

DRAK, JULIUSZ

JEZIORO, Zdzislaw, dr. med., Wroclaw, ul. C.Sklodowskiej 40/8 ; DRAK,
Juliusz

Secondary mobilization of jejunum in reconstructive surgery of
the esophagus. Polski przegl. chir. 26 no.9:769-776 Sept 54.

1. III. Klinika Chirurgiczna Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu;
kierownik dr. med. Z. Jezioro

(ESOPHAGUS, surgery

plastic, with secondary mobilization of jejunum)

(JEJUNUM, surgery

mobilization in plastic surg. of esophagus)

DRAK, Juliusz

REGZEK, Halina; DRAK, Juliusz

Conservative treatment of mechanical perforation of the intrathoracic esophagus. Otolaryngol. polska 11 no.4:391-396 1957.

1. Z Klin. Laryngologicznej A. M. we Wrocławiu. Kierownik: prof. W. Jankowski i z III Klin. Chirurgicznej A. M. we Wrocławiu. Kierownik: doc. Z. Jezioro.

(ESOPHAGUS, perf.
management (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/2 Surgery Feb 59

1127. CICATRICAL STRUCTURE OF THE OESOPHAGUS AFTER SURGICAL
TREATMENT OF PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE - Bliznowate zwezenie przelyku
po chirurgicznym leczeniu choroby wrzodowej - Drak J., Jezioro Z.
and Kuś H. III Klin. Chir. Akad. Med., Wrocław - POL. TYG. LEK. 1957,
12/49 (1892-1896) Illus. 5

Two cases are described. A difficulty in swallowing appeared on the 12th day following the operation - in the first case resection of the stomach and in the 2nd case gastroenterostomy. In both patients a very good remote result was obtained by oesophagogastric anastomosis. The clinical course, the radiological picture and the anatomical lesions found during the operation in both cases showed that the complication was a consequence of the healing of peptic oesophagitis. Oesophagogastric anastomosis in combination with resection is considered to be worthy of recommendation.

BORON, Zdzislaw; DRAK, Julius; KUS, Henryk

Partial and total diaphragmatic relaxation with special reference
to differential diagnosis. Polski tygod. lek. 15 no.41:1566-1570
10 0 '60.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M.; kierownik: doc.dr med.
Z.Jeziorski z Kliniki Radiologicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu; kierownik:
doc.dr med. Z.Kubrakiewicz.
(DIAPHRAGM dis.)

DRAK, Juliusz

Malignant tumors of the small intestine. Polski tygod.lek. 16 no.1:
15-21 2 Ja '61.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu; kierownik: doc.dr
med. Z.Jezioro.

(INTESTINE SMALL neopl)
(SARCOMA case reports)

MILEWICZ, Zygmunt; DRAK, Juliusz

A benign ganglio-cellular neuroma of the mediastinum in the x-ray picture. Polski przegl. radiol. 25 no.6:555-556 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Radiologicznej AM we Wroclawiu Kierownik: doc. dr med.
Z. Kubrakiewicz i z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM we Wroclawiu Kierownik:
prof. dr med. Z. Jezioro.

(GANGLIONEUROMA radiog) (MEDIASTINUM neopl)

DRAK, Juliusz

The behavior of the contrast medium "propylidone-Clag" in tissue spaces after experimental perforation of the esophagus. Pol. przegl. radiol. 28 no.6:517-524 N-D '64.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Z. Jezioro).

JEZIORO, Zdzislaw; DRAK, Juliusz; DRAKOWA, Danuta

Apropos of the treatment of cardiospasm in children. Pol. tyg.
lek. 19 no.21:799-800 18 My'64

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu
(kierownik: prof. dr. med. Z. Jezioro) i z I Kliniki Chorob
Dzieciacych Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu (kierownik: prof. dr.
med. T. Nowakowski, .

DRAK, Juliusz; DRAKOWA, Danuta; GOLEN-TETER, Maria

A case of perforated intestinal cyst in a child. *Pediat. Pol.*
39 no.7:845-847 Je '64.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM we Wrocławiu (Kierownik:
prof. dr med. Z. Jezioro) i z I Kliniki Pediatricznej Akademii
Medycznej we Wrocławiu (Kierownik: prof. dr med. T.
Nowakowski).

DRAK, Juliusz; ORLOWSKI, Tadeusz; PIEGZA, Stanislaw; SOITYS, Wieslaw

Benign tumors of the small intestine. Pol. przegl. chir. 36
no.7:895-899 Je '64.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu
(Kierownik: prof. dr Z. Jezioro) i z IV Szpitala Okregowego we
Wroclawiu (Ordynator: dr T. Orlovski).

DRAK, Juliusz; ORLOWSKI, Tadeusz

Intestinal invagination in adults. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.4:142-143
25 Ja '65.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu
(Kierownik: prof. dr. Z. Jesiczo) i z Oddziału Chirurgicznego
Szpitala Okręgowego we Wrocławiu (Ordynator: dr. med. T.Orłowski).

BERNAT, Mieczyslaw; BIELAWSKI, Janusz; DRAK, Juliusz

Malignant regeneration of old scars and ulcerations of various etiology. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.6:224-225 8 F 165

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu (Kierownik: prof. dr. Z. Jęziorski).

DRAK, Juliusz; HIRNLE, Zbigniew; MISTERKA, Stefan

Unusual etiology of an inflammatory tumor of the ileum
simulating a malignant neoplasm. Pol. przegl. radiol.
29 no.3:297-300 My-Je '65.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM we Wrocławiu (Kierownik:
prof. dr. med. Z. Jezioro) i z Kliniki Radiologicznej AM
we Wrocławiu (Kierownik: doc. dr. Z. Kubrakiewicz).

DRAK, Juliusz; BUGAJSKI, Adam; ZIMMER, Zenon; SOLTYS, Wieslaw

Foreign bodies of the posterior mediastinum. Otolaryng. Pol.
19 no.3:397-399 '65.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM we Wroclawiu (Kierownik:
prof. dr. med. Z. Jezioro).

BRAKALISKI, B., inzh., nauch. spudnik

Pelletization of iron concentrates. Min delo 17 no.7:33-37 J1 '62.

1. NIM.

NIKOLOV, A., inzh.; DRAKALIISKI, B., inzh.; CHERKEZOV, Iv., inzh.

Distribution of the charge in the blast furnace top at the Lenin Metallurgic Plant. Min delo 17 no.9:20-26 S '62.

1. Komitet po promishlenostta (for Nikolov).
2. Nauchnoizsledovatel'ski institut po metalurgia (for Drakaliiski and Cherkezov).

DRAKALIISKI, B., inzh.

Separation of lead by chlorinating pelletization of Kremikovtsi concentrates. Min delo 18 no.10: 23-30 0'63.

1. Nauchnoizsledovatel'ski institut po chernata metalurgii.

ANISIMOV, G.M.; GALYAMICHEV, V.A.; GOL'DBERG, A.M.; DRAKE, A.D.;
KUZ'MIN, Yu.M.; LYSOCHENKO, A.A.; MAGIROVSKIY, N.P.; FEDOSEYEV, O.V.

Studying the operational conditions of the TDT-55 timber-skidding
tractor. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no.11:1-4 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra tyagovykh mashin Lesotekhnicheskoy akademii imeni Kirova
(for Anisimov, Galyamichev, Gol'berg, Drake). 2. Onezhskiy trak-
tornyy zavod (for Kuz'min, Lysochenko, Magirovskiy, Fedoseyev).

DRAKE, K.V.

Action of Japanese elecampane on kidney function. Trudy Khab.med.
inst. no.20:193-200 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. dotsent K.V.Drake)
Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIDNEYS) (ELECAMPANE)

DRAKE, K.V.

Diuretic action of birch buds. Trudy Khab.med.inst. no.20:212-
218 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. dotsent K.V.Drake) Khabarovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(BIRCH) (DIURETICS AND DIURESIS)

EVATETS, Ye.V.; HELENKO, L.D.; GERASIMOV, A.I.; GOROVENKO, L.I.; DERING,
A.I.; DRAKE, L.V.

Treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with pthivazide inhalations.
Vrach.delo no.11:141-142 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Oblastnoy protivotuberkuleznyy dispanser g. Nikolayeva,
pervaya bol'nitsa g. Nikolayeva, tuberkuleznoye otdeleniye i
detskiy tuberkuleznyy sanatoriya No.1 g. Nikolayeva.
(TUBERCULOSIS) (PTHIVAZIDE)

VALUYSKIY, Nikolay Tikhonovich; POPOV, Ivan Mikhailovich, kand. ekonom. nauk; MOISEYEV, M.I., red.; DRAKHANOVA, Ye.N., red.; MARAKASOVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Undivided funds are the foundation of communal economy] Nedelnye fondy - osnova obshchestvennogo khoziaistva kolkhozov. Pod obshchei red. Moiseeva M.I. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1961. 23 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Pobeda" Kantemirovskogo rayona Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Valuyskiy). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Moiseyev).
(Collective farms--Finance)

I 44729-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI LIP(c) JD/WW/WH
ACC NR: AP6031984 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/005/0169/0172

AUTHOR: Pavlovskiy, M. N.; Drakin, V. P. 73

ORG: none B

TITLE: Concerning the metallic phase of carbon ✓ 7

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 5, 1966, 169-172

TOPIC TAGS: carbon, metal property, phase transition, high pressure research, graphite, shock wave propagation

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the shock compressibility of graphite in the region of its hypothetical transition into the metallic phase. The method and the measuring apparatus are described in earlier papers (with L. V. Al'tshuler et al, Fiz. tverdogo tela v. 5, 279, 1963 and earlier). Synthetic graphite (1.77 and 1.85 g/cm²) and Ceylon graphite pressed from finely crushed powder (2.23 g/cm³) were used. The resultant plot of the pressure against the specific volume (P-V) is compared with the data of N. L. Coleburn (J. Chem. Phys. v. 40, 73, 1964) and with the results of B. J. Alder's and R. H. Christian's dynamic measurements of the compressibility of graphite (Phys. Rev. Lett. v. 7, 367, 1961). Satisfactory agreement between the authors' data and the results of Alder and Christian is observed up to pressures of the order of 600 kbar, but a great disparity is noted in the pressure region 600-900 kbar, where Alder and Christian conclude that the graphite becomes metallic, whereas the authors

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ACC NR: AP6031984

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find that the shock adiabat in this pressure region is merely a continuation of the adiabat of the tetrahedral modification of carbon. To explain the causes of the disparity and to obtain absolutely unique results with large measurement bases, the authors developed a large-scale measuring apparatus with an explosive charge of 600 mm diameter, imparting a velocity ~ 5.6 km/sec to a steel striker 5 mm thick, and tested two-layer samples of synthetic and Ceylon graphite. The wave velocities were measured in each layer separately. The values obtained for the shock compressibility of the graphite at pressures 1.55 Mbar and 3.25 Mbar demonstrate that the Alder and Christian claims of observation of a metallic phase of carbon at pressures ~ 800 kbar are in error. They were apparently obtained with samples whose thicknesses did not correspond to the striker thickness, and consequently, the parameters of the shock wave in the graphite were distorted by the relaxation waves. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Jun66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006

LS
Card 2/2

DRAKHLI, M.Ya., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Epidemiological observations in epidemic parotitis. Voen.-med. zhur.
no.9:61-63 S '51. (MLA 9:9)
(MUMPS)

DRAKHLIN, M.Ya. (Perm')

Zeroes in the solution to Riccati's equation. Izv.vyschsh.zav.;

mat. no.5:58-64 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

DRAKHLIN, M.Ye. (Perm')

Some principles of comparison for Riccati differential equations.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no.3;74-77 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

DRAKHLIN, YE. Kh.

USSR/Physics - Heat Exchange

May 52

"Thermal Convection in a Spherical Cavity," Ye.
Drakhlín, Molotov State U

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XXII, No 5, pp 829-831

Solves the problems of weak, free, stationary con-
vection in a spherical cavity at a specified temp
gradient toward infinity by the method of power-
expansion of Grasshof's number and by using the 1st
approximation for the temp and the 2d approximation
for the velocity. Received 31 Jan 52.

222185

~~DRAKHLIN, Ye. Kh.~~
USSR/Physics - Convection

FD-657

Card 1/1 : Pub. 85 - 12/20

Author : Drakhlin, Ye. Kh. (Molotov)

Title : Convection in an infinite horizontal elliptical cylinder

Periodical : Prikl. mat. i mekh., 18, 215-218, Mar/Apr 1954

Abstract : Sets up the equations and boundary conditions for convection in an infinite horizontal elliptical cylinder. Obtains the zero approximation and the first approximation. Three references including the author's earlier work in Uchenyye zapiski Molotovsogo Universiteta [Scientific Notes of Molotov University] Volume VIII, 1953.

Institution : --

Submitted : January 20, 1953

DRAKHLIN, Ye. Kh.

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Mekhanika, No 3, 1957, 3183

Author: Drakhlín, Ye. Kh.

Institution: None

Title: Free Stationary Thermal Convection in a Spherical Cavity in the Absence of a Threshold.

Original Periodical: Uch. zap. Molotovsk. un-t, 1955, 9, No 4, 29-39

Abstract: An approximate solution is obtained for the problem of the stationary convection in a liquid or gas medium filling a spherical cavity in the mass, when a constant temperature gradient, having any direction but not vertical, is specified in the mass at infinite.

The problem is assumed to be plane.

The equations are solved by a successive-approximation method, based on expanding the solutions in powers of the Grashof number.

Card 1/2

DRAKHLIN, Ye Kh.

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Mekhanika, No 3, 1957, 3182

Author: Drakhlín, Ye. Kh.

Institution: None

Title: Free Stationary Thermal Convection in a Space Bounded by Two Coaxial Horizontal Infinite Cylinders

Original

Periodical: Uch. zap. Molotovsk. un-t., 1955, 9, No 4, 41-47

Abstract: An approximate solution is given for the problem of the stationary convection in a liquid or gas medium filling a cylindrical slit, bounded by coaxial circular infinite horizontal cylinders, when a constant temperature gradient, perpendicular to the axis of the cylinders but not vertical, is specified in the mass at infinite. It is assumed from symmetry consideration that the problem is a plane one.

Card 1/2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Mekhanika, No 3, 1957, 3182

Abstract: The equations of the thermal stationary convection are solved by a successive-approximation method, based on expanding the solution in powers of the Grashof number. The temperature distribution in the liquid and in the external and internal masses are found in the zero and in the first approximations and the distribution of the hydrodynamic velocity of the liquid is found in the first approximation.

Card 2/2

Drakhlín, Ye. Kh

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat, D-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34411

Author: Drakhlín, Ye. Kh.

Institution: None

Title: Free Stationary Thermal Convection in Spherical Cavity in the Absence of a Threshold

Original Periodical: Uch. zapiski Molotovsk. un-t., 1955, 11, No 4, 29-39

Abstract: Investigation of the steady-state free thermal convection in a liquid filling the spherical cavity, surrounded by a solid mass for which there is specified, far from the cavity, a temperature gradient that is constant in space and time and has any nonvertical direction. The hydrodynamic equations are used in the usual approximation of convection theory. The boundary conditions are chosen to agree with continuity of the temperature and of the thermal flux and with the presence of an adhesion layer. The solution is sought under the assumption that the flow lines are in the parallel planes, determined by the direction of the temperature gradient in the solid body far from the cavity, and by the vertical direction. To obtain the solution, successive-approximation method is used, in which the functions that must

1 of 2

- 1 -

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat, D-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34411

Author: Drakhlín, Ye. Kh.

Institution: None

Title: Free Stationary Thermal Convection in Spherical Cavity in the Absence of a Threshold

Original Periodical: Uch. zapiski Molotovsk. un-t., 1955, 11, No 4, 29-39

Abstract: be determined are sought as power series of the Grasshof numbers. The corresponding equations are solved rigorously in each approximation. The zero and first approximations obtained for the temperature and the zero, first, and second approximations are obtained for the velocity. In the first approximation the current lines turned out to be circles, and the central part of the liquid rotates as a whole.

Drakhlina, Ye. Kh.

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat, D-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34412

Author: Drakhlina, Ye. Kh.

Institution: None

Title: Free Stationary Heat Convection in a Cavity, Bounded by 2 Coaxial Horizontal Infinite Cylinders

Original Periodical: Uch. zapiski Molotovsk. un-t., 1955, 11, No 4, 41-47

Abstract: Discussion of the stationary free thermal convection in a liquid that fills a cavity bounded by 2 very long coaxial circular cylinders, separating the liquid from a solid body. A temperature gradient that is constant in the space and in time and directed perpendicular to the axis of the cylinders (but not vertically) is specified far away in the solid body. The problem is a plane one. It is assumed that the temperature and heat flow are continuous on the boundary between the liquid and the solid body and that an adhesion layer exists. The usual convection equations are solved approximately using expansion in powers of the Grashof number with the corresponding equations being solved rigorously in each approximation. The zero and first approximations are obtained for the temperature of the liquid and of the solid and for the velocity of the liquid.

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- 1 -

DRAKHLIN, Ye. Kh.

AUTHOR: DRAKHLIN, Ye. Kh. (Perm') 40-5-11/20
TITLE: The Solution of the Equation for the Case of Stationary Heat Convection in an Infinite Inclined Circular Cylinder (Resheniye uravneniy dlya odnogo sluchaya stacionarnoy teplovoy konveksii v beskonechnom naklonnom krugovom tsilindre)
PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya Mat. i Mekh., 1957, Vol 21, Nr 5, pp. 693-695 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The author found rigorous solutions for the problem of stationary heat convection in the medium part of an extended, inclined circular cylinder. The cylinder is assumed to be in a fixed body with a temperature gradient constant in the space as well as with the time. It is supposed that the streamlines are parallel to the axis of the cylinder, and that there exists no temperature gradient along the cylinder axis. Applying the given suppositions it is possible to transform the initial equations for the heat convection of the cylinder in such a way that rigorous partial solutions can be found. The solutions can be transferred to the limit cases of the vertically standing and of the horizontally lying cylinder and then give solutions which have been already investigated by other authors. For horizontally lying cylinders with vertical temperature gradient only a solution with vanishing velocity of flow is pos-

Card 1/2

The Solution of the Equation for the Case of Stationary Heat Convection in an Infinite Inclined Circular Cylinder 40-5-11/20

sible. This cannot be expected in another way according to the assumption of axial-symmetric velocities. There are no figures, no tables, and 2 Slavic references.

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

DRAKHLIN, Ye. Kh.

~~Stationary-convection equations. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; fiz.-mat.sanki
no.5:71-77 '58. (MIRA 12:7)~~

1. Permskiy gornyy institut.
(Heat--Convection) (Functional equations)

16.3500

32495
S/044/61/000/011/017/049
C111/C444

AUTHOR: Drakhlín, Ye. Kh.

TITLE: The application of the method of successive approximations on the equations of heat-convection in the case of the three-dimensional problem

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 11, 1961, 41. abstract 11B207. (Sb. nauchn. tr. Permsk. gorn. in-t., 1959, no. 4, 79 - 98)

TEXT: By aid of the Green functions of the harmonic and the bi-harmonic operators the author reduces the system of the three-dimensional heat-convection, consisting of five equations, to a system of 64 integral equations; he proposes to solve these by successive approximations. Further on the author falsely claims that the second and fourth derivatives of the Green functions of the harmonic and biharmonic operators are absolutely integrable. On this base he derives conditions for the convergence of the successive approximations. X

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

32524

16,2500

24,5200

S/044/61/000/011/047/049
C111/C444

AUTHOR: Drakhlín, Ye. Kh.

TITLE: The application of the secant method to the equations of heat convection in the three-dimensional case

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 11, 1961, 43, abstract 11V248. (Sb. nauchn. tr. Permsk. gorn. in-t, 1959, no. 4, 99-113) 4

TEXT: The system of equations describing the free stationary heat convection in a certain domain ω with the closed boundary S_0 , is solved by aid of the secant method. One introduces a vector $\Phi(x, y, z)$, the components of which together with all its derivatives up to the fourth order inclusively belong to the space of the continuous functions $C(\omega)$, and a function $\Theta(x, y, z)$ which together with its three partial derivatives of first order belongs to $C(\omega)$. On the initial equation the operation "red" is applied and one passes over to a system of four equations in dimensionless variables. Under the supposition that the first boundary value problem for the Laplace equation and for the biharmonic equation possesses its Green functions in ω , the obtained system is reduced to a system of seven integro-differential equations.
Card 1/2

32524

S/044/61/000/011/047/049
C111/C444

The application of the secant . . .
To the latter a modified secant method is applied, the successive
approximations being determined according to the formula

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \phi_0 f(x_n) (a - x_0).$$

✓

It is proved that in the modified secant method the successive
approximations converge to the solution of the initial equation, and
that this solution is unique under certain conditions.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

Equations describing the stationary heat convection in an infinite sloped cylinder

Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 4, 1960, 67-75.
(Sb. nauchn. tr. Permsk. politekh. in-t, no. 7, iss.1, 1960, 67-75)

TEXT: A system of equations for stationary heat convection in an infinite sloped cylinder is reduced to a system of integro-differential equations, which are a set of linear integral equations, for which the exact solution is obtained and discussed. I. I. Savenkov.

[Complete translation.]

16.3500

S/044/61/000/011/018/049
C111/C444

AUTHOR: Drakhlín, Ye. Kh.

TITLE: On the convergence of the process of successive approximations for the equations, describing the stationary heat convection in an infinitely inclined cylinder

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 11, 1961, 41, abstract 11B208. (Sb. nauchn. tr. Permsk. gorn. in-t, 1959, no. 5, 124 - 136)

TEXT: Described is the same method as in the above referred article (Ref. 11B107). Yet the assumption of the flow being plane in the tube simplifies the equations and permits the author to avoid the formerly made mistake. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

L 19411-63 EPR/EMT(1)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD Ps-4/Pr-4/Pu-4 WW
 ACCESSION NR: AR3005378 S/0044/63/000/006/B064/B065

SOURCE: RZh. Matematika, Abs. 6B288

26 B

AUTHOR: Drakhlin, Ye. Kh.

TITLE: On equations of the three-dimensional problem of convection theory

CITED SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. tr. Permsk. politekn. in-t. no. 9, 1961, 105-118

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, convection theory

TRANSLATION: The author considers the boundary problem for equations describing free stationary thermal convection within a sphere S if on the surface of the sphere the velocity is equal to zero and the temperature is specified:

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_0 \Delta v &= \text{grad } p + (v \cdot \nabla) v + \beta_0 g T, \\ \chi_0 \Delta T &= (v \cdot \nabla) T, \\ \text{div } v &= 0, \\ v|_{r=R} &= 0, T|_S = \varphi(s). \end{aligned}$$

The solubility of this problem is proved for the case of small resultant velocities and temperatures. It is shown that Newton's method is applicable to the solution of the problem. K. Golovkin.

DATE ACQ: 24Jul63
 Card 1/1

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

ACCESSION NR: AR4014415

S/0124/64/000/001/B082/B082

SOURCE: RZh. Mekhanika, Abs. 1B514

AUTHOR: Drakalin, Ye. Kh.

TITLE: Equations of the three-dimensional problem of the convection theory

CITED SOURCE: St. nauchn. tr. Permsk. politekhn. in-t, no. 9, 1961, 105-118

TOPIC TAGS: convection, heat convection, three-dimensional convection

TRANSLATION: The boundary problem for equations describing the free stationary heat convection within a sphere S has been described for the case when the velocity is zero at the sphere's surface, and the temperature is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \nu \Delta \mathbf{v} &= \text{grad } p + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} + \beta \rho g T \\ \kappa \Delta T &= (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) T \\ \text{div } \mathbf{v} &= 0 \\ \mathbf{v}|_{r=R} &= 0, \quad T|_S = \varphi(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

The solvability of this problem for small resulting velocities and temperatures

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4014415

has been shown and the solution can be found using Newton's method. K. Golovkin

DATE ACQ: 18Feb64

SUB CODE: AI, PH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Friday, July 28, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0004111200

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Friday, July 28, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041112001

KOMYAGIN, L.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; ~~DRACHLIN, Ye.Ye.~~
inshener; PAVLOV, M.S., inshener.

Investigation and improvement of existing water softeners used
by the railroads. Sbor.LIIZHT no.150:120-148 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Feed-water purification)

DRAKHLIN, Ye.Ye., insh.

Using contact water purifiers at railroad stations. Sbor. LIIZHT
no.152:69-79 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Feed-water--Purification)
(Railroads--Water supply)

KOMYAGIN, L.F., dotsent, kand.tekhn, nauk; DRAKHLIN, Ye.Ye., inzh.

Removal and use of sediment from calcium-soda water softeners.
Sbor. LIIZHT no.152:80-127 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Feed-water purification) (Railroads--Water supply)

DRAKHLIN, Ye.Ye., inzh.

Investigation of the operation of a new kind of thermochemical water
softener. Sbor. trud. LIIZHT no.185:130-143 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

DRAKHLIS, G.Ye., inzhener-kapitan

Ground training of flight personnel is a good idea.
Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.7:83 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Flight training)

DRAKIN, Aleksey Ivanovich; SOKOL'SKAYA, Zhozefina Markovna,
zhurnalist; POPOV, A.S., red.; ZAYTSEVA, L.A., tekhn.
red.

[Organizer of mass production work] Organizator proizvod-
svenno-massovoi raboty v profgruppe. Moskva, Profizdat,
1963. 43 p. (Bibliotekha profsoiuznogo aktivista,
no.22(70)) (MIRA 17:3)

1. Predsedatel' zavodskogo komiteta profsoyuza Elektro-
stal'skogo zavoda tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya, Pod-
moskov'ye (for Drakin).

SOV/58-59-4-8969

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 4, p 231 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Drakin, A.V.

TITLE: Noise Diode for 10-cm Range

PERIODICAL: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, 1958, Vol 36, pp 158 - 166

ABSTRACT: The author describes the design of a noise diode intended for the measurement of the noise factor of radio receivers in the 10-cm range. The diode is made in the form of a coaxial line loaded from both ends by wave guides. To excite the wave guide the ends of the cathode protrude from the anode. The design assures the strain of the tungsten filament of the cathode in the hot state. The author provides expressions for calculating the power of the noise. He describes the methods of measuring the noise factor of the receiver. Cf also J. Inst. Electr. Engng, 1946, Vol 93, part IIIA, 1436. (✓)

Yu.B. Chernyak

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Friday, July 28, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0004111200

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CIA-RDP86-00513R00041112001

Country : USSR
Category : AGRICULTURE, ANIMALS, PLANTS, CLIMATE, CLIFFEROUS, SUGAR-
BEARING.
Pub. Date : 1958, No. 1, 74

Author : Drakin, G.G.; Morgatskiy, Ye.Ye.
Instit. :
Title : Ways of Increasing Sugar Beet Productivity

Pub. No. : S.Kh. Sev. Kavkaza, 1958, No. 1, 47-53

Abstract : Based on experimental data gathered by the Pervo-
mayskaya Beet Raising Experimental-Selection
Station in Krasnodarskiy Krai, problems are
examined of arranging sugar beets in crop rota-
tions, fall and spring soil preparations, the
use of fertilizers, maintenance, planning harvest-
ing and the transportation of the beets.--A.S.

Cont: 1/1

DRAKIN, G. G., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Efficiency of square-hill check and square methods of raising sugar beets under the conditions of Kuban." Krasnodar, 1960. 16 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture USSR, Kuban Agricultural Inst); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 27-60, 156)

SELUYAROV, P.M., inzh.; DRABKIN, G.M., inzh.; GANKINA, N.Z., arkhitektor;
TISHIN, A.M., arkhitektor

Standardisation of auxiliary construction elements of multistoried
industrial buildings. Prom. stroi. 38 no.10:52-57 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Factories--Design and construction)
(Staircases--Standards)

³⁶⁷⁴
S/147/62/000/001/008/015
E191/E135

10.5100

AUTHOR: Drakin, I.I.

TITLE: Determination of the optimum geometry parameters in the design of aircraft

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no.1, 1962, 66-74

TEXT: The criterion of optimisation for the design parameters of an aircraft is the achievement of the lowest take-off weight for a given useful load and given flying qualities, since it is assumed that the cost of the aircraft is proportional to its take-off weight. For convenience in this analysis, a so-called ballistic drag coefficient is introduced, defined as the drag coefficient divided by the wing loading. A change in any geometric parameter of the aircraft changes the take-off weight in three ways. 1) The relative contribution to the total weight of the aircraft portion directly measured by the particular parameter. 2) The ballistic drag coefficient changes, causing a change in the fuel carried. 3) The 'scale effect' causes a

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Determination of the optimum ...

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further change in the relative weight of the aircraft portion and in the ballistic drag coefficient. The scale effect is the effect of the overall size of the aircraft on the relative weight and drag contributions. The condition of minimum overall weight is introduced and the general case is formulated in analytical terms leading to a formula by which the rate of change of relative weight as a function of the geometric parameter divided by the rate of change of the ballistic drag contribution due to that parameter must be equal to a certain quantity which can be described as characteristic for the aircraft in question and whose computation is given. In the case of geometric parameters which interact with each other, two simultaneous equations are obtained which have to be solved together. By way of example, the optimum wing loading is examined at a given flying speed and flight altitude. Making certain approximations, an explicit formula is obtained. A second example of the optimum slenderness ratio of the nose portion of the fuselage is examined. The optimum value is shown to depend on the skin friction coefficient and the mean Mach number.

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Determination of the optimum ...

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The formula so obtained is applicable to the optimum slenderness ratio of any cylindrical body in the front section, whose axis is parallel to the general flow.
There are no figures or tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra 101, Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut
(Department 101, Moscow Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 16, 1961

Card 3/3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5621

Drakin, I. I.

Aerodinamicheskiy i luchisty nagrev v polete (Aerodynamic and Radiative Heating During Flight) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961. 94 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,800 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR.

Ed.: K. Ya. Zaytseva, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: N. G. Kopylova; Tech. Ed.: V. P. Rozhin; Managing Ed.: A.S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for technical schools of higher education and will be useful to aspirants, teachers, and engineers specializing in the field of gas dynamic and radiation heating.

COVERAGE: The book describes methods for determining the temperature of the outer skin in aerodynamic and radiation heating in flight. Stationary and non-stationary conditions of thermal processes are discussed and working formulas

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Aerodynamic and Radiative Heating (Cont.)

SOV/5621

as well as tables of physical data are given. Examples of complicated computing methods are given. No personalities are mentioned. There are 53 references: 37 Soviet (including 8 translations), and 16 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	
Conventional Designations	3
Ch. I. Heat Exchange in Aerodynamic Heating	5
1. Heat flows at the surface of a body in flight	7
2. Heat transfer coefficient in the flow over a plane plate at zero angle of incidence	7
3. Heat transfer coefficient in the flow over an inclined plate, airfoil, and a body of revolution	12
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Card 2/3

69317

13.1000
10.6000

S/147/60/000/01/006/018
E191/E581

AUTHOR: Drakin, I.I.

TITLE: The Effect of the Variations of the Weight and Aero-dynamic Characteristics of a Design on the Flying Weight of a Flying Machine

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, 1960, Nr 1, pp 52-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The derivations are applicable to an aircraft or guided missile. The effect of the weight and drag of the separate units and of the specific thrust (ratio of thrust to the rate of fuel consumption) of the power unit upon the total weight of the flying machine are evaluated when the performance and useful load are kept constant. To do so, requires the change in all the units of the design when one unit is modified. Thus the wing area, if altered, requires the modification of the power unit, the fuel reserve, the fuselage size and others. The performance is determined by the total weight, the fuel reserve, the thrust of the power unit, the specific thrust, the aerodynamic drag and the lift. The relation

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E191/E581

The Effect of the Variations of the Weight and Aerodynamic Characteristics of a Design on the Flying Weight of a Flying Machine

specific thrust, each with the appropriate derivative. The take-off weight is the sum of the useful load, the structural weight and the fuel load. From this equation the derivatives just mentioned are deduced. For the derivative in respect of the structural weight, use is made of weight formulae (e.g. Fomin, N.A. "On Methods of Determination of the Basic Parameters of the Aeroplane and its Wing", Trudy MAI, Issue 108, Oborongiz, 1959 and Shanley, F.R., quoted in Russian translation: "Weight and Strength Analysis of Aircraft Structures", Oborongiz, 1957). For the effect of the drag on the take-off weight, the present author's derivations on the required relative fuel weight are used ("Determination of the Required Fuel Reserve for a Flight at Variable Speed and Altitude", Trudy MAI, Oborongiz, 1960). In obtaining the relevant derivative, the variation of fuel weight is assumed to include the weight of fuel containing

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The Effect of the Variations of the Weight and Aerodynamic Characteristics of a Design on the Flying Weight of a Flying Machine

means. In deriving the effect of specific thrust, this is assumed constant during the entire flight. Some approximations made depend on the extent of take-off weight variations examined. It is recommended that take-off weight variations exceeding 50% should be treated in several stages. A short discussion is devoted to the constituent parts of the specific drag namely the part dependent on the total weight, the part corresponding to the power unit and fuel volume and the part corresponding to the useful load volume. There are 1 figure and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra LA-1, Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut
(Chair LA-1, Moscow Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1959
Card 4/4

DRAKIN, I.I.

Determining optimum geometrical parameters of airplane structures
Izv.vys.ucheb.sav.; av.tekh. 5 no.1:66-74 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut, kafedra No.101.
(Aeroplanes--Design and construction)

DRAKIN, I.I.

Method for economic analysis of the reliability of aviation
parts and systems. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; av.tekh. 5 no.3:
177-186 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Airplanes--Design and construction)

L 06323-67 EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(w)/EWP(v) IJP(c) EM/RM/IG/WJ/GD
ACC NR: AT6031848 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0035/0076

AUTHOR: Drakin, I. I. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Design and selection of materials for the thermal insulation of aircraft

SOURCE: Metody raschetov temperaturnykh poloy i teploizolyatsii letatel'nykh apparatov (Methods for the calculation of temperature fields and heat insulation of aircraft); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 35-76

TOPIC TAGS: thermal insulation, aerodynamic heating, insulating material, ablative heat transfer, heat conduction equation, mathematical analysis, heat transfer, instrument panel, radiant heating, thin airfoil, approximation method

ABSTRACT: The use of various types of thermal insulation for aircraft was analyzed. The basic insulation parameters were derived by approximate calculation methods for different conditions of kinetic gas heating. A comparison was made of different types of insulation, including ablative materials, and their utility under various conditions. Equations were given for the necessary insulation mass on 1 m² of its surface. When plotted as a function of time, it showed that the heat insulating properties of most insulating materials were satisfactory during rapid heating. One-dimensional heat conduction equations are presented for coating type insulation, and methods of solu-

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ACC NR: AT6031040

tion were outlined. The heat exchange equations were simplified by assuming the Biot number to be constant; the resulting solutions were given for both a constant and a changing equilibrium temperature. An approximate determination of the necessary thickness of insulating linings was derived from a consideration of the temperature difference on the internal surface and the Fourier number. An analysis of the criteria for an ideal insulator showed that $(\lambda^{3/4} \rho/c)^{1/2}$ should be proportional to the mass of $1/4$ m of insulation. The use of insulating coatings in different portions of the aircraft was analyzed by means of appropriate heat transfer equations. The temperature distribution in a metal sheet with a thin insulating coat and the necessary thickness of this coat were approximately determined. Among coating materials considered were epoxies, resins, and ceramics. For the insulation of instrument compartments, the following topics were included: the heat generated in a compartment, the heat capacity of instrumentation, the equivalent coefficient of air heat conductivity and radiation heat transfer in the compartment, heat transfer equations for the insulated compartment, the influence of flight altitude on the temperature of the chamber, the influence of air layer thickness and the degree of darkness, and the internal heat shielding of instrument compartments with appropriate materials. Orig. art. has: 13 figures, 1 table, 87 formulas.

SUB CODE: 01,13/

SUBM DATE: 25Mar66/

ORIG REF: 016/

OTH REF: 005

DRAKIN, L. A.
DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; DRAKIN, L.A.

Studying the coking of Georgian coal with semicoke. Trudy Inst. mt.
1 gor. dela AN Gruz. SSR 2:233-248 '49. (MIRA 11:1)
(Georgia--Coal) (Coke ovens)

DRAKIN, L. A.

Chem Abs v48
1-25-54

Cellulose & Paper

Electrochemical decomposition of waste liquor from sulfite cellulose production and its utilization. P. N. Dzhaparidze and L. A. Drakin (Metal and Mining Inst., Acad. Sci. Georgian S.S.R., Tiflis). *Sobshcheniya Akad. Nauk Gruzin. S.S.R.* 11, 647-54 (1950) (in Russian).—Practical electrolysis of spent sulfite liquor is feasible as a source of NaOH suitable for the absorption of SO₂ formed from decompn. of the anodic liquor (1). The resulting Na₂SO₃ can be recycled into production. Distn. of 1 yields org. acids and solid matter, which on thermal decompn. yields SO₂ and C. A flow sheet is appended. G. M. Kosolapoff

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Friday, July 28, 2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Friday, July 28, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041112001

DRAKIN, L. A.

(2)
Fossil resins in Tikhov'sk coals. P. N. Dzhaparidze and
L. A. Drakin. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 27, 311-3 (1954).
The coals in this region are heterogeneous, contg. consider-
able quantities of fossil resins which are found in cavities of
different shapes and in veins. The possible origin of these
bodies is discussed at great length. When heated up to
320-330° these resins begin to melt with some decompn. and
about 15% of a fluid liquid, brown and with a characteristic
odor, seps. out. The chem. compn. of one of the several
types recorded is SiO₂ 60.50, Fe₂O₃ 8.15, Al₂O₃ 31.05, CaO
1.70, and MgO 0.60%, total 100.06%. I. Bencowitz

Koksokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta metalla i gornogo dela Akademii nauk
Gruzinskoy SSR.

DRAKIN, L. A.

DRAKIN, L. A.: "Investigation of phenols in the generator tar of Tkibuli pitch liptebioliths". Tbilisi, 1955. Publishing House of the Acad Sci Georgian SSR. Acad Sci Georgian SSR. Inst of Chemistry imeni P. G. Melikishvili. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 52, 24 December 1955. Moscow.

DZHPARIDZE, P.N., DRAKIN, L.A.

Production of metallurgical coke from gaseous and weakly-coking
coals. Trudy Inst. met. i gor. dela AN Gruz. SSR no. 8:253-268
'57. (MIRA 11:8)

(Coal)

(Coke)

DRAKIN, L.A.
DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; DRAKIN, L.A.; TVARADZE, L.R.

Investigating Tkibuli tarry liptobiolites for the purpose of
obtaining varnish. Zhur. prikl. khim. 30 no.11:1647-1652 W '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Koksokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta metalla i gornogo dela
AN Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Tkibuli--liptobiolites) (Varnish and varnishing)

DRAKIN, L.A.

Investigating phenols from generator tars formed during the
gasification of Tkibuli resinous liptobioliths. Trudy Inst.
met. AN Gruz.SSR 9:227-234 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Tkibuli--Liptobioliths) (Phenol--Testing)

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; DRAKIN, L.A.

Some problems in the theory of coking in connection with the development of a new technology for the production of compressed metallurgical fuel. Trudy Inst.met. AN Gruz.SSR 9:241-253 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Coal--Carbonization) (Coke)

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; DRAKIN, L.A.; DZHIKIYA, S.I.; TVARADZE, L.R.

Investigating conditions for the preparation of compressed
metallurgical fuel from Tkibuli coals. Trudy Inst.met. AN
Gruz.SSR 9:255-262 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Tkibuli--Coal) (Coke)

DRAKIN, L.A.; TVARADZE, L.R.; LAPINA, N.A.

Coking of Tkibuli coals in the Kharkov Experimental Plant.
Trudy Inst.prikl.khim.i elektrokhim.AN Gruz.SSR 3:189-193
'62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Kharkov—Coal—Carbonization)

DRAKHOVSKAYA, S.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Carbohydrates and Their Processing.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 55417

Author : Mincher, Shandera, Drakhovskaya, Shandera

Inst : -

Title : Biological and Technological Prerequisites in the Production and Quality of Molasses. I. Technological Methods for Decreasing the Quantity and Increasing the Quality of Molasses. 2. Biological Factors Affecting the Production of Molasses.

Orig Pub : Listy cukrovarn., 1958, 74, No 1, 15-21

Abstract : 1. A discussion is presented on the theories of basic problems connected with the production of low quality molasses (M) in minimum amounts in the sugar and refinery industries. A theory is presented on the relationship (in M) existing between the saturation coefficient, good quality, and the concentration.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Carbohydrates and Their
Processing.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 55417

The author points out the steps that have been worked out and utilized by the N.-i Institute of Sugar Industry concerning the innovation in the methods of sugar and cube sugar production.

2. A discussion is given on the relationship between the M quality and quantity in sugar beets, from the standpoint of its quality, the methods for its transportation and storage, and more particularly, its soluble ash. Charts are given, showing the relationship between the amount of M, and from an ash content, and the other materials (excluding sugar) in raw sugar beets. It is specifically emphasized that the amount of M obtained could be decreased by employing a prolonged diffusion and by using short beet cuttings.

Card 2/2

DRAKIN, L.

Drakin, L. - "Methods of developing joint animal husbandry",
(On the resolution of the Council of Ministers USSR and of
the TsK VKP(b) on "The three-year plan for the development
of joint kolkhoz and sovkhos productive animal husbandry
(1949-1951)", Mosk. propagandist, 1949, No. 5, p. 19-21.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Leto is 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statoy, No. 2, 1949).

DRAKIN, L. I. ,ed.

Organizatsiya zhiivotnovodstva v kolkhozakh (Management of livestock raising on collective farms, ed. by) L. I. Drakin, M. Yu. Tsynkov i L. M. Zal'tsman. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1952.

518 p. illus., diagrs., tables.

At head of title: Trekhletniye kolkhoznyye agrozootekhnicheskiye kursy.

N/5
727
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DRAKIN, L. I.

Budapest - Livestock Exhibitions

Budapest Livestock Exposition. Sots. zhiv. 14 No. 8, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. DRAKIN. L. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Calves - Diseases
7. Controlled raising of young cattle. Trudy VIZh 20, 1952.

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

DRAKIN, L. I.

USSR/Agriculture - Stock raising

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 7/37

Authors : Drakin, L. I.

Title : Scientific methods of developing live-stock raising

Periodical : Priroda 43/10, 54-57, Oct 1954

Abstract : Some description is given of the stock-raising exhibit at the All-Union Agricultural Fair. Methods of artificial insemination are discussed with particular reference to varieties of sheep. An account is given of the success attained in recent years in this work. Illustrations.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

DRAKIN, L.Y.

[Research methods in raising calves] Metodika issledovani po
vyrashchivaniu molodniaka krupnogo rogatogo skota. Moskva,
1955 27 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Calves)

DRAKIN, L.I., redaktor

[Raising calves; a collection of scientific papers on methods of raising calves] Vyrashchivanie molodniaka krupnogo rogatogo skota; sbornik nauchnykh rabot o metodakh vyrashchivaniia molodniaka. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1956. 189 p. (MIRA 10:3)

1, Moscow, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shivotno-
vodstva,

(Calves)

~~DRAKIN, Leontiy Igant'yevich; TSEPTTSIN, Aleksandr Grigor'eyvich;~~
~~KALASHENIKOVA, V.S., redaktor; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor~~

[The "Kommunarka" State Farm] Sovkhoz "Kommunarka." Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1956. 211 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(State farms)

DRAKIN, Sergey Ivanovich

[Modern theory of acids and bases] Sovremennaia teoriia
kislot i osnovanii. Moskva, Mosk. khimiko-tekhnologich.
in-t im. D.I.Mendeleeva, 1964. 26 p. (MIRA 17:10)

DRAKIN, S. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Methanes
Chemistry - Benzene

Sep/Oct 1947

"Chemical Compounds of Benzene With Haloid-Substituted Methane," A. F. Karustinskiy,
S. I. Drakin, Moscow Chem Tech Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleev, 8 pp

"Izv Akad Nauk SSSR, Otd Khim Nauk" No 5, pp 435-42.

Describes study by thermal analysis of systems consisting of benzene and chloro- and bromo-, and iodo-substituted methanes. Existence of hitherto unknown molecular compounds, some of which were isolated in crystalline form, established.

PA 53T9

CA 1.1.1.1.1.1.

Thermal analysis of systems benzene-halomethanes.
 A. P. Kapustin and S. I. Dushin (D. I. Mendeleev
 Chem. Technol. Inst., Moscow). *Izv. Sib. Nauch.
 Khim. Anal. Inst. Obshch. i Neorg. Khim., Akad. Nauk
 S.S.S.R.* 10, 256 (1949).—The analyzed sample (a mixt. of
 C_6H_6 and halomethane) was placed inside a test tube pro-
 vided with a thermocouple connected to a galvanometer and
 a stirrer. This test tube was placed inside another similar
 with nichrome wire. The whole was then secured in a
 3rd test tube. The test tube contg. the sample was im-
 mersed in liquid air to freeze the mixt., then transferred back
 to the app. and the m.p. detd. The mixt. $C_6H_6-CCl_4$ had 3
 diectic points corresponding to 80, 84, and 26 mol. % of
 C_6H_6 and -25.0 , -35.0 , and -40.4° . The system had 4
 eutectics at 84.7% C_6H_6 and -39.1° ; 57.5% C_6H_6 and
 -35.7° ; 31.0% C_6H_6 and -43.1° ; and 21.7% C_6H_6 and
 -45.4° . This is taken to indicate the existence of CCl_2 ,
 C_6H_6 , $2CCl_2$, C_6H_6 , and $3CCl_2$, C_6H_6 . The system C_6H_6 -
 CCl_3 had a diectic at 50% C_6H_6 and 50.5%, and 2 eutectics
 corresponding to 31.8 and 90% C_6H_6 and -4.5 and -17.5° .
 This system forms only CCl_3 , C_6H_6 . This compd. was iso-
 lated. It consisted of large prismatic crystals which could
 be kept indefinitely in a sealed container. The system
 $C_6H_6-Cl_2$ could not be studied as the others because of the
 instability of Cl_2 . Therefore, a known quantity of C_6H_6
 was added to a pump and the loss of C_6H_6 from the mixt. was
 noted periodically. The results were plotted as time vs. loss
 in wt. The otherwise straight line had a break at 80% C_6H_6
 indicating the possible existence of Cl_2 , C_6H_6 . This method
 is not sufficiently reliable to accept the existence of this
 compd. without further study. Expts. with CH_2Cl_2 failed
 to reveal its compd. with C_6H_6 . The system $C_6H_6-CH_2Cl_2$
 had 3 peritectic points at 49.5% C_6H_6 and -60.3° at 35%
 C_6H_6 and -65.8° , and at 26% C_6H_6 and -77.4° . The
 eutectic was at 10.7% C_6H_6 and -107° . Thus, the system
 forms CH_2Cl , C_6H_6 , $2CH_2Cl$, C_6H_6 , and $3CH_2Cl$, C_6H_6 .

These compds. were less stable than the corresponding CCl_4
 compds. To elucidate the nature of the bonds of these
 compds. expts. were made with cyclohexane- CCl_3 . This
 system showed no compds. The formation of compds. in
 the systems C_6H_6 -halomethane is attributable to the 3 ca-
 cillating double bonds in C_6H_6 and to the dipole moments of
 the C-halogen bonds in halomethane. The synthesized
 compds. are referred to as "crystallobenzoles". The
 heat of formation of one of them, CCl_3 , C_6H_6 , was detd as 3.9
 kcal./mol. Cf. C.A. 44, 7790d. M. Hosh