DRUTSKOV, S.

Machine for making bars from iron and copper shavings. p. 23.

RATSIONALIZATSIIA, vol. 5, no. 12, Dec. 1955
Sofiya, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956.

DRUTSTSA, P.I., inzh.

Rapid method for determining acetylene in the air of closed spaces. Sudostroenie 29 no.2:62 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Air--Analysis) (Acetylene--Analysis)

SEN, P.K.; PARUKLAR, G.B.; DRUVA, A.Zh.; ZHAVERI, P.M. (Bombey, Indiya)

Open-heart surgery with selective cerebral hypothermia. Eksper. khir. i anest. 8 no.4:55-59 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1953 DRUVIST, R.YA.

"Characteristics of the Stratigraphy of the Peat Deposits of Latvian SSR," Voprosy Osushcheniya i Osvoyeniya Torfyanykh Pochv Latviyskoy SSR, 3-20,

The area of the peat deposits of Latvia constitutes 9.9% of the total area of the country. The upstream peat beds occupy 71% of the deposits; the lowland peat beds, 19%; and the intermediate peat beds, 10%. One third of the peat beds is on top of a sapropel bed 10 cm-2 m thick. Medium beds, complex beds, and fuscum beds, belong to deposits of the upstream type, and sedge beds, to deposits of the lowland type. The author presents tables giving the distribution of 25 peat beds, their average thickness, degree of decomposition, ash content, moisture, and foam-like character. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 536, 10 Jun 55

2085 Druvivet, R.

Zagotovka Torfa Na Udobrenie. Riga, IZD-Vo Akadnauk Latv. SSR. 1954. 52 s.s Ill. 20 sm. (Akad. Nauk Latv. SSR. In-T Melioratsii. Seriya Nauch-Popul. Proizvedeniy). 1.500 EKZ. 1 R. 5 K. - Vibliogr: s 52-- Na Latysh. Yaz. -- (54-55615)

622.331+631.87+(016.3)

DRUVIETIS, A.

Cutting of peat litter must be mechanized.

P. 26 (PADOMJU LATIJAS KOLCHOZNIEKS) Riga, Latvia Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (AFEI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957.

DRUVIYETIS, R. Ya. -- "Percentage of Stumps in Workable Peat Massifs in the Latvian SSR and Its Determination from the Removed Layers of Stumps." Latvian Agricultural Academy, 1949. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latviyskoy SSR, No. 9 Sept., 1955

MIROSHNICHENKO, A.M.; SHTROMBERG, B.I.; KRIVOKON', Yu.G.; SHINKAREVA, T.V.; DRUY, G.N.; DVUZHIL'NAYA, N.M.; GUTMAN, L.M.; KUL'MAN, R.K.; KOVALEVSKAYA, M.M.

Coking of a charge containing 40% gas coals and blast-furnace smelting with coke obtained by this method. Koks i khim. no.2:20-24 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Miroshnichenko, Shtromberg, Krivokon', Shinkareva, Druy). 2. Donetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Dvuzhil'naya). 3. Donetskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Gutman, Kul'man, Kovalevskaya).
(Coke) (Metallurgical furnaces)

L 10478-67 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/WI(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k) IJP(c) WH/EM

ACC NR: AP6035734 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0097/0097

AUTHOR: Kaplan, V. I.; Druy, M. G.; Libkind, B. N.; Agafonov, B. S.

41

ORG: none

TITLE: Exhaust system. Class 42, No. 186743

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyy obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 97

TOPIC TAGS: engine test stand, exhaust gas removal system, rocket test facility

ABSTRACT: The proposed exhaust system for testing engines contains a shaft, a gas collector with an outlet, and a gas line which is connected to the gas collector outlet and to the shaft. The exhaust gases from the test engine nozzle are fed into the gas collector. To test engines with exhaust in the vertical direction, the outlet is mounted under the gas collector and is made in the form of concentric bends, arranged one inside another.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 07May64/ ATD PRESS: 5103

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.43.06

DRUY, M.G. (Moskva)

Damping of a slipstream in a cylindrical pipe. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh. nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.3:185-187 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Pipe--Hydrodynamics)

DRUY, M.M., inzh.; YELANTSEV, V.V., inzh.; SAL'KOV, P.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Studying two-stage pulverized coal combustion in connection with a new air regulation system. Elek.sta. 29 no.8:12-16 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Coal, Pulverized) (Boilers--Furnaces)

KRUGLOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; DRUYA, Ya.Ya., otv. red.; MAZURKEVICH, M., red.izd-va; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

[Accounting in savings banks] Uchet v sberegatel'nykh kassakh. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1962. 270 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Savings-banks—Accounting)

S-4

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - Respiratory System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 26455

Author : Druyan, I.L.
Inst :
Title : Surgical Anatomy of the Lung Root in Patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Orig Pub : Zdravookhr. Belorussii, 1957, No 6, 26-29.

Abstract : The topography of the lung root was studied in 33 cadavers (53 preparations) with pulmonary tuberculosos. In most cases there were complete obliteration of the pleural cavity and an almost complete absence of fatty tissue between the lung root and overlying pleura. The division of vessels into branches of the first order commonly occurs within the lung root. The intimate relationship between the pulmonary veins and the pericardium necessitates caution during their dissection.

Card 1/2

DRUYAN, I.L., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Surgical anatomy of the root of the lung in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis." Gomel', 1959, 16 pp (Min of Health USSR. Len State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians im S.M. Kirov) 250 copies (KL, 36-59, 118)

DRUYAN, I.L.

Intrapericardial section of the vessels of the radix pulmonis in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Zdrav.Belor. 6 no.2: 20-23 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Gomel'skogo mezhoblastnogo gospitalya dlya IOV (nachl'nik gospitalya A.F. TSurko, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - professor A.P. Nadein).

(LUNGS--BLOOD SUPPLY) (TUBERCULOSIS)

DRUYAN, KH. L.

DRUYAN, KH. L.: "On the problem of the effect of epidermophyta on the pathogenesis and course of microbal eczema." Simferopol', 1955. Crimean State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 47, 19 November 1955. Moscow.

DRUYAN, I.L., kand.med.nauk

Resection of the lung in tuberculosis; according to data from a hospital for disable World War II veterans. Zdrav.Bel. 8 no.2:13-15 F '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nachal'nik Gomel'skogo mezhoblastnogo gospitalya dlya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny.
(TUBERCULOSIS) (LUNGS—SURGERY)

DRUYAN, I.L., kand.med.nauk; TAFLINSKAYA, M.I.

Blood transfusion with the support of an antishock fluid in clinical pulmonary tuberculosis. Zdrav.Bel. 8 no.12:13-15 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Iz Gomel'skogo mezhoblastnogo gospitalya dlya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny (nachal'nik-kand.med.nauk I.L.Druyan).
(TUBERCULOSIS) (BLOOD--TRANSFUSION) (SHOCK)

ACCESSION NR: AP4035100 S/0191/64/000/005/0015/0019

AUTHOR: Popov, V. A.; Druyan, I. S.; Varshal, B. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the processes occuring during heating polymers by the method of thermal analysis of phenol-aldehyde resin.

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 5, 1964, 15-19

TOPIC TAGS: thermal analysis, thermogram, weight loss curve, thermal effect, polymer, thermal oxidation, thermooxidative destruction, phenol formaldehyde resin, Novolac 113, Bakelite, Resol 300, Resol 214, Resol 211, Resol 236, linear polymer, combustion, aniline phenol formaldehyde resin

ABSTRACT: The thermo-oxidative destruction of phenol-formaldehyde resins (novolac 113, pulverized Bakelite, resol 300, resol 214, resol 211, resol 236) was investigated. Thermograms and weight loss curves were drawn and a detailed discussion is given of the thermal effects observed. A linear polymer, such as novolac without a hardener, burns completely, but with hexamethylenediamine the weight loss is slower and combustion is not complete. Resol 300 has weight losses similar to hardened novolac, but combustion is slower. The presence of analine or rosin

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4035100

somewhat lowers the yield of coke and the temperature of the start of large weight loss. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039950 S/0191/64/000/006/0052/0053

AUTHOR: Popov, V. A.; Druyan, I. S.; Varshal, B. G.

TITLE: Investigation by thermal analysis of the processes occurring during heating of polymers.

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 6, 1964, 52-53

TOPIC TAGS: thermal analysis, polymer thermal degradation, polymer degradation process, SKN 40 rubber, nitrile rubber, nitrile rubber sulfur composition, nitrile rubber novolac composition, thermogram, viscoelastic state, fluid flow, thermal oxidation, combustion

ABSTRACT: SKN-40 rubber, alone or milled with 3% sulfur, and a composition comprising 40 parts by weight of the nitrile rubber plus 100 parts of novolac resin were subjected to thermal analysis. A comparison of the thermograms for SKN-40 heated at 20 and at 100C/min. showed the characteristics were essentially the same, but the features were much sharper at the slower heating rate. An initial endothermic effect at 60-220C is attributed to the increase in the mobility of the rubber and transition from viscoelastic to fluid state. Rearrangement of the

Card 1/4

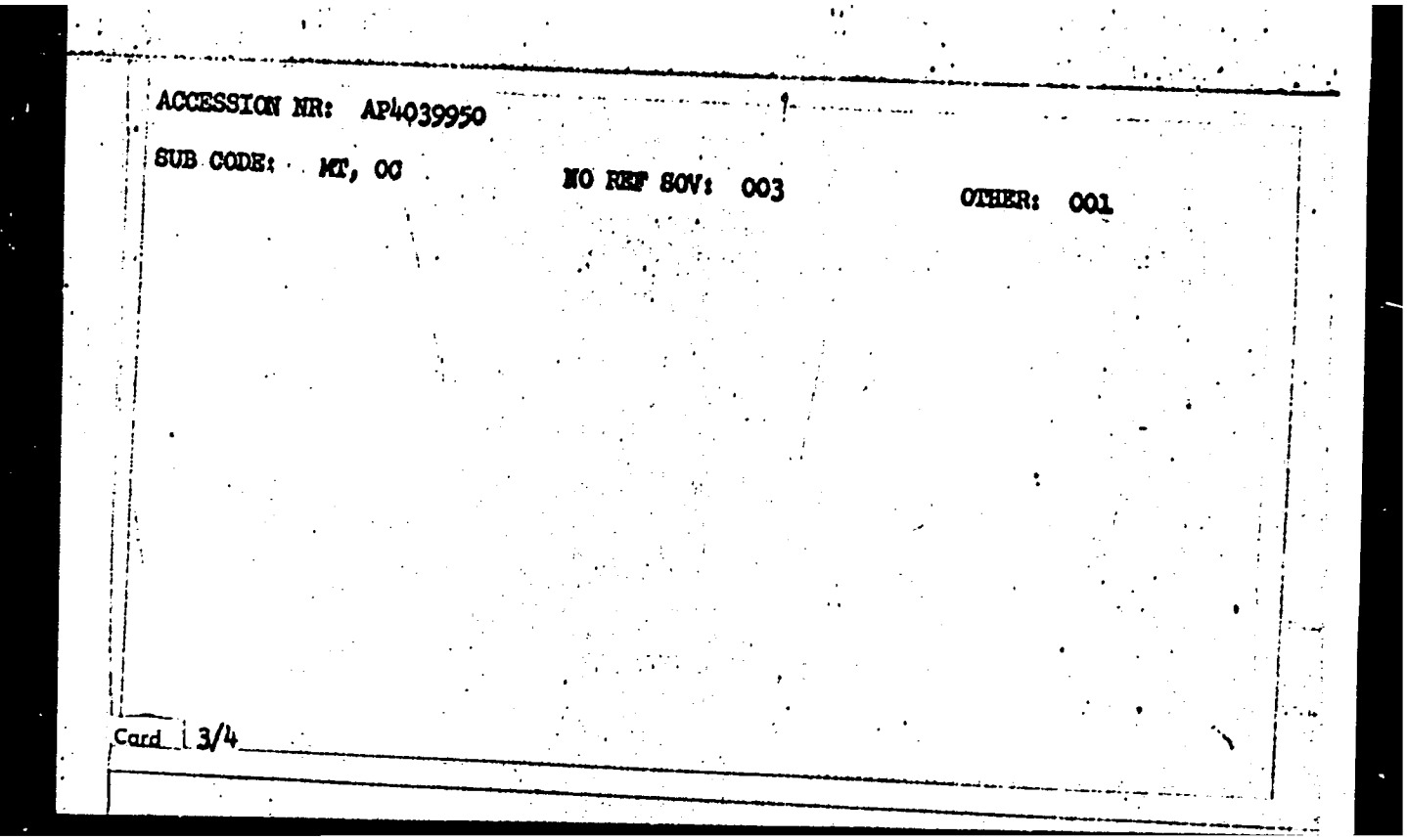
ACCESSION NR: AP4039950

internal structure of rubber occurs at the exotherm above 250C with practically no weight loss. Intense thermal oxidation of rubber and weight loss starts at 360C, with heat being absorbed from 360-455C and combustion then taking place to 565C. Thermograms of the rubber-sulfur and the rubber-novolac compositions were obtained by heating at 20 deg./min. (fig. 1). Addition of sulfur changes the behavior of rubber little; the initial endothermic effect is almost absent and the thermal effects are shifted 30-40 degrees toward the lower temperatures. In the rubber-novolac thermogram the first two endotherms are attributed to successive removal of volatiles and transitions to the fluid state. The first exotherm at 315C is accompanied by practically no loss in weight (as in the other two compositions). Thermooxidative destruction occurs at 445-460C and combustion at 480, with the combustion proceeding at a slower rate than the thermal oxidation. Combustion is completed at 700C with the formation of a small amount of coke. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01

Card 2/4



ACCESSION NR: AP4039950

SUB CODE: MT, OC NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4039950 ENCLOSURE: 01

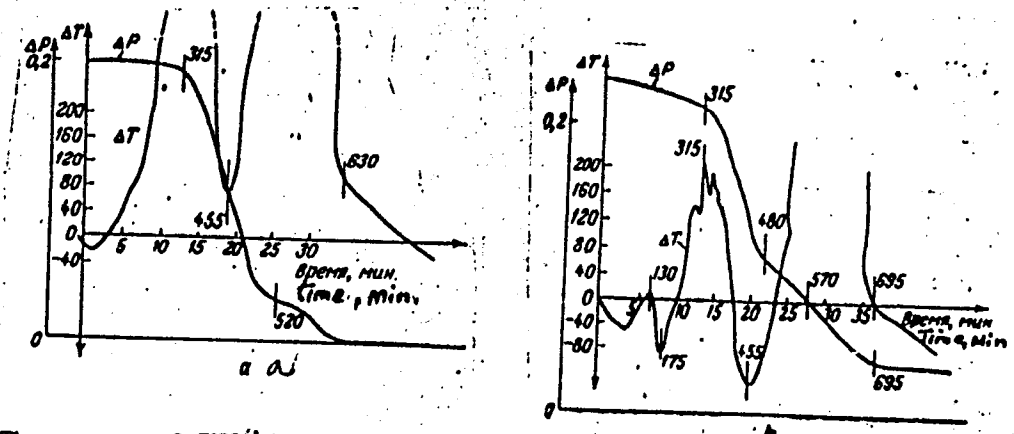


Fig. 1. Thermogram of SKN-40 rubber, mixed on mill with sulfur or phenolformaldehyde resin of the novolac type: a--SKN-40 rubber + 3% sulfur; b--SKN-40 rubber + novolac resin No. 113 (100 wt. parts resin to 40 of rubber).

Card 4/4

L 2268-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m) WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022226 UR/0191/65/000/009/0030/0035
678.762.2-134.532:678.632.01:536.495

AUTHOR: Popov, V. A.; Druyan, I. S.; Lipatov, Yu. S.

TITLE: Thermomechanical properties of phenol-rubber compositions in the massive and foamed state

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1965, 30-35

TOPIC TAGS: thermomechanical property, foam plastic, thermosetting material, phenolformaldehyde, resin, nitrile rubber

ABSTRACT: Phenol-rubber compositions are used to prepare heat-stable foam plastics. In order to make a close study of the starting compositions and finished foam materials under various heating conditions, the authors used customary methods of evaluating the quality of thermosetting resins and thermomechanical methods of studying polymers. The curing rate and degree of curing of the phenol-rubber compositions are investigated. It is found that thermomechanical studies of such compositions can be used to justify and refine the experimentally determined parameters of their processing into foam plastics. Thermomechanical curves of various foam plastics show that all are in a vitreous state up to 120-130C, and that on further heating the properties change as a

Card 1/2

L 2268-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5022226

result of thermooxidative degradation. The experimental data describing the heat stability of the foam plastics by means of the change in their properties as a function of temperature are found to be in complete agreement with the thermomechanical data. The study confirms the usefulness of thermomechanical methods in studies of thermosetting polymer systems of complex composition. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 019 OTHER: 001

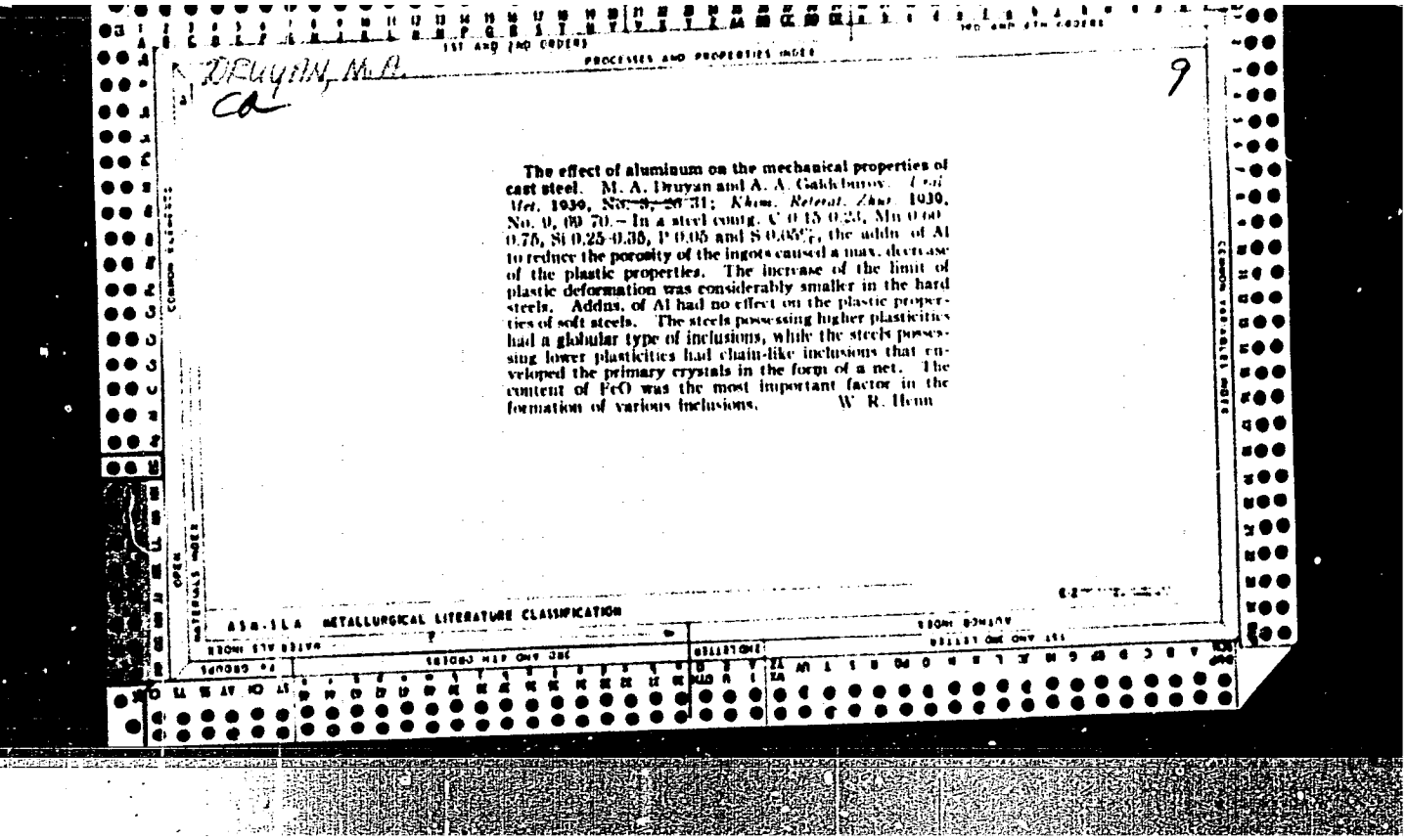
Card 2/2

MALYGINA, T. A.; DRUYAN, Kh. L.; MILYAVSKIY, A. I.

Treatment of lupus erythematosus with resochin. Vest. derm. i ven. 36 no.7:62-64 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry koshnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent N. I. Metlitskiy) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent S. I. Georgiyevskiy)

(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS) (QUINOLINE)



The effect of aluminum on the mechanical properties of cast steel. M. A. Druyan and A. A. Gakhunov. *Liteinoe Delo*, 1930, No. 9, 29–31; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1930, No. 9, 69–70.—In a steel contg. C 0.15–0.25, Mn 0.60–0.75, Si 0.25–0.35, P 0.05 and S 0.05%, the addn. of Al to reduce the porosity of the ingots caused a max. decrease of the plastic properties. The increase of the limit of plastic deformation was considerably smaller in the hard steels. Addns. of Al had no effect on the plastic properties of soft steels. The steels possessing higher plasticities had a globular type of inclusions, while the steels possessing lower plasticities had chain-like inclusions that enveloped the primary crystals in the form of a net. The content of FeO was the most important factor in the formation of various inclusions. W. R. Henn

DRUYAN, M. A.

USSR/Metallurgy - Bronze, Melting Jul 52

"Loss of Elements in Melting Low-Tin Bronze," M.A. Druyan, P.P. Malyarov, Engr

"Litey Proizvod" No 7, pp 24, 25

Establishes that oxidation of Cu, St, and Pb in presence of Zn is low and practically may be ignored during calcn of charge. Oxidation of Zn can be prevented by addn of finely divided charge and small chips into molten metal; loss of Zn due to evapn must be decreased by use of covering fluxes. Oxidation of Fe during melting of bronze, being a factor established by prolonged practice, permits use of nonferrous metals scrap containing Fe.

233T61

MALIAROV, P.

"Slag of Alloy Ingredients in Brass of Low Tin Content." Tr. from the Russian. p.100
(PRZEGLAD ODLEWNICTWA Vol. 3, no. 3, March 1953 Krakow, Poland)

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

DRUYAN, M. A.

4490. Plavka Bronzy Pod Shakovymv Pokrovom (Opyt Bryan. Parovozostroit. Zavoda). M., Mashgiz, 1954. 16 c. c. Graf. 20 Sm. (M-vo Transp. Mashinostroyeniya SSSR. Vsyesoyuz. Proyektno-Tyekhnol. In-t Vpti. Otd. Tekhn. Informatsii. Obmyen Tekhn. Opytom. Vyp. 78). 4.500 EKZ. Bespl.-Avt. Ukazany Na 3-y S.- (54-15035 zh) 669.356

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

DRUYAN, M. A. (Engr.)

"Effect of the Method of Steelmaking on the Mechanical Properties of Steel"

in book - Improving the Quality of Steel Castings; Transaction of the All-Union (illegible) Conference, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 214 p.

Of the factors investigated, the most important is the rapid burning-out of carbon in the bath, made possible by high-temperature melting and proper care of the hearth. Other factors are addition of coke to the charge, manner of deoxidizing the molten metal, and the method of desulfurization.

18(3), 18(7)
AUTHOR: Druyan, M. A.

SOV/163-59-4-11/47

TITLE: On the Theory of Formation of Grid-Shaped Porosity (K teorii protsessa obrazovaniya setovidnoy poristosti)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 63 - 70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The presence of grid-shaped porosity under the crust layer of ingots is one of the proofs for the development of this defect during crystallization of the metal. Most frequently affected are the ingots obtained by casting the metal in green-sand molds. An addition of about 0.1% of Al nearly always grants that no porosity occurs. But in some kinds of turbine casting, an addition of aluminum over 0.03% is not admissible. Besides, these ingots are tested under a pressure of hundreds of atmospheres. This demanded a further clarification of the circumstances affecting the formation of grid-shaped porosity. Here, a short survey is given of the ex-

Card 1/4

planations available in literature on the causes of this defect in ingots. It is shown that it is necessary to work out a different idea of the mechanism of formation of the grid-shaped porosity. On account of observations and his own experiments, the author (Ref 6) pronounced his assumption on the absorption of hydrogen by the liquid metal before the formation of the solid ingot crust. The hydrogen content already forming in the liquid steel by the absorption during melting is increased during casting into molds by the decomposition of mold humidity. This favors the formation of gas bubbles. The absorption of hydrogen by the liquid metal at the decomposition of mold humility was checked by an immediate experiment (Ref 7). The process of interaction between liquid steel and water vapor is thermodynamically described, and it is shown that the process of hydrogen absorption by liquid steel is very intensive. Both experimental data and theoretical calculations confirm that the saturation of liquid steel with hydrogen is unavoidable

at the contact with the green-sand mold. The intensity of this process may be indirectly characterized by the oxidizability of water vapor. The period of interaction between liquid metal and mold humidity is examined. It is shown that the delay of the start of crystallization for the ingot in a non-metallic mold takes place during a long period of time, and that during this time the liquid metal interacts with the mold humidity. This process is especially intensive at the beginning and decreases with the reduction of humidity in the lining area. Fighting the grid-shaped porosity is pointed out. At the Bryanskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Bryansk Machine-building Works), the tapping of a "boiling" metal is carried out. This guarantees an efficient degasification during tapping and a reduction of the hydrogen content in the steel. In melting alloyed steels, the critical range of the metal is reduced to a minimum after adding ferrochrome. Owing to this technology, the factory has shown no

On the Theory of Formation of Grid-Shaped Porosity SOV/163-58-4-11/47

scrap conditioned by grid-shaped porosity for many years. There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 12 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Bryanskiy institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya (Bryansk Institute for Construction of Transportation Machines)

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1958

Card 4/4

SOV/133-59-3-9/32

AUTHORS: Druyan, M.A., Docent and Soyfer, V.M.

TITLE: Preliminary Deoxidation and the Content of Hydrogen in Steel (Predvaritel'noye raskisleniye i soderzhaniye vodoroda v stali)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 3, pp 221 - 224 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Bryansk Machine-building Works steel for shaped castings is smelted in open-hearths with an addition of blast furnace ferrosilicon in an amount of 4-6 kg/t in order to interrupt boiling. On tapping (8-10 min after the addition) the bath is boiling again. This interruption is necessary in order to obtain a correct carbon content. The described investigation was carried out in order to determine the influence of such preliminary deoxidation on the degree of saturation of metal by hydrogen. For this purpose, samples of steels were taken before the preliminary deoxidation (I), after the addition of ferrosilicon (for carbon steels) or ferrochromium (for alloy steels (II), during tapping (III) and from the ladle during teeming (IV). The results obtained are shown in Figures 1 and 2 for carbon and alloy steels, respectively. It is concluded that an increase in the content of hydrogen in a sample taken after the addition of ferrosilicon can be

Cardl/2

explained by the fixation of hydrogen in the metal killed by silicon. Tapping of metal in the boiling state aids its effective degassing with a noticeable decrease in the content of hydrogen. The production of good castings (with a small addition of aluminium) and the absence of hydrogen brittleness for many years confirms the effectiveness of degassing of steel during tapping.
There are 2 figures and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Bryanskiy institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya (Bryansk Institute of Transport Machine Building)
Ukrainskiy n.-i. institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Reseach Institute of Metals)

DRUYA, M. A. Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "Degasification of steel in the smelting process and the screen like porosity in steel casting," Stalino, 1960, 19 pp (Donets Industrial Institute) (KL, 35-60, 125)

DRUYAN, M.A.; PEREVEZENTSEV, T.G.; SOSNITSKIY, A.Ye.; PERS, L.Ye.; PANFILOV, I.M.

Making 30G1, 5L steel with addition of ferromanganese in the ladle. Lit.proizv. no.7:8 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Steel—Metallurgy) (Ferromanganese)

BARYSHEVSKIY, I.M.; BAPELKIN, A.I.; DRUYAN, R.L.; [illegible], N.I.; OSIPOVA, N.A.

Oil-free KO[1] binder. Lit. prolzv. no.2:11-13 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

BARYSHEVSKIY, L.M.; DOROSHENKO, N.I.; DRUYAN, R.L.; OSIPOVA, N.A.; SAPELKIN, A.I.

Using the KO oilless binder for preparing core mixes. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 18 no.5:39-42 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

DRUIAN, S.

Dvukhputnaia magistral' Severa (Sefernaia zheleznaia doroga). [Two-way trunk line of the North (Northern railway)]. (Sots. transport, 1937, no. 3, p. 27-33).
DLC: HE336

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

DRUYAN,S., avtoslesar'

Plastic plates and rivets for securing them. Avt. transp. 33 no.5:33 My '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Brakes)

VATKIN, Ya. L., kand. tekhn. nauk; BERDYANSKIY, M. G., inzh.; BRODSKIY, I. I., inzh.; DRUYAN, V. M., inzh.; KOLPOVSKIY, N. M., inzh.; KAGARLITSKIY, A. S., inzh.; LUDENSKIY, A. M., inzh.

Fixed mandrels on automatic mills. Nauch. trudy. DMI no.48: 174-185 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Pipe mills)

VATKIN, Ya.L.; DRUYAN, V.M.

Measuring forces acting on the mandrel of an automatic mill. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.3:118-123 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

VATKIN, Ya.L., doktor tekhn. nauk; GU[redacted]AYEV, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAVKIN, I.P., inzh.; LAGUTIN, V.M., inzh.; GOLOVIN, V.D., inzh.; LAVROV, P.I., inzh.; KOLAKOVSKIY, N.M., inzh.

Grooving the rolls of a continuous seven-stand mill with two supplementary stands. Prom. trub no.12:1-3. '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

DRUZHAN, ZA. M.

Puti snizheniia sevestoimosti passazhirskikh avtoperevozok. [Means for lowering the cost of passenger automobile transportation] Leningrad, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1950, 175 p. diagrs. DLC: HE5613.D7

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

DRUYAN, Ya., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; SUKHOTIN, M.; VASIL'YEVA, V.

Organizing freight haulage along the most effective routes. Avt. transp. 35 no.8:8-9 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Leningradskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta avtomobil'nogo transporta i Leningradskiy trest tsentralizovannykh perevozok.

(Transportation, Automotive)

DRUYAN, Ya.M.; BERGMAN, Ya.I.; SUKHOTIN, M.D.; SHUSTOV, A.S., otv. za vypusk; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Organization of the centralized direction of automotive freight transportation in Leningrad] Opyt organizatsii tsentralizovannogo rukovodstva gruzovymi avtomobil'nymi perevozkami v Leningrade. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avtotransp.lit-ry, 1958. 44 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Leningrad--Transportation, Automotive)

DRUYAN, Ya.M., kand.ekonom.nauk; ROKHCHIN, Ye.Z., inzh.-ekonomist; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Directions and forms for drawing up a technical, industrial, and financial plan for city water-supply and sewerage systems] Ukazaniia i formy po sostavleniiu tekhpromfinplana gorodskogo vodoprovoda i kanalizatsii. Moskva, 1959. 90 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo kommunal'nogo khozyaystva. 2. Sektor ekonomiki Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Akademii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva im. K.D. Pamfilova (for Druyan, Rokhchin).
(Water-supply engineering--Tables, calculations, etc.)
(Sewerage--Tables, calculations, etc.)

DRUYAN, Yakov Meyerovich; GUTTSAYT, Roman Moiseyevich; SEDOVA, A.P., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Organization of motorbus lines; Leningrad practices] Organizatsiia raboty avtobusov na marshrutakh; iz opyta Leningrada. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1960. 80 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Leningrad--Motorbus lines)

DRUYAN, Ye.V.

Methods of analyzing the repair cost of residential cost of buildings. Nauch. trudy AKKH no.31:3-29 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

SAL'NIKOV, V.V.; DRUYAN, Ye.A.; MAKAROVA, F.N.

Part played by ferric chloride in the polymerization of vinyl butyl ether. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.11:1730-1733 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ural'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Ethers) (Polymerization)

32399
S/080/62/035/001/012/013
D245/D304

15.8110

AUTHORS: Sal'nikov, V. V., Pan'shina, Z. K., Druyan, Ye. A., and Makarova, F. N.

TITLE: Polymerization of vinyl butyl ester in an ultrasonic field

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no.1, 1962, 214-217

TEXT: Satisfactory polymerization of vinyl butyl ester depends on instantaneous distribution of a small (0.005 %) proportion of a catalyst in the monomer. The authors studied the use of a low-power ultrasonic field generated by a magnetostrictive emitter, with a vibration frequency of 24 kc/s. The tests were carried out in 50 and 100 ml glass vessels enclosed in a water jacket with the temperature thermostatically controlled. The monomer was prepared by Shostakovskiy's method (Ref. 4: Izd. AN SSSR, M, 1952). The catalyst was fed to the monomer in doses of 0.005 - 0.010 ml with the ultrasonic field operating. A 5% butanol solution of $FeCl_3$ was used as catalyst. Progress of the polymerization was followed by

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Polymerization of vinyl ...

measuring and plotting the refractive index of the reaction mass. The following stages of polymerization were noted: (1) An induction period of 5 - 15 seconds immediately following the introduction of catalyst. (2) Partial polymerization accompanied by a temperature drop and increasing in proportion to the degree of saturation of the ester by the catalyst, e.g. at temperatures below 30°C, with < 0.4% impurities, partial polymerization resulted in the formation of polymer particles which settled at the base of the reactor. At this state the degree of polymerization was 10 - 25%. The duration of this second stage was between 45 seconds and 5 minutes, depending on the extent of saturation of the monomer by the catalyst. (3) The final stage of total polymerization was reached during saturation of monomer with the catalyst (2.5 - 5.0 mg per 100 ml) and the temperature rose above the boiling point of the ester. (4) A falling-off of polymerization occurred which was characterized by a rapid temperature decrease followed by a slower decrease, the reaction mass being reddish-yellow in color. This stage lasted for about 10 minutes. (5) A period, lasting up to 90 minutes, of polymer stabilization followed, characterized by a gradual and slower

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Polymerization of vinyl ...

increase of refractive index. The tests showed that the butanol content of the monomer had a considerable effect on polymerization in ultrasonic fields, particularly on the viscosity of the polymer. The maximum polymer viscosity was obtained with a butanol content in the monomer of less than 0.1% and at a temperature of about 20°C. Thereare 4 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut (Urals Timber Technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1960

Card 3/3

L 17476-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWP(k)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pc-4/
Pr-4/Pf-4 RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP3004768 S/[illegible]/000/008/003/007

AUTHOR: Gal'nikov, V. V.; Rempel', S. I.; Makarova, F. N.; Bryan, Ye. A.

TITLE: Study of the continuous polymerization of vinyl butyl ether with the use of ultrasonics

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 8, 1963, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonics, vinyl butyl ether, FeCl sub 3

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of the titled reaction was shown. It was proposed and experimentally verified to divide the polymerization process for vinyl butyl ether (VBE) into stages: mixing (50 sec.), activation (heating to 70C), polymerization (7-10 min.), and aging (70-90 min.). Conditions for each stage were investigated. Use of ultrasonics in mixing stage assures practically instantaneous dispersion of the $FeCl_3$ catalyst in VBE, and results in more even temperature in the polymerization stage, eliminates characteristic violent foaming and boiling over and promotes higher degree of polymerization of VBE. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 tables.

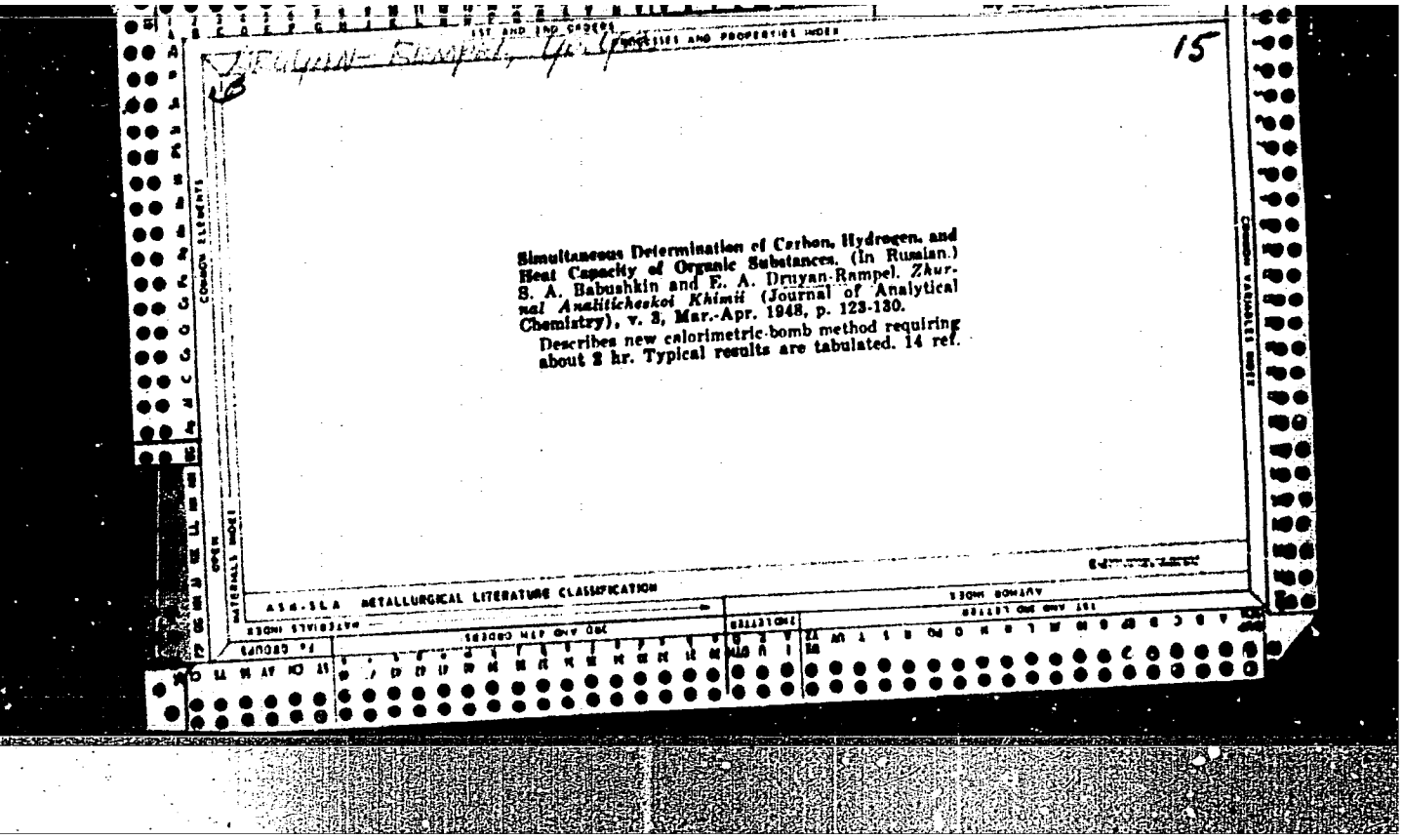
ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28Aug63 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: CH, MA, PH NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000
Card 1/1

SAL'NIKOV, V.V.; YUR'YEVA, L.V.; MAKAROVA, F.N.; DRUYAN, Ye.A.

Regeneration of the catalytic properties of palladium black in an ultrasonic field. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 6 no.3:416-419 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ural'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra organicheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii.

(Palladium catalysts)
(Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)



15

Simultaneous Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Heat Capacity of Organic Substances. (In Russian.) S. A. Babushkin and E. A. Druyan-Rampel. *Zhurnal Analiticheskoi Khimii* (Journal of Analytical Chemistry), v. 3, Mar.-Apr. 1948, p. 123-130.

Describes new calorimetric-bomb method requiring about 2 hr. Typical results are tabulated. 14 ref.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GEYVISH, Y u.G.; KUZNETSOV, I.V., redaktor; DRUYANOV, A.L., redaktor; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Paul Langevin, scientist and fighter for peace and democracy] Pol' Lanzheven - uchenyi, borets za mir i demokratiiu. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 124 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Langevin, Paul, 1872-1946)

AUTHOR: Druyanov, B. A. (Moscow) SOV/179-59-3-28/45

TITLE: The Pressing of a Rigid Stamp into a Thick Non-uniform Plastic Plate (Vdavlivaniye zhestkogo shtampa v tolstuyu plasticheski neodnorodnuyu polosu)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 3, pp 161-166 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The plasticity of a plate is defined in this work as a relation of yielding to the coordinates. Non-uniformity can be caused by thermal processing etc. The distribution of the limit of yielding can be determined from the distribution of hardness of the material. The hardness of the surface is denoted by H_0, while the hardness of the interior is denoted by H_1. When $(H_0-H_1)/H_0 < 0.5$, the corresponding limits of yielding are k_0 and k_1 and $\varepsilon = (k_0 - k_1)/k_0$. The linear equations defining the stresses of the material are based on the equation of equilibrium (2.1), where the relation of yielding to the coordinates is expressed as in Eq (2.2) and H - half the thickness of the material, a - half the thickness of the stamp (Fig 1). The criterion of yielding can be satisfied

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The Pressing of a Rigid Stamp into a Thick Non-uniform Plastic Plate

when the variables ω and Θ (Eq 2.3) are introduced, thus the formula (2.1) can be written as Eq (2.4), the solution of which can be defined as Eq (2.7) for the sufficiently small parameter ε. By substituting Eq (2.7) into Eq (2.4) a system of equations (2.8) is obtained, the right terms of which are the linear functions ω_i and Θ_i $(i > 0)$ defined as Eqs (2.9 to 2.11), which represent the final form of the solution for $\varepsilon = 0$, i.e. $k = k_0 = \text{const}$. The limiting conditions of the problem can be described by the formulae (3.1) and (3.2), where Γ_0 defines the linear function $y = Y_0(x)$ which determines the boundary between two plastic regions I and II. The equation defining the characteristic parameters of the problem can be based on the formula

$$y = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i Y_i(x).$$

By substituting this formula into the first equation of Eq (2.9), the differential equation (4.1) defining Y_i is obtained. In this way the equation of velocity can be determined from Eqs (5.1 to 5.8) and the limiting

conditions of $v_{\alpha i}$ and $v_{\beta i}$ can be determined from Eqs (6.1 to 6.5), where v_α and v_β - projected velocities on the coordinates α and β. Fig 1 illustrates the general case of the distribution of the yielding in the cross-section of the material. Fig 2 shows the plastic regions at the moment of pressing the stamp (left part of the stamp is shown); the non-uniform condition is shown by a continuous line, the uniform condition - dotted line ($\epsilon > 0$). The distribution of pressures under the left part of the stamp is shown in Fig 3 and the distribution of velocities at the distances OD of the static surface is shown in Fig 4. Some formulae related to the figures are as follows: Eqs (7.1) determines the characteristics OB_1, AB_1 and B_1C_1 (Fig 2); Eq (7.4) - the coordinates of the point D_1 (Fig 2); Eq (7.5) - pressure under the left part of the stamp (Fig 3). The distribution of velocities illustrated in Fig 4 was obtained from the formulae at the end of the article, p 166, where V - rate of pressing (Fig 4).

SOV/179-59-3-28/45

The Pressing of a Rigid Stamp into a Thick Non-uniform Plastic Plate

There are 4 figures and 7 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1959

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24(6) SOV/20-127-5-15/38

AUTHOR: Druyanov, B. A.

TITLE: The Limit Equilibrium of a Plastically Inhomogeneous Wedge

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 5, pp 990-992 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the case of the problem mentioned in the title it is assumed that the flow limit of a particle of the wedge material may be expressed by an exponential function of the polar angle of the particle $k = k_0 e^{2a|\varphi|}$. The equations for the stresses in plastic space are written down and the parameter $\psi = \text{Arc } tg\frac{1}{a}$ is introduced. Figure 3 shows the dependence of the position of a stress crack on the limiting stress a. Figure 1 shows the general course of the characteristic lines within the wedge. There are 4 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: April 27, 1959 by Yu. N. Rabotnov, Academician
SUBMITTED: April 21, 1959

Card 1/1

DRUYANOV, B. A., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Some plane problems in the theory of plasticity of a heterogenous medium." Moscow, 1960. 7 pp; (Moscow State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov, Mechanics-Mathematics Faculty); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 18-60, 146)

DRUYANOV, B.A. (Moskva)

Indentation of a rigid stamp into a thin plastically nonuniform bar. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.4:156-158 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Deformations (Mechanics))

DRUYANOV, B.A. (Moskva)

Numerical solution of the problem of pressing-in of a smooth stamp into a plastically nonuniform semiplane. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk. Mekh.i mashinostr. no.3:163-166 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Deformations (Mechanics)

[redacted]

DRUYANOV, B.A. (Moskva)

Distribution of stress beneath a stamp with a curvilinear base when clipping an ideally plastic strip. PMTF no.6:155-157 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Strains and stresses)
(Deformations(Mechanics))
(Plasticity)

DRUYANOV, B.A. (Moskva)

Initial flow of an inhomogeneous strip caused by the pressing-in of a rough stamp. Inzh.zhur. 2 no.1:111-116 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Plasticity)

DRUYANOV, B.A.

Method for solving statically indeterminate problems of the two-dimensional flow of ideally plastic bodies. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.4:808-810 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom Yu.N.Rabotnovym.
(Laminar flow) (Plasticity) (Boundary value problems)

S/207/63/000/001/016/028
E200/E441

AUTHOR: Druyanov, B.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Plastic deformation of a sheet during change of form by rolling

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no.1, 1963, 117-120

TEXT: It is assumed that the sheet is composed of ideally plastic material and that the roller is rough. The plastic region is taken to consist of a curvilinear triangle, and the velocities in the region are then determined by the solution of the Cauchy problem. Expressions are obtained for the forces and moments in the system, assuming that the frictional forces may become as large as the yield value in shear. By considering a more general case, formulas are derived for the velocities and for the network of slip lines. These expressions involve Bessel functions, and some questions relating to the evaluation of integrals involving these functions by the Laplace transformation are discussed. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1962

Card 1/1

DRUYANOV, B.A. (Moscow):

"Rolling of a strip with inverse tension."

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

DRUYANOV, B.A. (Moskva)

Rolling a strip with back pull. Izv. AN SSSR. Metal. no.3: 105-109 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 12586-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/EWA(1) LJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6012915 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/005/1023/1024

AUTHOR: Druyanov, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Integration of equations for plane flow of perfectly plastic bodies

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 5, 1966, 1023-1024

TOPIC TAGS: mathematic physics, theoretic physics, plastic flow

ABSTRACT: A method for integrating the equations for plane flow of ideally plastic bodies is presented. The solution is based on earlier work published by B. Druyanov (Zhurn. prikl. mekh. i tekhn. fiz., No. 6, 1961). The method consists of integrating

$$dU_{\bar{x}} = (G\,\partial\bar{x}/\partial\alpha - \bar{x}\,\partial G/\partial\alpha)\,d\alpha + (\bar{x}\,\partial G/\partial\beta - G\,\partial\bar{x}/\partial\beta)\,d\beta$$

along some selected path (such as $A_0A_1A_2A_3$, $A_0A_1A_2BA_3$, $A_0CDA_2A_3$, A_0BMCA_3) in order to evaluate $\bar{x}$ and $\bar{y}$ at point M, (see Fig. 1), where $\bar{x}$ and $\bar{y}$ are given by $\bar{x} = x\cos\varphi + y\sin\varphi$, $\bar{y} = -x\sin\varphi + y\cos\varphi$, and φ is the angle between the abscissa and the α family of characteristics, i.e., $\varphi = \alpha + \beta$. Employing the relationships

$$\int_{A_0A_1} dU_{\bar{x}} + \int_{A_1A_2} dU_{\bar{x}} + \int_{A_2A_3} dU_{\bar{x}} = 0,$$

$$\int_{A_0A_1} dU_{\bar{y}} + \int_{A_1N} dU_{\bar{y}} + \int_{NK} dU_{\bar{y}} + \int_{KA_3} dU_{\bar{y}} = 0, \text{ etc,}$$

Card 1/3

UDC: 532.4

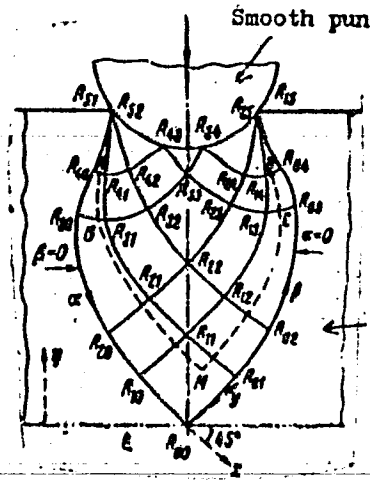

Fig. 1. Generalized field of characteristic curves.

the expression

$$\bar{x}_M = {}^1/_2(x_A + x_D) + {}^1/_2 \int_{DA_{11}A_{00}A} dU_{\bar{x}}$$

is obtained. The expression for $\bar{y}$ is derived by an analogous procedure. Moreover, for a = b = 0, at A_{oo}, $\bar{x} = x$, $\bar{y} = y$, then,

$$\eta_{oo} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(y_{oo} - x_{oo}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(y_{o4} - x_{o4} + y_{o4} - x_{o4}) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{A_{o4}A_{44}A_{oo}} dU_{(\bar{x}-\bar{z})/\sqrt{2}}.$$

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ACC NR: AP6012915

Since $\gamma_{100} = 0$, this yields an equation for the position of the points A_{43}, A_{34}.

This paper was presented by Academician Yu. N. Rabotnov on 24 June 1965. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 equations.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17May65/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 3/3

PAVL'UKOVTS, V.A.; [redacted], B.M.

Result of use of free skin transplantation. Khirurgiia 34 no.12:83-86 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. I.Z. Shiskin) Noril'skoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.

(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION, free transpl., results (Rus))

DRUYANOV, B.M. (Moskva)

Polyps and polyposis of the rectum. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.9:20-23 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(RECTUM--DISEASES)

DRUYANOV, B.M. (Moskva, ul. Khmeleva, d.18, kv.11)

Case of strangulated obturator hernia. Nov.khir.arkh. no.1:77-78 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.N. Velikoretskiy) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(HERNIA)

DRUYANOV, B.M.

Liposarcoma of the omentum in postoperative hernia. Vest.khir. no.6:86-87 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.N. Velikopetskiy) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Sechenova.
(OMENTUM--CANCER) (HERNIA)

DRUYANOV, L.A. (Moscow).

Marxist-Leninistic teachings on matter. Fiz.v shkole 13 no.5:6-14 S-O '53.
(MLRA 6:8)
(Matter)

DRUYANOV, L.A. (Moscow)

"Energetism" is a variety of "physical" idealism. Fiz.v shkole 14 no.6:15-23 N-D '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Physics--Philosophy)

DRUYANOV, L.A., kandidat filosofskikh nauk.

Falsifiers of science. Nauka i shizn' 21 no.1:43-45 Ja '54.
(MLRA 7:1)
(Science)

OMEL'YANOVSKIY, Mikhail Erazmovich; TERLETSKIY, Ya.P., otvetstvennyy redaktor; DEMYANOV, L.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; ZELENKOVA, Ye.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Philosophical problems of quantum mechanics] Filosofskie voprosy kvantovoi mekhaniki. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 267 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Quantum theory)

DRUYANOV, L.A. (Moskva)

On various forms of motion of matter. Fiz. v shkole 16 no.3:17-26 My-Je '56. (Motion) (MLRA 9:7)

DRUYANOV, L.A.

AUTHOR: Druyanov, L.A., Candidate of Philosophic Sciences 25-7-39/51

TITLE: Enemy of Science and Progress (Vrag nauki i progressa)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 7, p 56-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the very characteristic ways of bourgeois reasoning is agnosticism - an idealistic school of thought which holds that Man can know nothing of ultimate realities. Hume and Kant are the best known representatives of this philosophy. The author quotes passages from Lenin's books in an attempt to prove that there is enough evidence of science being able to explain nature's phenomena, and that Communism will make further progress in that direction without resorting to religion as the ultimate truth as it is being done by the adherents of agnosticism. The article contains 3 cartoon-drawings.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

DRUYANOV, Lev Aleksandrovich, kand.filosofskikh nauk; OVCHINNIKOV, N.F., kand.filosofskikh nauk, nauchnyy red.; KONOVALOV, I., red.; YEGOROVA, I., tekhn.red.

[Matter and its forms] Materiia i formy ee sushchestvovaniia. [Moskva] Mosk.rabochii, 1957. 66 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Matter)

DRUYANOV, L. (g. Moskva)

Conference on philosophical problems of modern natural history.
Fiz. v shkole 19 no.2:93-94 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Natural history--Congresses)

AUTHOR: Druyanov, L. A. SOV/89-6-5-1/33

TITLE: Half a Century of the Great Book (Polveka velikoy knigi). On the 50th Anniversary of the Day of Publication of the Book by V. I. Lenin "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" (K pyatidesyatiletiyu so vremeni vykhoda v svet knigi V. I. Lenina "Materializm i empiriokrititsizm")

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 5, pp 509 - 512 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The book "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" is discussed in connection with the theses set up by V. I. Lenin with respect to the status of the natural sciences, especially of materialism, as a philosophical trend.

Card 1/1

DRUYANOV, Lev Aleksandrovich; PANTSKHAV, I.D., prof., red.; AGAFONOV, A.Ye., red.; ZYKINA, T.N., tekhn. red.

[What matter is] Chto takoe materiia. Pod red. I.D. Pantskhava. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1961. 80 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Matter--Constitution)

Drvenitska, Olga I.

Increase of hygroscopicity of potassium chlorate by traces of potassium chloride. Olga I. Drvenitska. *Bull. soc. chim. roy. Yougoslav.* 3, 105-7(1932).—Presence of 0.05–3.0% of KCl raises the hygroscopy of $KClO_3$ 6 to 20 times. It is possible that this impurity is responsible for lowering of the power of explosion. J. G. Tolpin

DRUETSKA, O. J.

24

Changes taking place in smokeless powder during storage under water. O. Druetska. [illegible] Yougoslav. 10, 81-4(1930).—[illegible] powder [illegible] ally gives up its org. constituent [illegible] under H_2O. At the same time the [illegible] size falls and [illegible] d. and hygroscopicity remain practically [illegible]

B. C. P. A.

DRUYKIN, D.G.; KABAKOV, Ye.N.; MAKSHEYEV, D.M.

Epidemiology of cutaneous leishmaniasis in the Turkemen S.S.R.; preliminary report. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.4:450-451 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(DELHI BOIL)

MASHEYEV, D.M.; DRUYKIN, D.G.; KARAKOV, Ye.N.

Cutaneous leishmaniasis in the village of Kalai-Mor in Turkmenistan. Vop.kraev.paraz.Turk.SSR 3:89-97 '62.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Otdel'nyy protivochumnyy otryad No. 11 goroda Ashkhabada.
(KALAI-MOR—DELHI BOIL)
(KALAI-MOR—SAND FLIES AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

DRUZ', Aleksey Kharitonovich; MIKHAYLENKO, A.A., inzh., retsenzent; ONISHCHENKO, N.P., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[High-production equipment for machine tools] Vysokoproizvoditel'naia osnastka dlia metallorezhushchikh stankov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 64 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Machine tools)

28(5) SOV/32-25-8-36/44

AUTHORS: Druz', B. I., Zubkov, G. S., Kulagin, V. D., Magula, V. E., Nasskazov, Ye. V., Tsukerberg, B. I.

TITLE: Determination of Internal Stresses According to the Method of the Control Points

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 1005-1006 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The most reliable determination methods of the absolute internal stresses of sheet metal constructions are the trepanation methods based on cutting out smaller sections of the structure. The method described in this article is of this type and is suitable for the determination of stresses of the first order which are of the greatest importance in large sheet metal structures. The designed instrument consists of an optical comparator and a special puncher (Fig 1). The puncher is a solid disk of steel with three cones arranged to form a delta-rosette and made of a hard alloy (from the Rockwell instrument). Under a 2-3 kg pressure three microscopical imprints are made on the surface to be investigated and on the standard sample. The latter is made of the same material as that of the tested sheet metal structure and both are kept at the same temperature

Card 1/2

Determination of the Internal Stresses According to the Method of the Control Points

during several hours. Then they cut out strips (90-100 mm wide) from the sheet metal structure (the stresses of the first order developed at cutting-out are removed) and the distances between the imprints on the strips and on the standard samples are measured in three directions with the optical comparator. The comparison with the standard sample is necessary because of the temperature deformation of the metal. The distances between the imprints are indirectly measured (Fig 2) and the dimension and direction of the stresses is determined by meens of an equation. This method was used for stress determination on two large seagoing vessels and can also be applied at reservoirs, bridges, and other structures. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

DRUZ', B., starshiy prepodavatel'; MAGULA, V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; NOVOSELOV, M., kapitan-nastavnik

Flexible drinking water containers for the deck. Mor.flot 21 no.1:39 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra "Teoriya i ustroystvo korablya" Vysshego voyenno-inzhennernogo morskogo uchilishcha (for Druz'). 2. Nachal'nik kafedry "Teoriya i ustroystvo korablya" Vysshego voyenno-inzhenernogo morskogo uchilishcha (for Magula). 3. Primorrybprom (for Novoselov). (Ships--Equipment and supplies) (Drinking water--Containers)