BADESCU, Radu; DUMITRESCU, Eugeniu; SAULESOU, Constantin

On a differential equation of the nth order. Bul Inst Politeh 25 no.5:29-43 S-O '63.

1. Department of Mathematics, Bucharest Polytechnic Institute.

CALAFETEANU, I.; DUMITRESCU, E.; ORINTESCU, P.

     Quantitative determination of the Diacetylhexastrol.
     Rev chimie Min petr 16 no.1:41 Ja '65.

     1. Institute of Chemicopharmaceutical Research.

L 39125-66

ACC NR: AP6030354   SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/003/0169/0169

AUTHOR: Beral, H.; Calafeteanu, I.; Dumitrescu, E.; Grintescu, P.

ORG: Institute for the State Control of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Research (Institutul pentru controlul de stat al medicamentelor si cercetari farmaceutice)

TITLE: Quantitative determination of 7-chloro-2-methylamino-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepin-4-oxide from librium pills

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 3, 1965, 169

TOPIC TAGS: dioxane, chloroform, perchloric acid, tranquilizer, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: The authors tested several methods for the analysis of librium pills. Best results were obtained by titration with perchloric acid in dioxane as titrating agent, of the ground pills dissolved in chloroform. Methyl red was the most effective indicator. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1

RUMANIA/Gonoral Problcns of Prthology - Tumors   U-4

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 32700

Author   : Androolu, C., Grigroo P., Dumitroscu F., Bcoscu N.,
Inst   : Not Givon
Titlo   : Nooplcstic Hoads of tho Pancreno with Subsoquont Stonosis.
           Gastro-Duodonoctomy and Rosoction of tho Hoad of tho Pancroce.

Orig Pub : Chirurgic, 1957, 6, No 3, 409-412.

Abstract : No cbstract

Ccrd   : 1/1

CREANGA, C.; DIMITRESCU, F.; NEGRESCU, V.; CARAIANI, V.; NEACSU,
P.; RADULESCU, S.

Rumanian crude oil in the "Carpatica" classification.
Rev chimie 7 no. 1: 111-135 '62.

1. Chaire de Chimie du Petrole Institut de Petrole, de
Gas et de Geologie Bucarest.

DUMITRESCU, Florea

Assistance through credits given by the state to collective farms.
Probleme econ 15 no.2:32-46 F '62.

DUMITRESCU, Florea I.

Solved problems; problem E: 1637. Gaz mat B 13 no.3:165
Mr '62.

CASANDROIU, T., elev (Ploiesti); DUMITRESCU, Florea I. (Craiova); MUNTEANU, I., prof. (Vaslui); METTLER, Martin, prof. (Viseul de sus); TOMOIOAGA, D.M.; IONESCU-TIU, C.; STANESCU, I., (Sibiu); SULA, Octavian (Valea Rea, Iasi); POPA, Eugen, elev (Iasi)

Problems and exercises proposed for grades 5-8. Gaz mat B 14: 563-565 9 S '63.

MUNTEANU, L. (Vaslui); STRATESCU, Ion; PETROVICI, Radu (Bucuresti); DUMITRESCU,
Florea I. (Craiova)

Exercises and proposed problems in mathematics for grades 5-8. Gaz
mat B 15 no.4:177-180 Ap '64.

IONESCU-TIU, C.; KISS, Elemer 'Tg. Mures); MIHAILEANU, N.; PETRU, Simon
(Tg.Mures) DUMITRESCU, F..rea I.

Solved problems. Gas mat B 15 no.8:353-358 Ag '64.

RUMANIA / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Cardiovascular   V
          Drugs.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 94290

          of the patients were improved in every case.
          Decrease in dropsy and body weight, the impro-
          vement of the condition of the eye socket were
          steadier than when treated with antispasmatic
          compounds and MgSO4. The authors consider the
          cases with a moderate increase in blood pressu-
          re during the initial neurogenic stage as most
          indicative for treatment with reserpine. They
          recommend increased dosage in accordance with
          individual toleration and the combination of
          reserpine with other medicines, as well as with
          a hygienic and dietetic program. -- E. M.
          Shoynbaum.

Card 2/2

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and   H-8
           Their Application--Elements. Oxides.
           Mineral Acids, Bases, Salts

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8808

Author : Ionescu, E., Mendelsohn, N., Dumitrescu, G.,
          Bunus, F.

Inst   : Not given

Title   : Production of Aluminum Oxide for Electrolysis
          by Calcination with Limestone and Sodium Carbonate

Orig Pub: Rev. chim., 1957, 8, No 4, 235-241

Abstract: The high SiO_2 content and preponderance of Al_2O_3
          as diaspore, difficult to disintegrate, in
          Rumanian bauxites, compelled the abandonment of
          the Bayer method and the use instead of a basic

Card 1/3

                              127

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and   H-8
Their Application--Elements. Oxides.
Mineral Acids, Bases, Salts

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8808

method of roasting bauxites with CaO and Na_2CO_3.
Results are given of experiments conducted by the
Institute of Chemical Research for increasing the
yield of Al_2O_3 from bauxite and increasing produc-
tion of the ore by the use of concentrated solutions
of alkaline aluminate while lowering the production
costs of the final product and obtaining Al_2O_3 of
high purity. A detailed study was made (under
laboratory conditions) and optimum parameters were
chosen for bauxite calcination, and the extraction
of Al_2O_3 from it was studied. A check of the se-
lected methods under industrial conditions demon-
strated the possibilities of obtaining Al_2O_3 of
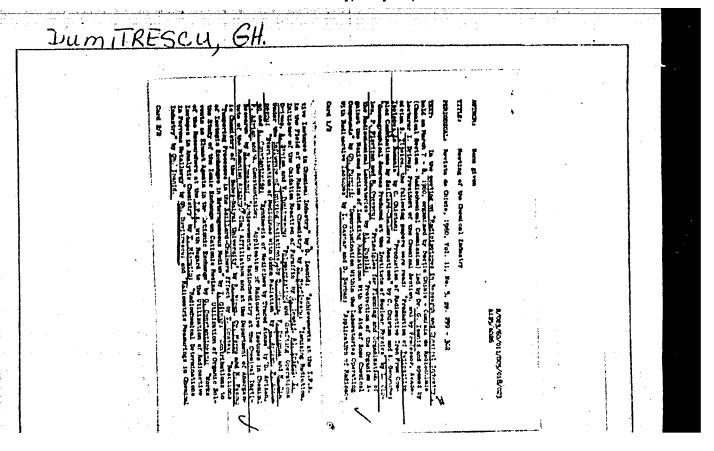high purity from Rumanian bauxites with a yield

Card 2/3

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and   H-8
Their Application--Elements. Oxides;
Mineral Acids, Bases, Salts

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 0808

of 85 percent with reasonable production costs.
--Ya. Matlis

Card 3/3

128

DumiTRESCU, GH.

HOLAN,T. conf.; DUMITRESCU, Gr.dr.; FARCASANU,M., GHERMAN, C., fiz.;
SZASZ, A.dr.

New data on the clinical diagnosis and therapy of hyperfunctio-
ning thyroid adenoma. Med. intern. 16 no.2:153-161 F'64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Sectia de medicina nucleara Cluj,
(director: conf.T.Holan).

BILBIE, V., conf.; RACOVITA, Cl., dr.; THOMAS, Emilia; LEONDARI, V., dr.;
DUMITRESCU, Gabriela, dr.;

Possibilities, difficulties, and prospects in the microbiologic
diagnosis of urogenital tuberculosis. Microbiologia (Bucur)
6 no. 1:33-45 Ja-F '62.

X

DRUCKER, A.; FUHRMANN, Coloman, ing.; GOMOIU, Alex.; CALUGAREANU, Ad. ing; SAVIDIS, C., ing.; TELEA, Gh.; BORCEA, N.; JOGAREANU, O.; RIZEA, Nicolae; DUMITRESCU, Gheorghe.

Present problems of labor output rates. Probleme econ 17 no.5: 157-160 My '64.

1. Director, "Victoria"-Calan Plant (for Drucker). 2. Head of the Department of Labor Organization, "Victoria"-Calan Plant(for

DUMITRESCU, H.

Biometric and anthropological research on human hair. p. 183. PROBLEME
DE ANTHOPOLCCIE. (Academia Republicii Populare Romine) Bucuresti.
Vol. 1, 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol.
         4, no. 12, December 1955

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their   H-28
        Application. Food Industry.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17360

Author   : Marinescu, I.; Stern, S.; Dumitrescu, H.
Inst   : Not given
Title   : Food Value of Berry and Vegetable Preserves

Orig Pub   : Lucrarile Inst. cercetari aliment., 1958, 2, 131-134

Abstract   : Chemical composition, calorific value, and vitamin
              content of various berry and vegetable preserves
              manufactured in RNR was investigated.

Card 1/1

DUMITRESCU, M.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: PETROL SI GAZE. Vol. 9, No. 10, Oct. 1958

DUMITRESCU, H. Problems connected with the development and extension of
hydraulic fracturing in Rumanian oil fields. p. 449

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
                                        February 1959, Unclass.

DUMITRESCU, I.

RUMANIA / Farm Animals, Cattle (Small)   Q-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 7187

Author   : N. Lunca, S. Timariu., I. Dumitrescu. Ye.
           Miasnikov, N. Vermesanu.
Inst   : Not given
Title   : Stimulation of Lactation in Sterile Cows With
           Sintofolin.

Orig Pub: Probl. zootehn. 1957, No 2, 11-17

Abstract: A Daily introduction of 2-2.5 milligrams of
          sintofolin for eight days, follcwed by injections
          of the same dosage for 10 days, at intervals of
          one to two days, produce normal lactation in
          sterile cows.

Card 1/1

DUMITRESCU, I.

"Activities of the second International Colloquy in Otrokovice, Czechoslo-
vakia, regarding the problem of synthetic tannins."

p. 3 (Industria Usoara) Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
     April 1958

DUMITRESCU, I,

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their   H-2
          Application - Processes and Apparatus for
          Chemical Technology.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 8279

Author   : Dumitrescu I.
Inst   : -
Title   : Condensate-Draining Device with a Bell for Draining
               Condensate from Heat-Exchange Apparatus.

Orig Pub   : Petrol si gaze, 1957, 8, No 2, 98

Abstract   : The condensate flows in, through a connecting pipe, at
               the bottom and is removed through a valve located at the
               top. When steam enters the condensate-draining device
               it collects under the bell, which is set over the connec-
               ting pipe inlet, lifts it, and closes, by means of a le-
               ver, the outlet valve.

Card 1/1

DUMITRESCU, I.

SCIENCE

Periodicals: REVISTA DE CHIMIE Vol. 9, no. 9, Sept. 1958

DUMITRESCU, I. Test to introduce alkaline desantimoniation of raw lead in Rumania. p. 552.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
                                    February 1959, Unclass.

DumiTResKu, I.

DUMITRESCU, I.

Lessons from the Republican Micromodel Competition. p.2. (ARIPILE PATRIEI, Bucuresti, Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan. 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

DUMITRESCU, I

Constructors from Sibiu. p. 4.   (ARIPILE PATRIEI, Bucuresti, Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan. 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

DUMITRESCU, I.

Airplane-modeling competition in Moscow.

p. 8 (Aripile Patiei. Vol. 3, no. 10, Oct. 1957. Pucuresti, Rumania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

LUPU, N. Gh., acad.; DINISCHIOTU, G. T.; PAUN, R.; POPESCU, I. Gr.; POTESCU, L.;
ZAMFIRESCU-GHEORGHIU, Marcela; OLARU, Cornelia; IOTA, C. G.;
MOSCOVICI, B.; MOLNER, C.; URSEA, N.; LOWE, Judith; WEINER, S.; In co-
laborare cu AVACHIAN, A.; BICLESAN, I.; DUMITRESCU, I.

Investigations of allergy to ricin. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 2
no.5:639-652 '61.

(RICINUS toxicology)   (ALLERGY etiology)

RACOVEANU, N.; LIVOVSCHI, L.; DUMITRESCU, I.; PETCU, A.

Automation equipment of a deep pumping well. Probleme automatis 4:
193-200 '63.

Dumitrescu, I.

RUMANIA

GLIGORE, V., Professor; BACIU, Tr., MD; GHERCIAN, Gr., MD;
    DIMITRESCU, I., MD; GHEORGHIEV, I., MD; FLOREA, E., MD;
    BAJAN, St., MD; SAVA, E., MD; TRAILA, P., MD; LAPUSAN, M,
    Hospital attendant; PETEANU, N., MD.

1.Medical Clinic II, Cluj (Clinica a II-a medicala Cluj) - (for
        first five); 2. Polyclinic No. 1, Cluj (Policlinica Nr. 1,
        Cluj) - (for next five); 3.   Bontida Precinct (for
        Peteanu).

    Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 8, 15 Apr 63, pp 513-518.

    "The Role of Certain Occupational Factors in the Aetiopathogeny
        of Ulcerous Diseases of Tractor Operators and Car Drivers."

(11)

DUMITRESCU, Ioan, ing.

Line consolidations, mechanically executed with 28 and 33 m. long regenerated and welded rails. Rev cailor for 10 no.11:575-578 N '62.

1. Sef al sectiei Lr Timisoara.

DUMITRESCU, I.; SANDULESCU, M.; LAZARESCU, V.; MIRAUTA, O.; PAULIUC, S.;
GEORGESCU, C.

The tectonic map of Rumania. Anuarul Comit geol 32:5-96 '62.

DUMITRESCU, I.

The least expensive bricks. p. 2. CONSTRUCTORUL. (Ministerul Constructiilor
si Industriei Materialelor de Constructii si Uniunea Sindicatelor de Salariati
din Intreprinderile de Constructii) Bucuresti.
Vol. 8, no. 341, July 1956.

SOURCE: East European Acessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,
         Vol. 5, No. 11, November, 1956.

DUMITRESCU, I.

Considerations on the calculation of continous girders from prestressed concrete.

P. 545(Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Institutul De M'canica Aplicata. STUDII SI
CFRCETARI DF MFCANICA XPLICATA. Vol. 7, nr. 2, Apr./June 1956. Bucuresti, Romania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7,no. 2,
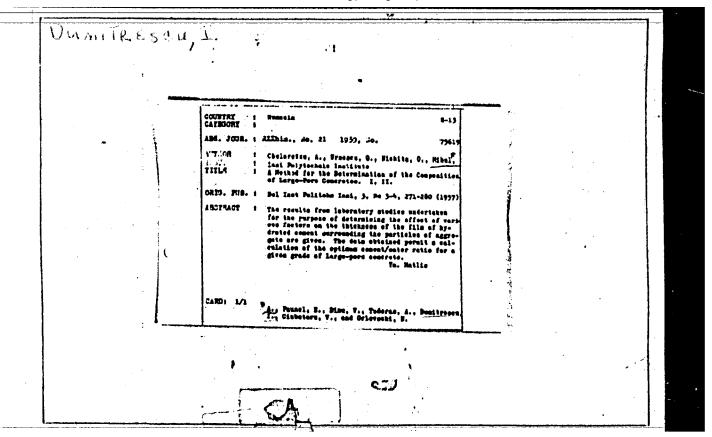February 1958

DUMITRESCU, I.

Considerations regarding plans for continuous girders from prestressed concrete. I.

p. 386 (Industria Constructiilor Si A Materialelor De Constructii. Vol. (7) no. 7,
1956. Bucuresti, Rumania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

Dumitresdu, I.

COUNTRY	:	Russia	B-13
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	73619
AUTHOR	:	Cholerita, A., Bracan, G., Richita, O., Mihai, Iasi Polytechnic Institute	
TITLE	:	A Method for the Determination of the Composition of Large-Pore Concretes. I, II.	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Bul Inst Politehn Iasi, 5, No 3-4, 271-280 (1959)	
ABSTRACT	:	The results from laboratory studies undertaken for the purpose of determining the effect of various factors on the thickness of the film of hydrated cement surrounding the particles of aggregate are given. The data obtained permit a calculation of the optimum cement/water ratio for a given grade of large-pore concrete.	

Yu. Matlia

CARD: 1/1   Russel, E., Dima, V., Tudoran, A., Dumitresdu, Ciubotaru, V., and Orlovschi, S.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000   CIA-RDP86-00513R00041152(

DUMITRESCU, I; ANASTASIU, D.; TEODOSIU, C.

TECHNOLOGY

REVISTA CONSTRUCTILOR SI A MATERIALELOR DE CONSTRUCTII.   Vol. 10, no. 8,
                                                          Aug. 1958.

Repartition of stresses on the lateral surface of a pile submitted to hori-
zontal loads.   p.440.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 3
                                        May 1959, Unclass.
                                        March

DUMITRESCU, I.

Achievements and outlook of light industry at the beginning of the new year.
p. 1.

INDUSTRIA USOARA. (Asooiatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor
din Rominia si Departamentul Industriei Usoare din Ministerului Industriei
Bunurilor de Consum) Bucuresti, Rimania. Vol. 6, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

DUMITRESCU, Ioan, ing.; TITOV, Ilie, dipl. univ.

Ten years of the publication for promoting technology in
light industry. Industria usoara 10 no.12:529-532 D'63.

1. Director general al Directiei generale industriale
pielarie, incaltaminte, cauciuc din Ministerul Industriei
Usoare (for Dumitrescu). 2. Redactor sef de rubrica al
revistei "Industria Usoara" (for Titov).

VOINESCU,A., corespondent; DUMITRASCU,I., corespondent; PAUE, Dumitru,
corespondent; CIRSTOIU, Valentin, corespondent; CIULEA, Gh., ing;
CONSTANTIN, Al., corespondent; DUMITRU, Vasile, corespondent;
RADU, Romul, ing.; GAVANESCU, G., economist.

The annual plan has been completed. Const Nue-15 no.729;1
28 D'63-1 1, 2, 7 s, Trustul Tgl a
Identifij Da ( ).

1. Director, Trustul Regional de Constructii de Locuinte, Banat,
(for Ciulea). 2. Director, Trustul Regional de Constructii de
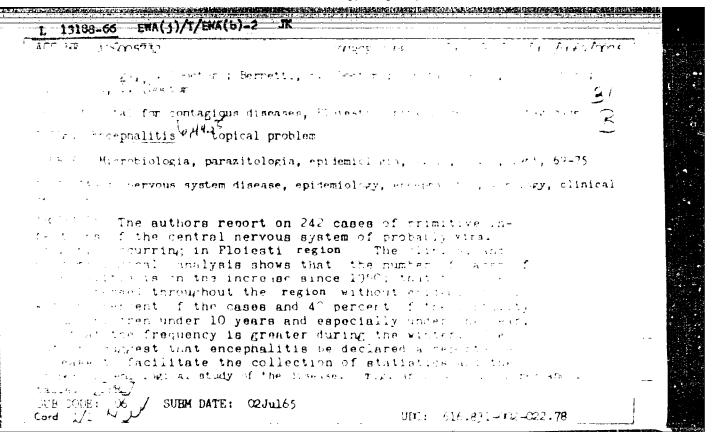Locuinte, Brasov (for Radu).

FULGA, C., dr.; BERNETTI, E., dr.; CONSTANTINESCU, N., dr.; DUMITRESCU, I., dr.

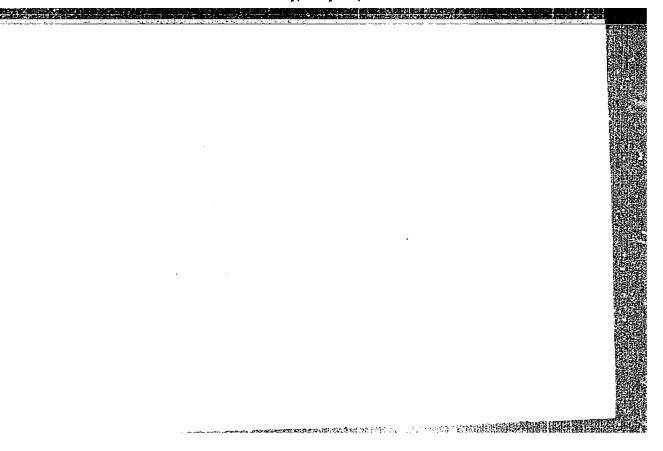Encephalitis, a current problem. Microbiologia (Bucur) 10 no.1:69-75 Ja-F'65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Spitalul de boli contagioase, Ploiesti.

DUMITRESCU, Ion, corespondent

The activity was not interrupted. Constr Buc 17 no.787:1 6 F '65.

L 13188-66   EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2   JK

ACC NR :

... for contagious diseases, Ploiesti ...

... encephalitis v... topical problem

... Microbiologia, parazitologia, epidemiol... , ... , 6?-75

... nervous system disease, epidemiology, ... , ... , clinical

The authors report on 242 cases of primitive in-
... of the central nervous system of probably viral
... occurring in Ploiesti region The ... and
... analysis shows that the number ...
... is in the increase since 19... that
... throughout the region without ...
... percent of the cases and 4... percent ...
... children under 10 years and especially under ...
... the frequency is greater during the winter.
... suggest that encephalitis be declared a ...
... facilitate the collection of statistics ...
... study of the disease. T... ...

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 02Jul65

Card 1/2

UDC: 616.8... -022.78

L 29638-66   T   WE

ACC NR: AP6020130   SOURCE CODE: RU/0011/65/009/005/0212/0217

AUTHOR: Racoveanu, N. (Engineer); Dumitrescu, I. (Engineer); Tertisco, M. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Dynamometer with digital exhibition for deep pumping wells

SOURCE: Automatica si electronica, v. 9, no. 5, 1965, 212-217

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum industry equipment, electronic equipment

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an electronic dynagraph with biparametric frequency transducers built at the Oil, Gas, and Geology Institute, and analyze its operation. Orig. art. has: 11 figures. /Based on authors' Eng. abst./ /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 11, 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001
SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1 LC   UDC: 621.317.788.082.742

DUMITRESCU, L.

Packing problems; wooden cases reinforced with wire. (To be contd.) p. 23

Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 1956
STANDARDIZAREA
Bucuresti, Rumania

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
         Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

DUMITRESCU. L.

DUMITRESCU. L. Laboratory testing of packings. p. 40

Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1956
STANDARDIZAREA
TECHNOLOGY
Bucuresti. Rumania

So: East European Accession. Vol. 6. No. 2, Feb. 1957

DUMITRESCU, L.

Microcrystalline waxes and their use for manufacturing packing materials. P 175

STANDARDIZAREA. Comisiunea de Standardizare. Bucuresti, Rumania
Vol. II, no. 4, Apr. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

Dumitrescu, L.

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry--Analysis of inorganic substances.   E-2

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49236

Author   : Dumitrescu, L; Wasserman, I.
Inst   : Not given
Title   : The Gravimetric Determination of Zirconium in Alluvial
              Sands

Orig Pub   : Lov Minelor, 9, No 11, 523-524 (1958)

Abstract   : The authors have used two gravimetric procedures for
              the determination of Zr in alluvial sands, a phosphate
              procedure and a cupferrone procedure. In the first
              method Zr is precipitated with $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$ in sulfuric
              acid medium in the presence of H_2O_2 for the complexing
              of Ti in the solution. Following filtration and washing
              with NH_4NO_3 solution, the precipitate is ignited to
              ZrP_2O_7 and weighed. In the second method, Zr is precipi-
              tated in sulfuric acid medium with 6% cupferrone, the

Card 1/2

                               E-21

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry--Analysis of inorganic substances.   E-2

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49236

precipitate is washed with HCl solution, ignited to ZrO_2, and weighed. In the latter case Ti is precipitated with the Zr and a correction for Ti must be made following its photometric determination. Al, Cr, and U remain in solution, The samples are decomposed by fusion with a mixture of Na_2CO_3 and Na_2O_2 in an Ni crucible. A preliminary precipitation and separation of the interfering elements is carried out: Cu and the elements of the Sn group are separated with H_2S in weakly acid medium; the separation of Fe, Ni, Co, Mn, and Zn is made in ammoniacal solution. Tl and the rare earths are removed by the oxalate method. -- B. Manole

Card 2/2

CORBU,M.; POPA,V.; BRAND,L.; DUMITRESCU,L.; DAVIDESCU,C.; COSTEA,A.;
        OIDEA,O.; BURIAN,E.

Considerations on bronchial fistula following resections for
pulmonary tuberculosis. Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no.4:22-25 O-D '59.

1. Moroeni Sanatorium, Director Dr. C. Iordan.
        (TUBERCULOSIS,PULMONARY,surgery)
        (BRONCHIAL FISTULA, etiology)

S/058/62/000/003/064/092
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Dumitrescu, L.

TITLE: Standardization of control audio frequency

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1962, 54, abstract 3C429
("Standardizarea", 1961, v. 13, no. 8, 398-401, Rumanian; Russian,
French, German, English summaries)

TEXT: The new standard STAS 6342-61 on control audio frequency is described.
Principles adopted in its elaboration and its basic characteristics are indicated.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

40543
R/016/62/007/001/002/002
1004/1204

$2\mathcal{b} \cdot \mathcal{V} \mathcal{Z} 11$

AUTHOR: Yakab, I., Zaharesku, A. and Dumitresku, L.

TITLE: A method of measurement of the speed of propagation of shock waves

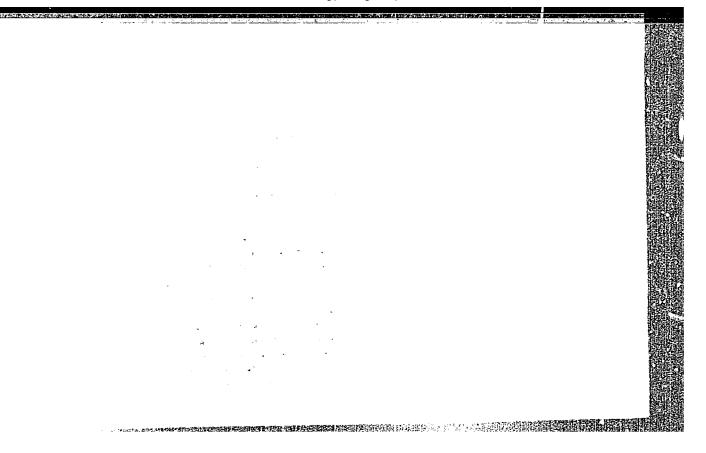PERIODICAL: Revue de mecanique appliquée v. 7, no. 1, 1962. 173-183

TEXT: Described is a method of velocity measurement of waves propagating in a shock tube. The measurement is based on registration of the time interval between the moments of passing of the wave across two fixed marks 700 m apart. The instant of passage of the wave is detected by special capacity transducers with very low inertia. A special oscillographic chronograph was developed for measurement of the time interval. It employs a spiral time base and the measured time interval, Δt, is represented by an arc of the spiral given by $\varphi = 2\pi f \cdot \Delta t$, where f is the frequency (2000 cps in the present case) of the voltages which form the time base and φ is the central angle of the spiral arc. The probable accuracy of the method is 0.3%; the main sources of error are a) inaccuracy in the estimation of the spiral arc length, b) inequality of the amplitudes of the two voltages which form the spiral time base, c) deviation of the phase shift between these voltages from 90°, d) presence of harmonics in the time base voltages, e) dependence of the sensitivity of one pair of the deflecting plates upon the voltage impressed upon the other pair, and f) errors resulting from the modulation process of the voltages which form the spiral time base. There are 12 figures.
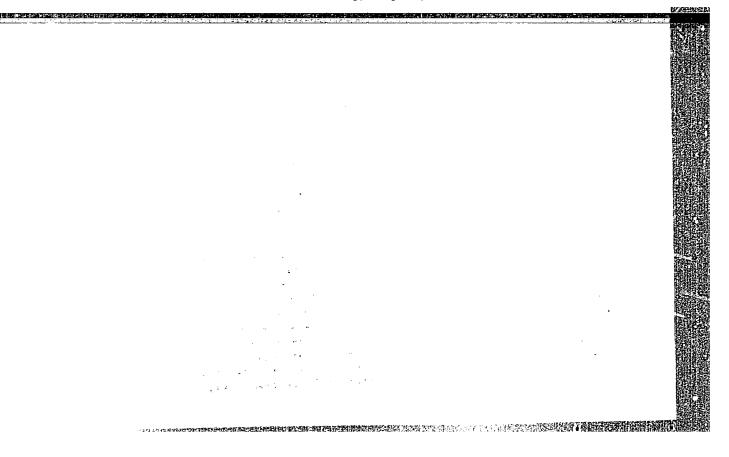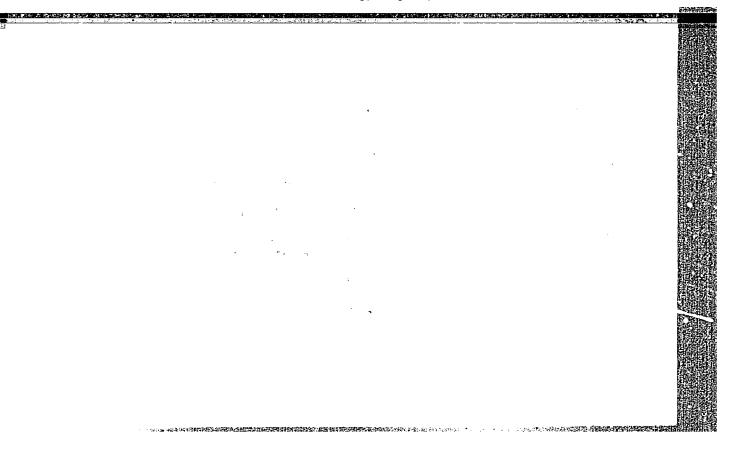
Card 1/1

DUMITRESCU, Lucian; WELTHER, Ludwig

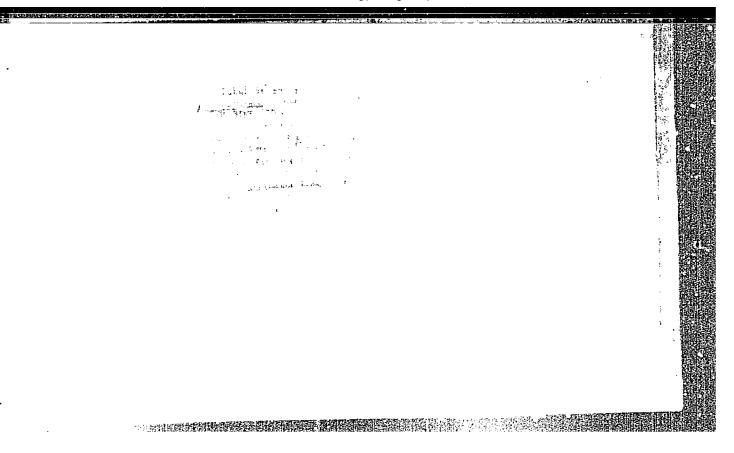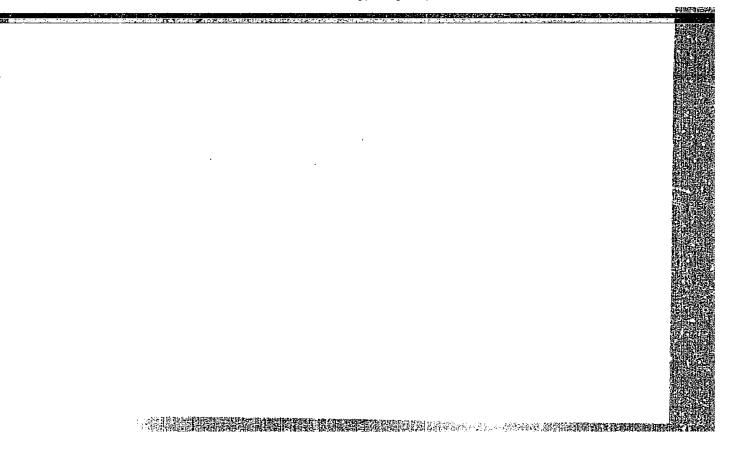Method for producing very weak shock waves. Rev mec appl 9 no.4:
827-833 '64.

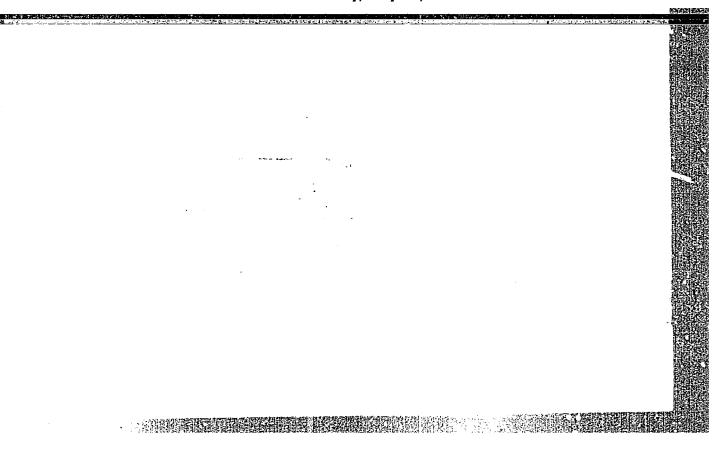DUMITRESCU, L.

DUMITRESCU, L.   On the margin of the standard for theoretical mechanics, standard 1914-50. p. 10. Vol. 7, no. 11, Nov. 1955. INDUSTRIA TEXTILA. Bucuresti, Rumania.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC Vol. 5, no. 6 June 1956

DUMITRESCU, L.; Stanescu, C.

Torsion of a cylindrical nonhomogeneous bar. p. 111.
(STUDII SE CERCETARI DE MECANICA APLICATA. Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan/Mar. 1957,
Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

DUMITRESCU, L.

New concepts of the sustentation and the low-speed flights of airplanes. I. Problems of vertical and oblique take-offs and landings. (To be contd.)

p. 402 (Revista Transporturilor. Vol. 4, no. 7, Sept. 1957. Bucuresti, Rumania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

DUMITRESCU, L.

DUMITRESCU, L.

New concepts of the sustentation and the low-speed flights of airplanes.   Pt. 2.
Principles of hypersustentation with jets.

P. 542 (REVISTA TRANSPORTURILOR) (Bucuresti, Rumania) Vol. 4, no. 12, Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions(EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958

PC423

RUM/8-59-1-20/24

I. 8000

AUTHOR: Dumitrescu, L.

TITLE: A Shock-Tube for Aerodynamic Research

PERIODICAL: Studii si Cercetări de Mecanică Aplicată, 1959, Nr 1, pp 271 - 285 (RUM)

ABSTRACT: After some brief technical considerations, the author describes a super-
            sonic shock tube, designed and constructed by himself together with
            Engineer M. Palos and H. Gab at the Institutul de Mecanică Aplicată
            "Traian Vuia" (Institute of Applied Mechanics) of the Academia R.P.R.
            (Rumanian Academy). The shock tube has a total length of 11 m and
            consists of twelve 840-mm-long sections and two 450-mm-long sections.
            The first 450-mm section provided with windows is the experimental
            chamber, the second 450-mm section holds the diaphragm piercing device.
            The internal section of the tube measures 190 x 300 mm. The removal of
            the air from the vacuum chamber to a pressure of 0.3 mm col Hg. is
            accomplished by a 60 cum/h pump, driven by a 1 kw electric motor. The
            compression of the air is accomplished by a compressor consuming 1 kw and
            producing a pressure of 6 kgf per cu cm. The vertical walls are made of
            steel sheets and the horizontal walls of 2 U-shaped bar irons (Figure 4).
            The assembly is accomplished by screws, the tightness is guaranteed by

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A Shock-Tube for Aerodynamic Research   RUM/8-59-1-20/24

rubber strips. Each section is supported by four wheels, the axles
of which are controllable in height. The sections are provided at their
ends with flanges which hold the tightening sets, thus guaranteeing the
tightness between the sections. A special device with screws located at
the end of the tube presses all sections simultaneously together (Figure
6). The sections are interchangeable. The dividing diaphragm between
the pressure and vacuum chamber is made of one or more sheets of cellulose
acetate fixed in a metal frame (Figure 7). The visualization windows
(Figure 8) are made from 23 mm crystal glass fixed in a metal frame, the
position of which can be controlled by screws. Two pairs of windows are
used, the one pair is simple, the other pair is provided in its center
with a 6 mm hole, for the fixing of bidimensional models. The largest part
of the measuring instruments and auxiliary equipment is located in the
immediate vicinity of the diaphragm (Figure 9). The author gives all con-
structional details and describes all auxiliary devices such as the dia-
phragm piercing device, support of the testing model, illumination control
device, installation of the spark illumination, the vacuum and the pressure
control device. Before putting the shock tube into operation, a series of
partial and full tests have been carried out, i.e., each section has been
checked separately for tightness and after that the assembled tube for the
same purpose. An absolute pressure of 2 mm col Hg. has been obtained after

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A Shock-Tube for Aerodynamic Research

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15 minutes of operation of the pump (Figure 11). The evolution of the pressure in the shock tube during the operation of the compressor is shown by (Figure 12). A pressure of 5.65 absolute atm has been reached. Compared with similar installations mentioned in [Ref 3], the results obtained by this tube have been satisfactory. After the full test some visualization experiments have been done. These experiments also proved to be satisfactory. The Mach Number of these experiments was approximately 2.4. The first stage of a series of research work conducted to study subsonic and supersonic flow has been completed with the construction of this shock tube. The next stage being carried out at present consists of the performance of supersonic aerodynamical experiments with this arrangement. It is planned to produce in this shock tube hypersonic flow with very high Mach Numbers, i.e. approximately 10 - 15.
There are: 9 photographs, 3 sets of diagrams, 2 graphs and 4 references, 2 of which are Rumanian and 2 English.

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1958

Card 3/3

84652

R/008/60/000/002/006/007
A125/A026

/0. 6/21   21 07, 2201, 2615

AUTHOR: Dumitrescu, Lucian

TITLE: On the Maximum Mach Number of the Flow in a Shock Tube

PERIODICAL: Studii şi Cercetări de Mecanică Aplicată, 1960, No. 2, pp. 513-514

TEXT: In a shock tube of uniform section, the Mach Number of a quasi-permanent flow attains a maximum limit value behind the shock wave if the ratio Ξ of the initial pressure in the pressure chamber (p_1), and the initial pressure in the vacuum chamber (p_0) increases unlimitedly ($\Xi = p_1/p_0$). In many publications, this number is given for air as $M_{max} = 5/\sqrt{7} \approx 1.89$. This value is not correct. If the same gas is initially in both chambers of the shock tube at the same temperature, the relations of Ξ (1), M^2 (2), and M_S^2 (3) can be easily deduced. If Ξ tends towards the infinite, the intensity of the shock wave (ξ_{max}) attains a finite value (4). In case the air $\xi_{max} = 44.136$, the value of $M_{max} \approx 1.73$ and of $M_{S max} \approx 6.16$. The value of $M_{max} = 1.89$ published in literature is obtained by making $\xi \to \infty$. In fact, dissociation and ionization of the air modify all these limit values, so that Mach Numbers of approximately 3 have been obtained experimentally. These facts, however, do not affect the M_2 Mach Number

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R/008/60/000/002/006/007
A125/A026

On the Maximum Mach Number of the Flow in a Shock Tube

behind the discontinuity surface, which is propagated in the shock tube. There are 3 references: 2 English and 1 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1959

10.1500

26096

R/008/60/000/006/008/008
A231/A126

AUTHORS: Dumitrescu, L.; Jakab, I.; Procopovici, E.; Zahaescu, A.

TITLE: Some problems of experimental investigations of high-speed aerodynamics in the shock tube

PERIODICAL: Studii şi cercetări de mecanică aplicată, no. 6, 1960, 1,599 - 1,608

TEXT: The article briefly reviews the shock tube of the Institutul de mecanică aplicată "Traian Vuia" (Institute of Applied Mechanics) of the Academiy RPR (Rumanian Academy). The institute conducts research in connection with the accomplishment and exploitation of shock tubes since 1956. The requirements for the construction of the shock tube and measuring instruments were based on the idea of using the shock tube for the production of a high-speed quasi-stationary air stream. The operating principle and the operational results have already been described in Ref. 6 [L. Dumitrescu: Tubul de şoc şi aplicaţiile sale. Studii şi cercetări de mecanică aplicată, VII, 1 (1956)] and Ref. 2 [L. Dumitrescu: Tubul de şoc pentru cercetări de aerodinamică. Studii şi cercetări de mecanică aplicată, X, 1 (1959)]. Behind the shock wave propagating along the tube there are produced two quasi-stationary flow fields of two different Mach Number M and

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Some problems of experimental investigations of....   R/008/60/000/006/008/008
                                        26096   A231/A126

M_2. The tube has a total length of 11 m consisting of twelve 840 mm and two 450 mm stumps. Their position can be modified to realize every configuration of the tube. The sectional dimension of the tube is 300 x 190 mm. It is provided with a vacuum pump of 1.7 kw and a residual vacuum of 0.3 mm Hg, and a 0.7 kw air compressor supplying 7 atm. These installations supply a maximum vacuum of 2 mm Hg and a maximum pressure of 6 atm, corresponding to a maximum theoretical Mach Number of $M = 1.45$ and $M_2 = 5.37$. The main problem consists in an adequate measuring of the aerodynamic parameter. The shock tube was designed to guarantee an average operating time of 5 - 10 milliseconds. In order to use the shock tube for qualitative research, it became necessary to work out methods of measuring the aerodynamic parameters with a short response time which should represent a fraction of the above-mentioned minimum operation time. In order to accomplish the measurement of a great number of physical parameters, the shock tube was equipped with the following installations: a) Apparatus for measuring the initial static parameters of the air in the shock tube; b) control relay with controllable retarding for the connection of the measuring instruments and spot illuminating devices; o) installation for measuring the propagation velocity along the shock tube; d) installation for measuring the aerodynamic pressure distribution in the shock tube and on the model; e) aerodynamic scale for measuring the

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Some problems of experimental investigations of....

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R/008/60/000/006/008/008
A231/A126

overall aerodynamic forces on the model; and f) installation for measuring the heat transfer on the model surface. At present, the last two problems were not yet studied. The shock tube was also equipped with an installation measuring the propagation velocity of the shock wave serving as a reference value. This installation was described in Ref. 3 [I. Jakab, A. Zaharescu and L. Dumitrescu: Metoda pentru măsurarea vitezei de propagare a undelor de șoc, Studii și cercetări de mecanică aplicată, XII, 1 (1961), being in publication]. There are 8 figures and 13 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The last five references to the English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 7: Ch.E. Wittcliff, M. R. Wilson and A. Hertzberg, The tailored interface shock tunnel. Journal of the Aero-Space Science, 26, 4, April (1959); Ref. 10: J. Gordon Hall, Shock tubes. Institute of Aerophysics University of Toronto, UTIA Review, 12. Part. II, May (1958); Ref. 11: B.D. Henshall, On some aspects of the use of shock tubes for aerodynamic research. R. & M. 3044, London (1957); Ref. 12: B.D. Henshall, Some notes on the use of resistance termometers for the measurement of heat transfer rates in shock tubes. A.R.C. Techn. Report C.F. 408, London (1959); Ref. 13: B.D. Henshall, Experimental results from the N.P.L. hypersonic shock tunnel. N.P.L. (Aero) 372, February (1959).

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1960

Card 3/3

23035

R/008/61/. . ./0|0/011
D237/D501

lb.6300

AUTHORS: Procopovici, E., and Dumitrescu, L.

TITLE: Measuring aerodynamic pressures in the shock tube

PERIODICAL: Studii şi cercetări de mecanică aplicată,
             no. 1, 1961, 185 - 194

TEXT: After briefly analyzing the main problems regarding the mea-
surement of aerodynamic pressures in the shock tube, the authors
present a method as well as an apparatus developed at the Institu-
tul de mecanică aplicată (IMA) (Institute of Applied Mechanics)
for measuring the pressure in the shock tube constructed at the
IMA. Based on investigations conducted at this Institute, the most
advantageous pressure indicator proved to be the capacitor type
pressure transducer. The pressure indicator developed has a survey
time of 2-3 sec. To avoid difficulties, the measuring circuit was
built on the basis of the d-c polarizing circuits, as shown in
Fig. 4. For measuring the pressures in the shock tube, an installa-

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D237/D301

Measuring aerodynamic ...

tion was developed, the block diagram of which is shown in Fig. 5. The electronic signal produced by the transducer, installed in the electronic measuring circuit, is amplified and applied to the vertical deflecting plates of a cathode oscillograph, where the produced image is photographed. A second system is used for retarding the signal produced by the pressure transducer against the release of the time base. This system consists of a membrane contact switch, operated by a shock wave which is propagated through a deflection channel whose length may be varied in such a way that the retardation of the signal should well place the image on the oscillograph's screen. The transducers used are of the classical type with an elastic membrane. The damping of the natural vibrations is accomplished by an air layer located between the membrane and the transducer's lid. The pressure transmission is realized by an orifice located in the transducer's lid. Capacitive transducers with a solid dielectric were also tested. The measuring circuit is accomplished by one half of a *6.?? tube, while the signal produced by the input circuit is amplified by the other half of the

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D237/D301

Measuring aerodynamic ....

6H9C tube. A switch permits the selection of the type of operation.
The upper limit of the frequency band transmitted is 50 kc. To
measure the pressures at different points, an assembly consisting
of 6 channels of the type described above was constructed. During
the experiments conducted with only one channel, an "Orion" type
1538 cathode oscillograph was used. First, a number of experiments
were conducted to check the reproductive ability and the stability
of the method. A detailed analysis of the results obtained proved
that the stability and the reproductive ability of the measurements
were excellent. The calibration of the measuring installation was
accomplished by a dynamic calibration in the shock tube itself.
The results of the experiments are shown in Figs. 10a and b, which
give the calibration curve in the case of a transducer used with
a solid dielectric. This curve presents a linear connection bet-
ween the pressure and the deflection of the spot on the screen.
There are 11 figures and 10 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-
Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to the English-langu-
age publications read as follows: I. Hall Gordon: Shock tubes.

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D237/D301

Measuring aerodynamic ...

Utia Review, Institute of Aerophysics University of Toronto, 12, Part I., II., May 1958; Y.T. Li: High frequency pressure indicators for aerodynamic problems. N.A.C.A., TN 3042; W.W. Willmarth: Small Barium Titanate Transducer for Aerodynamic or Acoustic Pressure Measurements. Rev. Sci. Instr., 29, 3, 218, March, 1958; and I. Miklowitz: The Propagation of Compressional Waves in a Dispersive Elastic Rod. Journ. App. Mech., 24, 2, 1957.
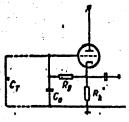
Fig. 4.

Fig. 4

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D237/D301

AUTHORS: Jakab, I., Zaharescu, A., and Dumitrescu, L.

TITLE: A method of measuring the propagation velocity of
             shock waves

PERIODICAL: Studii şi cercetări de mecanică aplicată,
             no. 1, 1961, 195 – 205

TEXT: The article gives the result of investigations conducted by
the Institutul de mecanică aplicată (IMA) "Traian Vuia" of the
Academia R.P.R. ("Traian Vuia" Institute of Applied Mechanics of
the Rumenian Academy) on a method of measuring the velocity of
shock waves produced by the shock tube of the IMA, as well as on
the development of the corresponding electronic instruments. The
average velocity is measured by determining the time interval bet-
ween the passage of the wave in front of two wave detectors, pla-
ced along the shock tube at a distance of 700 mm from each other.
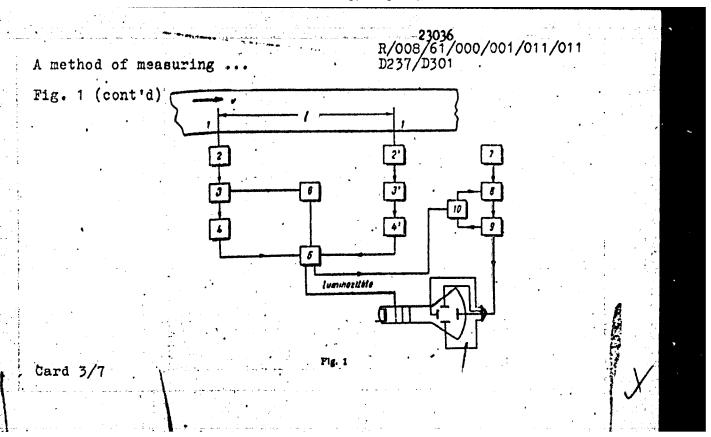
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A method of measuring ...

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D237/D301

For this purpose special wave detectors with a solid dielectric were developed, having a very high natural frequency and a low response time, ranging between 2 and 5 μsec. The IMA shock tube may produce streams with M_2 Mach numbers, varying between 0 and 5.3, which correspond to a propagation velocity of the M_8 initial shock wave varying between 1 and 3.5. Since the distance between the two detectors is 700 mm, time intervals from 600 to 2,100 microsec. may be measured. The measuring is done by a specially developed electrono-oscillographic chronograph. The measuring circuit as shown in Fig. 1, consists of two wave detectors, an RC oscillator, an amplifier, a dephasing circuit, a reaction amplifier, two chains of amplifiers, an electronic relay, and a blocking circuit.

Fig. 1.
Legend: 1 and 1' wave detectors - 2, 3, 4, and 2', 3', 4' amplifier chains; - 5 electronic relay - 6 blocking circuit - 7 RC oscillator - 8 amplifier - 9 dephasing circuit - 10 modulation circuit.
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A method of measuring ...

Fig. 1 (cont'd)

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Fig. 1

A method of measuring ...

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D237/D301

The operation principle is described as follows: 'the RC oscillator, the amplifier and the dephasing circuit produce two sinusoidal voltages of the same frequency, dephased to 90°, which are applied to the pairs of the deflecting plates of the cathode tube. Thus, the electronic spot describes a circle on the screen. Before releasing the phenomenon in the shock tube, the intensity of the spot is very low, being below the visibility limit. The moment the shock wave passes in front of the wave detectors, two electric signals are produced which are amplified and processed by two chains of amplifiers which act on the electronic relay; the relay controls the lighting and the extinguishing of the cathode tube spot. The electronic relay also acts on the modulation circuit, which gradually reduces the amplitude of the deflection voltages. Thus the electronic spot does not move any more on a circle, but describes a luminous spiral arc, which is photographed. The time variation of the amplitudes is determined according to

$$\varphi = 2\pi f \cdot \Delta t,$$

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D237/D301

A method of measuring ...

in which φ is the center angle of the spiral arc, f the deflection frequency, and Δt the time interval to be measured. The propagation velocity is thus determined by the formula

$$v = \frac{2\pi f}{\varphi} \cdot l,$$

l being the distance between the detectors. The stability was controlled and checked by a standard frequency generator. The deflection frequency had 2,000 cps, so that the luminous spot described an arc of 2π in 500 microsec. The oscillator may also supply a frequency of 400 cps, corresponding to a total deflection time of 2,500 microsec larger than the maximum interval to be measured. The selected circuit diagram permitted the reduction of distortions produced by the fact that the modulating stage operated under non-linear conditions. The errors which may have an effect on the measurement results can be divided into the following categories: a) reading errors; b) geometrical errors due to the fact that the ratio of the time interval to the arc described by the spot is not

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D237/D301

A method of measuring ...

fixed; c) systematic errors due to the inaccuracy of the deflecti-
on frequency, not exceeding 0.01 %; d) errors produced by the in-
equality of the response times of the wave detectors and amplifi-
cation channels, representing 0.03 % for a measuring interval of
1,000 microsec; and e) errors appearing when measuring the dis-
tance between the detectors, not exceeding 0.05 %. The relative
errors due to cases a) and b) may be kept below 0.1 %. To these
errors may be added certain differences produced because the shock
wave does not maintain its flatness in the immediate vicinity of
the tube walls. However, the total errors do not exceed 0.3 %. The
described installation was used for a series of tests, placing the
detectors temporarily at a distance of 1,115 mm from each other.
The first detector was placed at approximately 20 equivalent dia-
meters from the diaphragm. For reading the spiral arc on the os-
cillogram, the position of the spiral's center was marked by plac-
ing a transparent sheet in front of the cathode tube screen, on
which two perpendicular axes were traced. These axes appeared on
the photographs as interruptions of the luminous spirals, permitt-

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A method of measuring ...

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D237/D301

ing determination of the center. Before every experiment, the shock tube had to be carefully cleaned. There are 3 figures and 6 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: J. Gordon Hall: Snock tubes. Institute of Aerophysics University of Toronto, UTIA Review, 12. Part II., May 1958; and B.D. Henshall: On Some Aspects of the Use of Shock Tubes for Aerodynamic Research, R & M. 3044, London, 1957.

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1960

Card 7/7

DUMITRESCU, Lucian, ing.

A simple analytic method for calculation of the Laval
axial symmetrical distributors. Rev transport 10 no. 8:
355-359 Ag '63.

L 33711-66

ACC NR: AP6025169   SOURCE CODE: RU/0012/65/061/004/0623/0629

AUTHOR: Vasilescu, M. (Doctor, Lieutenant colonel); Ukriachi, C. (Doctor; Lieutenant colonel); Dumitrescu, L. (Major; Doctor)

ORG: none

TITLE: Clinical, etiopathogenic, and therapeutical considerations on alopecia

SOURCE: Revista sanitara militara, v. 61, no. 4, 1965, 623-629

TOPIC TAGS: clinical medicine, disease therapeutics, skin disease, psychology, nervous system, tissue disease

ABSTRACT: On the basis of the cases treated by them, the authors discuss problems associated with alopecia. They point out that treatment must vary from case to case and that prognosis is usually uncertain. Of the cases treated by the authors, 52 percent were associated with neurovegetative disequilibrium with sympaticotonic predominance and psychic instability. /JPRS: 33,500/

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 26Dec64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 PP

DUMITRESCU, M.

DUMITRESCU, M.

"Surfaces bounded by a minimal area", p. 446; "Issued by the Rumanian
Society of Mathematics and Physics. Monthly". (GAZETA MATEMATICA SI
FIZICA, SERIA A. Vol. 6, no. 10, Oct. 1954. Bucuresti, Rumania).

SO: Monthly List of East Europe n Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5,
May, 1955.

RUMINL/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their   H-28
    Application. Food Industry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 2, 1959, 6444.

Author : Trifu, I.; Dumitrescu, M.; Hodean, I.
Inst   : /Lucrarile Inst. cercetari aliment./ ....
Title   : Quality of Bulgarian and Rumanian Cigarettes.

Orig Pub: Lucrarile Inst. cercetari aliment., 1958, 2, 275-289.

Abstract: The chemical composition of tobacco and smoke of 20
           kinds of Bulgarian cigarettes (BCs) and 10 kinds of
           Rumanian cigarettes (RCs) was studied. No difference
           in the quality of BCs and RCs of the highest brands
           was established. The BCs of medium brands are better
           than the RCs. The difference in quality between the
           brands of RCs is greater than that between the BCs.

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COUNTRY      : Bulgaria                                       H-28
CATEGORY     :

ABS. JOUR.   : RZKhim., No.  16  1959,  No.                   58980

                :  Prosh, L. and Zhikov (?), N.
                :  Not given
TITLE        : Resins and Nicotine in Cigarette Smoke (Bulgarian
               Cigarettes are Least Harmful)

ORIG. PUB.   : Khranitelna Promishlenost, 7, No 12, 40-42 (1958)

                : Forty-two brands from 12 countries were tested,
                  including cigarettes made from eastern tobaccos,
                  cigarettes made from Virginia tobacco and from
                  blends of Virginia, Burley, and eastern tobaccos,
                  and two brands of filter-tip cigarettes (Winston
                  and Viceroy).  The cigarettes were smoked at 12%
                  moisture content in a Wol and Knevl (Woll and
                  Knevl) apparatus (2 sec draw at 20 sec intervals).
                  The resins content of the main stream smoke (MSS)
                  was found to be 21.2-45.7 mg per gm of tobacco
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COUNTRY   : Bulgaria   H-25
CATEGORY   :

ABS. JOUR.   : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No.   53980

AUTHOR   :
INST.   :
TITLE   :

ORIG. PUB.   :

ABSTRACT   : consumed (exclusive of the weight of the paper).
               No correlation could be established between the
               content of chloroform-soluble substances (resins)
               in the tobacco and the resin content of the MSS.
               Thus in the case of Viceroy cigarettes, 19.95% of
               the chloroform-soluble substances are transferred
               to the MSS (initial content in tobacco 24.6 mg/gm)
               whereas for Bulgarian Sušludzha cigarettes, 51.95%
               of chloroform-soluble substances are transferred
               to the MSS. The above variations are explainable

CARD: 576

COUNTRY   : Bulgaria   H-28
CATEGORY   :

ABS. JOUR.   : RZKhim., No. 16   1959, No.   58980

AUTHOR   :
INST.   :
TITLE   :

ORIG. PUB.   :

ABSTRACT   : on the basis of different combustion conditions
                in the cigarettes for the tobaccos of different
                physical properties and of different chemical
                composition. Of the 42 brands tested, 11 showed
                a MSS resin content of 21.2-30.2 mg/gx [sic]:
                26 showed a resin content of 30.2-40.0 mg/gm;
                and 5 showed a resin content of over 40 mg/gm in
                the MSS. The authors cite the data of Wynder
                (USA) [Weinder?],who points out that a resin con-
                tent of 15 mg per gm of tobacco consumed in the

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COUNTRY      : Bulgaria                                        d-23
CATEGORY     :

ABS. JOUR.   : RZKhim., No.  16  1959,  No.                   58980

AUTHOR       :
INST.        :
TITLE        :


ORIG. PUB.   :

ABSTRACT     : MSS is the maximum which can be safely permitted
               for harmless cigarettes.  All of the cigarettes
               tested did not meet this requirement.  The lowest
               resin content in the MSS was observed for cigar-
               ettes made from eastern tobaccos, especially
               Bulgarian tobaccos, and for Viceroy filter cig-
               arettes.  The resin content in the MSS of Winston
               filter-tip cigarettes was found to be higher
               (57.7 mg/gm) than that in the MSS of regular
               Camel cigarettes, notwithstanding the fact that

CARD: 4/6
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COUNTRY   : Bulgaria   B-28
CATEGORY   :

ABS. JOUR.   : RZKhim., No. 16 1959,   No.   58980

AUTHOR   :
INST.   :
TITLE   :

ORIG. PUB.   :

ABSTRACT   : smoke from cigarettes made from eastern tobaccos
                 contains the least amount of nicotine (maximum
                 5 mg): cigarettes made from Virginia tobacco and
                 'American-type' cigarettes in general snow the
                 highest nicotine content in the smoke (over 6 mg
                 per gm of tobacco consumed).Data on the resin
                 and nicotine content in the MSS of the brands
                 tested in mg per gm of tobacco consumed and in %
                 of the resin and nicotine content of the tobacco
                 are tabulated.
                                                  G. Dikker

CARD: 6/6

DUMITRESCU, M.

Manufacture of sodium fluosilicate and simple granulated superphosphate
at the Petru Poni Chemical Fertilizer Plants.   p. 288.

REVISTA DE CHIMIE.   Bucuresti, Rumania.   Vol. 10, no. 5,   May 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions.   (EEAI), LC.   Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959.
Uncl.

DIMITRESCU, M., ing. (Bucuresti)

Autumnal works in the flower and kitchen gardens. Natura Biologie 16 no.4:59-62 Jl-Ag '62.

H-35

COUNTRY   : Rumania
CATEGORY   :

ABS. JOUR.   : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.   77155

AUTHOR   : Capilna, A. and Dumitrescu, M.
INST.   : Not given
TITLE   : Advances in the Evaluation of the Quality of
               Leather Goods

ORIG. PUB.   : Stadardizarea, 10, No 10, 491-492 (1958)

ABSTRACT   : Experiments on the correlation of the behavior of
               leather goods in service with their physicomechani-
               cal properties point to the need for the establish-
               ment of more discriminating methods for the deter-
               mination of the quality of leather goods. In
               addition to the properties specified in the stand-
               ard, the authors propose the evaluation of the
               following characteristics. For sole leather, wear
               resistance, waterproofness under dynamic conditions
               and resistance to repeated flexing: good results

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY   : Rumania   H-35
CATEGORY   :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21   1959, No.   77155

AUTHOR   :

TITLE   :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT   : the color to abrasion and sweat. Leather for
               clothing manufacture should be tested for resis-
               tance to artificial rain [sic], grease resistance,
               resistance of the finish coat, and thermoplastic
               properties of the film.
                                                G. Markus

CARD: 3/3