

DEKSNYS, A.

Fighting against Aradus cinnamomeus in the Svencioneliai Forests. p.18

MUSU GIRIOS (Mislų ukio ir misko pramonės ministerija ir Gamtos apsaugos komitetas prie Ministrų tarybos)  
Vol. 8, Aug. 1959  
Vilnius, Poland

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

KARTASHEVSKIY, N.G.; DEKSTER, B.G.

New plastic containers for the preservation and storage of  
homotransplants and biological preparations. Probl. gemat. i perel.  
Krovi 8 no.9:39-43 S '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.  
D.Belyakov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR  
prof. A.N.Filatov).

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G.; USHAKOV, S.N.; IZMAYLOVA, Ye.F.; LAVRENT'YEVA, Ye.M.;  
DEKSTER, B.G.; PETROVA, L.I.

Effect of thixotropic gel of iodopolyvinyl alcohol on experi-  
mental atherosclerosis. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 9 no.2:  
8-12 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.D.  
Belyakov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR  
prof. A.N.Filatov) i Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy  
(dir. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. M.M.Koton), Leningrad.

DEKSTER, B.G.

Conservative treatment of athrosclerosis obliterans of the lower extremities; a review of Soviet and foreign literature. Vest. khir. 93 no.8:117-124 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki kafedry perelivaniya krovi i gematologii (zav. - prof. G.V.Golovin) Leningradskogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M.Kirova (rektor - dotsent S.N.Polikarpov).

KUDROV, N.D., inzh.; DEKSTER, D.Kh., inzh.; LIUKONEN, Yu.N., inzh.

First-line equipment of a new hydraulic turbine laboratory.  
[Trud:] LMZ no.10:279-292 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

DEKSTER, L. I., klinicheskiy ordinator

Treatment of kraurosis vulvae by the method of alcohol-novocaine  
block. Akush. i gin. 38 no.3:101-104 My-Je '62.  
(MIRA 15:6)

(VULVA--DISEASES) (NOVOCAINE)  
(ALCOHOL, DENATURED)

DEKSTER, L.I.; NEYSHTADT, E.L.

Kraurosis and leukoplakia of the vulva; clinical and morphological analysis. Vop. onk. 10 no.3:98-104 '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.P. Tobilevich) i patologomorfologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.F. Glazunov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, P-129, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya, 3, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

DEKSTER, L.L.; HEYSHTADT, E.L.

Changes in the nerve fibers of vulvar tissues in kraurosis and leukoplakia. Vop. onk. 11 no.9:12-16 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.P.Tobilevich) i patologomorfologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - doktor med. nauk S.F.Serov) Instituta onkologii AN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrev).



SARYMSAKOV, T.A., akademik; ANTONOVSKIY, M.Ya.; ~~DEKTYAREV, I.M.~~

Generalized metric spaces. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.5:3-7 '59.  
(MIRA 12:8)

1. AN UzSSR (for Sarymsakov).  
(Spaces, Generalized)

DIEKTYAREV, I.M.

Numerical functions of compact metric spaces. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR  
no. 11:6-8 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosuniversitet im. V.I. Lenina. Predstavleno  
akad. AN UzSSR T.A. Sarymsakovym.  
(Topology)

DEKTYAREV, I.M.

Topological moduli over semifields. Nauch. trudy TashGU no.208.  
Mat. nauki. no.23:82-89 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Topology)

DEKTYAREV, I.M.

$\mathcal{Q}$ -Complete spaces metrized over a half-field. Dokl. AN  
SSSR 154 no.1:23-25 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Lenina.  
Predstavleno akademikom P.S. Aleksandrovym.

DEKTYAREV, I.M.

Theorem on a closed graph for ultracomplete spaces. Dokl. AN  
SSSR 157 no.4:771-773 Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Lenina.  
Predstavleno akademikom F.S. Aleksandrovym.

DEKTYAREV, V.A.

Automatic control of the TQ2-type horizontal milling machine.  
Stan. i instr. 3( no.1:36-38 Ja '59. . (MIRA 12:1)  
(Milling machines--Numerical control)

KROTOV, Yu.V.; DEKTYAREV, V.P., red.; MAMULOV, A.S., otv. za vyp.;  
OGAREV, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Special case of lateral instability of twin arches] Oso-  
byi sluchai bokovoi neustoichivosti sparennykh arok. No-  
vokuznetsk, Sibirskii metallurg. in-t im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze,  
1962. 11 p. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Arches) (Structures, Theory of)

CHEN, N.G.; BOCHAROV, V.A.; FURSOV, P.F.; SHUST, T.F.; DEKTYAREVA, V.K.;  
BOROZDINA, R.R.; YUDINA, S.M.

Reducing the etching of welded joints in carbon and stainless  
steels by acid solutions. *Zashch.met.* 1 no.6:726-728 N-D '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz.



KUFALIN, G.I.; DEL', G.D.; GOL'DSHMIDT, M.G.

Method for studying plastic deformation by hardness measurement.  
Zav. lab. 31 no.8:1011-1013 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

L 00816-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/RW/EM

ACC NR: AR6004030

SOURCE CODE: UR/0277/65/000/009/0003/0003

AUTHORS: Sedokov, L. M.; Dol', G. D. 47

TITLE: Stressed-deformed state during shear 26 B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstrukt'sii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidropriwod, Abs. 9.48.17

REF SOURCE: Iv. Tom'skogo politekhn. in-ta, v. 133, 1965, 37-40

TOPIC TAGS: metal test, stress analysis, shear stress, material deformation, plastic deformation

ABSTRACT: Results from an investigation of the stressed-deformed state accompanying double shear are presented. These results were obtained in the stage of well developed plastic deformation preceding a failure. The investigation was carried out by the methods of measuring hardness and by using dividing grids with a base of 0.208 mm. Studies conducted on various metals have shown that the deformed state during shear is practically independent of the material's properties. From a shear diagram of a material it is possible to construct a corresponding graph of the tangent stresses and, by integrating, to obtain the magnitude of the deforming force. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11, 13

Card 1/1 fv

UDC: 539.4

BABIS, R.S. (Zaporozh'ye); BIKI, M.A. (Zaporozh'ye); GORBUNTSOV, A.F.  
( Zaporozh'ye); KUTYAVIN, I.D., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; DEL',  
G.V., inzh.; KRASNOV, V.P., inzh.

Complex engineering and economic method for designing electric  
transformers. Elektrichestvo no.10:85-88 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Kutuyavin, Del', Kras-  
nov).

DEL', Gennadiy Viktorovich, aspirant; KUTYAVIN, Ivan Dmitriyevich, doktor  
tekh.nauk, prof.

Determination of the principal dimensions of electric transformers.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.5:551-556 '63.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra elektricheskikh stantsiy, setey i sistem Tomskogo  
politeknicheskogo instituta (for Del'). 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy  
elektricheskikh stantsiy, setey i sistem Tomskogo politeknicheskogo  
instituta (for Kutyavin).

(Electric transformers)

IYEZUITOVA, N.N.; DE LAEY, P. [De Laey, Pierre], doktor; UGOLEV, A.M.

Analysis of the localization of invertase in the cells of the small intestine by comparing the concentrations of hydrolysis products in intra- and extracellular liquids. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.5:1191-1193 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii pitaniya Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR. 2. Gentskiy universitet, Bel'giya (for De Laey). Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Chernigovskim.

DELAHAY, P.,

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

COLE, H.D.F., DELAHAY, P., SUSHKELLES, G.G.

Cotes Chemical Laboratory, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge,  
Louisiana, U.S.A. (for all). Delahay-present address; Department of  
Chemistry, New York University, New York, N.Y.

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 12,  
December 1965, pp 3979-3988

"Electrode kinetics at open circuit at a mercury drop electrode of  
varying area."

(For the 75th birthday of Academician J. Heyrovsky).

DELAK, M.

"Susceptibility of ascarids to chlorinated hydrocarbons." "Parenteral application of carbonic Tetrachloridum co-an. Winterhalter, M. Inst. for Vet. Medical Research in Zagreb. Inst. for pharmacology & Toxicology, Vet. Fac. Univ. of Zagreb. Inst. for pharmacology, Vet. Fac. Univ. of Zagreb (PRED: MARCEL DELAK) Vet. Glasnik 4, No. 1, pp 15-29 1950

Vet. Archiv. 14 : 205-219, 1944

Vet. Archiv. 23 : 275-282, 1953

DELAK M.

YUGOSLAVIA/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by Helminths. R.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 26306

Author : Winterhalter, M., Delak, M.

Inst : -

Title : Parenteral Application of Carbon Tetrachloride. IV. Subcutaneous Application of Carbon Tetrachloride to Horses.

Orig Pub : Vetrin. arch., 1956, 26, No 11-12, 299-306

Abstract : CCl<sub>4</sub> mixed with paraffin oil in the proportion of 3:1 was employed for the treatment of liver-fluke disease [fascioliasis] in horses. The mixture was applied subcutaneously in a dosage of 0.1 ml/kg. After application a strong local reaction was noted accompanied by symptoms of general malaise [indisposition]. Centrolobarly arranged hemorrhagic and necrotic

Card 1/2

10



YUGOSLAVIA/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by  
Helminths.

R.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 26306

inflammation foci were discovered in the liver.  
Experiments showed that such treatment methods could  
not be recommended.

Card 2/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by  
Helminths.

R-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50207

Author : Winterhalter, M., Delak, M.

Inst : -

Title : Parenteral Uses of Carbon Tetrachloride. V. Hypodermic  
Injections of Carbon Tetrachloride in Large Horned Cattle.

Orig Pub : Veterin. arh., 1956, 26, No 11-12, 307-312.

Abstract : For the treatment of fascioliasis  $CCl_4$  was subcutaneously  
injected in a 3:1 mixture with paraffin or sunflower oil  
into large horned cattle. Seven animals received a 0.01-  
0.03 ml/kg mixture with paraffin oil, and 3 animals recei-  
ved a 0.02-0.03 ml/kg mixture with sunflower oil. In all  
cases necrosis of subcutaneous cellular tissue was obser-  
ved at the site of the injection, with rapidly developing  
inflammatory reaction of the surrounding area accompanied  
by a rich growth of connective tissue. The latter acted

Card 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by  
Helminths.

R-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50207

as a barrier, hindering a rapid absorption of  $CCl_4$  and  
weakening its effects upon various organs, particularly  
the liver. Histological examinations revealed that modi-  
fications of liver parenchyma did not occur. Hypodermic  
injections of  $CCl_4$  did not destroy fasciolae, which were  
found alive in the bile ducts. -- N.S. Fesenkova.

Card 2/2

- 28 -

YUGOSLAVIA/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by  
Helminths.

R-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50199

Author : ~~Delak, M., Winterhalter, M.~~

Inst : -

Title : Controlling Fascioliasis in Domestic Animals and Treating  
It by Hypodermic Injections of  $\text{CCl}_4$  [Carbon Tetrachlori-  
de].

Orig Pub : Veterin. glasnik, 1957, 11, No 1, 27-33

Abstract : The study shows that hypodermic injections of  $\text{CCl}_4$  mixed  
with liquid paraffin (3:1) administered to mice, sheep,  
and pigs are far less toxic than when it is administered  
to them orally.  $\text{CCl}_4$  mixed with paraffin was tested as  
treatment on about 600 pigs in dosages of 1-6 ml, depen-  
ding on the weight of the animals. Subcutaneous applica-  
tion of  $\text{CCl}_4$  to large horned cattle and horses was unsuc-  
cessful, however.

Card 1/1

DELAK, Marcel

Poisonousness of coumarin and dicoumarol for poultry. Ljetopis  
JAZU 64:326-327 '57 (publ.'60).

DELAK, M.  
SURNAME (In caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: [ not given ]

Affiliation: Institute for Morphology and Physiology, Department of  
Pharmacology and Toxicology of the Faculty of Veterinary  
Medicine (Institut za morfologiju i fiziologiju, Odjel za  
farmakologiju i toksikologiju Veterinarskog fakulteta), Zagreb

xxxxxxx

xxxxx

Source: Belgrade, Veterinarski glasnik, No 6, 1961, pp 511-515.

Data: "Some New Means for Fighting Fasciolosis."

24

DESLAK, Zdenka, Dr.

Three cases of burns caused by x-ray therapy. Lijec.vjes. 77  
no.1-2:46-50 Jan-Feb. '55.

(ROENTGEN RAYS, inj. eff.

radionecrosis, surg., excis. & skin graft(Ser))

DELAK, Z.

Education of surgeons in the principles of plastic and re-constructive surgery. Acta chir. iugosl. 4 no.1:73-78 1957.

1. Kirurski odjel Opce bolnice u Banjoj Luci (v. d. sefa dr. O. Kulenovic).  
(SURGERY, PLASTIC, educ.  
(Ser))



DELAK-FREZANI, Z.

Burns; clinical observations and results of treatment. Acta  
chir.iugosl.2 no.1:51-67 1955.

1. Kirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (v.d.  
predstojnik prof. dr H. Gjakovic)  
(BURNS, ther.  
review(Ser))

DELAK-FRJEZANI, Zdenka, Dr.; PASINI, M., dr.

Hand contractures caused by burns. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr.  
13 no.3-4:219-221 Mar-Apr 56.

1. Hirursko odeljenje Opste bolnice u Banjoj Luci. Hirurska  
klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

(BURNS, compl.

hand contractures, prev. & surg. (Ser))

(HAND, dis.

contractures caused by burns, prev. & surg. (Ser))

(CONTRACTURES,

hand, caused by burns, prev. & surg. (Ser))

DELAK-FREZANI, Z.; STARE, J.

Injuries of the extensor tendons of the fingers. Acta chir.  
Iugosl. 8 no.1:33-40 '61.

1. Kirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Ljubljani (Predstojnik  
Prof. dr Bozidar Lavric).  
(FINGERS wds & inj)

PETIPA, T.S.; SAZHINA, L.I.; DEIALO, Ye.P.

Vertical distribution of zooplankton in the Black Sea as related to the hydrogeological conditions. Dokl.AN SSSR 133  
no.4:964-967 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya imeni A.O. Kovalevskogo Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.

(Black Sea--Zooplankton)

PETIPA, T.S.; SAZHINA, L.I.; DELALO, Ye.P.

Vertical distribution of zooplankton in the Black Sea.  
Trudy SBS 16:119-137 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

PETIPA, T.S.; SAZHINA, L.I.; DELALO, Ye.P.

Distribution of zooplankton in the Black Sea in 1951-1956. Okeanologiya  
3 no.1:110-122 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya AN SSSR.

SHMELEVA, A.A.; DELALO, Ye.F.

A new species of the genus *Oncaea* (Copepoda, Cyclopoida) from  
the Mediterranean Sea. Zool. zhur. 44 no.10:1562-1565 '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biologii Yuzhnykh morey AN UkrSSR, Sevastopol'.

ACC NR: AT7003625

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3090/66/000/015/0131/0136

AUTHOR: Delalo, Ye. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Distribution of zooplankton biomass in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden during the winter of 1961-62

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdudomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Xrazdel programmy MGG: Okeanologiya. Sbornik statey, no. 15, 1966. Okeanologicheskkiye issledovaniya, 131-136

TOPIC TAGS: hydrographic survey, ocean property, oceanography, zooplankton, biology /

*RED SEA, GULF OF ADEN*

ABSTRACT: The determination of volume and weight of zooplankton was made in 110 samples (from 13 stations). The samples were taken by egg net (D-80/113 cm, silk gauze N 23) during the cruise of the r/v "Academician A. Kovalevsky" of the Institute of Biology of Southern Seas, Academy of Sciences USSR, into the Gulf of Aden from December 1961 through March 1962. A map showing the location of observation stations is given. Zooplankton in the Red Sea in the period of investigation was distributed unequally: in the 0-100-m layer it amounted to 47.7 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in the northern part of the Sea and 81.1-104.8 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in the middle and in the southern parts. The area of the Gulf of Aden appeared to be the richest in zooplankton—571 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in the 0 to 100 m layer, while the north eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea was the most

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UDC: none



ACC NR: AT7003625

deficient— $24 \text{ mg/m}^3$  in the same layer. In the Red Sea, diurnal vertical redistribution of zooplankton biomass was observed mostly in the upper layer. In the Red Sea plankton, 118 species of the copepoda were found; 48 of them were previously unknown in this basin. New species was found in the fauna of the Suez Canal. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [BA]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 008/

Card 2/2

DEFLAMURE, S.L.; ALEKSEYEV, Ye.V.

A case of albinism in the Black Sea dolphin *Delphinus delphis*  
*ponticus* Barabasch, 1936. *Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol.* 67 no.4:141-143  
J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(ALBINOS AND ALBINISM) (BLACK SEA---DOLPHINS)

FLEMING, G.A.; DELANEY, Dzh. [Delaney, J.]; NEYMAN, N.F. [translator]

Copper and nitrogen in the nutrition of wheat on cutaway  
peat. Agrobiologia no.6:942 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

DELARI, V.

Magnochromite and processing our amorphous magnesites.  
p. 1237. Vol. 9, No. 8, 1954. TEHNIKA. Beograd,  
Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library  
of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

JELARI VLAJMI

Abstract of manufacture in Yugoslavia. VLAJMI, IRENA  
 AND JOVAN VLAJMI. Brick & Clay Recd., 125-131 50-57, 17  
 (1956).—Typical chemical analyses of Yugoslav magnesite and  
 refractory grade chromite ores are given. Yugoslav magnesites  
 are cryptocrystalline, amorphous, exceptionally white, and ex-  
 ceedingly pure and have a high MgO content. They are similar to  
 Greek magnesites but differ from other European magnesites  
 which contain considerable amounts of iron oxide. Chemical  
 compositions and physical properties of magnesite and chromite  
 from Yugoslavia are listed. T.H.J.

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DELAZYU, Ye. H.

Sanitation systems of the collective farm villages. Stalinograd, Obl. kn-vo, 1950.

S/169/62/000/003/094/098  
D223/D301

3.9110

AUTHORS: Galkin, R. M. and Delarov, A. I.

TITLE: Determining the declination in different fields of the horizontal component

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 31, abstract 3G213 (V sb. Probl. Arktiki i Antarktiki, no. 8, L., Morsk. transport, 1961, 91-93)

TEXT: It is pointed out that in ascertaining the declination under expedition conditions by a magnet suspended on a quartz thread (with the QHM device) the summary correction, which is determined on checking the instruments in the magnetic observatory before and after field operations, is not constant if the quartz thread, instead of being untwisted ideally, is changed as H varies in relation to the size of the angle of the thread's unavoidable twisting. The authors indicate that satisfactorily precise results can be obtained under field conditions when corrections are introduced for the thread's twisting. They confirm this by their observations ob-  
Card 1/2

✓  
B

Determining the declination ...

S/169/62/000/003/094/098  
D228/D301

tained on a quartz thread with those on instruments of the magnetic observatories at Tiksi, Cape Chelyuskin, Cape Shmidt and Kheysa Island. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

✓  
B

Card 2/2



18 3100

82616  
S/180/60/000/004/006/027  
E111/E452

AUTHORS: Delarova, N. I., Zavaritskaya, T.A., Zevakin, I.A. and  
Tsekhovol'skaya, Z.I. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Impurities in Technical Titanium Tetrachloride and  
Their Removal

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh  
nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, No.4, pp.33-38

TEXT: The authors point out the influence of titanium-  
tetrachloride purity on that of titanium obtained from it. For  
investigating the nature of impurities in titanium tetrachloride  
the authors used infrared absorption spectra. The impurities in  
tetra-chloride obtained by chlorination of slags in stack electric  
furnaces, in melts and in a fluidized bed are shown in Table 1.  
The solubilities of the main impurities in titanium tetrachloride  
were determined, values in weight percent at 0 to 136°C being  
shown in Table 2 for HCl, CO<sub>2</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub> and COCl<sub>2</sub>; solubilities of  
TiOCl<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub> are shown as functions of temperature (-20 to  
+136°C) in Fig.1a and 1b respectively. The authors also checked  
the vapour-liquid equilibrium compositions for the system  
TiCl<sub>4</sub> - SiCl<sub>4</sub> (Fig.2a) and investigated equilibria in TiCl<sub>4</sub> - VOCl<sub>3</sub> 44  
Card 1/2

82616  
S/180/60/000/004/006/027  
E111/E452

Impurities in Technical Titanium Tetrachloride and Their Removal

mixtures (Fig.2b) and  $TiCl_4 - CCl_3COCl$  mixtures (Fig.4). These results are shown in the form of composition of vapour phase as functions of that of the liquid phase, the relative volatility as a function of the concentration of volatile component in the liquid is shown in Fig.3a for  $TiCl_4 - SiCl_4$ , Fig.3b for  $TiCl_4 - VOCl_3$  and Fig.5 for  $TiCl_4 - CCl_3COCl$ . The relative volatilities in  $TiCl_4 - VOCl_3$  and  $TiCl_4 - CCl_3COCl$  are small and rectification columns with many plates would be required for their separation. Determinations were made of the partial vapour pressures of  $TiOCl_2$  and  $C_6Cl_6$  over their mixtures with  $TiCl_4$  at 136 to 137°C by analyzing the condensed vapour phase in equilibrium with solution boiling at atmospheric pressure; the low values obtained (Tables 3 and 4 respectively) suggest that contamination by these substances is due largely to carry-over of droplets. There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 7 references: 5 Soviet, 1 English and 1 Japanese.

SUBMITTED: April 30, 1960

Card 2/2

ZAVARITSKAYA, T.A.; Prinsipali uchastiyev: DELABOVA, N.; TSEKHOVSKAYA, D.;  
ZEVAKIN, I.; MISHENEVA, Ye.; ROGATKIN, A.

Investigations in the field of titanium tetrachloride purification.  
Titan i ego splavy no.5:195-200 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Titanium chloride)  
(Distillation)  
(Vapor-liquid equilibrium)

DELAZYU, V. V.

DELAZYU, V. V.: "Changes in the dermal-galvanic potential and psychogalvanic reflex in cerebral hemisyndromes." Stalingrad State Medical Inst. Stalingrad, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 22, 1956

BRIL', M.T.; YERASHOV, V.A.; YEVDOKIMOV, N.V.; DELAPYU, V.Y.

Problem of subarachnoid hemorrhages in syphilis. Vest.ven. i dern.  
no.3:27-31 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.T. Brill') i kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.A.Yerashov) Stalin-gradskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. V.S.Yurov)

(SYPHILIS, complications,  
subarachnoid hemorrh. (Rus))  
(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE,  
subarachnoid, in syphilis (Rus))

EUYLOV, N.S.; ~~DELARNU, V.V.~~; UMAKHANOV, R.U.

Varicose dilatation of the veins of the spinal cord. Vrach. delo  
no.1:141-142 Ja'64 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Volgogradskaya oblastnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa.

DELARYU, Zhan

The European Coal and Steel Community is against the **Belgian**  
coal industry. Vsem.prof.dvizh. no.10:39-40 0 '61. (MIKA 14:10)  
(Belgium--Coal mines and mining)  
(European coal and steel community)

133-58-5-14/31

AUTHORS: Delayeridi, B. F., and Flaksman, M. M., Engineers

TITLE: ~~An Experience in~~ Using the Fourth Winding of the Standard Booster EMU in the Electric Furnace Regulators. (Opyt ispol'zovaniya chetvertoy obmotki EMU v elektrotechnykh regulyatorakh)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 5, pp. 425-427 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Maximum utilisation of the transformer of an electric furnace during the melting period makes its operating conditions very difficult, therefore it was proposed to transfer the overload protection from the switch-off method to a signalisation method. On the Zlatoust Works an automatic speeding up of elevation of electrodes during the periods of sharp disturbances of furnace operation was obtained using the fourth winding of the standard booster EMU 2.5 which was idle in the scheme of RMD 2.5 regulator, used for the automatic control of the furnace. The electrical circuit is shown. There are four figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.  
(Zlatoust Metallurgical Works)

Card 1/1



RAPOPORT, Il'ya Savel'yevna; DELAVERIDI, B.F., inzh., retsenzent;  
KRAPIVIN, Boris Georgiyevich, red.; SYRCHINA, M.M., red.  
izd-va; MAL'KOVA, N.T., tekhn. red.

[Master electrician of the metallurgical plant] Master-  
elektrik metallurgicheskogo zavoda. Sverdlovsk, Metal-  
lurgizdat, 1962. 220 p. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Metallurgical plants—Electric equipment)

POL/44-59-12-6/36

1(5), 19(2)

AUTHOR: Delawski, W., Captain, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Jamming and Countermeasures in Radar Stations

PERIODICAL: Wojskowy przegląd lotniczy, 1959, Nr 12, pp 21-31 (POLAND)

ABSTRACT: The author presents a review of radar jamming transmitter systems and the countermeasures. The jamming transmitter systems are classified according to waves used and operate on 1) continuous non-modulated waves; 2) continuous sinusoidal-amplitude modulated; 3) continuous frequency modulated; 4) pulse modulated (regular or chaotic) and 5) amplitude noise modulated waves. Radar jamming transmitters are designed to the end of a) hard-to-eliminate interference and b) wide-band interference. Most effective is the (a) system which uses noise jamming, since the wide-band continuous frequency spectrum cannot be eliminated by a shift in the carrier frequency of the radar station. In a P-type scan, the spot lights up a large section of the screen, while high "grass" appears on the screen of an A-type scan and the echo cannot be told from the noise. There are two types of noise transmitters.

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POL/44-59-12-6/36

Jamming and Countermeasures in Radar Stations

The first one is based on generation, wide-band amplification and transmission of noise, yet it is rarely used because of low output. The second type, more widely used, uses noise generated by saturated diodes, non-excited clystron generators, fluorescent lamp generators, thermal generators, and crystal generators. The wide-band interference (b) system constitutes a rather difficult problem and has not been satisfactorily solved so far. However, there are three major tendencies in design: 1) the use of wide-band amplification tubes with the disadvantage of low output; 2) the use of several generators continuously covering a frequency band (not suitable for airborne operation because of dimensions and weight) and 3) the use of a few tune-in generators. The latter method makes possible the coverage of a required frequency band with the aid of a few generators, though it necessarily requires the assistance of a search receiver. The author further describes countermeasures against radar jamming transmitters and divides them into tactical and technical measures. Tactical measures are optimum operational conditions preventing the enemy from detecting radar stations, proper location in area

Card 2/6



Jamming and Countermeasures in Radar Stations

POL/44-59-12-6/36

and frequency and detection of jamming targets by directional finding with the aid of a system of radar stations. There are various technical countermeasures and the best way is to reset the radar station within a wide band of frequencies. The method, however, meets problems of an engineering nature. An efficient countermeasure against noise jamming is the detection of echo signals below the noise limit, though the method is extremely hard to accomplish. Another, easier to accomplish and efficient method is the use of additional blocks or attachments which eliminate interference. The blocks make use of different properties of echo and jamming signals, such as a difference in frequency, amplitude, pulse length or repetition frequency. Properly designed attachments are capable of separating the echo from the jamming signal provided that the signals differ in one of the mentioned properties. The author describes a few elimination attachment systems. The amplitude selection system will not pass a jamming signal higher in amplitude than the echo signal while all the other parameters are the same. A timing circuit gives a regulated delay in the time constant of the pulse surge.

Card 3/6



Jamming and Countermeasures in Radar Stations

POL/44-59-12-6/36

The compensation stage is open until blocked by a negative pulse from the integrating circuit. The selector is normally blocked; the opening level of the circuit can be regulated. When the pulse coming from the amplifier exceeds the opening level set by the operator, the selector passes and inverts the peak by 180°. The pulse peak then is amplified by integration and fed to one of the tube grids of the compensation stage and blocks the stage in order to stop the pulse delayed by the time constant circuit. The next method, pulse length selection, is based on blocking the jamming longer than echo pulses of the radar station. Two time-constant circuits are used with a time-constant equal to the pulse duration of the radar station, where the first circuit is closed and "reflects" the pulse with an inverted phase, while the second circuit loaded by wave resistance gives a pulse delay with a conform phase. The next mentioned system is that of inductivity-capacitance ("comb") filters in the video circuit of radar stations. Inductance and capacitance are selected according to pulse length and repetition frequency. The filters cut off a considerable portion of white noise spectrum frequencies,

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Jamming and Countermeasures in Radar Stations

POL/44-59-12-6/36

pass the frequency spectrum of the echo signal and thus reduce the noise level. The fourth method described is integration circuits which reduce noise by compiling the echo signal until it exceeds the noise level. Because the echo signals are periodical and noise signals chaotic, the energy rises in an integration system every time an echo pulse is received. There are three versions of integration systems a) RC circuits with a large time constant; b) LC timing circuits with a time constant for echo signals equal to the signal repetition periods, and c) potentiostopes (memory tubes) which improve the signal-to-noise ratio. The fifth and last system mentioned is the correlation attachment, which operates on the basis of measuring the autocorrelation function of the signal. The autocorrelation function of white noise rapidly approaches zero as time grows according to the Gauss curve, while the sinusoidal autocorrelation function is a sinusoid. The synchronization generator periodically operates the electronic relay (A) (Diagram, p 31) and with a certain delay the electronic relay (B). The relays operate when a signal comes from the receiver simultaneously with a trigger pulse from the synchronization generator. Pulses from the electronic relay

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Jamming and Countermeasures in Radar Stations

POL/44-59-12-6/36

(A) are fed to one of the correlator grids, while pulses from the electronic relay (B) are fed to the pulse length modulator. The modulator forms pulses with their length varying according to the intensity of the reflected signal. When a reflected signal arrives, the pulses will be properly longer than pulses in the presence of white noise only. Pulses are picked up from the cathode load of the correlator and integrated in the integrating circuit. The obtained autocorrelation pulse sequence is fed to the radar scan. Finally, the author recapitulates and points out that 1) a radar station will eliminate jamming when capable of differentiating echo from noise signals; 2) a separation of the signal from noise is only possible when they differ in frequency, pulse length, amplitude or other property; 3) the most troublesome means of jamming is white noise, and 4) basically, a radar station can be made insensitive to noise jamming provided that sufficient detection time is available as well as the proper technical means. There are 13 sets of diagrams and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 1 German, and 2 English.

Card 6/6

6,4700

P/044/60/000/001/001/001  
A110/A026

AUTHOR: Delawski, W., Captain, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Problems in the Development of Early-Warning Radar Systems *MA*

PERIODICAL: Wojskowy Przegląd Lotniczy, 1960, No. 1, pp. 34 - 36

TITLE: The problem arose by the growing speed of the latest types of aircraft. To increase the efficiency of early-warning systems the increase of their range and a complete automation of the antiaircraft defense is necessary. The author mentions the progress made by US scientists of the Columbia University in 1957. In spite of 3 - 6 rpm speed rotary antennas, new methods of speeding up the warning are of greatest importance. A new "single-impulse" method for the spotting of targets is briefly described. Finally is stated that improvements of conventional warning methods against supersonic aircraft could be expected by evaluation of the spectral analysis and development of the "single-impulse" method. There are 3 Polish references. *VB*

Card 1/1



DELAWSKI, W., major, mgr., inż.

Influence of the ionosphere on the action of radiolocating stations.  
Wojsk przegl 13 no.11:48-52 N '60.

DELAZARI, B.D.

Methods of preserving and increasing the number of wild animals in the  
United States. Okhr. prir. i zapov. delo v SSSR no.6:118-124 '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

(United States—Wildlife, Conservation of)

AUTHORS: SOV/20-122-3-19/57  
Andrianov, K. A., Corresponding Member, AS USSR, Delazari, N. V.

TITLE: The Synthesis of Some Organosilicon and Organotitanium-Silicon Compounds (Sintez nekotorykh kremniyorganicheskikh i titan-kremniyorganicheskikh soyedineniy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 3, pp 393-396 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In investigating the influence of the triaryl-, trialkyl-, and mixed tri(alkyl-aryl) siloxy-groups on the properties of the compound mentioned last in the title the authors found it necessary to synthesize some new derivatives of the latter, i. e. those which contain aromatic and aliphatic radicals in the silicon atom. In order to produce mixed tetrakis/tri(aryl-alkyl) siloxy/titanium compounds the authors synthesized a number of organosilicon compounds. The latter served as initial products for the production of tetrakis/tri(alkyl-aryl) siloxy/titanium compounds. Pheryl-dimethyl chlorosilane and methyl diphenyl chlorosilane were formed according to the Grignard (Grin'yar) reaction. For the production of alkyl-aryl silanols the latter compounds were transformed into acetates. They were then

Card 1/2

SOV/20-122-3-19/57

The Synthesis of Some Organosilicon and Organotitanium-Silicon Compounds

hydrolyzed by means of ammonia solutions. The total scheme of the compounds produced is illustrated by 3 equations. All compounds produced according to this scheme were isolated at each stage of the process and their empirical formulae and the main constants were determined (Table 1). The production of tetrakis/tri(alkyl-aryl) siloxy/titanium compounds was carried out by two methods: 1) By the action of titanium tetrachloride on diphenyl methyl silanol in the presence of ammonia. Thus, tetrakis-(diphenyl methyl siloxy) titanium was produced. At room temperature it is a high-boiling liquid. 2) Tetrakis (dimethyl phenyl siloxy) titanium was produced by means of the reaction of sodium dimethyl phenyl silanolate with titanium tetrachloride (a scheme is given). There are 1 table and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh sovedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Elementary Organic Compounds, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1958

Card 2/2

87126

S/062/60/000/009/019/021  
B023/B064

53700

2209, 1236, 1273

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A. and ~~Delazard, N. V.~~  
TITLE: The Reactions of Trimethyl Siloxytrichloro Titanium With Alcohols  
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 9, pp. 1712-1713

TEXT: In continuation of previous published data and investigations, the authors report on studies of the reaction of trimethyl siloxy trichloro titanium with butyl alcohol and diphenyl methyl hydroxysilane. In this connection they found that the reaction of the chlorine substitution by butoxy- or diphenyl methyl siloxane groups on titanium is accompanied by byprocesses. The experiments showed that trimethyl siloxy trichloro titanium and butyl alcohol (in equimolar amounts with 20% butanol excess and neutralization of the hydrogen chloride by ammonia) react under the formation of tetrabutoxy titanium. Its formation shows that simultaneously with the replacement of chlorine by the butoxy group, the trimethyl siloxy group bound with titanium is also replaced by the butoxy group.

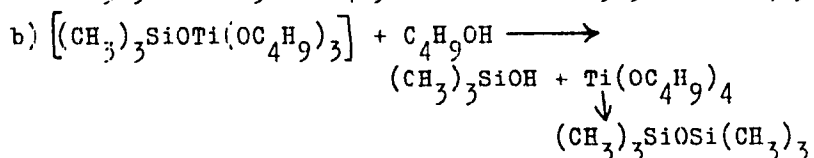
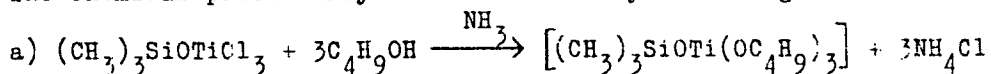
Card 1/3

87126

The Reactions of Trimethyl Siloxytrichloro  
Titanium With Alcohols

S/062/60/000/009/019/021  
B023/B064

The chemical process may be illustrated by following reactions:



The exchange of the trimethyl siloxy groups on titanium by the butoxy group due to the action of butyl alcohol upon trimethyl siloxy trichloro titanium proceeds at a maximum temperature of 70°C. The reactivity of the trimethyl siloxy group in trimethyl siloxy trichloro titanium proved to be considerable, i.e., not only under the action of butyl alcohol, but also in the reaction of trimethyl siloxy trichloro titanium with diphenyl methyl hydroxysilane. Heating of the solution of the last two substances to 40°C and passing through of ammonia leads to the formation of tetrakis-(diphenyl methyl siloxy) titanium. The absence of absorption in the range of 916 - 920 cm<sup>-1</sup> was found when determining the infrared

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87126

The Reaction of Trimethyl Siloxytrichloro  
Titanium With Alcohols

S/062/60/000/009/019/02:  
B023/B064

spectra of tetrabutoxy titanium, which confirms the absence of the Ti-O-Si group. An intensive band occurs, however, with tetrakis-(diphenyl methyl siloxy) titanium in the range of  $916-920\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , which is determined by the swinging of the Ti-O-Si group. There are 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR) ✓

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1960

Card 3/3

15.8170

25215

S/062/61/000/007/005/009  
B117/B215AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A., and Delazari, N. V.TITLE: Reaction of cohydrolysis of bis-(methyl-dichloro silyl)-  
benzene with trimethyl chlorosilanePERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh  
nauk, no. 7, 1961, 1266 - 1269

TEXT: The cohydrolysis of bis-(methyl-dichloro silyl)-benzene with trimethyl chlorosilane in a molecular ratio of 1:5 was studied. Sulfuric ether and ammonia acceptor were used as medium. 24 ml of 15%  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ , 100 g of ice, and 40 ml of sulfuric ether were filled into a 500 ml glass with mixer, thermometer, and dropping funnel. A chloride mixture consisting of 7.2 g of trimethyl chlorosilane and 5 g of bis-(methyl-dichloro silyl)-benzene was added dropwise at  $-8^\circ\text{C}$ . It was left unmixed. After separation of the layers and distillation, 3.83 g of a yellow, thick, viscous liquid was obtained, (83.5% of the theoretical amount): C 46.10; H 7.29; Si 28.56; OH groups 5.46%; molecular weight: 518.  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{40}\text{Si}_6\text{O}_6$ .

In the second experiment, 15%  $\text{NH}_4\text{CH}_3$ , 100 ml of ice water, and 200 ml of  
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Reaction of cohydrolysis ... 25215

S/062/61/C00/007/005/009  
B117/B215

sulfuric ether were filled into a 1 l glass with mixer, dropping funnel, and thermometer. A chloride mixture consisting of 14.5 g trimethylchlorosilane and 10.1 g bis-(methyl-dichloro silyl)-benzene was added dropwise at  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and mixed for 30 minutes. After separation of the layers and distillation, 7.47 g (88.6 % of the theoretical amount) of a yellow, very thick, viscous liquid was obtained: C 46.96; H 6.64; Si 29.89; OH groups: 4.44 %, molecular weight: 787.  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{50}\text{Si}_8\text{O}_8$ . In the third experiment, 300 ml of dry benzene and 19 g of trimethyl hydroxy silane were filled into a 500 ml three-necked flask. During cooling to  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  by means of ice, 13.5 g of bis-(methyl-dichloro silyl)-benzene were added dropwise to 50 ml of dry benzene in ammonia current. A white deposit formed. After dropwise addition of the chloride, ammonia was passed through for another 30 min. The mixture was then kept at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2 hr. A fraction with a boiling point of  $217 - 220^{\circ}\text{C}$  (2 mm) was isolated from the filtered and distilled residue; 2.2 g; 6.97 % of the theoretical amount;

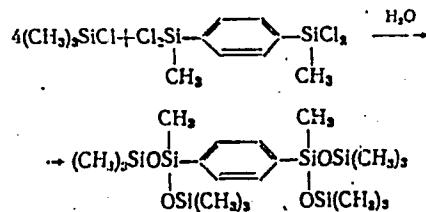
$n_D^{20}$  1.4610;  $d_4^{20}$  0.9680; C 46.95; H 8.78; Si 31.79 %.  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{56}\text{Si}_8\text{O}_6$ .

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25215  
 Reaction of cohydrolysis ...

57062)67)DDD)DD7)DD3)DD9  
 B117/B215

The obtained compounds were identified by elementary analysis according to the content of hydroxyl groups, molecular weight, and ultrared spectra. It was shown that the reaction did not follow the scheme



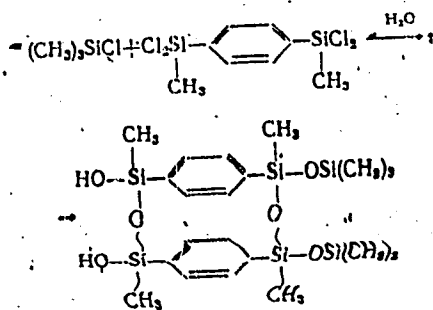
as expected, but that products with hydroxyl groups were always formed. Even under different reaction conditions (longer duration), the products always contained hydroxyl groups. Hence, the reaction follows schemes

Card 3/6

Reaction of cohydrolysis ....

25215

S/062/61/000/007/005/009  
B117/B215

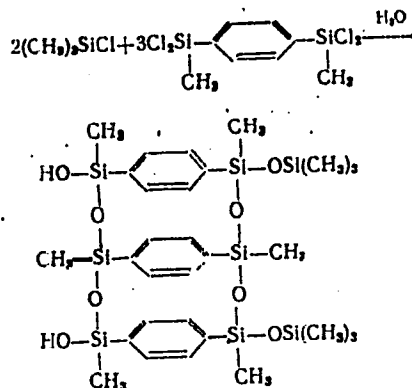


Card 4/6

Reaction of cohydrolysis ...

25215

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B117/B215



This shows that cohydrolysis of the examined substances is difficult. Despite its considerable excess, trimethyl chlorosilane only reacts at a molar ratio of 1:1 or 1:1.5. This shows that the high rate of bis-(methyl-dichloro silyl)-benzene hydrolysis causes polycondensation of initial products of cohydrolysis. The cyclic compounds obtained  
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S/062/61/000/007/005/009  
B117/B215

Reaction of cohydrolysis ...

polymerized easily by transforming into high-polymer substances. Complete substitution of chlorine in bis-(methyl-dichloro silyl)-benzene was only attained by trimethyl siloxy groups under the action of trimethyl hydroxysilane upon bis(methyl-dichloro silyl)-benzene in the presence of ammonia. There are 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh sovedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR).

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1960

Card 6/6

30164  
S/062/61/000/012/003/012  
B118/B147

5 3700  
AUTHORS:

Andrianov, K. A., and Delazari, N. V.

TITLE:

Reactions of trimethyl siloxychloro silanes

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 12, 1961, 2169 - 2173

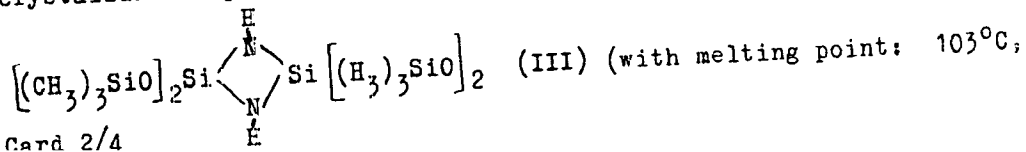
TEXT: Since reactions of trimethyl siloxychloro silanes with nucleophilic and electrophilic compounds so far have not been sufficiently studied, the authors showed in a previous paper the high reactivity of the trimethyl siloxy group in bis-(trimethyl siloxy)-dichloro silane where the Si-O-Si bond is unexpectedly ruptured. In the present work, other reactions of compounds containing a trimethyl siloxy group on the silicon atom have been studied. It was shown that tris-(trimethyl siloxy)-hydroxy silane did not react with tetrabutoxy titanium and tin tetrachloride or heating for a longer period in the presence of  $\text{NH}_3$ . When heated in the presence of HCl, tris-(trimethyl siloxy)-hydroxy silane does not form a dimer, and the initial product remains unchanged. Reac-

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3016B  
 S/062/61/000/012/003/012  
 B118/B147

Reactions of trimethyl...

tion between NH<sub>3</sub> and bis-(trimethyl siloxy)-dichloro silane in benzene at room temperature yielded two products: bis-(trimethyl siloxy)-diamino-silane and 1,3-bis-(trimethyl siloxy)-1,3-aminodisilosane according to the formulas  $[(CH_3)_3SiO]_2Si(NH_2)_2$  (I) (53.1%) (boiling point 51 - 53°C (3 mm Hg);  $n_D^{20} = 1.4057$ ;  $d_4^{20} = 0.9066$ ; MR (determined) 64.43) and  $[(CH_3)_3SiO]_2-Si-NH-Si-[(CH_3)_3SiO]_2$  (II) (22.2%) (boiling point: 117 - 119°C (3 mm Hg);  $n_D^{20} = 1.4119$ ;  $d_4^{20} = 0.9338$ ; MR = 122.28). Unlike hydrolysis, aminolysis yielded no complex, insoluble polymers. Hence, the trimethyl siloxy group was not separated. Heating compound (I) at 212 - 304°C for a longer period and with liberation of NH<sub>3</sub> yielded the crystalline compound 1,3-bis-(trimethyl siloxy)-cyclosilosane:



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Reactions of trimethyl...

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boiling point: 180 - 183°C (4 mm Hg). To confirm its structure, compound (III) was also obtained from 1,3-bis-(trimethyl siloxy)-1,3-aminodisiloxane by 25 hr heating at 280 - 344°C. Separation of the trimethyl siloxy group and formation of insoluble products were not observed on aminolysis. Above 150°C, tris-(trimethyl siloxy)-hydroxy silane reacts with Na with formation of H<sub>2</sub>, tetrakis-(trimethyl siloxy)-silane;

$[(CH_3)_3SiO]_4Si$  (5.7%), and tris-(trimethyl siloxy)-sodium oxy-silane (17.9%).

In the formation of the former, the Si-O-Si bond is ruptured. On heating tris-(trimethyl siloxy)-hydroxy silane and TiCl<sub>4</sub> for a longer period, no

reaction occurs, whereas reaction between TiCl<sub>4</sub> and  $[(CH_3)_3SiO]_3SiONa$

yields tetrakis- $[(CH_3)_3SiO]_3SiO$  titanium:

$\{[(CH_3)_3SiO]_3SiO\}_4Ti$  where the Si-O-Si bond is not ruptured (boiling point: 223 - 225°C (1.5 mm Hg);  $n_D^{20} = 1.4201$ ;  $d_4^{20} = 0.9623$ ; MR = 341.9). X

Irrespective of the high molecular weight and the 80.7% inorganic portion, this compound is an easily mobile liquid. These properties are explained

by the cross-type structure  $-Ti-$  where the inorganic portion of the

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Reactions of trimethyl...

30164  
S/062/61/000/012/003/012  
B118/B147

molecule is surrounded by  $-CH_3$  groups which guarantee weak interaction among the molecules and prevent close packing. Tris-(trimethyl siloxy)-aminosilane  $[(CH_3)_3SiO]_3SiNE_2$ ; (boiling point:  $65 - 67^\circ C$  (3.5 mm Hg);  $n_D^{20} = 1.3932$ ;  $d_4^{20} = 0.8755$ ;  $MR = 84.81$ ) was also obtained from tris-(trimethyl siloxy)-chlorosilane in benzene solution by bubbling of anhydrous  $NH_3$ . There are 1 table and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Brit. Patent 627136; Chem. Abstrs A, 44, 4284 (1950). X

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1961

Card 4/4

L 42147-63 EPF(-)/EWP(j)/EWI(n)/T Pc-4/Pr-1 RM  
 ACCESSION NR AP 007659 S/0020/65/160/006/1307/1310

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A. (Academician); Delusari, N. V.; Volkova, L. M.;  
 Chumayeva, I. N.

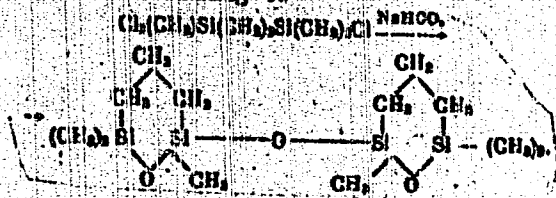
35  
34  
B

TITLE: Synthesis and spectra of trimethylalkyl-(phenyl, chlor)-1-oxa-2,6-disilacyclohexanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 160, no. 6, 1965, 1307-1310

TOPIC TAGS: cyclohexane, IR absorption spectrum, spectrophotometer/ VIKS M 3 spectrophotometer, IKS 14 spectrophotometer

ABSTRACT: The authors have produced new trimethylalkyl-(phenyl, chlor)-1-oxa-2,6-disilacyclohexanes, with a yield of 60-80%, during hydrolysis of bis(alkylchlorosilyl)propanes by an aqueous solution of caustic potash. On heating an ether solution of 1-dimethylchlorosilyl-1-3-methyldichlorosilylpropane with bicarbonate of soda, a bicyclic compound was obtained according to

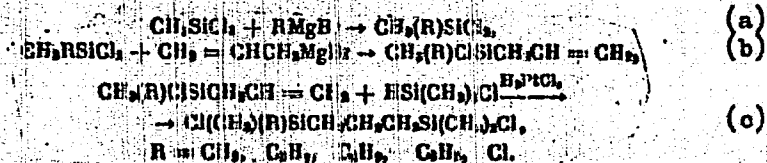


Card 1/32

L 42147-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007659

Bis-(alkylchlorosilyl) propanes were obtained according to reactions (a), (b), and (c)



The properties of the newly synthesized substances are given in a table. The IR spectra were obtained and compared with other compounds. These spectra were studied on two spectrophotometers: a VIKS M-3 with an NaCl prism (700-1500  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) and an IKS-14 with a KBr prism (400-700  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ). The spectra are illustrated in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy, Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Hetero-Organic Compounds, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26 Oct 64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC, OP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 007

Card 2/3

. DELBA, M.K.; SHONIYA, V.I., red.; KHAKHMIGERI, M.D., tekhn. red.

[Along Lenin's road] Po leninskomu puti. Sukhumi, Abgosizdat,  
1961. 35 p. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Georgia--Economic conditions)

DELBA, M.K., glav. red.; BGAEBBA, Kh.S., red.; GOL'DINOV, L.R., red.; KHAKH-  
MIGERI, M.D., tekhn. red.

[The Abkhazian A.S.S.R.] Abkhazskaya ASSR. Sukhumi, Abgosizdat, 1961.  
148 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Abkhazia—Economic conditions)

DELICH, V. Jr.

Twenty years of geologic studies. S. is Bulg geol bruch 25 no. 5  
99-102 '64.

1. Director, Administration of Ore, Coal, and Nonmetallic Mineral  
Research.

DELCHIV, A.G. (Narodnaya Respublika Bolgariya); TONEV, S.N.  
(Narodnaya Respublika Bolgariya)

Mineral resources in Bulgaria. Razved.i okh.nedr 25 no.11:  
60-63 N '59. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Bulgaria--Mines and mineral resources)

DEL 0781 1-2007

Belladonna is the dried roots of *Atropa belladonna*, L. (Solanaceae). It is a perennial herb. Solan. For. Phys. med., 74(1144-45) (unch. summary). --Hyocyanine (1) which constitutes 1.5% of the alkaloids of the roots of 2 to 3-year-old *Belladonna belladonna*, is the active ingredient for the treatment of epidemic encephalitis. It at high temp. and especially in alk. media gives inactive atropine. The insoluble medicinal preps. were obtained as follows. Belladonna roots were digested 30 hrs. with 5 times their vol. of H<sub>2</sub>O contg. 0.1% salicylic and 2% tartaric acids and then percolated. This was repeated twice with fresh solvent, the cats. were combined and filtered. Detn. of alkaloid content: About 250 mg. is concd. to 25 ml. at 100°, made alk. with 10% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, and extd. with 150 ml. Et<sub>2</sub>O-CHCl<sub>3</sub> (2:1) by shaking 10 min. The ext. is filtered and 10 ml. (1:1) is dryd. The residue is dissolved in 2-3 drops of KOH and 3-4 drops of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (1:1000 diln.), and the soln. is filtered, made alk., and extd. with 75 ml. of the distillate. The latter ext. is filtered and evapd. to dryness within 15 min. The resid. is washed with 5 ml. KOH and dried again. This is repeated 2 times, then the alc. soln. is dhd. with H<sub>2</sub>O and titrated with 0.1N HCl with methyl red as indicator. All. HCl used  $\times 0.1734$  = amt. of alkaloid in 100 ml. soln.

G. Meguerian



**DELCHEV, G.**

Migration of alkaloids in drying of Belladonna; preliminary communication. Izv. med. inst., Sofia 8:171-185 1953. (CJML 25:5)

1. Scientific Associate at Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Doctor.

DELCHEV, GEORGY

BULGARIA/General Division - Congresses. Sessions Conferences. A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 10 April 1957, 25724

Author : Delchev, Georgy

Inst : 3d Congress of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists in Czechoslovakia.

Title : The 3d Congress of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists in Czechoslovakia.

Orig Pub : Priroda (bulg.) 1956, 5, No 2, 94-95

Abst : See Referat Zhur Biologiya, 1956, 21150 - 21153

Card 1/1

BULGARIA/Cultivated Plants - Medicinal. Essential Oil-Bearing. M.  
Toxic.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44377  
Author : Dechev, G.  
Inst :  
Title : Studies of Lelladonna in Bulgaria.  
Orig Pub : Priroda (Bulg.), 1957, 6, No 3, 81-85.  
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 188 -

DELCHEV, G.; MEDNIKAROVA, M.

"Influence of the graft stock on the alkaloid content in Hyoscyamus niger  
and Atropa belladonna. In French.

DOKLADY, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 11, no. 2 Mar./April 1958.

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59  
Unclas

DELOREV, G.

"Influence of the density in sowing on the content and movement in the depositing of alkaloids in the leaves of belladonna." In French. p. 73

DOKLADY. Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 12, No. 1, January/February, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, February, 1960. Uncl.

PALEV, E.; BRIANOVSKA, L.; STAIKOV, V.; AVRAMOVA, B.; DELCHEV, G.; STOIANOV,  
N.

Influence of fertilization on the alkaloid content and yield of  
Atropa belladonna in Bulgaria. Trud Khim-farmatsevt inst 4:56-57  
'63.

DELCHEV, KHRISTOS

Delchev, Khristos - Otravlania s khрани ot zivotinski proizvod. (Sofiya, Zemizdat, 1951) 38 p. (Food poisoning from animal products)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 9, Oct. 1953, Uncl.

*DELICHEV, M.*

IORĐANOV, M., d-r.; ZLATEV, Iv., d-r.; SLAVKOV, Il., d-r.; DELCHEV, Ehr.,  
d-r.

Salmonella infections in Bulgaria. Izv.mikrob.inst., Sofia 5:277-  
308 1954.

1. Ot N. I. V. Kh. K. Institut - Sofia.  
(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, epidemiology,  
in Bulgaria)



BULGARIA

DELICHEV, DR. Khr., VIZPB

"Sanitary Evaluation of Food Products in Connection with Poisoning of Animals with Organochlorine and Organophosphorus Insecticides"

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 63, No 5/6, 1966, pp 18-21.

Abstract: Organochlorine and organophosphorus compounds may be present in meat, milk, and dairy products as a result of consumption by animals of plants treated with these compounds used as insecticides or treatment of the animals themselves with some of these compounds. Because many of these compounds are highly toxic, poisoning of human beings on consumption of food products contaminated with them may occur. Some organochlorine insecticides are reported to have a cancerogenic effect. Food products of animal origin that contain hexachlorane or DDT should be regarded as unfit for human consumption. Animal feed should not contain more than 1.5 mg/kg hexachlorane or 2 mg/kg lindane ( $\gamma$ -isomer of hexachlorane). While a great number of the organophosphorus insecticides introduced in recent

1/2

ACC NR: AT6081507

SOURCE CODE: BU/2503/66/014/000/0067/0072

AUTHOR: Dragnev, T.; Delchev, M.; Dermendzhiyev, E.

ORG: Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB

TITLE: Use of the double ionization chamber for correlation measurements of energy, angle, and mass distribution in the fission of heavy nuclei

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite, Fizicheski institut. Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB, v. 14, 1966, 67-72

TOPIC TAGS: ionization chamber, fission product, fission product activity, anisotropic medium

ABSTRACT: A method is suggested for determination of the angle between the electric field direction of the double pulse ionization chamber and the direction of movement of the fission fragments; the method also makes possible a correlated study of the energy, mass, and angle distributions of fission. Passage of fission particles through the ionization camera chambers creates a number of ions and electrons that are deflected and collected by the grids of the camera resulting in output pulses. The camera consists of a high-voltage grid (located in the center), a deflection grid, and a collector located symmetrically on each side of the center.

ACC NR: AT6031507

The pulses formed at the collector determine the energy contained in the particles, and the pulses formed at the deflection grid and the collector determine deflection angles of fission particles under the influence of the existing electric field in the camera chambers. The resolution of this camera can be as high as 0.15% for  $\alpha$ -particle energies of 5 MeV. The camera will be used for studies of angular anisotropy in splitting of heavy atoms with gamma rays and for measurement of energies of particles formed from reactions that result in formation of two oppositely-charged particles. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

2/2

L 18457-63

BDS DE/JXT(IJP)

B/2503/62/010/002/0047/0051

ACCESSION NR: AT3002410

53  
52

AUTHOR: Dragnev, T.; Delchev, M.

TITLE: Fine structure in the energy distribution of protons in the reaction Al sup 27 (Gamma, Rho)\*Mg sup 26 /9

SOURCE: B'lgarska akademiya na naukite. Fizicheski institut, Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB, v. 10, no. 2, 1962, 47-51

TOPIC TAGS: fine structure, energy, energy distribution, angular distribution, proton, Al sup 27 (Gamma Rho)\*Mg sup 26, photon

ABSTRACT: The energy and angular distribution of protons from the reaction  $Al^{27}(\gamma, p)Mg^{26}$  have been studied, with larger volume of statistics and greater accuracy in determination of the energy of protons than in previous studies. The synchrotron of the Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhniicheskiy institut (Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute) was used as source of gamma-rays, and as the energy distribution of gamma-rays from the synchrotron have the character of a brake spectrum, maximal energy of gamma-rays in this experiment was 60 MeV.

Card 1/3 \* [Note: The "Rho" should be "p", indicating 'proton' emission]