DOLAPCHIEV, Bl., prof.

An international symposium on the application of the theory of functions to continuous media. Fiz mat spisanie BAN 7 no.3:234-235 '64.

Third Conference on Nonlinear Vibrations. Ibid.: 235-236 '64.

DOLAN, D.; ARABJAN, E.

Calculation of lighting by the Isolux method of illumination. p. T35.

Vol. 44, no. 10, Oct. 1955
ELEKTROTECHNICKY OBZOR
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

DOLAN, M.

U-11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Farm Animals. Honey Producing Bees.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1967, 72229

Author : Dolan, M.
Title : The Increased Productivity of Domestic Animals With the Use of Royal Jelly.

Orig Pub : Voelarstvi, 1956, 9, No 6, 86-87

Abstract : In the government farms (Nitra, Czechoslovakia), tests were conducted for the last two years on the influence of royal jelly on the productivity of domestic animals. The royal jelly was diluted with physiological saline 1:5 and injected into the blood or under the skin or given orally with the food. Through observations of 22 chickens, 16 tested and 6 controls, it was established that the egg-laying in hens rose from 3/VI to 18/VII by 116 percent, in controls by 20 percent. When the administration of royal jelly was discontinued, the rate of egg production dropped rapidly.

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Card : 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Farm Animals. Honey Bees Q-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 45320

Author : Dolan, Mikulas
Inst : Not given
Title : On the Role of Bumble Bees and Honey Bees in the Pollination of Clover.

Orig Pub : Pol'nohospodarstvo, 1957, 4, No. 3, 605-606

Abstract : From 1950 on, the training of the honeybees on clover by means of aromatized syrup is being practiced on certain state farms in Slovakia. The harvest of the clover seeds in single years was 3 times higher as compared with clover lots without bee-training. In the years with abundant precipitation, the training of bees is ineffective because the clover tubules elongate and also because the secretion of nectar stops. In the sites where bumble bees are scarce, the honeybees constitute the best pollinators; their number which visits the clover lots, when trained on it, attains 600 to 1,000, while the number of visiting bumble bees is only 3 to 30, per sq m.

Card 1/1

DOLAPCHIEV, I.

Dolapchiev, I. Effect of the twist on the properties of yarn and the quality of textile materials. p.12.

Vol. 4, no. 8, 1955 LEKA PROMISHLENOST Sofiya, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2 February, 1956

DOLAPCHIEW, YOR.

The Influence of the Twist on the Properties of Yarn and the Quality of Textile Articles. Leka Promishlenost (Light Industry), #8:12:August 1955

DOLAPCHYAN, Z.I., asp.

Balneodynamics of the Arzni mineral waters; preliminary report.
Vop.kardiol. no.1:126-135 '56. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Sektora meditsiny AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(ARZNI--MINERAL WATERS)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

DOLAPCHYAN, Z. L., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the balneodynamics of Arzni mineral waters in patients with ~~vitium cordis~~ heart defects and arterosclerotic myocardiosclerosis." Yerevan, 1957. 20 pp (Acad Sci Arm SSR, ~~Medical Department~~ Sector of Medicine of Inst of Physiology, Min of Health Arm SSR, Sci Res Inst of Health Resort Science and Physical Methods of Treatment), 200 copies (KL, 2-58, 116)

DOLAR, DARO

Nuclear Science Abstracts
July 15, 1954
Chemistry

hydrochloric, sulphuric, oxalic, citric, and tartaric acid and also ammonium citrate, ammonium oxalate, and ammonium tartrate. The elution curves for uranium, cerium, and europium are given. The following

Distr: 4E3c/4E3d 27

Conversion of uranyl sulfate to nitrate by ion exchange. D. Dolar and I. Bergelj. "J. Stefan" *Inst. Repts.* (Ljubljana) 4, 139–42(1957).—The suitability of ion-exchange columns for conversion of uranyl sulfate to nitrate is described. Loading and elution curves are given, and it is shown that only cation-exchange columns are suitable for this purpose. J. M. Honig

DOLAR, D., MOCNIK, M.

Enthalpies of swelling of cation exchange resins. In English. p135

Slovensko kemijsko drustvo Vestnik. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, Vol. 5, No. 1/2, Jan./June 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessiosn (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1959
Uncl.

DOLAR, D.

5

Selectivity coefficients of an acenaphthenesulfonic acid ion exchange resin. M. Piri, D. Dolar, and G. Mohorčič. "J. Stefan" Inst., Repts. (Ljubljana, Yugoslavia) 5, 53-9 (1958)(in English).—A poly(methyleneacenaphthenesulfonic acid) ion-exchange resin was prepd. Its selectivity coeffs. toward the following pairs of cations were detd.: K–Li, K–NH_4, Mg–Ca, Ca–UO_2, K–Mg, and Ca–Cr. Some coeffs. were found to be comparable with those of the com. sulfonic-type ion-exchange resins. Harlan E. Fiehler

DOLAR, D.; BERGLEZ, I.

Conversion of uranyl sulfate to nitrate by ion exchange. In English p. 133

LJUBLJANA, INSTITUT "JOZEF STEFAN." REPORTS Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
Vol. 4, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6
June 1959
Uncl.

DOLAR, D.

"Physical chemistry of macromolecules" by Charles Tanford.
Reviewed by D. Dolar. Rud met zbor no.3:278-279 '62.

DOLAR, D.

"Statistical mechanics. Principles and selected applications" by Terrell L. Hill. Reviewed by D. Dolar. Rud met zbor no.3:288 '62.

MOHORICIC, G.; PIRS, M.; DOLAR, D.

Ion exchange properties of a β-(3-acenaphthoyl)-propionic acid-formaldehyde resin. Vest Slov kem dr 9 no.1/2:1-4 Ja-Je '62.

1. Nucelar Institute "J. Stefan", Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.
2. Physical Chemistry Laboratory, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana (for Dolar).

MAHKOTA, S.; DOLAR, P.

Clinical value of the blood protein picture (proteinograms).
Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 24 no.5-6:187-193 1955.

1. Interna klinika medicinske fakultete--predstojnik prof. dr. Igor Tavcar.
(BLOOD PROTEINS, determ.
electrophoresis, technic, clin. importance (Slov))
(ELECTROPHORESIS,
of blood lipids, clin. importance (Slov))

KATLER, J.; DOLAR, P.

Use of polarography in the differential diagnosis of hepatocellular and obstructive jaundice. Acta med. Iugosl. 18 no.1:58-66 '64

1. Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Ljubljani.

MAHKOTA, S.; DOLAR, P.; PUSENJAK, T.

A case of aproteinemia. Zdrav. vestn. 34 no.5/6:95-99 '65.

1. Interna klinika medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani (predstojnik: prof. dr. S. Mahkota).

DOLATA, Teodor

The Nysa Motor Car Body Construction Works in Nysa a seller on the international market. Przegl techn no.25:7. Je '62.

1. Dyrektor Zakladow Budowy Nadwozi Samochodowych, Nysa.

BIELICKA, Elzbieta; DOLATA, Witold

Hypotension with Polish P3 preparation in laryngological procedures. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.31:1204-1206 4 Aug 58.

1. ZKliniki Laryngologicznej; kierownik: prof. dr W. Jankowski i z Kliniki Chirurgicanej; kierownik: prof. dr K. Czyzewski A. M. we Wroclawiu. Adres: Wroclaw, ul. Chalubinskiego 2, Panstw. Szpit. Klin. nr 1 Klinika Laryngologiczna.

(HYPOTENSION, CONTROLLED
by methyl-bis-(β-N-methyl-piperidinium-ethyl) amine dibromide in laryngol. surg. (Pol))
(PENDIOMIDE, related cpds.
methyl-bis-(β-N-methyl-piperidinium-ethyl) amine dibromide, control of hypotension in laryngol. surg. (Pol))
(LARYNX, surg.
with controlled hypotension induced by methyl-bis-(β-N-methyl-piperidinium-ethyl) amine dibromide (Pol))

BIELICKI, Franciszek; DOLATA, Witold

Case of postoperative thyroid crisis treated by autonomic nerve block with hypothermia. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.48:1933-1935 1 Dec 58.

1. (Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. we Wroclawiu; kierownik: prof. dr Kazimierz Czyzewski). Adres: Wroclaw, ul. Poniatowskiego 2. 1 Klin. Chirurg. A.M.

(THYROID GLAND, surg.
postop. thyroid crisis treated by autonomic nerve block & hypothermia (Pol))
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, in various dis.
autonomic nerve block with hypothermia in postop. thyroid crisis (Pol))
(HYPOTHERMIA, in various dis.
postop. thyroid crisis, with autonomic nerve block (Pol))

CZYZEWSKI, Kazimierz; DOLATA, W.; ROSOWSKI, F.

Indications for hypothermia associated with autonomic block.
Polski przegl. chir. 28 no.8:879-881 Aug 56.

1. Z Katedry I Chirurg. A.M. we Wroclawiu, Kier. prof. dr.
K. Czyzewski. Wroclaw, ul. Pugeta 27.
(HYPOTHERMIA,
with autonomic block (Pol))
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL,
autonomic block in hypothermia (Pol))

POLAND

Jerzy HOLYST, Witold DOLATA and Tadeusz ORLOWSKI, Neurology Clinic of College of Medicine (Klinika Neurologiczna Akademii Medycznej), Head (kierownik) Prof Dr R. AREND; and Department of General Surgery, Regional Army Hospital (Oddzial Chirurgii Ogolnej Wojskowego Szpitala Okregowego), Head Physician (Ordynator) physician (lekarz) T. ORLOWSKI, Wroclaw.

"Cerebral Complications and Changes after Cardiac Arrest."

Krakow, Przeglad Lekarski, Vol 18/Ser 2, No 11, 1962; pp 428-430.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Description of four cases in which circulation was arrested for 1, 4, 6 and 10 minutes respectively; it was then restored in all but all four eventually died -36, 29, 17 and 5 hours later with pyrexia, pulmonary edema, respiratory center failure. Direct cardiac massage, hibernation, injection of oxygenated blood under pressure directly into carotid arteries are advocated as probably the most promising therapeutic method in such cases. Three Polish and 14 Western references.

1/1

L 08546-67

ACC NR: AP6035671

thermic liver slices showed CO_2 values approaching oxygen consumption and a respiratory quotient of 0.95 and 0.97, indicating sugar-metabolism inhibition in the hypothermic material. Total glycogen content in hypothermic liver slices was lower (0.71 g/100 g of liver) than in normothermic slices (2.43 and 2.72 g/100 g of liver). The free glycogen fraction dropped from 1.97—2.17 g/100 g liver tissue in normothermic animals to 0.366 g/100 g liver tissue in hypothermic animals, amounting to a glycogen loss in hypothermia lowering the glycogen fraction to 81—83% of the normothermic level. Only slight differences in bound glycogen concentrations were noted between the two groups; the drop in total glycogen in hypothermic animals was due mainly to a drop in the free fraction. Greater participation of free sugars was noted in hypothermic slices (0.276 g/100 g of liver) than in normothermic slices (0.137 - 0.133 g/100 g of liver), which makes hypothermic free sugar content 207% of the normothermic liver content. The differences in concentration of the sugar part of the phosphate esters was not significant. Paper chromatography of free sugars in hypothermic livers showed above all the presence of glucose and the oligosaccharides maltotriose and maltotetrose. A higher rate of increment of free sugars from decomposed starch was noted during incubation of hypothermic liver extracts (54.2%) than of normothermic extracts (23.6%). It was concluded that during hypothermia, amylolysis is probably activated, leading to depletion of the liver's glycogen stores and consequently to inhibition of sugar metabolism, manifested by a reduction of the respiratory quotient. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 037/ ATD PRESS: 5104

Card 2/2

POLAND

PO/0100/66/014/005/0611/0621

AUTHOR: Dolata, Witold (Bydgoszcz)

ORG: First Surgical Clinic, School of Medicine, Wroclaw

TITLE: The influence of hypothermia on sugar metabolism in experimental animals

SOURCE: Archivum immunologiae et therapiae experimentalis, v. 14, no. 5, 1966, 611-621

TOPIC TAGS: hypothermia, sugar metabolism, drug, animal experiment

ABSTRACT: The causes of inhibition of sugar metabolism and the mechanism of glycogenolysis in hypothermia were investigated in physiological and biochemical experiments which studied liver slices from 1.5 - -2.5-kg rabbits subjected to moderate hypothermia under general anesthesia with vegetative blockade by means of atropine, dolantin, and pacatal. The results were compared with liver slices from rabbits not subjected to hypothermia. When examined at 37C, the liver slices obtained during two hr hypothermia showed a higher rate of oxygen consumption (9.50 and 9.26 ml/1 mg of tissue) than normothermic liver slices (from 6.33 to 7.42 ml/1 mg). CO_2 production in hypothermic liver slices examined in medium without and with glucose differed; it was 8.12 ml/1 mg without added glucose and 8.82 with added glucose. Slices from hypothermic animals studied without added glucose showed a lower respiratory quotient (0.85) than the same slices with added glucose (0.93). Normo-

thermic liver slices showed CO_2 values approaching oxygen consumption and a respiratory quotient of 0.95 and 0.97, indicating sugar-metabolism inhibition in the hypothermic material. Total glycogen content in hypothermic liver slices was lower (0.71 g/100 g of liver) than in normothermic slices (2.43 and 2.72 g/100 g of liver). The free glycogen fraction dropped from 1.97—2.17 g/100 g liver tissue in normothermic animals to 0.366 g/100 g liver tissue in hypothermic animals, amounting to a glycogen loss in hypothermia lowering the glycogen fraction to 81—83% of the normothermic level. Only slight differences in bound glycogen concentrations were noted between the two groups; the drop in total glycogen in hypothermic animals was due mainly to a drop in the free fraction. Greater participation of free sugars was noted in hypothermic slices (0.276 g/100 g of liver) than in normothermic slices (0.137 - 0.133 g/100 g of liver), which makes hypothermic free sugar content 207% of the normothermic liver content. The differences in concentration of the sugar part of the phosphate esters was not significant. Paper chromatography of free sugars in hypothermic livers showed above all the presence of glucose and the oligosaccharides maltotriose and maltotetrose. A higher rate of increment of free sugars from decomposed starch was noted during incubation of hypothermic liver extracts (54.2%) than of normothermic extracts (23.6%). It was concluded that during hypothermia, amylolysis is probably activated, leading to depletion of the liver's glycogen stores and consequently to inhibition of sugar metabolism, manifested by a reduction of the respiratory quotient. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, and 2 figures.

DOLATKOWSKI, Augustyn; LENKO, Jan; MROZ-WASILEWSKA, Zofia; WOCHNA, Zdzislaw.

Studies on the effect of radar microwaves on rabbit testes and epididymis. Pol. przegl. chir. 35 no.11:Supplement: 1221-1227 N'63.

1. Z Kliniki Urologicznej WAM (kierownik: prof.dr.J.Lenko); z Katedry Endokrynologii AM w Lodzi (kierownik: prof. dr. T. Pawlikowski) i z Katedry Medycyny Morskiej WAM (kierownik: prof.dr. A. Dolatkowski).

DOLATKOWSKI, A.; LABA, L.

Effect of high pressure on peripheral blood picture; preliminary communication. Bull. Inst.Marine Trop. M.Gdańsk 6:277-280 1955.

1. Z Panstwowego Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej i Tropikalnej w Gdansku.

(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE, effects,
on blood picture)
(BLOOD,
picture, eff. of high pressure)

DOLATKOWSKI, A.

The problem of safety in the deep diver's work. p. 20

(OCHRONA PRACY: BEZPIECZENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY. Vol. 10, No. 9, Sept. 1956.)
Warszawa, Poland

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.15 Vol.11/5 Chest Diseases May 1958

DOLATKOWSKI A.

1014. INVESTIGATIONS ON THE INFLUENCE OF INCREASED PRESSURE ON THE ACTIVITY OF HEART AND RESPIRATION OF DIVERS UNDER WATER - Dolatkowski A. and Tomaszewicz J. Inst. of Marine Med., Gdańsk - BULL.INST.MARINE MED.GDAŃSK 1957, 8/1-2 (157-161)

The investigations were carried out by means of special apparatus with 30 divers at different depths varying from 8-33 m. The age of the divers varied from 21-36. A record of the heart activity and respiration of the diver was made at rest and a second record was made after performing 20 knee-bends. The next effort was made after cutting an iron rod 10 mm. in diameter with a saw on the surface and under water. During the investigations 22 divers showed a considerable slackening of heart activity and respiration when at the depth of 10 m. when the pressure of water under which the diver was working was increased by 1 atm. After the effort the slackening of heart activity under water varied from 16-66 per min. and after sawing an iron rod from 10-50. The frequency of respiration slackens under water, yet when at rest it differs but little from the frequency of respiration on the surface. With the slackening the respiration was deeper, the amplitude being 1.5-2.5 times greater than on the surface. The investigations have in view to determine the human fittness under water and can be of some help in chosing candidates for the profession of a diver. Dobrowolski - Warsaw (XV,2,18)

DOLATSKOWSKI, A.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/5 Internal Med. May 59

2388. SCAMBELLIN - A NEW DRUG IN THE CONTROL OF SEA SICKNESS - O leczeniu choroby morskiej nowym lekiem Scambellin - Dolatskowski A. Ul. Beniowskiego 16, Gdynia - WIAD. LEK. 1957, 10/8 (353-356)

The drug proved to have a prophylactic as well as a curative effect on sea sickness and other forms of kinetosis by affecting the central as well as the autonomic nervous system. In 90% of cases the general condition improved; crew members were restored to working fitness. Individual therapy is of great importance. In mild cases one tablet often suffices to produce the effect required. Other cases require 1-2 tablets thrice daily or a suppository twice daily. A practically effective therapy consists of suppositories in the initial stage, followed by 1-2 tablets twice daily. Treatment should not extend over a period longer than a few days (in view of the accumulative effect). The drug should not be used in the treatment of the severely ill, infants and subjects with a tendency towards glaucoma. The composition of the tablets is given as follows: 0.15 mg. bellafoline, 0.15 mg. scopolamine hydrobromide, 5 mg. D-amphetamine, 25 mg. phenobarbital. That of suppositories:

DOLAYK, Ye. S.

25(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1257

p. 3

Moscow. Stankoinstrumental'nyy institut. Kafedra "Instrumental'noye proizvodstvo."

Novoye v konstruirovanii metallorezhushchikh instrumentov (Recent Developments in the Design of Metal-cutting Tools) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 229 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Semenchenko, I.I., Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: Balandin, A.F.; Tech. Ed.: Gerasimova, Ye.S. and Uvarova, A.F.; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metal Working and Tool Making (Mashgiz): Beyzel'man, R.D., Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and technicians of the machine-building industry.

COVERAGE: In this collection of articles results are presented of investigations carried out at the chair of "Tool Making" of the Moscow Machine Tool and Tool Making Institute imeni I.V. Stalin. The articles discuss new features in designing highly productive metal-cutting tools: generating cutters, cutter gear generating heads, hobs and gear shaper cutters for cutting gears for subse-

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quent shaving, of flat broaches for broaching bodies of rotation, and circular broach cutters for cutting straight level gears with circular tooth profile. Problems of definition and the classification of metal-cutting tools are also investigated. The role of Russian toolmakers claimed to be the first in the world to manufacture rifles with interchangeable parts is related. No personalities are mentioned. There are 24 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress GO/sfm
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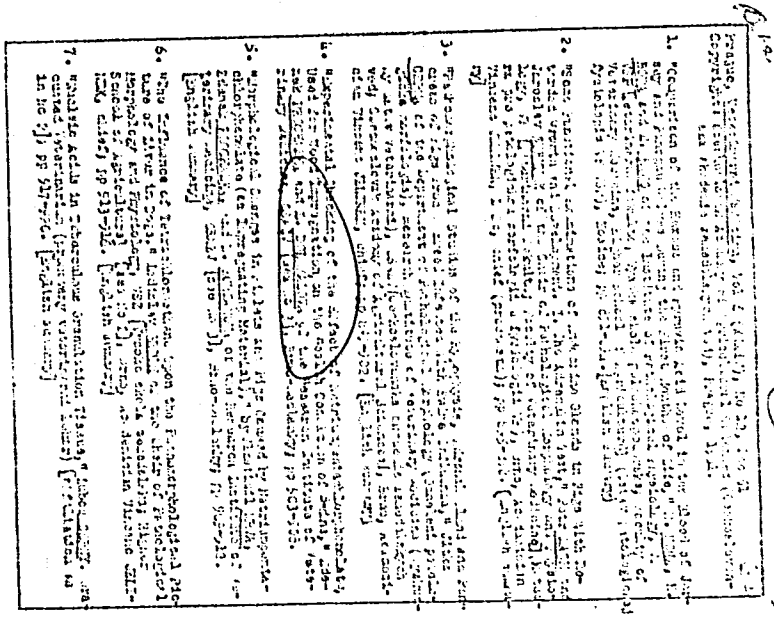
DOLAZAL J.

PRIBIL, R.; CIHALIK, J.; DOLAZAL, J.; SIMON, V.; ZYKA, J.

Complexometric titration in pharmaceutic analysis. VII. Determination of insulin zinc. Cesk. farm. 3 no.7:242-244 Sept 54.

1. Z Ustavu pro chemii analytickou Karlovy university v Praze. Z Vyzkumneho ustavu pro farmacii a biochemii v Praze.
(INSULIN, determination,
zinc insulin, complex titration)

DOLAZALOVA, L.



DOLBAK, Ye.I.

Regenerative transistor frequency divider. Izm.tekh. no.5:46-49 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Frequency changers)

S/115/61/000/008/004/009
E194/E119

AUTHOR: Dolbak, Ye.I.

TITLE: A transistorized pulse amplifier for a recording chronograph

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.8, 1961, 19-20

TEXT: Chronograph type 21П (21P) is used in checking time-pieces against astronomical transit instruments. Pulse amplifiers are needed to connect the time-piece to the chronograph. A circuit diagram is given of the pulse amplifier which is made as an attachment to the frame of the recording chronograph. The attachment can be used to record mechanical closing of the contacts of the transit instrument micrometer and also electrical impulses of positive polarity with amplitude greater than 0.5 V. By means of a voltage divider mechanical operation of the micrometer is converted to a positive voltage pulse which is applied to the amplifier input. Operation of the circuit is described in detail. The input pulses are first amplified and then converted to pulses of standard duration and amplitude by a trigger device. These pulses operate a high speed relay which

Card 1/2

A transistorized pulse amplifier ... S/115/61/000/008/004/009
E194/E119

applies voltage to the chronograph recording device. The pulse duration required for reliable operation of the recording device depends on the relay calibration and ranges from 50 to 100 ms. The maximum amplification factor of the amplifier is governed by the ratio of the power of the input signal to that required to operate the relay and is about 1 million. The amplifier can be used in other devices where it is required to convert weak current pulses into strong ones with short delay time; one example mentioned is the measurement of beat frequency. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

DOLBAK, Ye.I.; TOVBINA, A.I.

Frequency divider with ferrite-transistor triggers. Izm. tekh. no.12:46-47 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Frequency changers)

DOLBAK, Ye.I.

Two transistor circuits. Trudy inst.Kom.stand., mer i izm.prib. no.59:80-83 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Transistor circuits)

DOLBAK, Ye.I.

Transistorized device for integral comparison of frequencies. Trudy inst.Kom.stand., mer i izm.prib. no.59:78-79 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Frequency measurement)

ORSKIY, E.; DOLBE, E.

38 ton capacity semitrailer for truss transportation. Avt.transp. 43 no.3:40-41 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

BLOKHIN, I.Ye., inzhener; DOLENKO, Ye.T., inzhener; YEMEL'YANOV, V.I., inzhener; PERSHIN, V.A., tekhnik.

Use of easily removable heads on large steel castings. Lit.proizv. no.12:24-25 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Founding)

SAVEYKO, V.N.; BEL'TSOV, P.F.; DOLBENKO, Ye.T.

Reducing the consumption of liquid steel in the production of shaped castings by the use of risers of efficient shape. Lit. (MIRA 16:3)
proizv. no.2:2-4 F '63.
(Founding) (Risers (Founding))

CHERNOV, Yu.I.; DOLBENKO, Ye.T.; SHENKER, B.Z.; VASILEVSKIY, P.F., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent

[Founding in the heavy machinery industry; an album] Izgotovlenie otlivok v tiazhelom mashinostroenii; al'bom. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 154 p. (MIRA 17:12)

KREYN, S.E.; KALASHNIKOV, V.P.; SHEKHTER, Yu.N.; YEVSTRATOVA, N.I.; DOL'BERG, A.L.

Production of clear sulfonate additives. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.2:19-24 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Moskovskiy zavod "Neftegaz".
(Lubrication and lubricants—Additives)

L 2939-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/WW/WB/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5024386 UR/0286/65/000/015/0068/0068
620.197.3

AUTHOR: Shekhter, Yu. N.; Vaynshtok, V. V.; Dol'berg, A. L.; Kalashnikov, V. P.; Poddubnyy, V. N.; Goryacheva, V. I.; Rozvadovskaya, I. N.; Levitin, M. K.

TITLE: Preparative method for corrosion inhibitors for metals. Class 23, No. 173366

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 68

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for corrosion inhibitors for metals which involves petroleum product nitration. To increase the inhibitor effectiveness, to lower its cost, and to widen the range of available inhibitors, petrolatum, or oxidized petrolatum, or pyro polymers, or a mixture thereof are nitrated. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Mar63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM
NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4110
Card 1/1

38636

S/081/62/000/009/058/075
B166/B144

11.9700

AUTHORS: Kalashnikov, V. P., Shekhter, Yu. N., Yevstratova, N. I., Dol'berg, A. L., Prygayeva, Ye. D.

TITLE: Production of sulfonate additives by sulfurizing mineral oils with SO_3 in liquid SO_2

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 525, abstract 9M270 (Novosti neft. i gaz. tekhn. Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 6, 1961, 11 - 16)

TEXT: A production process for obtaining oil-soluble sulfonates by sulfurizing mineral oils with SO_3 in liquid SO_2 is worked out. This offers substantial advantages over sulfurization with oleum or gaseous SO_3. The optimum conditions for sulfurizing AC -5 (AS-5), AC -8 (D-8), AC -9,5 (AS-9,5) and AC -20 (AS-20) oils are selected. The sulfonates of various metals were obtained. It is established that the basic Ca salts of the sulfoacids obtained by sulfurizing oils which have been produced by the selective refining of eastern petroleums show good detergent and dispersive properties.

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S/081/62/000/009/058/075
B166/B144

Production of sulfonate ...

A detergent and dispersive additive, NG-102 (NG-102), was produced as a concentrate of Ca sulfonate, based on sulfurized AS-9,5 oil produced by the Novokuybyshev NPZ (14% by weight SO_3 to oil). Tests of the additive, carried out under laboratory and service conditions, established its high detergent and dispersive properties and showed the necessity of combining it with an efficient antioxidant. The method of sulfurizing oils with SO_3 in liquid SO_2 to obtain oil-soluble sulfonates is recommended for wide introduction into industry. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

DOL'BERG, A.L.; GRISHAYEVA, A.S.

Nitration of mineral oils. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.1:27-32 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy zavod "Neftegaz".

L 27275-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWT(m) Pr-4/Pe-4 RPL BW/WW/JW
ACCESSION NR: AP4009783 S/0065/64/000/001/0027/0032

AUTHORS: Dol'berg, A. L.; Grishayeva, A. S.

TITLE: Nitration of mineral oils

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 1, 1964, 27-32

TOPIC TAGS: mineral oil nitration, AS-9.5 oil, DS-8 oil, DS-11 oil, anticorrosion additive preparation, detersive additive preparation, aromatic hydrocarbon nitration, aromatic hydrocarbon oxidation, naphthene nitration, nitrated oil additive, nitration

ABSTRACT: Selectively purified AS-9.5, DS-8 and DS-11 oils are suitable raw materials for nitrating to obtain oil-soluble products usable as anticorrosive and detersive additives. MS-20, AS-6.5 and spindle oil "3", selectively purified aromatics having unfavorable viscosities, form insolubles on nitration. Nitration is accompanied by oxidation regardless of the nitrating agent used with the extent of each reaction being dependent on the type of oil, acid concentration, and temperature. With strong nitric acids, by increasing the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009783

concentration and amount of acid used, nitration and oxidation increases simultaneously. With weaker nitric acid, the decrease strength increases the oxidizing action and causes formation of oil-insoluble products. Aromatic hydrocarbons in the oils form nitration and oxidation products on treatment with nitric acid of any concentration, but naphthenes and high molecular paraffins do not react. The aromatic and naphthenic hydrocarbons react with fuming nitric acid, but the high molecular weight paraffins do not. Orig. art. has: 8 tables and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy zavod "Neftegaz" (Moscow Factory "Neftegaz")

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, FP NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 19726-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 BSD/ASD(m)-3/ASD(p)-3 Dc
ACCESSION NR: AP4049871 S/0318/64/000/002/0007/0010

AUTHOR: Kalashnikov, V. P.; Shekhter, Yu. N.; Dol'berg, A. L.

TITLE: Installation for the nitration of petroleum products

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 2, 1964, 7-10

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum nitration, protective lubricant, oil inhibitor, corrosion inhibitor/ lubricant NG-204, oil additive NG-106

ABSTRACT: The authors propose a method of manufacturing a low-solubility, nitrated corrosion inhibitor by nitrating oils from selective refining of eastern crudes (AS-6, AS-9.5, DS-4, DS-11). The final products are protective lubricant [illegible] NG-106 [illegible] transmission oils. After [illegible] and [illegible] mixture of sulfuric and nitric acids [illegible] no less than 70%, using a 1:1 proportion of oil and nitrating agent. The [illegible] pounds amounts to 25-30%. After the above research, a pilot plant [illegible] signed. There is a complete description and flow diagram in the article [illegible] tion. The products were successfully tested by adding them to light [illegible] Tables and [illegible] nitrated products provide good protection [illegible]

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L 19726-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049871

metals. In addition, NG-106, as tested by the Neftegaz plant, is effective as a dispersing and detergent agent, making it useful as an oil additive. Production [illegible] lubricant NG-204. Potentiation [illegible] Orig. art. has: [illegible] and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy zavod "Neftegaz" (Moscow "Neftegaz" Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 16160-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 BSD/ASD(m)-3/ASD(p)-3 DJ
ACCESSION NR: AP4045003 S/0065/64/000/009/0033/0037

AUTHORS: Del'berg, A.L.; Grishayeva, A.S.

TITLE: Development of a nitration process of mineral oils

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 9, 1964, 33-37

TOPIC TAGS: oil nitration, continuous oil nitration, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, optimal acid addition, optimal nitration temperature, corrosion inhibiter

ABSTRACT: Based on earlier work by the same authors, studies for a continuous process of mineral oil nitration are reported. Tests were conducted with the mineral oils AS-9.5, DS-8 and LS-11, nitrated with nitric acid of varying concentration or a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acid, at a 10-100% ratio to the oil and at various temperatures. The results are tabulated, the laboratory apparatus described and the process schematically represented. Anticorrosive properties of the end products were determined by tests on steel lamellae. It **was found that 50-80% nitric acid was required, the concentration depending upon the oil and the desired properties of the end product. Optimal results were obtained with a 30% acid addition with respect**

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L 3.6160-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045003

to oil. Increasing the acid caused increased viscosity of the end product, thus lower yield of nitration products and increase of resinous matter. Optimal temperature was 50-95C. Temperatures above 120C increased the oxidizing properties of the nitrating agent, causing the formation of tar. Nitration with a mixture of equal amounts of 94% sulfuric and 60% nitric acid increased the yield of those nitration products which could be isolated from aqueous isopropyl alcohol. Advantages of the process are its continuity in the absence of an inflammable solvent and a 100% yield with respect to oil. On the basis of the nitrated oils a detergent-dispersant [illegible] tive was [illegible] corrosion inhibitor [illegible] high dispersant, neutralizing, anticorrosive and wetting properties. Orig. art. has: 6 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy zavod "Neftegaz" (Moscow factory "Neftegaz")

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 01303-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB/RM

ACC NR: AP6003433 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/66/000/001/0048/0051

AUTHOR: Dol'berg, A. L.; Vaynshtok, V. V.; Kreyn, S. E.; Shekhter, Yu. N.; Poddubnyy, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Production of nitrated petrolatum-base corrosion inhibitors

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.1, 1966, 48-51

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum product, corrosion inhibitor, steel, corrosion protection

ABSTRACT: Ozocerite and petrolatum-base corrosion inhibitors are now made by oxidation with air at 130-160C in the presence of a catalyst. The preparation takes 10-24 hr. A less time-consuming method was offered for producing a corrosion inhibitor from petrolatum. It consisted of treating petrolatum with a 62% HNO_3 solution, neutralizing the reaction product with a 20% aqueous solution of NaOH without removal of the spent HNO_3, and dehydration. The nitrated and neutralized petrolatum was completely soluble in oil and insoluble in water. The test on the corrosion-protective properties of the 5% solution of nitrated petrolatum in transformer oil made with St.45 steel proved that, as a corrosion inhibitor, the product was not inferior, if not superior, to the oxidized petrolatum. The optimal consumption of HNO_3 was determined as 10%. Nitrating petrolatum with large amounts of HNO_3 ($\geq$30%) contributed in some cases to its corrosive properties

Card 1/2 UDC: 665.521.5 : 66.095.81 : 620.193

L 01303-67

ACC NR: AP6003433

with respect to the steel. The treatment of oxidized petrolatum with small amounts (5-15%) of 62% HNO_3 with neutralization by NaOH and dehydration yielded an inhibitor soluble both in water and in oils. This permitted it to be used in the form of either oil or water solutions. The most effective corrosion inhibitors for the steel was the oxidized petrolatum, having an acid number of 30-45 after treatment with 15% addition of the 62% HNO_3 solution. The quality of the inhibitors depended greatly on the purity of the final product. For this purpose the nitrated oxidized petrolatum was purified of spent HNO_3 by settling and treated with NaOH to a neutral reaction. The product of nitration of oxidized petrolatum was tested as a corrosion inhibitor for ferrous and nonferrous metals (Al, duralumin, Cu, Pb, Sn, bronze, Mg alloys, steels, solder, cast iron, and in combinations of metal-wood and metal-rubber). In all cases it provided for long-lasting and reliable protection. The nitration of oxidized petrolatum from the Kazan NPZ was made in a pilot plant installation with 62% HNO_3 (consumption 15%) at 70-90C for 4 hr without settling out any of the spent HNO_3. The nitrated product had an acid number of 90 mg KOH. The final neutralized inhibitor had an ash content of 7.5%, an alkalinity by phenolphthalein of 1.2 mg KOH and by bromophenol blue of 65.7 mg KOH, a water content of 1.6% Dean and Stark, and good protective properties of the 5% solution in transformer oil for St.45 steel: more than 30 days in water before the appearance of corrosion nuclei. The nitrated petrolatum and the nitration of oxidized petrolatum can be made in the same simple apparatus which is used for the nitration of mineral oils. Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

DOL'BERG, M. D. 176T95

USSR/Physics - Elasticity 11 Apr 50

"Forms of the Loss in Stability of Rods," M. D. Dol'berg, Sci Res Inst Math and Mech, Khar'kov State U

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXI, No 5, pp 839-842

Studies effect of prolonged bend in rods lying only on hard supports. Dol'berg offers new approach to integrating usual eq of bend: $[B(x)y''(x)]'' + P[f(x)y'(x)]' = 0$ by the way of 7 theorems and criteria involving B(x) and f(x). Submitted 9 Feb 50 by Acad M. A. Lavrent'yev.

176T95

1. DOL'BERG, M. D.

2. USSR (600)

4. Elastic Rods and Wires

7. Generalization of the Bubnov problem. Ukr. mat. zhur. 3 No. 4, 1951.

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

Dot Berg, M.D.

USSR/Physics - Rotating Bodies, Critical Speeds 1 Jul 52

"Problem Concerning the Critical Angular Velocities of a Rotating Shaft," M. D. Dol'berg

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXV, No 1, pp 45-48

Gives a qual picture of the distribution of angular velocities in a shaft bearing both concd and also distributed masses and lying on an arbitrary number of elastic supports. Gives as relevant works: A. N. Krylov, "Determining the Critical Angular Velocities of Rotating Shafts," 1932; F. M. Dimentberg, "Transverse and Critical Velocities (Survey," 1951; Ya. L. Mudel'man, "Methods for Determining the Frequencies and Critical Forces for Core Systems," (1949). Submitted by Acad A. I. Nekrasov 3 May 52.

224T96

224T96

DOL'BERG, M.D.

SOV/124-58-4-4527

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 4, p 122 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dol'berg, M. D.

TITLE: On Connections of Maximum Rigidity (O svyazyakh naibol'shey zhestkosti)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1957, Nr 80, Zap. Matem. otd. fiz.-matem. fak. i Khar'kovsk. matem. o-va, Vol 25, pp 179-190

ABSTRACT: The author poses the problem of finding conditions ensuring a maximal increase of the basic frequency of vibrations in a system of bars by means of the superimposition of additional connections [a further analysis of I. G. Bubnov's problem, Stroitel'naya mekhanika korablya (Shipbuilding Mechanics), Vol 1, 1912]. Assuming that the number of connections is given, the author arrives at a variational principle which solves the problem, namely, the necessity to determine the maximum of the minimums of a certain functional in the given conditions. A relationship is noted between the problem and the known theorem of R. Courant (Courant, R., Gilbert, D., Methods of Mathematical Physics, Vol 1, 1951). The author's analysis is based upon the properties of the kernels of the

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SOV/124-58-4-4527

On Connections of Maximum Rigidity

integral equations of the problems of vibrations of elastic bar systems. The question of increasing the first frequency of the vibrations of a beam is studied in detail.

I. S. Arzhanykh

1. Vibration--Theory 2. Structures--Vibration
3. Mathematics

Card 2/2

20-120-5-4/67

AUTHOR: Dol'berg, M.D.

TITLE: On the Decomposition of a Positive Kernel Into a Bilinear Series (O razlozhenii pozitivnogo yadra v bilineynyy ryad)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 120, Nr 5, pp 945-948 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let $K(x,s)$ be a continuous symmetric positive kernel defined in $a \leq x,\ s \leq b$; Let $p_i(x)$ be functions of bounded variation. Let

$$\phi_i(x) = \int_a^b K(x,s)\,dp_i(s), \qquad a_{ij} = \int_a^b \phi_i(x)\,dp_j(x)$$

and let $\Delta_n = |a_{ij}|_{i,j=1}^{n}$, $n=1,2,\ldots$ be different from zero.

Furthermore let

$$R_o(x,s) = K(x,s); \quad R_n(x,s) = \frac{1}{\Delta_n}\begin{vmatrix} K(x,s) & \phi_1(x) & \ldots & \phi_n(x) \\ \phi_1(s) & & & \\ \vdots & & \Delta_n & \\ \phi_n(s) & & & \end{vmatrix}, \quad n > 0.$$

The kernels $R_n(x,s)$ are positive and it is

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On the Decomposition of a Positive Kernel Into a Bilinear Series 20-120-5-4, 67

$$\int_a^b R_n(x,s)\,dp_i(s) = 0, \qquad i=1,2,\ldots,n.$$

Theorem: There holds the representation

$$K(x,s) = R(x,s) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\int_a^b R_{i-1}(x,t)\,dp_i(t) \int_a^b R_{i-1}(s,t)\,dp_i(t)}{\int_a^b \int_a^b R_{i-1}(x,s)\,dp_i(x)\,dp_i(s)},$$

where the series converges uniformly in both variables. $R(x,s)$ is symmetrical, positive and continuous too and it is $\int_a^b R(x,s)\,dp_i(s)=0$, $i=1,2,\ldots$.

Three further theorems deal with the remainder function $R(x,s)$ and its uniqueness under a different choice of $\{p_i(x)\}$.

There are 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

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On the Decomposition of a Positive Kernel Into a Bilinear Series 20-120-5-4 67

PRESENTED: February 6, 1958, by S,N.Bernshteyn, Academician
SUBMITTED: February 6, 1958

1. Mathematics

Card 3/3

DOLBERG, M.D.

report presented at the 1st All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb '60.

102. J. Dvorak (Prague): The state of stress and deformation of the turbine blades.

103. V. M. Deev (Kharkov): On some new forms of the general solution of the three-dimensional problem of the theory of elasticity expressed in harmonic functions.

104. A. A. Derkachev (Stalinabad): Generalization of the method of steepest descent in structural mechanics.

105. B. V. Deriagin (Moscow), N. V. Berezin (Leningrad): Surface phenomena in the mechanics of clays.

106. A. E. Desov (Moscow): Experimental data concerning the propagation of vibrations of different frequencies in concrete mixtures.

107. G. Yu. Dzhanelidze (Leningrad): Almansi's problem.

108. M. I. Dlugach (Kiev): A finite difference analysis of cylindrical shells with rectangular holes.

109. M. I. Dlugach (Kiev): Generalization of Mohr's method of determining the displacements in problems of the theory of elasticity.

110. M. D. Dolberg (Kharkov): The construction of solutions of the equations of structural mechanics by means of special uniformly convergent series.

111. L. G. Drapkin (Leningrad): A method of investigating the states of stress and strain and the slip lines in anisotropic multilayer metals.

112. A. V. Diatlov (Dnepropetrovsk): The stability of an obliquely bent beam.

113. L. I. Diatlovitskii, L. M. Rabinovich (Kiev): A problem concerning elastic bodies whose configuration changes in the course of loading, with application to the erection of structures.

114. P. D. Evdokimov (Leningrad): On the shear strength of structural rock foundations.

115. P. D. Evdokimov (Leningrad): On friction in sandy soils and their shear strength.

116. E. B. Egorov (Moscow): The deformation of the ground under an annular foundation.

117. G. S. Eliseevskii (Moscow): On stresses and strains of thin-walled rods of variable cross section at normal and elevated temperatures.

118. Zh. S. Erzhanov (Dnepropetrovsk): Determination of the pressure on a tunnel facing taking account of the hereditary creep of soils.

119. Zh. S. Erzhanov (Dnepropetrovsk): The integral operator method of determining the creep characteristics of soils from observations in situ.

120. I. F. Erubov (Gorki): The elastic-plastic bending of a bar.

121. A. M. Zhukov (Moscow): Elastic properties of a plastically deformed metals under combined loading.

122. F. A. Zhuravlev, A. F. Zakharevich, N. F. Sergeev (Leningrad): Application of the method of characteristics to the determination of the tension in the cable of a mine elevator.

123. M. A. Zadoian (Erevan): On the propagation of plastic zones in a beam under impulsive loading.

124. L. I. Zaitsev (Moscow): On the surface-head-wave.

125. B. V. Zverkov, Sh. N. Kats (Leningrad): An experimental study of creep-rupture characteristics of tubes under combined stresses.

126. N. V. Zvolinskii (Moscow): The propagation of an elastic wave due to an underground explosion.

127. A. N. Zelenin (Moscow): On the state of stress in compression and its effect on the construction of Mohr's circles.

128. I. K. Zilova, Ia. B. Fridman (Moscow): The laws of deformation and rupture kinetics.

129. P. L. Ivanov (Leningrad): Flow of water-saturated soils under dynamic loading

130. V. S. Ivanova (Moscow): The hypothesis of energetic similarity in fatigue fracture and the melting of metals.

131. D. D. Ivlev (Voronezh): On the anisotropy of elastic and plastic bodies.

132. I. N. Izotov, Iu. I Iagi (Leningrad): Plastic tension and torsion of thin-walled nickel tubes that have become anisotropic through prior plastic deformation.

133. Iu. S. Ilenko, B. N. Sokolov (Moscow): Investigation of elastic strains and vibrations in aircraft structures by means of electronic computers.

84571

S/020/60/134/001/027/038 XX
C111/C222

16.4500

AUTHOR: Dol'berg, M.D.

TITLE: On the Solution of Integral Equations by Means of Series

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 1, pp 25-28

TEXT: Lemma: If the symmetric real kernel $K(x,s)$ $(a \leq x, s \leq b)$ is positive and continuous and if $\phi_i(x)$ $(a \leq x \leq b, i = 1,2,\ldots)$ are continuous real functions so that the kernels $K_n(x,s) = K(x,s) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \phi_i(x)\phi_i(s)$ are positive, then the sequence of the kernels $K_n(x,s)$ converges uniformly in $a \leq x, s \leq b$.

If the kernel satisfies the conditions of the lemma, then

$$(1) \qquad K(x,s) = \int_I H(x,t)H(s,t)\,d\tau(t)$$

where I is an interval, $\tau(t)$ $(t \in I)$ is a non-decreasing function and $H(x,t) \in L^2_\tau$ for every $x \in [a,b]$. The author treats an integral equation

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On the Solution of Integral Equations by Means of Series

S/020/60/134/001/027/038 XX
C111/C222

the distribution function $\sigma(x)$ of which is of bounded variation on $[a,b]$.

Theorem 1: The resolvent $\Gamma(x,s,\lambda)$ of the kernel $K(x,s)$ satisfying the lemma and (1) can be represented in the domain of definition of the kernel by the uniformly convergent series

$$(10)\ \Gamma(x,s;\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{B_{i-1}\,B_i} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1(x) & \cdots & \psi_i(x) \\ b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1i} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b_{i-1,1} & \cdots & b_{i-1,i} \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1(s) & \cdots & \psi_i(s) \\ b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1i} \\ b_{i-1,1} & \cdots & b_{i-1,i} \end{vmatrix}$$

where $B_n = |b_{ij}|_{i,j-1}^{n}$.

Here

$$(8)\qquad \psi_i(x) = \int_I H(x,t)q_i(t)d\tau(t)\ ,$$

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On the Solution of Integral Equations by Means of Series

(9) $b_{ij} = \int_I q_i(t) q_j(t) d\tau(t) - \lambda \int_a^b \psi_i(x) \psi_j(x) d\sigma(x)$ where

$q_i(t) \in L^2_\tau$ is an arbitrary sequence dense in L^2_τ.

Theorem 2: If the resolvent of a symmetric real kernel $K(x,s)$ the second iterated kernel of which is continuous, is constructed with the aid of a non-decreasing distribution function $\sigma(x)$, then it can be represented in the domain of definition of the kernel by the uniformly convergent series :

$$(13)\ \Gamma(x,s;\lambda) = K(x,s) + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{C_{i-1}\, C_i} \begin{vmatrix} \chi_1(x) & \dots & \chi_i(x) \\ c_{11} & \dots & c_{1i} \\ - & - & - \\ c_{i-1,1} & \dots & c_{i-1,i} \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \chi_1(s) & \dots & \chi_i(s) \\ c_{11} & \dots & c_{1i} \\ - & - & - \\ c_{i-1,1} & \dots & c_{i-1,i} \end{vmatrix} \chi,$$

where $C_n = |c_{ij}|_{i,j=1}^{n}$.

On the Solution of Integral Equations by Means of Series

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C111/C222

Here

(11) $$\chi_i(x) = \int_a^b K(x,s)\,\eta_i(s)\,d\sigma(s)$$

(12) $$c_{ij} = \int_a^b \eta_i(x)\,\eta_j(x)\,d\sigma(x) - \lambda \int_a^b \chi_i(x)\,\eta_i(x)\,d\sigma(x) \quad ,$$

where $\eta_i(x)$ is an arbitrary sequence complete in L^2_σ.

With the aid of the series (10), (13) the resolvent can be calculated approximately by replacing the series by partial sums.

There are 4 references: 1 Soviet, 1 English, 1 German and 1 Swedish.

PRESENTED: April 19, 1960, by S.N. Bernshteyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1960

DOL'BERG, M. D.
AID Nr. 989-2 13 June

GENERAL DESIGN METHOD FOR SHELLS OF REVOLUTION UNDER SYMMETRICAL LOADING (USSR)

Dol'berg, M. D., and V. I. Malykhin. IN: Raschet prostranstvennykh konstruktsiy; sbornik statey, vyp. 8 (Design of three-dimensional structures; collection of articles, no. 8). Moskva, Gosstroyizdat, 1962, 47-68.
S/779/62/000/008/001/006

An approximate method of structural mechanics for investigating the states of stress and strain of symmetrically loaded thin-walled shells of revolution with an arbitrarily shaped meridional section is proposed. The method is similar to Ritz's; however, it ensures the convergence of successive approximations to the exact solution, and thus facilitates determination of the value of the error. The conventional assumptions of the theory of thin shells regarding isotropy of the material, preservation of normals to the middle surface, and smallness of normal stresses are used to obtain, by applying the principle of virtual displacements, a system of

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AID Nr. 989-2 13 June

GENERAL DESIGN METHOD [Cont'd] S/779/62/000/008/001/006

differential equations with boundary conditions and conditions for discontinuity of derivatives. Expressions for evaluating the magnitude of the error and for determining the displacements, forces, and moments are derived. A numerical example of calculating the stresses and strains in a torroidal thermal-expansion absorber is given, and the error of the solution is evaluated. [VK]

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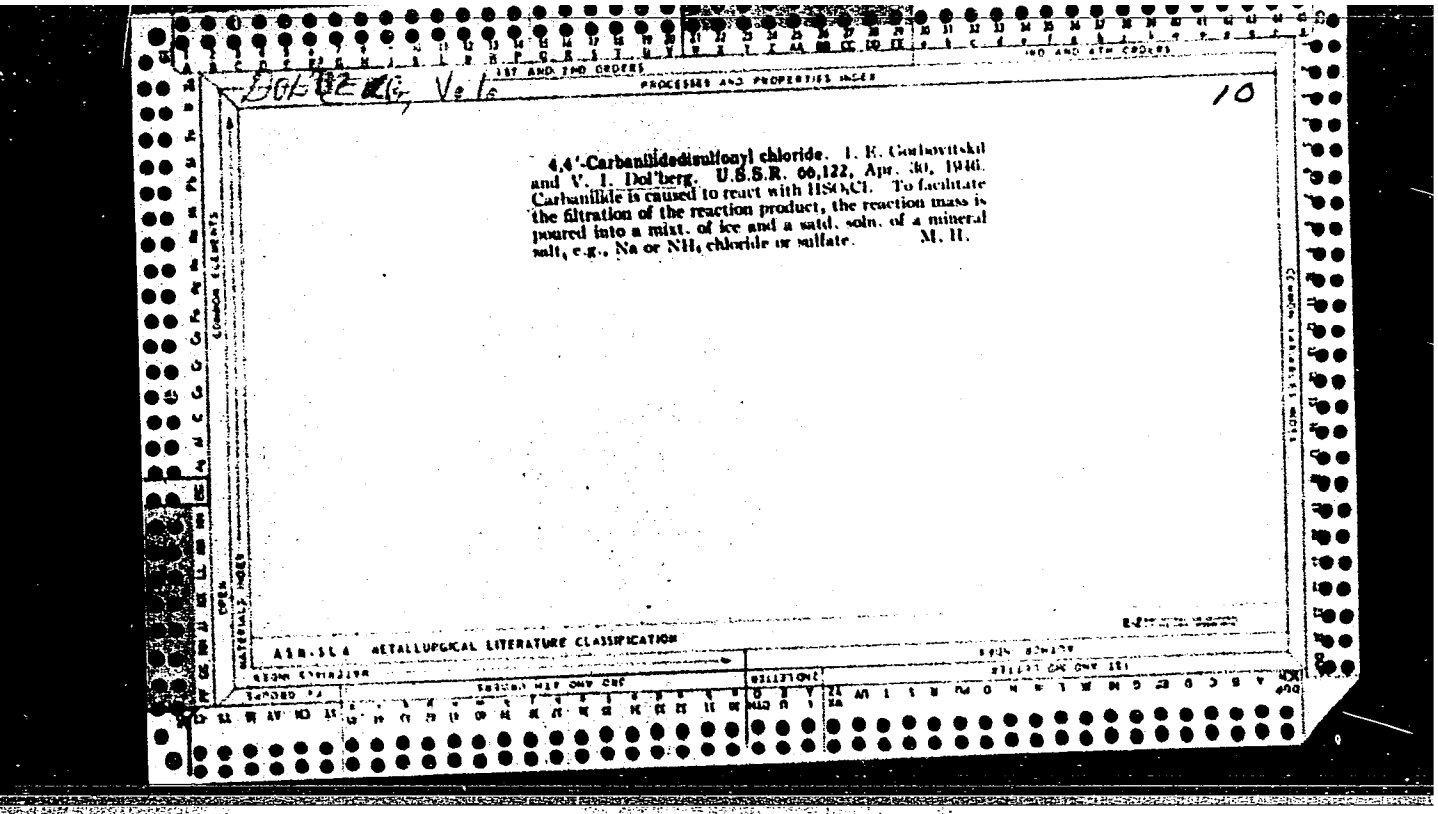


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

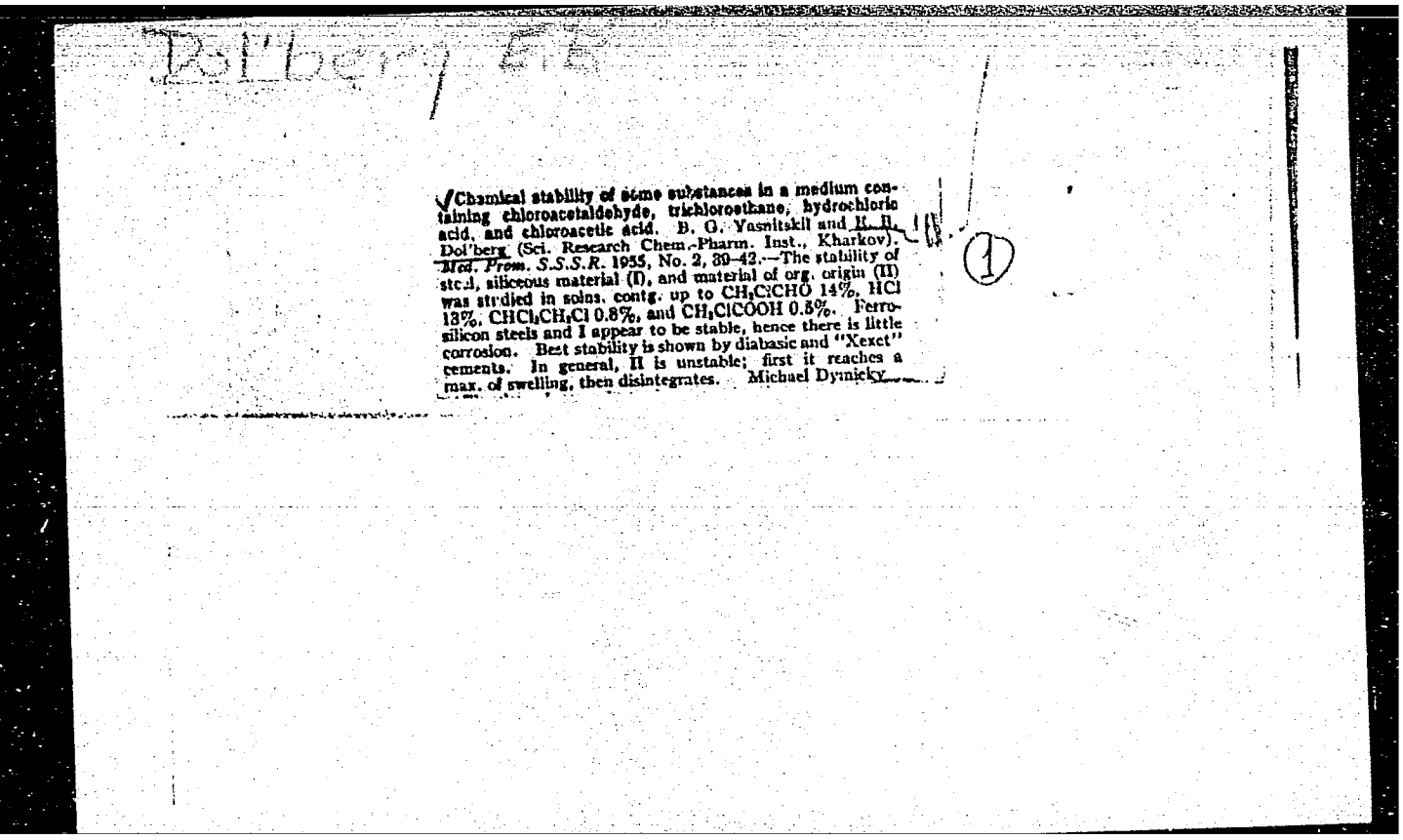
10

4,4'-Carbanilidedisulfonyl chloride. I. E. Gurkovitskil and V. I. Dol'berg. U.S.S.R. 60,122, Apr. 30, 1946. Carbanilide is caused to react with HSO_3Cl. To facilitate the filtration of the reaction product, the reaction mass is poured into a mixt. of ice and a satd. soln. of a mineral salt, e.g., Na or NH_4 chloride or sulfate. M. H.

A53-55 4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ROTMISTROV, M.M.; YASNITSKIY, B.Yu. [IAsnyts'kyi, B.IU]; BAYSHEVA, V.G. [Baisheva, V.H.]; DOL'BERG, Ye.B.

Antibacterial spectrum of korinal and trichlorazol. Visnyk. Kyiv. un. no.4. Ser. biol. no.2:73-76 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(BACTERICIDES)



Dol'berg, E. E.

Chemical stability of some substances in a medium containing chloroacetaldehyde, trichloroethane, hydrochloric acid, and chloroacetic acid. B. G. Yasnitskii and E. E. Dol'berg (Sci. Research Chem.-Pharm. Inst., Kharkov). *Med. Prom. S.S.S.R.* 1955, No. 2, 39–42.—The stability of steel, siliceous material (I), and material of org. origin (II) was studied in solns. contg. up to CH_3CHO 14%, HCl 13%, $CHCl_2CH_2Cl$ 0.8%, and $CH_2ClCOOH$ 0.8%. Ferrosilicon steels and I appear to be stable, hence there is little corrosion. Best stability is shown by diabasic and "Xexet" cements. In general, II is unstable; first it reaches a max. of swelling, then disintegrates. Michael Dymicky

(1)

DOL'BERG, Ye. B.

"Investigation of the synthesis of sulfanilamidothiazol (norsulfazol)." Min Health USSR. All-Union Sci Res Chemicopharmaceutical Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 16, 1956

four white powder, m.p. [illegible], possessing weakly

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730005-1"

- DOL'BERG, Ye. B.

USSR/ Organic Chemistry - Synthetic organic chemistry E-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11786

Author : Yasnitskiy B.G., Dol'berg Ye B.
Title : Reaction of Interaction of Acylsulfanylylchloride with 2-Aminothiazole. I Study of Interaction of Di-(Caromethoxysulfamylyl)-Aminothiazole with 2-Aminothiazole.

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 7, 2046-2049.

Abstract : Study of kinetics of interaction of di-(carbomethoxysulfanylyl)-aminothiazole (I) with 2-aminothiazole (II) in C_6H_5Cl. It was found that yield of monocarbomethozy-sulfanylyl aminothiazole (III) is considerably lower than the theoretical due to fornation of by-products Presented are kinetic curves of the dependence of the yield of III upon duration and temperature of the reaction. Mean values are determined of velocity constants of the formation of III from I, at 100 and 135°, which are $(1.32 \pm 25\%).10\text{-}3$ $mole^{-1}$ and $(4.41 \pm 21\%).10^{-3}$ $mole^{-1}$ min^{-1}, respectively. Activation energy of the process is calculated as being 12000 calories. From carbomethoxy-sulfanylylchloride and the hydrochloride of II is prepared I, MP 196-197° (from alcohol). Into 100 ml C_6H_5Cl

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11786

are charged at 120°, 3 g II and 15.78 g I, mixture is heated 1 hour at 130°, cooled, filtered, and II is obtained in the filtrate, from 14.5 g of precipitate are isolated I and III, yield 19.3%, MP 236.5°.

DOL'BERG, YE. B.

YASNITSKIY, B.G.; DOL'BERG, Ye.B.

Interaction between acetyl sulfanilyl chloride and 2-aminothiopyrrole. Part 2: Interaction between carbomethoxy sulfanilii chloride and 2-aminothiopyrrole. Zhur. ob. khim. 26 no.10:2859-2862 O '56. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

(Pyrrole) (Sulfanilyl)

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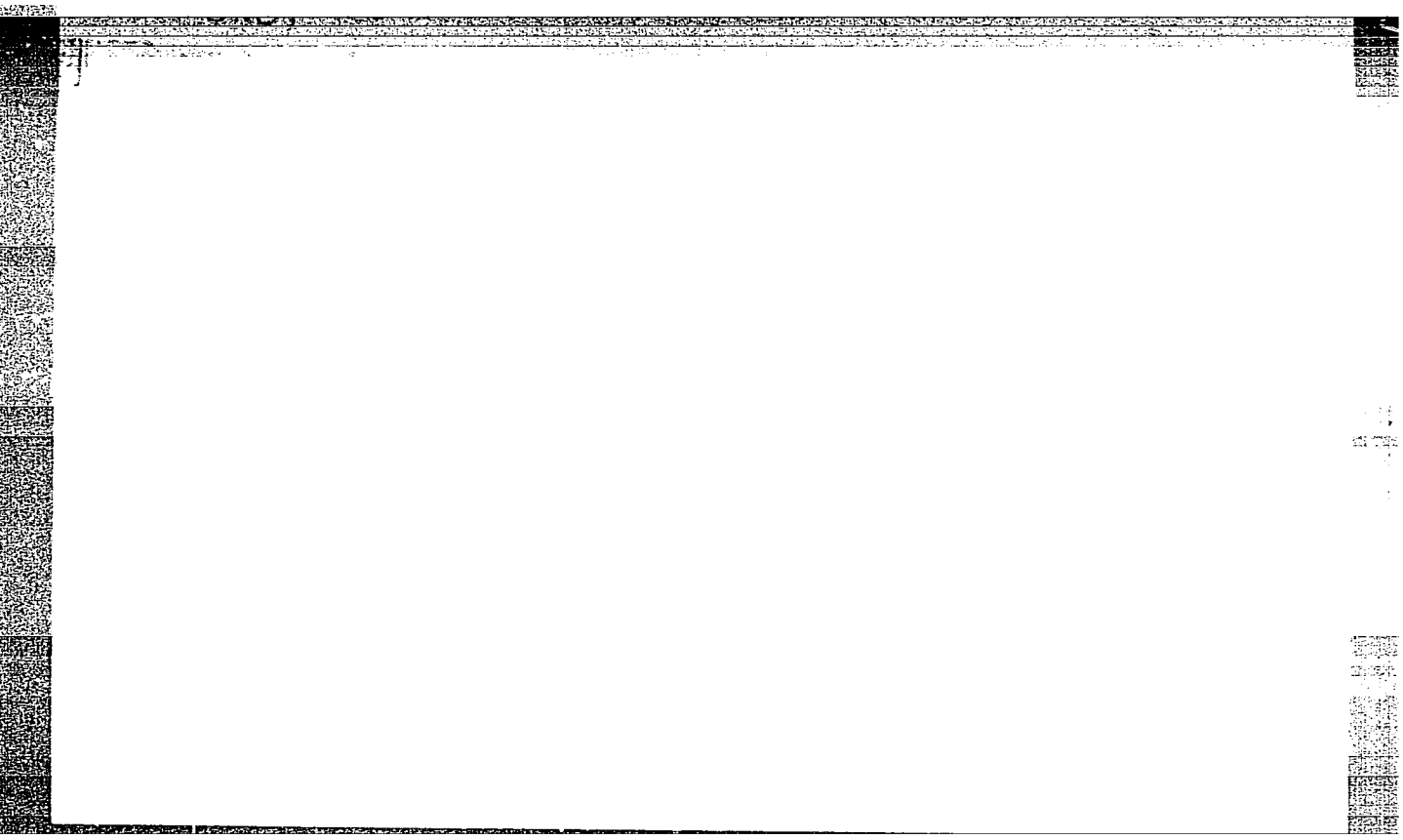

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YASNITSKIY, B.G., SARKIS'YANTS, S.A., DOL'BERG, Ye.B.

Polymers in the medical supplies industry. Med.prom. 12 no.12:7-12 D'58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(MEDICAL SUPPLIES)
(MACROMOLECULAR COMPOUNDS)

YASNITSKIY, B.G.; DOL'BERG, Ye.B.

Obtaining dichloroacetylchloride by the oxidation of trichloroethylene. Med.prom. 14 no.2:39-40 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

(ACETYL CHLORIDE)

YASNITSKIY, B.G.; DOL'BERG, Ye.B.; KOVALENKO, G.I.

Synthesis of 2-acetylamino-5-nitrothiazole. Med. prom. SSSR 14 no.12: 35-37 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

(THIAZOLE)

YASNITSKIY, B.G.; DOL'BERG, Ye.B.; KOVALENKO, G.I.

Improved method for producing acetylamino-thiasole.
Med. prom. 15 no.6:42-43 Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(THIAZOLE)

YASNITSKIY, B.G.; DOL'BERG, Ye.B.; ARONOV, Yu.Ye.

Photochemical chlorination of chloral to trichloroacetyl chloride. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.3:448-450 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

YASNITSKIY, B.G.; KOVALENKO, G.I.; DOL'BERG, Ye.B.

Certain regularities in the direct liquid phase photooxidation of trichloroethylene. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.4:831-834 O '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut. Submitted March 22, 1965.

YASNITSKIY, B.G.; DOL'BERG, Ye.B.

2-Aminothiazole. Metod. poluch. khim. reak. i prepar. no.11; 22-25 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut. Submitted April 1964.

SOV/112-57-6-12957

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 6, p 186 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dol'berg, Z. A.

TITLE: Automatic Production Line for Forging Valves for the "Moskvich" Automobile Engine (Avtomaticheskaya liniya proizvodstva pokovki klapana dlya motora avtomobilya "Moskvich")

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Avtomatizatsiya tekhnol. protsessov v mashinostr. M., AS USSR, 1955, pp 89-95

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

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DoL'BERG, Z. A.

28(1);25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2851

Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya trudoyemkikh protsessov v liteynom proizvodstve (Mechanization and Automation of Labor-consuming Processes in Foundry Practice) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 226 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: K. M. Skobnikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. (Title page): O. I. Kobyliyanskiy (Deceased); Ed. (Inside book): A. M. Sokolov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.: O. V. Spiranskaya; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Technology of Machinery: Manufacture (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): Ye. P. Kamov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for technical personnel in foundries and engineers engaged in the mechanization and automation of industrial processes. It may also be used by students of institutions of higher technical education.

COVERAGE: The book deals with recent achievements in the mechanization and automation of time-and labor-consuming operations in foundries. Specific instances of mechanization and automation of foundry processes are described. The material presented in this book is divided into six parts, dealing with the following subjects: molding materials, mold and coremaking, casting, shakeout of molds, finishing of castings, and special casting methods. Each part consists of a number of technical papers presented by several authors. The application of automation ranges from the preparation of molds and cores to the mechanization and streamlining of specialized casting methods, such as investment casting and the use of shell molds. There are numerous diagrams showing automated and mechanized installations in foundries. Most of the material is based on experiments and work done at the "Krasnyy Aksay" Plant. Some of the methods described appear to be in the experimental stage at that plant. The technical papers published in this book were originally presented at a technical conference of the Soviet machine industry in October 1957. No personalities are mentioned.

YEFIMOV, I.V.; DOL'BERG, Z.A.; DAVYDOVA, N.I.

Automatic ten-position merry-go-round unit for the manufacture of model sections. Avt. prom. 27 no. 5:47 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Metalworking machinery)

DOLBIK, M.I.

Effectiveness of various methods for treating typhoid fever. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no. 5:19-21 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy prof. A.N. Filippovich).
(TYPHOID FEVER) (CHLOROMYCETIN)

DOLBIK, M.I.

Some indicators of immunity in typhoid patients treated with antibiotics. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.1:54-57 J'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N. Filippovich [deceased]).
(TYPHOID FEVER) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(IMMUNITY)

DOLBIK, M.S.

The Ussuri raccoon (Nyctereutes procyonoides Gray) in the White Russian S.S.R. Sber. nauch. trud. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.3:154-163 '52. (MLRA 9:2)
(White Russia--Raccoons)