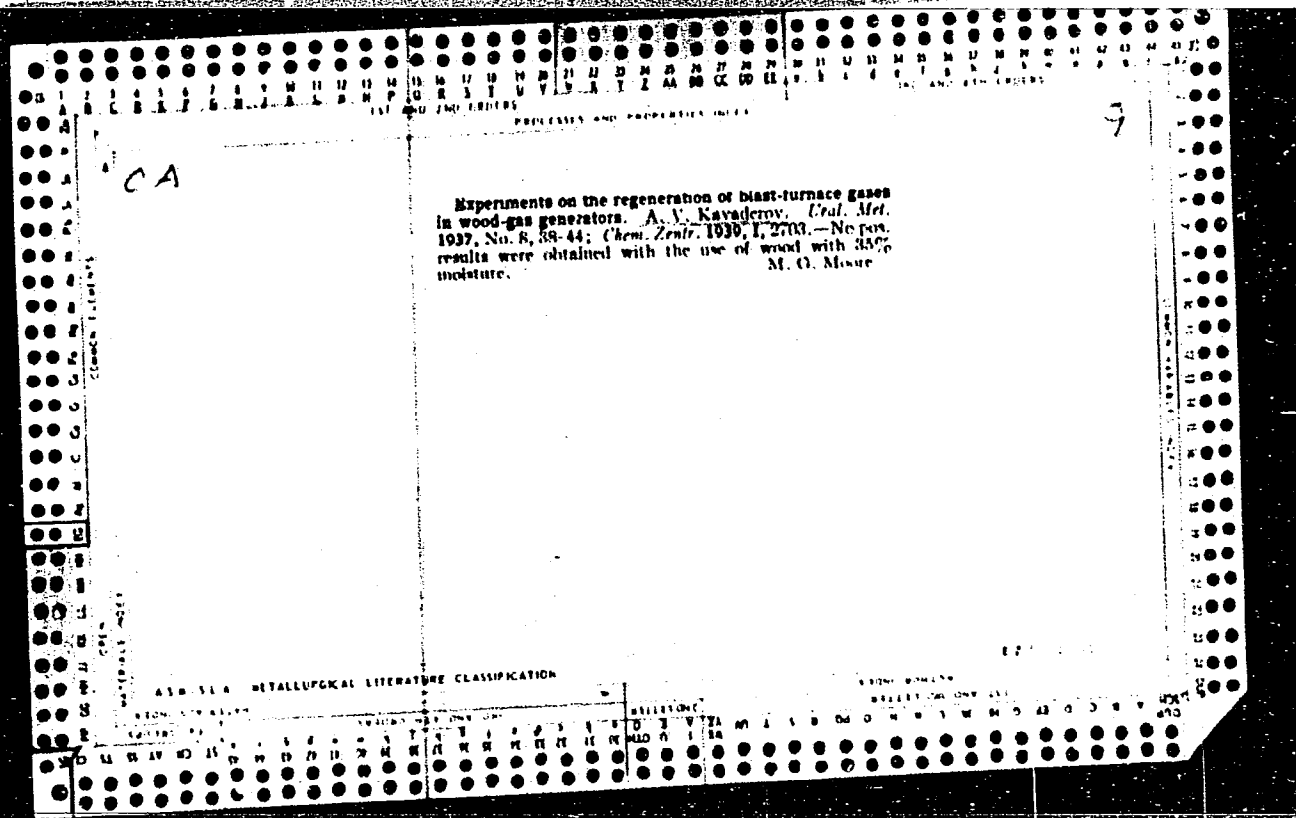
KAUZAL, G. (Zilina, Rauchova ul. c. 14)

Sensory denervation in arthroses of the knee. Rozhl. chir. 38 no.4:
262-267 Apr 59.

1. Z Chirurgického oddelenia KUNZ v Ziline, prednosta primar MUDr.
Gejza Kauzal.
(KNEE, dis.
surg., sensory denervation (Cz))

KAVA, Viktor Ivanovich; GRIGORUK, A.I. [Hryhoruk, A.I.], red.;
YESSAULOVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Our beacons; third meeting of grade 7-8] Nashi maiky; III
skhodynka VII - VII klasy. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo dytiachoi lit-
ry URSR, 1962. 94 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Ukraine--Efficiency, Industrial)
(Ukraine--Agriculture--Labor productivity)



KAVADEROV, A. V.

Individual industrial gas generators Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1945. 90 p.

USPENSKIY, V.A.; KAVADEROV, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
KOVALENKO, N.I., redaktor.

[Pneumatic transportation of materials in a suspended state] Pnev-
matischeskii transport materialov vo vveshennom sostoianii. Sverd-
lovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metal-
lurgii, 1952. 150 p. (MIRA 7:4)

(Pneumatic-tube transportation)

KAVADEKOV, A.V.

KAVADEKOV, A.V.; KUROCHKIN, B.N.; SHIROKOV, G.I.; KOKAREV, N.I., dotsent,
retsentsent; PANFILOV, M.I., inzhener, retsensent.

[Thermal processes of open-hearth furnaces in rapid steel making]
Teplovye rezhimy martenovskikh pechei pri skorostnom stalevarenii.
Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi
metallurgii, 1953. 140 p. (MLRA 7:6)

1. VNIIT. (Open-hearth process)

Name: KAVADEROV, Aleksandr Vladimirovich

Dissertation: Thermal work of flaming metallurgical furnaces

Degree: Doc Tech Sci

Affiliation: Eastern Sci Res Inst of Fuel Utilization

Defense Date, Place: 6 October 55, Council of the Inst of Metallurgy
imeni Baykov Acad Sci

Certification Date: 12 May 56

Source: BMVO 4/57

KAVADEROV, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; TIMOFEYEV,
V.N., redaktor; KRL'NIK, V.P., redaktor izdatel'stva; KOVALENKO,
N.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Heating performance of flame metallurgical furnaces] Teplovaia
rabota plamennykh metallurgicheskikh pechei. Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, Sverdlovskoe
otd-nie, 1956. 367 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Metallurgical furnaces)

AUTHOR: Kavadero, A.V. Doctor of Technical Sciences.133-5-27/27

TITLE: Summaries of some research and experimental work of VNIIMT (Nekotoryye itogi issledovatel'skikh i opytnykh rabot VNIIMT).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957,¹⁷ No.5, pp. 477-479 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Metallurgical Thermal Techniques (VNIIMT) was formed from the reorganisation of the Eastern Institute of Utilisation of Fuels and is mainly concerned with problems of the iron and steel industry, non-ferrous industry and industrial heat and power. Industrial investigations were carried out with the co-operation of respective enterprises, other institutes, universities, designing and repair organisations.

1) Work in the field of melting furnaces.

The following problems were investigated: conditions of operation in stacks of blast furnaces, reduction processes in a layer of ore and aerodynamics of a layer of burden materials. The use of natural gas for firing open hearth furnaces (50 ton furnaces on the "Krasnyy Oktyabr" Works). The use of compressed air for open hearth furnaces (a rational method of supply of compressed air was developed; the use of compressed air shortens the duration of a heat by 2-6%).

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Summaries of some research and experimental work of
VNIIMT (Cont.)

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A comparison of methods of changing over, proposed by Stal'-proyekt and Giprostal' was carried out on a 500 ton open hearth furnace in the Voroshlov Works. It was found that with both methods a decrease in the heat transfer to the bath during changeover is comparatively small 1.5 - 2.0%. A large research was carried out on the Novo-Tagil'sk Metallurgical Combine (Novo-Tagil'skiy Metallurgicheskiy Kombinat) with the co-operation of TsNIICChM, UIM and UOLNIIO on the operation of large open hearth furnaces with oxygen enrichment of air up to 30%. A rational practice of supplying oxygen to flame was developed. Insulation of basic roofs in order to prevent large heat losses was tested on a 100 ton open hearth furnace in the Verkh-Isetsk Works, the usefulness of this measure was confirmed. With the co-operation of Uralmetallurgaytomatika and Novotagil'sk Combine new methods of automation of the control of thermal conditions in open hearth furnaces are being developed. For experimental and theoretical investigation in the field of radiation heat exchange determining thermal work of high temperature furnaces, a special test bed was constructed.

2) Work in the field of heating metal. Theoretical and experimental investigations of various schemes of heating metal

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Summaries of some research and experimental work of
VNIIMT. (Cont.)

133-5-27/27

were carried out. Industrial tests of a heating system of a new design are being prepared. New designs of heat insulation of resistance tubes were tested and found suitable up to a temperature of 1350°. Investigations of soaking pits on models (1:3) designed by Stal'proyekt were carried out using burners of five different designs. The best results were obtained with a VNIIMT burner in which the length of flame can be controlled. Using the hydrostatic integrator of D.V. Budrin, the heating of a plate and a cylinder was investigated and some approximate methods for calculating some more complicated cases of heating metal were proposed. For more accurate calculations of the convective component of heat transfer in furnaces mean and local coefficients of heat transfer in a uniform stream of gas for plates, cylinders and parallelepipeds were determined. Heat transfer in a non-uniform field of gas velocities (an expanding gas stream) is being investigated. The experience obtained in a large amount of experimental work carried out on industrial heating furnaces was generalised in a book on methods of thermal-technical tests which is being prepared for publication.

Card 3/7 3) Work in the field of heat exchange apparatus. Together

Summaries of some research and experimental work of
VNIIMT. (Cont.)

133-5-27/27

with Gipromez, work is being carried out on a design of high temperature stove for blast furnace blast. A more accurate method of calculating heat transfer in a regenerative cycle was developed. Determination of heat transfer coefficients and resistances for new types of checker bricks were carried out on special test beds. The aerodynamics of combustion in the stack and of the space under the cupola of blast furnace stoves are being studied. For the development of a design of a recuperator type preheater, experimental investigations of local heat transfer and wall temperatures along the perimeter of tubes during an outside flow were carried out. A considerable difference between local and mean heat transfer coefficient and formulae for the calculations were obtained. An apparatus for studying the process of carbon decomposition on tubes at high preheating temperatures of blast furnace and coke oven gases and their mixtures was developed. A design of a vibrational recuperator for preheating dust laden gases with the flow of waste gas between tubes was developed in co-operation with the Urals Copper Smelting Works (SUMZ). This preheater was tested on waste gases from a reverbatory furnace with a high content of
Card 4/7 "Sticky" dust. An industrial preheater of the same type was

Summaries of some research and experimental work of
VNIIMT. (Cont.)

133-5-27/27

built with a heating surface of 800 m².

4) Work in the field of combustion techniques. During investigations of processes of flame combustion on a test bed (0.6 x 0.6 m) in a wide range of operating conditions using simple burners, the field of temperatures, velocities and concentrations across and along the flame were determined. The similarity of the velocity fields for "burning" and "cold" flames was confirmed. A number of burners for various types of fuels were developed. A special turbulent burner (VNIIMT-SUMZ) was designed for reverberatory furnaces (operating on the Karsakpaysk Works) which increased the furnace productivity by 20-40%. In the field of combustion of solid fuel the work of fire chambers and the possibility of increasing air temperature were investigated. Conditions required for the minimum carryover of ash from the combustion chamber at blast temperatures of 450-500 °C without slagging of grates were established. The results obtained were confirmed on the chain grates of boilers in the Serov Works with a blast temperature of 350-400 °C. Improvements in the methods of the removal of ash were also studied and as a result a pneuhydraulic system of ash removal was designed (TETs NTMK) which operates automatically using excess air from blowers.

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VNIIMT. (Cont.)

Summaries of some research and experimental work of
VNIIMT. (Cont.)

133-5-27/27

5) Work in the field of gasification of solid fuels. Gasification of coal with oxygen enriched air was investigated. The composition of the producer gas across and along the height of a producer indicated a sharp decrease in the gas quality in the peripheral zone (Sinarsk Tube Works) (Sinarskiy Trubniy Zavod). Installation of mechanical feeders with a charging - distributor of the VNIIMT design was recommended. The use of such an installation on the Seversk Works (Severskiy Zavod) increased the calorific value of gas from 1 300 to 1 470 kcal/m³. The output of the feeder 100 tons of coal per hour. A method of purifying effluent water from peat gas works was developed. Further research on the composition of phenols in effluent, effective methods of detarring of water, extraction of components, etc. is being carried out.

6) Work in the field of fuel preparation.

De-watering of heavy fuel oils used in open hearth furnaces was investigated and with the co-operation of VUZ an evaporating installation utilising the heat of waste gas from open hearth furnaces was designed. The installation decreases the

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content of water from 7-10% to 0.0 - 1.0% with a throughput of

Б. В. ВЕРКОВ, 114

SAVOSTIN, Dmitriy Zakharovich; KAVADKROV, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, red.;
KEL'NIK, V.P., red. izd-va; ZKF, Is.H., tekhn. red.

[Operation of open-hearth furnaces with chromomagnesite crowns]
Rabota martenovskikh pechei s khromomagnesitovymi svodami. Sverdlovsk,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
Sverdlovskoe otd-nie, 1958. 264 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Open-hearth furnaces)

TIMOFEEV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAVADEROV, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk,
prof.; NEVSKIY, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Complete automation of open-hearth furnaces. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; chern.met. no.6:87-90 Je '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgi-
cheskoy teplotekhniki.
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Automation)

KAVADEROV, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SEREDKINA, N.F.,
tekh-red.

[Utilization of secondary power resources in nonferrous metallurgy] Ispol'sovanie vtorichnykh energoresursov v tsvetnoi metallurgii. Sverdlovsk, TSentr.biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1959. 60 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Sverdlovskiy ekonomicheskiy administrativnyy rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)
(Heat regenerators)

USPENSKIY, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; KAVADEROV, A.V. red.; TSYMBALIST,
N.N., red.izd-va; ZEP, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Pneumatic-tube transportation] Pnevmaticheskii transport.
Izd.2, dop. Sverdlovsk, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po
chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii. Sverdlovskoe otd-nie, 1959.
231 p. (MIRA 12:11)

(Pneumatic-tube transportation)

24(8)

05289
SOV/170-59-7-20/20

AUTHORS: Kavaderov, A.V., Samoylovich, Yu.A.

TITLE: The Simultaneous Heating of "Thin" Bodies by Radiation and Convection

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 7, pp 110 - 113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In calculations of heating of bodies whose internal thermal resistance is insignificant, temperature drop along their cross section can be neglected and these bodies can be considered as "thin" bodies in the thermal sense. Analytical solutions on heating "thin" bodies by convection or by radiation at a constant temperature of the heat carrier are presented in References 1 and 2. The authors analyze the case of simultaneous heating a "thin" body by radiation and convection during the heat transfer with a surrounding medium of constant temperature. The differential equation of heat equilibrium for this case, Formula 1, is transformed into an equation with dimensionless quantities, Formula 2, and integrated. The solution is given by Formula 8. The authors show that the formula obtained by B.V. Stark [Ref 2] for the case of heating by radiation and the well-known

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The Simultaneous Heating of "Thin" Bodies by Radiation and Convection

formula for heating a "thin" body by convection [Ref 1] are particular cases of the result obtained by the authors in the present paper. There are: 1 graph and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplo-tekhniki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgical Thermal Power Engineering), Sverdlovsk.

Card 2/2

NEVSKIY, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; TIMOFEYEV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent;
KAVADEROV, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; SYRCHINA, M.M., red.
izd-va; TURKINA, Ye.D., tekhn.red.

[Application of the similitude theory to the study of thermal
processes in heating furnaces] Primenenie teorii podobiia k izu-
cheniu teolovoi raboty negrevatel'nykh pechei. Sverdlovsk, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
Sverdlovskoe otd-nie, 1960. 126 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Furnaces, Heating--Models) (Dimensional analysis)

IVANOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; KAVADKROV, A.V., red.; KRYZHOVA, M.L., red.
izd-va; TURKINA, Ye.D., tekhn,red.

[Use of oxygen in open-hearth furnaces] Primenenie kisloroda v
martenovskikh pechakh. Sverdlovsk, Gos,nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry
po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, Sverdlovskoe otd-nie, 1960.
215 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Oxygen--Industrial applications)

KAVADEROV, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk

Means of raising the economic efficiency of metallurgical furnaces.
Trudy NTO Chern. met. 20:453-459 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-tekhnicheskii institut metallurgicheskoy
teplotekhniki.

(Metallurgical furnaces)

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S/170/60/003/01/13/023

B022/B007

24,5200

AUTHORS: Kavaderov, A. V., Samoylovich, Yu. A.

TITLE: The Influence of the Dependence of the Thermal Diffusivity Coefficient and the Heat Capacity of Steel on the Results of the Calculation of Heating by Radiation

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 82 - 86

TEXT: With the major part of the steels used in practice a considerable change of the thermal diffusivity coefficient λ and the heat capacity coefficient c with temperature in heating up to 800° and more is found (Refs. 1-4). In the present paper the method of finite differences is used for the purpose of determining the temperature field in the plate in consideration of the dependence of the characteristics λ and c on temperature during heat exchange with the surroundings; this method has already previously been used (Ref. 5) for the purpose of solving a similar task under different boundary conditions. The change of the relative surface temperature $\theta_{0,\tau}$ and the average plate surface $\theta_{5,\tau}$ with the time F_0 for a radiation criterion of $Sk = 1$ for carbonaceous steel

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S/170/60/003/02/10/026
B008/B005

24.5200

AUTHORS: Kavaderov, A. V., Samoylovich, Yu. A.

TITLE: A Precise Formulation of the Laws Governing Heating by Radiation of an Infinite Plate

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 57-60

TEXT: The results of hydrostatic simulation of the heating of a plate by radiation were checked by means of high-speed electronic computers of the types "Strela" and "M-2". The task was solved by the method of finite differences. The heat balance equation for the outer layer (Fig. 1) was used for determining the surface temperature of the plate. A comparison of the results obtained (Table 1) with Russel's quite reliable data checked by D. V. Budrin (Ref. 4) showed good agreement. The heating of an infinite plate by radiation was computed for a wide range of variation of the relative initial temperatures ($\theta_{init.} = 0.15 \div 0.5$) and of the radiation criterion ($RC = 0.5 \div 10$). The temperature values were recorded in 21 points along the

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A Precise Formulation of the Laws Governing Heating by Radiation of an Infinite Plate

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B008/B005

cross-section of the plate in the range of variation of the Fo criterion starting from zero up to 1.4 after each 0.1. The results are shown by Figs. 1 and 2. A comparison of the values computed by the method of finite differences with the results of hydrostatic simulation showed that the divergence did not exceed 1.0 ÷ 1.5%. Though the latter are slightly under-rated, they give, on the whole, a proper characteristic of the heating process of the plate. The programming and computations were carried out by Yu. A. Samoylovich. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki, g. Sverdlovsk (All-Union Institute of Metallurgical Heat Engineering, City of Sverdlovsk)

Card 2/2

KAVADE ROU, A.V.

Report presented at the Conference on Heat and Transfer,
Kiev, USSR, 5-10 June 61.

(2)

BM-2532
54

- 253. G. I. Gilelov, T. I. Perelman, Diffusion of Charged Particles in the Presence of Recombination
- 254. T. I. Perelman, On Heat Transfer in Laminar Flow in the Inlet Part of a Tube
- 255. I. G. Petrov, Solution of Some Problems with Phase Conversions by Operational Methods
- 256. L. M. Stetsko, Numerical Solution of Some Problems of Motion of a Liquid with Variable Viscosity
- 257. S. I. Beklov, On Conformal Transformation of Radiations Fields in Vacuum
- 258. Yu. A. Samoylovich, Calculation of Emission of Rectangular Bodies According to Technological Conditions
- 259. I. R. Kik, Elasticity of Cylindrical Radiating Volume
- 260. V. R. Turov, V. M. Kozlov, F. R. Salyer, Theory of Permeation in Polymers
- 261. E. I. Zhukov, On Calculation Method of Heat Transfer Through the Wall of Change of the Regeneration State of Gas or Steam Heat Exchangers
- 262. A. V. Dvorkov, Yu. A. Samoylovich, V. M. Kozlov, Regeneration of Wall of the Heat Exchanger by Radiation and Convection
- 263. G. L. Babitskiy, Analytical and Some Results of Numerical Investigation of Nonlinear Resonance in Mechanical Systems
- 264. L. S. Dvorkov, Heat and Mass Transfer in Joint Pipe and Forced Convection
- 265. Yu. V. Lapin, Heat and Mass Transfer at Turbulent Flow of Gas from the Gas at Atomic Submarine Supply
- 266. A. S. Gerasimov, E. E. Solovkin, Influence of Temperature Distribution of the Surface on Heat Transfer Rate of Air-liquid System and Heat Exchangers
- 267. A. A. Gerasimov, On the Heat and Mass Transfer Theory at Convective Motion of Liquid
- 268. V. I. Subbotin, M. D. Dvorkov, B. V. Komolov, Measurement of Temperature Distribution in a Turbulent Flow
- 269. A. A. Gerasimov, On the Theory of Fusion and Denial of a Body (Two Stream Problem)

FRONTINSKIY, B.V.; KAVADEROV, A.V.

"Heat transfer in open-hearth furnaces" by V.S. Kocho,
V.I. Grankovskii. Reviewed by B.V. Frontinskiy, A.V. Kavaderov.
Stal' 21 no. 12:1082-1084 D '61. (MIRA 14:14)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Frontinskiy).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki (for Kavaderov).
(Open-hearth furnaces)
(Heat-Transmission)
(Kocho, V.S.)
(Grankovskii, V.I.)

BURYLEV, Nikolay Gerasimovich; KAVADEROV, A.V., prof., doktor
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BELOV, I.V., red.; BUR'KOV, M.M.,
red. izd-va; MAL'KOVA, N.T., tekhn. red.

[Thermal conditions of open-hearth furnaces] Teplovye rezhimy
martenovskikh pechei. Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 184 p.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Open-hearth furnaces)
(Heat—Transmission)

NEVSKIY, Aleksandr Sergeevich; KAVADEROV, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk,
red.; SHIROKOV, G.I., retsenzent; YAKOVENKO, N.N., red.
izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Heat transfer in open-hearth furnaces] Teploperedacha v
martenovskikh pechakh. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 229 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

KAVADEROV, V.V.

Shopping centers. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 31 no.5:14-16 My '57.
(MIRA 12:3)
1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy gorodskogo stroitel'stva i khozyaystva
Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. S.M.Kirova.
(Shopping centers)

KAVADEROV, V.V., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk

(organizing the residential areas of microdistricts. Trudy Ural.
politekh. inst. no. 109:19-23 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(City planning)

KAVADEROV, V.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Laying underground engineering communications in microdistricts and residential blocks. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.109:80-87 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Ural Mountain region--Municipal engineering)
(Underground construction)

KAVADEROVA, G.G.

Diagnostic significance of the roentgenology not employing contrast media examining the alimentary tract in newborn infants.
Pediatria no.3:42-46 My-Je '54. (MIRA 8:1)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrnay materinstva i mladenchestva (direktor R.A.Malyшева)
(INFANTS (NEWBORN) (ALIMENTARY CANAL--RADIOGRAPHY)

KAVADEROVA, O.G.

Diagnostic value of radiography without contrast media for
examining the gastrointestinal tract of young children.
Pediatriia, no.6:21-25 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany
materinstva i mladenchestva (dir. R.A. Malysheva)
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, radiography
in young child., without contrast media)

KAVADEROVA, O. G.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The diagnostic significance of ~~non-contrast X-ray investigation of the gastrointestinal tract in newborn children~~". Sverdlovsk, 1958. 16 pp (Sverdlovsk State Med Inst) (KL, No 10, 1959, 128)

KAVANEROVA, O.G. (Sverdlovsk, ul. Mira, d. 36/7, kv. 55)

Diagnostic significance of the non-contrast method in an x-ray study of the gastrointestinal system in newborn infants. Vest. rent. i rad. 34 no.1:33-37 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i mladenchestva (dir. - R.A. Malysheva, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - kand med. nauk R.Ye. Leyenson).

(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, in inf. & child

in newborn, x-ray diag. by non-contrast method (Rus))

(INFANT (NEWBORN), dis.

gastrointestinal dis., x-ray diag. by non-contrast method (Rus))

KAVADEKOVA, O.G.

Diagnostic significance of roentgenoscopy and roentgenography of the abdominal cavity in newborn infants in the solution of the problem of emergency surgical aid. Vest,khir. 86 no.2:91-93 '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i mladeichestva (dir. - R.A. Malysheva, nauchn. rukovod. raboty - dotsent R.Ye. Leyenson).

(INFANTS (NEWBORN)—SURGERY) (ABDOMEN—SURGERY)
(RADIOGRAPHY)

PC

KAVAI, J.

A-2
5

Oxidation of *o*-thujene by selenium dioxide. F. Tetra and J. Morit (Coll. Trav. chim. Japon., 1938, 25, 673-683).—Oxidation of *o*-thujene with SeO_2 in Et_2O results in dehydrogenation and fusion of the cyclopropane ring with the production of *p*-cymene and 1-formyl-4-isopropylbenzene (1-formyl-*o*-thujene) (dihydrocymene).

Aldehyde: Alkaline hydrolysis of the acetate obtained from *o*-thujene yields *o*-thujene, b.p. 66-68°/10 mm., d_4^{20} 0.848, n_D^{20} 1.488, n_D^{25} 1.482, identified by $KMnO_4$ oxidation to *o*-thujic acid, m.p. 163°. Reduction of acetate by H_2 in liquid NH_3 (A. 1938, 11, 66) yields *o*-thujene, b.p. 66-68°/10 mm., d_4^{20} 0.8394, n_D^{20} 1.480, n_D^{25} 1.4757. SeO_2 is added in portions to *o*-thujene in warm Et_2O , the mixture is heated at the b.p. (4 hr.) and, after removal of SeO_2 , distillation yields an oil which is partitioned between Et_2O and an $NaHSO_4$ extract. The Et_2O extract on distillation gives a mixture, b.p. 115-125°/14 mm., d_4^{20} 0.860, n_D^{20} 1.488 (identical to *p*-cymene, b.p. 107°/14 mm., d_4^{20} 0.860, n_D^{20} 1.488) (identified by oxidation to p - $C_6H_4(CO)_2$). Alkaline hydrolysis of the $NaHSO_4$ extract followed by steam distillation yields an oil separated into an aldehyde considered to be 1-formyl-4-isopropylbenzene, b.p. 140-145°, d_4^{20} 0.863, n_D^{20} 1.488, and a higher boiling fraction, d_4^{20} 0.87, n_D^{20} 1.51, which may contain: cinnamaldehyde. I forms a semicarbazone, $C_{11}H_{17}ON_2$, m.p. 197-199°, and is oxidized in aq. suspension by Ag_2O to an acid, $C_{11}H_{15}O_2$, m.p. 113-115°, which is apparently *p*- $C_6H_4(CO)_2$ contaminated with its dihydro-derivative. Oxidation of I with 1% aq. $KMnO_4$ and 2% $NaOH$ yields transic acid, m.p. 115-117°, and treatment of the acid obtained by Ag_2O oxidation with alkaline $KMnO_4$ raises its m.p. from 113-115° to 118-119°. Umbellidone is not detected as a product of SeO_2 oxidation of *o*-thujene. I. G. M. CAMPBELL.

KAYE M.

2

✓38 Colorimetric microdetermination of iron(III) by an activated reaction. G. Álmásy, M. Kárai. Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat, Vol. 61, 1955, No. 8, pp. 246-248. 2 figs. 2 tabs.

2

Aniline was not oxidized by iron(III) ions even after prolonged standing in mild acid or neutral media. However if alpha, alpha-dipyridyl was present in the system the normal potential of the iron(III)/iron(II) system was increased and oxidation occurred within a short time. A red-coloured iron(II)-dipyridyl complex and a purple-coloured oxidation product of aniline appeared during this activated reaction. The colour intensity of the solution was increased to some extent by this oxidation product increasing at the same time the accuracy of the method. Recommended experimental procedure: a 10 ml sample containing not more than 20 µg of iron was transferred into a volumetric flask of 15 ml capacity and 0.5 ml of aniline hydrochloride solution (prepared by dissolving 10 ml of aniline in 75 ml of a 20% hydrochloric acid solution and adding 15 ml water) was added, adjusting the pH of the mixture to 4.7 with a 15% sodium acetate solution in the presence of bromphenol blue indicator. 0.2 ml of dipyridyl solution (0.75 g dissolved in 100 ml of ethanol, was added, heated for 5 minutes in a boiling water bath and the

Change

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Aluminum G. K. 2. 1. 1.

cooled. A Pulfrich type photometer with a 5.50 filter and 50 mm cell was used for absorbance measurements. To eliminate the error caused by iron impurities in the reagents it was found advisable to simultaneously measure the absorbance of a reagent blank. Absorbance of the iron II dipyrrolic complex follows the Beer-Lambert law and by using a standard curve the iron content of the sample may be directly calculated. 0.01 mg of iron per ml sample was determined by this procedure even in the presence of large amounts of other cations.

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[Signature]

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210013-4

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HUNGARY/ Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. G-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27186.

Author : Gyula Almassy, Maria Kawai.

Title : Rapid Determination of Small Amounts of Iron in Natural Waters. (Abridged Report).

Orig Pub: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1956, 62, No. 9, 325-326.

Abstract: In the opinion of the authors, it is more expedient to use the methods based on the color reactions of Fe^{2+} for the photometric determination of Fe in natural waters. Data are cited, according to which the dipyridyl method with the application of aniline as a reducer (RZhKhim, 1956, 22727) appears to be more sensitive than other known methods of Fe^{2+} determination (sensitivity limit 30 γ of Fe per -it). Results of

Card 1/2

Instit. Med. Chem. Med. Univ., Debrecen, Hungary.

KESZTYUS, L.; SZILAGYI, T.; CSABA, B.; CSERNYANSZKY, H.; KAVAI, M.

Effect of chlorpromazine on passive anaphylaxis of guinea pigs. Acta
physiol. hung. 14 no.2:187-194 1958.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat,
Debrecen.

(CHLORPROMAZINE, eff.

on passive anaphylaxis in guinea pigs (Ger))

(ALLERGY, exper.

eff. of chlorpromazine on passive anaphylaxis in guinea pigs
(Ger))

KESZTYCS, Lorand; SZILAGYI Tibor; KOCSAR, Iasslo; CSERNYANSZKY, Hedvig;
KAVAI, Maria

Distribution of I131-labeled ovalbumin in normal and sensitized
guinea pigs. Kiserletes Orvostudomány 12 no.1:80-85 F '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Kóreltani Intézete.
(EGG WHITE)
(IODINE radioactive)
(ALLERGY exper)

KESZTYUS, L.; SZILAGYI, T.; KOGSAR, L.; CSERNYANSZKY, Hedvig; KAVAI, Maria

Distribution of ovalbumin-1131 in the organism of normal and sensitized guinea pigs. Acta physiol.hung. 17 no.3:309-315 '60.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität Debrecen.

(ALLERGY exper)
(EGG WHITE)

CSABA, B.; SZILAGYI, T.; KAVAI, Maria; SZATAI, I.; TOTH, F.

The effect of x-rays on anaphylaxis in the guinea pig. Acta
physiol. hung. 20 no.1:61-69 '61.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, and Section of Radiology of the
Department of Surgery No.1, Medical University, Debrecen.
(ALLERGY exper) (RADIATION INJURY exper)

HUNGARY

Mohai
KAVAI, M., and KESZTYUS, L., of the Institute of Pathophysiology (Director: L. KESZTYUS) of the Medical University, Debrecen [Original version not given].

"Modified Procedure for the Labeling of Ovalbumin with Chromium"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 349-354.

Abstract [Article in German; authors' German summary]: A procedure is described for the chromation of ovalbumin in alkaline medium. The authors investigate the extent to which the procedure leads to a denaturing of albumin. Further, a comparison is made between the electrophoretic motility of native ovalbumin and that of labeled ovalbumin. According to the results 25 chromium atoms may be introduced into the ovalbumin molecule in such a manner that no denaturing takes place and no loss of motility sets in. [18 references, predominantly Western].

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210013-4"

Comparison of antigenic properties of chromalbumin and native ovalbumin by means of quantitative precipitation. Kizerl. orvostud. 16 no.2:119-125 Ap'64

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

*

KAVAI, Maria; BATORY, Gabriella

Comparative gel diffusion analysis of native and chromium-labelled ovalbumin. *Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung.* 24 no.4: 403-408 '64

1. Institute of pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen, and Institute for Serobacteriological production and research "Human", Budapest.

DAMJANOVICH, S.; KAVAI, Maria; KESZTYUS, L.

Studies on the antigenic properties and chemical structure
of irradiated protein. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24
no.4:407-417 '64

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen.

KAVAI, Mary; KESZTYUS, L.

Comparison of the antigenic properties of chromeovalbumin and native ovalbumin on the basis of quantitative precipitation. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.2:171-178 '63.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen.
(OVALBUMIN) (CHROMIUM) (CHEMISTRY)
(ANTIGENS) (PRECIPITATION TESTS)

Immunology

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210013-4"

HUNGARY

KAVAI, Maria, JUSZUPOVA, Szaodat, CSABA, Bela; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Pathophysiology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Kóreltani Intézet).

"Isolation of Antibodies by Gel Filtration."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XIX, No 1, Jan 67, pages 61-66.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A method has been worked out for the preparation of antiovalbumin-rabbit-antibody. The quantitatively precipitated ovalbumin-antiovalbumin complex was dissociated in 1 N acetic acid, followed by filtration through Sephadex G-200 gel. On the basis of ultracentrifugal measurements and immune electrophoretic study, the antibody isolated in this manner was found to be a gamma G with a 6.4 S sedimentation value. Its readiness to precipitate with ovalbumin was almost 100 per cent retained. In anaphylactic shock, it was found to be 4 times more effective than the immune serum. By the method reported, 66-80 per cent of the antibody content of the immune serum could be isolated in pure form. 3 Hungarian, 14 Western references. [Manuscript received 22 Feb 66.]

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D201/D302

Recent trends in the development ...

accuracy feed-back devices have been developed for measuring various parameters such as pressure and vacuum gauges, strain gauges, thermometers and density meters. Nuclear resonance methods are being developed for contactless flow measurement. Ultrasonic and radio-interference methods are used for level measurements and recordings. All new types of instruments are incorporated in new automatic control systems, developed around them. In 1961, 400 types of electrical measuring instruments were in production, varying from laboratory standards to high power distributing panel instruments. High sensitivity miniature meters are under development (1 - 2 cm³ volume, 5 - 10 microamps range). The accuracy of portable instruments is being improved and their dimensions are reduced. Digital instruments, both of continuous action and sampled data types continue to find more and more applications. As far as analytical instruments are concerned, the main trend is to increase the number of methods of analysis applicable in practice, to increase the discriminating properties, sensitivity and speed of operation, to standardize the electrical output, to develop analytical instruments suitable for automatic control processes, to develop automatic and

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D201/D302

Recent trends in the development ...

semi-automatic instruments. Those of interest are stated to be the newly developed series of standardized galvanic gas analyzers based on the micro-concentration of oxygen. Another method has been used in developing a spectrophotometric gas analyzer, with a sensitivity 10 times greater than that of the basic instrument; the instruments have ranges from 0 - 1.0 % volume of nitrogen in argon and 0 - 0.5% volume of nitrogen in helium. The range of gas analyzers based on infra-red absorption has been increased by several new instruments. Mention is made of a new instrument calibrated in 0 - 0.05 % CO₂, with output adapted to an automatic control system. New types of mass-spectrometers have been developed, with mass number ranges 1 to 600 ME, revolution 300 and sensitivity (argon) 0.002 %. All spectrometers are being revised to form a single range of six instruments. A radiospectrometer has been developed for the electron paramagnetic particles: Its production has started. Electrometric methods of liquid analysis and control are under development. Of interest is stated to be an industrial instrument for measuring and controlling HCl concentration in wood pulp with a varying solid to liquid phase. Other types of concentration meters were also developed.

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33132

S/115/62/000/001/001/007
E194/E355

9.6000 (1040, 1067, 1088, 1139)

AUTHORS: Damskiy, A.M. and Kavalerov, G.I.

TITLE: Recent developments in electrical instruments

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1962, 4 - 8

TEXT: The principal scientific and technical problems now arising in instrument-engineering are: the need to extend the range of types to cope with all kinds of new applications; the need for ever-greater accuracy; the need for multi-channel instruments; the need for instruments to record high-speed phenomena. Also, industrial indicating instruments are becoming the measuring parts of controllers or the information units of computers and reliability requires consideration. New methods of organising the manufacture of both one-off and mass-produced units are coming into use. These main problems are then considered in turn. Panel-mounting instruments are required that are resistant to vibration, shock and temperature change. A modern trend in instrument-engineering is the use of "active" circuits which contain a source of energy such as amplifiers or rectifiers, giving greatly improved sensitivity,

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Recent developments

speed and ruggedness. Multiplying, integrating and other logical circuits are coming into use. These trends have affected the familiar watt-hour meters. The use of compensation bridge methods is giving increased accuracy and there is a strong tendency to make the compensation automatic. When the measured parameters change slowly instruments that take measurements periodically suffice, e.g. a multi-position recording potentiometer. However, instrument inertia imposes limitations on speed of operation and it is advantageous to use digital representation of the measured magnitude in compensation and bridge circuits; in this way, high-speed units are made that can make 10^5 measurements per second. Digital instruments can also be made very accurate - for instance, current measurements to an accuracy of 0.01% can be made in one second and recorded. Such instruments are very valuable in conjunction with computers. Multi-channel instruments are coming into use but it is essential to develop multi-channel information and logical measuring equipment including measurement conversion units, memory units,

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Recent developments

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recording, analyzing and other components. Self-adjustment of instruments to suit changes in the process being measured is being developed. A further promising development is the processing of information during the actual measurement, for which purpose logical devices are being built into automatic instruments or operate simultaneously with them in independent units. Automatic control of manufacturing processes is setting many new problems and the combination of instrument, control and computer techniques gives rise to fundamentally new systems. Reliability, the importance of which has often been underestimated in the past, is discussed at length. The organization of production is discussed in general terms. On the one hand, the range is being cut by standardization and, on the other, it is being extended to meet the new requirements. This is introducing new features into methods of manufacturing instruments and production-line procedures must be adopted accordingly.

Card 3/3

KAVALEROV, G.I.; KAVERKIN, I.Ya.; SOKOLOV, S.S.

Definition of the concept of mensuration. Izv.tekh. no.8:1-3
Ag '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Mensuration)

SHRAMKOV, Ye.G.; KAVALEROV, G.I.; NOVITSKIY, P.V.

Foremost trends in the development of a general information
theory of measurements. Izv. tekhn. no.9:1-5 S '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

PIATIN, Yu.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KAVALEROV, G.I., kand.
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KHUKHLIN, M.S., inzh., red.

[Design of the electrical components of measuring instruments] Raschet elektricheskikh elementov izmeritel'nykh priborov; spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965.
198 p. (MIRA 18:6)

I:13324-66 EWT(d)/EEG(k)-2 JT-2

SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/65/000/012/0025/0026

ACC NR: AP6001194

AUTHOR: Kaval'eron, G. I. (Engineer)

54
48
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Scientific and technical trends in the development of electrical-instrument making

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 12, 1965, 25-26

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering conference, electric measuring instrument, bionics, automation equipment, metrology

ABSTRACT: The second All-Union Scientific and Technical Conference on Development Trends in the Electric Instrument Making Industry was held in Leningrad, 8-11 July 1965. A total of 546 specialists participated. Deputy Chairman of the State Committee on Instrument Making, pointed out that the general policy line in the instrument making and automation devices based on broad utilization of the so-called block-modular principle in instrument making. N. N. Shumilovskiy (Academy of Sciences, Kirgiz SSR) called for the development of scientific principles of instrument making using up-to-date methods of statistical dynamics, information theory, and control theory. Another topic of the conference was new
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ACC NR: AP6001194

products in the field of "classical," i.e., direct conversion, electric measuring instruments and systems, such as oscillographs, bridges, and d-c and a-c compensators and comparators. V. R. Romanovskiy from the "Vibrator" Plant drew attention to the fact that the technical and engineering level of digital instruments being produced is far behind the advanced theoretical works in this field. M. P. Tsapenko (Institute of Atomic Energy, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR) spoke of new developments in bionics as applied to measurement problems. A decision was made at the conference to ask the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR to include in its plans the development of an independent scientific discipline termed "Measurements" and to organize an appropriate scientific center. [ATD PRESS: 4165-F/ JM

SUB CODE: 09, 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 FW

KAVAKLIEVA - DIMITROVA 1A.

BULGARIA/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Immunity. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8803

Author : Khadzhiyev, Sp., Kavakliyeva-Dimitrova, Ya.

Inst : -

Title : Experience in the Diagnosis of Malignant Tumors by Means of Tubercle Bacilli. Preliminary Report.

Orig Pub : S'vrem. med., 1956, 7, No 12, 34-38

Abstract : Human tuberculosis bacteria fixed on a glass slide were put into a thermostat in a medium containing the blood of the patient under examination. After 10-12 days characteristic differences were found: in the blood of the cancer patients the colonies grew in small nests consisting of irregularly arranged bacteria; in the blood of healthy persons large colonies grew out, and the bacteria were arranged in parallel. The diagnosis of the disease established by means of this test differed from the clinical diagnosis in 8.4% of 134 cases.

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Iz Katedrata po mikrobiologija i serologija pri VMI Pavlov IP Pavlov

BULGARIA/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Immunity.

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8803

3.4% of 191 healthy persons showed a positive test. Cultures on solid media and the injection of the blood under examination into guinea pigs confirmed the fact that blood from malignant tumor cases exerted a bacteriostatic effect on tuberculosis bacteria of the human type. These properties became less marked after X-ray therapy or radical removal of the tumor. -- K.S. Ratner

Card 2/2

KAVAKOV, D.

Strengthening the financial discipline, a factor for increasing the profitability of railroad transportation. p.23.
(TRANSPORTNO DELO, Vol. 9, no. 1, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957 Uncl.

KAVAKOV, D.

TECHNOLOGY

Vol. 10, no. 6, 1958.

Kavakov, D. Changes in the balance of railroad transportation during the period, 1953-1957. p.6

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 1.
Jan. 1959.