KLAZ, Il'ya Semenovich; DUBOVIK, P., red.; KA'ECHYTS, G., tekhn. red.

[Anatol' Shabuniaeu, a locomotive engineer] Mashynist Anatol' Shabuniaeu; narys. Minsk, Dziarzh.vyd-va BSSR. Red. maseva-palit.lit-ry, 1961. 30 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Locomotive engineers)

DUBOVIK, S.; KAVLISHVILI, F.V.; SHNIRMAN, G.L.

Lens system with multiple reflecting mirrors. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 4 no.1:12-19 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Photography, High-speed) (Photographic optics)

DUBOVIK, R.A.

Comparing observations on currents made from drifting and anchored ships with observations at buoy stations. Meteor. i gidrol. no.10: 50-53 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Ocean currents)

STAROBINETS, G.L. [Starobinets, H.L.]; DUBOVIK, T.L.

Selectivity of anion exchange on highly basic ion-exchange resins.
Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. Fiz.-tekh. nav. no.2:48-52 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

STAROBINETS, G.L.; SEDNEV, M.P.; DUBOVIK, T.L.

Concentration and separation of small amounts of elements by eluent chromatography. Trudy Kom. anal. khim. 15:323-330 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

STAROBINETS, G.I.; CHIZHEVSKAYA, A.B.; DUBOVIK, T.I.

Entropy of ion exchange with negative hydration. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.khim.nav. no.2:110-111 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

L 42175-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m) IJP(c) RM/DS

ACC NR: AR6014535 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/019/S081/S081

AUTHORS: Starobinets, O. L.; Dubovik, T. L.

TITLE: Effect of the polymer structure upon selective properties of the derived ion exchanger

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 19S508

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geterogen. reaktsii i reakts. sposobnost'. Minsk, Vyssh. shkola, 1964, 14-19

TOPIC TAGS: polymer structure, ion exchange resin, synthetic rubber, sulfonation

ABSTRACT: The preparation of ion exchange resins was undertaken by: 1) sulfonation with 98% H_2SO_4 at 97--98C of chloroprene rubber, stretched to the limit and maintained at this state for 2 months and of chloroprene rubber kept at 150C for 3 days and cooled to -20C for 1 month (annealed rubber); and 2) sulfonation with chlorosulfonic acid at -20C of chloroprene rubber maintained in a stretched state. Exchange capacities for NaCl and NaOH and degree of swelling of all produced samples of ion exchangers were investigated. The selectivity of the equilibrium exchange of H^+--Li^+, H^+--Na^+, H^+--K^+ on resins obtained by sulfonation of polymers with 98% H_2SO_4 was also studied, as was the selectivity of the H^+--Na^+ exchange on the resin obtained from stretched chloroprene rubber by sulfonation with chlorosulfonic acid.

Card 1/2

L 42175-66

ACC NR: AR6014535 O

It was shown that selectivity of ionic exchange is related to the structure of the polymer from which the exchanger was prepared. Selectivity is poorer in the case of uncrystallized exchanger. Of the ion exchange resins prepared by sulfonation of the stretched and of the annealed chloroprene rubber, the stretched exhibited better selectivity of exchange. Exchange selectivity of ion exchanger obtained by chlorosulfonic acid sulfonation of rubber maintained in a stretched state corresponds, to all practical purposes, with the selectivity exhibited by exchange resin produced by H_2SO_4 sulfonation of that rubber. M. Shamis [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11,07

L 10351-67 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(e)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6015356 (N) WH/WW/JD SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/005/0107/0110

AUTHORS: Dubovik, T. V.; Struk, L. I. 52

ORG: Institute for the Problems of Materials Science, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Boron carbonitride electric insulation tubes for protection of metal thermocouples

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1966, 107-110

TOPIC TAGS: boron compound, boron carbonitride, insulating material, thermocouple

ABSTRACT: After discussion of the deficiencies of various oxides for use as high temperature insulators, the high temperature properties of boron carbonitride are presented (resistivity: 10^{14} ohm--cm at 20C, 10^{14} ohm--cm at 2000C, etc). The high temperature corrosion resistance of boron carbonitride in various environments is discussed, and temperature operating ranges are recommended. A method for extruding single- and double-channel insulator tubes for thermocouples from a powdered mixture of boron nitride and carbide (1:1 by weight) is described. Boron carbonitride tubes 2.3--4.5 mm in outside diameter, 0.3--0.8 mm in inside diameter, and up to 200 mm long have been successfully extruded by this method and (after firing at 500--1900C in a reaction mixture) have been used as thermocouple insulators at temperatures of 1500--2500C. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

Card 1/1 mb SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 30Nov65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

36128
S/137/62/000/003/061/191
A006/A101

21.2110
15.2240

AUTHORS: Verkhoglyadova, T. S., Dubovik, T. Y., Samsonov, G. V.

TITLE: Nitration of transition metal powders with the formation of nitride phases

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 40, abstract 30277 ("Poroshk. metallurgiya", 1961, no. 4, 9 - 20, English summary)

TEXT: The authors studied kinetics of nitration of Ti, Zr, V, Nb, Ta, Mo, Cr and Re powders at 500 - 1,200°C. On the basis of X-ray and chemical analyses of the compounds obtained, the optimum nitration conditions were established. The constants of the rate and activation energy of nitration were calculated from kinetics of overweight of the reaction products. For nitrides of Ti and Zr, V(VN), Nb(NbN), Ta(TaN), Cr(Cr_2N), the optimum nitration temperature is 1,200°C; for V_3N, Nb_2N, Ta_2N, CrN it is 900°C; for Mo_2N - 700°C and for Re_3N it is 300 - 350°C.

R. Andriyevskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

35711
S/136/62/000/003/003/008
E021/E435

18.1210

AUTHORS: Samsonov, G.V., Dubovik, T.V.

TITLE: Technology for preparation of aluminium nitride and the possibilities of its commercial use

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no.3, 1962, 56-61

TEXT: The aim of the present work was to establish the optimum conditions for preparing aluminium nitride powder. The initial materials were aluminium powder ПА-4 (PA-4) with particle size 0.1 to 0.25 mm, aluminium powder ПАК-4 (PAK-4) with particle size less than 0.042 mm, purified nitrogen containing a trace of oxygen, and ammonia. The apparatus, described in detail previously, enabled material to be nitrided by passing nitrogen over a boat containing the material. Experiments at 700 to 1200°C showed that after up to 240 minutes, nickel and zirconium boride did not react with the powders of aluminium nitride. The boats were therefore made from these materials. The rate of heating has to be low enough to prevent fusion of the aluminium because, if fusion occurs, the surface area of the reaction is decreased and the aluminium is more likely to react with the material of the

Card 1/3

Technology for preparation ...

boat. The optimum rate of heating without fusion taking place was found to be 6 to 7 °C/min for the 0.1 to 0.25 mm powder and 10°C/min or lower for the 0.042 mm powder. The optimum conditions for nitriding were found by a series of experiments in a current of nitrogen for 15 to 240 minutes and in a current of ammonia for 2 hours at 500 to 1200°C. The results showed that there is relatively full nitriding of the finer powder at 700°C but the coarser powder requires a temperature of 1100 to 1200°C. From the results the following scheme for production of aluminium nitride was put forward.. PAK-4 powder is nitrided at 800°C for 1 hour with a rate of increase of temperature up to 800°C of 10°C/min. The prepared product is thoroughly mixed and a repeated nitriding is carried out at 1200°C for 30 to 60 minutes (with a temperature increase of 40°C/min). This gives a powder of accurate stoichiometric composition. A commercial powder with about 33% nitrogen content can be prepared by a single nitriding process at 1200°C (with rate of temperature increase 10°C/min). Components of aluminium nitride with 12 to 16% porosity can be prepared by sintering, after pressing, nitride powder or nitride

Card 2/3

Technology for preparation ...

powder containing 5 to 10% aluminium powder in nitrogen at 1800 to 2000°C. Components with zero porosity can be prepared by hot pressing the nitride powder at 2000 to 2100°C.
There are 5 tables.

X

L 2099-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(q)/EWP(b)
Pc-4/Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 JD/JG/AT/RM/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP4029211 S/0226/64/000/002/0099/0102

45
44

AUTHOR: Semsonov, G. V.; Dubovik, T. V.

TITLE: Technique of manufacturing refractory parts from aluminum nitride

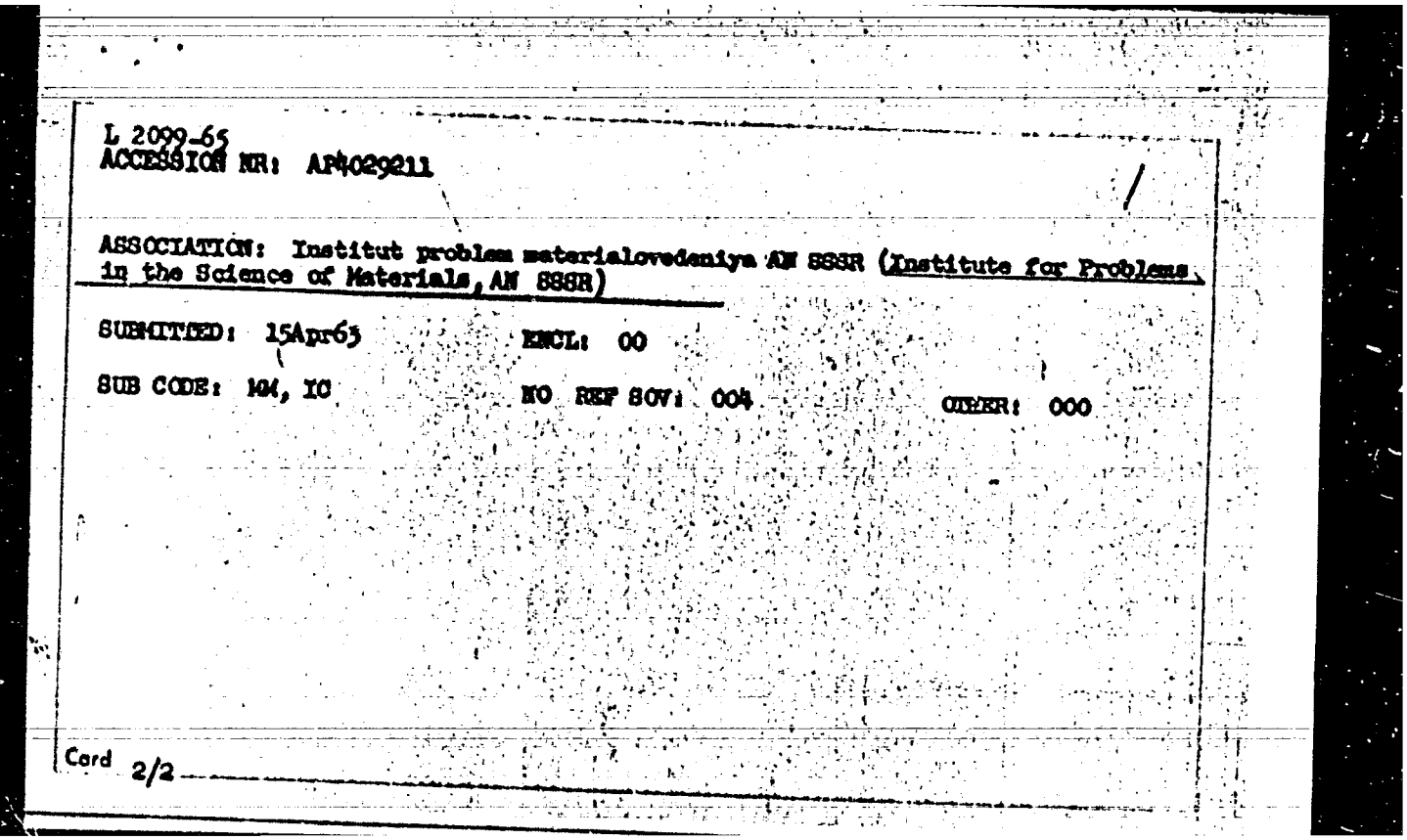
27 17 27

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1964, 99-102

TOPIC TAGS: refractory part, refractory, aluminum nitride, aluminum nitride compacting, sintering, aluminum nitride sintering, aluminum nitride extrusion

ABSTRACT: A technique is developed for the manufacture of parts from aluminum nitride by compacting or extrusion of aluminum nitride powder mixed with a plasticizer (a solution of synthetic rubber in gasoline for compacting and a solution of bakelite in alcohol for extrusion of tubes and bars). This is followed by sintering in nitrogen at 1900 + 50 C; machining if necessary is done prior to sintering. The sintered parts had a melting temperature above 2400 C, a coefficient of thermal expansion of 5.5×10^{-6}, a resistivity of the order of 10^{12} ohm-cm, and a microhardness of the order of 39200 MN/m^2. Flow sheets for the production of parts, bars, and tubes are presented. Porosity is rather high (12-16%). Articles of simple shape can be made by hot compacting aluminum nitride powder (without plasticizer). Such articles have an almost theoretical density.

Card 1/2



L 2099-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4029211

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya AN SSSR (Institute for Problems in the Science of Materials, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Apr63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IC NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043769 S/0080/64/037/008/1828/1830

AUTHOR: Dubovik, T. V.; Polishchuk, V.S.; Samsonov, G. V.

TITLE: Derivation of magnesium nitride

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 8, 1964, 1828-1830

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium, nitride, nitration agent, ammonia, nitrogen

ABSTRACT: The authors conduct a technological study of conditions for obtaining magnesium nitride using nitrogen and ammonia as nitration agents. The initial material consisted of magnesium chips measuring 0.1-0.2 mm. Nitration took place in porcelain vessels placed in a quartz reactor. Nitration was conducted at temperatures from 200 to 1000°C over a period of 15 minutes to 4 hours for each temperature. The results of the experiment showed that nitration begins during the distillation of nitrogen through magnesium over a period of 30 minutes at 250°C. Nitration reaches its peak at 800°C over a period of 4 hours. At higher temperatures the nitrogen content drops sharply. The authors concluded that attempts to nitrate magnesium with ammonia have yielded much poorer results, which is apparently related to the fact that magnesium nitride converts easily into hydride and

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043769

vise versa. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 040ct62 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, MT NO REF SOV: 001-- OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

L 11997-66 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]tute for the Study of Materials [illegible] stitut problem [illegible]

TITLE: Aluminum nitride coatings on graphite

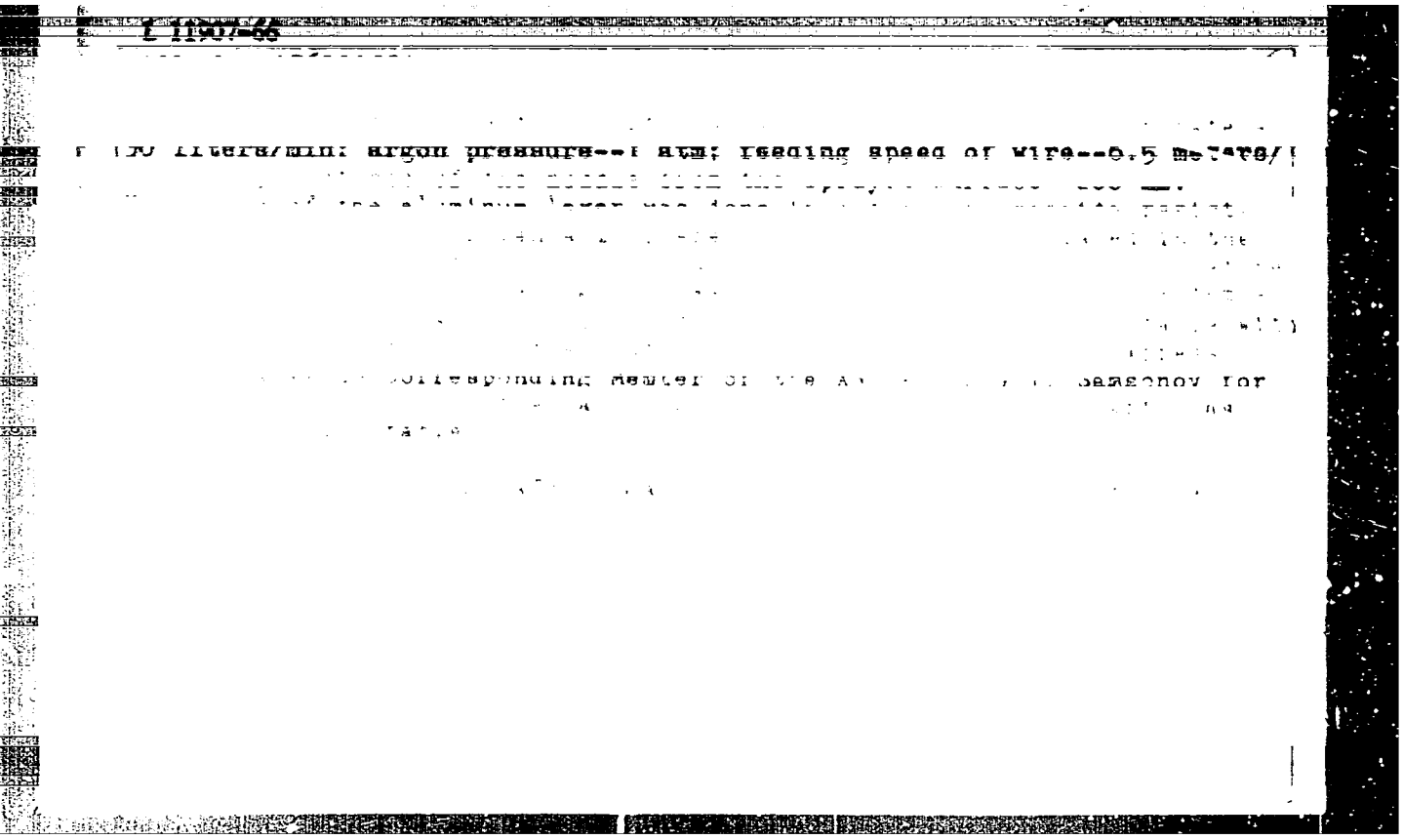
SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 3, no. 6, 1965, 940-942

[illegible] The article studies the possibility [illegible] aluminum nitride coatings on graphite by the method of flame spraying of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the consumption and pressure of [illegible] on the [illegible] of the sprayed layer and the strength of its bond with the graphite. The following parameters were found to be optimum:

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.171:546.621



LEVITIN, Isidor Borisovich; LEONT'IEV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; MESHKOV, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BARSHAY, M.M., inzh., retsenzent; DUBOVIK, V.A., nauchnyy red.; GOLUBEVA, N.P., red.; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Lighting engineering on ships] Sudovaia svetotekhnika. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 300 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Electric lighting of ships)

DUBOVIK, Vladimir Afanas'yevich; VYGOVSKIY, Sergey Ivanovich; BAZILEVICH, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; YEMEL'YANOV, Gennadiy Alekseyevich; ARTSENITSEN, S.I., otv. red.; KOKOSOV, L.V., red.; SHEVER, G.I., tekhn. red.

[Frequency telegraphy] Chastotnoe telegrafirovanie. By V.A. Dubovik i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1962. 349 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Radiotelegraph) (Telegraph)

ALYAYEV, A.V. (Penzenskaya oblast'); ALEKSEYEV, V. (Yaroslavl'); DUBOVIK, V.A. (Vinnitskaya oblast'); GUBA, S.G. (Vologodskaya oblast'); GOTMAN, E.G. (Pechora); RYBAKOV, L.M. (Yaroslavl')

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(Mathematics—Problems, exercises, etc.)

DUBOVIK, V.E.

SMIRNOVA, L.A.; SERGEYEVA, T.I.; MEN', M.L.; BONDARYUK, A.S.; KAGARLITSKAYA, E.A.; DUBOVIK, V.E.; YAROSH, A.P.; [illegible]KLEYSKAYA, O.E.

In memory of T.M. Stepanov. Khirurgiia no.4:91-92 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Stepanov, T.M., 1880-1951)

DUBOVIK, V.G.

Should we discontinue the construction of cabbage fermentation shops equipped with reinforced concrete vats. Kons.i ov.prom. 16 no.4:23-24 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Belprodproyekt.
(Sauerkraut)

LIPAYEV, V.M. ; DUBOVIK, I.M.; DUBOVIK, V.I.; RUSOVEDOVA, N.M.

Rodents of the Argun River (Transbaikalia) flood lands. Izv. Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 16:39-55 '57. (MIRA 13:7)

(ARGUN RIVER (TRANSBAIKALIA)--RODENTIA)

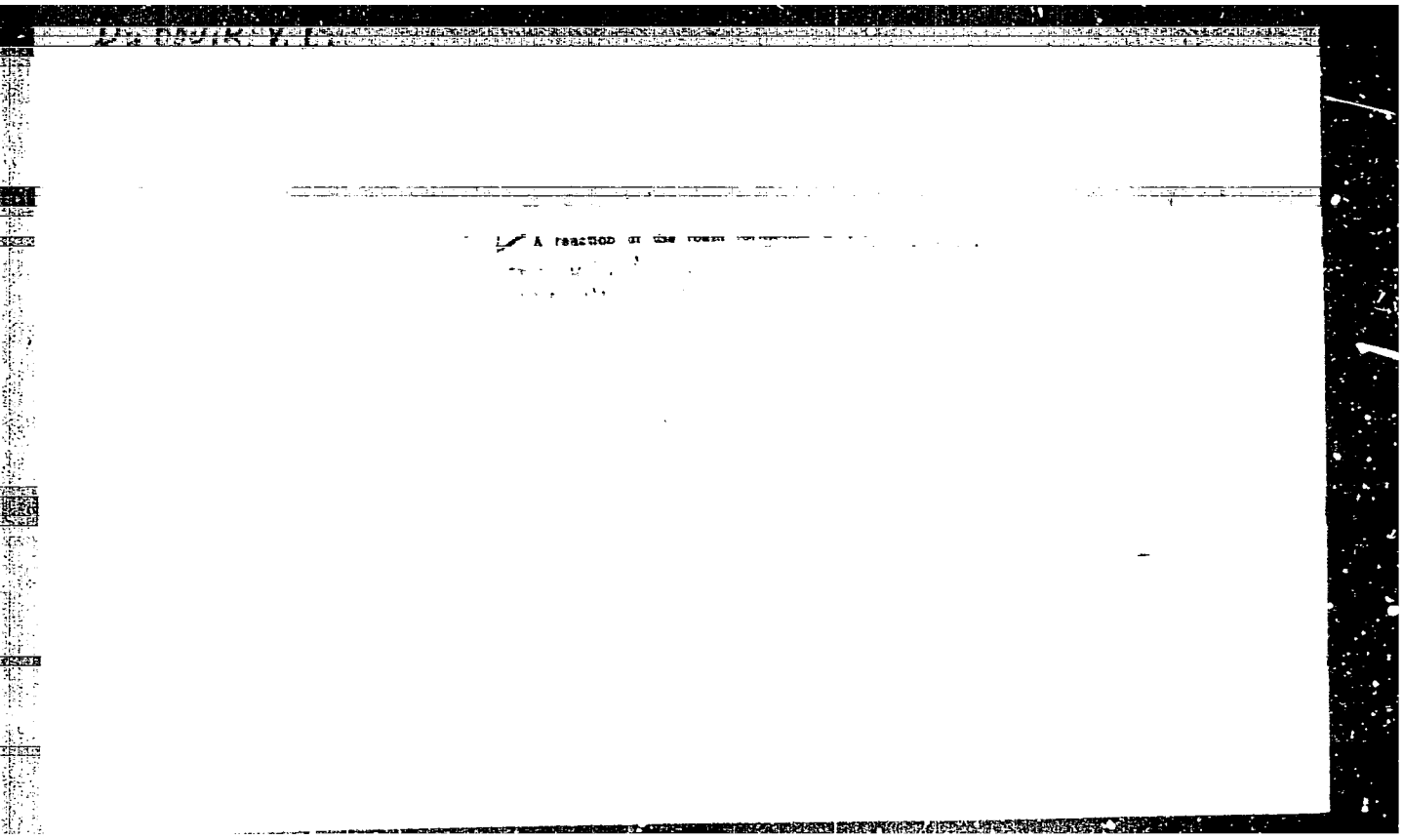
BUSOYEDOVA, N.M.; DUBOVIK, V.I.; DUBOVIK, I.M.; ZHOVTYI, I.F.; LIPAYEV, V.N.

Fleas of rodents in the flood-lands of the Argun River (Transbaikalia). Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 17:39-46 '58. (MIRA 13:7)

(ARGUN RIVER (TRANSBAIKALIA)--FLEAS)
(PARASITES--RODENTIA)

TIMOFEYEVA, L.A.; ZHOVTYY, I.F.; NIKIFELOV, N.V.; BUSOYEDOVA, N.M.; GOLOVACHEVA, V.Ya.; DUBOVIK, I.M.; DUBOVIK, V.I.; ZHIVOLYAPINA, R.R.; LEONT'YEV, A.N.; PETUKHOVA, O.I.; TIMOFEYEVA, A.A.; SHVEDKO, L.P.

Search for plague and other epizootic diseases in Transbaikalian plague focus. Report No.2. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum. inst. 15:3-17 '57. (MIRA 13:7)
(TRANSBAIKALIA--RODENTIA--DISEASES AND PESTS)



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SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 29, 16 July 1955

* For the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences

DUBOVIK, V.I.

TIMOFEYEVA, L.A.; ZHOVTIY, I.F.; MEKIPELOV, K.V.; BUSOYEDOVA, N.M.; GOLOVACHEVA, V.Ya.; DUBOVIK, I.M.; DUBOVIK, V.I.; ZHIVOLYAPINA, E.R.; LAMT'YEV, A.N.; PETUKHOVA, O.S.; TIMOFEYAVA, A.A.; SHVED'KO, L.P.

Results of examining rodents in Transbaikalian steppes for pathogenic microflora. Tez.i dokl.konf.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. no.1:38-39 '55. (MIRA 11:3)

(TRANSBAIKALIA--RODENTIA) (MICROORGANISMS, PATHOGENIC)

DUBOVIK, V. I.

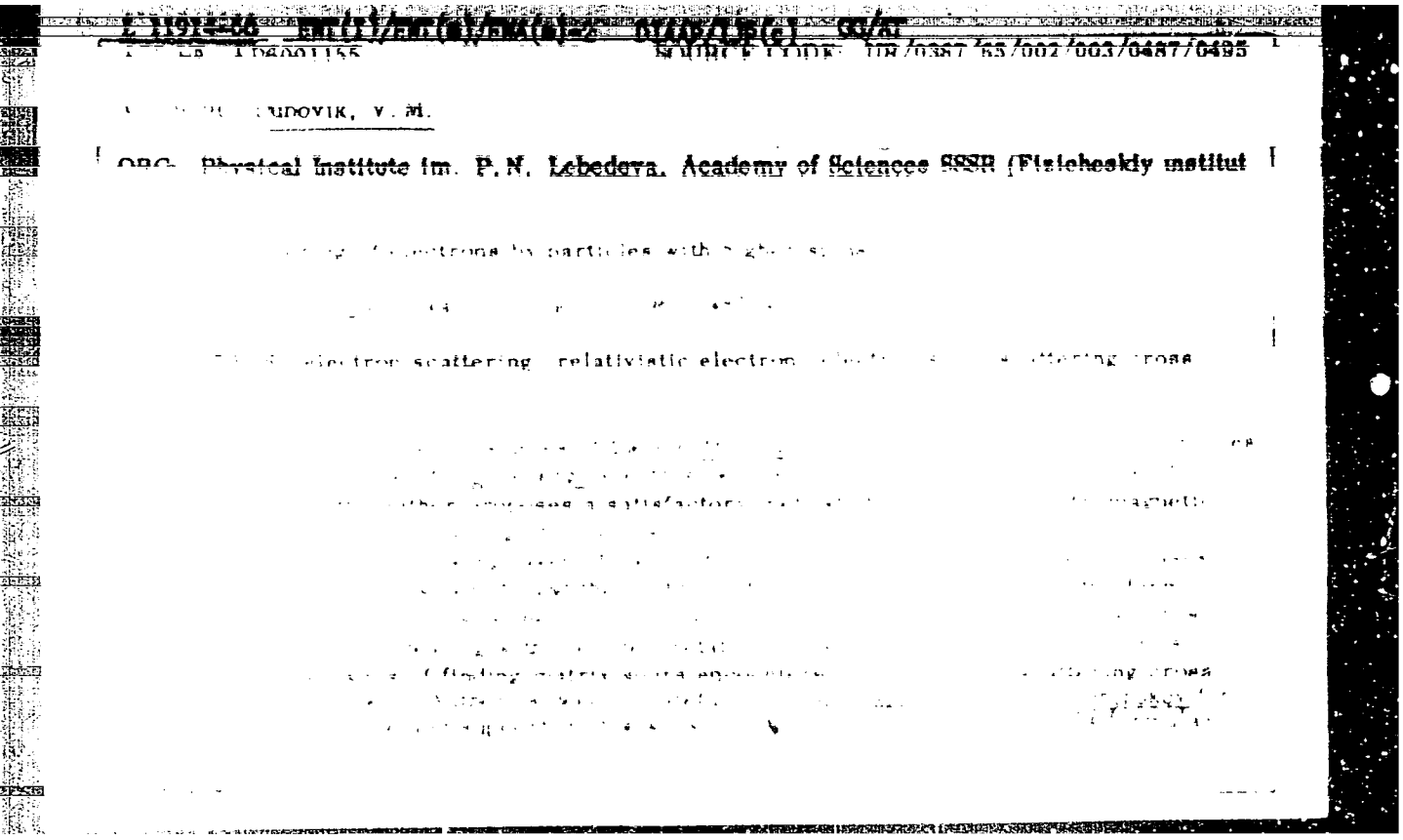
YERAFEYEU, B.V.; DUBOVIK, V.I.

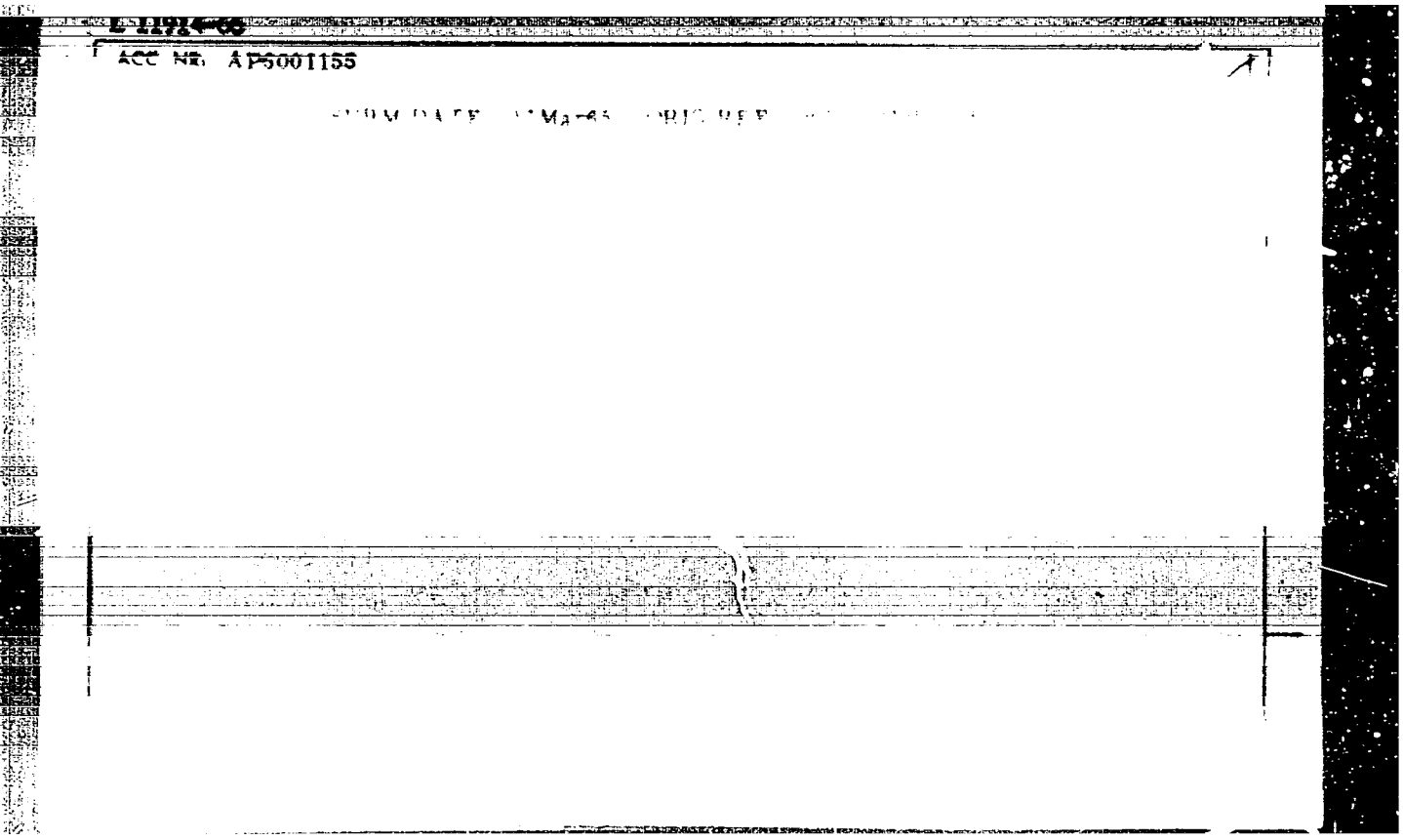
Activation energy in the process of thermal inactivation of crystallized catalase extracted from the liver of oxes. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh.nav.no.3:31-36 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Catalase) (Liver extract) (Activity coefficients)

DUBOVIK, V.M., st. prepodav.; MAMIN, A.U., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; dots.; OTTO, P.I.; RUMYANTSEVA, A.Ya., kand. geogr. nauk; ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dots.; SHARGIN, I.A., st. inzh.; MOSKALEV, A.F.; KOLESNIKOV, B.P., prof., doktor biol. nauk, rektor; OKOROKOV, V.I., kand. biol. nauk, dots.; KLIMENKO, P.A.; STARIKOVA, L.A., assistent; SHUMILOVA, V.Ya., assistent; MAKSIMOVA, Ye.A., dots.; KIRIN, F.Ye., kand. geogr. nauk, dots.; KUZNETSOV, A.V., red.; MATVEYEV, S.M., red.; MOROZOV, V.K., red.; RUTKOVSKIY, I.M., red.; TYAZHEL'NIKOV, Ye.M., red.

[Nature of Chelyabinsk Province] Priroda Cheliabinskoi oblasti. Cheliabinsk, Yuzhno-Ural'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 241 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra geografii Chelyabinskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Dubovik, Mamin, Rumyantseva, Kirin). 2. Nachal'nik geologicheskogo otdela Chelyabinskogo geologorazvedochnogo tresta (for Otto). 3. Chelyabinskaya gidrologicheskaya stantsiya (for Saregin). 4. Nachal'nik peshchannoy partii Chelyabinskoy zemleustroitel'noy ekspeditsii (for Moskalev). 5. Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Kolesnikov). 6. Kafedra zoologii Chelyabinskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Okorokov, Starikova, Shumilova). 7. Chelyabinskiy rybnyy trest (for Klimenko).





C. A.
DuBovik Ya. F

15

A technique for the study of movement of reactions of double decomposition among water-soluble salts in the soil. Ya. F. Dubovik. *Pochvoh Abad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.* No. 1/2 (22/23) 61–8(1947).—Natural river water gives more satisfactory results (after suitable corrections for its own salt content) than does distd. water in soil extn. experiments. It removes more Cl ions, but sulfates are removed more readily by distd. H_2O. Progressive extn. of soil samples by wash waters from previous samples can be used as a means of following the mineral movements in the soil and the ion-exchanges that take place.

G. M. Kondratieff

C. A.
DuBOVIK, Ya.F.

Technique of studying water-soluble salts in saline soils. Ya. F. Dubovik (Inst. Pochvovedeniya, Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S. S. R.). *Pochvoved. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S. S. R.* 4, No. 4 (23), 23-6 (1947). For characterization of salts in salt-bearing soils it is suggested that 1:1 water-soil mixt. allowed to stand 1 hr. does not remove all the easily sol. salts; Na sulfates are retained twice as tenaciously as NaCl. Salts of moderate solv. are extd. to the extent of 75%. The use of a 4:1 ext. ratio is recommended, with further leaching for complete removal of sol. sulfates. In detn. of sol. and mobile salts a 1:1 ratio is satisfactory.
G. M. Kondapoff

C 4
ZUBOVIK, V.A.

The role of biological antagonism of mineral salts in plant nutrition. Ya. F. Dubinin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 73, 831–4 (1950).—Treatment of soils with either H_2O or various nutrient salts, showed the effects of the activity of microflora in alteration of availability of various ions to the plants. Thus, in daytime Cl, sulfate and Ca tend to flow from the soil into the plant, while at night the reverse occurs. Bicarbonate ion behaves analogously. Mg rises constantly in the plant. Hence the absorption of salts by the soil, based in essence on microbial activity, effectively controls the access of the salts to the plants growing in the soil. Tomato plants were used for expts.
G. M. Kosolapoff

DUBOVIK, Ya.P.

Soil temperature and the effectiveness of fertilizers in Chernozem soils of northern Kazakhstan [with French summary in insert]. Pochvovedenie no.12:62-65 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Karabalykskaya selektsionnaya stantsiya.
(Kazakhstan--Chernozem soils) (Fertilizers and manures)
(Soil temperature)

DUBOVIK, Ye.P.

24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot; sbornik No. 2 (Scientific Research Abstracts; Collection of Articles, Nr 2) Moscow, Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: N. A. Kondrat'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers, and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and gages for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 128 reports on standards of measurement and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk Branch of this institute; VNIIK - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created from MGIMIP - Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1955; VNIIFTRI - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physicotechnical and Radio-engineering Measurements) in Moscow; KhGIMIP - Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NGIMIP - Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Lubentsov, V.P., S.M. Okhotina, and F.A. Shpan'on (KhGIMIP). Apparatus for Checking Tube Voltmeters 101

Rumyantsev, A.S., and Ye. P. Dubovik (VNIIM), and A.A. Chukhlantsev (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIIM). Developing Methods and Standard Apparatus for Testing Direct-Current Transformers Type I-58 Under Operating Conditions at 70 Kiloamperes 102

Lisogub, M.S., V.I. Zingerman, and Ye. Ye. Bogatyrev (KhGIMIP). Developing and Studying Apparatus for Measuring Magnetic Fields by the Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Method 102

Rudnyy, N.M., A.Z. Veksler, and A.I. Bulanova (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIIM). Method of Measuring Hysteresis Losses and Eddy Currents in Double Magnetization 104

Card 20/27

RUMYANTSEV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; DUBOVIK, Ye.P., starshiy tekhnik; GLAZENAP, M.S., dots.; GRIGOR'YEV, I.T., starshiy prepodavatel'

Differential method for determining leakage currents during electrolysis. Izv.vys.uchseb.zav.; prib. no.3:26-29 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I.Mendeleyeva (for Rumyantsev, Dubovik). 2. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I.Ul'yanova (Lenina) (for Glazenap, Grigor'yev).
(Electrolysis) (Electric currents, Leakage)

RUMYANTSEV, A.S.; CHUKHLANTSEV, A.A.; DUBOVIK, Ye.P.

Errors in the shunts used for the measurement of large currents. Trudy VNIIM no.38:76-85 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Electric measurements)

KRYUK, I.F.; DUBOVIK, Ye.V.

Physical properties of the gluten of the intermediate fractions of flour. Izv.vys.uchsb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.1:69-70 '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni Kuybysheva, kafedra tovarovedeniya pishchevykh produktov.

USSR / Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers. J-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 34379.

Author : Dubovikh, Ya. F.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Influence of Soil Temperature on the Effectiveness of Fertilizers on the Chernozem Soils of E. Kazakhstan

Orig Pub: Pochvovedeniie, 1956, No 12, 62-65.

Abstract: In the presence of a warm spring, nitric fertilizers are more effective. than phosphates in the presence of a cool spring. The highest increase in yield of winter rye (1.5 c/ha) was secured by ammonium nitrate during the warm spring of the year 1951, and in case of super-phosphate (3.8 c/ha) - during the cool spring of 1949. During cool springs, the accumulation in soil of ammonium is observed; on the other hand, the process

Card 1/2

Dubovikov, Aleksey Nikolayevich, Ed.

Sovremennaya literatura; khrestomatiya dlya 10-go klassa sredney shkoly (Contemporary literature; selection for 10th year class of the middle school)
Sostavili A. Dubovikov i ye. Severin.
Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1946
774 p.

DUBOVIKOV, B.A.

Struggling for a perfect quality and high reliability of articles. Mashinostroitel' no.9:1-4 S '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Pervyy zamestitel' predsedatelya Privolzhskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

DUBOVIKOV, B.A.

Protect new developments by standards. Standartizatsiia 28 no.10:22-23 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Pervyy zamestitel' predsedatelya Privolzhskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

DUBOVIKOV, B.

Advanced experience should have the virtue of the law. Standartizatsiia 29 no.1:3-5 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Pervyy zamestitel' predsedatelya Privolzhskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

DUBOVIKOV, I.K.

School of leading experience. Apt. delo 14 no.1:52-57
Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Donetskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Gor'kogo.

EWT m ... EWA?/ASD(a)-5/AEDC(a)/SSD ...
AP4047916 ... 1496/1502

...ov, M. S.

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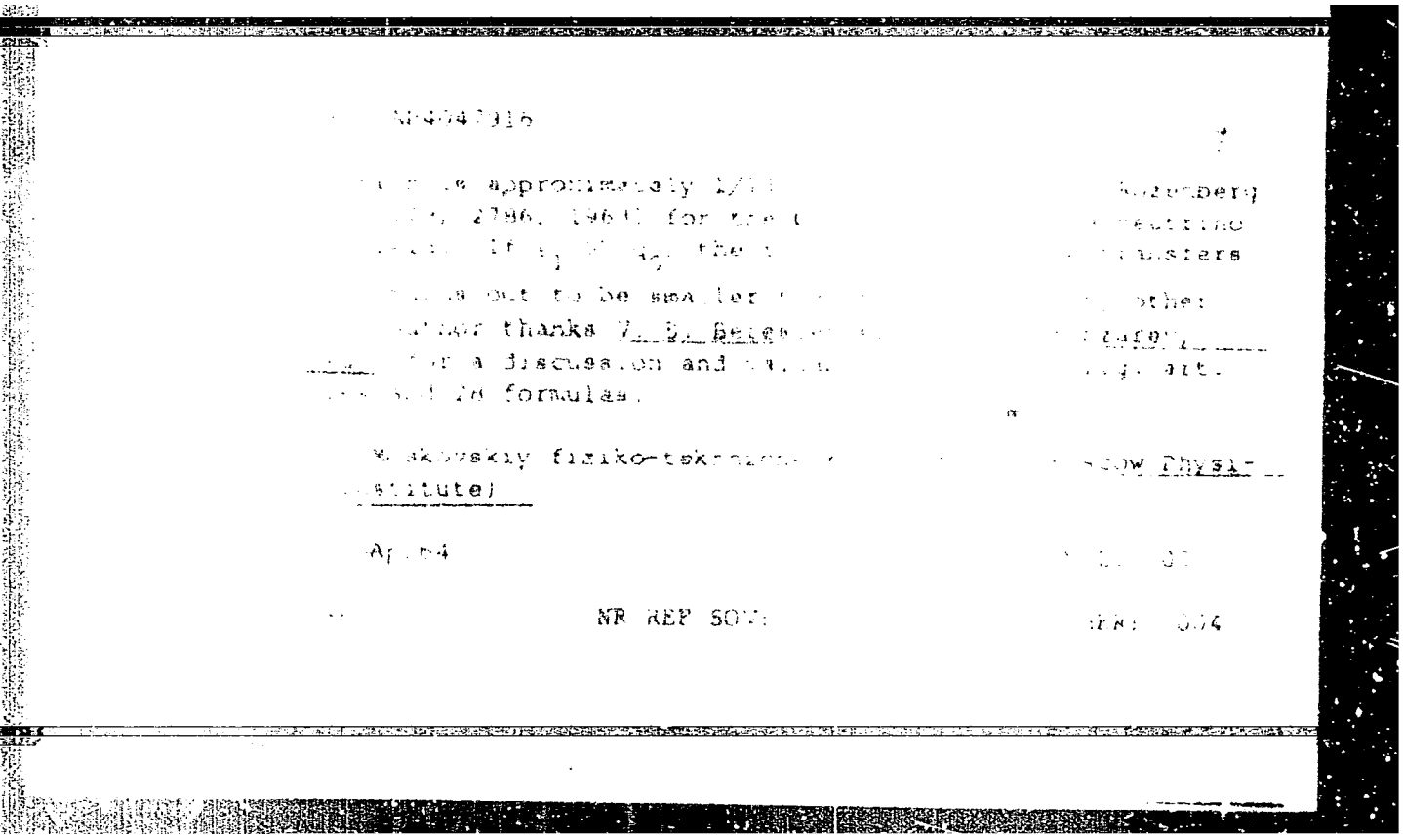

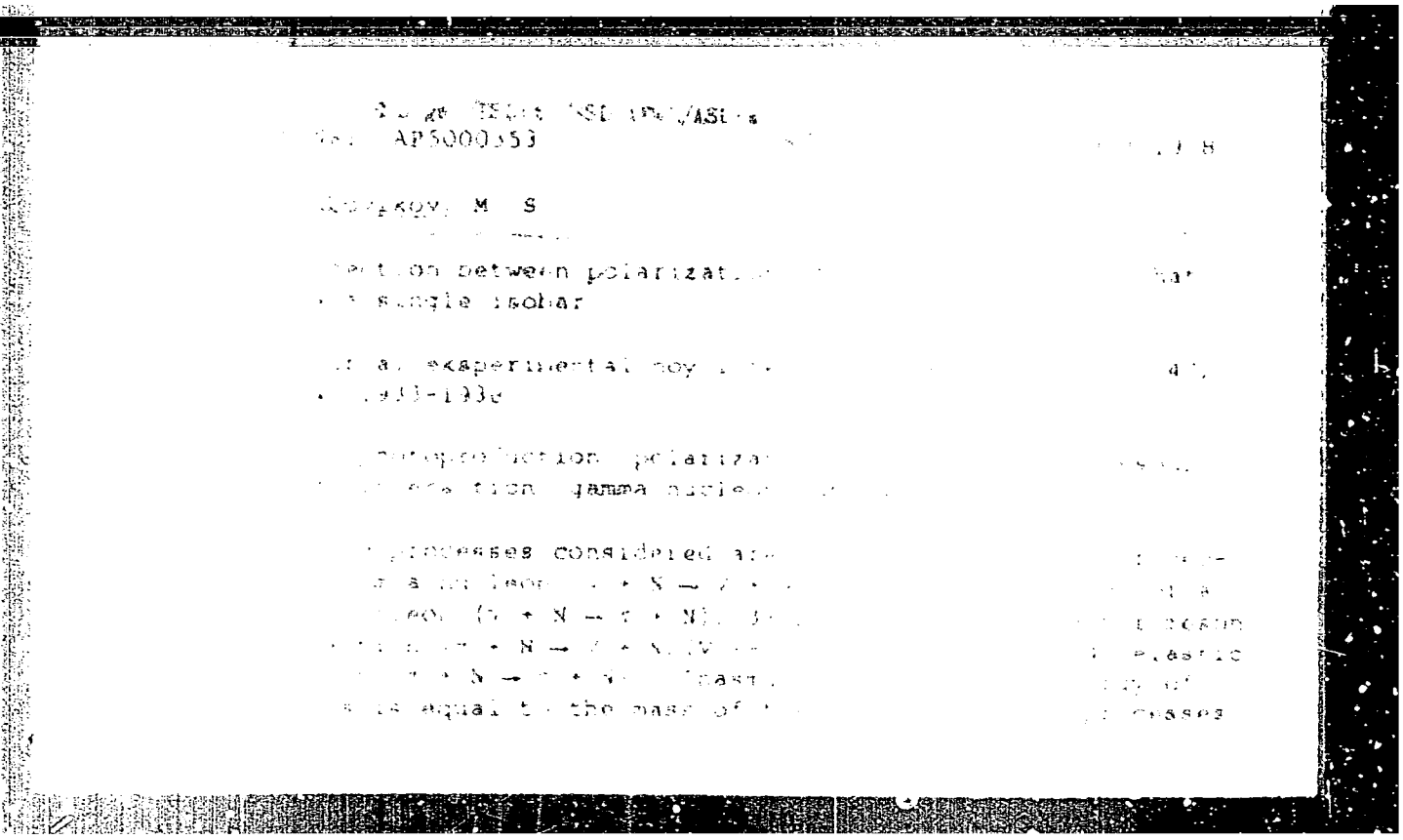

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May64

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ACC NR: AT6 ...

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L 11947-66

ACC NR: AP6000749

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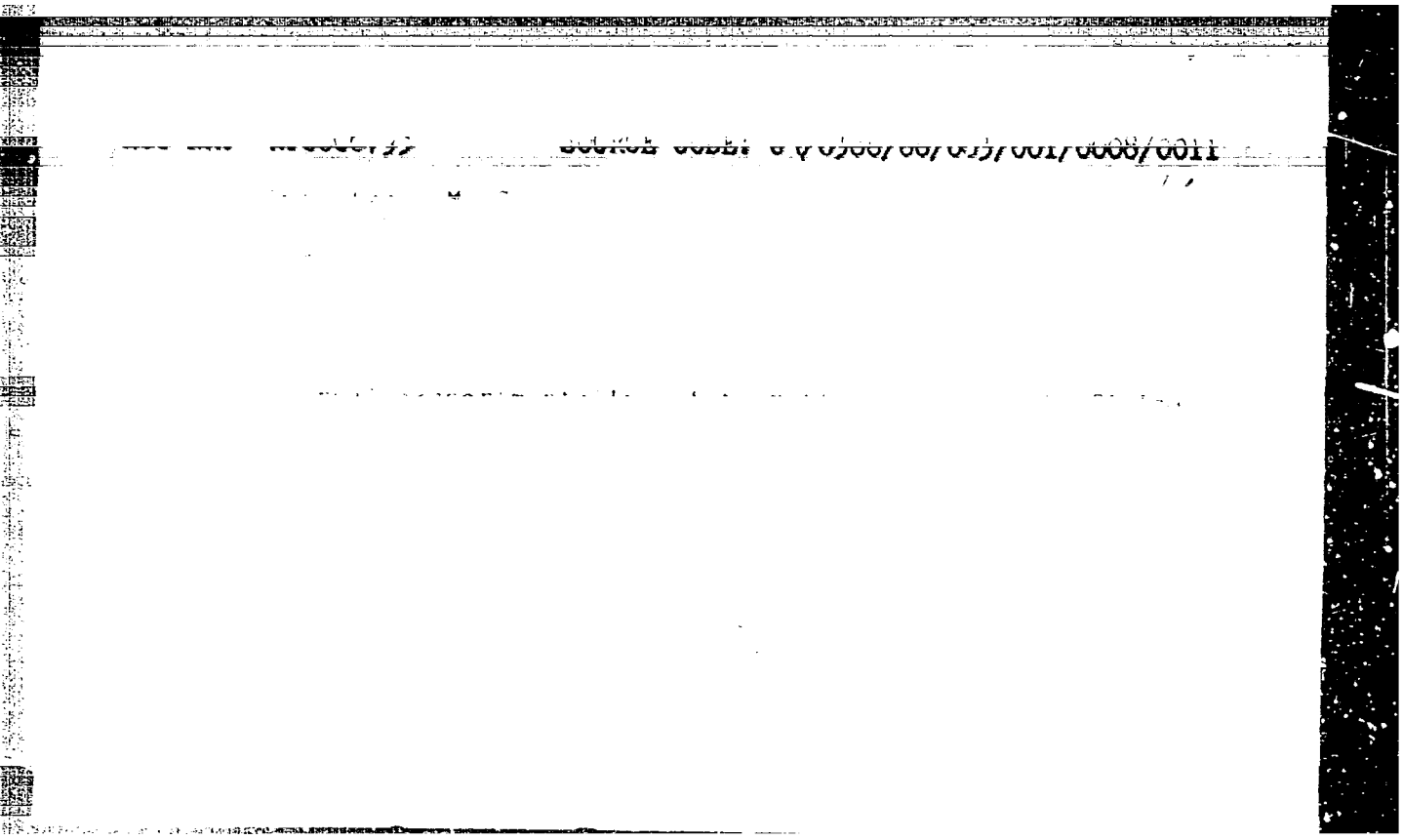
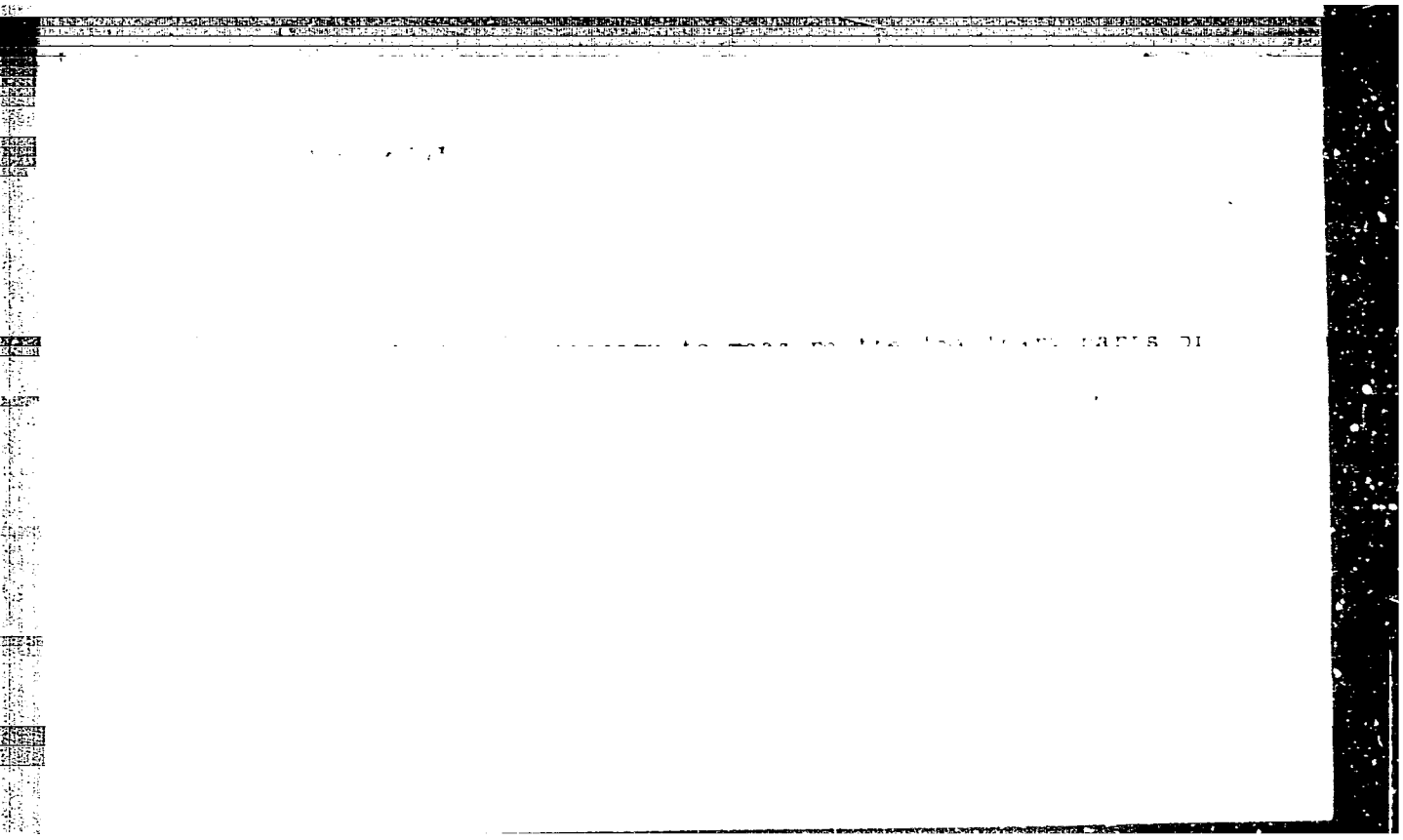
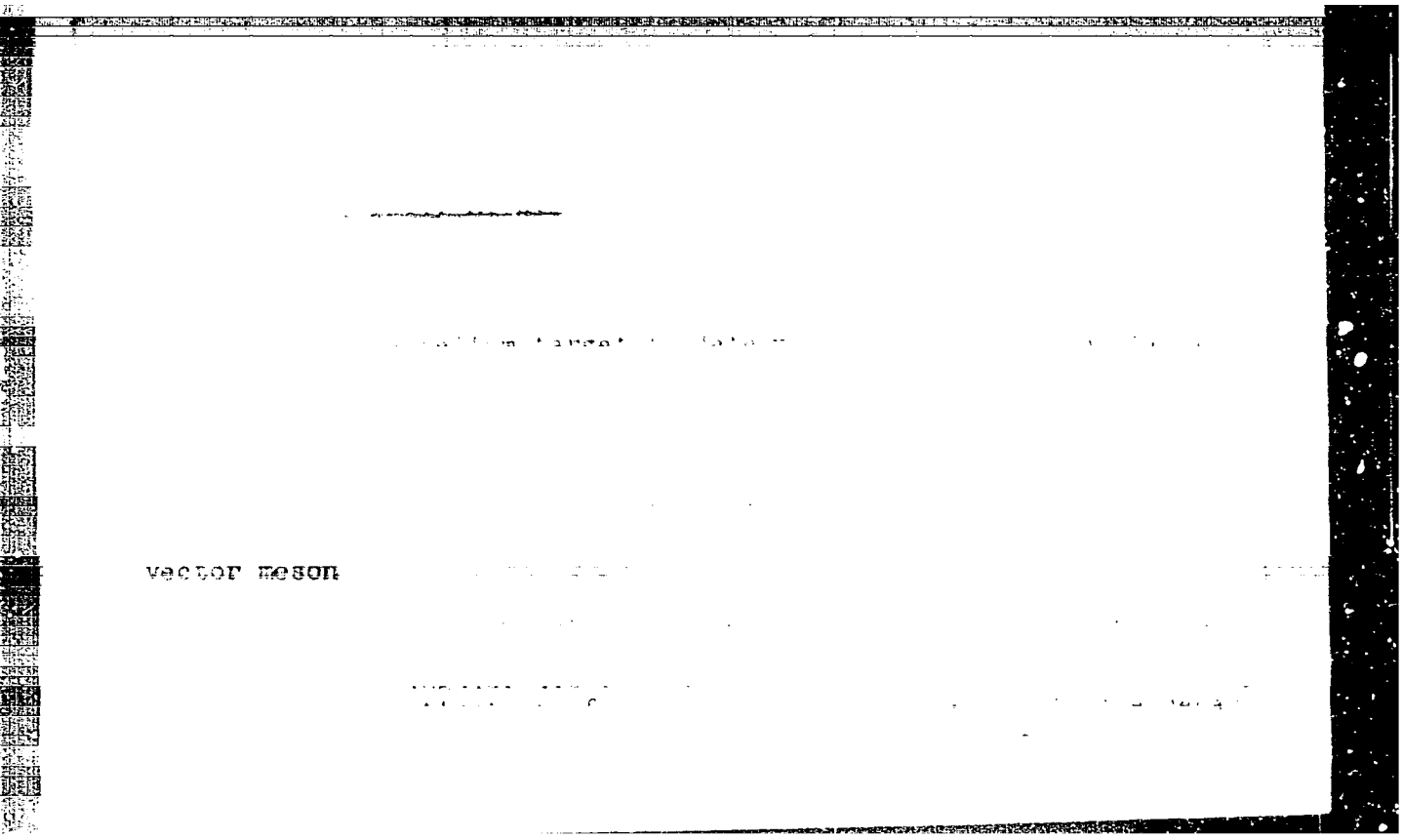
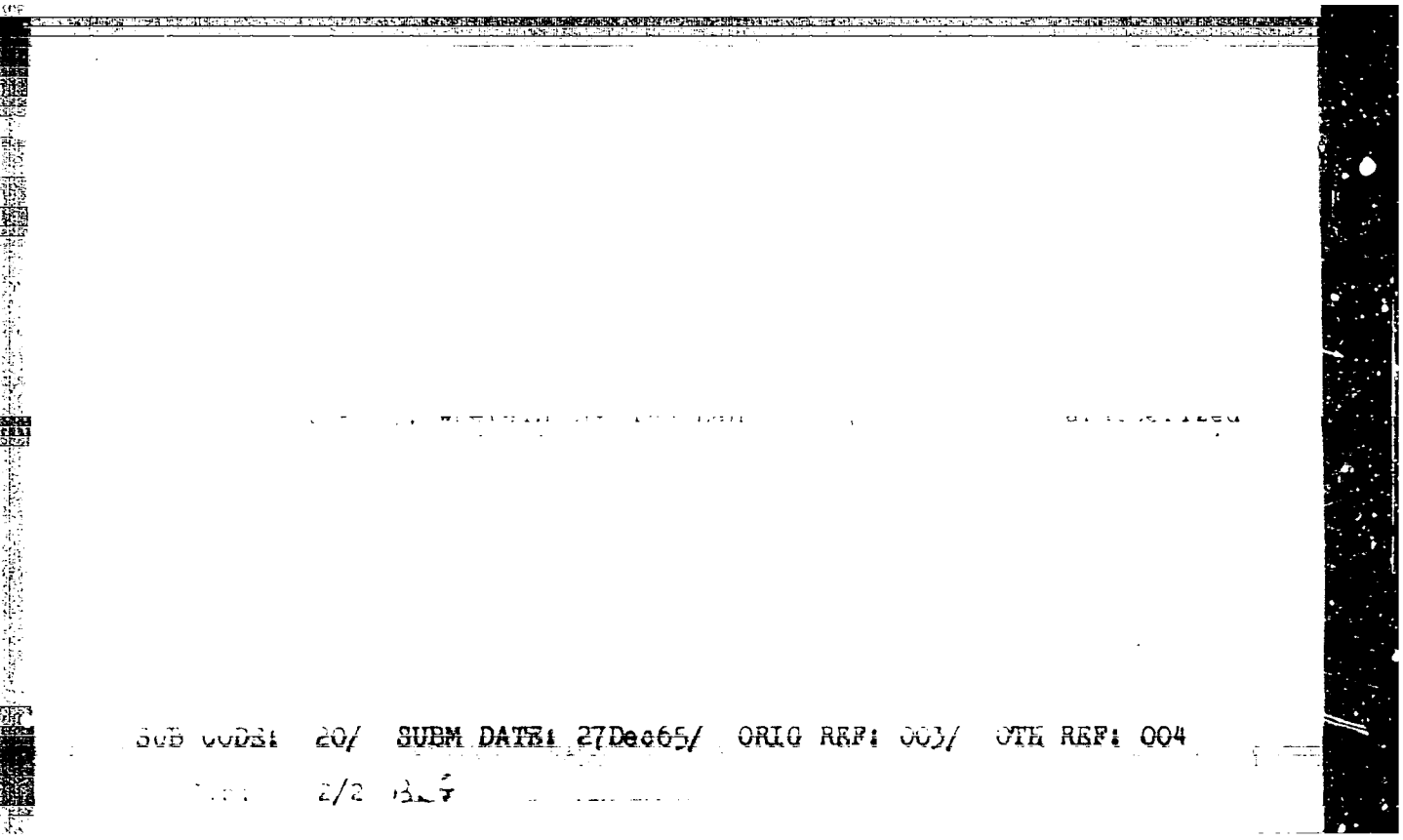
... author is grateful to Yu. A. Simonov for a discussion of the results and for many important remarks. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: ...









SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

2/2

SARANCHA, Ye.T.; DUBOVIKOVA, A.P.

Analysis of the products of the manufacture of isobutyl and n-butyl alcohol by means of liquid-gas chromatography. Zav. lab. 27 no. 4:398-399 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Lisichanskiy khimicheskiy kombinat.
(Butyl alcohol)

DUBOVIKOVA, Yu. A.

DUBOVIKOVA, Yu. A. - "A study of the results of many years' use of active immunization against diphtheria in Moscow Oblast." Moscow, 1955. Min Health USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians. (Dissertations for degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 48. 26 November 1955. Moscow.

Dubovikova, Yu. A.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/4 Med.Microb. etc. April 58

1055. A TRIAL OF DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION BY MEANS OF A 3-INJECTION TECHNIQUE IN THE MOSCOW PROVINCE (Russian text) - Dubovikova Yu. A. - NAUCH. TRUD. MOSK. NAUCH. -ISSLEDOV. INST. VAKTS. I. SYVOR. 1956, 6 (53-58)

The possibility of creating higher levels of immunity by substituting a 3- for the hitherto used 2-injection technique was investigated. The level of immunity of 2,349 children was determined by means of the Schick test and the incidence of diphtheria and the severity of its clinical course in a group of 18,634 children was noted. First injection of 0.1 ml. was followed in 20-45 days by a second injection of 2.0 ml., and 15-20 days later a 3rd injection (2.0 ml.) was administered. Revaccination was performed 3-6 or 6-12 months later. It was observed that the level of immunity (as indicated by the Schick test) after 3 injections was twice as high as that created by 2 injections. Furthermore in the case of the children who received 3 injections the clinical course of diphtheria was much milder, and toxic and malignant forms much less frequent, than in the case of the children who received 2 injections only. (S)

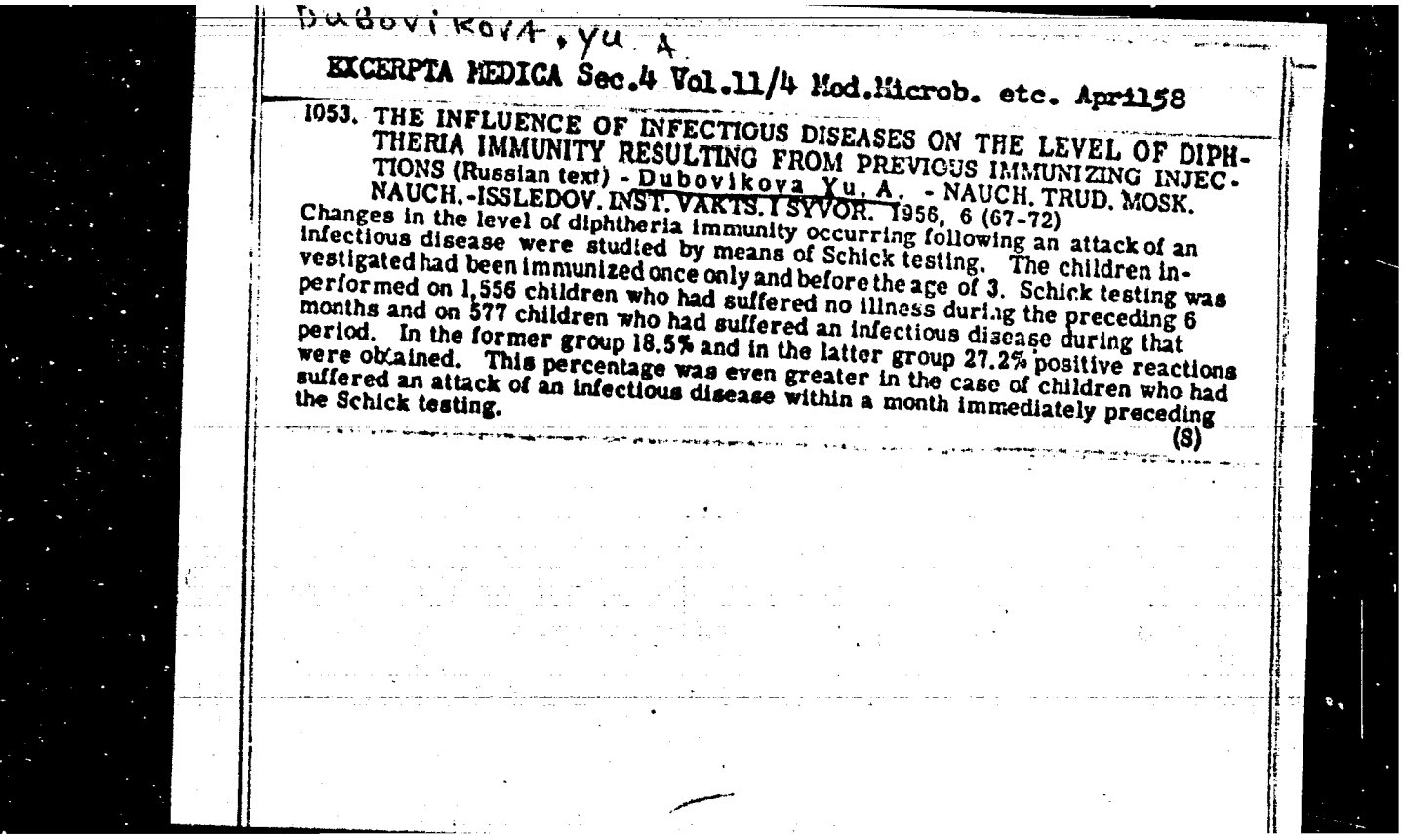
Dubovikova, Yu. A.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/4 Med.Microb. etc. April58

1054. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TIME LAPSE BETWEEN FIRST VACCINATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA AND REVACCINATION (Russian text) - Dubovikova Yu. A. - NAUCH. TRUD. MOSK. NAUCH. -ISSLEDOV. INST. VAKTS. I. SYVOR. 1956, 6 (59-66)

During 1946-48 the efficacy of antidiphtheritic immunization with varying intervals between the vaccination and revaccination was followed on 935 children. It was found that extension of the interval between the 2-stage vaccination and revaccination at 6-7 months enhanced the efficacy of the immunization. Revaccination at an interval of 6-12 months after the triple vaccination trebled its effectiveness. The author advocates revaccination at 6-8 months instead of at 3-5 months.

(S)



Dubovikova, Yu A

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/4 Mod.Microb. etc. Apr1158

1053. THE INFLUENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON THE LEVEL OF DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY RESULTING FROM PREVIOUS IMMUNIZING INJECTIONS (Russian text) - Dubovikova Yu. A. - NAUCH. TRUD. MOSK. NAUCH.-ISSLEDOV. INST. VAKTS. I SYVOR. 1956, 6 (67-72)

Changes in the level of diphtheria immunity occurring following an attack of an infectious disease were studied by means of Schick testing. The children investigated had been immunized once only and before the age of 3. Schick testing was performed on 1,556 children who had suffered no illness during the preceding 6 months and on 577 children who had suffered an infectious disease during that period. In the former group 18.5% and in the latter group 27.2% positive reactions were obtained. This percentage was even greater in the case of children who had suffered an attack of an infectious disease within a month immediately preceding the Schick testing.

(S)

DUBOVIKOVA, Yu.A.; MARCHENKO, V.I.; LEUKHINA, L.G.; KAPUSTINA, A.I.

Late reactions in children to injections of adsorbed purified diphtheria toxin. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.3:39-43 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.
(DIPHTHERIA, immunology,
remote reactions to adsorbed purified toxin in child (Rus)

"Modernization of Lathes to be Used for Special Purposes," with Dulesov, G. K., Taruntayev, A. M., and Fleysher, M. M., Modernization of Metal-cutting Equipment, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. p. 108.

This book is intended for engineers and technicians working in the field of metal cutting.

DUBOVIKOVA, A. K.

Energetics; an index of popular literature. So vstupitel'nym ocherkom i pod redaktsiei A. D. Smirnova. Moskva, Gos. bibliot.-bibliograf. izd-vo NKP RSFSR, 1940. 23 p. ("Chto chitat' o tekhnike," vyp. 2)

DUBOVIKOVA-KHROMOVA, O. A.

Phase analysis of aluminum alloys. NI Blok, O. A. Dubovskova-Khromova, and N. F. Leshko. Zavodskaya Lab, 21, 894-9 (1955)-
An electrochem. method for phase sepn. in Al alloys is based on electrolytic soln. of the alloy in a nonaq. electrolyte: 2g LiCl, 2g. KCNS 6g citric acid, or 2g. NaOAc all in 1200 ml. MeOH. The structural components are sepd. completely in 30-60 min. at a.c.d. of 0.013 amp/sq.cm. and 30v., with cooling in liquid N. A. cylindrical specimen 15 mm. long and 30-40 mm. long is used for tests. A suitable semipermeable membrane for use in MeOH soln. is made by soaking a little cellulose acetate with enough acetone for 1-2 days to produce a sol. of the consistency of liquid glue. A little of the soln. is spread over the inner surface of a 200-50-ml. beaker, the acetone vaporized, and the cellulose layer carefully removed and fastened to a glass support. Such membranes could be used for 10-15 tests. The x-ray and analytical studies of the anode residues of Al-Cu (with 4.85% Cu) revealed no intermetallic phase formation during aging at room temp. and at 100° but such phases were observed after aging at 220 and 350°. Alloys contg. no Cu (e. g., Al-Fe., Al-Ni, Al-Fe-Si) sepd, Al_3Fe, Al_3Ni, and Si as anode residues. No solid soln. of Al was found in them.

W. M.Sternberg

28910
S/170/61/004/011/010/020
B104/B112

10.3600

AUTHOR: Dubovis, M. I.

TITLE: Estimation of the temperature of contact surfaces between systems with heat removal into a semi-infinite medium

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 11, 1961, 89-93

TEXT: The author studies the cooling of a plate of thickness R located in the range $x>0$. The plate is in contact with a semi-infinite body ($x<0$). $t_1(x,\tau)$ and $t_2(x,\tau)$ are the temperatures of plate and semi-infinite body. The characteristics λ_2, c_2, and γ_2 of the semi-infinite body are constant. The following conditions are made: 1) $t_2(x,0) = 0$; $t_1(x,0)>0$; 2) in the plate, heat is produced at a rate q; 3) for $0<\tau<\tau_1$, the temperature of the contact decreases or at least does not increase. 4) $\partial^2 t_1(x,\tau)/\partial x^2 < 0$ $(\tau_0<\tau\leq\tau_1;\ 0<x<R)$; $t_1(x_1,\tau)<t_1(x_2,\tau)$, $(0<x_1<x_2<R_1,\ \tau_0<\tau\leq\tau_1)$; the temperature drop $t_1(R,\tau) - t_1(0,\tau)$ and

Card 1/3

Estimation of the temperature ...

the rate of its change decrease in time. A. V. Lykov (Teoriya teploprovodnosti, M., 1952) obtained solutions of a system of two semi-infinite bodies being in contact. From these results the author derives the formula

$$\frac{t_z}{t_1(R,\tau_1)} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{b_2 R}{\sqrt{\pi}\lambda_1\sqrt{\tau_1}}} = K_z \qquad (8),$$

where t_z is the contact temperature. This expression can be used to estimate processes with intensive heat production (e.g., crystallization). Three systems (systemI: two semi-infinite bodies being in contact; system II: one plate in contact with a semi-infinite body; system III: one plate in contact with a semi-infinite body; in the plate of the system III, crystallization is assumed to take place) are considered. Exact solutions of the system III are not known. For the estimation of the contact temperature $t(0,\tau_k) \approx t_k K_z = t_k/(1 + b_2 R/\lambda_1\sqrt{\pi\tau_k})$ and $t^*(0,\tau_k^*) < t_k$ are obtained. t_k is the crystallization temperature, $t^*(0,\tau_k^*)$ is the contact temperature when $t_H = t_k$, $t_H = t_1(x,0)$. The high

Card 2/3

Estimation of the temperature ...

efficiency of the estimate is demonstrated by data on four conventional metals being in contact with a conventional medium. It is shown that an increase of t_H increases the efficiency. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Proyektnyy institut "Uralgiproalyuminiy", g. Kamensk-Ural'skiy (Design and Planning Institute "Uralgiproalyuminiy", Kamensk-Ural')

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1960

Card 3/3

DUBOVIS, M.I.

Heat capacity of binary alloys in the solidification interval.
Lit. proizv. no.6:32-35 Je '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

DUBOVIS-ARAKOVSKAYA, D.M. [Dubovis-Aranovs'ka, D.M.]

Formation of methods of logical thought in secondary school pupils. Nauk. zap. Nauk.-dosl. inst. psykhol. 11:82-85 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet im.A.M.Gor'kogo, Khar'kov.
(Thought and thinking)
(Learning, Psychology of)

DUBOVIS-ARANOVSKAYA, D.M.

Some conditions for the understanding of text structure by students. Vop. psikhol. 8 no.1:53-60 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra pedagogiki i psikhologii Khar'kovskogo universiteta imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.

(EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY)

S/081/62/000/014/019/039
B166/B144

AUTHORS: Gurvich, A. M., Dubovitskaya, B. B.

TITLE: Lead-barite intensifying screens

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 14, 1962, 387-388, abstract 14K128 (Novosti med. tekhn., no. 5, 1961, 61 - 67)

TEXT: X-ray intensifying screen phosphors consist of a $(Ba, Pb)SO_4$ phosphor calcined at 900 - 1000°C with a flux consisting of a mixture of sodium sulfate and bisulfate; the sulfate taken in this case being ≤60% of the weight of the finished phosphor. The quantity of bisulfate taken is 4 - 8% of the weight of blend (equal to 10-20% of the weight of sulfate). The mixed flux is got by adding a calculated quantity of pure H_2SO_4 to a chromatographically purified solution of Na_2SO_4. The phosphor screen thus prepared has 25-30% higher glow intensity than ordinary standard screens; in this case, with voltages of the order of 80 - 100 kv on the X-ray tube the screen enables the exposure to be almost halved. 17 references.

Card 1/2

S/081/62/000/014/019/039
B165/B144

lead-barite intensifying ...

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

YANISHEVSKAYA, M.N.; DUBOVITSKAYA, N.K.; KLYUCHAREVA, T.Ye.; MITRIKINA, P.Ye.; PEKSHEVA, M.N.; SAMOYLOVA, Z.Ye.; TYUNEYEVA, G.A.

Difficulties in diagnosing some atypical dysenterial bacteria. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.2:20-22 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. P.F.Samsonov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i laboratoriy gorodskoy i rayonnykh sanitarno-epidemiologicheskikh stantsiy Tashkenta.
(SHIGELLA) (DYSENTERY)

DUBOVITSKAYA, N.V.

S/185/62/007/010/015/020
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Dubovyts'kaya N. V., Zasymchuk, O. E., Larikov, L. N. and Petrov, Yu. M.

TITLE: X ray methods for the investigation of the kinetics of growth of recrystallization centers

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 10, 1962, 1134-1136

TEXT: To determine more accurately the dimensions of recrystallization centers corresponding to the appearance of 'punches', thin (0.05 mm) carbonyl Ni foils (99.99% Ni) were studied by electron microscopy, after which x ray photographs at Cu K_α wavelength were taken. Appearance of centers with maximum dimension $L = 2 \times 10^{-4}$ cm after annealing during 15 min at 320°C corresponds to the appearance of first 'punches' on x ray photographs. Centers with $L = 7 \times 10^{-4}$ cm correspond to very large quantities of spots and even to disappearance of the continuous line background. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/2

X ray methods for ...

S/185/62/007/010/015/020
D234/D308

ASSOCIATION: Instytut metalofizyky AN URSR, m. Kyyiv (Institute of Metal Physics, AS UkrSSR, Kiev)

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1962

Card 2/2

EWT(1) EWT(m)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP ... IJP(c)
AP4042827 JD/HW ... 0916/0918

... I. M.; Dubovitskaya, N.V. (Dubovitskaya, ...) ... O. E.

... microscope study of the kinetics of ... recrystallization ... deformed nickel and nickel-aluminum ...

... SSR. Dopovidi, no. 7, 1964, 916-918

recrystallization, recrystallization kinetics, ... growth, crystal..., nickel, nickel base alloy, electron ... crystal

... electron microscope (transmission method) ... investigate ... growth of recrystallization centers of vacuum ... carbonyl nickel ... nickel-base alloy containing ~5% by weight ... deformed by ...%. The time of formation of the first ... centers is ... compared with the time of their growth ..., while ... growth of freely growing centers proved ... time even ... dimensions of the centers (less than 1 micron ...) to pure

AP6002825

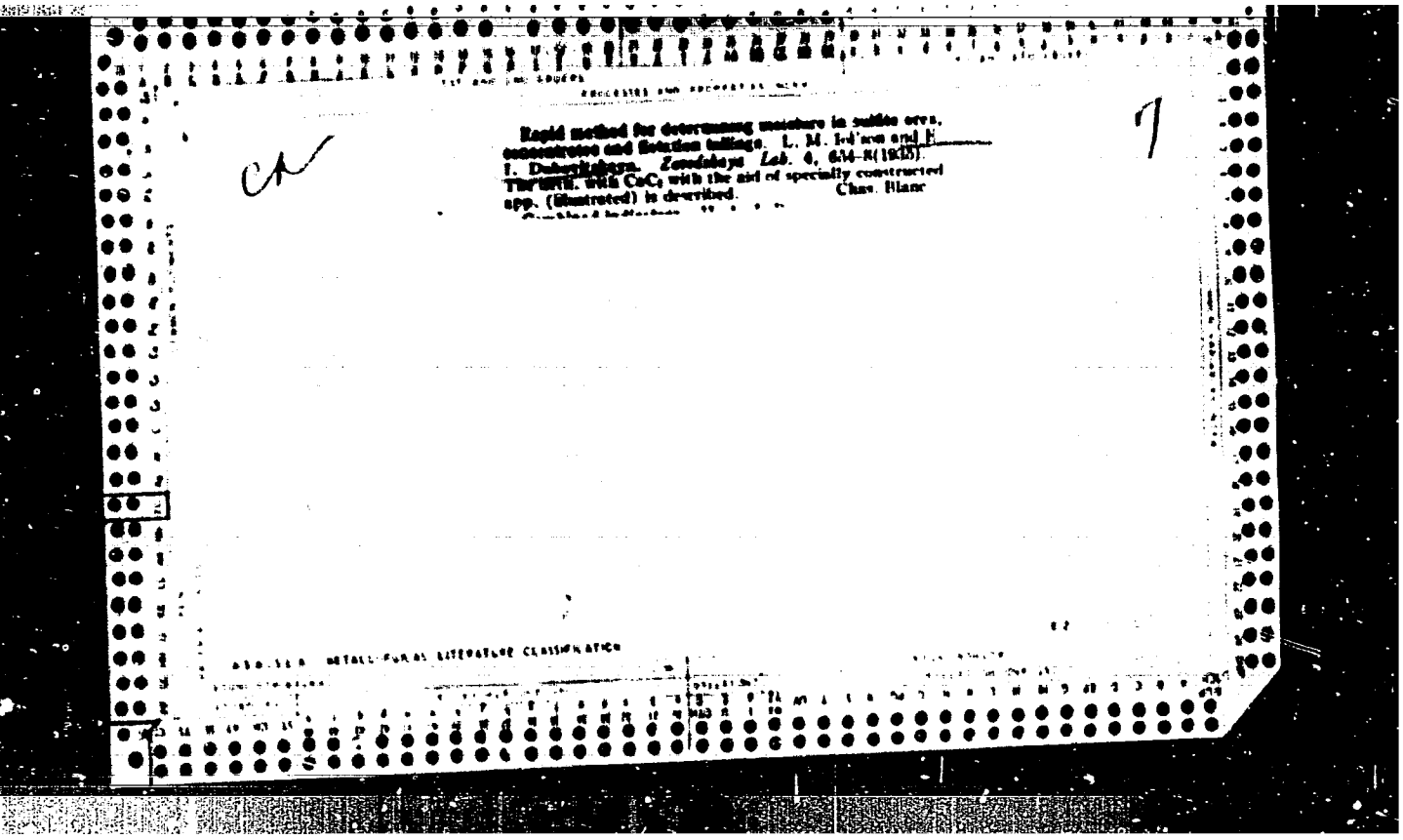
[illegible] ply retards the growth of recrystallization centers, since the time of [illegible] of the first cent[illegible] remains negligibly small in the alloy as compared [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Institut metalofizyky AN URSR (Institute of [illegible] of Metals, AN

[illegible] Oct63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, MM

[illegible] 02 OTHER: 002



Rapid method for determining moisture in sulfide ores, concentrates and flotation tailings. L. M. Ivel'son and F. I. Dubnikhova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 4, 614–8(1935). The moist. with CaC_2 with the aid of specially constructed app. (Illustrated) is described. Chas. Blanc

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Rapid determination of solid phase in flotation pulp. [illegible]. M. Ivl'eva and K. I. [illegible]. *Zavodskaya Lab.* [illegible] 1105 8(1953).—With the aid of prepd. comparative tables, the percentage of solids in a flotation pulp is detd. from the d. of a sample of the pulp obtained by weighing and measuring it. A long-handle porcelain scoop and a [illegible] are illustrated and described. Chas. Blanc

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

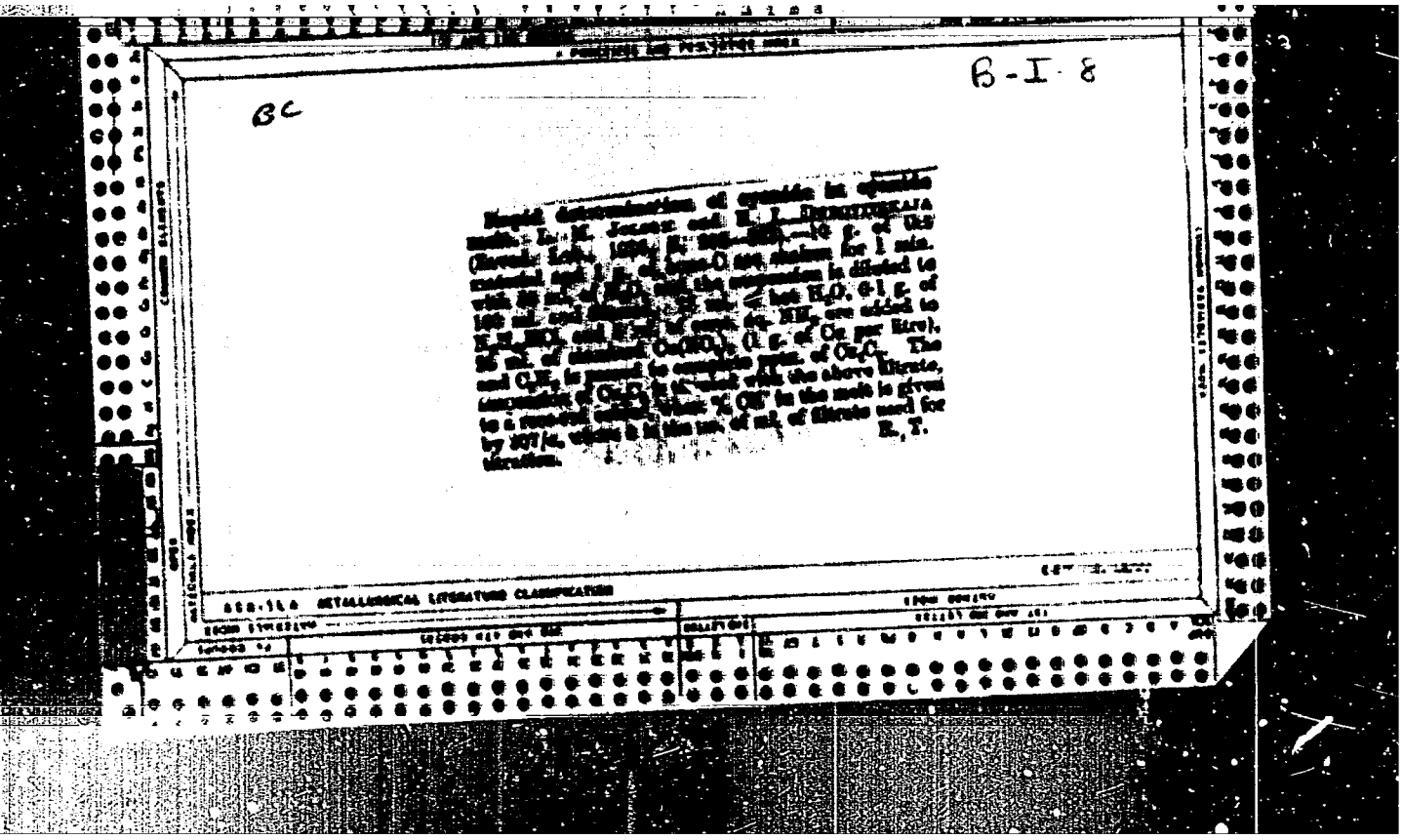
BC

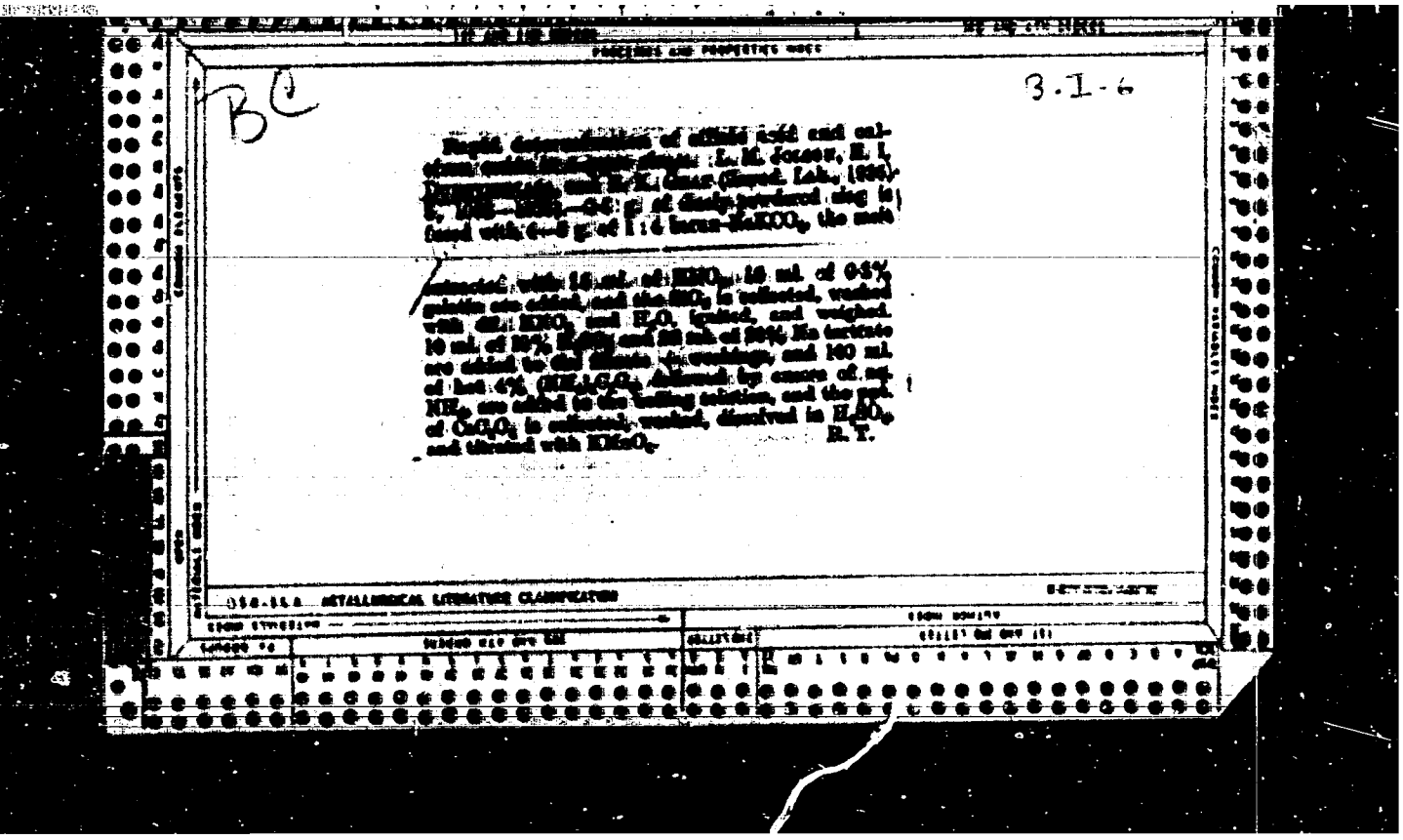
B-I-B

RAPID DETERMINATION OF ZINC IN SULPHIDE COPPER ORES, CONCENTRATES, AND TAILINGS. L. M. Jelson and A. I. [illegible] (Zavod. Lab., 1936, 5, 17-22). 1-2 g. of material are heated at 100° with 10-20 ml. of conc. HNO_3, 2ml. of H_2SO_4 are added to the product, and the whole is furter heated until SO_3 fumes appear. 100ml. of H_2O are added, followed by a 25 ml. excess of conc. aq. NH_3, the vol. is made up to 200 ml., and the solution is filtered. 1 ml. of 10% N_2H_4, HCl is added to 50 ml. of the filtrate at 60°, and C_2H_2 passed in to complete pptn. of Cu. The suspension is filtered, 10 ml. of 20% H_2SO_4 and 1 ml. of 10% $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ are added, the solution is evaporated to 50 ml., 3 drops of 1% NPh_2 in H_2SO_4 are added, and the solution is titrated at 60° with aq. $K_4Fe(CN)_6$.

R. T.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





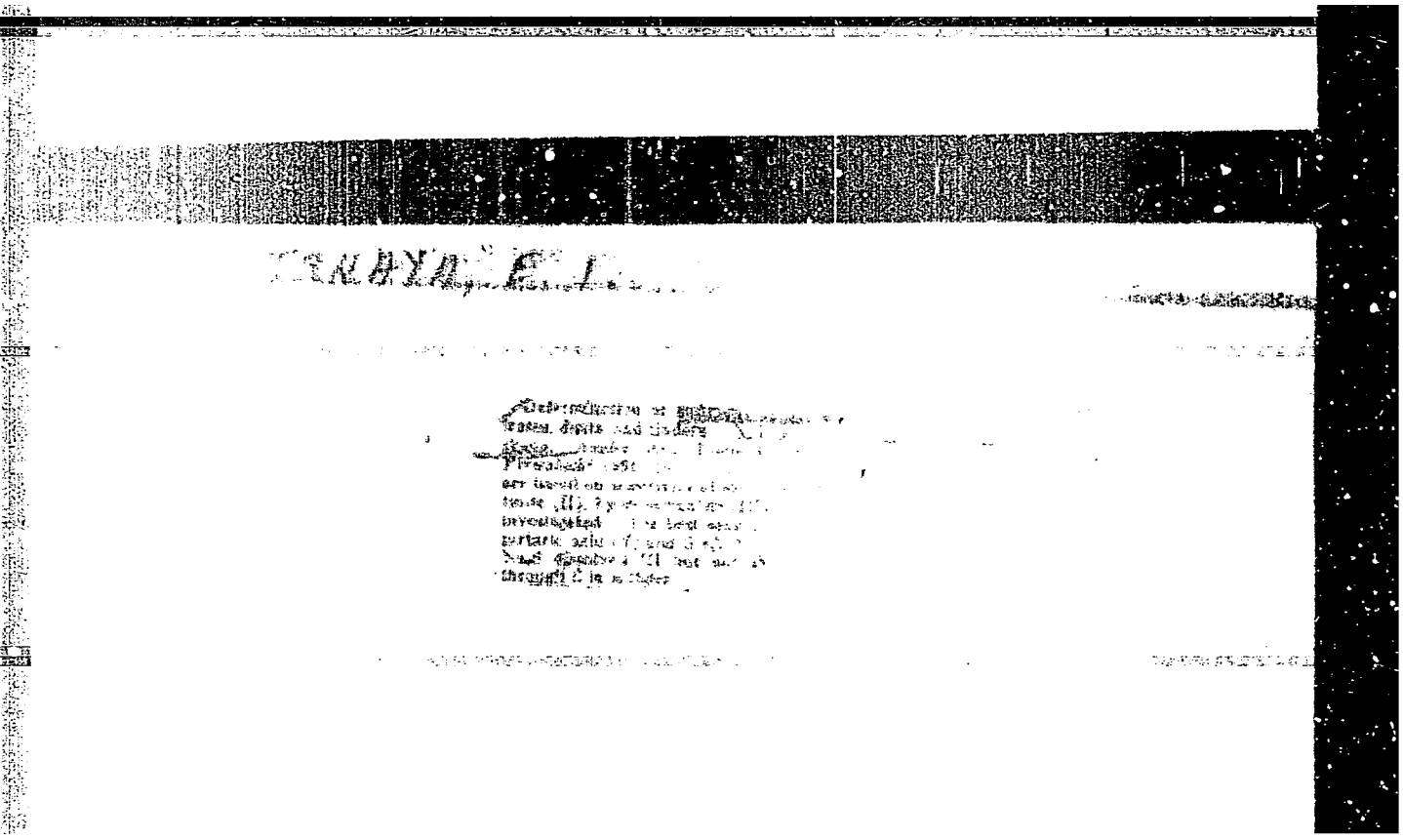
3.1-6

CA

Determination of bismuth, lead, nickel and zinc impurities in copper by the polarographic method. S. A. Pletenev, E. I. Dubovitskaya and T. V. Arel'eva. *Zavod-skaya Lab.* 9, 624-7(1940).—The following methods have been developed for the polarographic detn. of (1) Bi and Pb and (2) Ni and Zn in metallic Cu. (1) Dissolve 50 g. of Cu in HNO_3 (1:2), expel oxides of N, dil. to 300 ml., add 5 ml. of 10% $FeCl_3$, neutralize with NH_3, and ppt. the $Fe(OH)_3$ by heating on a water bath for 30 min. Filter and wash the ppt. contg. Fe, Bi and Pb, dissolve in 10 ml. concd. HCl, add 5 ml. of 40% tartaric acid, then add NH_3 to alky. and 10 ml. of 10% Na_2S. Heat on the sand bath to 60-70° to coagulate the sulfides of Bi and Pb, filter through filter paper pulp, wash with 1% KCN soln. and then with 2% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. Dissolve the ppt. in hot 6 N HCl taking care not to use more than 30 ml. Boil the soln. for 5 min., dil. to 50 ml. with 6 N HCl, place 10 ml. in the electrolyzer, pass H_2 through the soln. for 15 min. and then take the polarogram. (2) Dissolve two 5-g. samples separately in mixts. of 9 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 + 8 ml. concd. HNO_3 + 30 ml. water, expel oxides of N, dil. the solns. to 200 ml., add 5 g. of NH_4NO_3 and electrolyze to remove the Cu. After the electrolysis neutralize the solns. with NH_3 and acidify with HOAc. Heat on a bath to boiling and then subject to internal electrolysis with a Pb electrode for 40-60 min. Combine the solns., neutralize with NH_3, heat slightly, add a bit of Na_2SO_3 with a spatula and then 20 ml. of 2% Na_2S. Allow the sulfides to coagulate and filter through filter-paper pulp, wash 2-3 times with 1% soln. of $(NH_4)_2S$ and treat with 15-20 ml. of concd. HNO_3 in the presence of a small amt. of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, filter through filter-paper pulp, wash 3-4 times with hot water, add 5 ml. of H_2SO_4 (1:1) and evap. on a bath to change the nitrates to sulfates. Cool, add 10 ml. of water, filter, wash the $PbSO_4$ with hot water, combine the wash waters with the filtrate, add NH_3 dropwise to weak alky., add 5 ml. of a soln. contg. 0.1 N NH_4OAc and 0.25 N KCNS, dil. the soln. to 50 ml., place 10 ml. of soln. in electrolyzer, pass H_2 through for 15 min. and take the polarogram. Detn. of Pb and Bi takes 3.5 hrs. and Ni and Zn 10 hrs.

B. Z. Kamich

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



EWT(m)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2 ... IJP(c)

JD/HW ... /0918

... Dubovyts'ka, N.V. (Dubovitskaya, ... ak, D. E.

... microscope study of the kinetics of ... recrystalliza- ... deformed nickel and nickel-aluminum ...

... Dopovidi, no. 7, 1964, 916-91...

recrystallization, recrystallization kinetics ... growth, crys- ... nickel, nickel base alloy, electron ... crystal

... electron microscope (transmission ... investigate ... growth of recrystallization centers of ... carbonyl nickel ... nickel-base alloy containing ~5% by weight ... deformed by ... The time of formation of the first ... centers is ... compared with the time of their growth ... while

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retards the growth of recrystallization centers since the time of the first centers remains negligibly small in the ... as compared ... of their growth to visible dimensions.

Instytut metalofizyky AN URSR (Institute of Physics of Metals, AN

...65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: 88, MM

002 OTHER: 002

LARIKOV, L.N.; YURCHENKO, Ye.F.; DUBOVITSKAYA, M.V.

Investigating recovery processes during the heating of steels in high-strength conditions. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 20 no.4:570-573 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR.

[illegible]

Institute for the Physics of Metals AN UkrSSR (Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR)

[illegible] state

[illegible] Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye [illegible]

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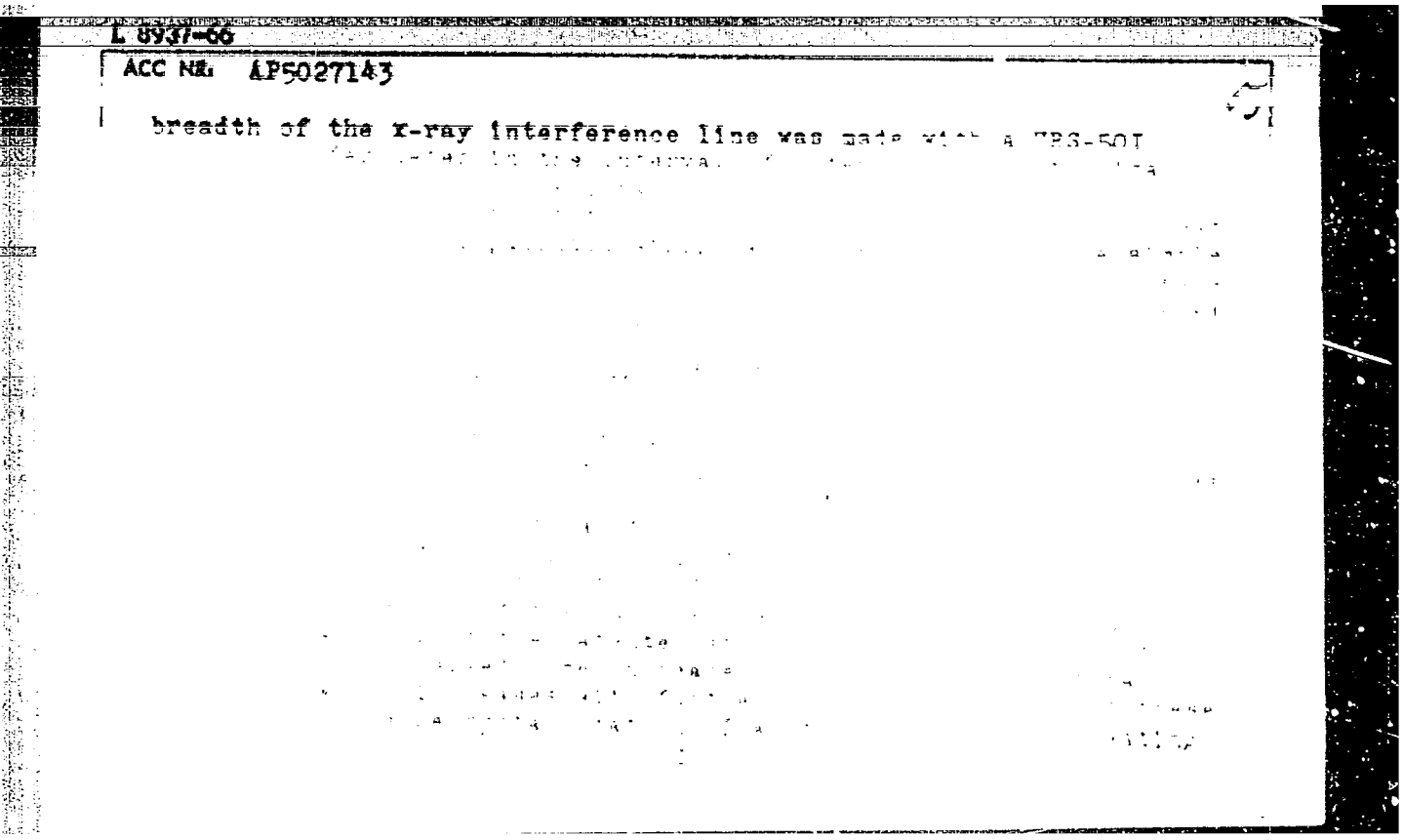
heating of a cold rolled pat[illegible]ted strip of U10 steel. Measurements made with a differential vacuum calorimeter during the continuous heating of samples (at a rate of approximately [illegible] degrees/min) have



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ACC NR: AP5027143

breadth of the x-ray interference line was made with a TRG-50I

AP5027143

is evidently substantial. "The authors express their thanks to [illegible] Karimov, M. D. Perkas and [illegible]

SUBM DATE: [illegible]

DUBOVITSKIY, A.

DUBOVITSKIY, A. "In the valley of the Ashchila", (On the outstanding 'chavany' of the kolkhozes of Kurgal'dzhinskiy Rayon, Akmolin Oblast, outline), Kazakhstan, 14, 1949, p. 122-31.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

"New Demonstrating Devices on Aerodynamics,"
Maj A. Dubovitskiy, Engr

"Vest Vozdush Flota" No 1, pp 45-49

Standard set consists of small universal wind tunnel, 2-component bal, set of characteristic shapes, battery-type pressure gauge and smoke tunnel. Tunnel uses 3 air-flow speeds [illegible] and 21 m/sec.

DUBOVITSKIY, A., shturman

Aeronavigation in winter. Grazhd.av. 12 no.1:19 Ja '55. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Moskovskoye upravleniye Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota.
(Airplanes—Cold Weather operation)

DUBOVITSKIY, A.

With the builders of Cherepovets. Za rul. 18 no.4:4 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu stroitel'stva metallurgicheskogo zavoda, Cherepovets.
(Cherepovets—Motorcycle racing)