DOROGOCHINSKIY, A.Z.; ZHAVORONKOV, M.N.

Outstanding scientist chemist-petroleum engineer K.V.Kharichkov.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.4:115-117 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut i Groznenskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

GAINKO, N.K.; DOROGOCHINSKIY, A.Z.

Separation of propylene from the propane-propylene cracking fraction in a stationary bed of zeolites. Khim. i tekh.topl. i masel 10 no.11:28-32 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.

L 22373-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m) RM

ACC NR: AP6007940 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/001/0039/0041

AUTHOR: Afanas'yev, A. I.; Dorogochinskiy, A. Z.; Vol'pova, Ye. G.

28
B

ORG: GrozNII

TITLE: Investigation of isomerization of normal paraffinic hydrocarbons in the presence of platinum loaded synthetic zeolites

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 1, 1966, 39-41

TOPIC TAGS: zeolite, heterogeneous catalysis, catalytic reforming, isomerization, gas chromatography, isopentane, pentane

ABSTRACT: Catalytic isomerization of normal pentane was studied with 0.7% Pt on NaX zeolite and 0.7% Pt on CaY zeolite at 280°-400°C and 0-30 atm total pressure. The catalyst was prepared by impregnating zeolites with alcohol solution of chloroplatinic acid, drying, compression into 3 × 3 mm pellets, and reduction with hydrogen for 16 hours at 475°C. The autoclave was charged with 0.5 l normal pentane and 10 g catalyst. The H_2/n-pentane molar ratio was 5:1 and the reaction duration was 180 minutes. The reaction products were collected in a dry ice trap and analyzed on a KhT-2M gas chromatograph. Maximum yield (55%) of isopentane was obtained with 0.7% Pt on CaY catalyst at 375°C, 30 atm H_2/C_5H_{12} = 5:1, and 180 min test duration. At 400°C the yield of isopentane was smaller due to hydrocracking. Reduction of pressure from 30 to 15

UDC: 665.656.2 : 541.124

Card 1/2

L 22373-66

ACC NR: AP6007940 D

atm resulted in initial increase in isopentane yield but the catalyst suffered from activity decline due to rapid coke deposition. In general, Pt on CaY zeolite catalysts are more active for isomerization of n-pentane than Pt on CaX zeolite catalysts. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 nst:

L 26119-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m) RM

ACC NR: AP6015113 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/66/000/005/0013/0016

AUTHOR: Ledyashova, G. Ye.; Dorogochinskiy, A. Z.

ORG: GrozNII

TITLE: Mono- and dimethylformamide solvents for low-molecular-weight aromatic hydrocarbons

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 5, 1966, 13-16

TOPIC TAGS: aromatic hydrocarbon, solvent extraction, methylformamide, dimethylformamide

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the extraction of aromatic hydrocarbons from their 1/1 mixtures (by weight) with diphatic hydrocarbons with N-methyl- or N,N-dimethylformamide. The experiments were conducted at 20C with such systems as benzene-hexane (cyclohexane), toluene-heptane, o-xylene-octane, or ispropylbenzene-nonane. Mixtures of formamides with water (2—25%) were used as extractants. The ratio solvent/hydrocarbon was 1/1. It was shown that: 1) mono- and dimethylformamide are better solvents of aromatic hydrocarbons than di- and triethylene glycols; 2) with increasing water content the selectivity of the formamides increases but their solvent action decreases; 3) under identical conditions mono- and dimethylformamide exhibit equal selectivity; 4) the selectivity of formamides in the extractions of aromatic hydrocarbons is higher for mixtures with paraffins than

Card 1/2 UDC: 542.61:661.751.7

L 26119-66

ACC NR: AP6015113

with naphthenes; 5) the selectivity of monomethylformamide is independent of the molecular weight of the aromatic hydrocarbons to be extracted; the selectivity of dimethylformamide improves with an increase in the molecular weight of the mixture. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [BO]

SUB CODE: 07, 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4152

Card 2/2

VYALOVA, R.I.; DOROGOKUPETS, A.V.

Correlation between the cross sections of Jurassic producing formations in the Zhetybay and Uzen' deposits. Trudy VNIGRI no.218:51-53 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

DOROGOKUPLYA, A.G.

Pathogenesis of experimental tumors of the esophagus. Trudy Inst. klin. i eksp. khir. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:41-46 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

DOROGOKUPLYA, A.G.

Pathogenesis of experimental tumors of the esophagus. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. nauk 11 no.3:92-101 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

DOROGOSTAYSKAYA, YE. V.

28981 Novye dannye o vliyanii shlyapochnykh gribov na Travyanistuyu Rastitel'nost'. Priroda, 1949, No. 9, S. 67-68

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

DOROGOSTAYSKAYA, Ye. V.

35978 Redkiye I novyye dlya yuzhnogo urala vidy rasteniy, obnaruzhennyye v il'minskom zapovednike imini V. I. lenina. Nauch. Metod. Zapiski (Sovet ministrov rsfsr, Glav. Upr. po zapovednikam,) Vyp. 12, 1949, S. 99-102

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

DOROGOSTAYSKAYA, Ye. V.

"New Data on the Effect of Agaricaceous Fungi on Vegetation," Priroda, vol. 38, no.9, 1949, pp. 67-68. 410 P933

So: SIRA- S1-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

TIKHOMIROV, B.A.; DOROGOSTAYSKAYA, Ye.V.

Penetration of new plants into the flora of artic regions in connection with the development of agriculture. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.biol. no.5:601-610 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Otdel geobotaniki.
(RUSSIA, NORTHERN--PLANT INTRODUCTION)

VAULINA, E.N.; DOROGOSTAYSKAYA, Ye.V.; NOVICHKOVA, L.N.; SDOBNIKOVA, N.V.

Materials on a study of species of Chlamidomonas occurring in soils of the U.S.S.R. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 2 no.12:18-35 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(Algae) (Soil micro-organisms)

DOROGOSTAYSKAYA, Ye. N.

Algal flora of soils in the spotted tundra of the Far North.
Bot. zhur. 44 no.3:312-321 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leingrad.
(Tundras) (Soil micro-organisms) (Siberia--Algae)

DOROGOSTAYSKAYA, Ye.V.

Conference on the study of northern vegetation and soils dedicated to the 70th anniversary of B.N.Gorodkov's birth. Bot. zhur. 45 no.12: 1819-1823 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Russia, Northern--Botanical research)

DOROGOSTAYSKAYA, Ye.V.

Synopsis of flowering plants in the Il'men'Preserve. Trudy Il'm. gos. zap. no.8:9-50 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(Il'men' Preserve--Botany)

TIKHOMIROV, B.A., prof.; DOROGOSTAYSKAYA, Ye.V.

Hydrolaccoliths in the permafrost zone. Priroda 50 no.1:102-103 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Laccoliths) (Siberia--Frozen ground)

DOROGOSTAYSKAYA, Ye.V.

Sphagnales of the upper valleys of Malaya Sos'va and Konda Rivers (Western Siberia). Bot. mat. Otd. spor. rast. 16:178-188 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

DOROGOSTAYSKAYA, Ye.V.; IGNATENKO, I.V.

Symposium on wooded tundras. Izv. Vsesoyuz. geog. ob-va no.5
445-448 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

DOROGOSTAYSKAYA, Ye.V.

Characteristics of ruderal plants and weeds, in Vorkuta and its vicinity. Bot.zhur. 48 no.7:1015-1021 Jl 63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Vorkuta region--Weeds)

DOROGOSTAYSKAYA, Ye.V.

Problems of forest-tundra in the biogeography and the ways of the reclamation of forest-tundra areas; all-Union symposium of December 9-15, 1963 in Leningrad. Bot. zhur. 49 no.7:1088-1092 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

AFONIN, Z.M., inzh.; BEKENSKIY, B.V., inzh.; BELAN, F.N., inzh.; GOKYANSKIY, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GRIGOR'YEV, Ya.N., inzh.; KOVALEVSKIY, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAGULA, V.E., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DRUZ', B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KULAGIN, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DOROGOSTAYSKIY, D.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.

[Theory and construction of ships] Teoriia i ustroistvo sudov. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 371 p. (MIRA 18:9)

SOV/124-58-10-11718

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 141 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Reut, V. I., Dorogostayskiy, Z. E.

TITLE: Experimental Investigation of Torsional Rigidity of Some Types of Plane Trusses (Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye zhestkosti na krucheniye nekotorykh tipov ploskikh ferm)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Odessk. tekhnol. in-ta pishch. i kholodil'n. prom-sti, 1957, Vol 8, Nr 1, pp 103-119

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed for verification of the theoretical formulas obtained by V. I. Reut in his paper (Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. n., 1956, Nr 9, pp 84-100; RZhMekh, 1958, Nr 5, abstract 5932). Investigations were performed on truss models with parallel chords of triangular and diamond-shaped lattice configuration and also double-lattice frames assembled from H-beams consisting of two-stepped cross sections. The experiments have demonstrated considerable torsional rigidity of such trusses and confirmed the formulas obtained theoretically. It is pointed out that trusses consisting of two-stepped cross-section beams exhibit a high degree of stability.

V. A. Mar'in

Card 1/1

1. Kafedra Soprotivleniya materialov i Stroitel'nogo dela Odesskogo Tekhnologicheskogo instituta pishchevoy i kholodil'n...

DOROGOSTAYSKIY, Z. E.

AUTHORS: Kozlov, V. T., and Dorogostayskiy, Z. E.

TITLE: Instrument for Determining Transverse Deformation of Rod Specimens (Pribor dlya opredeleniya poperechnoy deformatsii sterzhnevykh obraztsov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 103-104

ABSTRACT: The article describes an instrument proposed by Prof. A. P. Korobov for determining the transverse deformation where a rod is either stretched or compressed longitudinally. It is based on the application of a transmitting, double-knee lever device clamped on the piece that is being tested. A dial indicator is included in the circuit of the instrument. A diagram showing the principle of the instrument is presented. The instrument is of simple construction, portable and reliable in its functioning.

ASSOCIATION: Odessa Polytechnical Institute (Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

PRESENTED BY:

Card 1/2

Instrument for Determining Transverse
Deformation of Rod Specimens

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

REUT, V.I. (Odessa); DOROGOSTAYSKIY, Z.E. [Dorohostais'kyi, Z.E.] (Odessa)

Experimental investigation of the stability of some types of flat trusses. Prykl.mekh. 7 no.2:203-206 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Odesskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Trusses—Testing)

DOROGOV, A.A.

Automatic control of a pressure-reducing and cooling arrangement. Energetik 4 no.4:14 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Nachal'nik tsekha.
(Pneumatic control)

DOROGOV, A.A.

Theories on machinery in Russian scientific and technical literature during the period of manufactories. Trudy Inst.ist.est. i tekh. 8: 100-155 '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Mechanical engineering)

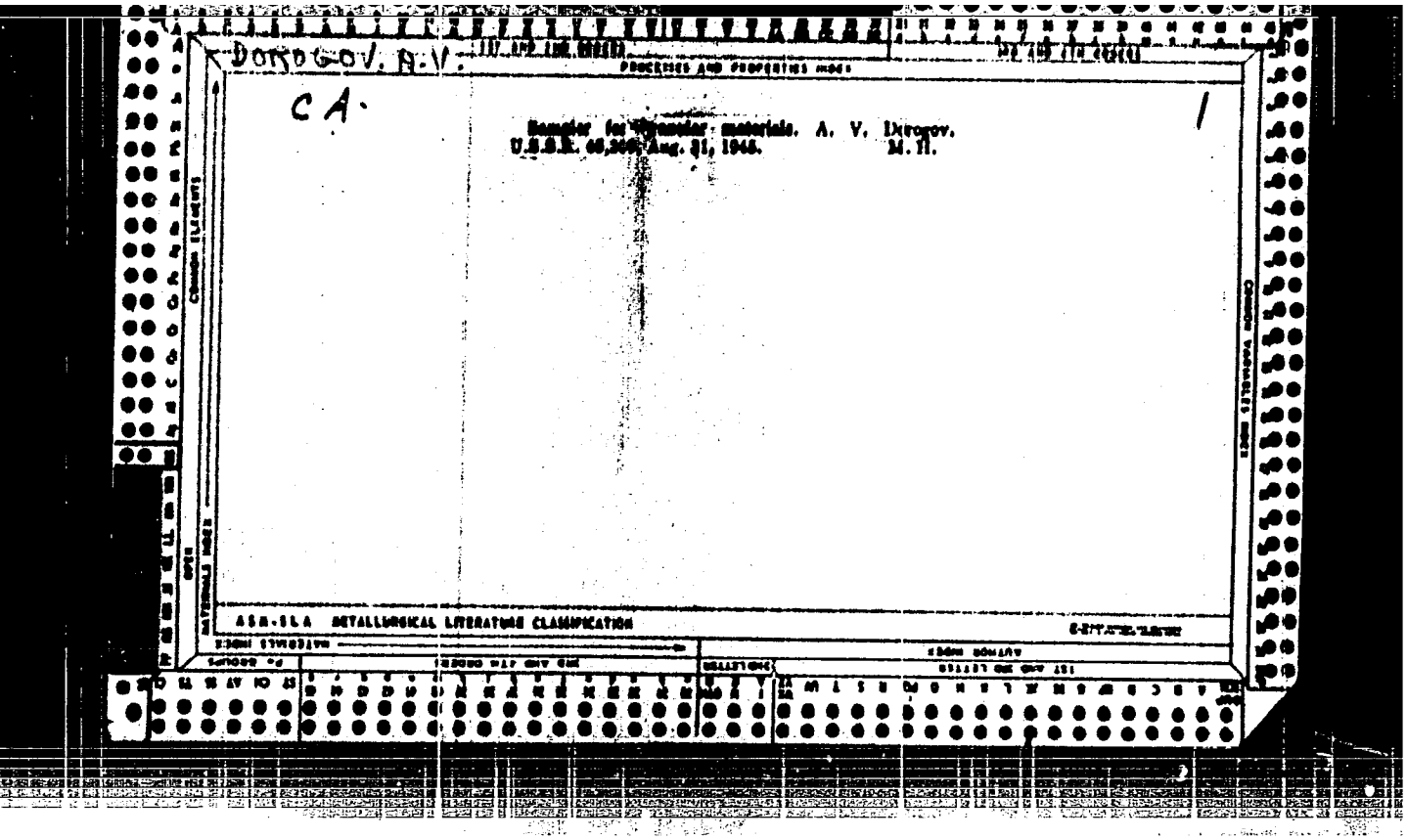
DOROGOV, A.A. [deceased]

Device for determining the tensile strength characteristics of radiosonde balloons. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.8:49-50 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Yerevanskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.M. Kirova.

DOROGOV, A.A.

"A short history of technology" by T.K.Derry, T.I.Williams.
Reviewed by A.A.Dorogov. Vop.ist.est.i tekh. no.12:224-225
'62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Technology) (Derry, T.K.) (Williams, T.I.)



DOROGOV, A. V., Cand. of Vet. Sci.
All-Union Inst. of Experimental Vet. Med.

"Use of swamp frogs (R. esculenta) in diagnosis infectious anemia of horses."

SO: Vet. 27 (6), 1950, p. 53.

DOROGOV, A. V.

PA 190T83

USSR/Medicine (Veterinary) - Tissue Therapy Nov 51

"Application of the Preparation "ASD" in Veterinary Practice," A. V. Dorogov, Cand Vet Sci, All-Union Inst of Exptl Vet Med

"Veterinariya" Vol XXVIII, No 11, pp 49-53

"ASD" (A. V. Dorogov's Antiseptic-Stimulant), developed in 1948-50, is a biogenic stimulant having manifold action on animal and human organism and effective in diseases of diverse etiology. It is prepd from tissues of animal, plant, and bacterial origin and supplied as Fraction No 2 (yellow to dark-red alk, volatile liquid with a specific odor,

190T83

USSR/Medicine (Veterinary) - Tissue Therapy Nov 51
(Contd)

sol in water, to be administered internally, externally, subcutaneously, or intravenously) and Fraction No 3 (dense liquid, insol in water, sol in alc, fats, oils, for external or intravenous use). ASD was found to be effective in strangles, hoof rot of sheep, equine epizootic lymphangitis, traumatic wounds, paratuberculosis of sheep, bronchial pneumonia of swine, exptl brucellosis (Br. bovis) of sheep, catarrhal purulent endometritis, and numerous other veterinary diseases.

190T83

DOROGOV, A., and ANTIPIN, D.

"Organization of Measures for the Fight Against Diseases of Animals." Moscow. "The Moscow Worker." 1952, 25 pages, 2,500 copies.
Contents of the Pamphlet:
D. ANTIPIN * - "Organization of Anti-helminthous Measures;
A. DOROGOV — "Utilization of the Preparation ASD in Veterinary Practice."
SO: Veterinariya; July 1952;

DOROGOV, A.V., kand.vet.nauk; DERYABINA, Z.I., kand.biol.nauk

Effect of fraction 2 of Dorogov's antiseptic stimulator on oxidation processes in the body. Trudy VNIIVSE 11:406-412 '57. (MIRA 11:12)

(TISSUE EXTRACTS) (METABOLISM)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5617

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Seminar po tochnosti v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii.

Trudy. vyp. 15 (Transactions of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Institute of Machine Science. Seminar on Accuracy in Machine and Instrument Manufacture. no. 15) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961. 93 p. Errata printed on the inside of back cover. 2,300 copies printed.

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: N. G. Bruyevich, Academician, G. G. Baranov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, M. L. Bykhovskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, A. P. Vladziyevskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, B. G. Dostupov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, M. I. Kochenov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Yu. V. Lyubatov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, D. N. Reshetov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, V. K. Sergeyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and A. S. Shatalov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Yu. G. Drobyshev; Tech. Ed.: Yu. V. Rylina.

Card 1/4

PURPOSE : This collection of articles is intended for engineers, designers, and research workers interested in the improvement of accuracy in machine and instrument manufacturing.

COVERAGE: The dynamic properties of centrifugal drum- and cone-type governors for electric motors are discussed. Problems are reviewed concerning accuracy in automatic dimensional control, computer adjustment, parts machining, and the distribution of dimensional errors along turbine blades. The practicability of automating computer adjustments and certain problems in constructing electronic-computer adjusting elements are considered. Conclusions concerning the results of the investigations are presented in some of the articles. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article. There are 42 references: 41 Soviet and 1 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Transactions of the USSR (Cont.) SOV/5617

Sergeyev, V. I. The Dynamics of a Centrifugal Cone-Type Governor [Reported May 19, 1960] 89

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4 VK/wrc/jw
11-1-61

L 54562-65 EWT(d)/EEC(f)/EWD-2/EWP(1) Po-4/Pe-4/Pg-4/Pk-4 IJP(c) BB/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5015318 UR/0286/65/000/009/0075/0075
681.2.087

40
B

AUTHOR: Belotov, B. V.; Dorogov, A. Ye.; Ogurtsov, K. A.

TITLE: Analog device. Class 42, No. 170699

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 75

TOPIC TAGS: analog device, analog storage element, magnetic analog storage element

160

ABSTRACT: The proposed analog device contains a generator of incremental rectangular pulses, a hf oscillator, a comparator, and a key. To add up the d-c voltages transmitted to the input of the device at various moments of time, magnetic analog storage elements are connected to a key which alternately connects them to the common input of the device. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [DW]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 54562-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015318

SUBMITTED: 04Jun62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP,EC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4028

Card 1/2

L 27299-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t) IJP(c) EM/JD/HW/WB

ACC NR: AM6000753 Monograph UR/

Dorogov, Boris Sergeyevich

18 18,24 57 B+1

Erosion of steam turbine blades (Eroziya lopatok v parovykh turbinakh) Moscow, Izd-vo "Energiya" 1965. 93p. illus., biblio. 2000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: turbine blade, erosion, erosion resistance, cavitation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for technical personnel of design bureaus and plants and for persons concerned with problems of erosion; it may also be used by senior students in technical schools of higher education and technicians of corresponding specialties. It is a review of the present state of the problem of erosion of turbine blades based on papers published on different aspects of the problem in various countries. The causes and characteristics of the erosion of steam turbine blades, factors influencing erosion, and methods for preventing erosion are studied. The results of investigations of the erosion resistance of different metals are presented. The analogy between the erosion damage by cavitation and by impingement of drops on the surface is analyzed and the mechanism of erosion damage is investigated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: [abridged]

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.193.1 + 611.717 + 621.165D55

2

L 27299-66
ACC NR: AM6000753

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Ch. II. Erosion resistance of materials -- 24
Ch. III. Mechanism of erosion damage -- 46
Ch. IV. Prevention of erosion of steam turbine blades -- 66

Conclusion -- 85

Bibliography -- 88

SUB CODE: 10, 13/ SUBM DATE: 05Jan66/ ORIG REF: 066/ OTH REF: 060/

Card 2/2

DOROGOV, K.V., red.; PEVZNER, A.S., red. izd-va; STEPANOVA, E.S., tekhn. red.; NAGISHKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual of consolidated indices of the cost of planning and research. In force as of 1 January, 1958] Spravochnik ukrupnennykh pokazatelei stoimosti proektnykh i izyskatel'skikh rabot. Vvoditsia v deistvie s 1 ianvaria 1958 g. Pt.19. [Enterprises of the textile industry and of light industry] Predpriiatiia legkoi i tekstil'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. 1957. 67 p. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.
(Textile industry) (Russia--Manufactures)

DOROGOV, K.V., insh., red.; KHAVIN, B.N., red.izd-va; STEPANOVA, E.S., tekhn.red.; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Production norms for planning and survey work paid for according to a piece-rate system] Normy vyrabotki na proektnye i izyskatel'skie raboty, oplachivaemye sdel'no. Pt.19. [Light industry] Legkaia promyshlennost'. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam. 1958. 8 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.
(Russia--Industries) (Production standards)

DOROGOV, N.; KRUMAN, K.; BUCHEV, F., starshiy inzh. proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy; SMIRNYAGIN, V., instruktor

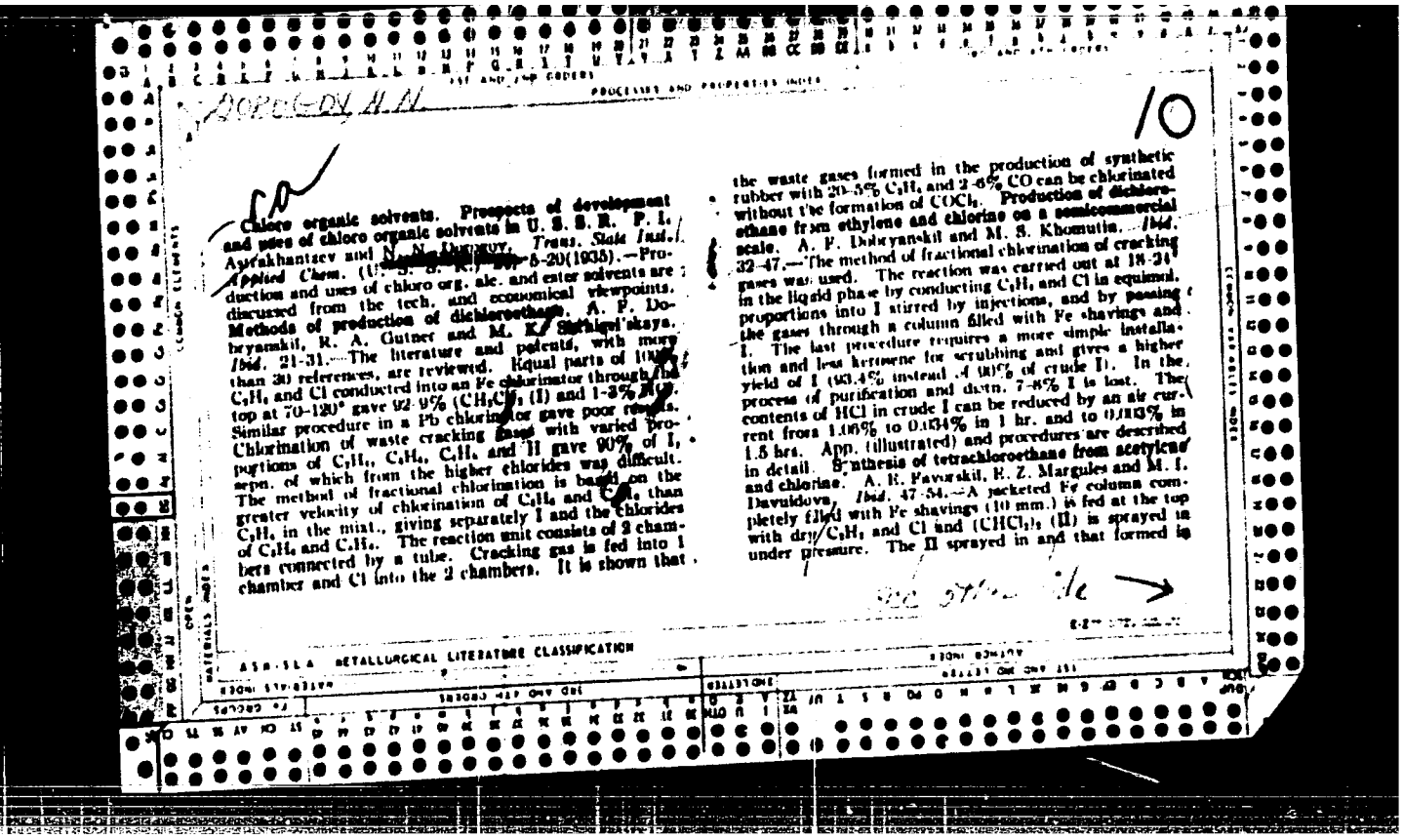
Trade Union topics. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 3 no.1:19 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Predsedatel' mestnogo komiteta kontory yuridicheskogo i mashinopisnogo obsluzhivaniya, g. Moskva (for Dorogov). 2. Direktor kul'turnoy bazy Moskovskogo oblastnogo komiteta profsoyuza (for Kruman. 3. Moldavskiy respublikanskiy komitet profsoyuza, g. Kishinev (for Smirnyugin).
(Trade unions)

KUMPAN, P.V.; KALININA, G.F.; IMANOV, M.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: NECHAYEV, G.A., inzh.; DOROGOV, N.F., inzh.; GOFMAN, S.M., inzh.; MAL'TSEV, V.I., inzh.; CHERNYSHOVA, L.B., inzh.; VORONINA, T.V., red. izd-va; BRUSINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Summer health - resort towns]Letnie kurortnye gorodki. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 142 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut obshchestvennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.
(Summer resorts)

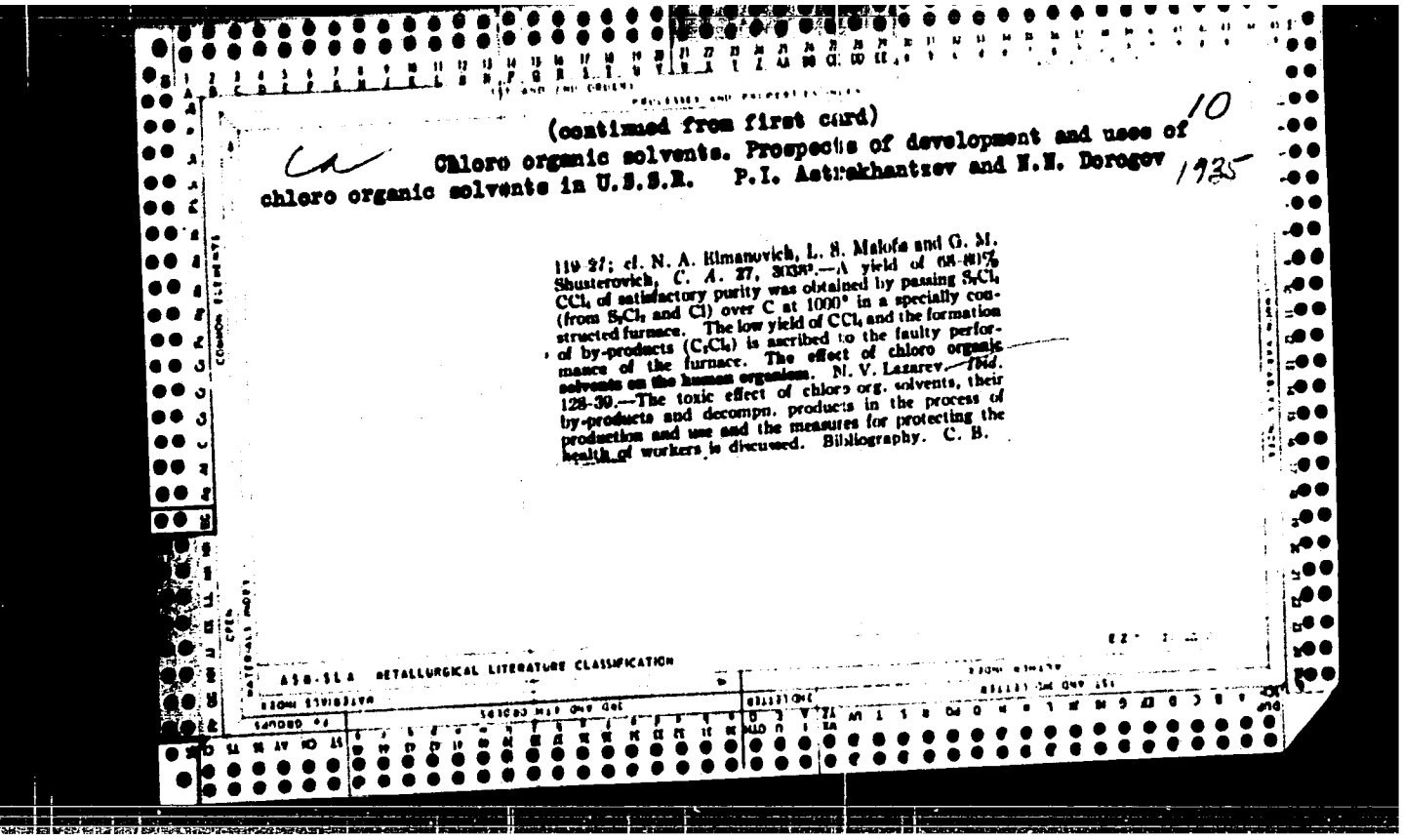


10

Chloro organic solvents. Prospects of development and uses of chloro organic solvents in U. S. S. R. P. I. Ayrakhantsev and N. N. [illegible], *Trans. State Inst. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) [illegible] 5-20(1935).—Production and uses of chloro org. alc. and ester solvents are discussed from the tech. and economical viewpoints. **Methods of production of dichloroethane.** A. P. Dobryanskii, R. A. Gutner and M. K. Shtikel'skaya, *Ibid.* 21-31.—The literature and patents, with more than 30 references, are reviewed. Equal parts of [illegible] C_2H_4 and Cl conducted into an Fe chlorinator through the top at 70–120° gave 92.9% $(CH_2Cl)_2$ (I) and 1-3% [illegible]. Similar procedure in a Pb chlorinator gave poor results. Chlorination of waste cracking gases with varied proportions of C_2H_2, C_2H_4, C_2H_6 and H gave 90% of I, sepn. of which from the higher chlorides was difficult. The method of fractional chlorination is based on the greater velocity of chlorination of C_2H_4 and [illegible] than C_2H_2 in the mixt., giving separately I and the chlorides of C_2H_4 and C_2H_6. The reaction unit consists of 2 chambers connected by a tube. Cracking gas is fed into 1 chamber and Cl into the 2 chambers. It is shown that the waste gases formed in the production of synthetic rubber with 20–5% C_2H_2 and 2–6% CO can be chlorinated without the formation of $COCl_2$. **Production of dichloroethane from ethylene and chlorine on a semicommercial scale.** A. P. Dobryanskii and M. S. Khomutin, *Ibid.* 32–47.—The method of fractional chlorination of cracking gases was used. The reaction was carried out at 18–21° in the liquid phase by conducting C_2H_4 and Cl in equimol. proportions into I stirred by injections, and by passing the gases through a column filled with Fe shavings and I. The last procedure requires a more simple installation and less kerosene for scrubbing and gives a higher yield of I (93.4% instead of 80% of crude I). In the process of purification and distn. 7–8% I is lost. The contents of HCl in crude I can be reduced by an air current from 1.06% to 0.034% in 1 hr. and to 0.013% in 1.5 hrs. App. (illustrated) and procedures are described in detail. **Synthesis of tetrachloroethane from acetylene and chlorine.** A. E. Favorskii, R. Z. Margules and M. I. Davuidova, *Ibid.* 47–54.—A jacketed Fe column completely filled with Fe shavings (10 mm.) is fed at the top with dry C_2H_2 and Cl and $(CHCl_2)_2$ (II) is sprayed in under pressure. The II sprayed in and that formed in

the process drip down into the receiver filled with pebbles
through a tube extending from the column to the bottom
of the receiver. All parts capable of trapping gases
are filled with pebbles. The reaction does not start in
the dark, but begins at 40-50° with the evolution of
heat. By regulating the reaction at an optimum temp.
of 60-70° a yield of 95-8.5% II is obtained. The reaction
progresses smoothly by gradual increase of the velocity
of gases and the spraying with II. The product, freed
from excessive Cl, can be distd. without washing, giving
a sufficiently pure II, b. 144-7°. Production of tetra-
chloroethane from acetylene. I. F. Suknevich and M. S.
Khomutin. *Ibid.* 54-66.—The above method on a
semi-com. scale gave 90% II at the optimum temp. of
70-5°. At temps. above 100° considerable C_2Cl_6 is
formed. The process of feeding Cl and C_2H_2 at the
bottom of the column more loosely packed with Fe shav-
ings and filled with II is preferable, because of the better
yields, double productivity and simpler construction and
operation. App. (illustrated) and procedures are de-
scribed in detail. Production of trichloroethylene from
tetrachloroethane. A. Yu. Shagalov and I. M. Dobro-
mil'skaya. *Ibid.* 67-77.—The lab. and semicom. scale
production of $CHCl:CCl_2$ from II by decompn. with aq.
$Ca(OH)_2$ is based on Ger. pat. 171,900. Chlorination
of dichloro- and trichloro-ethane. L. G. Tsyurikh.
Ibid. 77-80.—A high yield of II was obtained by chlori-
nating I and $CH_2ClCHCl_2$ in the presence of $AlCl_3$ catalyst
at 70-80°. Determination of constants of di- and tri-
chloroethane. M. A. Portnov and Ya. K. Seferovich.
Ibid. 81-9.—The following consts. were detd.: ds. and
viscosities for mixts. of I and $CH_2ClCHCl_2$ (III) at 0°
and 25°; compn. of liquid and gaseous phases of mixts.
of I and III within the range 84.5-111°; solubilities of C_2H_4 in I from
Cl in I from −9 to 40°; solubilities of C_2H_4 in I from
0-40°. I, b_{760} 81.9°, d. 1.28, 1.2515, 1.2444, 1.23, 1.2000
at 0°, 20°, 25°, 40°, 50°; viscosity at 0° 0.01190, at
25° 0.00771. III, b_{760} 114°; d. 1.4702, 1.4410, 1.4343,
1.419, 1.3982 at 0°, 20°, 25°, 40°, 50°; viscosity at 0°
1.01712 and at 25° 1.01001. Production of chloroacetic
acid from trichloroethylene. I. F. Suknevich, A. Yu.
Shagalov and I. M. Dobromil'skaya. *Ibid.* 89-96; cf.
Ger. pat. 383,029. Production of amyl alcohols from
pentanes. A. F. Dobryanskii, R. Z. Margules, M. I.
Davuidova and A. S. Vol'kenshtein. *Ibid.* 97-101; cf.
C. A. 28, 4013°. Production of dichloropropane from
propylene. A. F. Dobryanskii, R. A. Gutner and M. K.
Shchigel'skaya. *Ibid.* 101-8; cf. C. A. 28, 4677°.
Production of chloroform from alcohol. I. F. Suknevich,
A. A. Chilingaryan and M. D. Sergeenko. *Ibid.* 108-
19.—A systematic study of the mechanism of the inter-
action of EtOH and $Ca(ClO)_2$ in the production of $CHCl_3$
was carried out in the lab. To avoid an excessive forma-
tion of $MeCH_2OCl$ in the continuous process of manuf.
the reaction mixt. should be heated slowly. The presence
of Fe acts adversely on the yield of $CHCl_3$. Electro-
thermal production of carbon tetrachloride. L. S.
Malofis, G. M. Shusterovich and N. N. Bibikov. *Ibid.*

see second card



(continued from first card) 10

Chloro organic solvents. Prospects of development and uses of chloro organic solvents in U.S.S.R. P.I. Astrakhantsev and N.N. Dorogov 1935

119 27; cf. N. A. Klimanovich, L. S. Makofa and G. M. Shusterovich, *C. A.* 27, 3138⁹.—A yield of 68–81% CCl_4 of satisfactory purity was obtained by passing S_2Cl_2 (from S_2Cl_2 and Cl) over C at 1000° in a specially constructed furnace. The low yield of CCl_4 and the formation of by-products (C_2Cl_6) is ascribed to the faulty performance of the furnace. The effect of chloro organic solvents on the human organism. N. V. Lazarev. *Ibid.* 128-30.—The toxic effect of chloro org. solvents, their by-products and decompn. products in the process of production and use and the measures for protecting the health of workers is discussed. Bibliography. C. B.

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BIRGER, I.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHORR, B.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHNEYDEROVICH, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOROGOV, N.P., inzh., retsenzent; MANAKIN, N.V., inzh., red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Strength analysis of machine parts; handbook for machine designers] Raschet na prochnost' detalei mashin; spravochnoe posobie dlia konstruktorov. Pod obshchei red. I.A.Birgera. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 459 p. (MIRA 12:10)

(Machinery--Design)

GLUSHKOV, Georgiy Sergeyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; YEGOROV, Ivan Rodionovich; YERMOLOV, Vadim Vladimirovich; DOROGOV, N.P., inzh., retsenzent; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Formulas for designing continuous beams and frames] Formuly dlia rascheta nerazreznykh balok i ram; spravochnoe posobie. Pod red. G.S.Glushkova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1960. 342 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Girders) (Structural frames)

DOROGOV N P

GLADKOV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KOZHUKHOVSKIY, I.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DOROGOV, N.P., inzh., red. SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Grain cleaning machinery; structural features, calculation, design, and operation] Zernoochistitel'nye mashiny; konstruktsii, raschet, proektirovanie i ekspluatatsiia. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 367 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Grain--Cleaning) (Agricultural machinery)

KOMAROV, N.S., prof.; TSIBANOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
DOROGOV, N.P., inzh., red.; TAIROVA, A.L., red. izd-va;
MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the refrigerating engineer]Spravochnik kholodil'-shchika. 2 izd., perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 418 p.
(MIRA 15:12)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

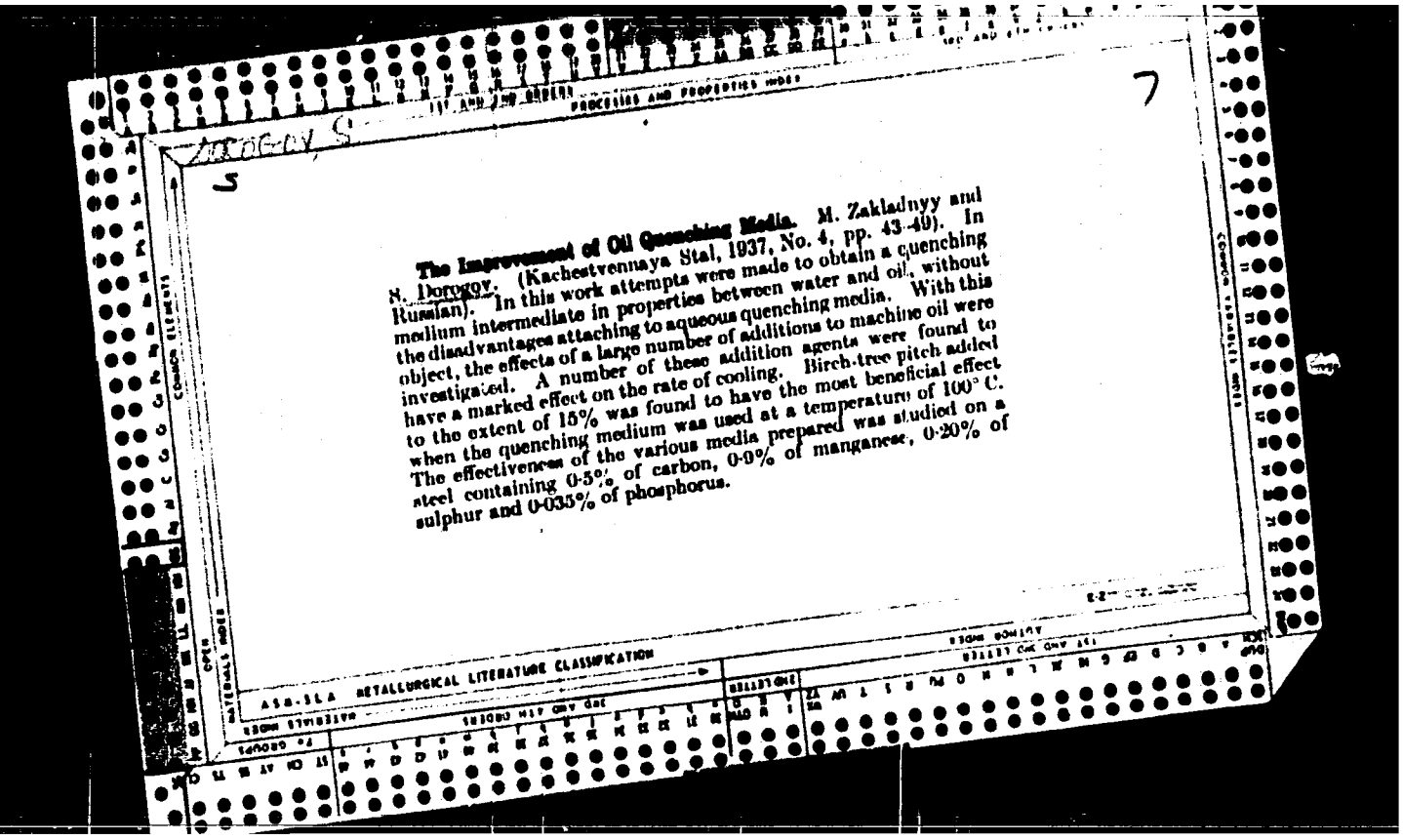
KOLACH, T.A.; RADUN, D.V.; UDYMA, P.G., inzh., retsenzent;
DOROGOV, N.P., inzh., red.; TAIROVA, A.L., red. izd-va;
EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Evaporating stations] Vyparnye stantsii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 399 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Evaporating appliances)

KRAYEVSKIY, A.A.; DOROGOV, V.V.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Higher acids of aliphatic series. Part 19: Synthesis of cis-, cis-9,12-octadecadienoic (linoleic) acid. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.1:44-46 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V.Lomonosova.



The Improvement of Oil Quenching Media. M. Zakladnyy and N. Dorogov. (Kachestvennaya Stal, 1937, No. 4, pp. 43-49). In Russian). In this work attempts were made to obtain a quenching medium intermediate in properties between water and oil, without the disadvantages attaching to aqueous quenching media. With this object, the effects of a large number of additions to machine oil were investigated. A number of these addition agents were found to have a marked effect on the rate of cooling. Birch-tree pitch added to the extent of 15% was found to have the most beneficial effect when the quenching medium was used at a temperature of 100° C. The effectiveness of the various media prepared was studied on a steel containing 0·5% of carbon, 0·9% of manganese, 0·20% of sulphur and 0·035% of phosphorus.

VOLKOV, N.N.; [illegible], Yu.G.

Studying the possibility of current supply to a three-phase load from one of the stars of type TDMUNG-2000/110 traction transformer. Trudy OMIIT 41:81-88 '63. (MIRA 18:7)

TEPENITSYNA, Ye.P.; FARBEROV, M.I.; DOROGOVA, N.K.

Investigating the reaction of selective oligomerization of bivinyl to cyclododecatrien. Khim. i khim. tekh. 1:49-60 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

TEPENITSYNA, Ye.P.; FARBEROV, M.I.; DOROGOVA, N.K.

Synthesis of vinylcyclohexene and its hydrogenation. Neftekhimiia 3 no.6:876-882 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

BLOSHTEYN, F.I.; DOROGOVA, M.G.

Some characteristic properties of black pigments. Lakokras. mat.i ikh prim. no.1:34-36 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskoye tekhnologicheskoye byuro Upravleniya kozhevenno-obuvnoy i mekhovoy promyshlennosti i zavod khudozhestvennykh krasok Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

(Pigments)

S/204/62/002/004/016/019
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Tepenitsyna, Ye.P., Dorogova, N.K., Farberov, M.I.

TITLE: Study of the reaction of selective oligomerization of divinyl into cyclododecatriene

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.4, 1962, 604-610

TEXT: A number of Ziegler catalyst systems were investigated with a view to their application in the preparation of cyclododecatriene. The most active systems are $Al(C_2H_5)Cl - TiCl_2$; $Al(C_2H_5)_3 - CrCl_3$ and $Al(iso\text{-}C_4H_9)_3$. For the first system the best molar ratio of Al:Ti was 4.5:1 and the reaction temperature 40°C. The catalyst prepared at 100°C favoured the formation of polymer and that prepared at 40°C the formation of a polymer-trimer mixture. In this reaction cis, trans, trans-cyclododactrien was formed exclusively. The catalyst prepared by 40°C, time - 10 minutes, concentration - 0.15 mole/litre, gave 86.4% conversion of divinyl into 77.1% trimer and 22.9% polymer. The system $Al(C_2H_5)_3 - CrCl_3$ was less active. The best reaction conditions were found to be: ratio of $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ to $CrCl_3$ - 4:1 to 4.5:1; concentration of catalyst - 0.3 mole/litre; catalyst preparation - 20 minutes at 100°C; reaction temperature - 60°C. Divinyl conversion under

these conditions was 90 to 95% and the trimer yield about 20 g/100 ml toluene per hour. For the least active catalyst - Al(iso C_4H_9)-$CrCl_3$ - the optimum molar ratio of the two components was 2 to 2.5:1 and the best conditions of catalyst preparation are: temperature - 100°C, time - 5 to 10 minutes. In this case cyclododecatriene-1,5,9 is formed exclusively. The conversion of divinyl was about 20%. For all the systems the oligomerization reactions were conducted for 2 to 3 hours. It is believed that the specificity of action of the catalysts depends on the nature of the heavy metal component with variable valency. There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut
(Yaroslavl' Technological Institute)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya SK
(Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for
Synthetic Rubber)

TEPENITSYNA, Ye. P.; DOROGOVE, N. K.; FARBEROV, M. I.

Selective oligomerization reaction of bivinyl to cyclododecatriene. Neftekhimia 2 no.4:604-610 Jl-Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

(Butadiene) (Cyclododecatriene)

[illegible], I.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOROGOVA, N.E., inzh.

Distribution of masses in prosthesis of the arm. Protez. i protezostr. no.10:23-32 '64.

Distribution of masses in prosthesis of the forearm. Ibid.:33-40

(MIR: 18:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut protezirovaniya i protezostroyeniya.

DOROGOVA, Ye.V.; SELEZNEVA, L.G.

Physiotherapeutic treatment of keloid cicatrices of the skin. Sov.med. 28 no.11:138-140 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut nevrologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.V.Konovalov) AMN SSSR i Institut khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

DOROGOVOY, A.I., pochvoved, kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;
MOISEYCHENKOV, G.I., inzhener-gidrotekhnik; SHTOL'TS, S.K., lesovod;
MALYSHEV, A.M., agronom, kandidat sel'skokhozyastvennykh nauk;
KAZACHENKO, B.V., agronom [deceased]; RADZHUVEYT, A.P., krayeved;
PONOMAREVA, A.A., entomolog; ANUFRIYEV, P., redaktor; BANNIKOV, P.,
redaktor; GORENSHTEYN, G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Nature in Penza Province] Priroda Penzenskoi oblasti. Penza,
Penzenskoe kn-vo, 1955. 458 p. (MLRA 9:6)
(Penza Province--Natural history)

16(1)

SOV/21-59-2-3/26

AUTHOR: Dorogovtsev, A.Ya.

TITLE: Statistical Analysis of a Difference Stochastic Equation (Statisticheskiy analiz odnogo raznostnogo stokhasticheskogo uravneniya)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 2, pp 120-124 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A purely mathematical consideration of a casual process x_t (where t is an integer) satisfying the difference equation $X_t \; a_1 x_{t-1} + \ldots a_p x_{t-p} + a_o = b_o \xi_t + b_1 \xi_{t-1} + \ldots + \xi_{t-v} b_v$, wherein a_i, b_i are unknown parameters and are independent mathematical quantities with a mean equal to zero and a variance equal to 1. The parameters a_i, b_i are estimated by the sequence of process $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$. A case of displaced evaluations is discussed and evaluations of parameters

Card 1/2

Statistical Analysis of a Difference Stochastic Equation SOV/21-59-2-3/26

a_i are made. They are consistent and their disposition tends toward the normal, when $N \to \infty$. There is 1 English reference.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiyev State University)

PRESENTED: By B.V. Gnedenko, Member of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1958

Card 2/2

16(1) SOV/21-59-4-3/27

AUTHOR: Dorogovtsev, A.Ya.

TITLE: Confidence Intervals in Appraising Parameters

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 4, pp 355-358 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Using a theorem contained in the work by B.V. Gnedenko and A.N. Kolmogorov [Ref 1], the author examines the expansion of the confidence interval "x" of an estimate of the maximum likelihood $\hat{\theta}$ of the parameter θ by $1/\sqrt{n}$ powers, where "n" is the number of independent observations of a random variable ξ, with a distribution function belonging to the family $F(x, \theta)$.

Card 1/2

Confidence Intervals in Appraising Parameters

i.e. is found in the form

$$x = x_0 + \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{x_2}{n} + \dots ,$$

where "x" satisfies the correlation

$$P\left\{\sqrt{n}\left|\frac{\theta - \check{\theta}}{s}\right| < x\right\} = 1 - \alpha, \quad (0 < \alpha < 1),$$

where s^2 denotes the $\check{\theta}$ variance. There are 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiyev State University)

PRESENTED: By B.V. Gnedenko, Member of the AS UkrSSR.

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1958

S/041/62/014/002/001/008
B112/B108

AUTHOR: Dorogovtsev, A. Ya.

TITLE: Some remarks on differential equations disturbed by periodic stochastic processes

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, v. 14, no. 2, 1962, 119-128

TEXT: A stochastic process $\xi(t)$ is said to be periodic if the probability measure $P\{\xi(t_1+\tau)\in A_1, \dots, \xi(t_n+\tau)\in A_n\}$ is periodic with respect to τ for arbitrary n, $t_1, \dots, t_n$ and for arbitrary Borel sets $A_1, \dots, A_n$. Periodic processes $\xi_1(t,\omega), \dots, \xi_m(t,\omega)$ are said to be periodically connected if the probability measure $P\{\xi_1(t_1^1+\tau)<x_1^1, \xi_1(t_2^1+\tau)<x_2^1, \dots, \xi_m(t_1^m+\tau)<x_1^m, \dots, \xi_m(t_{n_m}^m+\tau)<x_{n_m}^m\}$ is periodic with respect to τ for arbitrary $n_1, \dots, n_m>0$,

Card 1/2

Some remarks on differential ...

$t_1^1, t_2^1, \ldots, t_{n_m}^m, x_1^1, x_2^1, \ldots, x_{n_m}^m$. In this paper, the existence of solutions of differential equations $d[\vec{x}(t) - \vec{\xi}(t)]/dt = \vec{f}(t,\vec{x}(t))$ is established, where $\vec{\xi}(t)$ is a periodic and periodically connected stochastic process.

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1961, Kiyev

Card 2/2

DOROGOVTSEV, A.Ya.

Correlation functions of vector processes satisfying certain linear differential equations. Ukr. mat. zhur. 14 no.3:322-325 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Vector analysis) (Differential equations, Linear)

DOROGOVTSEV, A.Ya. [Dorohovtsev, A.IA.]

Some remarks on the prediction of processes generated by differential equations. Dop. AN URSR no.8:1006-1010 '62.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DOROGOVTSEV, A. Ya. (Kiyev)

Problems of linear extrapolation for a class of vector processes.
Ukr.mat. zhur. 16 no.6:830-834 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

L 10643-66 EWT(d)/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6001085 SOURCE CODE: UR/0041/65/017/006/0003/0021

AUTHOR: Gikhman, I. I.; Dorogovtsev, A. Ya. 44,55 44,55

ORG: none

TITLE: On stability of solutions of stochastic differential equations 16,44,55 16,44,55

27 B

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, v. 17, no. 6, 1965, 3-21

TOPIC TAGS: stochastic differential equation, solution stability, motion stability, stability theory

ABSTRACT: The problem concerning the stability of a point at rest in a dynamic system subjected to random continuous or discrete (at random instants) disturbances is analyzed. A mathematical model of disturbed motion of a dynamic system is presented. In the case of discrete disturbances, the mathematical model of disturbed motion is described with the aid of a formal stochastic difference equation:

$$d\xi = a(t, \xi)\,dt + \omega(dt, t, \xi),$$

$$\omega(dt, t, \xi) = B(t, x)\,d\alpha + \int_{R^0} f(t, x, u)\,\nu(dt, du), \qquad (1)$$

where $\xi(t)$ is a random function, $a(t,x)$, $B(t,x)$ and $f(t,x,u)$ are non-random vector functions characterizing disturbed motion, and $\alpha = \alpha(t)$ an n-dimensional process of

Card 1/2

L 10643-66

ACC NR: AP6001085

Brownian motion. Under certain conditions upon a(t,x), B(t,x) and f(t,x,u), it is proved that the solution $\xi(t)$ of equation (1) with probability equal to one exists which is bounded and without discontinuities of the second kind. Certain properties of such solutions are established and one generalization of (1) to the formula for the stochastic differential is presented. The stability of the solution $\xi(t) \equiv 0$ is analyzed and various conditions are established under which this solution is stable. In the case of a stochastic linear differential equation, the problem of stability of first and second-order moments of the process $\xi(t)$ is reduced to the problem of stability of solutions of a system of linear differential equations. A more detailed analysis is made for stochastic linear differential equations with constant coefficients. Necessary and sufficient conditions are established under which second-order moments of the process $\xi(t)$ are asymptotically stable. The stability of the solution $\xi(t) \equiv 0$ is established on the basis of the asymptotic stability of the second-order moments. A theorem is proved which makes it possible to determine the stability of solutions of system (1) from the stability of the linearized system. Orig. art. has 46 formulas.

[LK]

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 22Jun65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4169

HW

Card 2/2

DUROGOY, V. V.

USSR

The degree of turbulence in vapor-gas mixtures and their possible degree of supersaturation. V. P. Dorogoi and K. N. Shabalin. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 23, 1149-51(1953).—The effect of the degree of turbulence in vapor-gas mixts. on the degree of supersatn. required for fog formation (i.e., condensation) was detd. The crit. supersatn. decreases as the degree of turbulence is increased. This is attributed to an increase in the growth rate of the unstable nuclei to form stable drops. J. Rostar Leach

PEREPELKINA, M.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GUBINA, R.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
Prinimali uchastiye: SHULESHKO, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KRZHIZHANOVSKIY, K.I.; DOROGOY, Ye.V.; LITICHEVSKIY, M.V.

Effect of certain factors on the characteristics of nonwoven fabrics manufactured by the knit-and-stitch method. Tekst. prom. 22 no.12:48-52 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy promyshlennosti Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Perepelkina, Gubina). 2. Nachal'nik pryadil'nogo sektora spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro tekstil'noy promyshlennosti Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Shuleshko). 3. Glavnyy inzh. tekstil'noy fabriki im. Nogina (for Krzhizhanovskiy). 4. Starshiy inzh. spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro trikotazhnykh mashin Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Litichevskiy).

(Nonwoven fabrics)

DOROGUNTSEV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk (Moskva); OVCHARENKO, N.I., kand.tekh. nauk (Moskva)

Certain problems concerning the construction of a power directional relay based on the Hall effect. Elektrichestvo no.9:57-63 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Electric relays)

VOSTROKNUTOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; DOROGUNTSEV, Viktor Gavrilovich; MARANCHAK, Vadiliy Makarovich; OVCHARENKO, Nikolay Il'ich; SIROTINSKIY, Yevgeniy Leonidovich; FABRIKANT, Veniamin L'vovich; IVANOV, V.I., prof., retsenzent; GIZIL, Ye.F., dots., retsenzent; SIROTKO, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SOLOV'YEV, I.I., prof., red.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., prof., red.; OVSYANNIKOVA, Z.G., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn.red.

[Use of transistors in relay protection and system automation]Primenenie poluprovodnikov v ustroistvakh releinoi zashchity i sistemnoi avtomatiki. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 282 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Electric protection) (Electric relays)
(Transistor circuits)

43260

S/143/62/000/011/001/002
D201/D308

9.4370
9.2110

AUTHORS: Budkin, V.V., Engineer, Doroguntsev, V.G., and Ovcharenko, N.I., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Power flow relays based on the Hall Effect

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika, no. 11, 1962, 24-29

TEXT: The authors analyze the operation of a power protection relay having two Hall Effect sensing elements which constitute the load of ~~apologised~~ relay. Owing to two sensing elements there are no second harmonic components of the Hall Effect emf. Compared with the existing type of Hall Effect protection relay the unit described has a greatly increased sensitivity. This is achieved by: a) restricting the periodicity of the change of magnetic induction in the current circuit by lowering the voltage to its minimum permissible value; b) by limiting the magnetic induction and power dissipated in the current circuit due to S.C. currents exceeding the nominal value; c) by momentary increase of input power of sensing

Card 1/2

element with simultaneous decrease of voltages during breakdown periods, by means of nonlinear resistive elements. The power dissipated in the Hall Effect sensing element, when operating the relay at small voltages or currents is increased by utilizing the effect of dependence on the magnetic induction of the resistance of an InSb pick-up. The sensitivity of the relay changes little with temperature, the response is less than half-period of the mains frequency. The relay was designed at the Laboratory of Power System Relay Protection and Automation of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute and has proved in full the possibility of designing simple, reliable and sensitive Hall Effect power flow relays. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut (Moscow, "Order of Lenin" Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 21, 1962

DOROGUSH, Galina Ivanovna; IVANOV, V.M., red.

[Electric motors of streetcars and trolley buses] Elektrodvigateli tramvaia i trolleibusa. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 63 p. (MIRA 17:9)

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TITLE: Certain problems in making a power directional relay based on the Hall effect

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1961, No.9, pp.57-63

TEXT: V.K.Sirotko and V.I.Bogomolov (Ref.1: Elektrichestvo, 1958, No.11; Ref.2: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1959, No.12) have proposed directional power relays based on the Hall effect but the arrangement they propose cannot yet be used in practice because it requires very sensitive polarized relays which are not sufficiently reliable. Nevertheless, the Hall effect is of considerable future interest for relay circuits and attention must be paid to the nature of the semiconductor material used in the pick-up and to the circuits of the relay and of the operating device. Indium antimonide (InSb) is a most promising material for Hall-effect emitters in directional power relays. However, the advantages of the material are only realized effectively if the emitter is connected to a source of voltage contained in the current circuit

Card 1/7

Certain problems in making ...

of the relay. With this method of connection, the output power of the emitter delivered to the load under the worst relay operating conditions is much greater than if the emitter were connected to a current source. The operating conditions of a sensitive directional power relay are such that one of the electrical magnitudes, for example the voltage (and the magnetic induction which is proportional to it), may be very nearly zero. Accordingly, the load resistance should match the resistance exhibited by the Hall-effect emitter when it is in a zero magnetic field. Further consideration is given to the output power of the Hall-effect emitter and it is shown that if, in a particular case, the emitter is supplied from a voltage source the output power is 25 times greater than if it is supplied from a current source. The reason is that the voltage between the current electrodes of the pick-up remains relatively constant despite the changes in electrical conductivity. Provided that it is connected in this way, a Hall-effect emitter of InSb is the most suitable for a directional power relay. Under fault conditions, when the voltage falls, the emitter is subject to overload, even though the

Certain problems in making ...

current remains constant, because the emitter resistance is reduced and the input power is correspondingly increased. However, faults involving loss of voltage are usually of short duration and so such overloads are usually tolerable. However, overloading by short-circuit currents is usually intolerable and the rated current of the Hall-effect emitter should be selected accordingly. The use of a Hall-effect emitter of InSb requires that the load resistance should be less than one ohm. The emitter can be used to increase the speed of protection only when the emitter is combined with inertialess transistor amplifiers. The input impedance of such amplifiers may be tens or hundreds of ohms. In such cases, relay sensitivity is ensured not so much by the output power of the emitter as by the e.m.f. developed, i.e. by the voltage sensitivity of the emitter. Germanium Hall-effect emitters have the greatest voltage sensitivity and moreover are relatively unaffected by temperature. Accordingly they are recommended for use in relays associated with transistor d.c. amplifiers. They were in fact used in a model of a directional power relay, which had as an operating device a zero indicator based on transistor triodes. Two circuits of directional power

Certain problems in making ...

relays based on the Hall effect are possible. One is a differentiation circuit and the other a circuit in which the voltage and current applied to the relay are split into two components at right angles to one another. The first of these circuits is the simpler but does not neutralize the alternating component of the Hall e.m.f. The more complicated circuit, shown in Fig.2b, neutralizes the alternating component under all steady-state operating conditions, whether the resistance of the emitter depends on the magnetic induction or not. When the resistance of the emitters is practically independent of the magnetic induction or temperature, circuits may be devised in which the current is split without drawing reactive power from the current transformers. The circuit of a directional power relay of this sort, using germanium emitters, is shown in Fig.5. Tests on a directional power relay showed that with a minimum operating power of 1 VA at a rated current of 1A, the power drawn from the current and voltage transformers under rated conditions is not more than 1 and 20 VA respectively. Dynamic tests of the relay showed that despite the possibility of obtaining high operating speeds, in practice the operating time is not less than half a cycle of power frequency.

Certain problems in making ...

because it is adversely affected by the aperiodic component of the short-circuit currents. For a sine directional power relay, as used in zero-phase-sequence directional protection, the voltage-splitting circuit of Fig.8 may be used, giving much more favourable transient operation. By limiting the range of change of magnetic induction in the relay circuit the minimum relay operating power may be reduced to 0.1 VA. As high-speed d.c. amplifiers are so insensitive, one way of increasing the sensitivity whilst simultaneously reducing the power drawn from the instrument transformers is to convert the constant component of the Hall e.m.f. into alternating current with subsequent amplification and phase-sensitive rectification. There are 9 figures and 9 Soviet references.

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Card 5/7

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