

S/121/60/000/012/011/015
A004/A001

AUTHORS: Dedyanin, P. A., Rybakevich, E. I., Timm, A. A.

TITLE: Device for the Control of Deep Holes in Internal Grinding

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No. 12, pp. 26-28

TEXT: The authors describe a device for automatic control of deep holes 270 - 290 mm in diameter and up to 1,400 mm deep during grinding in cylinder-type parts. The device is to be fitted to the model XШ-83 (KhSh-83) internal grinding machine and consists of split collar-type clamp 2, fastened on the spindle of the grinding stock, a rocket joined with the clamp, pneumatic cylinder 3, damping spring 4 and interchangeable measuring heads 1. The main unit of the device is the three-contact head for measuring the hole diameter. The device is equipped with four interchangeable measuring heads, each of which fitted with a ДИ-15 (DI-15) induction pickup. The measuring heads are set beforehand on the fixed diameter of the hole being checked with the aid of two gaging rings, which determine the graduation and setting of the device. The measuring heads differ from each other only by their measuring end pieces, the length of which is determined as the difference in radius between the hole being measured and the standard

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Device for the Control of Deep Holes in Internal Grinding

Figure 1:

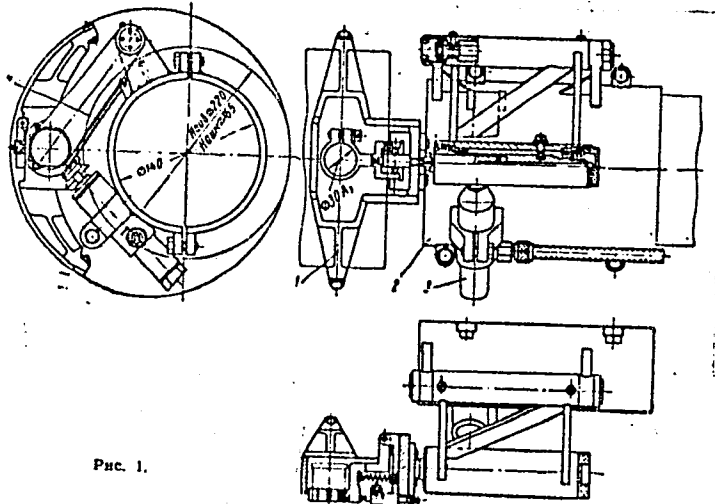


Рис. 1.

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Figure 2:

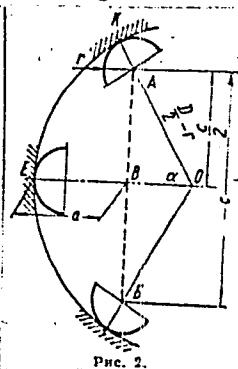


Рис. 2.

magnitude. The electric ПИ-8М (PI-8M) panel and induction pickups are used as meters. They are identical as to their sensitivity, which makes it possible to inter-

change them during operation. The diameter of the hole is determined from the equation

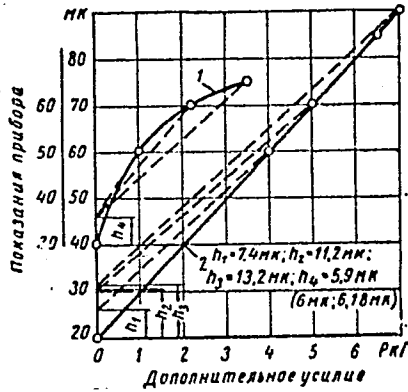
$$D = \frac{2(a - r \cos \alpha)}{1 - \cos \alpha}, \text{ where}$$

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Device for the Control of Deep Holes in Internal Grinding

$\alpha = \frac{D}{2} (1 - \cos \alpha) + r \cos \alpha$. Figure 2 shows the measuring principle of the device. In order to damp the impact loads on the measuring head a damping spring was fitted. When testing the device to determine the reading stability in dependence

Figure 5:



on the magnitude of applied stress it was found that, after the load had been removed, the readings vary relative to the initial setting. Figure 5 shows two graphs characterizing the readings of the device depending on the load applied for steel heads of increased rigidity; 1 = initial setting on the dimension +30μ, 2 = the same for the dimension +20μ. During the tests it was found that if, under static conditions, a damping spring exists between the pneumatic cylinder rod and the measuring head of the device, the reading stability is practically warranted during forward and reverse displacement of the spindle by 3 mm. Tests without damping spring, proved that under static conditions a reading stability practically does not exist owing to the

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Device for the Control of Deep Holes in Internal Grinding

load effect from the action of the pneumatic cylinder when the measuring head approaches the component. Under dynamic conditions (when the component revolves) the reading stability of the device is fully satisfactory and amounts to $3-4\mu$. The total error of this measuring method amounts to $\Delta_{total} = 38.4\mu$, which makes it possible to use the device for the checking of holes of the 3rd class of accuracy. There are 8 figures.

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DEDYAYEV, S.I., inzh.

Installing an experimental culvert made of plastic concrete.
Transp. stroi. ll no.5:15-17 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Pipe, Plastic) (Road drainage)

DEDYAYEV, Sergey Ivanovich, inzh.; ROYER, Ye.N., red.; ZUBKOVA, M.S.,
red. izd-va; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Culvers made with new plastic materials] Vodopropusknye truby s
primeneniem novykh plasticheskikh materialov. Moskva, Avto-
transizdat, 1962. 34 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Culverts) (Polymers)

DEDYAYEV, S.I., inzh.

Results of operating the first "plastic concrete" culverts.
Transp. stroi. 12 no.4:49 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Culverts) (Concrete construction)

SOV/ 49-58-11-10/18

AUTHORS: Dedysheva, T. V., Pigulevskaya, V. B. and Rodionov, P.F.

TITLE: Adaptability of Methods of Electro-Propecting for Pyrite
Formations Occurring in Metamorphic
Rocks and Slates of the Urals (O primenimosti
kompensatsionnykh metodov elektrorazvedki dlya poiskov
kolchedannykh mestorozhdeniy Urala, zalegayushchikh
sredi metamorficheskikh porod i slantsev)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya,
1958, Nr 11, pp 1374-1382 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Comparative analysis of the materials obtained from the
electro-propecting carried out in the Central Ural
resulted in some important conclusions. One of them is
that owing to the varying thickness of deposits, the
compensation method cannot practically define a uniform
field. The complex character of the field obtained did
not allow tracing the origin of the irregularities in the
ore distribution, even in the shallow deposits in such
localities as Yur'yev, Slonov, Shaytan. Also, due to the
complexity of the field, it was difficult to establish the
right spread of the cable, therefore, often some parts
of the surveying zone were omitted (Figs.3-6). It was

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SOV/ 49-58-11-10/18

Adaptability of Methods of Electro-Prospecting for Pyrite Formations
Occurring in Metamorphic Rocks and Slates of the

Ural

observed that the various factors, other than those for the ores, were affecting the measurements carried out by the compensation method over the metamorphic rocks and slates. In addition, due to the small distance between the electrodes, it was difficult to determine the area of increasing or decreasing electro-conductivity, even for shallow layers of less than 50 m. Therefore, if an indirect relation between the ore layers to the shallow deposits is required, the method of compensation and its variation, the method of vertical field, cannot be employed even if the irregularities of conductivity are checked by means of the isolines (Figs. 1 and 2) through holes drilled deep into the ore layers (Pianko-Lomov and Teplov). In the case of the disturbed field where the layers of metamorphic rocks and slates affect the electro-conductivity, it is impossible to determine the irregularities of small intensity (range of 10%) related to the ore layers below 50-100 m. It can be said then that the limitations of the compensation method in searching for deep ore layers, described by Ovchinnikov (Refs. 1-6)

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Adaptability of Methods of Electro-Prospecting for Pyrite Formations
Occurring in Metamorphic Rocks and Slates of the
Ural

for the Karabash region, can be extended to all areas of the Central Ural. It should be added that this applies also to the shallow (less than 50 m) formations where the metamorphic rocks and slates are present. As a result of the investigations, it is advisable to abandon the methods of compensation and vertical field in electro-surveying when searching for the pyrite formations deposited in metamorphic rocks and slates. There are 6 figures and 6 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATIONS: Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR, Gorno-geologicheskii institut (Ural Branch of the Ac.Sc. USSR, Geological Institute) and Soyuznyy Ural'skiy geofizicheskiy trest Bazhenovskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya (All-Union Ural Geophysics Trust, Bazhenov Geophysics Expedition)

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1957

Cond. 3/3

SOV/132-59-4-8/17

AUTHOR: Dedysheva, T.V. and Rodionov, P.F.

TITLE: On the Adaptability of Compensatory Methods of Electric Geophysical Exploration for Prospecting for Pyrite Deposits.

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 4, pp 29-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the expediency of the use of compensatory methods of electric geophysical exploration of pyrite deposits in the Krasnoural'sk region. The region was explored from 1951 to 1957 by these methods. Eighteen anomalies were checked by drilling and in only one case was a deposit found in the valley of the Ayva river. Summing up to the results of the geophysical survey of the region, the authors found that the compensatory methods are not more efficient than other geophysical methods. The metamorphic slates create an intensive field disturbance interpreted on the plotter as a con-

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SCV/132-59-4-8/17

On the Adaptability of Compensatory Methods of Electric Geophysical Exploration for Prospecting for Pyrite Deposits.

ductivity anomaly. The authors compare the results of the survey by different geophysical methods in various parts of the Krasnoural'sk region, and came to the conclusion that no presently existing geophysical methods can locate deeply-situated deposits enclosed in metamorphic rock and slates. In specific conditions of the region, the compensatory methods or methods of vertical fields cannot be adapted for prospecting operations. The following scientists are mentioned in this article: G.F. Sakovtsev, A.I. Redozubov, K.A. Shantsyn, D.M. Karpushin, A.S. Polyakov and N.P. Grigor'yeva. There are 5 sets of diagrams and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skoye Geolupravleniye (The Urals Geological Administration (Dedysheva) and UFAN (Rodionov)

Card 2/2

NABEREZHNYI, A.I.; VAL'KOVSKAYA, O.I.; KUBRAK, I.F.; DEBYU, I.I.

Food of the lavaret from Lake Peipus introduced into Moldavian ponds. Trudy Inst. biol. Mold. fil. AN SSSR 2 no.2:59-76 '60.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Moldavia--Whitefishes) (Fishes--Food)

DEDYU, I.I.

Caspian immigrants in the bodies of water of the Moldavian S.S.R.
and possibilities for their utilization in fish farming. Vop.
ekol. 5:47-49 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut biologii AN Moldavskoy SSR, Kishinev.
(Moldavia--Fishes--Food)

DEDYU, I.I.

Underground amphipods (Crustacea) of the Moldavian S.S.R. Zool. zhur.
42 no.2:206-215 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut of Zoology, Academy of Sciences of the Moldavian S.S.R.
(Moldavia--Amphipoda)

DEDYU, I.I.

Role of amphipods in the geographical distribution of Dreissena.
Izv. AN Mold. SSR no.5:64-66 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Ablov, A. V., Malinovskiy, T. I., Dedyu, V. I.

SOV/78-4-2-24/40

TITLE:

The Structure of Mixed Heteropoly Acids (Stroyeniye smeshannykh geteropolikislot)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 397-401 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The mixed phosphor-6-molybdenum-6-tungsten heteropoly acid was investigated. The roentgenograms of the non-mixed and the mixed heteropoly acid were compared and it was found that the intensity of the lines of the mixed heteropoly acid is weaker than that of the lines of the non-mixed acid. The structure of the anions in the mixed heteropoly acid is analogous to the structure of the anions of the non-mixed acid. The intensity of the lines of the mixed heteropoly acid found by calculation corresponds to that found by experiments. The geometrical position of the atoms of molybdenum and tungsten in the complex anion $[\text{PMo}_6\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{40}]^{3-}$ is equivalent. The dried mixed heteropoly acid is a pentahydrate, as is the non-mixed heteropoly acid. The cesium salts of several mixed

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SOV/78-4-2-24/40

The Structure of Mixed Heteropoly Acids

heteropoly acids were produced and their roentgenograms taken: $\text{Cs}_3\text{H}[\text{SiW}_{12}\text{O}_{40}]\cdot 0\text{-}2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $11.78\pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ (Cell parameter)
 $\text{Cs}_3\text{H}[\text{SiMo}_6\text{W}_6\text{O}_{40}]\cdot 0\text{-}2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $11.72\pm 0.04 \text{ \AA}$
 $\text{Cs}_3[\text{PMo}_6\text{W}_6\text{O}_{40}]\cdot 0\text{-}2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $11.81\pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$
 $\text{Cs}_3\text{H}_2[\text{PMo}_{10}\text{V}_2\text{O}_{40}]\cdot 0\text{-}2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $11.72\pm 0.05 \text{ \AA}$.

The cesium salts of the mixed heteropoly acids are more stable than their initial acids. In the formulas three atoms of cesium correspond to 1 central atom. The following formulas were suggested for the mixed tungsten-molybdenum-phosphoric acids and the vanadium-molybdenum-phosphoric acids:

$[\text{AMo}_n\text{W}_{12-n}\text{O}_{40}]^{m-}$ and $[\text{AMo}_n\text{V}_{12-n}\text{O}_{40}]^{m-}$. An attempt of producing heteropoly acids containing tungsten, molybdenum, and vanadium (tetraheteropoly acids) did not prove successful because a strong reaction takes place during the production. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 15 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

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The Structure of Mixed Heteropoly Acids

SOV/76-4-2-24/40

ASSOCIATION: Moldavskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Moldavian Branch of the
Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 4, 1957

Card 3/3

BARASHENKOV, V.S.; DEDYU, V.I.

[Testing of dispersion relations in the region of small angles and high energies] Proverka dispersionnykh sootnosheni v oblasti mal'nykh uglov i bol'shikh energii. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issledovaniy, 1964. 8 p.

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut matematiki Moldavskoy Akademii nauk, Kishinev (for Dedyu).

TKACHENKO, M. & DEDYURA, I.

In Pavlodar grain fields. Posh. delo 5 no.6:23 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Nachal'nik oblastnoy posharnoy okhrany Pavlodarskogo oblispolkoma
(for Tkachenko). 2. Starshiy inspektor oblastnoy posharnoy okhrany
Pavlodarskogo oblispolkoma (for Dedyura).
(Pavlodar--Grain)
(Pavlodar--Agriculture--Safety measures)

DEDYUK, L.

Flexible coupling of shafts. Rech. transp. 22 no.10:50 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Starshiy inzh. po tekhnicheskoy informatsii Mukhtuyskogo
rechnogo porta tresta "Yakutalmaz."

ALFEYEV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; DEDYUKIN, G., inzh.

Transistorized parametric amplifiers. Radio no.3:21-24 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Transistor amplifiers)

ALFEYEV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; DEDYUKIN, G., inzh.

Parametric amplifiers. Radio no.5:17-20, 25 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Transistor amplifiers)

L 37220-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6019193 SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/002/0046/0048

AUTHOR: Stavrov, V. P. (Engineer); Dedyukhin, V. G. (Engineer) 35
34
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Taking advantage of the structural anisotropy of fiberglass-reinforced plastics in stamping power components 18

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 2, 1966, 46-48

TOPIC TAGS: anisotropic medium, fiber glass, plastic/ AG-4S plastic

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the effect which the anisotropic deformational and strength properties of fiberglass-reinforced plastics have on the strength and rigidity of components made from these materials, and also study effective methods for controlling the anisotropy of this type of plastic during the stamping process. The effect of mold design on filler orientation is discussed. Fiber orientation may be selected to suit the conditions under which the component is designed to operate. It is shown that the structural anisotropy of fiberglass-reinforced plastic may be used to advantage in making components from this material when the system of external forces acting on the component is known. The nature of the initial material must be taken into consideration together with the method used for preparation of this material and the stamping conditions in order to select optimum fiber orientation. An example is given

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.5.06:677.521

L 37220-66

ACC NR: AP6019193

showing the use of anisotropy for increasing the strength and rigidity of a cover made from AG-4S glass-reinforced plastic. The theoretical calculations show satisfactory agreement with experimental data. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 11, ¹³~~25~~ / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 000

me
Card 2/2

1. DEDYUKHIN, V. L.
2. USSR (600)
4. Mining Engineering
7. Working off the pillars between chambers by layer caving from two cross drifts.
Gor zhur. no. 10, 1952.

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

AUTHORS: Stepanov, B. I., Dedyukhina, L. A., Strashnova, T. T. SOV/79-28-7-43/64

TITLE: On the Substitution of the Halogen in Azo Compounds (O zameshchenii galogena v azosoyedineniyakh) II. The Reaction of 2-Chloro-benzeneazo-2'-Naphthene With Phenclates (II. Vzaimodeystviye 2-khlor benzolazo-2'-naftola s fenolyatami)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 5, pp 1921 - 1925 (USSR)

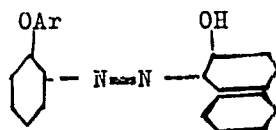
ABSTRACT: In the previous paper (Ref 4) the chlorine atom in the o-chloro-o"-oxyazo dye was substituted by the alkoxy group. In place of the latter group the authors this time used the aroxy group. The principal difference consists only of the fact that in the present case the above-mentioned dye is not subjected to the action of alcoholate in a practically anhydrous medium, but that it is subjected to that of phenolate in aqueous alkali liquor, in which case, according to Delfs (Del'fs) (Refs 2,3) the substitution of chlorine by the oxy group takes place under the formation of an unstable copper complex of the dioxyazo dye. In the patent of Delfs besides the oxy group no further

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On the Substitution of the Halogen in Azo Compounds.
II. The Reaction of 2-Chloro benzeneazo-2'-Naphthene

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With Phenolates

substituents are mentioned (Ref 4). On the heating of 2-chloro-benzeneazo-2'-naphthene at the reflux condenser at 100-110° with vitriol and aqueous alkali solutions of phenol, o-, m- and p-cresol, 1,3,5- and 1,2,4 xyleneol, as well as also with 4-(1,1',3',3'-tetramethylbutyl)phenolates in the xylene medium the authors obtained compounds in high yields in which the chlorine atom was substituted by the corresponding aroxy groups. These dyes are derivatives of the o-aminodiphenyl ether and of its homologs:



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The control tests in the absence of copper salt were negative. Thus the authors succeeded in substituting chlorine by the aroxy group in the above mentioned dye in phenyl-,2-methyl-

On the Substitution of the Halogen in Azo Compounds. SOV/79-28-7-43/64
II. The Reaction of 2-Chlorobenzeneazo-2'-Naphthene With Phenolates

phenyl-,3-methylphenyl-4-methylphenyl-,3,5-dimethylphenyl-,
2,4-dimethylphenyl and 4-(1',1',3',3'-tetramethylbutylphenyl)
radical. These dyes have the same coloring properties as the
ones found earlier. There are 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I.
Mendeleeva (Chemical and Technical Institute imeni D.I.Mendeloyev)

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1957

1. Thionaphthenes--Chemical reactions
2. Substitution reactions
3. Phenolic esters--Chemical reactions
4. Dyes--Chemical analysis

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AUTHORS Stepanov, B. I., Salivon, M. A., Lagidze, V. F., Dedyukhina, L. A. SSV/79-28-7-42/64

TITLE: On the Substitution of the Halogen in Azo Compounds (O zameshchenii galogena v azosoyedineniyakh) I. The Substitution of Chlorine in 2-Chlorobenzeneazo-2-Naphthene by the Alkoxy Group (I. Zamena khloro v 2-khlorbenzolazo-2'-naftole na alkoksigruppy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7, pp 1915 - 1921 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The substitution of the aromatically bound halogen atom by other substituents encounters much more difficulties than similar reactions in the aliphatic series. Only the activating influence from behalf of the electrophile substituent as well as the catalytic effect of copper and its compounds make it possible to carry out the substitution reactions at temperatures below 200°. With regard to the theoretical importance of the problem concerning the reasons of the anomalous mobility of the atomic halogen in the ortho position to the azo group

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On the Substitution of the Halogen in Azo Compounds. 507/79-28-7-42/64
I. The Substitution of Chlorine in 2-Chlorobenzeneazo-2'-Naphthene by the
Alkoxy Group

the preparative possibilities of the reactions mentioned in references 2 to 12 in the case of slight reduction cleavage of the azo dyes formed were of interest to the authors, especially since this problem has been touched only in patent literature hitherto. 2-chlorobenzeneazo-2'-naphthene, i.e., the azo dye of 2-chloroaniline and 2-naphthene was used as initial substance. The substitution of the chlorine atom by the alkoxy groups with the methyl-, ethyl-, n-butyl-, isoamyl-, n-hexyl, n-octyl- and n-octadecyl radicals was obtained by the conversion of the sodium alcoholates with this dye. It was shown that the substitution in the given o-halogen-o'-oxyazo dye in the presence of copper salt takes place on mild conditions. Some of the synthesized dyes may be used in the dyeing of acetate- and polyamide fibers according to the suspension method. There are 17 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

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On the Substitution of the Halogen in Azo Compounds. SOV/79-28-7-42/64
I. The Substitution of Chlorine in 2-Chlorobenzeneazo-2'-Naphthene by the
Alkoxy Group

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I.
Mendeleeva (Moscow Chemical and Technical Institute imeni D.I.
Mendeleev)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1957

1. Thionaphthenes--Chemical reactions 2. Alkoxy radicals--Chemical
reactions 3. Substitution reactions--Analysis 4. Copper--Catalytic
properties 5. Dyes--Synthesis

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89646

S/107/61/000/003/001/002
E192/E382

9.2572

AUTHORS: Alfeyev, V., Candidate of Technical Sciences and
Dedyukin, G., Engineer

TITLE: Parametric Amplifiers Based on Semiconductor
Diodes

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1961, No. 3, pp. 21 - 24

TEXT: The normal amplifiers based on electron tubes or semiconductor devices are not particularly suitable for the detection of very weak signals due to the comparatively great internal noise. In recent years, this disadvantage has been partially overcome by the use of so-called parametric amplifiers. These are in the form of oscillatory systems in which one or some reactive elements (L or C) change periodically with time. In general, it is comparatively simple to change periodically or modulate the capacitance C of such a system. The energy from the source, known as the pumping source, which modulates the capacitance is converted into the signal energy by the reactive element. Such an amplifier, consisting

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Parametric Amplifiers Based on Semiconductor Diodes

of an oscillatory circuit with a variable parameter and a pumping source, behaves, in fact, as if the pumping source introduces a negative resistance $-r$ into the signal circuit. This resistance reduces the ohmic losses in the circuit and increases its quality factor Q . However, apart from supplying a sufficient oscillation amplitude for modulating the capacitance, it is also necessary to secure the coincidence of the phases of the pumping and signal sources; further, the pumping frequency should be twice the signal frequency. A semiconductor diode whose capacitance is dependent on voltage can be used as the modulating reactance for a parametric amplifier. The magnitude of the negative resistance introduced into the circuit by such a diode is determined by $-r = \pm m/2\omega C$, where C is the average value of the capacitance, ω is the signal frequency and m is the modulation coefficient which is defined by

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Parametric Amplifiers

$$m = \frac{\Delta C}{2C} = \frac{C_{\max} - C_{\min}}{C_{\max} + C_{\min}} .$$

From these formulae it is seen that the negative resistance $-r$ can be increased by increasing m . In practice, a semiconductor diode can be represented by a variable capacitance C_v and a series resistance R_s . In typical diodes operating up to 50 Mc/s, $C_v = 10-15$ pF and $R_s = 15 - 20$ ohm; with the diodes operating up to 500 Mc/s, the capacitances are $C_v = 3-6$ or $1-2$ pF and $R_s \approx 10$ ohm. It is also possible to employ the capacitance of the collector-base junction in transistors as the reactive element in parametric amplifiers since its capacitance is voltage-dependent. Although a parametric amplifier based on a diode has no shot noise due to electron current, it is not entirely noiseless due to the fact that it contains an ohmic resistance R_s .

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Parametric Amplifiers

From the available technical literature, it is known that the effective noise figure for a receiver provided with a semiconductor parametric amplifier is of the order of 0.3 to 1 (from -5 to 0 db). Thus, for a bandwidth of 100 kc/s and an input resistance of 75 ohm it is possible to receive signals whose magnitude is about 0.2 to 0.3 μ V. However, the reduction in the noise of the input stage can result in the increase of the overall sensitivity of a receiver only in that case when the input stage has a sufficiently high gain. In practice, this gain should be of the order of 15 - 20 db and this can easily be realised. There are 6 figures and 1 table. ✓

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9.2572

26055
S/107/61/000/005/001/004
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Alfeyev, V., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Dedyukin, G., Engineer

TITLE: Parametric Amplifiers. Principal Types of a Parametric Amplifier (PA) Based on Semiconductor Diodes

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1961, No. 5, pp. 17 - 20 and 25

TEXT: Parametric amplifiers based on semiconductor diodes can be divided into three basic groups: single-circuit regenerative PA; double-circuit PA (regenerative, non-regenerative amplifier-converters and regenerative amplifier-converters) and non-regenerative travelling-wave amplifiers. The operation of these devices and their characteristics are discussed in some detail. The basic circuit of a single tuned amplifier (taken from available literature) is given in Fig. 1a. The regenerative amplification in this circuit is achieved by varying the capacitance C_v periodically at the pump-frequency f_H , which is twice as high as the signal

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Parametric Amplifiers

frequency f_c . The circuit shown operates at $f_c = 30$ Mc/s, the input signal being applied to the terminals 1 - 3. The output signal is taken from the terminals 2 - 3 and the pump signal is injected into the terminals 4 - 5. The coil L_1 of the amplifier contains 12 turns wound on a former of 16 mm diameter. The nonlinear capacitor C_v can be in the form of a semiconductor diode or varicap ($C_0 = 15 - 40$ pF); alternatively, the collector-base junction of a transistor such as 7-LO3 (P-403) can be used for this purpose; this is shown in Fig. 15. The negative bias voltage of -5 V is applied to the nonlinear capacitor by means of the resistor R_1 from the potentiometer R_2 . The pump signal is fed through the capacitor C_2 (and the choke) from the coil L_2 , which is wound together with L_3 on the same ferrite core. When operating under regenerative conditions, the amplifier of

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Parametric Amplifiers

²⁶⁰⁵⁵
S/107761/000/005/001/004
E192/E382

Fig. 1a can give a stable gain up to 30 db. Alternatively, the system can be operated as a super-regenerator, in which case the pump source is modulated by an auxiliary signal. In this case, the amplification can reach 50 db. Two-circuit parametric amplifiers consist of two tuned circuits coupled by means of the nonlinear capacitance, which changes at frequency f_H under the influence of the pump signal. One of the circuits is tuned to the signal frequency f_c , while the second (auxiliary) circuit is tuned to the difference ($f_H - f_c$) or sum ($f_H + f_c$) frequency. These frequencies are produced as a result of the interaction of the pump and signal voltages at the nonlinear element in the same manner as in the ordinary frequency changer. There are three types of double-circuit parametric amplifiers; these are shown in Figs. 3. One of the main advantages of the double-tuned PA is the possibility of using the pump frequency which is not exactly twice the signal frequency. Secondly, the deviations of the pump frequency and the deviations between the signal

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and pump phases do not affect the operation of the amplifier. The first circuit of Fig.3 is a regenerative PA. The signal to the nonlinear capacitor C_v is applied from the tuned circuit L_1C_1 , the pump voltage being applied directly to the capacitor. The difference frequency signal is produced in the second tuned circuit L_2C_2 . A practical amplifier circuit, operating at 144 Mc/s is described; this is taken from the American journal "QST" of August, 1959. The second circuit of Fig. 3 is a nonregenerative amplifier-converter, which is essentially similar to the first amplifier, except that its auxiliary circuit is tuned to the frequency $f = f_H + f_C$.

The last circuit of Fig. 3 is a regenerative parametric amplifier-converter and it differs from the non-regenerative amplifier in that its auxiliary circuit is tuned to the difference frequency. However, this amplifier is based on two effects: the regenerative effect due to the fact that the auxiliary circuit is tuned to the difference frequency and

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the non-regenerative amplification effect produced as a result of frequency-changing in the nonlinear reactance element since the load is connected to the auxiliary tuned circuit. The travelling wave PA are usually in the form of a section of a long line with a number of parametric diodes; a system of this type is shown in Fig. 9. It is pointed out that the special measures adopted in some PA to reduce noise are not considered and that it is possible to construct PA on the basis of ferromagnetic or cathode-ray elements. It is also mentioned that the parametric amplification effect was discovered by the school of the Soviet scientists L.A. Mandel'shtam and N.D. Papaleksi, who investigated this phenomenon between 1920 and 1940. A large contribution to the investigation of PA is due to the following Soviet scientists: Rytov, Tychinskiy, Etkin, Skvortsova, Gertsenshteyn and others, whose work was published in the journals: Radiotekhnika, Radiotekhnika i elektronika and Radioelektronika. There are 9 figures.

Card 5/6

DEDYUKIN, G., inzh.; MODESTOV, L., inzh.

Parametric amplifiers. Radio no.1:47-49 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Parametric amplifiers)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
pp 258-259 (USSR) 15-57-10-14899

AUTHOR: Dedyukin, M. N.

TITLE: The Distribution of Displacements of the Earth's
Surface Due to Underground Workings (O raspredelenii
smeshcheniy zemnoy poverkhnosti pod vliyaniyem
podzemnykh razrabotok)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. tr. Molotovsk. gorn. in-t, 1956, Sb. Nr 1,
pp 32-57

ABSTRACT: When movements of the earth's surface occur because of
underground workings, a trough is formed. The dis-
placements are differentiated by the author into central
and marginal. A solution of the problem concerning
distribution of displacements and stresses at the
boundary of a semi-plane having a groove in it in the
form of a horizontal slit, based on the theory of
elasticity for isotropic media, gives a qualitative
picture of the deformation of the earth's surface as

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The Distribution of Displacements (Cont.)

15-57-10-14899

affected by mining operations. From the derived formulas for the horizontal and vertical components of movement and for the stresses, it follows that 1) the value of the elastic displacement of points on the surface depends on the physical and mechanical properties of the roof rocks, and is inversely proportional to the shear modulus for the given rock; 2) the amount of displacement is directly proportional to the square of half the width of the workings; 3) the amount of displacement does not depend on the depth of the workings; 4) the length of the margin of the trough is directly proportional to the depth of the workings; 5) from the independence of amount of displacement of surface points on depth and from the dependence of the margin of the trough on depth, it follows that a decrease in angle of displacement with increase in depth is determined by the critical settling of the points, and an increase in the angle of displacement is determined by the critical values of slope and change of slope on the curves of settling; 6) the slope of the curve of settling changes in inverse proportion to the depth, but the change in slope is inversely proportional to the square of the depth; 7) a relationship is recognized between the vertical and
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15-57-10-14899

The Distribution of Displacements (Cont.)

horizontal displacements, $\epsilon = \eta \frac{x}{H}$, where ϵ is the amount of horizontal displacement, η is the amount of vertical displacement, x is the depth to a given layer of rock, and H is the depth to the workings; 8) the curve of vertical displacement has an inflexion (discontinuity) at $x = 0.474 H$; 9) the curve of horizontal displacement has a maximum at $x = 0.578 H$, which corresponds with the point of change of sign in the stresses; 10) the ratio of maximum horizontal displacement to vertical is equal to 0.32; 11) the value of the stresses, forming at the surface during development of the trough, is directly proportional to the specific gravity of the rocks and to the square of half the width of the workings and inversely proportional to the depth of the workings; 12) a relationship is established between the stresses and the horizontal displacements; 13) the amount of displacements of points on the surface, determined by elastic theory in the marginal part of the trough, is less than the actual, but the difference in most cases is not large. Tables are given to show the calculations of the displacements at the boundary of a layer of sandstone and one of clay at different

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15-57-10-14899

The Distribution of Displacements (Cont.)

widths of mine workings and by use of different formulas. A
bibliography with nine references is included.
Card 4/4

L. B. Prozorov

22/04/1974 V.V.
ACHKASOVA, T.A.; KALIKHMAN, A.A.; KOSTYUCHENOK, B.M.; DEDYUKINA, V.V.

Modification of gas exchange and blood gases in pulmonary surgery
under controlled hypothermia. Khirurgiia 32 no.1:78-85 J '56

(MIRA 9:6)

1. Iz gosptal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Voenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova (nach.-general-mayor
meditsinskoy sluzhby prof. I.S. Kolesnikov) i gruppy kriopatologii
AMN SSSR (rukovoditel' deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. S.S.
Girgolav)

(LUNGS, surg.

controlled hypothermia, gas exchange & gases in)

(BODY TEMPERATURE

hypothermia, controlled in lung surgery, gas exchange &
blood gases in)

(BLOOD,

gas exchange in controlled hypertension during lung
surg.)

S/107/62/000/001/001/001
D273/D305

AUTHORS: Dedyukin, G., and Modestov, I., Engineers

TITLE: Parametric amplifier

PERIODICAL: Radio, no. 1, 1962, 47-49

TEXT: The authors describe the construction of a parametric amplifier which is to be connected to the input circuit of a television receiver as a means of increasing the signal to noise ratio for long-distance reception. An approximate amplification of 8 to 10 dB is claimed over a 1.7 to 2.0 Mc/s bandwidth clear images on 300 to 350 lines and clear sound signals. The circuit is recommended to experienced amateurs despite its simplicity. This parametric amplifier unit consists of the amplifier proper and its pumping signal generator which can be any sine wave generator working in the 200 to 250 Mc/s range with a smooth output power from 1 to 100 mv. Two alternative



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Parametric amplifier

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D273/D305

wiring diagrams are presented: 1) The input signal is fed to the input circuit of the amplifier and the amplified voltage of the frequency difference is taken from a tapping on the output coil with a parasitic condenser in parallel. The pumping signal is given by a non-linear capacity such as a p-n junction transistor type π -403 (P-403) tuned to the frequency of the supply signal. The power requirement is then 20 + 30 mv. 2) The amplification can be increased by a factor of 1.5 when the signal is fed from the generator by mutual inductance, the generator coil and output coil being some 3 to 4 mm apart. The power required is then up to 200 mv. The unit is built on a duralumin chassis 95 x 75 x 60 mm. There are two alternatives for connecting the amplifier to the π TK (PTK) unit, either by a coaxial cable from the output of the unit to the tapped output coil of the amplifier, the tapping being found experimentally and the screen being earthed close to the earthing point of the coil, or by connecting the output coil of the amplifier to

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Parametric amplifier

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the grid of the input valve of the PRK unit by a 10 to 15 cm cable. Detailed information is given for the winding of the coils, e.g. size of coils, type of wire, number of turns. The p-n junction transistor used as variable capacity should be chosen so that it has the correct characteristics and, in particular, the capacity should not change by more than a factor of 2 when the applied voltage varies from 0 to ~3 volts. The average capacity should not exceed 8 to 9 pf. A step by step description of the tuning of the amplifier is given using a 40 to 300 Mc/s signal generator and a d.c. voltmeter on the 1 volt scale. It is suggested in conclusion that amateurs having built a parametric amplifier of fixed frequency may wish to have one tunable over a frequency range of say 47 to 57 Mc/s when it will be necessary to introduce resistive tuning by a ferrite rod. There are 5 figures, and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/3

DEDYUKOV, I. I.

Dedyukov, I. I. -- "The Growth and Development of Calves from Highly Productive Cows at Various Levels of Nitrogen Nutrition." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Agricultural Inst. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

21(3)

D & D y u K o v , S. N.

Всестороннее использование радиоизотопов в промышленности и сельском хозяйстве. М.: Атомиздат, 1974. 288 с. 4,500 экз. Цена 1 руб. 50 коп.

Содержание: Введение. 1. Радиоизотопы в промышленности. 2. Радиоизотопы в сельском хозяйстве. 3. Радиоизотопы в медицине. 4. Радиоизотопы в науке. 5. Радиоизотопы в народном хозяйстве. 6. Радиоизотопы в космонавтике. 7. Радиоизотопы в энергетике. 8. Радиоизотопы в транспорте. 9. Радиоизотопы в строительстве. 10. Радиоизотопы в других отраслях народного хозяйства. Заключение. Библиография. Приложение. Указатель. 4,500 экз. Цена 1 руб. 50 коп.

Содержание: Указатель. Глава 1. Общие сведения по использованию радиоизотопов в промышленности, сельском хозяйстве, медицине, науке, народном хозяйстве, космонавтике, энергетике, транспорте, строительстве, других отраслях народного хозяйства. Глава 2. Радиоизотопы в промышленности. Глава 3. Радиоизотопы в сельском хозяйстве. Глава 4. Радиоизотопы в медицине. Глава 5. Радиоизотопы в науке. Глава 6. Радиоизотопы в народном хозяйстве. Глава 7. Радиоизотопы в космонавтике. Глава 8. Радиоизотопы в энергетике. Глава 9. Радиоизотопы в транспорте. Глава 10. Радиоизотопы в строительстве. Глава 11. Радиоизотопы в других отраслях народного хозяйства. Заключение. Библиография. Приложение. Указатель. 4,500 экз. Цена 1 руб. 50 коп.

Editorial Board: V.I. Dikshin, Academician (Resp. Ed.), K.M. Shumilovskiy (Deputy Resp. Ed.), Yu. S. Zaslavskiy (Deputy Resp. Ed.), L.K. Tatrochenko, S.I. Verkhovskiy, S.I. Kharov, L.I. Itrchenko and N.G. Zaslavinskaya (Secretary).

Ed. of Publishing House: P.M. Belyanin; Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polynova.

FOREWORD: This book is intended for specialists in the field of machines and instrument manufacture who use radioactive isotopes in the study of materials and processes.

COVERAGE: This collection of papers covers a very wide field of the utilization of tracer methods in industrial research and control techniques. The topic of this volume is the use of radioisotopes in the machine- and instrument-manufacturing industry. The individual papers discuss the applications of radioisotope techniques in the study of metals and alloys, problems of friction and lubrication, metal cutting, engine performance, and defects in metal. Several papers are devoted to the use of radioisotopes in the automation of industrial processes, recording and measuring devices, quality control, flowmeters, level gauges, safety devices, radiation counters, etc. These papers represent contributions of various institutes and laboratories of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science, April 4-12, 1957. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the papers.

- Birger, G.I., B.I. Verkhovskiy, and Ye. Ya. Ovcshynko (Mitschenskiy Institut Iamni P.M. Lebedeva AN SSSR i Konstruktorskoye Byuro "Tsvetmetavtomatika" WPM SSSR - Institute of Physics Iamni P.M. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, USSR, and Design Bureau "Tsvetmetavtomatika" WPM SSSR). New Type of a Radioactive Density Meter 159
- Kashch, Ya.G. (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy laboratoriya Gosortobnador' USSR). Industrial Instruments for Gamma-ray Density Control 165
- Vallger, A.K., and M. I. Gol'din (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy Institut Akademii nauk USSR i Zavod kontrol'no-izmeritel'nykh priborov - Institute of Physics and Technology, Academy of Sciences, USSR, and Monitoring and Metering Instrumentation Factory). Calculation and Study of the Density of Iron-ore Slurry on the Basis of Gamma-ray Absorption 174
- Kislovsk, G.M. (Ministerstvo stroitel'stva, elektromekhanicheskoye i energeticheskoye. Central Scientific Research Laboratory of "Gosortobnador" USSR). Performance of Gamma-ray Spoil Meters on Bridges 188
- Lobanov, Ya.M. (Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy Institut Akademii nauk SSSR - Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Application of the Gamma-ray Meter Designed by MFI, Academy of Sciences, USSR 184
- Dedukov, S.M. (Ministerstvo tekhnicheskoy floty SSSR - Ministry of the River Fleet, USSR). Use of Radioactive Radiation in River Transport 190
- Vaynberg, A.Ye. (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut khimicheskoy promyshlennosti - All-Union Scientific Research of the Heavy Industry). Use of Radioactive Radiation in the Automatic Control and Regulation of Technological Processes of Dairy Production 194
- Smirnov, S.M. (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut kuzhennogo-chaynoy promyshlennosti, Central Scientific Research Institute of the Leather and Shoe Industry). Use of Radioactive Isotopes in the Leather Industry 196

DEDYUKOV, S.N., inzhener.

Use of atomic energy for inland water transportation. Rech.transp.
16 no.1:6-8 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Atomic ships) (Nuclear reactors)

~~DEDYUKOV, S.N., Ingh.~~

Instrument using gamma rays for measuring thickness. Rech. transp.
17 no. 7:29-31 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Measuring instruments)

(Gamma rays--Industrial applications)

(Hulls(Naval architecture))--Testing)

DEDYUKOV, S.N., inzh.

Methods for the over-all automation of river dredges. Rech.transp.
17 no.9:42-45 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Dredging machinery)

DEDYUKOVA, L.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Improved accounting methods for the quantity of handled mail.
Vest. svyazi 22 no.2:26-27 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svyazi.
(Postal service)

DEBYULYA, A.

Hand in hand. Mast.ugl. 9 no.10:6 0'60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Predsedatel' uchastkovogo komiteta profsoyuza.

(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining--Labor productivity)

DEDYULIN, [A. V.]

"An Accelerated Method of Combatting Foot-and-Mouth-Disease in Infected Herds"

Vet. vrach, No. 9 and 10, 1947 (Bibliography from article Foot-and-Mouth-Disease by

A. L. Smomorokhov, State Publishing House for Agricultural Literature, Moscow-Leningrad,
1947)

U-1625, 11 Jan 1952

DEDYULIN, [A. V.]

"The Foot-and-Mouth-Disease Incitant and Modern Methods of Combatting It"

Vet. Delo, No. 4-5, 1923 (Bibliography from article Foot and Mouth Disease by A. L. Skomorokhov, State Publ. house for Agricultural Literature, Moscow/Leningrad, 1947)

U-1625, 11 Jan 1952

1. DEDYULIN, I.
2. USS (60)
4. Radio, short wave.
7. Sixth contest of the Ural short-wave operators. Radio no. 11. '52.

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

107-57-4-11/54

AUTHOR: Lutsenko, K. , Chairman of the Board of the Sverdlovsk Oblast DOSAAF radio club, and Dedyulin, I. , a member of the Board of the Radio Club

TITLE: A Result of Concerted Work (Resul'tat druzhnoy raboty)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 4, pp 12-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of DOSAAF, the Sverdlovsk Radio Club was awarded the "Za aktivnuyu rabotu" (for efficient work) badge. Membership in the Sverdlovsk radio club is over 450. This is one of the oldest clubs of the USSR. Many of its members, like Kozlovskiy, Dedyulin, Portnyagin, Znamenskiy, Zolotin, and others, took part in the defense of the USSR during World War II and were distinguished with high State awards. Eight branch offices of the Sverdlovsk radio club are mentioned in the article. Considerable attention is paid to the training of radio operators and radio technicians. Margarita Karavayeva, who works as a radio operator with the merchant fleet, Kamchatka, is an alumna of the Sverdlovsk Radio Club. Old short-wave hams, like Zolotin (UA9DP), Kozlovskiy (UA9CF), and Blokhintsev (UA9CL), have been on the air since 1927 in Sverdlovsk. During the thirty years of their activities, they have established tens of thousands of

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107-57-4-11/54

A Result of Concerted Work

two-way contacts with all continents and with many countries of the world. Of the younger radio hams, Semenov (UA9DN), Os'mushin, Vyshinsky, Kozlov, and Pervushin are noted. Women radio hams Peresadina (UA9DF) and Semenova (UA9DA) have their own radio stations. The latter won first prize in the 1955 women's contest. A considerable development in ultrashort-wave radio amateurism is noted. There were no ultrashort-wave stations in Sverdlovsk oblast in 1946. There were fifty-nine individually owned and ten collectively owned ultrashort-wave stations as of December, 1956. Regular two-way radio communications on 38-40 mc, over distances of 1,500 km and more, have been established with Kaliningrad, Petrozavodsk, L'vov, Stanislav, Shaulay, Vitebsk, Tashkent, and other cities in the USSR. There were 204 exhibits built by the members of the Sverdlovsk club and displayed at the oblast radio amateur exhibition in 1956; eighty-two of them were cited and awarded various prizes. Recently, a Bulgarian engineer, Nikolov, asked for a description of the device built by a Sverdlovsk radio amateur, Kolosov. The device, which helps in the balancing of rotors for electrical machinery, was actually used by Nikolov in one of the Bulgarian factories. Other radio amateurs cited in the article are

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107-57-4-11/54

A Result of Concerted Work

Mironov, in the city of Nizhnyaya Tura, Unzhin, in the High School Nr 39, and Volodin, in Uralelektroapparat Factory.

There are four photos: (upper) A. Portnyagin (UA9CC), assistant professor at the Ural Politechnical Institute; V. Usol'tsev (070003), one of the first ultra-short-wave hams of Sverdlovsk; and V. Semenov (UA9DN), master of radio amateurism. Tishchenko (center) is explaining the construction of a radio station, Kamenets-Ural'sk.

Card 3/3

DEDYULIN, I. M.

VLADIMIROV, G. Ye., DEDYULIN, I. M., RAYKO, Z. A. (Leningrad Branch, VIEI)

the Effect of Climbing El'brus* on the Lactic Acid Level in Human Blood. (In Ukrainian)

Ekspierimental'na Meditsina, #2, 1937, pp 35-41

Report on Research Work of the All-Union Inst. of Experimental medicine imeni A. M. Gor'kiy for 1933-1937 (VIEI), "Medgiz", M-L 1939 p 280

Mt. El'brus 18,481 ft. - 5590 meters at the summit

DEYULIN, I. M.

VLADIMIROV, G. Ye., DEYULIN, I. M., KUDRYAVTSEV, N. A., OPPEL', V. V., RAYKO, Z. A.

The Effect of Acclimatization to High Mountain Climate on the Alkali-Acid Balance in Human Blood. (In Ukrainian).

Ekspierimental'na Meditsina, #2, 1937 pp 54-67

Report on Research Work of the All-union inst. of Experimental Medicine imeni A. M. Gor'kiy (VIEM) for 1933-1937, "Medgiz", M-L, 1939 p 280

Authors: Leningrad Branch, VIEM

DEDYULIN, I. M.

USSR/Medicine - Blood, Fats and Lipoids
Medicine - Urine, Fats and Lipoids

May/June 48

"Variations in the Fatty Exchange in Men at High Altitudes," G. Ye. Vladimirov, I. M. Dedyulin, L. I. Ostrogorskaya, I. I. Fedorov, Biochem Dept, General Physiol Sec, Inst of Experimental Med, Acad Med Sci USSR, 8 pp

"Fiziol Zhur SSSR" Vol XXXIV, No3, pp 341-388.

Reviews history of subject. Describes observations. Concludes that at high altitudes the acetone content in the blood and urine is increased. The β - oxybutyric acid content in the blood also increases with an increase in altitude. Total content of fats in blood plasma remains unaltered. Discusses effects of acclimatization.

PA 13/49T57

DEBYULIN, N.

"Against excesses in planning." Mol. prom. 13, No 7, 1952.

DEWELIN, L.

Planning and cost accounting in the butter and cheese industry. *Ind. prom.* 13,
No 8, 1952.

DEDYULIN, N.D.

[Manual for directors of separator departments] *Rukovodstvo dlia zaveduiu-
shchikh separatornymi otdeleniami.* Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1953. 96 p.
(MLRA 6:9)

(Dairy plants) (Cream separators)

DEDYULIN, N.

Advantages of dairy combines. Moloch. prom. 17 no.6:12-13
'56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Rosnyasomolproyekt.
(Dairy industry)

DZDYULIN, N.

~~Standard plan of a dairy plant. Moloch, prom. 18 no.6:20-24 '57.~~
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Rosmyasomolproyekt.
(Dairy plants)

KRUPIN, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich, prof.; KHAN, Kharlampy
Kharitonovich, inzh. Prinimali uchastiye: RYABIKOV, V.F.;
LEVIN, B.K.; DEDYULIN, N.D., retsenzent; GATILIN, N.F.,
retsenzent; KUZ'MINA, V.S., red.

[Designing enterprises of the dairy industry] Proektirova-
nie predpriatii molochnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pi-
shchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 399 p. (MIRA 18:3)

YUSKOVETS, M.K., akademik, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Belorusskoy SSR;
TUZOVA, R.V., kand.veterin.nauk; SYUSYUKIN, V.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
DEDYULYA, E.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effectiveness of Veterinary Research Institute tuberculin in
the diagnosis of tuberculosis in chickens. Trudy NIVI 1:34-38
'60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. AN Belorusskoy SSR i Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk
Belorusskoy SSR (for Yuskovets).
(Tuberculosis in poultry) (Tuberculin)

DEDYULYA, E.G. [Dziadziulia, E.H.]

Afferent pathways of interoceptive reflexes from the ileocecal
region of the intestine in cats. Vestsi AN BSSR, Ser. biol.
nav. no.4:93-99 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

LEBYULYA, E.G.

Paths of afferent impulses from the ileocecal region of the
intestine in the cat. Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no.5:338-341 My '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut fiziologii AN BSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
AN BSSR I.A. Sulyginym.

DEBYURA, I. (Pavlodar)

Efficient work. Pozh.delo 5 no.1:16 Ja '59. (MIRA 11:12)
(Pavlodar Province--Fire prevention)

DEBYURIN, A., kapitan-nastavnik ledovogo plavaniya

Measures for preventing marine accidents while sailing amid
ice bergs. Mor. flot 19 no.7:13-15 J1 '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

(Marine accidents) (Icebergs)

DEDYURIN, A.

For an active method of icebreaker pilotage; from work practices
of the icebreaker "Moskva." Mor.flot 22 no.1:35-36 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Kapitan ledokola "Moskva".
(Arctic regions--Ice-breaking vessels)

GRIGOROVICH, V.K.; DEBYURIN, A.I.

Investigating the oxidation of niobium-base alloys. Trudy
Inst. met. no.12:214-240 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Niobium alloys) (Oxidation)

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