

SKLENSKY, B.; VYSKOCIL, J.; DLUHOS, M.; POLAK, B.

Effect of aerosol inhalations on the respiratory apparatus
of rats under the effect of sulfuric acid. Prac. lek. 15 no.5:
192-196 Je '63.

(SULFURIC ACID) (AEROSOLS) (LUNG)
(MINERAL WATERS) (SODIUM CHLORIDE)

VYSKOCIL, J.; TUMA, J.; DLUHOS, M.

Effect of acute inflammation on the distribution and elimination of quartz dust from rabbit lungs. Experimental study on elimination of dust from the lungs. Scr. med. fac. med. Brunensis 36 no.7:351-362 '63.

1. Klinika nemoci z povolani UJEP v Brne. Prednosta: doc.dr. J.Vyskocil, a II patologicko-anatomicky ustav UJEP v Brne. Prednosta: prof. dr. M.Dluhos.

*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DLUHOS, H., Prof., Dr, director of the Second Institute of Pathological Anatomy (II. patologickoanatomicky ustav), Faculty of Medicine (Lekarska fakulta), J.Ev. Purkyne university, Brno; and STRNANSKA, J., Research Institute of Traumatology (Vyzkumny ustav traumatologicky), Prof. V. NOVAK, director.

"General use of Antibiotics and Wound Healing (A Histological investigation)"

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceských, Vol CII, No 32/33, 16 August 1963, pp 684-687.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: The effect of the general administration of antibiotics on the healing of skin wounds was investigated in 150 rats. It was found that the influence was quantitative. Also affected was the rate of healing. Thirteen references, including 7 Czech, 1 Polish, and 1 Russian.

1/1

STRMISKA, J.; DLUHOS, M.

Effect of antibiotics on muscle regeneration. Cas. lek. cesk.
102 no.40:1094-1098 4 0 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav traumatologicky v Brne, reditel prof. dr.
Vl. Novak, DrSc. II patologickoanatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty
UJEP v Brne, prednosta prof. dr. M. Dluhos.
(MUSCLES) (REGENERATION) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(PENICILLIN) (STREPTOMYCIN)

DLUHOS, M.; STRMISKA, J.

General use of antibiotics and wound healing (histological study). Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.32/33:884-887 16 Ag '63.

1. II patologickoanatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty UJEP v Brne, prednosta prof. dr. M. Dluhos Vyzkumny ustav traumatologicky v Brne, reditel prof. dr. V. Novak.

(WOUND HEALING) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(PENICILLIN) (STREPTOMYCIN)
(CHLOROMPHENICOL) (OXYTETRACYCLINE)
(SKIN)

SCHEJBAL, V.; DLUHOS, M.; HABANEC, B.

Tumors of neuroectodermal tissue in childhood. II. Tumors of
the peripheral nerves. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.12:725-727
D 31 '64

1. II. patologiccko-anatomicka katedra lekarske fakulty Univer-
sity J.E. Purkyně v Brně (vedoucí - prof. MUDr. M. Dluhos, DrSc.).

HABANEC, B.; SCHEJBAL, V.; DLUHOS, M.

Tumors of neuroectodermal tissue in childhood . I. Central nervous system tumors. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.11:684-687
D 15 '64

1. II. patologicko-anatomicka katedra lekarske fakulty University J.E.Purkyne v Brne (vedouci - prof. MUDr. M. Dluhos, DrSc.).

TUMA, Jiri; VYSKOCIL, Jiri; DLUHOS, Max

Biochemical studies of experimental pulmonary fibrosis. Pt.1.
Scr. med. fac. med. Brunensis 38 no.2/3:85-106 '65.

1. Klinika nemoci z povolani lekarske fakulty University
J.E. Purkyne v Brne (Prednosta: Prof. MUDr. Jiri Vyskocil)
a II. patologicko-anatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty Uni-
versity J.E. Purkyne v Brne (Prednosta: Prof. MUDr. Max
Dluhos).

DLUHOSOVA, Olga; FIALA, Emil

Clinical aspects of cataract in children. Cesk. ofth. 16 no.6:
329-332 S '60.

1. Očni oddeleni Krajske detske nemocnice v Brne, prednosta doc.
dr. Ota Gottwald.
(CATARACT in inf. & child)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042652

S/0000/63/000/000/0054/0056

AUTHOR: Balakhovskiy, I. S.; Dlusakaya, I. G.

TITLE: Corticosteroid excretion as a flight stress indicator

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963.
Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 54-56

TOPIC TAGS: corticosteroid, spaceflight stress, stress indicator, ketosteroid, excretion

ABSTRACT: For most flight factors whose mechanism of action on the organism is known, specific and sensitive indices exist for evaluating their effect on the organism. In the case of flight fatigue, emotional tension, prolonged isolation, and other factors producing disturbances whose pathological nature is not yet clear, the establishment of indicators which, though not specifically characteristic of any one factor, would yet indicate any deviation in the general state of health, would aid greatly in the solution of many problems. Soviet investigations have shown that flight in modern aircraft is accompanied by a 2- or 3-fold increase

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4042652

in the urinary excretion of adrenal cortex hormones and corticosteroids. The present study is not concerned with the possible adaptive function of this gland, but simply with establishing the different kinds of factors evoking its heightened activity. Corticosteroid and ketoosteroid excretion in the urine of humans during simulation of various aircraft flight conditions served as an index of the functional state of the adrenal cortex, while corticosteroid blood levels were taken in studying the dynamics of the endocrine reaction of rats to auditory stimulation and physical stress (swimming). In all experiments, increased functional activity of the adrenal cortex was observed. In the case of rats, even simple handling and the most careful methods of immobilization caused a sharp (> 100% to 110%) increase in endocrine activity. The reaction to auditory stimulation and physical exertion (swimming) was even more pronounced (> 150% increase) and lasted as long as the stimulation (15 to 30 min) and for 1.5 hr afterwards. Repetition of the stimulation within the day increased the duration of the reaction but not the maximum level earlier attained. In daily experiments on the same animals for a month, the intensity and duration of the reaction to swimming and auditory stimulation changed but slightly. Analysis of pressure chamber data showed that a "prelaunch" reaction, consisting of an increase in hormone excretion

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4042652

of 100% to 150% over days when no tests took place, often occurred just prior to the experiment. In some cases, peak excretion occurred after rather than during the trial. Examination of flight crews after brief and prolonged flights under various conditions showed that corticosteroid excretion was 300% to 400% higher on particularly complicated flights than on ordinary ones. Examination of parachutists showed that corticosteroid excretion was higher during the jump than on control days or days with no flights. The observation of increased corticosteroid excretion during the night following the jump was most indicative. It is concluded that the nonspecific reaction of the adrenal cortex can in fact be evoked by a wide variety of factors. It is a complex reaction, triggered by a very sensitive nervous mechanism. It may last 24 hours or less, and does not exceed the limit values obtaining under normal circumstances.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: L;

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4042676

S/0000/63/000/000/0165/0169

AUTHOR: Dlusskaya, I. G., Kosmollmskiy, F. L., Fedorov, N. A.

TITLE: Some data on the excretion of 17-hydroxycorticosteroids during a study of the efficiency of flight crews on long night flights

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsino, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 165-169

TOPIC TAGS: flight crew efficiency, flying time, homeostasis, neuroendocrine system, pituitary activity, adrenal activity, ACTH, corticosteroid production, hydroxycorticosteroid excretion, stress, hormone balance, night flying

ABSTRACT: During a study of the efficiency of nighttime flight crews, attention was directed towards the problem of homeostasis, in which the neuroendocrine system and particularly the pituitary-adrenal axis play an important role. In order to evaluate the effects of stress on ACTH and hence on glucocorticoid production, the authors determined the free and bound 17-hydroxycorticosteroids in urine samples taken immediately before take-off, after landing and during the first 6 hours after landing from crews participating in long-distance night flights. In general, the results showed a relatively low level of hormone

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042676

excretion during flight, and a significant increase after landing, a 50-150% increase being observed during the first 6 hours after landing in 12 out of 16 cases. In 2 crew members and 3 flight commanders, however, there was a significant increase (80-500%) in hormone excretion during flight. The authors noted a definite relationship between hormone excretion and the emotional state of the crew, and suggest that the increased excretion noted in some pilots and flight commanders is due to their increased responsibilities during prolonged complex operations.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BALAKHOVSKIY, I.S.; DLUSSKAYA, I.G.; ORLOVA, T.A.

Fluorometric study of the corticosterone content in the blood of rats and its synthesis by the surviving tissue of the adrenal gland. Vop.med.khim. 11 no.5:36-42 S-0 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted April 24, 1964.

DLUSSKIY, G.M.

Methods of quantitative determination of ants living in soil. Vop.
ekol. 4:101-102 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh, Moskva.
(Ants) (Entomological research)

DLUSSKIY, G.M.

Ants of the northern slopes of the Talas Ala-Tau. Trudy Inst. zool.
AN Kazakh. SSR 18:177-188 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

DLUSSKIY, G.

Biological protection is the most effective one. Nauka i zhizn'
29 no.7:38 J1 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Laboratoriya pochvennoy zoologii Instituta morfologii
zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR.
(Ants) (Forest insects--Biological control)

DLUSSKIY, G.M.

Two new species of ants (Hymenoptera, Formicidae) from eastern Transbaikalia. Ent. oboz. 42 no.1:190-194 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Sretensk District--Ants)

DLUSSKIY, G.M.

Ants of the subgenus *Coptoformica* of the genus *Formica* (Hymenoptera, Formicidae) in the U.S.S.R. Zool. zhur. 43 no.7:1026-1040 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. (Moscow).

L 64476-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020380

UW/0354/65/000/008/0055/0057
634.0.431:634.01

AUTHORS: Dlusskiy, G. M.; Zakharov, A. A.

TITLE: Resettlement of ants in different types of forests

SOURCE: Lesnoye khozyaystvo, no. 8, 1965, 55-57

TOPIC TAGS: forestry, pesticide, insect control

ABSTRACT: Conditions required for successful artificial resettlement of ants were studied in the Voronezh, Moscow, Vladimir, and Belgorod districts. The ability of ants to adapt was expressed in terms of the density of nests, their population, size of the feeding grounds, and the extent of the activity of worker ants. All of these factors determine the effectiveness with which the ants can serve as pest killers. It was observed that biotic factors, in turn, determine selective distribution of certain species of Formica ants, e.g., different species adapt to young or to mature forests, to pine, fir, or mixed forests, to forests grown on dry or moist soils. In conclusion, the following species are recommended for effective resettlement under specific conditions: in mixed underbrush and deciduous forests on fresh and moist soils--Formica exsecta Nyl., F. truncorum F.; in partially grown and mature forests under analogous conditions--F. polycetena

Card 1/2

1. 64476-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020380

Poerst, F. aguilonia Jarr.; in young and partially grown pine monocultures on dry soils--F. cinerea Mayr.; in partially grown and mature pine forests on fresh and dry soils (northern part of the central section of European SSSR)--F. polyctona Poerst; F. truncorum F.; in pine monocultures on moist and fresh soils (southern part of the central section of European SSSR)--F. ru. a. l., F. polyctona Poerst, and F. nigricans Em. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Animal Morphology, AN SSSR); Kovrovskiy leskhoz Vladimirskey oblasti (Kovrov Forest Farm in the Vladimir District)


SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000


Card 2/2

DUSSKIY, G.M.

Methods of quantitative estimation of soil-dwelling ants.
Zool. zhur. 44 no.5:716-727 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR, Moskva.

GILYAROV, M.S.; SHAROV, A.G.; NAUMOV, D.V.; DLUSSKIY, G.M.

Book reviews. Zool. zhur. 44 no.3:470-474. '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

Toxoplasmosis and oligophrenia. Z. Kocur, J. Bluzewski, A. Bluzewska, and Z. Janczowski (*Bull. Inst. Trop. Med. Gdansk*, 1953, 5, 781-192).—It is concluded that toxoplasmosis is the cause of a certain % of cases of mental underdevelopment. To make an absolute diagnosis several years after birth with present-day techniques is difficult. The impossibility of confirming the etiology by microscopic examination of the parasites or by their isolation in animals makes it imperative to look for other methods, which, though perhaps less convincing, are nevertheless specific. Using these methods combined with the clinical picture, toxoplasmosis appeared to be the probable cause of underdevelopment and other neurological disorders in 15 out of 38 patients. In 8 patients the diagnosis is doubtful and in some of the remaining ones, in spite of a lack of serological proof, the possibility of toxoplasmosis must still be considered. B. VINAY.

DŁUZEWSKA, A

KOZAR, Zbigniew; DŁUZEWSKI, Leon; DŁUZEWSKA, Anna; JAROSZEWSKI, Zdzisław

Toxoplasmosis as a cause of mental deficiency. Neurologia etc.
polska 4 no.4:383-396 July-Aug 54.

1. Z Państwowego Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej i Tropikalnej w Gdansk.
Dyrektor: prof. dr J.Morzycki. Zo Szpitala dla nerwowo i Psychiczenie
Chorych w Kocborowie. Dyrektor: Dr K.Kuczewska.

(MENTAL DEFICIENCY, etiology and pathogenesis,
toxoplasmosis)

(TOXOPLASMOSIS, complications,
ment. defic.)

DLUZEWSKA, Wl.; STOKOWSKA, M.

Gibberelin effect on the development of lilac seedlings
(*Syringa vulgaris* L.). Acta agrobot 14 no.1:217-223 '63.

Gibberellin effect on the final length of flower shoots
of the rose varieties: Geheimrat Duisberg and Texas Cen-
tennial. Ibid.:225-231 '63.

1. Department of Ornamental Plants, Central College of Agri-
culture, Warsaw.

DLUZEWSKI, J.

"Ship Power Plants with Exhaust Steam Turbines." (To be contd.) p.278
(TECHNIKA I GOSPODARKA MORSKA Vol. 3, no. 8, August 1953 Gdansk, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

DLUZEWSKI, J.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: GOSPODARKA WODNA. Vol. 18, no. 6, June 1958

DLUZEWSKI, J. An attempt to determine the basic concepts concerning economic investment in land reclamation. p. 244.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC V ol. 8, no. 4.

April 1959, Unclass

DLUZEWSKI, Jozef

Economic tasks of the survey after land improvement. Postepy nauk
roln 7 no.6:21-38 N-D '60. (EEAI 10:6)
(Poland--Drainage)

Toxoplasmosis and oligophrenia. Z. Kosar, L. Duzewski, A. Duzewski, and Z. Jaroszewski (*Bull. Inst. Mar. Trop. Med. Gdańsk*, 1953, 5, 183-192).—It is concluded that toxoplasmosis is the cause of a certain % of cases of mental underdevelopment. To make an absolute diagnosis several years after birth with present-day techniques is difficult. The impossibility of confirming the etiology by microscopic examination of the parasites or by their isolation in animals makes it imperative to look for other methods, which, though perhaps less convincing, are nevertheless specific. Using these methods combined with the clinical picture, toxoplasmosis appeared to be the probable cause of underdevelopment and other neurological disorders in 15 out of 30 patients. In 6 patients the diagnosis is doubtful and in some of the remaining ones, in spite of a lack of serological proof, the possibility of toxoplasmosis must still be considered. B. VINEY

DLUZEWSKI, LEON

KOZAK, Zbigniew; DLUZEWSKI, Leon; HIRSCHLEBOWA, Zofia JAROSZEWSKI, Zdzislaw

Case of toxoplasmosis complicated by cerebral cysticercosis in adult. Bull. State Inst. Marine Trop. M. Gdansk Vol. 5:146-151; Russian transl., 151-157; English transl., 157-163 1953.

1. Z Panstwowego Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej i Tropikalnej w Gdansk
i Panstwowego Szpitala dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie Chorych w
Kocborowie.

(BRAIN, diseases,
*cysticercosis, with toxoplasmosis)
(TOXOPLASMOSIS, complications,
*cysticercosis of brain)
(CYSTICERCOSIS,
*brain, with toxoplasmosis)

DLUZEWSKI, Leon

KOZAR, Zbigniew; DLUZEWSKI, Leon; HIRSCHLEWOWA, Zofia; JAROSZEWSKI, Zdzisław

Case of toxoplasmosis complicated by cerebral cysticercosis in an adult. Neurologia etc. polska 4 no.1:67-77 Ja-F '54.

1. Z Państwowego Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej i Tropikalnej w Gdansk. Dyrektor: prof. dr J. Morzycki i Państwowego Szpitala dla nerwowo i psychicznie chorych w Kocborowie. Dyrektor: dr Z. Jaroszewski.

(CYSTICERCOSIS,

*brain, in toxoplasmosis)

(BRAIN, diseases,

*cysticercosis, in toxoplasmosis)

(TOXOPLASMOSIS, complications,

*cysticercosis of brain)

DLUZEWSKI, L.

KOZAR, Zbigniew; DLUZEWSKI, Leon; DLUZEWSKA, Anna; JAROSZEWSKI, Zdzislaw

Toxoplasmosis as a cause of mental deficiency. Neurologia etc.
polska 4 no.4:383-396 July-Aug 54.

1. Z Panstwowego Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej i Tropikalnej w Gdansk.
Dyrektor: prof. dr J.Morsnycki. Ze Szpitala dla nerwowe i Psychicznie
Chorych w Kochorowie. Dyrektor: Dr K.Kuczewaka.

(MENTAL INEFFICIENCY, etiology and pathogenesis,
toxoplasmosis)

(TOXOPLASMOSIS, complications,
ment. defic.)

DŁUŻEWSKI, M.

POL 8

1507

663.253.1 : 663.253.43 : 518.3(084.21)

Dłużewski M. Ready Method of Determining, by Density and Refraction Measurement, the Extract and Alcohol Content in Fermented Grape Juice, in Fruit Juices and Wine.

„Szybka metoda oznaczania ekstraktu i alkoholu w zakwaszonych sokach owocowych i winie na podstawie pomiaru gęstości i refrakcji”. Przemysł Rolny i Spożywczy, No. 11, 1954, pp. 415-418, 2 tabs.

The author has compiled a nomogram by means of which it is possible to obtain readings of the extract content, in grape juice and wine, within 0 to 20 g/100 ml, and alcohol content within 0 to 20 per cent by volume. These readings can be carried out if the specific gravity and refraction index at 20°C are known. The values obtained by means of the nomogram for 14 samples of grape juice and wine tested are, on average, 0.13 g/100 ml higher for extract, and 0.04% lower for alcohol than the result obtained by comparative methods. The differences vary from - 0.31 to + 0.33 g/100 ml for extract, and from - 0.42 to + 0.67 per cent by volume for alcohol. Such discrepancies are caused by, among other things, the use of a refractometer with minimum graduation of 0.001.

DLUZEWski, M.

Characteristics of yeasts responsible for fermentation of fruit syrups and concentrated grape juice. Acta microb. polon 5 no.1-2: 241-243 1956.

1. Z Katedry Przemyslu Rolno-Spozywczego SGGW w Warszawie.
(YEASTS,
fermenting fruit syrups & grape juice (Pol))
(FERMENTATION,
yeasts fermenting fruit syrups & grape juice (Pol))
(FRUITS,
same)

DLUZESKI, Mieczyslaw (Warszawa)

General principles for microbiological determination of vitamins
of the B group. Przem spóz 15 no.12:20-26 '61.

DLUZEWSKI, Mieczyslaw; PIJANOWSKI, Eugeniusz; ZMARLICKI, Stanislaw

Studies on the increasing of the nutritional value of full milk cottage cheese by *Cospora lactis*. Rocznik techniczny chemii żywności 8:127-142 '61.

1. Chair of Food and Agricultural Industries, Central College of Agriculture, Warsaw.

POLAND

DLUZEWski, M. and RITTER, W., Chair for the Technology of the Agricultural and Food Industry (Katedra Technologii Przemyslu Rolno-Spozywczego) of the SGGW [Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego, Main School of Rural Economy] in Warsaw

"Vitamin Synthesis by *Oospora lactis*."

Warsaw, Bulletin de l'Academie Polonaise des Sciences, Serie des Sciences Biologiques, Vol 11, No 5, 63, pp 215-219.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary] Results of investigations carried out with ten (10) strains of *Oospora lactis* growing in vitamin-free medium confirm early reports that *O. lactis* synthesizes vitamins of the B-complex. *O. lactis* added in pure culture to freshly prepared cottage cheese with lactic acid bacteria caused, during two days of ripening, a considerable increase in pantothenic acid, nicotinic acid, and riboflavin; other vitamins remained practically unchanged (vitamin B12, vitamin B6, and folic acid) or decreased (thiamine and biotin). Of the 12 references, one is in Polish, 5 in English, and 6 in German.

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POLAND

DLUZIEWSKI, M. and BRUDERER, G., Chair for the Technology of the Agricultural and Food Industry (Katedra Technologii Przemyslu Rolno-Spozywczego) of the SGGW [Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego, Main School of Rural Economy] in Warsaw

"Proteolytic Activity of *Oospora lactis*."

Warsaw, Bulletin de l'Academie Polonaise des Sciences, Serie des Sciences Biologiques, Vol 11, No 5, 69, pp 221-225.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] Ripening of cheese with *O. lactis* increases the water-soluble nitrogen and changes greatly the electrophoretic picture of the casein. There is a split into two peaks in the region of alpha-casein, and a decrease in the concentration of the beta-casein suggesting its hydrolysis by the *O. lactis*. There are 16 references, of which two (2) are in Polish, one (1) in Russian, and the others are Western.

1/1

POLAND

DLUKIEWSKI, M. Chair for the Technology of the Agricultural and Food Industry (Katedra Technologii Przemyslu Rolno-Spozywczego) of the SGGW [Szkoła Glowna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego, Main School of Rural Economy] in Warsaw

"Lipolytic Properties of *Oospora lactis*."

Warsaw, Bulletin de l'Academie Polonaise des Sciences, Serie des Sciences Biologiques, Vol 11, No 5, 63, pp 227-230.

Abstract: [English article, author's English summary] The mixture of ten strains of *O. lactis* growing in whole milk and cream produced butyric, caproic, and caprylic acids in a proportion of 1:1:5, which is different from that normally occurring in milk fat. Results with the individual strains show that lipolytic activity of *O. lactis* varies between the strains and depends on other factors, in addition to the milk fat. Development of lactic acid bacteria together with *O. lactis* completely inhibited the hydrolysis of fat; addition of common salt (2 percent) did not change the results. Of the 10 references, one is to a prior article by author, and the others are Western.

1/1

DLUZEWSKI, Mieczyslaw; PIJANOWSKI, Eugeniusz

Effect of gamma irradiation on the coliform bacteria in raw milk. Acta microbiol. Pol 13 no.3:233-246 '64.

1. From the Department of Food Industries, Division of Dairy Technology, Agricultural University, Warsaw.

PIJANOWSKI, Eugeniusz, prof. dr; DLUZEWSKI, Mieczyslaw, doc. dr

Activities of the Department of Technology of the Agricultural and Food Industry of the Central College of Agriculture during the 20 year period of the Polish People's Republic. Przem ferment 1 rol 8 no.3:79-83 Mr '65.

1. Head of the Department of Agricultural and Food Industry of the Central School of Agriculture, Warsaw (for Pijanowski).
2. Head, Laboratory of Biotechnology of the Dairy Industry of the Institute of Technology of the Dairy Industry of the Central College of Agriculture, Warsaw (for Dluzewski).

DLUZHNEVSKAYA, O.B.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5572

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Astronomicheskii sovet

Byulleten' stantsiy opticheskogo nablyudeniya iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli.
no. 4 (14) (Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Astronomic Council.
Bulletin of the Stations for Optical Observation of Artificial Earth
Satellites. No. 4 (14)) Moscow, 1960. 26 p. 500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Astronomicheskii sovet Akademii nauk SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: Ye. Z. Gindin; Ed.: D. Ye. Shchegolev; Secretary: O. A. Severnaya.

PURPOSE: This bulletin is intended for scientists and engineers concerned with
optical tracking of artificial satellites.

COVERAGE: The bulletin contains a brief report on phenomena observed during the
impact of the second Soviet cosmic rocket on the moon as well as articles on
the results of observations of various artificial earth satellites and
Draconids, methods of observation used in Hungary, a translation of an article
on satellite observation from Sky and Telescope, and a description of a

Card 1/4

Academy of Sciences (Cont.)

SOV/5572

device for recording the pulses of a chronometer. No personalities are mentioned. There are 21 references: 8 Soviet, 11 English, and 2 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Dluzhnevskaya, O. B. [Astronomicheskiy sovet AN SSSR -- Astronomic Council of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. Phenomena Observed During the Impact of the Second Soviet Cosmic Rocket on the Surface of the Moon	1
Gimmel'farb, B. N. [Stantsiya nablyudeniya ISZ pri Arkhangel'skom gos. pedinstitute imeni M. V. Lomonosova -- Satellite Tracking Station at the Arkhangel'sk State Pedagogical Institute imeni M. V. Lomonosov]. Inclination of the Orbit of Satellite 1959	7
Zaytsev, A. A., and E. Sh. Khamitov. [Stantsiya nablyudeniya g. Birska -- Tracking Station at Birska] Application of the Impulse Relay for Recording the Contacts From a Chronometer	8
Eynasto, Ya. E. [Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet -- Tartu State University]. On Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites in Hungary [Satellite Tracking Stations in Budapest, Baja, and Szombathely]	8

Card 2/4

Academy of Sciences (Cont.)

SOV/5572

Zotkin, I. T. [Komissiya po kometam i meteoram Astrosoveta AN SSSR-- Committee for Comets and Meteors of the Astronomic Council of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. Observation of Draconids on October 8-11, 1959 12

Melin, M. Observing the Satellites [Sky and Telescope, v. 19, no. 2, Dec 1959, 90-91; Russian Translation by V. A. Tol'skoy] 16

Results of Photographic Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites:
a) Syshchenko, T. Ye., B. A. Firago, and D. Ye. Shchegolev [Glavnaya (Pulkovskaya) astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR - Main (Pulkovo) Astronomic Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. Positions of Sputnik III (1958 δ) According to Photographic Observations in Pulkovo 17

b) Nevel'skiy, A. V. [Astronomicheskaya observatoriya gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Sverdlovsk)-- Astronomic Observatory of Ural State University, Sverdlovsk]. 18

Card 3/4

Academy of Sciences (Cont.)

SOV/5572

- c) Kirichenko, A. G., and M. V. Bratiychuk. [Uzhgorodskiy gosuniversitet -- Uzhgorod State University]. 19
- d) Maksyutov. [Astronomicheskaya observatoriya im. Engel'gardta (Kazan')-- Astronomic Observatory imeni Engel'gardt, Kazan']. 20
- e) Kalikhevich, F. F., and T. Ya. Ivakina. Nikolayev Department of the Main (Pulkovo) Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR] 21
- f) National Observatory in Prague, Czechoslovakia. I. Klepeřta (observations), Doctor R. Reichel (measurements), and A. Vrátník (calculations) 21

- APPENDIXES 27
- I, Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites by Soviet Stations (information taken from telegrams of the observation stations)
- II. Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites by Stations Abroad

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

AC/dwm/mas
10-19-61

DLUZHNEVSKAYA, O.B.

Contrasts "sea-continent" and "edging-cap" on Mars in 1956 and
1959. Biul.VAGO no.27:10-14 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodezicheskogo
obshchestva.

(Mars(Planet))

32685

S/035/61/000/012/027/043
A001/A101

3.2500 (1080)

AUTHOR: Dluzhnevskaya, O.B.

TITLE: On effects observed at the instant of falling of the second Soviet space rocket on the Moon

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 12, 1961, 72, abstract 12A591 ("Byul. st. optich. nablyudeniya iskusstv. sputnikov Zemli", 1960, no. 4, 1 - 7, Engl. summary)

TEXT: This is a survey of observations submitted to the Astronomical Council, AS USSR, by observatories and individual observers who noticed bright flares and transitory dark spots at the instant of landing on the Moon of the second Soviet space rocket on September 13, 1959, at 21^h02^m24^s UT. The map of location of these effects according to data of 15 observers is presented. When unreliable observations are excluded, 2 groups of effects are revealed: a bright flare in the region between Mare Serenitatis, Mare Tranquillitatis and Mare Vaporum (1-2 sec) and a transitory (1-4 min) darkening in the region of craters Archimedes,

Card 1/2

On effects observed ...

32685
S/035/61/000/012/027/043
A001/A101

Aristillus and Autolycus. Assuming that 2 objects fell on the Moon, these effects can be explained as a flare of explosion following the impact of one object on rocks and a dust cloud arosen after the impact of the second object into a layer of dust.

V. Bronshten

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/269/63/000/002/029/037
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Bronshten, V. A., Dluzhnevskaya, O. B.

TITLE: Photographic photometry of the bright region Argyre on Mars at the end of August 1956

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, *Astronomiya*, no. 2, 1963, 64, abstract 2.51.505 (In collection: "Rezultaty nablyudeniya Marsa vo vremya velikogo protivostoyaniya 1956 g. v SSSR", M., AN SSSR, 1959, 188 - 194)

TEXT: An expedition of VAGO photographed Mars from August 4 to September 16, 1956, at the observatory of the Volgograd planetarium with a 300-mm Zeiss refractor; a "Zenit" camera with ocular magnification ($F_{\text{equ}} = 40 \text{ m}$) was used with Panchrom films through five light filters with $\lambda_{\text{eff}} = 630, 610, 590, 549$ and $493 \text{ m}\mu$. Sixty photographs with good image of the Argyre I region were selected, some of which are reproduced in figures. The films were measured on a MF-4 (MF-4) microphotometer, blackening was measured at two points: in the Argyre region and in the northern continent at the same distance from the limb.

Card 1/2

Photographic photometry of the...

S/269/63/000/002/029/037
A001/A101

The variation with time of the ratio of Argyre brightness to that of the northern continent is shown by curves; a strong increase of Argyre brightness is seen in red and yellow light which, in the authors' opinion, is explained by a dust cloud with particle dimensions of $0.4 - 1 \mu$, strongly scattering long-wave rays. The change in color of the Argyre region was studied by means of a special color index "red minus green"; the course of variation presented in a graph shows that the Argyre region remained yellowish with respect to the white screen during the entire time of observations. There are 7 references.

I. Lebedeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

DEUZHNEVSKAYA, O.B.; LEYKIN, G.A.

Periodicity in brightness variations of the Echo-1 satellite.
Biul.sta.opt.nabl.isk.sput.Zem. no.27:3-14 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Astronomicheskiy soviet AN SSSR.
(Artificial satellites)

DLUZHNEVSKAYA, O.

Conference on the methods and results of calculations of stellar
models. Astron.zhur. 40 no.6:1132-1134 N°D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

MASEVICH, A.G.; KOTOK, E.V.; DLUZHNEVSKAYA, O.B.; MAZANT, A.

The neutrino luminosity of stars. Astron.zhur. 42 no.2:334-346
Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Astronomicheskii sovet AN SSSR i Observatoriya di Brera, Italiya.

DLUZHNEVSKAYA, O.B.

Color function of young scattered clusters. Astrofizika 1
no.2:235-246 Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. Shternberga.

DLUZNIEWSKA, IRENA

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Foods

Determination of the degree of spoilage in sausage. Irena Dlużnińska, Jan Marczyński, and Krystyna Ossowska (Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiol., Warsaw). *Roczniki Państwowego Zakładu Hig.* 1953, No. 3a, 407-20 (English summary).—Sausage was examined for bacteria, pH, and NH_3 . *Bacillus subtilis* and *B. mesentericus* were present in 66% of the samples, coliforms in 50, anaerobic organisms in 15, and *Proteus vulgaris* in 2% of samples. The total no. of bacteria detd. by plate counts at 37° ranged for fresh sausage (I) 0.3×10^6 /g., for dry and doubtful sausage (II) $4 \times 10^6 - 1.2 \times 10^8$ /g., and for spoiled sausage (III) above 8×10^6 /g. The pH of I was 5.6-6.4, for II from 5.9-6.5, and for III 5.9-8.2. The upper limit of NH_3 in I was established at 30, in II 30-40, and in III above 40 mg. %. It was concluded that the bacteria flora has a decisive influence upon the nature of changes taking place in the sausages and influences the quantity of NH_3 formed. Richard Ehrlich

DLUZNIEWSKI, Irena

Microbiological studies on the production cycle of confection
creams. Roczn panst zakl hig 15 no.3:329-335 '64.

1. Laboratory of Food Microbiology, Department of Food and Nutrition,
Voivodeship Station of Sanitation and Epidemiology for the capital
city of Warsaw. Head: [dr] J. Letki.

GASTOL, B.; ANSELM, O.; DLUZNIWSKA, K.; WANIEWSKA, D.; Gorcynska, K.

Nutrition of rural population in the Miechow and Mysleniec regions.
Przegl. lek., Krakow 10 no.6:173-178 1954.

1. Z Zakladu Higieny Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie. Kierownik: Doc.
dr B.Gastol.

(NUTRITION,

in Poland, rural population)

(RURAL CONDITIONS,

nutrition of rural population in Poland)

DLUZNIEWSKA, K

NSEIM, Oskar; DLUZNIEWSKA, Krystyna; GORCZYNSKA, Krystyna

Air pollution in Krakow. Przegl. lek., Krakow 10 no.11:308-311
1954.

1. Z Zakladu Higieny Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie. Kierownik:
doc. dr B.Gastol.

(AIR POLLUTION,
in cities in Poland)

DLUZNIEWSKA, Krystyna; OBTULOWICZ, Anna; TURZANSKA, Teresa

Vitamin C saturation level in women during delivery and in newborn babies. Roczn panstw zakl hig 14 no.5:443-452 '63.

1. First Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics, and Institute of Hygiene, Medical School, Krakow.

DLUZNIEWSKA, Krystyna; OBTULOWICZ, Anna; KOLTEK, Krystyna

Apropos of the relationship between nutrition, rate of growth
and skeletal deformities in school children. Folia med. Cracov.
7 no.1:115-126 '65.

DLUZNIEMSKI, A.

Diagnosis and therapy of acute poisoning with barium salts. Polski tygod. lek. 8 no.15:575-581 13 Apr 1953. (CJML 24:5)

1. Of the Institute of Judicial Certification (Scientific Head--Jan Z. Robel, M.D.), Krakow.

SUPNIEWSKI, J.; DLUZNIEWSKI, A.; CZEKAJ, S.; VETULANI, J.

Investigations on experimental atherosclerosis. The effect of 2-methyl-2-butene-carboxylic acid on experimental atherosclerosis in white rats. *Bul Ac Pol biol* 8 no.6:237-242 '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Institute of Pharmacology (Cracow) Polish Academy of Sciences and Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Cracow. Presented by J. Supniewski.

(ATHERIOSCLEROSIS)

(METHYLBUTENECARBOXYLIC ACID)

DLZEK, Josef

Cutting the mold drying time by using molding mixtures containing
betonite and dextrin. Slévarenství 10 no.11:401-407 N '62.

1. Státní výzkumný ústav materiálu a technologie, slévarenský výzkum,
Brno.

DDMETROCHENKO, D.A.
USSR/Electricity - Dielectrics

G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12118

Author : Mikhaylov, G.P., Borisova, T.I., Dmetrochenko, D.A.

Inst : Institute of High Polymer Compounds, Academy of Sciences,
USSR, Leningrad.

Title : Relaxation Dielectric Losses in Polymethylacrylate.

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 9, 1924-1928

Abstract : The tangent of the dielectric loss angle ($\tan \delta$) of polymethylacrylate (PM) was measured in the low frequency region from 12 -- 80 cycles at an interval of temperatures from 17 to 120°. The measurements were with the aid of a specially adopted Schering bridge. Two maximums of $\tan \delta$ were observed: low temperature (LT)-- in the glass-like state of the PM, and high temperature (HT)-- in the highly-elastic state of the PM. The LT is approximately

Card 1/2

DMIRTEVSKIY, V.A.; MIKHIEVA, L.I.

Designing free-piston engines for nonrated operating conditions.
Trudy LPI no.237:21-25 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

100 mg

DMITRACHENKO, V.M.

The PMR-1 portable microroentgen meter. Izv.tekh. no.1:89-90
Ja-F '56. (MLEA 9:5)
(X rays--Measurement) (Gamma rays--Measurement)

DMITRACHENKO, V.M.

Portable radioactive radiation indicator. Ism.tekh. no.1:90-91
Ja-F '56. (MLBA 9:5)
(X rays--Measurement) (Gamma rays--Measurement) (Geiger-Muller
counters)

DMITRACHENKO, V. M.

"Automatic Signaling Device for Controlling Radioactive Contamination," by V. M. Dmitrachenko, Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika, No 6, Nov/Dec 56, pp 57-58

This work describes an automatic device which signals when beta and gamma contamination exceed set limit. The threshold of the instrument can be set anywhere between 0.03 and 3 microroentgens per second, calibrated with respect to Co^{60} . The device automatically compensates for background radiation up to 0.4 microroentgen per second. It is intended for checking laboratory equipment and clothing of personnel. (U)

AUTHOR: Dmitrachenko, V.M. SOV-115-58-3-29/41

TITLE: Peculiarities in the Design and Technology of Input Circuit Elements of Electric Meters (Konstruktivnyye i tekhnologicheskiye osobennosti elementov vkhodnykh tsepey elektrometricheskikh skhem)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 3, pp 80 - 82 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article contains general information on design and operation of instruments for measuring radioactive radiation in industrial and under field conditions. Recommendations concerning the parameters of the input circuits and the materials used for insulation are also given "Ftoroplast 3" and "4" is mentioned as the best insulation material for work at high temperatures from 95 to 250°C ("GOST2789-51). Instability of the parameters of available tubes ("1E1P", "1E3P", "6Zh1Zh") and the wish is expressed that they be aged at factories producing them.

1. Radioactive substances--Radiation 2. Radioactivity--Measurement

Card 1/1

32947
S/030/62/000/001/008/011
B105/B101

24.6800

AUTHORS: Dmitrachenko, V. M., Kitaygorodskiy, A. I., Kozyrev, B. M.

TITLE: Wide-range spectrometer for nuclear quadrupole resonance

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vestnik, no. 1, 1962, 74 - 76

TEXT: Nuclear quadrupole resonance indicates slightest changes in a molecular electron cloud. The search for the unknown signal must be conducted in a wide frequency interval. For this purpose, a spectrometer for frequency ranges from 1 to 600 - 800 Mc/sec, which was designed jointly by physicists and radio engineers, had to be built. At the suggestion of the Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR) and the Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute of the Kazan' Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR), work was started in 1960 for the purpose of developing a wide-range quadrupole radiospectrometer. The instrument was built under the direction of B. N. Pavlov and D. Ya. Shtern. V. I. Robas, I. A. Safin, K. G. Semin, and E. I. Fedin were consulted. Samples of the

Card 1/2

Wide-range spectrometer for...

329h7
S/O30/62/000/001/008/011
B105/B101

YKC-1 (YaKS-1) spectrometer were built, which permits investigations in the range from 1 to 600 Mc/sec. In the supraregenerator for 90 - 400 Mc/sec and in the detector, the sample can be kept at constant temperature between -196 and +120°C. A lot of YaKS-1 spectrometers is to be built in 1962. There are 4 figures.

4

Card 2/2

DMITRAK, Yu.A.; NESKREBA, A.V.; YAKOVLEV, A.B.

Industrial testing of KG-1 machine units. Trudy TSNIIPod-
zemshakhstroia no.2:82-89 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

DMITRAK, Yu.A., inzh.; NESKREBA, A.V., inzh.

Results of industrial tests of the KG-1 unit. Shakht. stroi. 7
no.6:11-13 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruk-
torskiy institut podzemnogo shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.
(Mining machinery--Testing)

DMITRAKOV, S. N.

PA 190T74

USSR/Medicine (Veterinary) - Infectious Diseases Sep 51

"Simultaneous Active Immunization of Sheep
Against Anthrax and Smallpox," S. N. Dmitrakov,
I. S. Trezinskiy.

"Veterinariya" Vol XXVIII, No 9, p 45

Sheep easily endure simultaneous vaccination with
STI Sanitary Tech Inst of the Soviet Army anti-
anthrax vaccine and aluminum hydroxide formol
smallpox vaccine. More stable active immunity is
acquired than with sep vaccinations.

LC

190T74

L 52035-65 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/
EED-2/EWP(1)/EWA(h) Pf-4/Pab/Pj-4 IJP(c) GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5011611 UR/0000/64/000/000/0386/0390

47
B+1

AUTHOR: Dmitrakova, G. I.; Panfilov, B. M.

TITLE: Ferrite-diode modules used in automation and computer technology

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Lvov, 1962. Magnitryye elementy avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (Magnetic elements of automatic control, remote control, measurement and computer engineering); trudy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 386-390

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite diode module, ferrite germanium diode, automatic control system, magnetic memory, logical circuit

ABSTRACT: Three-stroke-magnetic elements developed by the Laboratoriya elektro-modelirovaniya (Electrosimulation Laboratory) have been widely used in automatic devices and in computers. They are based on the consecutive current transmission principle, and the logic is usually accomplished by power blocking which is, however, accompanied at the instant of core recording by a shunting current within the blocking coil, thus necessitating additional increases in the propagating current pulse. The paper describes the design of new logical module circuits

Card 1/2

L 52035-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5011611

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based on the more economical blocking by means of germanium point diodes in place of selenium valves. In these modules, the blocking is based on the compensation of output voltages and the prototype worked satisfactorily down to -30C. The mass production of these elements was begun in March of 1962. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP,IE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

MR
Card 2/2

L 47476-66 EWT(a)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG, BR
ACC NR: AP6032521 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0099/0100

INVENTOR: Dmitrakova, G. I.

ORG: none

28
B

166
TITLE: A universal ferrite diode logic element with two inputs. Class 42,
No. 185582 [announced by the All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Informa-
tion, AN SSSR (Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreneniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966,
99-100

TOPIC TAGS: logic element, logic device

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a universal ferrite-diode
logic element with two inputs. All possible functions of two variables are realized

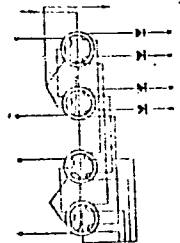


Fig. 1. Universal logic element

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142.07

I 41476-86

ACC NR: AP6032521

with a single element by connecting the output windings (see Fig. 1) associated with one of the inputs serially in pairs with output windings of the second input. The two outputs of the element are connected to diodes that serve as inputs to succeeding elements. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [IV]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 30Mar65/ ATD PRESS: 5095

hs

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : U.S.S.R.
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Cattle. Q
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6, 1959, No. 25836
AUTHOR : Belikova, L. A.; Dmitrakova, N. S. ;*
INST. : Moscow Technological Institute of Meat and**
TITLE : The Correlation of Live Weight and Milk Yield
of Cows.

ORIG. PUB. : Sb. stud. rabot Mosk. tekhnol. in-t myasn. i
molochn prom-sti, 1958, vyp. 5, 111-112
ABSTRACT : As a result of studying 1,908 Kholmogorskaya
(Kh), 1,095 Kostromskaya (K) and 417 Simmen-
thal (S) breed cows it was determined that
when the cows' live weight amounted to 401-
450 kg, the milk yield of K amounted to 3,377,
of Kh to 3,146, of S to 2,637 kg, correspon-
dingly at a live weight of 501-550 kg it amoun-
ted to 4,186, 3,854 and 3,136 kg, and at a
live weight of 701-750 kg to 6,498, 5,842 and
3,363 kg.

Card: 1/1
*Rakauskayte, D. A.

Distr: HE2c

18 18 4 11
Tapping Liquid Pig Iron from the Blast Furnace Hearth.
B. I. Tarkov and E. P. Dmitriev. *Tsvetnaya Metallurgiya*, 1957, (3),
233. A 1300 m³ blast furnace built 1939 and reconditioned
1947 was put on high top pressure in 1953 and blown out in
30m. 1956. An account is given of the withdrawal of liquid
pig iron through two holes, one 7 ft 2 in. below the axis of
the iron notch on the same side and the other on the slag
notch side 14 ft 4 in. below it. The upper hole yielded 658 t
and the lower 391. This substantially reduced the time for
recharge.

DMITRASH, G.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of radar in mapping and determining the quantity of icebergs.
Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.21:44-48 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Antarctic regions--Icebergs)
(Radar in oceanography)

DMITRASH, L.

Truck drivers' workday in a sugar combine. Avt.transp.33 no.7:38
J1'55. (MLRA 8:12)

(Kirovograd Province--Automobile drivers)

DMITRASH, N. V.

Dmitrash, N. V.

"Bridges in the Moscow suburban parks." Moscow Architecture Inst.
Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidat in Architectural
Sciences)

Knizhnaya letopis
No. 15, 1956. Moscow

DMITRASH, V.V. [Dmytrash, V.V.]; ROVINSKIY, S.M. [Rovyns'kyi, S.M.]

Automation of the boiler houses of the sugar factories of the
Vinnitsa Sugar Trust. Khar. prom. no.2:13-15 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

D MITRASH,

AUTHOR: Tavrog, B.L., blast furnace manager, and Dmitrash,²¹⁵ senior engineer at the Technical Department, "Zaporozhstal" Works.

TITLE: Removal of iron from the furnace hearth bottom in the liquid state. (Vypusk chugina iz leshchadi v zhidkom sostoyanii.)

PERIODICAL: "Metallurg", (Metallurgist), 1957, No. 2, pp. 2 - 3, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The 1 300 mm No. 3 blast furnace at Zaporozhstal', built in 1938 according to the Gipromez standard design, was blown in in June, 1947. Medium repair and reconstruction work was carried out in 1951 and, in the following year, the furnace was converted to high top-pressure operation. The furnace worked 8 1/2 years without major repairs, producing 4 075 894 tons of iron.

Till July, 1955, the foundation temperature was 260-320, but then started rising and reached 700 °C in December. Cracks in the hearth shell appeared and gas leaks developed. Further rises in foundation temperature were only avoided by increasing the coke charge as well as working at lower pressures and iron temperatures.

When the furnace was blown out for relining in January, 1956, it was decided to remove the bear in the liquid state through the appropriate notches, which were 2 200 and 4 400 mm below the iron-notch level on the iron and slag sides, respectively.

Removal of iron from the furnace hearth bottom in the liquid²¹⁵ state. (Cont.)

For the upper notch, a 500 x 500 mm opening was cut in the hearth shell and cooler the day before, the brickwork being removed to a depth of 600 mm and a passage provided. For the lower notch, the foundation was cut away in trenches, leaving 400 mm of concrete before the firebrick.

After the furnace had been blown out the upper notch was opened, by drilling to a depth of 400 mm and then with oxygen. This took about 7 hours. The low-silicon iron at 1 260-1 300°C was led via runners into ten 80-ton iron ladles. The depth of the trench hampered the opening of the lower notch, which required six oxygen lances. The iron from this was led into special 40-ton refractory lined boxes on rails.

A total of 1 047 tons of iron were obtained (656 through the top notch), the compositions being 0.27-0.88% Si, 0.59-2.05% Mn, 0.056-1.20% S. There are 2 figures.

S/732/62/020/000/001/001
D207/D307

AUTHOR: Dmitrash, Zh.A.

TITLE: Photoradar recording of icebergs

SOURCE: Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya. Trudy. t. 20: Chetvertyy i pyatyy reysy d/e "Ob", " 1958-1960 gg.; nauchnyye rezul'taty i materialy nablyudeniy. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morsky transport", 1962, 141-149

TEXT: Icebergs were counted during the voyage of the ship 'Ob' by photographing every hour the screen of a 'Neptun' type radar indicator with a Soviet miniature single-lens reflex camera 'Zenit' using ДН (DN) film. 15- and 5-mile range displays were mainly recorded. The distance of icebergs indicated by radar had to be corrected for various factors, especially the state of the atmosphere, vertical dimensions of the icebergs, height of the aerial and the state of the sea surface. The results are given in the form of two-hour averages of the number of icebergs on a chart of the ship's

Card 1/2

J

Photoradar recording of icebergs

S/732/62/020/000/001/001
D207/D307

course between March 18, 1959 and December 27, 1959. There are 4
figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

I 45285 66 FWT(1) GW (11) SOURCE CODE: UR/2732/66/044/000/0044/0082
ACC NR: A16023229

AUTHOR: Buynitskiy, V. Kh.; Dmitrash, Zh. A.

26
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: New data on the physics of Antarctic sea ice

SOURCE: Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955- . Sed'moy reys d/e "Ob" ,
1961-1962 gg. ; nauchnyye rezul'taty i materialy nablyudeniy (Seventh voyage of the diesel-
powered "Ob" , 1961-1966; scientific results and observation data); trudy ekspeditsii, v. 44.
Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1965, 44-82

TOPIC TAGS: sea ice, Antarctic climate, solid physical property, *ocean property*

ABSTRACT: Particular attention was devoted to a study of the physical properties of sea ice
found in the Antarctic during the seventh cruise of the ship Ob' in 1961-1962. Year-old ice and
young ice at various stages of formation were investigated. The blocks of ice from which the
specimens were sawed off for testing were selected so that along with the task of further ac-
cumulation of information concerning the physical properties of sea ice, the problem of the
variability of these properties in relation to the character and structure of the ice could be
solved. A total of 736 measurements of various physical characteristics of the ice were made,

Card 1/3

L 45285-66

ACC NR: AT6023229

including: determinations of salinity, density, bending strength, compression strength, modulus of elasticity with respect to vibrations in bending, and modulus of elasticity with respect to longitudinal vibrations. The investigation was carried out in 15 blocks of ice, 8 of which were from year-old shore ice in Alasheyev Bay and the remainder were taken from various young ice fields in the open sea between Alasheyev Bay and Lazarev Station. In the year-old ice, the maximal salinity was 4.56%, minimal 1.04%, averaging 2.34%. The young ice had a noticeably higher density and differed from the year-old ice by a greater homogeneity. The density of the young ice did not exceed 0.911 — 0.927, whereas the density value for the year-old ice varied from 0.820 to 0.918, averaging 0.877. Each ice specimen was tested under pressure along a line perpendicular and a line parallel to the freezing plane. The average values of the perpendicular and parallel bending strengths for the year-old ice were, respectively, 0.48 and 0.54 kg/cm², and for the young ice, 0.33 and 0.31 kg/cm². The compression tests revealed that young ice was stronger than year-old ice. The average values for perpendicular and parallel compression tests for young ice were, respectively, 1.04 and 0.65 kg/cm², and for year-old ice, 0.79 and 0.62 kg/cm². To determine the modulus of elasticity each specimen of ice was subjected twice to testing to determine the frequency of vibrations in bending and to determine the frequency of longitudinal vibrations. The average value of the modulus of elasticity for year-old ice was 75,736 kg/cm² at an average temperature of -8.5C. The modulus of elasticity for young ice at temperatures of -10.7C and -2.0C was, respectively, 86,465

Card 2/3

L 45285-66

ACC NR: AT6022229

kg/cm² and 29,145 kg/cm². The author suggests that the noted decrease in the value of the modulus of elasticity is mainly the result of an increase of ice temperature. Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

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Card 3/3 *flh.*

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