DUBLITSKIY, N.N.; NOVOSPASSKIY, V.V., redaktor; RAKOV, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Alma Ata and vicinity] Alma-Ata i ee okrestnosti [n.p., Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1954. unpaged]. (MLRA 8:4)
(Alma Ata--Description)

DUBLITSKIY, NIKOLAY NIKOLAYEVICH

DUBLITSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; ALBINA, N.M., red.; GRABARNIK, A.Z., otvetstvennyy po vypusku; ZLOBIN, M.V., tekhn.red.

[Through Alma-Ata] Po Alma-Ate. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos.izd-vo, 1956. 26 p. (MIRA 10:10)

(Alma Ata--Description)

DUBLITSKIY, N.N.; STEPANOVA, V.I.

[Tourist routes across Kazakhstan] Turistskie marshruty po Kazakhstanu. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos.izd-vo, 1963. 201 p. (MIRA 18:4)

DUBLJEVIC, Blazo

Some experiences from the work of the Section of "Young Geographers" in Vogosca, near Sarajevo. Geogr hor 6 no.3:59-63 '60.

DUBLJEVIC, Blazo

Leningrad, a hero city. Geogr hor 9 no.3:32-34 '63.

Soviet railroads. 34-35

From Kiev to Leningrad by a Tu-104 jet plane. 35-36

DUBLYANIN, R.

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 58784

AUTHOR : Radovanovich, S., Pasnovich, R., and Dublyanin, R.
INST. : Belgrade University
TITLE : Investigation of the Methyl Alcohol Content of Wines

ORIG. PUB. : Zbornik Radova Polyoprivrednog Fak Univ Beogradu, 6, No 1, 19-31 (1956)

ABSTRACT : The authors have investigated the effect of pressing technology and cellar treatment of the wine on the dynamics of CH_3OH (I) formation. The wine prepared from must pressed out in a hydraulic press contains less I than wine made from must produced by continuous pressing. When white wines are processed by red wine technology, differences in the I content between red and white wines are smoothed out. The accumulation of I on the pomace during fermentation takes place

CARD: 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411320020-8"

H-27

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 58784

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :mainly during the first five days and attains a constant value after about 10 days. Red hybrid wines have a relatively higher content of I than wines from Vitis vinifera varieties.

From authors' summary

CARD: 2/2

335

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The quality and composition of peanut oil from nuts of different degrees of maturity. N. Dublyanskaya. *Maslobolno Zhirovoe Delo* 1931, No. 11, 55-7. The acid, I, sapon. and ester nos. changed very little with the degree of ripeness of the nuts. The thiocyanate nos. (Kaufmann), however, were lower for the oils from the green nuts, an indication that the content of the satd. acids increases and the oleic acid decreases with the lowering of the degree of ripeness. The color of the oil of the unripe nuts is considerably darker. E. Berlotes

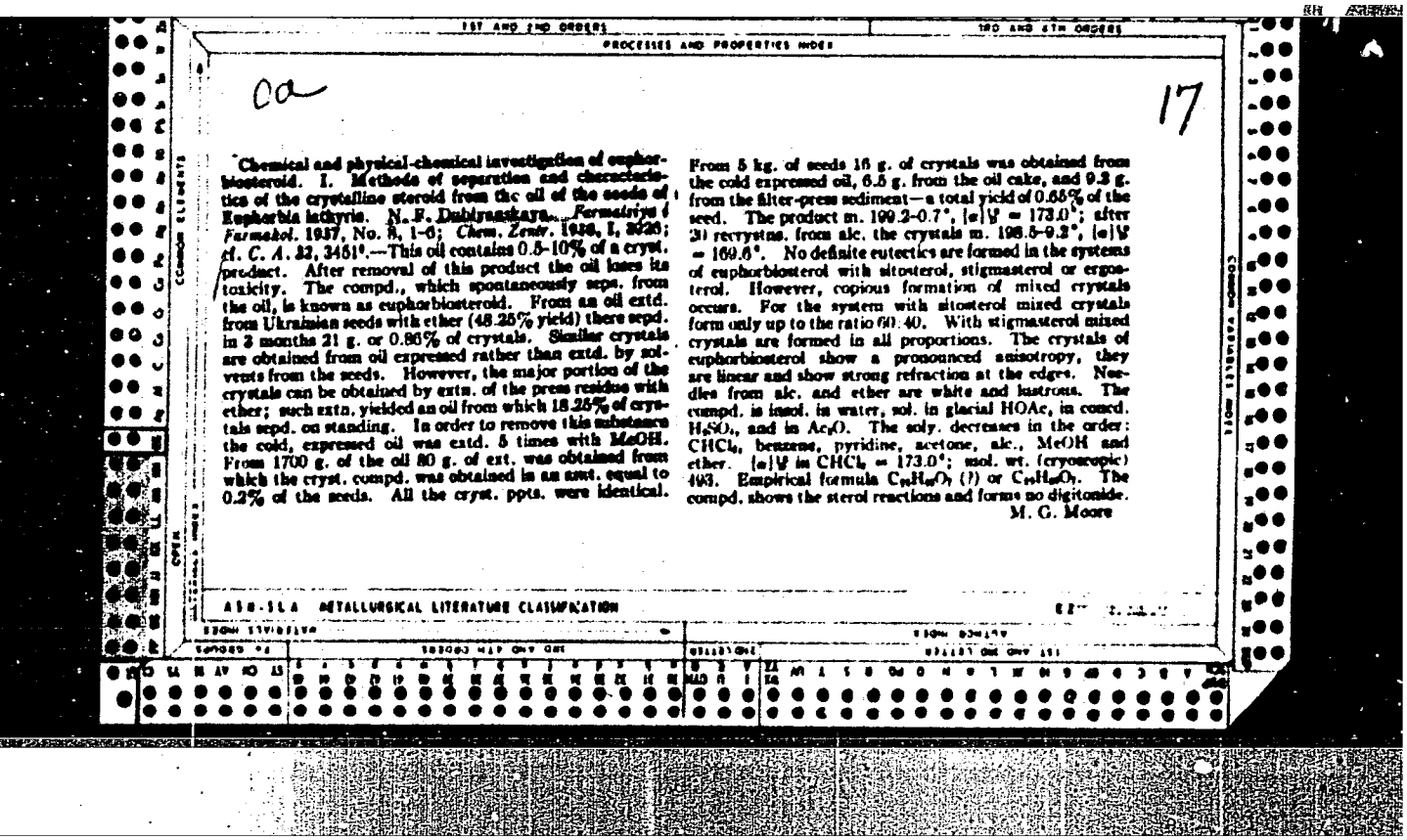
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

B-II-7

Effect of the production process on the constants of certain oils. [illegible] (Maslobolno Zhir. Delo, 1932, No. 1, [illegible]) Cotton, linseed, soy-bean, sunflower-seed, rapeseed, sesame, and castor oils were prepared by cold-pressing and by extraction with Et_2O or benzine. The consts. of the semi-drying oils show only slight variations; the drying oils extracted have lower I vals. and higher acidities. Castor oil extracted by benzine has a lower sap. val. owing to the incomplete solubility of ricinoleic glycerides. The extracted oils were darker than the cold-pressed oils.

Ch. Abs.

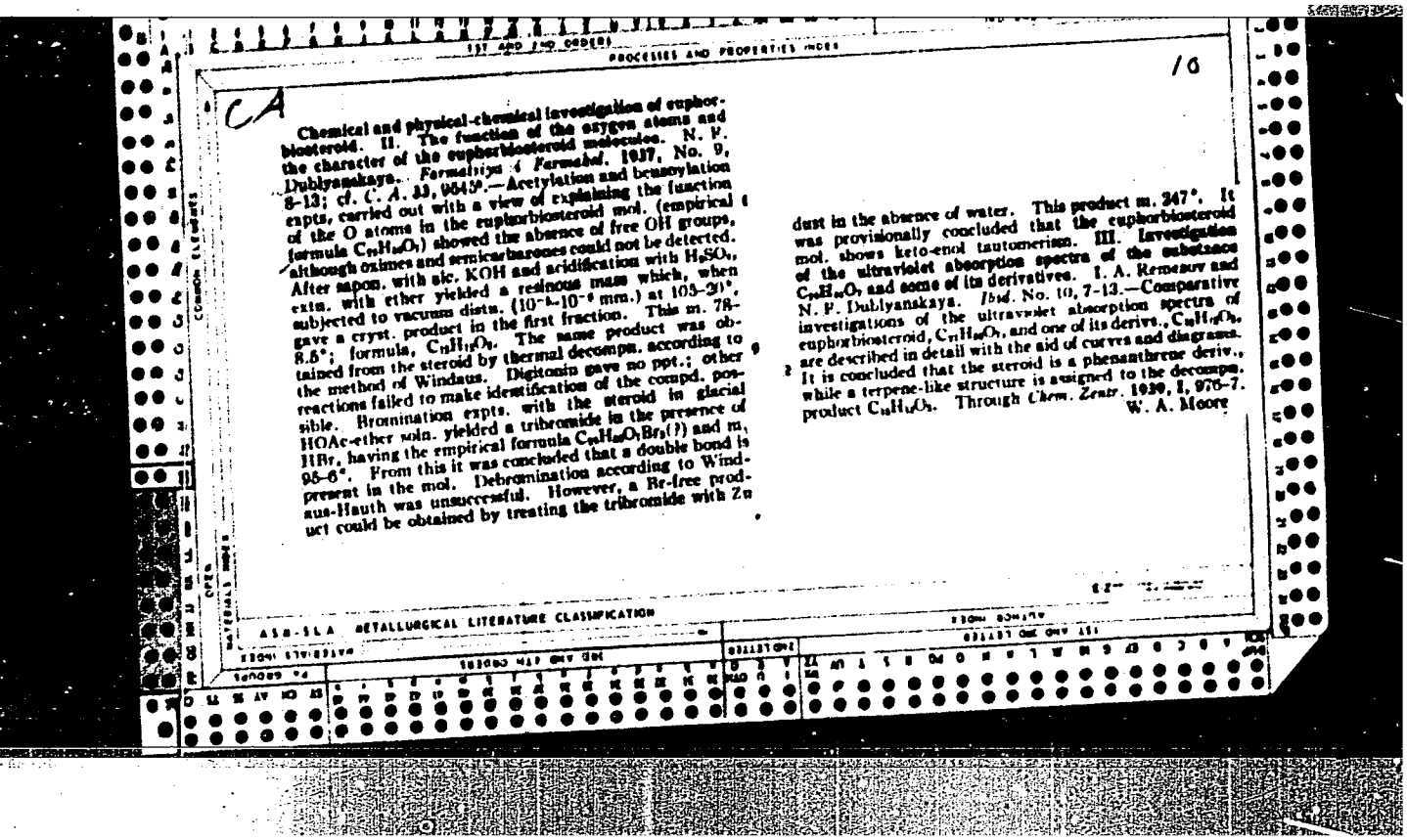
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



17

Chemical and physical-chemical investigation of euphorbiosteroid. I. Methods of separation and characteristics of the crystalline steroid from the oil of the seeds of Euphorbia lathyris. N. F. Dubinyanskaya. *Farmatsiya i Farmakol.* 1937, No. 8, 1-6; *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, I, 3020; *cf. C. A.* 32, 3451⁹.—This oil contains 0.5-10% of a cryst. product. After removal of this product the oil loses its toxicity. The compd., which spontaneously sepa. from the oil, is known as euphorbiosteroid. From an oil extd. from Ukrainian seeds with ether (48.25% yield) there sepd. in 3 months 21 g. or 0.86% of crystals. Similar crystals are obtained from oil expressed rather than extd. by solvents from the seeds. However, the major portion of the crystals can be obtained by extn. of the press residue with ether; such extn. yielded an oil from which 18.25% of crystals sepd. on standing. In order to remove this substance the cold, expressed oil was extd. 5 times with MeOH. From 1700 g. of the oil 80 g. of ext. was obtained from which the cryst. compd. was obtained in an amt. equal to 0.2% of the seeds. All the cryst. ppts. were identical. From 5 kg. of seeds 16 g. of crystals was obtained from the cold expressed oil, 6.5 g. from the oil cake, and 9.2 g. from the filter-press sediment—a total yield of 0.68% of the seed. The product m. 199.2-0.7°, $[\alpha]_D$ = 173.0°; after 31 recrystns. from alc. the crystals m. 198.5-9.2°, $[\alpha]_D$ = 169.6°. No definite eutectics are formed in the systems of euphorbiosterol with sitosterol, stigmasterol or ergosterol. However, copious formation of mixed crystals occurs. For the system with sitosterol mixed crystals form only up to the ratio 60:40. With stigmasterol mixed crystals are formed in all proportions. The crystals of euphorbiosterol show a pronounced anisotropy, they are linear and show strong refraction at the edges. Needles from alc. and ether are white and lustrous. The compd. is insol. in water, sol. in glacial HOAc, in concd. H_2SO_4, and in Ac_2O. The soly. decreases in the order: $CHCl_3$, benzene, pyridine, acetone, alc., MeOH and ether. $[\alpha]_D$ in $CHCl_3$ = 173.0°; mol. wt. (cryoscopic) 493. Empirical formula $C_{30}H_{50}O_3$ (?) or $C_{30}H_{48}O_3$. The compd. shows the sterol reactions and forms no digitoxide.

M. G. Moore



CA

Chemical and physical-chemical investigation of euphorbiosteroid. II. The function of the oxygen atoms and the character of the euphorbiosteroid molecules. N. P. Dublyanskaya. *Farmatsiya i Farmakol.* 1937, No. 9, 8–13; cf. *C. A.* 33, 9849⁹.—Acetylation and benzoylation expts. carried out with a view of explaining the function of the O atoms in the euphorbiosteroid mol. (empirical formula $C_{28}H_{46}O_3$) showed the absence of free OH groups, although oximes and semicarbazones could not be detected. After sapon. with alc. KOH and acidification with H_2SO_4, extn. with ether yielded a resinous mass which, when subjected to vacuum distn. (10^{-3}–10^{-4} mm.) at 105–20°, gave a cryst. product in the first fraction. This m. 78–8.5°; formula, $C_{28}H_{46}O_3$. The same product was obtained from the steroid by thermal decompn. according to the method of Windaus. Digitonin gave no ppt.; other reactions failed to make identification of the compd. possible. Bromination expts. with the steroid in glacial HOAc-ether soln. yielded a tribromide in the presence of HBr, having the empirical formula $C_{28}H_{46}O_3Br_3$(?) and m. 95–6°. From this it was concluded that a double bond is present in the mol. Debromination according to Windaus-Hauth was unsuccessful. However, a Br-free product could be obtained by treating the tribromide with Zn dust in the absence of water. This product m. 247°. It was provisionally concluded that the euphorbiosteroid mol. shows keto-enol tautomerism. III. Investigation of the ultraviolet absorption spectra of the substance $C_{28}H_{46}O_3$ and some of its derivatives. I. A. Remeaev and N. P. Dublyanskaya. *Ibid.* No. 10, 7–13.—Comparative investigations of the ultraviolet absorption spectra of euphorbiosteroid, $C_{28}H_{46}O_3$, and one of its derivs., $C_{28}H_{46}O_3$, are described in detail with the aid of curves and diagrams. It is concluded that the steroid is a phenanthrene deriv., while a terpene-like structure is assigned to the decompn. product $C_{28}H_{46}O_3$. Through *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 976–7.

W. A. Moore

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca 1, 14

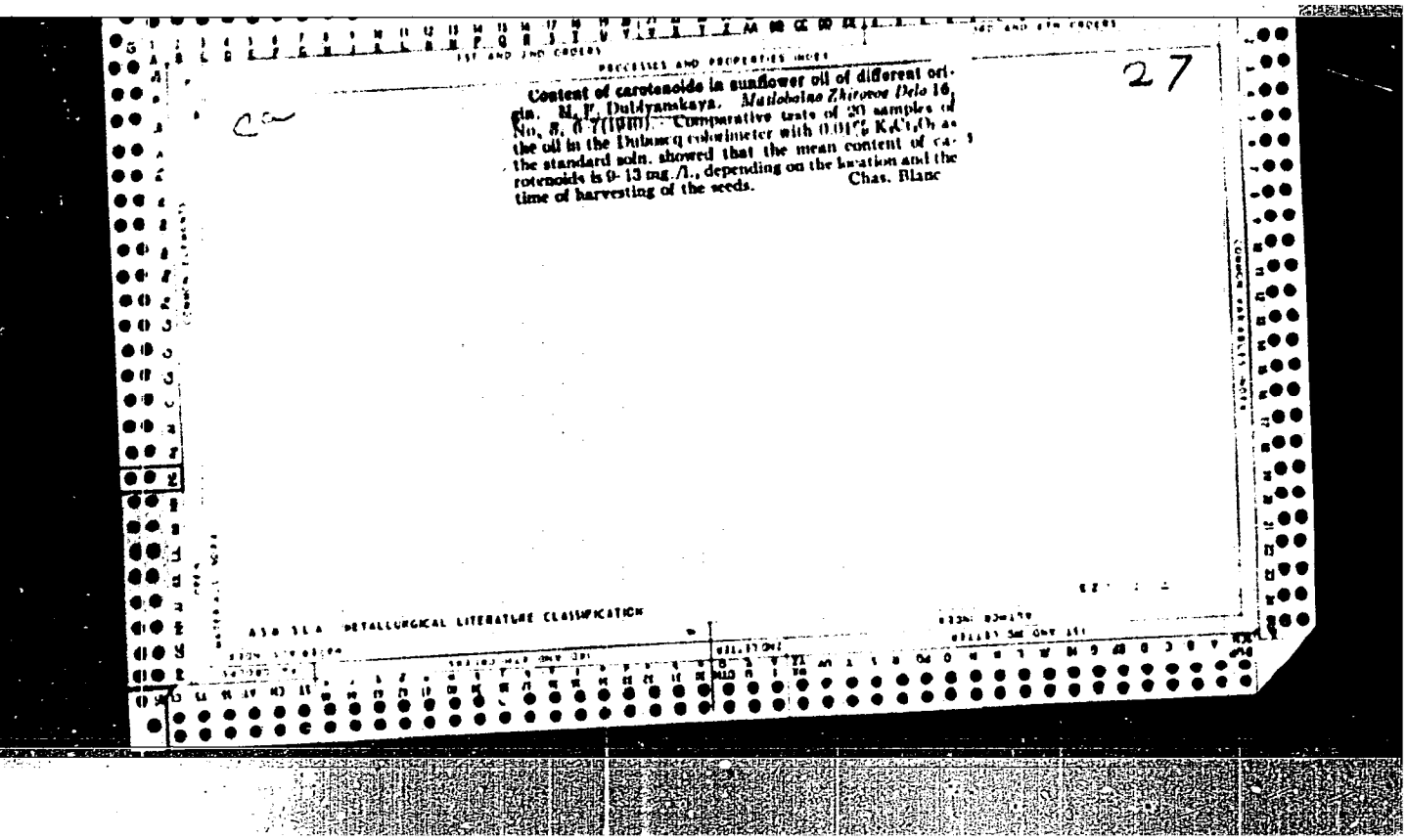
The biological effect of the fractions responsible for the toxicity of Euphorbia Lathyris L. oil. N. F. Dubiyanskaya. *Farmatsiya i Farmakol.* 1937, No. 11-12, 30-6; *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 977; cf. *C. A.* 32, 3451[9]; 34, 6042[1].—Intraperitoneal and subcutaneous injections of the kernel oil and its MeOH and ether exts., of the extd. oil and of the natural oil were made on rabbits, rats and mice. The results showed the natural oil and the MeOH ext. to have a sp. toxic action which was attributed to the steroid C[illegible]H[illegible]O[illegible] and its component C[illegible]H[illegible]O[illegible]. A local irritating effect was due to the fat acids of unknown compn. present in the ether exts. After extn. with MeOH the residual oil no longer showed toxic properties. W. A. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

B-II-7

Oil of *Euphorbia lathyris*, L., as source of oleate. S. V. [illegible] and M. I. DUBLJANSKAJA (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1939, 12, 1400—1401).—The seeds yield up to 50% of oil containing 80% of oleic acid esters. Toxic substances present in the oil can be entirely eliminated by extraction with EtOH. The oil thus purified may be used instead of oleic acid for the oiling of wool. R. T.

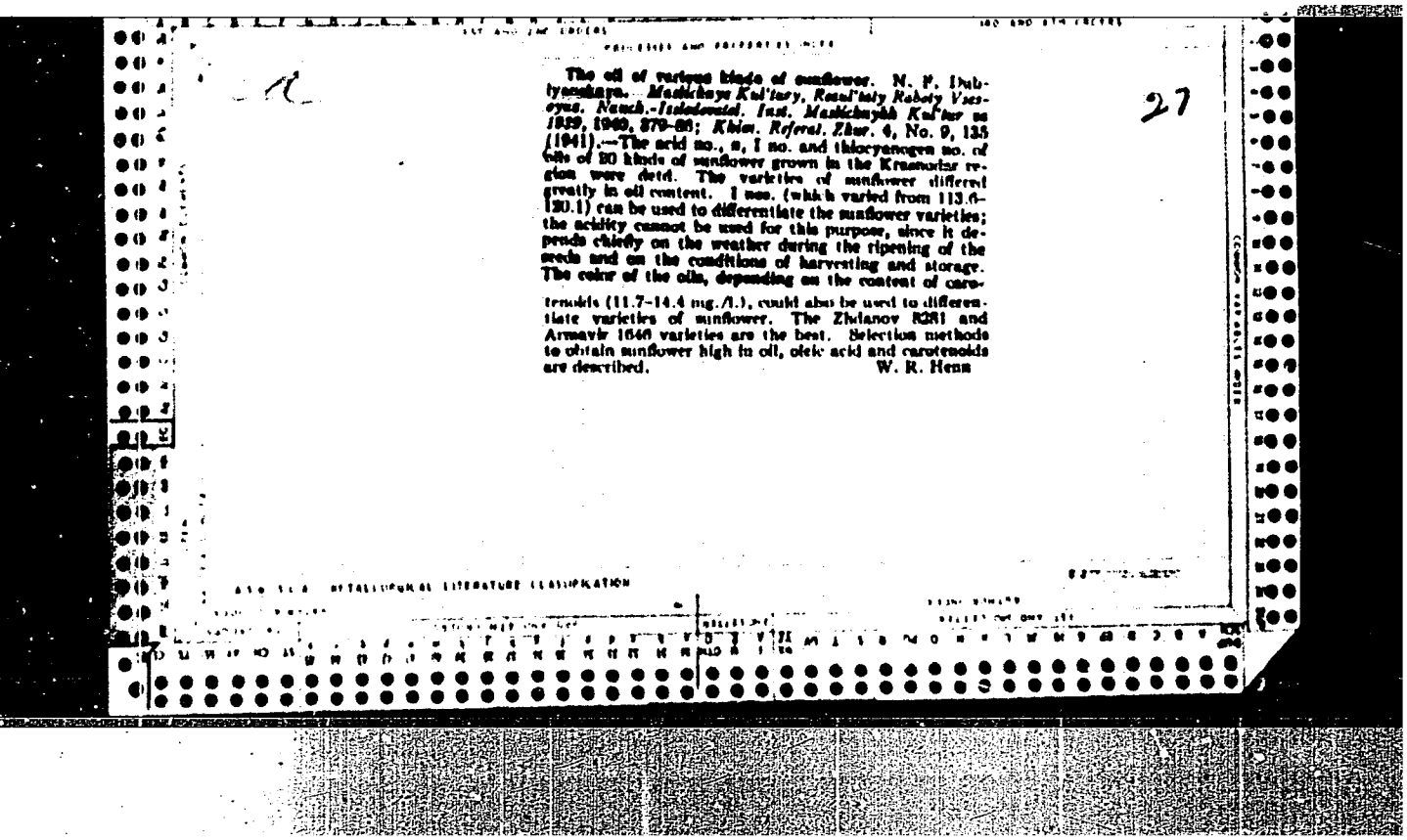
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



27

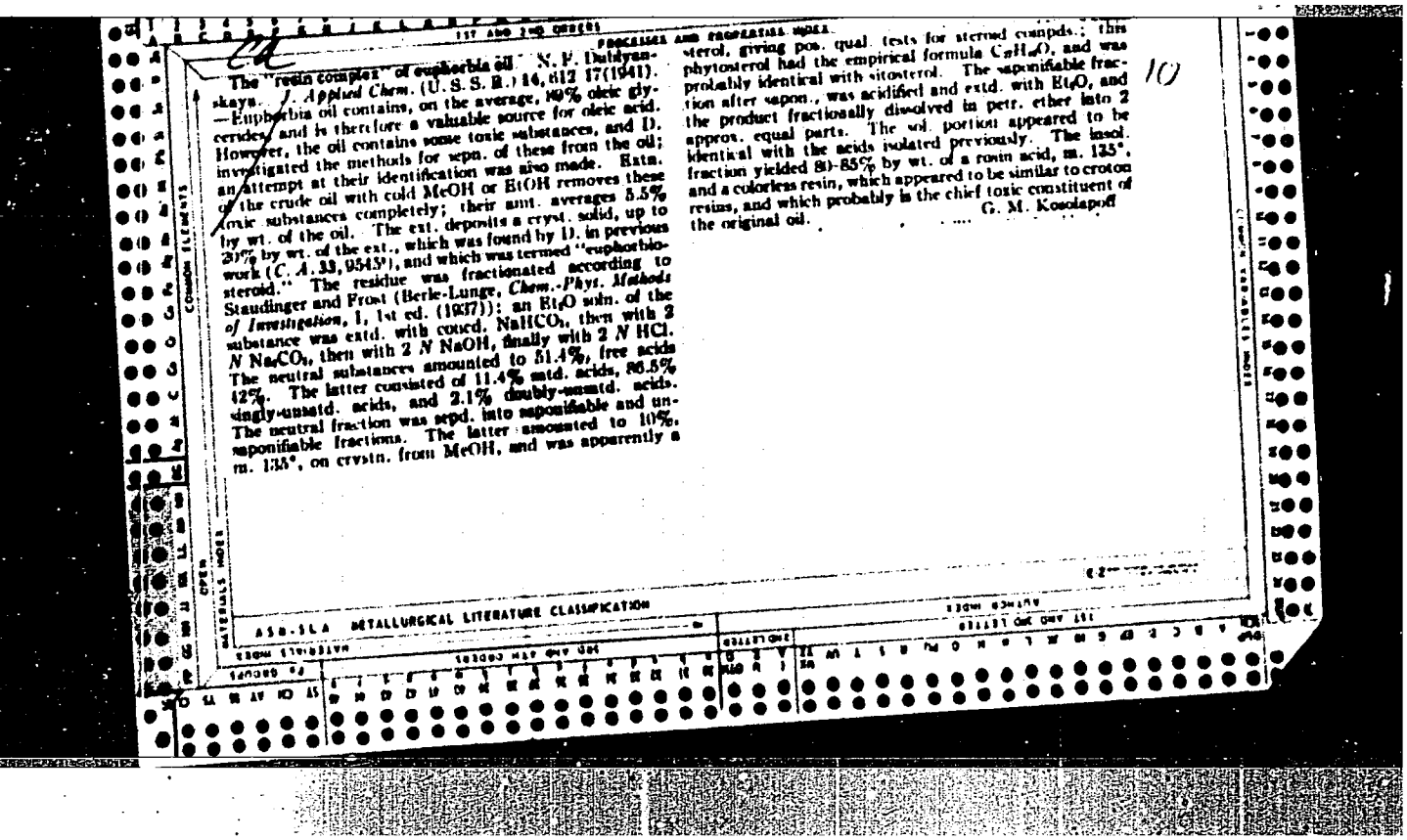
Content of carotenoids in sunflower oil of different origin. M. P. Dudlyanskaya. *Maslobolno Zhirovoe Delo* 16, No. 8, 6-7(1940). Comparative tests of 20 samples of the oil in the Dubosq colorimeter with 0.01% $K_2Cr_2O_7$ as the standard soln. showed that the mean content of carotenoids is 9-13 mg./l., depending on the location and the time of harvesting of the seeds. Chas. Blanc

A 5 8 1 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The oil of various kinds of sunflower. N. P. Dubtyenskaya. *Maslichnaya Kul'tury, Rezul'taty Raboty Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Maslichnykh Kul'tur za 1939, 1940, 879–88*; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 4, No. 9, 135 (1941).—The acid no., a, I no. and thiocyanogen no. of oils of 20 kinds of sunflower grown in the Krasnodar region were detd. The varieties of sunflower differed greatly in oil content. I nos. (which varied from 113.6–120.1) can be used to differentiate the sunflower varieties; the acidity cannot be used for this purpose, since it depends chiefly on the weather during the ripening of the seeds and on the conditions of harvesting and storage. The color of the oils, depending on the content of carotenoids (11.7–14.4 mg./l.), could also be used to differentiate varieties of sunflower. The Zhdanov 8281 and Armavir 1660 varieties are the best. Selection methods to obtain sunflower high in oil, oleic acid and carotenoids are described.

W. R. Henn



The "resin complex" of euphorbia oil. S. P. Dubinyanskaya. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 14, 812 17(1941).—Euphorbia oil contains, on the average, 49% oleic glycerides and is therefore a valuable source for oleic acid. However, the oil contains some toxic substances, and D. investigated the methods for sepn. of these from the oil; an attempt at their identification was also made. Extn. of the crude oil with cold MeOH or EtOH removes these toxic substances completely; their amt. averages 5.5% by wt. of the oil. The ext. deposits a cryst. solid, up to 20% by wt. of the ext., which was found by D. in previous work (*C. A.* 33, 9543⁹), and which was termed "euphorbiosteroid." The residue was fractionated according to Staudinger and Frost (Berle-Lunge, *Chem.-Phys. Methods of Investigation*, 1, 1st ed. (1937)): an Et_2O soln. of the substance was extd. with concd. $NaHCO_3$, then with 2 *N* Na_2CO_3, then with 2 *N* NaOH, finally with 2 *N* HCl. The neutral substances amounted to 51.4%, free acids 12%. The latter consisted of 11.4% satd. acids, 86.5% singly-unsatd. acids, and 2.1% doubly-unsatd. acids. The neutral fraction was prpd. into saponifiable and unsaponifiable fractions. The latter amounted to 10%, m. 135°, on crystn. from MeOH, and was apparently a sterol, giving pos. qual. tests for sterol compds.; this phytosterol had the empirical formula $C_{27}H_{46}O$, and was probably identical with sitosterol. The saponifiable fraction after sapon., was acidified and extd. with Et_2O, and the product fractionally dissolved in petr. ether into 2 approx. equal parts. The sol. portion appeared to be identical with the acids isolated previously. The insol. fraction yielded 80-85% by wt. of a rosin acid, m. 135°, and a colorless resin, which appeared to be similar to croton resins, and which probably is the chief toxic constituent of the original oil.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Country : USSR M
Category: Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 49047

Author : Dublyanskaya, N.F.
Inst : All-Union Sci. Res. Acad. of Agricultural Sciences im. V.I. Lenin
Title : The Botanical Oil Bearing of the Husk of Sunflower Seeds in Connection with the Oil Bearing of the Kernels.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Kratkiy otchet, o nauchn.-issled. rabote Vses. n.-i. in-ta maslich. i efiromaslich. kul'tur VASKHNIL za 1955 g. Krasnodar, 1956, 89-94

Abstract: The chemical composition of the sunflower husk is investigated in relation to the oil bearing of the

Card : 1/2

Country : USSR

Category: Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11., 1958, No 49047

kernel. It turned out that together with an increase of the oil production of the kernels the content of lipoids, protein, nonnitrous extracts and ash in the husk is also increased, while the cellulose content is diminished. It is concluded that the husk of the highly oil-bearing sunflower varieties is a favorable substrate for the development of a microflora during the time of storage -- D.D. Vakhmistrov

Card : 2/2

M-123

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Medicinal Plants. Essential-Oil Plants. Poisonous Plants. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25118

Author : Dublyanskaya, N. F.

Inst : All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Oil and Essential-Oil Cultivations

Title : Content of Allyl Oil in the Seeds of Various Mustard Plants and Methods of Its Determination

Orig Pub : V sb.: Kratkiy otchet o nauchno-issled. rabote Vses. n.-i. in-ta maslichn. i efiromaslichn. kul'tur za 1956 g. Krasnodar, "Sov. Kuban'", 1957, 138-143

Abstract : Analytical results of the varieties and forms of the Chinese mustard plant on the content of allyl oil in the seeds for their evaluation

Card 1/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104784

AUTHOR : Voskresenskaya, O. S., Lublyanskaya, N. F.
INST. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oleiferous *)
TITLE : A New Trend in the Breeding of Chinese Mustard.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-t maslichn.i efiromaslichn. kul'tur, 1957, No. 3, 32-34

ABSTRACT : For the production of high-quality mustard powder, the mustard seeds must contain not less than 0.8% of allyl oil. Chinese mustard varieties Stalingradskaya 189/191 and Neosypayushchayasya 2, adapted regionally in USSR, do not satisfy this requirement. A higher content of allyl oil characterizes new varieties VNIIMK 405 and VNIIMK 351, promising as to yield and oil content. There are specimens at the breeding nursery of All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oleiferous and Ethereal

*) and Ethereal Oil Cultures

CARD: 1/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Commercial, Oleaceous, Sugar Bearing. M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6349

Author : Dublyanskaya, N. F.
Inst : All-Union Scient. Res. Inst. of Oleaceous and Essential Oil Crops
Title : Changes in the Contents and Composition of the Non-Saponifying Part of Oils at the Time of Ripening of Sunflower Seeds

Orig Pub : V sb.: Kratkiy otchet o nauchno-izsled. rabote Vses. n.-i. in-ta maslichn i efiromaslichn. kul'tur za 1956 g. Krasnodar, "Sov. Kuban'", 1957, 129-132

Abstract : The relative contents of the total amount of non-saponifying substances, including vitamin E and carotinoids in oil fall in proportion

Card 1/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Commercial, Oleaceous, Sugar Bearing. M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6349

to the ripening of achenes of sunflower. The relative content of sterols in oil is stable. Individual sunflower varieties differ in the content of non-saponifying substances, vitamin E being one of them. -- S. S. Zamotailov

Card 2/2

DUBLYANSKAYA, N.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Chemical composition of seeds of present-day Indian mustard varieties. Masl.-zhir.prom. 25 no.9:9-11 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur.
(Mustard seed)

DUBLYANSKAYA, N.F., kand.khim.nauk

Fodder value of sunflower heads. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.7:12-16 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur.
(Sunflower as feeds)

DUBLYANSKAYA, N.F., kand.khim.nauk; GRIN', I.S.

Composition of seeds and oil from regionally adopted castor-oil plant varieties. Masl.-zhir. prom. 27 no.11:20-21 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur.

(Castor oil--Analysis)
(Castor-oil plant--Varieties)

DUBLYANSKIY, V.M. [Dublians'kyi, V.M.]

Use of P.M. Butyrin's method for a field chemical analysis of underground waters. Pratsi Od. un zbir. mol. vchen. un. 148 no.3:323-326 '58 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dots. I.Ya. Yatsko.
(Water, Underground) (Water--Analysis)

IVANOV, B.M.; DUBLYANSKIY, V.M. [Dublians'kyi, V.M.]

Expedition for studying karst holes in the Crimean Mountains and its geological surveys in 1958. Visnyk AN URSR 30 no.7:54-56 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:10)
(Crimea--Karst) (Geological surveys)

3 (4, 5) SOV/21-59-8-18/26

AUTHOR: Dublyans'kyy, V. M. (Dublyanskiy, V. N.)

TITLE: On the Hydrogeological Features of the Red Caves in the Crimea

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 8, p 890 - 893 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an article covering an interesting hydrogeological experiment conducted in the earlier unknown sections of the Red Caves of flooded caverns in the Crimea in the summer of 1958. The experiment involved staining of the underground water runs with fluoresceine. The first stage of experimental operations consisted in establishing the temperature, the speed of the motion and separation of the various water streams in the Red Cave region. The data of this investigation are shown in table Nr 1. The second stage was the staining of the water with fluoresceine dissolved in 0.7 kg of alkaline medium. Table Nr 2 shows a graph of the stained water flow. Further, it was established that all flooded caverns of the cave represent a single hydraulic system at

Card 1/2

On the Hydrogeological Features of the Red Caves in the Crimea

high water and separate into disconnected streams and basins at low water. Within the studied cave section, there are as many as four systems of fissure-syphon circulation and three groups of underground basins, the existance of which is due to the peculiarities of the feeding of springs in this region. There are 2 tables and 1 plan.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN USSR (Institute of Mineral Resources of the AS of UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By M. P. Semenenko, Member of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: February 14, 1959

DUBLYANSKIY, V. N., Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Geology and hydrogeology of the basin of the Tiligul River." Odessa, 1960. 22 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education of the Ukrainian SSR, Odessa State Univ im I. I. Mechnikov); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 144)

IVANOV, V.M.; DUBLYANSKIY, V.M. [Dublians'kyi, V.M.]; DOMEROVSKIY, O.I. [Dombrovs'kyi, O.I.]

Studies of karst caves in the Crimean mountain region by the General Karst Expedition of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1959. Dop.AN URSR no.4:553-555 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Crimea--Karst)

DUBLYANSKIY, V.M. [Dublians'kyi, V.M.]

New data on the Red Caves in the Crimea. Trudy Inst.min.resur. AN URSR no.2:37-43 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Crimea--Caves)

DUBLYANSKIY, V.N.; IVANOV, B.N.

Importance of Crimean karst for national economy. Biul. MOIP Otd. geol. 37 no.6:145 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:8)

DUBLYANSKIY, V.N.

Beautiful Cave. Priroda 50 no.1:89-90 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN USSR, Simferopol'.
(Crimea—Caves)

DOMBROVSKIY, Oleg Ivanovich; SHCHEPINSKIY, Askol'd Aleksandrovich; DUBLYANSKIY, Viktor Nikolayevich; GONCHAROV, Vladilen Petrovich; IVANOV, Boris Nikolayevich, kand. geogr. nauk; SOLOMONIK, E.I., kand. ist. nauk, obshchestvennyy red.; YARMYSH, Yu., red.; ISUPOVA, N., tekhn. red.

[How secrets are revealed; sketches on Krasnopeshchernaya] Kak raskryvaiutsia tainy; ocherki o Krasnykh peshcherakh. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1962. 108 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Crimea—Caves)

DUBLYANSKIY, V.N.

Making wider use of the excursions to caves. Nov.kar.i spel. no.2:67-71 '61. (MIRA 15:9)
(Crimean Mountains--Caves)
(Crimean Mountains--Karst)

POLKANOV, Yu.O.; DUBLYANSKIY, V.M. [Dublians'kyi, V.M.]

Interesting find of accessory Iceland spar in the Crimea. Mat.z. min.Ukr. no.2:149-152 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Crimea--Iceland spar)

BACHINSKIY, G.A. [Bachyns'kyi, H.O.]; DUBLYANSKIY, V.N. [Dublians'kyi, V.M.]

Paleozoologic characteristics of some deep-seated karst caves in the Crimean Mountains. Zbir. prats' Zool.muz. AN URSR no.31:43-51 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

OLIFEROV, A.N.; DUBLYANSKIY, V.N.

Distribution of the snow cover in the mountainous part of the Crimea.
Trudy UkrNIGMI no.34:53-57 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Crimea--Snow)

TKACHUK, V.G., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.; YURK, Yu.Yu., doktor geol.-min. nauk, red.; IVANOV, B.N., kand. geogr. nauk, red.; GOLOVTSYN, V.N., doktor geol.-min. nauk, red.; VOINSTVENSKIY, M.A., doktor bio.. nauk, red.; SHUL'TS, P.N., kand. ist. nauk, red.; DUBLYANSKIY, V.N., kand.geol.min. nauk, red.; SERDYUK, O.P., red.izd-va; TURBANOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Joint Karst Expedition] Trudy Kompleksnoi karstovoi ekspeditsii. No.1.[Studying karst in the Crimea] Issledovaniia karsta Kryma. 1963. 170 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Kompleksnaya karstovaya ekspeditsiya.

TITLE: The Conference on applied karstology

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, no. 1, 1963, 124 - 126 (authors: Gvozdetskiy, N. A., and Chikishev, A. G.)

TEXT: The Conference was held in Moscow on April 23 - 25, 1962, and was attended by 35 representatives from 16 scientifical and industrial organizations. The Conference was opened by N. A. Gvozdetskiy who reported on the activities of the Geographical section of the Moscow Society of Natural scientists. The following reports were delivered: A. G. Lykoshin on the investigation of karsts for hydro-engineering construction by geological engineers; V. S. Polevoy on the use of geophysical methods to study karsts in areas of hydrological engineering structures; I. A. Savarenskiy on problems considering karsts in industrial and urban construction in the Dzerzhinsk region; N. A. Gvozdetskiy on "Karst in the region of Caucasian Mineral Water Sources"; I. I. Ginzburg on mineral resources connected with karst processes; G. I. Bushinskiy on bauxite and phosphorite karst deposits; Ye. T. Bobrov on "Karst bauxites of the Yenisey ridge and the adjacent region of the Siberian platform"; N. A. Lisitsyna on "Karst bauxites in the Kazakh foldings and the Turgay depression"; B. N. Ivanov and V. N. Dublyanskiy on "The importance of the Crimea karst in national economy"; A. G. Chikishev on "The importance of the Central Ural karst in national economy"; I. K. Kudryashov on the influence of karst on agriculture in some Bashkirian regions; The reports delivered were discussed by D. S. Sokolova, V. A. Varsanof'yeva, N. A. Krasil'nikova, S. A. Sladkopevtseva, V. S. Polevoy and others. The Conference approved the methods of karst investigation, including geophysical means, electrical seismic and ultrasonic prospecting. It was decided to investigate in detail the development and expansions of karst; to study the origination of karst bauxites, to control the purity of mineral water sources and to continue research in the agricultural regions of Bashkiria.

ILYUKHIN, V.V., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk; DUBLYANSKIY, V.N., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk; YEFREMOV, I.P.

First All-Union Congress of Speleologists-Sportsmen. Peshchery no.3:111-113 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

DUBLYANSKIY, V.N.

Role of snow in the karsting and recharge of karst waters. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.geog. no.2:69-75 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR.
(Crimean Mountains—Snow)
(Crimean Mountains—Karst)

DUBLYANSKIY, V.N., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk

Determination of the atmospheric precipitation in the Crimean Mountains. Meteor. i gidrol. no.3:50-51 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR.

BACHINSKIY, G.A.; DUBLYANSKIY, V.N.; SHTENGELOV, Ye.S.

Krivche crystalline cave in the gypsum of Podolia. Peshchery no.4: 49-56 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN SSSR, Simferopol'.

DUBLYANSKIY, V.N.

New karst channel in the Karabi-Yayle of the Crimea. Trudy MOIP 15:122-125 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ACC NR: AP6036830 SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/66/000/011/1484/1487

AUTHOR: Dublyans'kyy, V. M.--Dublyanskiy, V. N.; Shutov, Yu. I.

ORG: Interdisciplinary Karst Expedition, AN URSR (Kompleksna karstova ekspedytsiya AN URSR); Institute of Mineral Resources, MG SRSR (Instytut mineral'nykh resursiv MG SRSR)

TITLE: The true flow rate of ground water in some karst regions of the Ukraine

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Dopovidi, no. 11, 1966, 1484-1487

TOPIC TAGS: hydrology, ~~subsurface~~ drainage, ~~flow rate~~, karst/Ukraine

ABSTRACT: New data on the true flow rate of ground water were obtained from investigations of 16 flooded caves in the Crimean Mountains, the Dniester area, and the mountainous Transcarpathian karst regions of the Ukrainian SSR. Hydro-

Card 1/2 UDC: NONE

ACC NR: AP6036830

graph analysis, using hydrometric, Hulstrem-Burkhardt, and color tests was employed. The average flow rate of subsurface streams was found to be 30—40 times slower than that of surface drainage during low-water seasons and 100—120 times slower than during floods. A functional dependence was established between runoff and the rate of subsurface streams. The data obtained indicated that the caves were formed primarily by erosion. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

[WA-50; CBE No. 14]
[ER]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 27Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

R

Country : USSR
Category : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol, No 23, 1958, 105825

Author : Dublyazhenko, P.
Institut. : -
Title : New Methods of Treating Necrobacillosis

Orig Pub. : S. Kh. Sibiri, 1958, No 6, 53

Abstract : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

DUBNER, A.S.

Sizing a Raschel knitted cotton web with starch and "DTSU."
Obm.tekh.opyt. [MLP] no.36:45 '56. (MIRA 11:11)
(Cotton sizing)

DUBNER, B.

Great achievements of a small plant. NTO no.11:58 N '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Predsedatel' soveta pervichnoy organizatsii Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva dizelestroitel'nogo zavoda imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Bol'shoy Tokmak--Diesel engines)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

DUBAGE, M. P.

M

2

Bronze OTsSN—2·5 : 7 : 5 : 1. I. P. Kopylov and M. P. Dubage (*Liteynoe Delo* (*Foundry Practice*), 1941, **12**, (3), 27-28; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1942, **113**, (I), 2817; *C. Abs.*, 1943, **37**, 3725).—[In Russian.] OTs—10 : 2 bronze (tin 10, zinc 2%, and the rest copper) was compared with OTsSN—2·5 : 7 : 5 : 1 bronze (tin 2·41–4·33, zinc 6·03–7·79, lead 4·4–5·85, nickel 0·75–0·91%, and the rest copper). The structure of the latter alloy is a solid solution of tin, zinc, and nickel in copper with lead distributed in the grain boundaries. The OTsSN alloy has good fluidity; a Brinell hardness of 63·9–65·3; volume change of 1·45–1·5% between 1000° and 1100° C.; good resistance to corrosion in 20% H_2SO_4, 2–5% acetic acid, and lactic acid up to 60° C.; and is attacked strongly in hot 15% HCl. Commercial uses are for steam turbines at pressures up to 15 atmospheres and acid-resisting castings at room temperature.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DUBNER, V.M.

Integrals of collisions between electrons and hydrogen atoms.
Teplofiz. vys. temp. 2 no.4:648-650 Jl-Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur.

L 29618-66 EWT(l)/ETC(f) IJP(c) AT
ACC NR: AP6014078 SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/002/0286/0288

63
B

AUTHOR: Dubner, V. M.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of High Temperatures (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur)

TITLE: Thermal ionization in a magnetic field

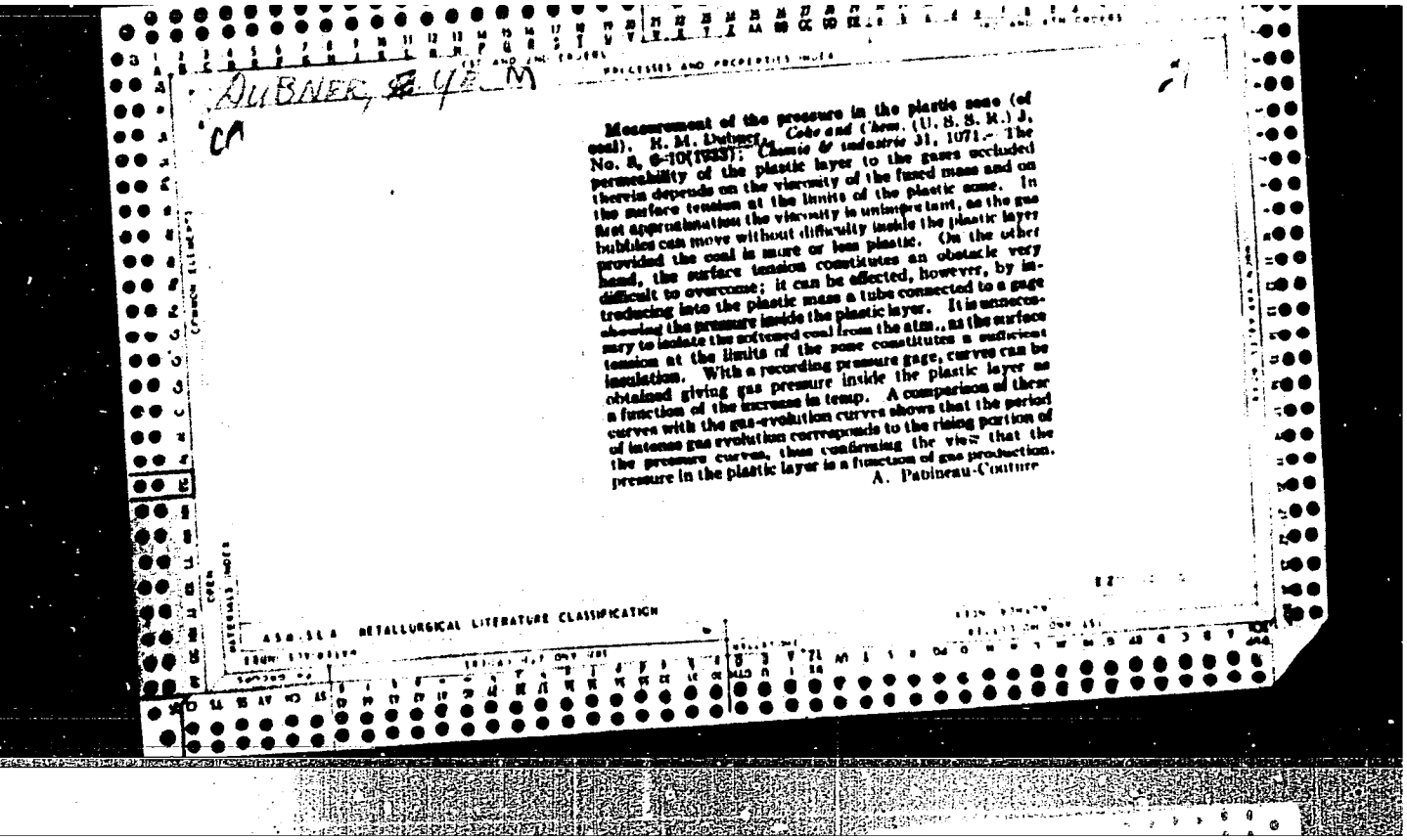
SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 2, 1966, 286-288

TOPIC TAGS: thermal ionization, magnetic field plasma effect

ABSTRACT: An equation of thermal ionization of a low-temperature plasma in a constant uniform magnetic field is developed. For hydrogen and alkali metals this equation is $\frac{N_e N_i}{N_a} = \frac{\alpha}{\operatorname{sh}\alpha} K_0(T, V)$, where N is the number of electrons, K_0 is the conventional reaction constant independent of the magnetic-field strength, T is temperature, and V is volume. If $N_e \ll N_a$, the effect of magnetic field on the ionization becomes negligible. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 10May65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 NC UDC: 533.9.01.537.567

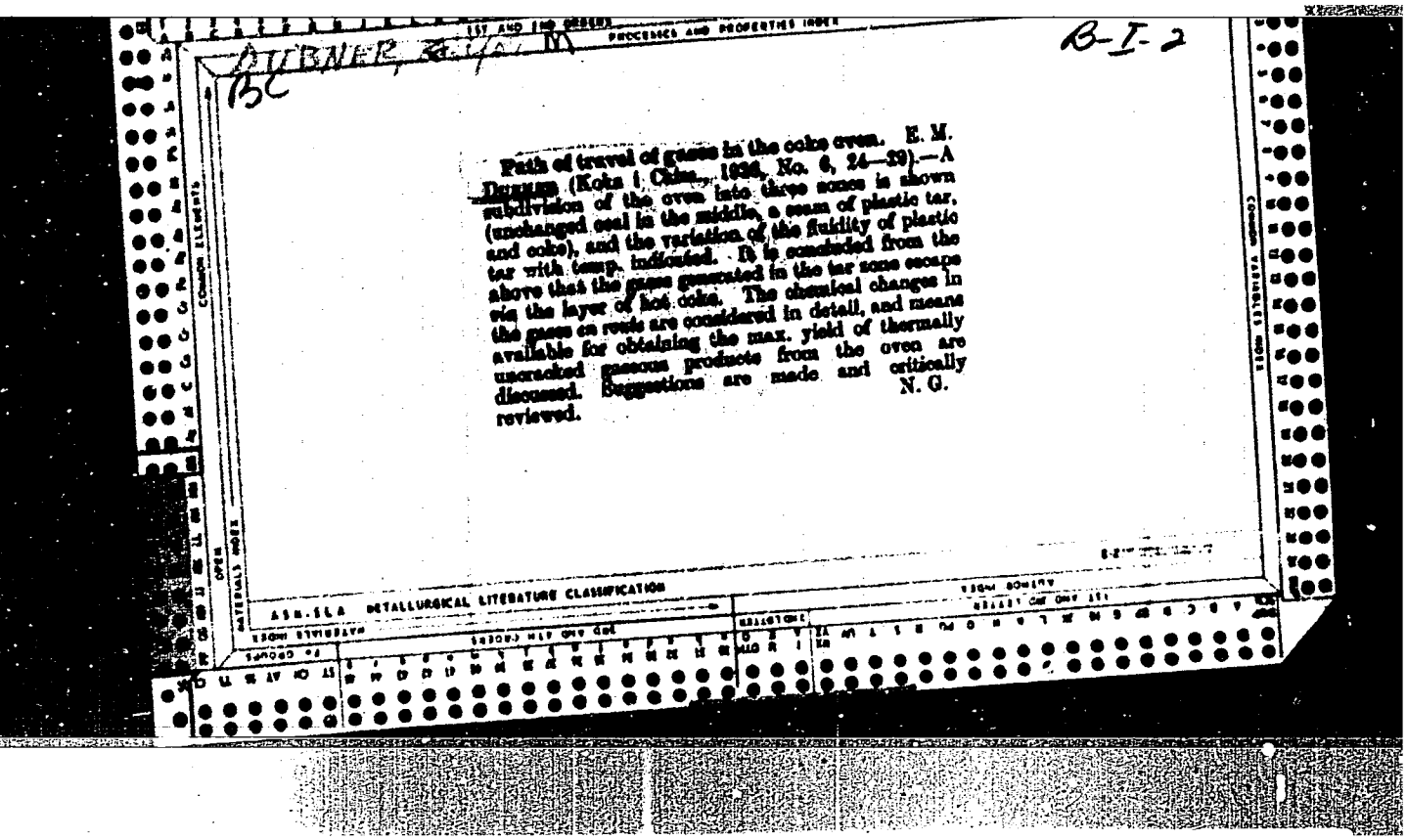


DUBNER, B. 42 M

Measurement of the pressure in the plastic zone (of coal). K. M. Dubner, *Koks and Chimie (Chem. (U. S. S. R.) J.* No. 8, 6-10(1933); *Chimie & industrie* 31, 1071.— The permeability of the plastic layer to the gases occluded therein depends on the viscosity of the fused mass and on the surface tension at the limits of the plastic zone. In first approximation the viscosity is unimportant, as the gas bubbles can move without difficulty inside the plastic layer provided the coal is more or less plastic. On the other hand, the surface tension constitutes an obstacle very difficult to overcome; it can be effected, however, by introducing into the plastic mass a tube connected to a gage showing the pressure inside the plastic layer. It is unnecessary to isolate the softened coal from the atm., as the surface tension at the limits of the zone constitutes a sufficient insulation. With a recording pressure gage, curves can be obtained giving gas pressure inside the plastic layer as a function of the increase in temp. A comparison of these curves with the gas-evolution curves shows that the period of intense gas evolution corresponds to the rising portion of the pressure curves, thus confirming the view that the pressure in the plastic layer is a function of gas production.

A. Pabineau-Couture

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



B-I-2

Path of travel of gases in the coke oven. E. M. Dennam (Koks i Chim., 1936, No. 6, 24—29).—A subdivision of the oven into three zones is shown (unchanged coal in the middle, a seam of plastic tar, and coke), and the variation of the fluidity of plastic tar with temp. indicated. It is concluded from the above that the gases generated in the tar zone escape via the layer of hot coke. The chemical changes in the gases en route are considered in detail, and means available for obtaining the max. yield of thermally uncracked gaseous products from the oven are discussed. Suggestions are made and critically reviewed. N. G.

ATYASOV, N.I.; DUBILEV, A.M.

Industrial accidents in the Syava Lumber Trust in the Gorkiy Economic Region, based on material from a sector hospital. Ortop., travm. i protez. 20 no.5:58 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Syavskoy uchastkovoy bol'nitsy Shakhunskogo rayona, Gor'kovskoy oblasti.
(SYAVA DISTRICT--INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS)

DUBNIK, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Aiding industry. Tekst.prom.14 no.1:9-11 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' TsNIIShersti. (Wool industry)

ACC NR: AP6036711 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/66/000/011/0085/0086

AUTHOR: Dubnik, I. N.; Golodyagin, G. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of BT8 alloy billet quality on the properties of final products

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 11, 1966, 85-86

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, alloy, titanium alloy property, titanium alloy extrusion/BT8 titanium alloy

ABSTRACT: The effect of plastic working BT8 titanium alloy (0.05% C, 6.1% Al, 0.12% Fe, 0.23% Si, 3.2% Mo) prior to extrusion on the properties and structure of extruded articles has been studied. Alloy ingots 350 mm in diameter and 1140 mm long were annealed for 3 hr at 1050C and cut into five equal pieces some of which were cut in half along the diameter. Both types of blanks were forged into billets 140 mm in diameter, i.e., with a coefficient of reduction of 1.84 for round blanks and 1.4 for half round blanks (the coefficient of reduction was calculated as the ratio of final length to initial length). The billets preheated to 900C were extruded to a diameter of 40 mm in a 1000-ton horizontal press with 93% reduction. The bars obtained from billets forged with higher reduction have a finer and more uniform structure than do those of bars forged with lower reduction. The rear ends of the extruded bars had somewhat better properties than those of the front ends, especially

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.295:621.74

ACC NR: AP6036711

in bars extruded from the billets forged with a reduction of 1.01%. It is recommended that the billets be placed into the container with the less deformed part toward the dummy block to ensure more uniform mechanical properties along the bar length. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 2/2

DUBNIK, L.Ya.

Treatment of deafness by intracutaneous injections of calcium chloride. Vest. otorinolar. 13 no.1:76-77 Jan-Feb 51. (CLML 20:5)

1. Of the Department for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose (Head--Honored Worker in Science Bashkir ASSR Prof.S.V. Mikhaylovskiy), L'vov Medical Institute.

DUBNIK, R.L.

SHEFTEL', Iosif Teodorovich; DUBNIK, R.L., red.; AKHLAMOV, S.N., tekhn.red.

[Thermistors; characteristics, construction and range of use] Termosoprotivleniia; kharakteristiki, konstruktsii i oblasti primeneniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matematicheskoi lit-ry, 1958. 147 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Thermistors)

PLOKHINSKIY, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; DUBININ, N.P., red.; DUBNIK, R.L., red.; MAZUROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Analysis of variance] Dispersionnyi analiz. Pod red. N.P. Dubinina. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1960. 121 p. (MIRA 13:6)

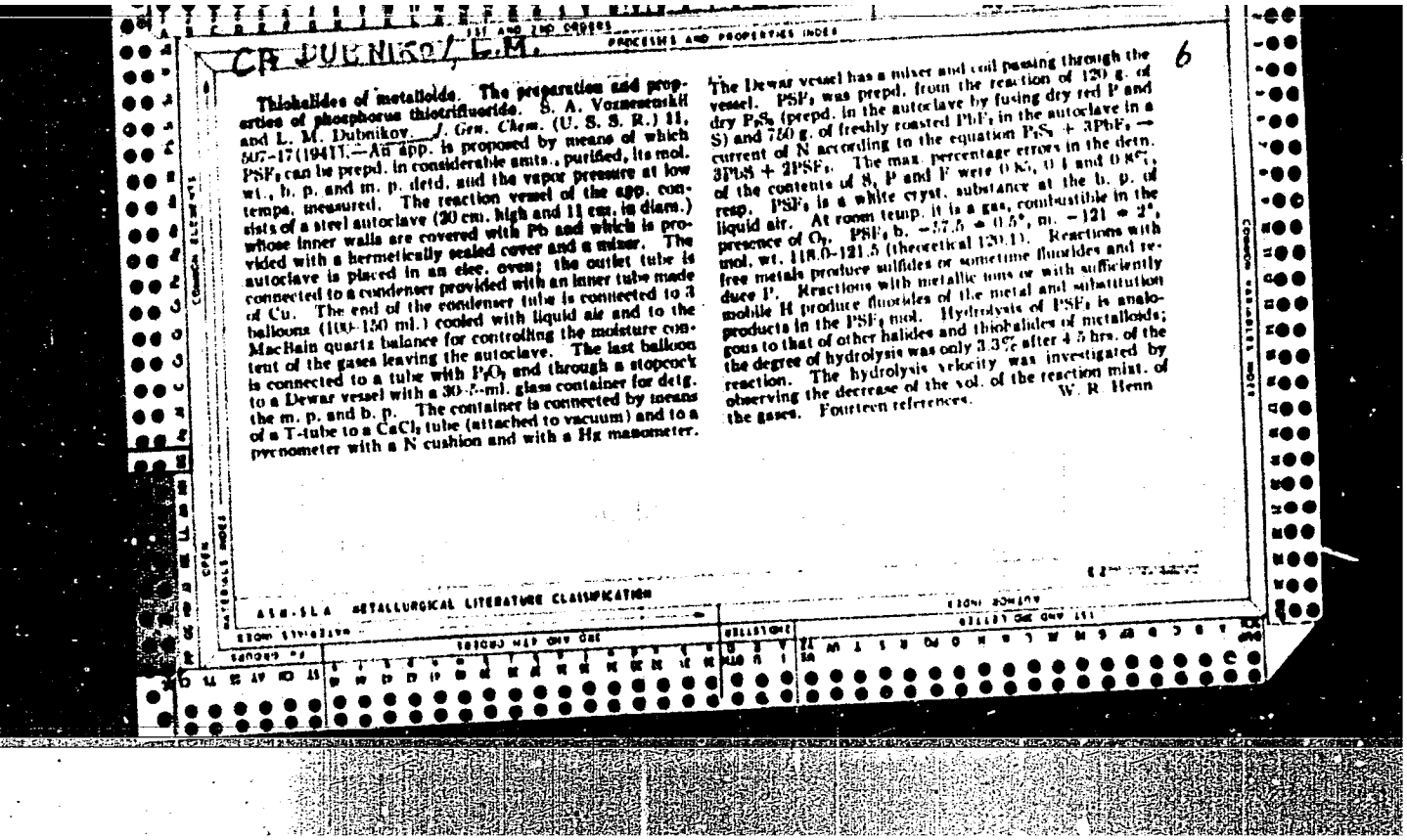
1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Dubinin).
(BIOMATHEMATICS)

PLOKHINSKIY, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; DUBNIK, R.L., red.; MAZUROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.; VYALYKH, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Biometry] Biometriia. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1961. 362 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Biometry)

DUBNIKOV, L.M.; KALYAGIN, I.A. [deceased]

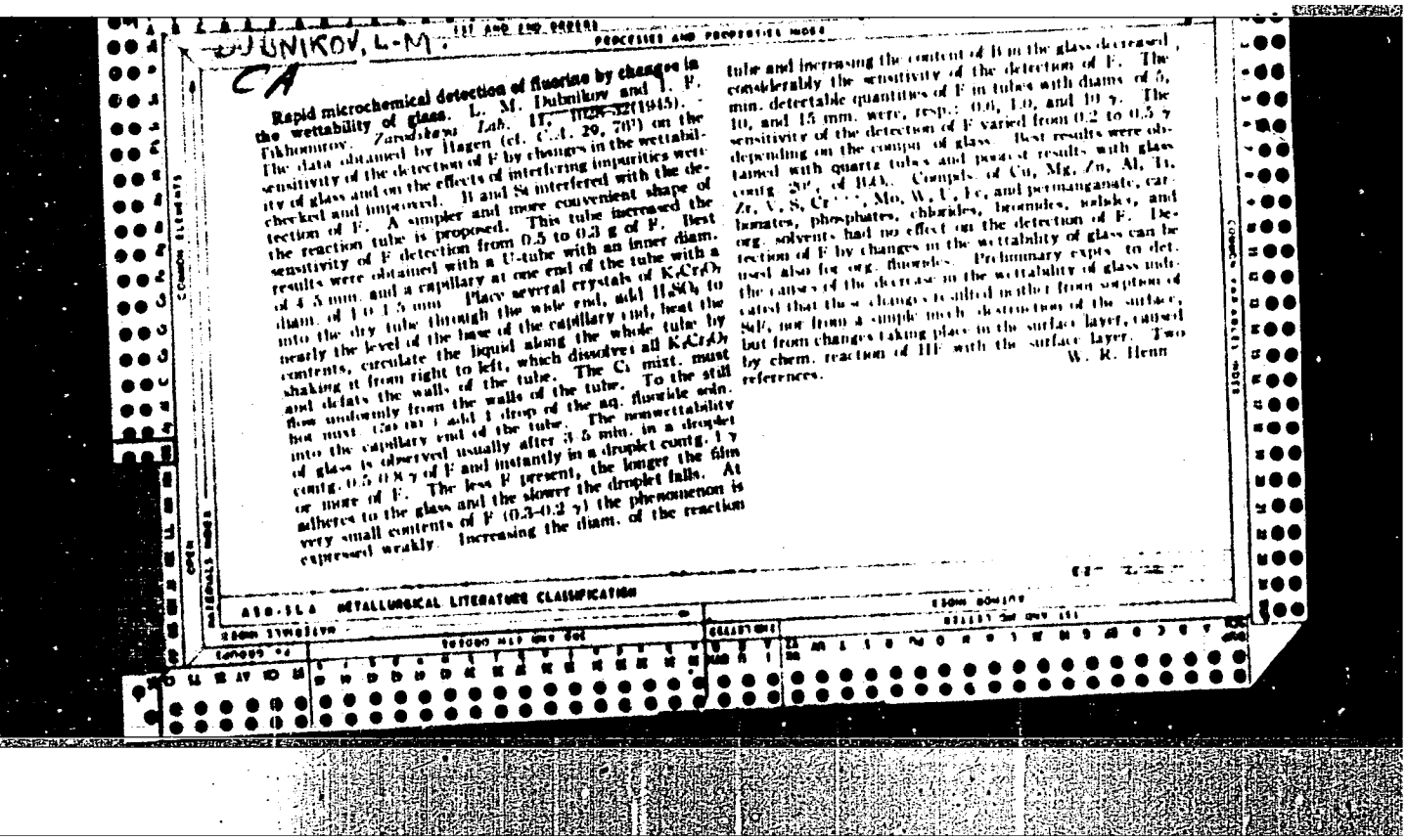
Quantitative determination of fluorine in fluorine-containing organic substances. Zav.lab. 29 no.11:1298-1301 '63. (MIRA 16:12)



CR DUBNIKOV, L.M.

6

Thiohalides of metalloids. The preparation and properties of phosphorous thiotrifluoride. S. A. Vozzenenskii and L. M. Dubnikov. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 507–17 (1941).—An app. is proposed by means of which PSF_3 can be prepd. in considerable amts., purified, its mol. wt., b. p. and m. p. detd. and the vapor pressure at low temps. measured. The reaction vessel of the app. consists of a steel autoclave (20 cm. high and 11 cm. in diam.) whose inner walls are covered with Pb and which is provided with a hermetically sealed cover and a mixer. The autoclave is placed in an elec. oven; the outlet tube is connected to a condenser provided with an inner tube made of Cu. The end of the condenser tube is connected to 3 balloons (100–150 ml.) cooled with liquid air and to the MacHain quartz balance for controlling the moisture content of the gases leaving the autoclave. The last balloon is connected to a tube with P_2O_5 and through a stopcock to a Dewar vessel with a 30-5-ml. glass container for detg. the m. p. and b. p. The container is connected by means of a T-tube to a $CaCl_2$ tube (attached to vacuum) and to a pyrometer with a N cushion and with a Hg manometer. The Dewar vessel has a mixer and coil passing through the vessel. PSF_3 was prepd. from the reaction of 120 g. of dry P_2S_5 (prepd. in the autoclave by fusing dry red P and S) and 750 g. of freshly roasted PbF_2 in the autoclave in a current of N according to the equation $P_2S_5 + 3PbF_2 \rightarrow 3PbS + 2PSF_3$. The max. percentage errors in the detn. of the contents of S, P and F were 0.85, 0.1 and 0.8%, resp. PSF_3 is a white cryst. substance at the b. p. of liquid air. At room temp. it is a gas, combustible in the presence of O_2. PSF_3 b. $-37.5 \pm 0.5°$, m. $-121 \pm 2°$, mol. wt. 118.0–121.5 (theoretical 120.1). Reactions with free metals produce sulfides or sometime fluorides and reduce P. Reactions with metallic ions or with sufficiently mobile H produce fluorides of the metal and substitution products in the PSF_3 mol. Hydrolysis of PSF_3 is analogous to that of other halides and thiohalides of metalloids; the degree of hydrolysis was only 3.3% after 4.5 hrs. of the reaction. The hydrolysis velocity was investigated by observing the decrease of the vol. of the reaction mixt. of the gases. Fourteen references. W. R. Henn



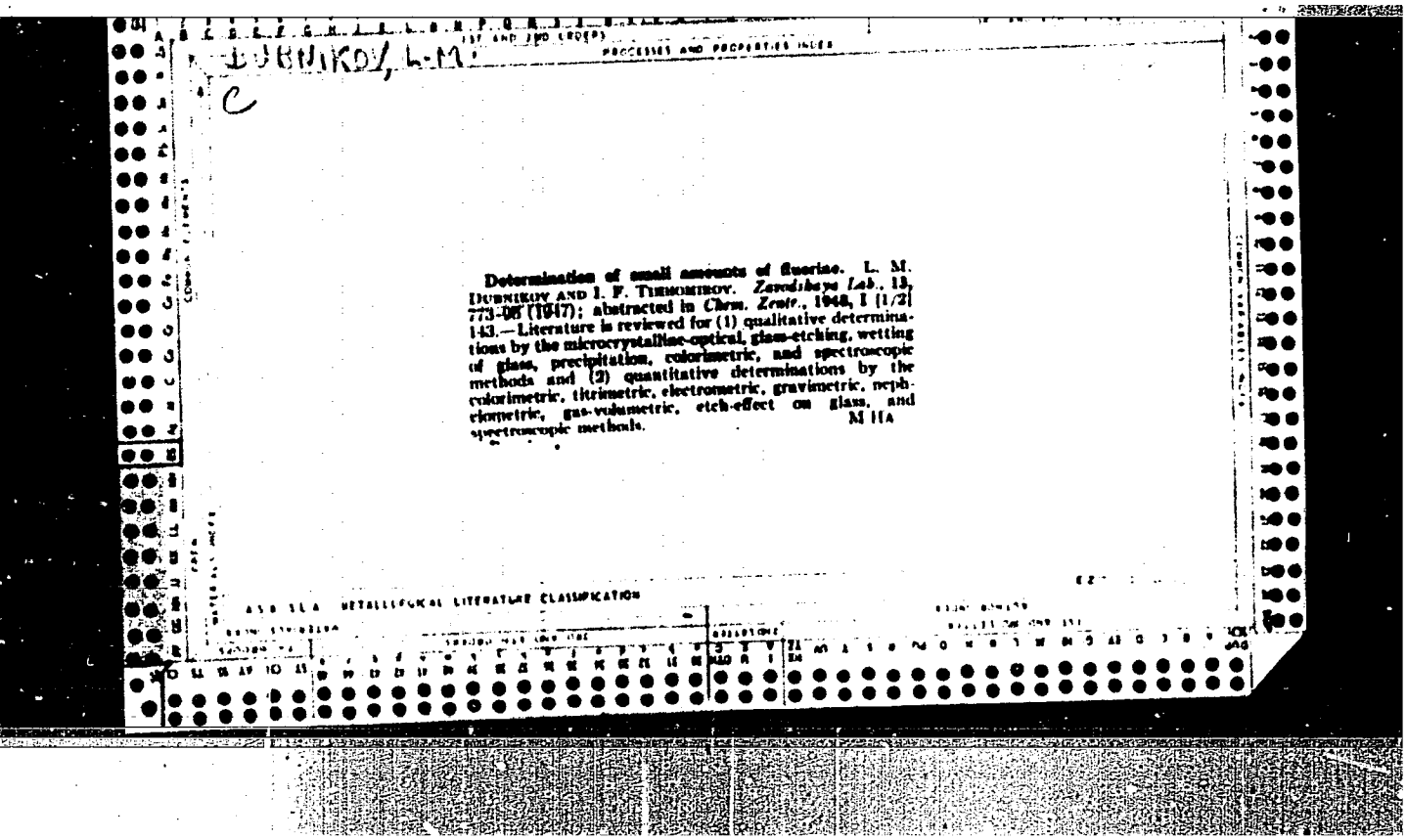
DUNIKOV, L-M.

CA

Rapid microchemical detection of fluorine by changes in the wettability of glass. L. M. Dubnikov and I. F. Fikhonov. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 11, 1128-32(1945). The data obtained by Hagen (cf. C.A. 29, 70?) on the sensitivity of the detection of F by changes in the wettability of glass and on the effects of interfering impurities were checked and improved. B and Si interfered with the detection of F. A simpler and more convenient shape of the reaction tube is proposed. This tube increased the sensitivity of F detection from 0.5 to 0.3 g of F. Best results were obtained with a U-tube with an inner diam. of 4.5 mm. and a capillary at one end of the tube with a diam. of 1 to 1.5 mm. Place several crystals of K_2CrO_4 into the dry tube through the wide end, add H_2SO_4 to nearly the level of the base of the capillary tint, heat the contents, circulate the liquid along the whole tube by shaking it from right to left, which dissolves all K_2CrO_4 and deats the walls of the tube. The Cr mixt. must flow uniformly from the walls of the tube. To the still hot mixt. (50 to 1 add 1 drop of the aq. fluoride soln. into the capillary end of the tube. The nonwettability of glass is observed usually after 3-5 min. in a droplet contg. 0.5-0.8 γ of F and instantly in a droplet contg. 1 γ or more of F. The less F present, the longer the film adheres to the glass and the slower the droplet falls. At very small contents of F (0.3-0.2 γ) the phenomenon is expressed weakly. Increasing the diam. of the reaction tube and increasing the content of H in the glass decreased considerably the sensitivity of the detection of F. The min. detectable quantities of F in tubes with diams of 5, 10, and 15 mm. were, respec. 0.6, 1.0, and 10 γ. The sensitivity of the detection of F varied from 0.2 to 0.5 γ depending on the compn. of glass. Best results were obtained with quartz tubes and poorest results with glass contg. 20% of B_2O_3. Compds. of Cu, Mg, Zn, Al, Ti, Zr, V, S, Cr[illegible], Mo, W, U, Fe, and permanganate, carbonates, phosphates, chlorides, bromides, iodides, and org. solvents had no effect on the detection of F. Detection of F by changes in the wettability of glass can be used also for org. fluorides. Preliminary expts. to det. the causes of the decrease in the wettability of glass indicated that these changes resulted neither from sorption of SiF_4 nor from a simple mech. destruction of the surface, but from changes taking place in the surface layer, caused by chem. reaction of HF with the surface layer. Two references.

W. R. Henn

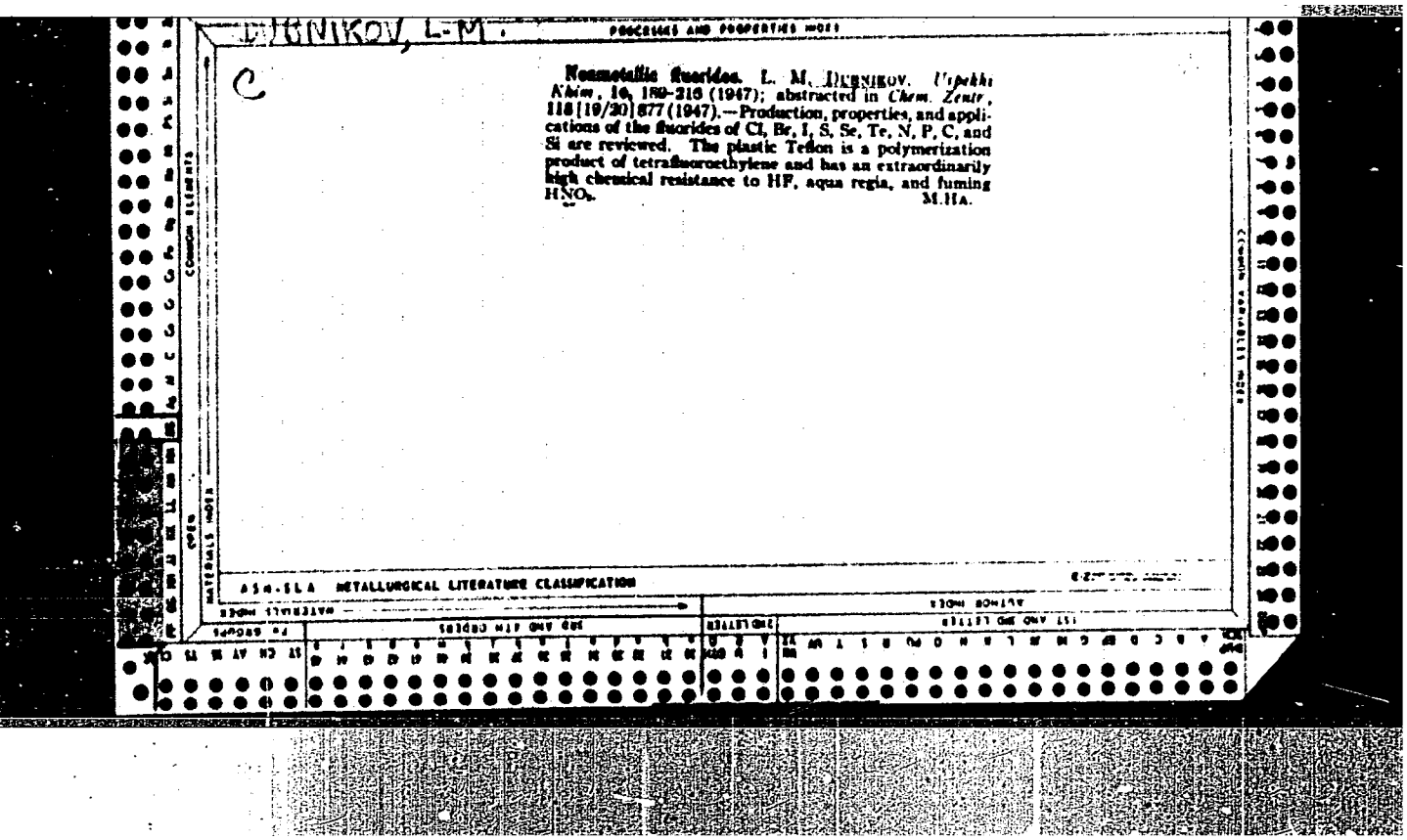
A10-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



DUBNIKOV, L.M.

C

Determination of small amounts of fluorine. L. M. DUBNIKOV AND I. F. TIMOSHKOV. *Zavodskaya Lab.*, 13, 773-98 (1947); abstracted in *Chem. Zentr.*, 1948, I [1/2] 143.—Literature is reviewed for (1) qualitative determinations by the microcrystalline-optical, glass-etching, wetting of glass, precipitation, colorimetric, and spectroscopic methods and (2) quantitative determinations by the colorimetric, titrimetric, electrometric, gravimetric, nephelometric, gas-volumetric, etch-effect on glass, and spectroscopic methods. M IIA



DENNIKOV, L-M

C

Nonmetallic fluorides. L. M. DENNIKOV. *Uspekhi Khim.*, 16, 189-216 (1947); abstracted in *Chem. Zentr.*, 118 [19/20] 877 (1947).—Production, properties, and applications of the fluorides of Cl, Br, I, S, Se, Te, N, P, C, and Si are reviewed. The plastic Teflon is a polymerization product of tetrafluoroethylene and has an extraordinarily high chemical resistance to HF, aqua regia, and fuming HNO_3.
M.Ha.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DUBNIKOV, L. M.

PA 15T30

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfur Compounds Feb 1947
Chemistry - Sulfur monofluoride

"The Preparation of Sulfur Monofluoride and Its Properties," L. M. Dubnikov, N. I. Zorin, 7 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVII, No 2

Optimum reaction temperature, gas composition and notes on reaction vessel material. It was found impossible to obtain S_2F_2 in a pure form after the reaction $2AgF + 3S = S_2F_2 \quad Ag_2S$ since S_2F_2 is subject to dissociation in the reaction conditions.

15T30

S/075/60/015/004/030/030/XX
B020/B064

AUTHORS: Dubnikov, L. M., and Chebotarev, O. V.

TITLE: Rapid Detection of Fluorine in Organic Fluorine Containing Substances on the Basis of the Non-wettability Property of Glass

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 511 - 516

TEXT: In Ref. 3 L. Dubnikov and I. Tikhomirov suggested procedures and apparatus to determine organic fluorine containing compounds on the basis of the non-wettability of glass with H_2SO_4. The present paper deals with the possibility of detecting fluorine in small amounts of fluorine containing organic substances on the basis of the non-wettability of glass. With this method it is possible to mineralize the substance and detect fluorine in it in one and the same sample in a quick and simple manner. To render the prescription

Card 1/4

Rapid Detection of Fluorine in Organic Fluorine Containing Substances on the Basis of the Non-wettability Property of Glass

S/075/60/015/004/030/030/XX
B020/B064

of determination more precise, the dependence of the minimum sensitivity of detection on the concentration of H_2SO_4 and $K_2Cr_2O_7$, on the volume of chromosulfuric acid, and on temperature was studied in detail in advance on chemically pure NaF which was twice recrystallined according to I. Tananayev (Ref. 6). The minimum sensitivity of detection depends on the composition of the silicate glass and on the diameter of the tube, which was experimentally studied; the experiments were carried out in glass tubes from the Klinskiy zavod (Klin factory). The minimum further depends on the acid concentration, the volume of chromosulfuric acid, the temperature (most favorable temperature: 15 - 50°), but does not depend on the nature of the oxidizing agent. The detection limit for fluorine in one drop of the organic substance is given on the basis of the non-wettability of glass in mineralization with a $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution in oleum (Table 1) 17 organic compounds with different F-C groups were examined,

Card 2/4

Rapid Detection of Fluorine in Organic Fluorine Containing Substances on the Basis of the Non-wettability Property of Glass

S/075/60/015/004/030/030/XX
B020/B064

12 of them were undissolved, 17 in alcoholic, 9 in ether, and 6 in aqueous solution. Table 2 gives the limits of detecting some of these substances dissolved in alcohol. On the basis of the results of fluorine detection it may be concluded that the prescription used for inorganic fluorides supplies correct results for organic fluorine compounds only if an easily mobile fluorine atom is present in the molecule. Table 3 gives the limits of fluorine detection in organic fluorine compounds in mineralization with a $KMnO_4$ solution in oleum, while Table 4 gives the corresponding values for some substances dissolved in alcohol. In one drop of an aqueous solution it is possible to detect with certainty 5 - 10 γF, sometimes even 1 - 2 γF. In alcoholic solutions it is possible to detect 50 γF per drop, and sometimes 20 γ, while the limit of fluorine detection in ether solutions is 100 γ. In carbon fluorides it is not possible to detect fluorine by this method. The most probable reason for the non-wettability of glass is the formation of fluorine compounds on the

Card 3/4

Rapid Detection of Fluorine in Organic Fluorine Containing Substances on the Basis of the Non-wettability Property of Glass

S/075/60/015/004/030/030/XX
B020/B064

surface. The surface of silica gel and silicates is completely or partly covered with hydroxyl groups. It may be assumed that such a surface is wetted by adsorption of substances by means of hydrogen bonds. The adsorption of HF by the hydroxyl groups of the surface can be regarded as the first stage of the process: subsequently, water is split off in the presence of oleum, and hydrophobic fluorine compounds are formed on the surface. Such a surface with SiOH and SiF groups loses its wettability. Ya. Aron (Ref. 11) and Luk'yanovich are mentioned in connection with the reaction mechanism There are 4 tables and 11 references: 8 Soviet, 1 German, 1 Austrian, and 1 Dutch.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut
(Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1959

Card 4/4

DUBNIKOV, P.F.; KUZ'MINA, N.I. (Moskva)

Paragonimosis of the lungs. Klin.med. 34 no.12:67-68 D '56.
(MIRA 10:2)

(LUNG DISEASES
Paragonimus infect., clin. aspects & ther.)
(PARAGONIMUS, infect.
lungs, clin. aspects & ther.)

MIZINOV, V.; CHERKE, N.; DUBNIKOVA, M.

Answering questions on wages. Avt.transp. 40 no.4:34-36 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ministerstvo avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog RSFSR.
(Transportation, Automotive) (Wages)

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(Dogs--Diseases and pests)
(Parasites--Dogs)

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths. R-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol, No 2, 1958, 7362

Author : A. A. Dubnitskiy
Inst : Not ~~Given~~
Title : Ways of Infection of Blue Polar Foxes With Uncinariasis.

Orig Pub: Karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, 1956, No 5, 45-46

Abstract: By tests of the infection of blue polar foxes with uncinaria it has been shown that the foxes are infected through swallowing the infectionary water or Parvae of uncinaria stenocephala with food, or as a result of an active penetration of the larvae through their skin during the warm season. The development period of the uncinaria in the organism of polar toxis is 2 weeks. The same

Card 1/2

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths. R-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 7368

Author : A. A. Dubnitskiy, V. V. Petukhova
Inst : Not Given
Title : Vermifuge of "Toksaskaridoze" of Polar Foxes with Chenopodin Oil.

Orig Pub: Karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, 1956, No 6, 60-61.

Abstract: For vermifuge use was made of a mixture of chenopodin and castor oil, in a ratio of 1:20, which after being heated to 37° and shaken up, was introduced through a feeding tube in a dose of 10 milliliters. The effectiveness of the vermifuge was 85.2 percent.

Card 1/1

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(Worms, Intestinal and parasitic) (Cannibalism (Animals))

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by Helminths. R-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol, No 11, 1958, 50231

Author : Dubnitskiy, A.A.
Inst : -
Title : Acanthocephales Parasitism in Fur Animals.

Orig Pub : Karakulevodstvo i zverevodstvo, 1957, No 4, 52-54.

Abstract : It was shown that minks and arctic foxes are the new definitive hosts for acanthocephales Corynosoma strumosum and C. Semermo, which are found in small and large intestines of animals, respectively. Minks and arctic foxes are infestated by corynosomas if they are fed raw fish which is infected by the larvae of these parasites.

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USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Arachno-Antonoses R

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, No 101391

Authors : Grabovskiy, A. V.; Dubnitskiy, A. A.
Inst : Not given
Title : Experimental Elimination of Ear Itch (Otodectosis) in Ordinary and Arctic Foxes.

Orig Pub : Krolikovodstvo i zverovodstvo, 1958, No. 1, 21.

Abstract : No abstract.

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PETROV, A.M., prof.; DUBNITSKIY, A.A., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Epizootiology of diphyllobothriasis in common foxes and polar foxes on the state fur farms of Moscow Province. Trudy VIGIS 6:57-70 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

(Moscow Province--Diphyllobothrium)
(Parasites--Foxes)

DUBNITSKIY, V. I.

USSR/Engineering - Heating Feb 52

"Investigation of the Moisture Absorption by Insulation of Underground Heat Conduits," V. I. Dubnitskiy, Engr

"Iz v-s Teplotekh Inst" No 2, pp 9-13

Describes expts for detg extent and rate of moisture penetration into insulation made of various materials such as asbestos cement plates, mineral wool, diatomite, petroleum bituminous paste, etc. All types of insulation showed considerably high moisture-absorptive capacity, those

203T26

USSR/Engineering - Heating (Contd) Feb 52

made of mineral wool being least hydrophilic constructions. Suggests adaptability of materials for various conditions.

203T26

DUBNITSKI,V.

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So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1956