PETROV, G.S., doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased]; DEMKOVSKAYA, I.L., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Binders for foundry production from synthetic urea resins. Khim. prom. no.3:155-157 Ap-My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Binding materials) (Molding (Founding))

DERKOVSKAYA, I.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Highly waterproof carbamide glue. Der. prom. 7 no.10:8-9 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass.
(Glue)

S/191/60/000/003/003/013
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Derkovskaya, I. L., Krylovskaya, R. S., Levshuk, M. Ya., Pesin, L. M., Tsfasman, A. B.

TITLE: Urea Formaldehyde Concentrate as a Semifinished Product for the Production of Carbamide Resins for Various Purposes

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 3, pp. 13 - 16

TEXT: The authors report on A. B. Tsfasman's experiments concerning the production of urea formaldehyde concentrate (UF) as a semifinished product for carbamide resins. The studies have been continued since 1958 at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastmass (Scientific Research Institute of Plastics) in collaboration with the Kuskovskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Kuskovo Chemical Plant). The UF concentrate was produced: 1) from solid paraform and aqueous urea solution; 2) in the gaseous phase: by bubbling of the formaldehyde produced from paraform and urea solution; 3) from contact gases of the formalin production at the plant mentioned. Further, the authors discuss the production of glue resins

Urea Formaldehyde Concentrate as a Semi-finished Product for the Production of Carbamide Resins for Various Purposes

S/191/60/000/003/003/013
B016/B054

and aminoplasts from UF concentrate. For the production according to 1), the following data are given: Paraform (59-61 parts by weight), urea (24-26 parts), and 15 parts of water were heated in the presence of alkali. The steadily decreasing pH had to be adjusted continuously to prevent the formation of unstable, highly viscous products. The resulting product is a formaldehyde solution in a concentrated aqueous solution of methylol derivatives of urea. The UF samples remained transparent and stable for one year. Similar products may be obtained from α-poly-oxymethylene. For the production according to 2), the following is stated: In the authors' opinion, bubbling is the most efficient and convenient method. From the physical and chemical characteristics of the resulting product, the authors conclude that at pH = 7 and a low content of formaldehyde, a mixture of mono- and dimethyl urea forms, which is precipitated. By adjusting the pH by addition of buffer solutions (pH 6.5 - 7.5), the authors obtained viscous, stable solutions, UF concentrates, with a total content of 42-46% of formaldehyde and 26-31% of free formaldehyde. The concentrates remained clear and stable for 1.5 years. 3) Hot contact gases were blown through urea

Card 2/3

solution in a column with a checker of Raschig rings. Every cubic meter of gas left about 390 g of CH_2O in the column. The yield in UF concentrate was 280-350% referred to dry urea. The concentrates were transparent and stable. The high content of CH_2O inhibits reactions of the polymethyl ureas with each other. The authors will give their results obtained with a continuous apparatus in another publication. The resulting UF concentrate was used to produce the glue resins МФ-17 (MF-17), ММФ (MMF), and МФФ (MFF) by condensation with calculated urea amounts and other components without additional vacuum treatment. The resins were successfully used for gluing oak- and red-beech wood. The authors enumerate the operational advantages of their method, and recommend it for cases where gaseous CH_2O and industrial urea, or its non-evaporated sirups, are available. They mention L. Ye. Lipkina who assisted in the investigation. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 6 references: 3 Soviet and 2 US.

S/191/60/000/005/015/020
B004/B064

AUTHORS: Parlashkevich, N. Ya., Derkovskaya, I. L., Luzhkov, Yu. M., Bil'dina, V. P.

TITLE: Automatic Control and Regulation of the pH in the Production of Urea Formaldehyde Resins

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 5, pp. 56-59

TEXT: Two continuous methods of producing urea formaldehyde resins are briefly described: A) Partial condensation of the urea formaldehyde mixture in the first stirrer, finishing of condensation in a second one attached below, at pH = 4.5 ± 0.2, and stabilization in the third stirrer at pH = 7.5 - 8.0. B) Production of the urea formaldehyde mixture at a molar ratio of 1 : 2, addition of NaOH until a pH of 5.2 has been reached, continuous flow of the mixture into the reaction vessel where condensation takes place at 110-120°C with addition of diethylene glycol, and stabilization in a third vessel at pH = 7.0 - 7.5. The following electrodes were used to regulate the pH: 1) glass electrodes with high-ohmic pH-meter system Ts.L.A. (Central Automation Laboratory); 2) antimony electrodes of the СУ-0 (SU-0) type with ЭПД-12 (EPD-12) or ЭПД-32 (EPD-32) potentio-

meters, the measuring range of which was extended to 200-600 mv in accordance with the instruction given by the Moskovskiy zavod "Manometr" (Moscow "Manometr" Plant), "Electronic Automatic Potentiometers and Bridges". Stable values of measurement were obtained from tests of glass electrodes at 95°C and a pH between 7.15 and 7.7, from antimony electrodes at the same temperature and pH = 5.1 and 5.6. The reference electrode was in both cases a calomel electrode in saturated KCl solution connected with the reaction vessel by a semi-permeable membrane. Either an electromagnetic control valve of the ЭС1-5101 (ES1-5101) type or a pneumatic dosing device of stainless steel were used for control. The practical test which was jointly carried out by I. S. Shentsis, T. S. Ivanovskaya, V. A. Morozov, L. I. Panikova, and V. A. Rodionov confirmed the good efficiency of automatic pH control. There are 7 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 German.

S/191/60/000/008/004/014
B004/B056

AUTHOR: Derkovskaya, I. L.

TITLE: Urea Formaldehyde (Carbamide) Glues for Gluing Wood

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 8, pp. 19-22

TEXT: The author reports on the development of carbamide-glue production in the USSR. The first industrially produced brand, СМК-2 (SMK-2) of the Moskovskiy eksperimental'nyy zavod plastmass (Moscow Experimental Plant of Plastics), a condensation product of urea and formaldehyde obtained in the presence of $ZnCl_2$, had a low strength and is no longer produced.

Several carbamide resins were developed at the NIIfanery i mebeli (Scientific Research Institute of Veneer and Furniture). At the NIIPlastmass (Scientific Research Institute of Plastics), the carbamide resin of the type МФ-17 (MF-17), modified by means of diethylene glycol, was developed, from which, according to the hardening catalyst, the cold- or hot-setting К-17 (K-17) glue is obtained. Table 1 gives the strength of gluing of various kinds of wood (68 - 186 kg/cm^2), and Table 2 illustrates the influence exerted by +100°C and -50°C upon strength. Moreover, the

same institute developed the urea-formaldehyde resin of the type ММФ(MMF), which is modified by means of melamine and has a high water resistance. The behavior of this glue during accelerated aging is compared in Table 3 with that of КБ-3 (KB-3) phenolformaldehyde glue. MMF was tested at the Tsentral'naya laboratoriya sportivnogo inventarya (Central Laboratory of Sports Equipment), and was recommended to all factories producing such equipment. The МФФ(MFF) glue produced by the same institute, which is modified with furfurol, was tested at the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii arkhitektury i stroitel'stva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Academy of Architecture and Construction) as a binding agent for wood-fiber boards. Table 4 gives the concentration, content of free formaldehyde, and durability of MF-17, MMF, and MFF. As an inexpensive modifier, the concentrate of sulfite waste liquor according to ГОСТ6632-53 (GOST 6632-53) types К-Б-Ж (K-B-Zh) and К-Б-Т (K-B-T), is recommended. Experiments carried out with such glues were made by the Scientific Research Institute of Plastics together with the Tretyaya mebel'naya fabrika g. Moskvy (Third Furniture Factory of Moscow). 10% glue consisting of two parts by weight of carbamide resin and one part by weight of 50% sulfite waste liquor were mixed with wood shavings and pressed for 10 to 12 minutes at 20 - 25 kg/cm^2 and

Urea Formaldehyde (Carbamide) Glues for Gluing Wood

S/191/60/000/008/004/014
B004/B056

120 - 140°C. Plates with birch-plywood attained a bending strength of 400 - 450 kg/cm^2. Ammonium chloride, ammonium phosphate, acetohydroxy-toluene sulfonate, glycerol naphthalate, phthalic acid ureide are recommended for use as hardeners, and wood dust, lithopone, kaolin, nut- or seed shells for use as fillers. For cold glue pH is to amount to 2.5 - 3.5, and for hot glue to 4.5 - 5.5. At the Scientific Research Institute of Plastics and the Kuskovskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Kuskovo Chemical Plant), a continuous method for the production of carbamide resins was worked out, which is intended to be applied in the newly planned glue factories. There are 4 tables and 7 references: 4 Soviet and 3 US.

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4009830 S/0191/64/000/001/0017/0019

AUTHORS: Akutin, M.S.; Berkovskaya, I.L.; Pukhovitskaya, A.N.

TITLE: Properties of epoxy resins based on some aromatic amines

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 1, 1964, 17-19

TOPIC TAGS: amines, amine derivatives, aromatic amines, aniline derivative epychlorohydrin, resin hardeners, anhydride derivatives, polyethylene polyamine, 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane, m-phenylene diamine, low molecular weight polyamide, p-toluidine, dielectric properties of resin, thermal stability

ABSTRACT: The thermal deformation of epoxy amaniline resins hardened with various hardeners, such as anhydrides, polyethylene polyamine, 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane, m-phenylenediamine and low-molecular weight polyamide L-20 at an optimum amount of 25-30% by weight of resin is investigated. The addition of hardener increased the temperature of thermal degradation to 110-140°C. Best results are obtained with m-phenylene diamine (180-200°C) and with

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009830

4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (175°C). The physico-mechanical and dielectric properties are also tabulated when maleic anhydride and polyethylenepolyamine were used as hardeners for various resins. It was found that the resin based on 4,4'-diamino diphenylmethane and epychlorohydrin has the best properties, and hardened with maleic anhydride or 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane, it is thermally stable up to 300°C. Thermodynamic curves obtained on a consistometer are given. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 10Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MA, OH	NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

PESIN, L.M.; DERKOVSKAYA, I.L.; GOLODNAYA, S.L.; PUKHOVITSKAYA, A.N.; AKOPDZHANYAN, E.A.

Removal of formaldehyde from the waste waters of the production of carbamide resins. Plast. massy no.8:58-60 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

L 10422-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6029914 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0087/0087

AUTHORS: Derkovskaya, I. L.; Yelin, I. O.; Pesin, L. M.; Mil', L. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining a modified carbamide resin. Class 39, No. 184433 [announced by Scientific Research Institute of Plastics (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 87

TOPIC TAGS: urea, resin, carbamide, formaldehyde, furfural

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining a modified carbamide resin based on urea, formaldehyde, and furfural. To increase the resistance of the resin to water, diatomic phenolresorcinol is added to the resin in the amount of 5--10% by weight of urea.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 26Nov64

Card 1/1

UDC: 678.652'41'21'375-9:547.565.2

DERKOVSKAYA-ZELENTSOVA, G. L.

Rapid and simplified method for quantitative determination of lactic, the sum of succinic and malic, and citric and tartaric acids in leaven, dough, and bread. M. M. Knyaginichev and G. L. Derkovskaya-Zelentsova. *Trudy* [illegible] 1953, No. 5, 209–13; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 43511. —The method is based on the difference in the soly. of Ba salts of org. acids. A 100-g. sample is treated with H_2O so that for rye products there would be 500 ml. after settling and for wheat products 200–250 ml. after centrifuging. To 50 ml. of the aq. ext. add 100 ml. of an alc.-ether mixt. (1:1) and filter after 20–30 min. Drive off the ether, alc., and AcOH in the filtrate. Neutralize the residue with a satd. $Ba(OH)_2$ soln. to phenolphthalein, add 2 ml. of 20% $BaCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ soln. and 1 ml. of satd. $Ba(OH)_2$ soln., and evap. to 15–20 ml.; as the pink color disappears add more $Ba(OH)_2$ soln. Cool, pass CO_2 to decoloration, dil. to approx. 25 ml., add slowly 75 ml. of 96% alc., and after 2 hrs. filter. The filtrate contains Ba lactate and the ppt. the Ba salts of the other acids and H_3PO_4. Dil. the filtrate to 100 ml., to 5 ml. of it add 45 ml. H_2O, and titrate with 0.05*N* H_2SO_4 with bromophenol blue (treat a control of 50 ml. H_2O similarly). One ml. of 0.05*N* H_2SO_4 is equiv. to 4.9 mg. of lactic acid (empirical coeff.). Treat the residue with small aliquots of hot H_2O until it dissolves, keeping the total vol. at 120 ml. To the soln. (it may contain a yellow residue which need not be removed) add 70 ml. of 96% alc. and filter after 4 hrs., washing the ppt. with 36% alc. Drive off alc. from the filtrate, dil. to 100 ml., to 20 ml. of it add 30 ml. of H_2O, and titrate with 0.05*N* H_2SO_4 with bromophenol blue; run a control of 50 ml. H_2O. One ml. 0.05*N* H_2SO_4 is equiv. to 3.6 mg. malic + citric acids. To sep. H_3PO_4 dissolve the ppt. of tartaric and citric acids in 20 ml. of 2% AcOH, add 8 ml. of 5% $Pb(OAc)_2$, 2 ml. concd. AcOH (dropwise), and filter off $Pb_3(PO_4)_2$. To the filtrate add 10–12 ml. of 2% H_2SO_4, and filter off $BaSO_4$. Drive off from the filtrate AcOH, dil. to approx. 200 ml., and neutralize with a satd. soln. of $Ba(OH)_2$. Dil. to 200–250 ml., and titrate a 25-ml. aliquot with 0.05*N* H_2SO_4 to bromophenol blue, 1 ml. of the

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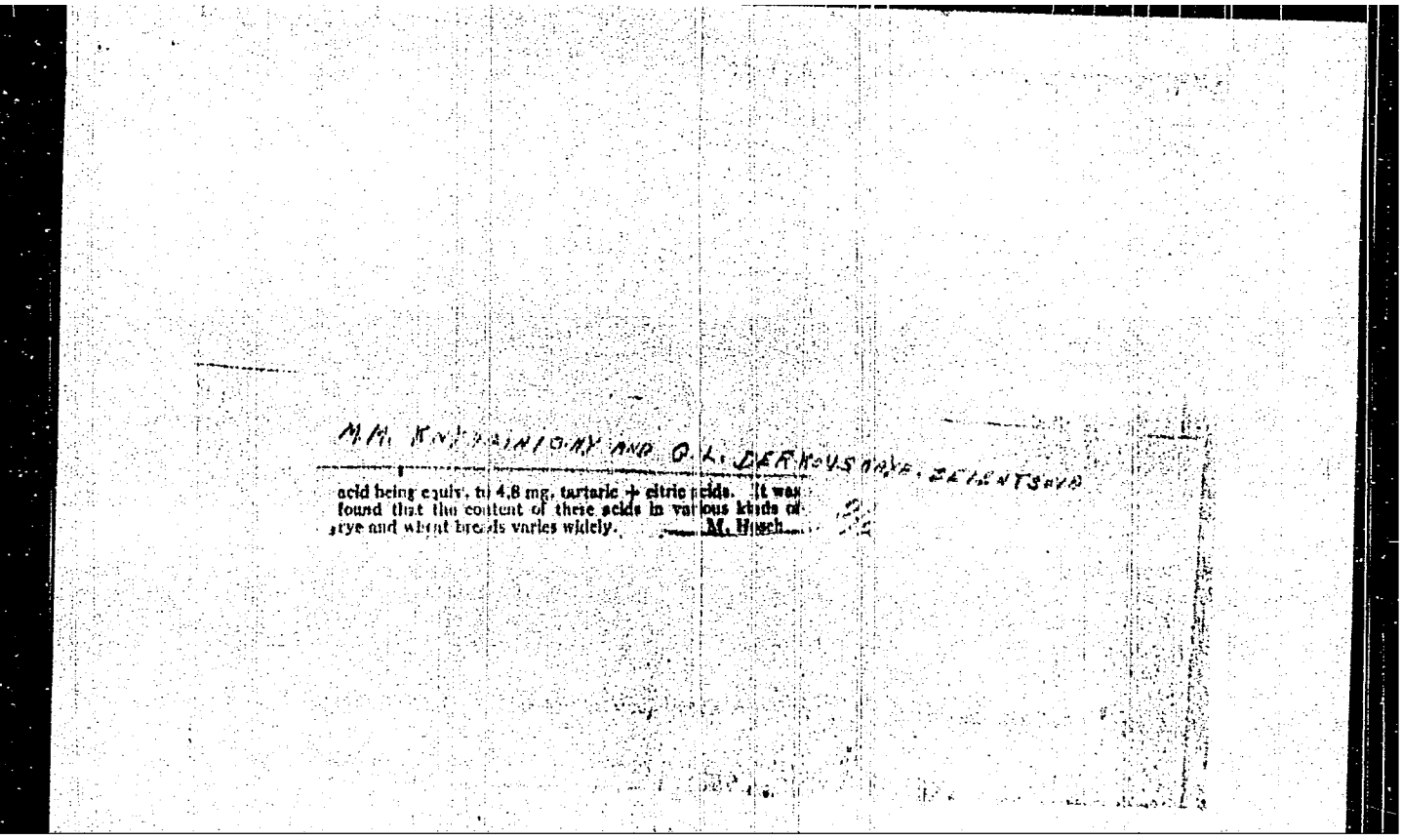
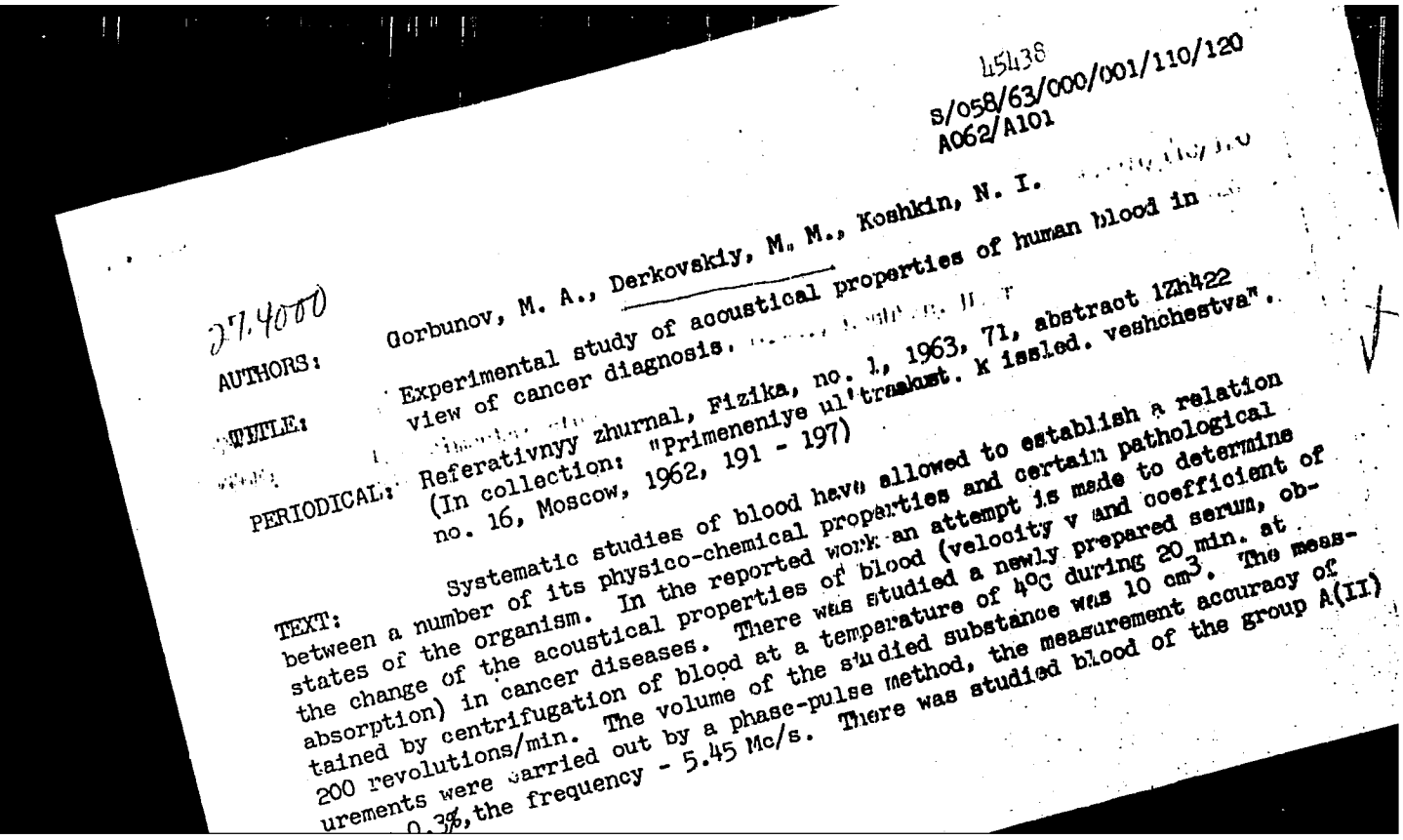


acid being equiv. to 4.8 mg. tartaric + citric acids. It was found that the content of these acids in various kinds of rye and wheat breads varies widely. M. Hirsch

DERKOVSKIY, M.M., inzh.

Improvement of laboratory climatic chambers. Khol.tekh. 39 no.2: 43-44 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Environmental chambers)



45438
S/058/63/000/001/110/120
A062/A101

27.4000

AUTHORS: Gorbunov, M. A., Derkovskiy, M. M., Koshkin, N. I.

TITLE: Experimental study of acoustical properties of human blood in view of cancer diagnosis.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 1, 1963, 71, abstract 1Zh422 (In collection: "Primeneniye ul'trazvuk. k issled. veshchestva", no. 16, Moscow, 1962, 191 - 197)

TEXT: Systematic studies of blood have allowed to establish a relation between a number of its physico-chemical properties and certain pathological states of the organism. In the reported work an attempt is made to determine the change of the acoustical properties of blood (velocity v and coefficient of absorption) in cancer diseases. There was studied a newly prepared serum, obtained by centrifugation of blood at a temperature of 4°C during 20 min. at 200 revolutions/min. The volume of the studied substance was 10 cm3. The measurements were carried out by a phase-pulse method, the measurement accuracy of 0.3%, the frequency - 5.45 Mc/s. There was studied blood of the group A(II)

Experimental study of...

S/058/63/000/001/110/120
A062/A101

of a donor and of a patient having stomach cancer with no revealed metastases. With a view to get a precise definition of the character of the disease, blood serums were additionally studied after X-ray irradiation by a dose of 50,000 roentgen. It was found that in all cases in the 20 - 82°C temperature range v increases linearly with the temperature increase, the rate of increase falling after 42°C, which is related to the change of the albuminous blood structures. In the donor's blood serum y is larger than in the blood serum of the sick. At 28°C the velocity difference $\Delta v_1 = 10$ m/sec. for a non-irradiated serum, and $\Delta v_2 = 14$ m/sec. for an irradiated serum. At 70°C $\Delta v_1 = 20$ m/sec and $\Delta v_2 = 18$ m/sec. The donor's blood serum has a temperature coefficient greater by 0.4 m/sec. degree for the non-irradiated serum and by 0.2 m/sec. degree for the irradiated one. The temperature of thickening T_1 of the donor's blood serum is higher than that of the patient T_2. For a non-irradiated serum $T_1 = 82°C$, $T_2 = 72°C$; for an irradiated serum $T_1 = 72°C$, $T_2 = 68°C$. A conclusion is made on the possibility of diagnosing various diseases, particularly cancer deseases, by the method of ultrasonic studies of albuminous systems. There are 11 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

I. Kanevskiy

Card 2/2

L 28972-66 - EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6019132 SOURCE CODE: UR/0066/65/000/005/0052/0053

AUTHOR: Derkovskiy, M. M.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy khirurgii)

TITLE: Device for deep hypothermy of the brain

SOURCE: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 5, 1965, 52-53

TOPIC TAGS: brain, hypothermia, dog, laboratory equipment

ABSTRACT: While most tissues and organs can survive an oxygen deficiency lasting 15 or more minutes, the corresponding time for the brain is only 4-5 min. Consequently, it is of outmost importance to have ready means for fast cooling of the brain mass down to 25°C while the rest of the body is maintained at 34-35°C. An experimental prototype of such a device was constructed and tested by the author of the note and Prof. V. A. Bukov, Doctor of Medical Sciences. The device described in the note consists of the compressor-condenser unit FAK-1.1, a control valve, condenser coil, coolant tank, thermal control device, pump, solenoid valves, flexible hose, cooling helmet, thermal control regulating the admission of the coolant into the helmet, and the necessary probes and relays. Tests with dogs showed that the brain temperature decreased to about 26°C in 1.65 minutes, and in 30 minutes with the parietal muscle removed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.59.002.5:611.81

D/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their Processing. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21183

Author : Derkowski, Roman
Inst :
Title : A Study of the Automation of the First Saturation.

Orig Pub : Gaz, cukrown., 1958, 60, No 4, 110-112

Abstract : The possibility of automating a first saturation point was investigated on a plant-wide scale, with positive results. Gas transmission is regulated depending on the alkalimeter readings. A description is cited of the setup, the system

Card : 1/2

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their Processing. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21183

of regulators, and the characteristics of their functioning. -- Ya. Shteynberg

Card : 2/2

H-112

DERKOWSKI, S.

DERKOWSKI, S. Linguistic errors in estimates and descriptions of construction works. p. 130

Vol. 28, no. 3, Mar. 1956
PRZEGLAD BUDOWLANY
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

DERKOWSKI, S., mgr inz. arch. (Lodz)

Building terminology. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 23 no.8: 503 Ag'61.

DERKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr inz. arch (Lodz)

Building terminology. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 33 no.1: 54 Ja '61

DERKOWSKI, St., mgr inz. (Lodz)

Building terminology. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 33 no.2:
109-110 F '61.

DERKOWSKI, S., mgr. inz. arch.

Building terminology. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 33 no. 10: 636-638 O '61.

DERKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr. inz. (Lodz)

Building terminology. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 33 no.11: 693 N '61.

DERKOWSKI, S., mgr inz. arch. (Lodz)

Let us economize! Przegl budowl. i bud mieszk 34 no.1:48 Ja '62.

DERKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr inz. arch. (Lodz)

The effectiveness of providing cellars for storage buildings.
Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 34 no.10:620 O '62.

DERKOWSKI, S., mgr inz. arch. (Lodz)

Building terminology. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 35 no.1:55-56 Ja '63.

DERKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr.inz. arch.

Building terminology. Przegl. budowl. i bud. mieszk. 33 no.5: 312-313 My'61

DERKOWSKI, S. mgr inż. arch. (Łódź)

Building terminology. Przegl. budowl i bud mieszk 35 no.2:120 F '63.

DERKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr inz. arch (Lodz)

Building terminology. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 36 no.2:104-107 F'64.

DERKOWSKI, S., mgr inz. arch. (Lodz)

Information centers in the building industry. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 36 no.3:166-167 Mr '64.

DERKOWSKI, Stefan, mgr inz. arch. (Lodz)

Building terminology. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 36 no. 4: 229 Ap '64.

1. DERKUNSKAYA, M.D.

2. USSR (600)

4. Viticulture - Research

7. Agricultural laboratory of the Suvorov State Farm. Vin.SSSR 12 no.10, 1952.

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

DERKUNSKAYA, M. D.

Grapes

Productivity of branches in relation to age. Vin. SSSR 13, No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

SHEYKO, I.N.; DERKS, O.F.; POZDNYAKOV, A.N.

Density and molar volume of the ternary system. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.10:1055-1060 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR. Submitted September 25, 1964.

DERLICKI, A.

"Tasks of planting cereal plants for seed in state farms." p. 38. (Nowe Rolnictwo, Vol. 2, no. 7, July 1953. Warszawa.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, Feb. 1954, Uncl.

DERLICKI, A.; LEWANDOWSKI, B.

An attempt at economic evaluation of the state farms in Poznan Voivodeship. p. 481

NOWE ROLNICTWO (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Lesne) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 8, no. 13, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

DERLIKOWSKI, J.; PERKOWSKI, E.

Determination of decomposition products of some derivatives of barbituric acid. Acta Pol. pharm. 21 no.6:537-544 '64

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Analitycznej Instytutu Lekow (kierownik: doc. mgr. inz. Z. Margasinki).

ALWAS, Irena; DERLIKOWSKI, Jerzy; NARBUTT-MERING, Alina-Barbara; PERKOWSKI, Edward; WEGLOWSKA, Wanda

Use of paper iontophoresis for the separation of alkaloid mixtures. Acta pol. pharm. 28 no.5:357-363 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Analitycznej Instytutu Lekow Kierownik Zakladu: doc. mgr inz. Z. Margasinski.
(ALKALOIDS chem) (IONTOPHORESIS)

DERLIKOWSKI, Jerzy; NARBUTT-MERING, Alina Barbara; PERKOWSKI, Edward; WEGLOWSKA, Wanda; POTAJLO-GULINSKA, Joanna

Use of paper iontophoresis for the separation of some drug mixtures. Acta Pol pharm. 21 no.1:9-18 '64.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Analitycznej Instytutu Lekow (Kierownik: doc. mgr inz. Z. Margasinski).

DERLING, A.

1414. Improvements in open hearth and like furnace roofs.—A. DERLING (Yugoslavia) (*Brit. Pat.* 771,865, 3/4/57). The roof may be either flat or arched. Bricks forming the ribs are suspended from 2 girders with hangers inserted between them. Each rib consists of a pair of bricks held by the hangers so that they bear loosely against the lower flange of the girder. For a flat roof, the bricks are prismatic; for an arched roof they are of slightly radially tapering shape. The arched roof is supported on either side by skewback bricks. In a flat roof, the roof girders may be supported from the frame or sidewalls of the furnace. (2 figs.)

DERLIPANSZKI, Dimiter, banyamernok (Borieva-Madansko, Bolgar Nepkoztarsasag

Development of the mining of lead-zinc ores in the Bulgarian People's Republic. Bany lap 94 no.5:301-305 My '61.

1. A "GORUBSZO" Ercbanya Vallalat formernoke.

DERLIPANSKI, D., inzh.; VULCHEV, At., inzh.

The 10th anniversary of th Scientific and Technical Institute of Mining and Ore Dressing, Prague. Min delo 18 no. 2:45-46 F '63.

DERLIPANSKI, Dimitr, inz.

Development of lead-zinc ore mining in Bulgaria. Rudy 12 no.7/8: 222-224 Jl-Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Committee of Chemistry and Metallurgy.

RUMANIA / Farm Animals. Sheep and Goats. Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 64485

Author : Teodoryanu, N.; Derlodzha, V.
Inst : Academy of Sciences, Rumania
Title : Histological Investigation of the Skin in Crossbreeds of the First Generation Tsigay X Tsurkan in Relation to the Thickness of Wool.

Orig Pub : Biol. zh. Akad. RNR, 1956, 1, No. 2, 195-210

Abstract : The histological study of the skin (the thickness of epidermis, density and dimensions of follicles, dimensions and depth of the embedding of the hair roots, etc.) was carried out in 9 crossbreeds of the I generation of Tsigay X Tsurkan and of 1 Sturkan sheep. The majority of the properties of the skin had an intermediate character between the parental breeds. The relationship between the dimansions of hair roots and thickness of wool was established.

Card 1/1

DARIOGEA, V.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

(3)

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Zootechnical Research Institute (Institutul de Cercetari Zootehnice).

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, Vol XI, No 9, Sep 1961, pp 28-32. 30

Data: "Evaluation of Reproductions According/the Weight and the Line of Descendants in the Case of the 'Tigaia' Breed."

Authors:

STEFANESCU, C., -Dr.-
DARIOGEA, V.
HARSIAN, A., -Engineer.-

RUMANIA

DERLOGEA, V. and POPESCU, C., of the ICZ [Institutul de Cercetari Zootehnice; Zootechnical Research Institute].

"Hereditary Anomalies in Animals."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 16, No 10, Oct 66, pp 44-55.

Abstract: The authors summarize the present state of knowledge with regard to hereditary anomalies in animals. They discuss the appearance and genetic determinism of anormalities, their identification, possibilities for avoiding them (i.e., artificial insemination) and the possibility of genetic resistance of animals to various anomalies. Concrete measures to be followed for the elimination of hereditary anomalies in stocks are outlined.

Includes 3 figures and 12 references, of which 4 Rumanian, 2 German, one French and 5 English-language.

1/1

DERLOGEA, V. (Bucuresti)

Blood groups of animals and their importance for zootechny.
Natura Biologie 16 no. 1:33-38 Ja-F '64.

VALENTINI, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DERLYATKA, T.I., inzh.; NAUMENKO, Yu.G. inzh.; SHISHORINA, G.I., inzh.

Destruction of the Kugart Dam and its analysis. Gidr. i mel. 13 no.9:54-61 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Kugart River--Dams)

DERLYATKO, K.I.

Filariasis of red-tailed gerbils Meriones erythrourus Gray in southern Tajikistan. Zool. zhur. 41 no.5:755-758 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Tajik Anti-Plague Station, Dushanbe.
(Tajikistan--Filaria and filariasis) (Parasites--Gerbils)

ACC NR: AR6024060 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/004/B071/B071

AUTHOR: Valentini, L. A.; Derlyatka, T. I.

TITLE: Theory of an oblique hydraulic jump and its practical application

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 4B486

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. gidrotekhniki. Vyp. 23, Tashkent, Nauka, 1965, 12-18

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulics, fluid flow, flow analysis

ABSTRACT: The authors examine the problem of conjugate depths and magnitude of the angle β between the direction of the front of a jump and the direction of a turbulent flow in an oblique hydraulic jump arising at the vertical break of the sides of the channel. The equation of the law of conservation of mass and the equation of the theorem of impulses in projections onto the normal to the front of the jump and onto the direction of the front of the jump itself are used. This makes it possible to obtain equations determining the conjugate depths and angle β. Results are shown that the angle β can be found by calculating the propagation velocity of the disturbing wave in a flow of finite depth. Graphic relations for the above-indicated jump parameters are constructed. It is pointed out that the vertical break of the sides of the channel leads to a change in the conditions of the bottom streams of the flow which begin to move in the direction of the jump front. This can be used for reducing the silt saturation of the flow by constructing a special opening for

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR6024060

discharging the silt. Abstractor's comment. The results obtained by the authors correspond to one case of an oblique jump which is realized provided the front of the jump passes through the site of the break of the channel sides and provided the lengths of the channel sections parallel to the front of the oblique jump are equal on both sides of the front and therefore have a special character. The experiments used by the authors pertain, for example, to the case where the second provision is not fulfilled. [Translation of abstract] V. S. Sinel'shchikov

SUB CODE: 20

Card 2/2

DERLYUK, A.

Greater attention to satisfying the needs of miners.
Mast. ugl. 5 no.8:12-13 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Elektroslesar' sekretar' komiteta Leninskogo kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi Ukrainy shakhty no.1 kombinata Ukrburugol'.
(Novo-Volynsk--Coal miners)

L 3477-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5005603 S/0190/65/007/002/0333/0338

AUTHORS: Lebedev, V. P.; Derlyukova, L. Ye.; Razinskaya, I. N.; Okladnov, N. A.; Shtarkman, B. P.

TITLE: The effect of low plasticizer concentrations on the ordering of polyvinylchloride structure

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 333-338

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinylchloride, plasticizer, IR spectrometer, x ray analysis/ IKS 14 spectrometer, URS 50 diffractometer

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the properties of polyvinylchloride containing various proportions of plasticizer by two methods: infrared spectrometry and x-ray analysis. The infrared spectrum was obtained on an automatic two-beam IKS-14 spectrometer with short-wave filter. Samples were prepared in three different ways. X-ray studies of powdered plasticized polyvinylchloride were made on a URS-50 diffractometer with a Geiger counter. CuK α radiation was employed with a quartz monochromator. Dioctylphthalate was used as the plasticizer. Results show that the degree of ordering passes through a maximum at a plasticizer

Card 1/2

L 35477-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005603

content of 10-15%. Structural studies of the polyvinylchloride in comparison with the physical properties show that at this percentage of plasticizer the strength and the elasticity modulus reach maximums and the elongation at rupture reaches a minimum. Increased rigidity of polyvinylchloride with the introduction of relatively small amounts of plasticizer is therefore considered to be due to increase in degree of ordering in the structure. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khlororganicheskikh produktov i akrilatov (Institute of Organic Chloride Products and Acrylates)

SUBMITTED: 26Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

ALEKSANDROV, B.K.; DERMAN, B.A.; DROZDOV, N.G.; DUBINSKIY, L.A.; [illegible]SKIY, A.M.; KAMENSKIY, M.D.; KOZLOV, M.D.; LISOVSKIY, G.S.; SIBELOBOV, K.S.; TREBULEV, P.V.; USPENSKIY, B.S.; KHEYFITS, M.D.; SHVETSOV, M.A.

Nikolai Nikolaevich Krachkovskii, 1889- ; on his 75th birthday. Elektrichestvo no.1:90 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

[redacted], B.A., inzhener; TRAUBENBERG, S.L., inzhener; USPENSKIY, Yu.M., inzhener.

Narva Hydroelectric Power Station. Elektrichestvo no.9:1-6 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Gidroenergoproyekta.
(Narva Hydroelectric Power Station)

8(6), 22(4)

SOV/112-59-3-4616

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 47 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Derman, B. A.

TITLE: Staff and On-Duty Personnel of a Hydroelectric Power Plant (Shtaty i dezhurnyy personal GES)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Novoye v proyektir. elektr. chasti gidroelektrost. M.-L., Gosenergoizdat, 1957, pp 174-185

ABSTRACT: Oversized staffs of Soviet hydroelectric generating stations as compared with foreign stations result in higher operating expenses and in higher capital investment on residential and auxiliary buildings. Data on Soviet and American hydroelectric station staffs is cited. Ways to reduce the staffs and a substantiation of staff norms are suggested. To cut the administrative and clerical personnel, the records and accounting should be reduced to a minimum. Reduction of the on-duty personnel requires simpler documentation and fewer inspections of equipment; reduction of maintenance crews requires centralized overhauling of the equipment by the power-system personnel and

Card 1/2

8(6), 22(4) SOV/112-59-3-4616

Staff and On-Duty Personnel of a Hydroelectric Power Plant

reduction of repairs and tests. The staffs recommended for various categories of the hydroelectric stations are presented in the table.

Station Category	Capacity, Mw	Personnel			
		Administrative and Clerical	On-duty	Maintenance	Total
V	to 50	5	4-8	10-15	19-28
IV	51-100	7	8	15-22	30-37
III	101-200	9	8-12	22-32	39-53
II	201-400	12	12-16	32-42	56-70
I	401-600	12	16-20	42-47	70-79

I.I.O.

Translator's note: Nothing is mentioned about guards who are usually as numerous as the total number of all other personnel at Soviet hydroelectric generating stations.

Card 2/2

L 11549-66

ACC NR: AP6005027 SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/001/0090/0090

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, B. K.; Derman, B. A.; Drozdov, N. G.; Dubinskiy, L. A.; Zalesskiy, A. M.; Kamenskiy, M. D.; Kozlov, M. D.; Lisovskiy, G. S.; Sinelobov, K. S.; Trebulev, P. V.; Uspenskiy, B. S.; Kheyfits, M. D.; Shvetsov, M. A.

17

ORG: none

16

TITLE: Nikolay Nikolayevich Krachkovskiy

B

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 1, 1965, 90

TOPIC TAGS: electric power engineering, electric engineering personnel

ABSTRACT: Brief biography of suoject, a senior scientific associate of the Institute of Power Engineering AS USSR, on the occasion of his 75th birthday on 16 Dec 64. He was graduated from the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute in 1916. Worked for a number of years in the planning, surveying, construction and operation of the first HV transmission lines and substations. From 1922 to 1926, participated in the planning and construction of the first Soviet hydroelectric station (Volkov GES im. Lenin) and 110 kv transmission line. In 1927-1932, designed transmission lines at the GET (State Electrical Engineering Trust) and the Leningrad branch of Dneprostroy. Chief of electric power and transmission section at Sverdlovsk, Volgostroy and Leningrad Energoproyekt (1932-1938); simultaneously studied 100-cycle current for AS USSR and participated in planning the Kuybyshev GES - Moscow transmission line. Worked at Leningrad Gidroproyekt until 1947, and at Moscow Gidrenergoproyekt until 1955. Among the first to propose

UDC: 621.31

L 11549-66

ACC NR: AP6005027

converting the Kuybyshev - Moscow line from 400 to 500 kv. An ardent advocate of d-c for HV and EHV transmission. Authored over 75 scientific and technical articles, and two inventions. Awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and other decorations. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS] 14

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

HW

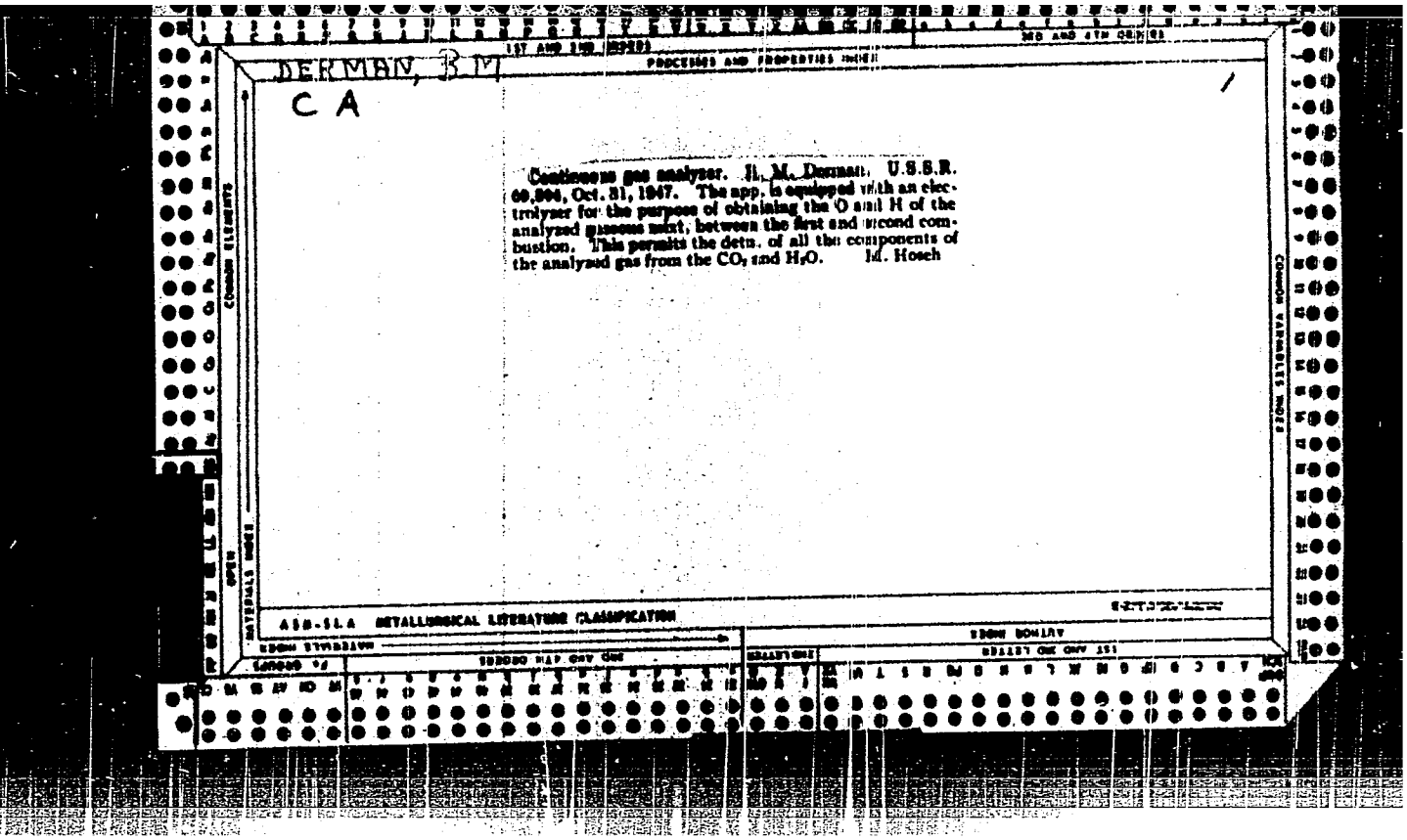
Card 2/2

DERMAN, B. M. Cand. Technical Sci.

"Investigation of the Process of Gasification Using Steam-Air Blast." Sub 20 Nov 47, Power Engineering Inst imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, Acad Sci USSR

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

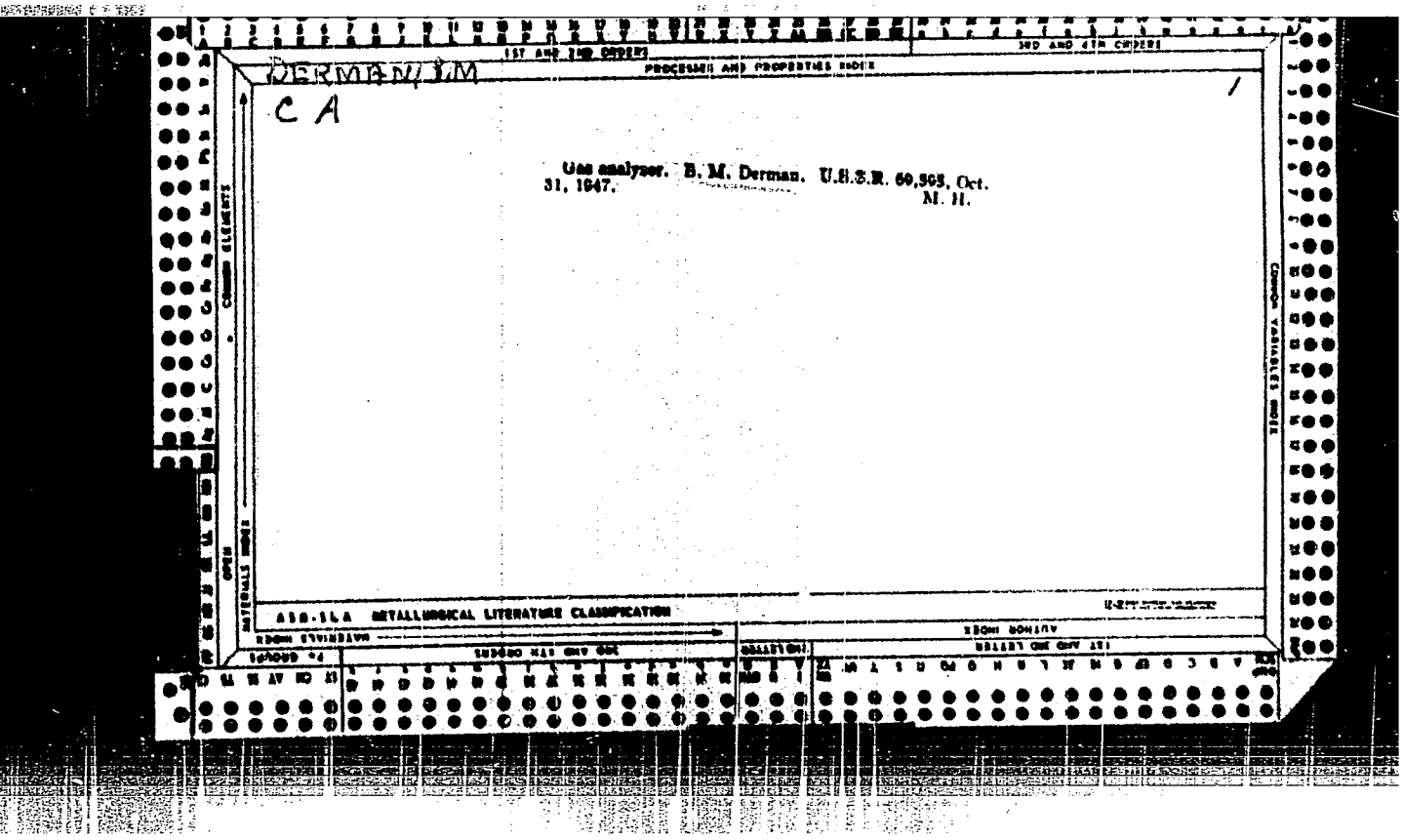
SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55


DERMAN, I. M.

C A

Continuous gas analyser. Il. M. Derman. U.S.S.R. 69,804, Oct. 31, 1947. The app. is equipped with an electrolyzer for the purpose of obtaining the O and H of the analyzed gaseous mixt., between the first and second combustion. This permits the detn. of all the components of the analyzed gas from the CO_2 and H_2O. M. Hosch

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



DERMAN, B.M.; KRUKOVSKIY, V.K.

Research in the gasification process of pulverized peat semi-coke in a continuous process using an air blast. Trudy IGI no.5:108-114 '55. (MLRA 8:11)

(Peat) (Carbonization)

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31859

Author : Derman B.M.

Title : Stoichiometric Analysis of Combustion Processes and Gasification of Solid Fuel

Orig Pub: Khimiya i tekhnol. topliva, 1956, No 8, 46-54

Abstract: A theoretical analysis is made of changes in summative stoichiometric coefficients, in the case of gaseous systems formed by two parallel or consecutive reactions; the relative portions of the two reactions can vary within the limits from 0 to 1, in the case of parallel reactions, and from 0 to 0.5 in the case of consecutive

Card 1/2

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31859

reactions. Stoichiometric analysis can be utilized for the analysis of processes of gas formation, in height of the layer of fuel as well as lengthwise of the channel, and also with any changes of the gaseous phase caused by chemical interaction. The summative result, even in the case of relatively simple systems consisting of two reactions, can not be described by the simple resultant of the summation of these reactions.

Card 2/2

DERMAN, B.M.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels I-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2482

Author : Derman, B.M.

Inst : Institute of Mineral Fuels, Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Rules Governing the Process of Gasification with Steam and Oxygen.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta goryuchikh iskopayemykh. AN SSSR, 1957, 7, 61-65

Abstract : The analytic solution of the problem of distribution of CO_2 concentration and temperature, in the case of air oxydation of C, is applicable in its entirety in the case of an oxidation with pure O_2. An approximate solution is provided of the problem of distribution of CO_2 concentration and temperature, lengthwise of the reaction space, in the case of gasification of C with steam; the same

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels

I-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2482

problem is also solved, approximately, in the case of gasification of C with a steam-oxygen mixture, which is of basic import in the production of technological gas under conditions of underground gasification of coal. Equations of the distribution of CO_2 and temperature, in the case of oxidation with steam and with oxygen, are particular instances of the same equations in the case of steam-oxygen oxidation.

Card 2/2

DERMAN, B.M.

Using stoichiometric analysis for underground coal gasification. Trudy IGI 7:66-74 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

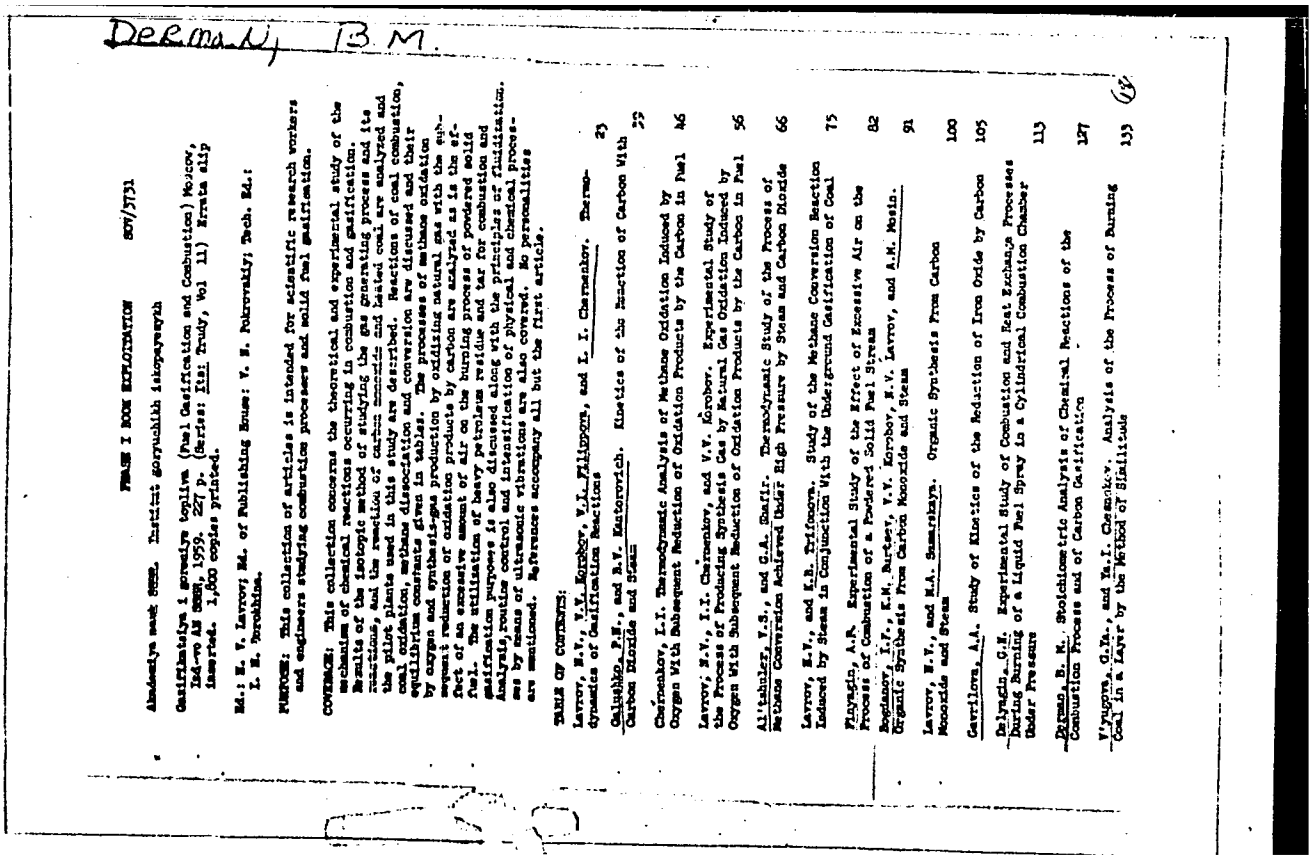
(Coal gasification, Underground)
(Chemistry, Physical and theoretical)

DERMAN, B.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROGAYLIN, M.I.; FERHEROV, I.L. doktor tekhn. nauk.

Investigating the vapor decomposition process in coal channels. Podzem. gaz. ugl. no.4:7-9 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh im. G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo AN SSSR.

(Coal gasification, Underground)



Dermady B.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3731

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh

Gazifikatsiya i gornaya tekhnika (Fuel Gasification and Combustion) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 227 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, Vol 11) Errata slip inserted. 1,600 copies printed.

Ed.: E. V. Larvor; Ed. of Publishing House: V. E. Pokrovskiy; Tech. Ed.: I. E. Terekhina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific research workers and engineers studying combustion processes and solid fuel gasification.

COVERAGE: This collection concerns the theoretical and experimental study of the mechanism of chemical reactions occurring in combustion and gasification. Results of the isotopic method of studying the gas generating process and its reactions, and the reaction of carbon dioxide and boiled coal are analyzed and the pilot plants used in this study are described. Reactions of coal combustion, coal oxidation, methane dissociation and conversion are discussed and their equilibrium constants given in tables. The processes of methane oxidation by oxygen and synthesis-gas production by oxidizing natural gas with the significant reduction or oxidation products by carbon are analyzed as is the effect of an excessive amount of air on the burning process of powdered solid fuel. The utilization of heavy petroleum residue and tar for combustion and gasification purposes is also discussed along with the principles of fluidization. Analysis, routine control and intensification of physical and chemical processes by means of ultrasonic vibrations are also covered. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany all but the first article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

DERMAN, B.M.

Stoichiometric analysis of three reactions taking place simultaneously during the interaction between carbon and oxygen. Trudy IGI 13:19-26 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Carbon) (Oxygen)

DERMAN, B.M.

Characteristics of the reaction between carbon and water vapor.
Trudy IGI 13:27-32 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Carbon) (Water vapor)

DERMAN, B.M.; ROGAYLIN, M.I.; FARBEROV, I.L.

Study of the relation between the concentration of water vapor and the rate of its reaction with carbon. Trudy IGI 13:33-38 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Coal gasification) (Water vapor)

DERMAN, B.M.; LAVROV, N.V.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.A.; FARBEROV, I.L.

Gasification of semicoke from Moscow coal in a channel with the use of an air-steam blast enriched with oxygen. Trudy IGI 13:39-43 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Coal gasification, Underground)

DERMAN, B.M.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.A.

Effect of thermal pretreatment on the composition of gas during the gasification of Moscow coal in a percolation channel. Trudy IGI 13: 44-47 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Coal gasification, Underground)

GOLGER, S.P.; DERMAN, B.M.; LAVROV, N.V.; FARBEROV, I.L.; FEDOROV, N.A.

Production of industrial gas in the underground gasification of Lisichansk coals. Trudy IGI 13:83-86 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Lisichansk--Coal gasification, Underground)

DERMAN, B.M.; ROGAYLIN, M.I.; FARBEROV, I.L.

Kinetics of the process of interaction of carbon with steam. Trudy IGI 16:151-155 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Carbon) (Steam) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

DERMAN, B.M.; ROGAYLIN, M.I.; FARBEROV, I.L.

Change of the internal surface of electrode carbon during its reaction with steam. Trudy IGI 16:156-158 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Electrodes, Carbon) (Steam)

DERMAN, B.M.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.A.

Certain regularities of the unsteady and anisothermal oxidation of fuels by steam and gas mixtures. Trudy IGI 16:190-194 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Coal gasification)

DERMAN, B.M.

Certain regularities in the oxidation of carbon by oxygen. Trudy IGI 19:144-147 162. (MIRA 16:4)
(Carbon) (Oxygen)

DERMAN, B.M.

Chemical mechanism of the reaction of carbon with water vapor. Trudy (MIKA 164)
IGI 19:160-163 '62.
(Carbon) (Water vapor)

PA-75T71

DERMAN, PROF G. L.

USSR/Medicine - Anatomy
Medicine - Respiratory Tract

May/Jun 1948

"Review of 'Pathological Anatomy. Part III. Respiratory Organs' by A. I. Abrikosov," Prof G. L. Derman

"Arkhiv Patologii" Vol X, No 3

Favorable review of above work. Treats in detail pathological anatomy of diseases of nose, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs and pleura and gives valuable list of references. Published by Medgiz, 1947; includes 194 sketches.

75T71

DERMAN, G. L. and FINKEL', Z. N.

"Morphological Changes in the Elastic Tissue of the Kidney," Due to Hypertonic Diseases," Arkh. Patol., 11, No.1, 1949.

Head, Chair of Pathological Anatomy, Khar'kov Med. Inst.

DERMAN, G. L., Prof.; TISHCHENKO, M. A., Docent

Pathology - Societies

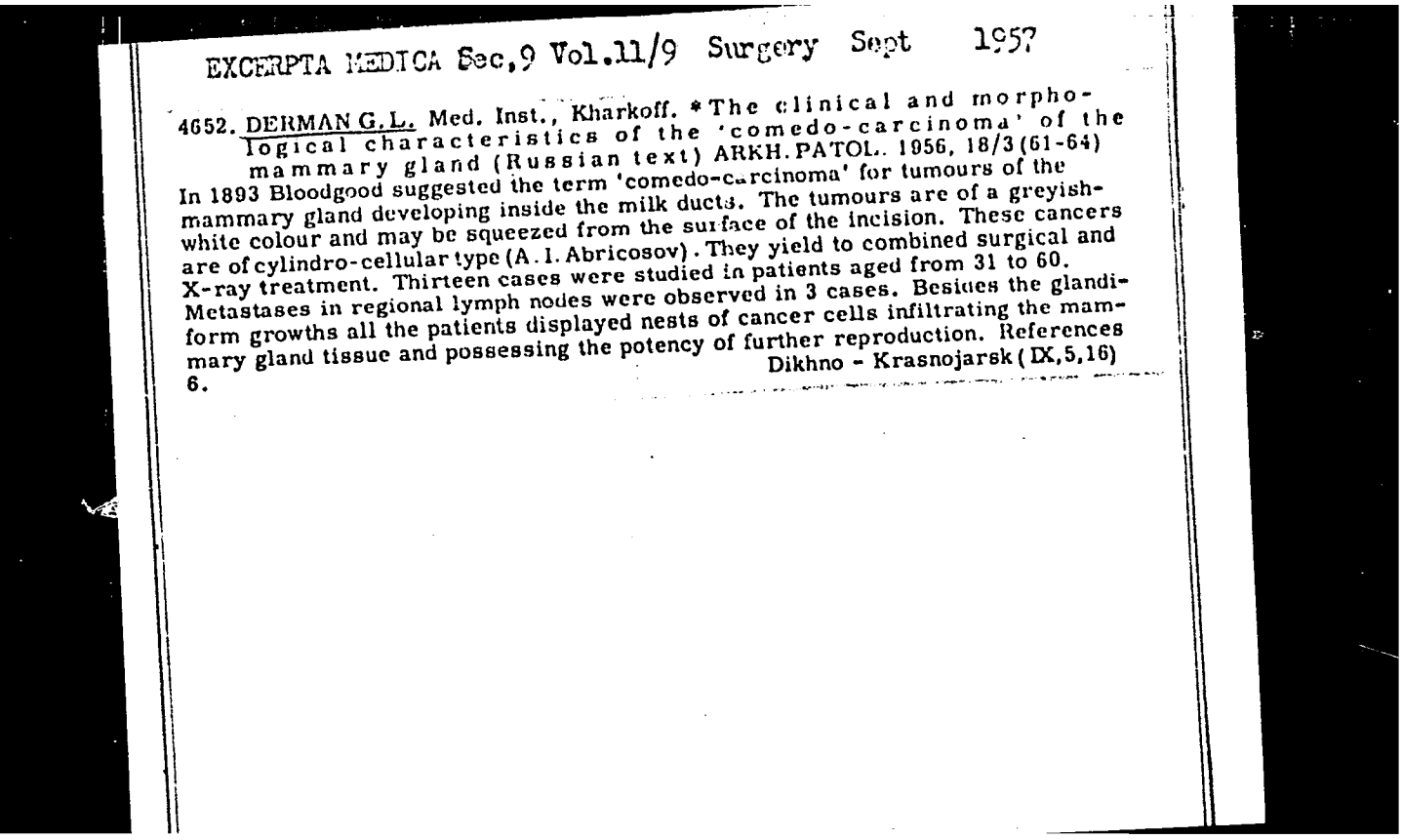
Session of pathologists of the Khar'kov Medical Society, Arkhiv pat., 14, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, Unclassified.

DERMAN, G.L., professor; NOSALEVICH, O.M., dotsent.

Morphological characteristics of an ovarian Brenner tumor. Akush.i gin. no.2:50-53 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy - professor G.L.Derman) Ukrainskogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta. (Ovaries--Tumors)



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec,9 Vol.11/9 Surgery Sept 1957

4652. DERMAN G.L. Med. Inst., Kharkoff. *The clinical and morphological characteristics of the 'comedo-carcinoma' of the mammary gland (Russian text) ARKH.PATOL. 1956, 18/3(61-64)

In 1893 Bloodgood suggested the term 'comedo-carcinoma' for tumours of the mammary gland developing inside the milk ducts. The tumours are of a greyish-white colour and may be squeezed from the surface of the incision. These cancers are of cylindro-cellular type (A.I.Abricosov). They yield to combined surgical and X-ray treatment. Thirteen cases were studied in patients aged from 31 to 60. Metastases in regional lymph nodes were observed in 3 cases. Besides the glandiform growths all the patients displayed nests of cancer cells infiltrating the mammary gland tissue and possessing the potency of further reproduction. References 6.

Dikhno - Krasnojarsk (IX,5,16)

DERMAN, G.L. (Khar'kov)

V.P. Krylov; on the 50th anniversary of his death. Arkh. pat. 19 no.1:86-88 '57 (MLRA 10:4)
(KRYLOV, VLADIMIR PLATONOVICH, 1841-1906)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol. 10/11 Pathology Nov 57

DERMAN, G. L.

3237. DERMAN G. L.* Pathological anatomy of hypertensive disease (Russian text) ARKH. PATOL. 1957, 19/3 (3-15)

A survey is given of chiefly Russian literature in this field. It is maintained that hypertension, also, is a neuro-endocrine disorder. Three phases are distinguishable in its development, viz.: (1) a functional phase; (2) one associated with morphological changes in the arterial system, and (3) secondary changes in the organs due to circulatory disturbances. In the arteries of the systemic circulation elastofibrosis and arteriosclerosis are found; in advanced cases these changes are also found in the pulmonary circulation, associated with an increased number of blocking arteries and disturbances in the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems. Hypertensive crises are attributed to plasmatic impregnation and hyalinosis of the vascular wall. A description is given of the generally known arteriosclerotic renal changes. Special mention is made in this respect, of Goormachtig's paraglomerular apparatus; according to Anickow hyperfunction of these cells has not yet been established with certainty. The changes in the endocrine glands in cases of hypertensive disease are extremely varied. According to Hercenberg it has not yet been established whether adrenal hypertrophy is of importance as a factor in hypertension. Extirpation of the carotid glomus gives rise to stable hypertension. The presence of a pressor substance in the CSF has been demonstrated (Alpern). The endocrine changes generally resemble those seen following decerebration. Cerebral crises are attributed to cerebral vascular changes, especially in the arteries of the putamen; dystrophic and necrobiotic changes in the ganglion cells of the cortex and subcortex were also observed. Brandt - Berlin (V. 18)

Chair Pathology Anatomy

AL'TGAUZEN, A.Ya., prof., DERMAN, G. L., prof. (Khar'kov)

Significance of a study of untreated preparations in morphology. [with summary in English]. Arkh.pat. 20 no.7:3-14 '58 (MIRA 11:9)
(PATHOLOGY
exam. of specimens, review (Rus))

DERMAN, G.L., prof., VENGEROVSKIY, V.A.

Work of the Kharkov Province Society of Pathoanatomists in 1957.
Arkh.pat. 20 no.8:94-96 '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Predsedatel' Khar'kovskogo oblastnogo obshchestva patologoanatomov i patofiziologov (for Derman). 2. Sekretar' Khar'kovskogo oblastnogo obshchestva patologoanatomov i patofiziologov (for Vengerovskiy).
(KHARKOV PROVINCE--PATHOLOGY--SOCIETIES)

DERMAN, G.L., prof. (Khar'kov)

"Brief manual on methodology for laboratory work in pathological anatomy"; edited by A.I. Strukov. Reviewed by G.L. Derman. Arkh. pat 20 no.12:74-76 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL--STUDY AND TEACHING)
(STRUKOV, A.I.)

DERMAN, G.L., prof.; VENGEROVSKIY, V.A.

Work of the Kharkov Province Pathoanatomical and Pathophysiological Society for 1958. Arkh. pat. 21 no.9:85-87 '59. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Predsedatel' Kharkov'skogo oblastnogo obshchestva patologoanatomov i patofiziologov (for Derman). 2. Sekretar' Khar'kovskogo oblastnogo obshchestva patologo-anatomov i patofiziologov (for Vengerovskiy).
(KHARKOV PROVINCE--PATHOANATOMICAL SOCIETIES)

DERMAN, G.L., prof.; VENGEROVSKIY, V.A.

Work of the Kharkov Province Society of Pathoanatomists and Pathophysiologists in 1959. Arkh.pat. 22 no.7:88-90 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Predsedatel' Khar'kovskogo oblastnogo obshchestva patologoanatomov i patofiziologov (for Derman). 2. Sekretar' Kharkovskogo oblastnogo obshchestva patologoanatomov i patofiziologov (for Vengerovskiy).
(KHARKOV PROVINCE—PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

DERMAN, G.L., prof., GONCHAROVA, L.S.

Morphological changes in the nervous apparatus of the major arterial vessels in hypertension. Vrach. delo no.8:26-29 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. G.L.Derman) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPERTENSION) (ARTERIES—INNERVATION)