

By Thomas K Sherwood Absorption And Extraction Chemical Engineering Series 2nd Hardcover

Includes Part 1, Number 2: Books and Pamphlets, Including Serials and Contributions to Periodicals July - December) Representative tensile and compressive stress-strain curves are give for each material at the test temperatures. The variations of the tensile and compressive properties with temperature is shown for specimens tested parallel and transverse to the rolling direction of the materials. Secant and tangent moduli, obtained from the compressive data, are included.

An investigation has been made to determine the effect of propeller location and flap deflection on the lift, drag, and pitching-moment characteristics of a wing-propeller combination over an angle-of-attack range from 0 to 80 degrees. The model had four propellers, the slipstream from which covered practically the entire span of the wing. The wing had a 30-percent-chord slotted flap and an 8.5-percent-chord slat. Data were obtained for flap deflections of 0, 20, 40, and 60 degrees with the slat off and on. For one propeller position the power input to the model was measured and tuft studies of the flow on the wing were made. The data are analyzed to assess the feasibility, from consideration of stability and control, of a tilting-wing vertical-take-off-and-landing airplane with the wing pivoted behind the primary wing structure to provide a desirable structural configuration. The main object of the investigation was to determine whether advantage might be taken of the forward shift of the center of gravity of the airplane, as the wing is tilted from an angle of attack of 90 to 0 degrees, to minimize the change in trim pitching moment throughout the transition speed range for such a configuration. The results indicate that with proper propeller position and programming of flap deflection, it is possible to design a configuration of this type in which essentially no change in trim is required throughout the transition from hovering to normal unstalled forward flight.

Includes the Committee's Technical reports no. 1-1058, reprinted in v. 1-37.

Absorption and Extraction ... Second edition [of Absorption and Extraction by Thomas K. Sherwood.]Absorption and Extraction [by] Thomas K. Sherwood and Robert L. PigfordAbsorption and extractionAbsorption and ExtractionAbsorption and ExtractionCatalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series1964: July-DecemberCopyright Office, Library of Congress

Some vols. include Buyer's guide.

It was concluded that the volume flow capacity of a conventional-type radial-discharge impeller may be greatly increased by utilizing a rear shroud profile of large radius of curvature and a large impeller axial depth to give a gradual change in direction tthrough the impeller passage.

This is the remarkable story of an entrepreneurial firm that helped to create the petrochemical industry as we know it today. The author also highlights the important role chemical engineers played in developing and commercializing new technologies based on the conversion of hydrocarbons into petrochemicals, which also led to the transfer of technological dominance from Germany to the United States. These developments are illustrated by the participants' personal histories, in the form of interviews and recorded oral histories. In addition, the book presents a highly relevant case study for engineers and managers in the chemical industry.

The second of a seven-volume series, The Literature of the Agricultural Sciences, this book analyzes the trends in published literature of agricultural engineering during the past century with emphasis on the last forty years. It uses citation analysis and other bibliometric techniques to identify the most important journals, report series, and monographs for the developed countries as well as those in the Third World.

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